

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, July 20, 2018/Ashadha 29, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Survey on Women's Safety

*41. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the survey conducted by the Thomson Reuters Foundation which considered India as the most dangerous country in the world for women and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(b) whether the Union Government/National Commission for Women has rejected the findings of the survey and demanded for the withdrawal of the said report and if so, the details thereof along with the basis on which the Union Government has rejected this survey; and

(c) the action plan envisaged to ensure women's safety and security across the country as well as to improve the international image of the country on this count?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) and (b) As per a recent poll titled 'The world's most dangerous countries for women 2018', Thompson Reuters Foundation has proclaimed India as the most dangerous country for women. As the proclamation is based on an opinion poll, rather than any reports or data, the Government of India rejected the survey and issued a press release on 27th June 2018. (Copy enclosed as Statement)

(c) Safety of women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Government is endeavouring to put in place effective mechanisms to provide safe environment for women. This Ministry has submitted an Action Plan for the safety of women to the Ministry of Home Affairs. A number of steps have been taken for increasing safety of women, which *inter alia* include:-

- (i) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 has put in place a regime which prescribes stringent punishment against rapes, including death penalty.
- (ii) Amendment in The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 has also broadened the definition of child in need of care and protection to include those children who are at imminent risk of child marriage. The Act also allows juveniles (16 years or older) to be tried as adults for heinous offences like rape and murder.
- (iii) The Nirbhaya Fund is supporting a number of projects for women's safety. An amount of Rs. 3600 crore has been allocated to the Fund upto 2018-19. Owing to thorough restructuring of the way the Fund was being deployed, approximately Rs 6,312.46 crore have been appraised so far for projects around the country.
- (iv) 195 One Stop Centres have been set up across India to provide single window services to women affected by violence. Services include medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psychosocial counseling and temporary shelter. One Stop Centres have already assisted 1.5 lakh women till date, and more Centres are to be set up in every district of the country.
- (v) 181 Women Helpline provides immediate and 24x7 emergency response to women affected by violence. 181 is currently functional in 31 States/UTs and has assisted over 17.4 lakh women till date.

- (vi) Government has undertaken a project for developing an Emergency Response Support System based on a Pan-India 24x7 Helpline Number 112, and accessible through call/SMS/email/panic button, etc.
- (vii) Government has approved safe-city projects under the Nirbhaya Fund for 8 cities (Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Lucknow) to put in place comprehensive infrastructure, technological and community based interventions for women's safety.
- (viii) This Ministry is working with MHA, MeitY and MEA to develop a comprehensive response to all kinds of cyber crime against women and children, especially Child Sexual Abuse Material, Rape and Gangrape Imagery, etc. A Central Reporting Mechanism is being created as a hotline for anyone to report cyber crime. Easier processes to be put in place to remove Child Sexual Abuse Material, Rape and Gangrape imagery etc. from the internet.
- (ix) State Governments are increasing representation of women in police to 33% of the total strength, to make the force more women-friendly.
- (x) Compensation Scheme for women Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault/other Crimes, 2018 has increased monetary relief/compensation to victims/dependents who have suffered loss, injury and who require rehabilitation. Compensation has been increased substantially from earlier scheme and new offences have been added. The compensation is to be disbursed speedily without waiting for conviction.
- (xi) This Ministry is running a Public Grievance Cell which responds to complaints directly from citizens. It gives women citizens a way to send their grievances online directly to the Government.

Statement-I*Press Release*

*The world's most dangerous countries for women 2018
by Thomson Reuters Foundation*

As per a recent poll titled 'The world's most dangerous countries for women 2018' Thompson Reuters Foundation has proclaimed India as the most dangerous country for women. This proclamation is based on an opinion poll, rather than any reports or data.

Reuters has used a flawed methodology to arrive at this claim. The ranking is based on a perception poll based on responses to simply six questions. The results are not derived from any kind of data and are solely based on inherently subjective opinions. Further, the poll has been conducted with 548 respondents, which have been defined by Reuters as 'experts focused on women's issues'. However, information on their designation, credentials, country of expertise or qualifications is not available thus reliability is an issue. The methodology given by the organisation also includes 'policymakers' as one of the respondents. However, no information or opinion has been sought from this Ministry regarding this poll.

The six questions posed as part of the poll cannot fairly be applied to all countries. *E.g.* the age bar for defining child marriage is different in every country, mutilation as a means of punishment, female genital mutilation, stoning etc. are not practiced in India.

Further, it is due to open data sharing, a consultative policy formulation process and transparent systems of the Government that problems affecting women can be highlighted. There is open communication of the Government with the media, researchers and NGOs thus creating the opportunity for public debate. The strong public discourse and independent media in the country are able to openly discuss sensitive issues of violence against women and debate is encouraged. It is due to this open system that issues of women are highlighted in India, thus perhaps building the perception that the situation in the country is particularly bad.

The poll has collected opinions of 548 persons on healthcare, discrimination, cultural traditions, sexual

violence, non-sexual violence and human trafficking. India is far ahead of many countries in most of these areas and has also seen significant improvement in indicators when compared with its own performance in previous years. Therefore, the ranking of India is a surprise and clearly inaccurate.

For example, as per Sample Registration Survey (SRS) released in June 2018, India has registered a significant reduction of 22% in Maternal Mortality Ratio since 2013. Further, sex ratio at birth has significantly increased across the country, pointing to a drop in sex selective abortions.

On the economic front too there has been huge progress – over 45.6 lakh SHGs have been promoted across the country for women's livelihood with over Rs. 2000 crore available in their revolving funds. More than 1.26 crore bank accounts have been opened under Sukanya Samruddhi Yojana to ensure financial inclusion of girls and more than half the Jan Dhan bank account holders in India are women. In primary and secondary levels of education, India has achieved Gender Parity with equal enrolment of girls and boys. It is thus not accurate to say that women in India lack access to economic resources.

There is positive data in the areas of violence too. There has been a drastic reduction in child marriage over the years, with reports of marriage in the age group of 0-9 years now being nil. Further, the percentage of women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant has dropped from 16% in 2005-06 to 7.9% in 2015-16.

As per NCRB data, 38,947 cases of rape have been registered in the year 2016. In the year 2014 and 2015, 36,735 and 34,651 cases were reported. The increase in reporting is a result of the favourable environment for women to access police authorities. Further, the rate of rape in India stands at 0.03 per 1000 population whereas US has reported a much higher figure of 1.2 rapes per 1000 population. The cases of acid attack are only incidental in the country and as mentioned earlier, practices of stoning, female genital mutilation etc. are not seen here. India can thus not possibly be the worst in the world in terms of violence.

Data on bonded and forced labour is also dropping drastically and the reports of crime are being dealt with seriously. Trafficking will also be comprehensively addressed through the recently prepared Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018.

Despite data to the contrary, the usage of an opinion poll to peg India as the most dangerous country for women is clearly an effort to malign the nation and draw attention away from real improvements seen in recent years.

Ever since the unfortunate incident of 2012, the entire country has been alert about the safety of women and ensuring their equality at home, in the economy and in society at large. The Government has been taking a lead in this direction.

The recently enacted Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, the Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013 and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2018 have provided more stringent punishment for rape, have broadened its definition and included new offences such as acid attack, stalking, sexual harassment, voyeurism, disrobing and sexual violence against boys below 18 years of age. Amendment in The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 has also broadened the definition of child in need of care and protection to include those children who are at imminent risk of child marriage. The Act also allow juveniles (16 years or older) to be tried as adults for heinous offences like rape and murder.

State Governments are increasing representation of women in police to 33% of the total strength, to make the force more women-friendly. Institutional support mechanisms have also been put in place like 193 One Stop Centres and Women Helplines in 31 States to provide 24 hour emergency and non-emergency response including police assistance, legal aid and legal counselling, medical aid, psycho-social counselling, temporary shelter etc. The institutions have provided support to over 12 lakh of women in the past 3 years.

To ensure women have equal opportunities, loans worth Rs. 2,25,904 crore have been extended to 7.88

crore women entrepreneurs, under the MUDRA Yojana. Over 50% of the certifications provided under the PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana have been to women. More women are joining the workforce and starting to control economic resources. Over 5 lakh women Directors currently appointed in companies, which is highest ever number in India.

Under PMAY (Urban), houses are being allotted in the name of the female head of the household or joint name of male head and wife. In PMAY (Grameen), this is being done where Government land is allotted, and encouraged in other cases. Over 2 lakh houses for women sanctioned under PMAY (Grameen). The right of women to ancestral land is also being encouraged.

The Government has further launched multiple scholarships with special focus on education of girl child in secondary as well as higher education which are showing significant positive outcomes. Dropouts rates have come down dramatically and more women are carrying on their education to college level and beyond.

Maternal health has also shown significant improvement with concerted efforts having been made by the Government. In a major step, maternity leave has been extended to 6 months so women do not lose their jobs or income due to pregnancy. Cash incentives are also being given to mothers across the country to encourage them to register pregnancies, deliver in hospitals and access pre and post natal care.

These efforts have shown results and the life of the average Indian woman is far improved from a decade ago. She is also in a much better position than a number of women in other countries around the world. Facts clearly show that the opinion of India as the most dangerous country for women is not a reflection of reality.

National Urban Health Mission

*42. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have implemented the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the names of the States which are yet to implement the same along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to ensure implementation of the Mission by all States and strengthen the primary health care system in cities and towns under the said Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) All the States/UTs are implementing the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) except the UT of Lakshadweep.

(c) National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), as a sub-mission under an overarching National Health Mission (NHM), was approved on 1st May, 2013 for providing equitable and quality primary health care services to the urban population with special focus on the slum and vulnerable population. NUHM covers all cities, towns and District Headquarters with more than 30,000 population. The UT of Lakshadweep continues to be covered under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) as the population of the District Headquarter is less than 30,000.

(d) Since the launch of NUHM, an amount of Rs.4043.86 crore has been released till 1st Quarter of Financial Year 2018-19 to strengthen primary health care system in urban areas, particularly in the slums and its neighborhood.

Ministry has also been providing continuous technical support and guidance to the States/UTs. Various guidelines, brochures on thematic areas have been developed and shared with the States. Training and capacity building is also being supported besides regular team visits to the States.

Environmental Regulations

*43. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of Government, private and joint venture developmental projects functioning in Tamil Nadu without complying with the present environmental regulations such as public hearing and environmental clearances; and

(b) the details of the recent environment impact assessment report on the Sterlite Copper Plant, ONGC projects, 8 lane Chennai-Salem Greenfield Express highway project of NHAI, proposed Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) projects of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Ministry issued a Notification *vide* S.O. 804(E) dated the 14th March, 2017 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to appraise the projects, which have started work on site, expanded the production beyond the limit of environmental clearance or changed the product mix without obtaining prior environmental clearance under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification (EIA), 2006. Accordingly, 51 industrial/infrastructure projects in State of Tamil Nadu have registered under the provisions of the aforesaid notification.

(b) The details of recent environment impact assessment report on the Sterlite Copper Plant, ONGC projects, 8 lane Chennai-Salem Greenfield Express highway project of NHAI, proposed Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) projects of Tamil Nadu are as given below:

- (i) **Sterlite Copper Plant:** The first environmental clearance for this project was granted on 16th January 1995. The project proponent has further obtained environmental clearance for expansion from time to time. The project proponent has made an application for prescribing fresh Terms of Reference for preparation of Environment Impact Assessment report for expansion proposal on 14th February 2018, which is under consideration. The Environment Impact Assessment report will be prepared only after prescribing Terms of Reference. Therefore, there is no recent Environment Impact Assessment report prepared by the project proponent.
- (ii) **ONGC projects:** The Ministry has recently considered Environmental Impact Assessment reports of two projects of M/s Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd (ONGC) in Tamil Nadu,

namely Exploratory Drilling of 22 Wells (Onshore) in Ramanathapuram PML (Tamil Nadu) and Exploratory Drilling of 35 Wells in L-1 PML, Kuthalam PML, Kali & Greater Kali PML, Bhuvanagiri PML and Neyveli PML in Cauvery Basin (Tamil Nadu). The Environment Impact Assessment report of Exploratory Drilling of 22 Wells (Onshore) in Ramanathapuram PML (Tamil Nadu) was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (Industry-2) in its meetings held during 26-27 October, 2016 and 26-29 December, 2016. However, based on observations of the Regional Office of the Ministry at Chennai regarding non-compliances of earlier environmental clearance conditions, the proposal for environmental clearance was rejected. Subsequently, the project proponent submitted requisite information on 6th June 2018, the proposal is proposed for appraisal in the next meeting of Expert Appraisal Committee scheduled during 25-27 July, 2018.

The Environment Impact Assessment Report (EIA)/Environment Management Plan) of Exploratory Drilling of 35 Wells in L-1 PML, Kuthalam PML, Kali & Greater Kali PML, Bhuvanagiri PML and Neyveli PML in Cauvery Basin (Tamil Nadu) was considered in Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) meeting during 18-19 January, 2016; 27-28 February, 2017 and 17-18 April, 2017. However, proposal was deferred as no public hearing was conducted, as per the prescribed Terms of Reference. Further, the validity of the ToR had been expired. Therefore, the project proponent was asked to apply afresh. Hence, no Environment Impact Assessment Report was submitted.

- (iii) **8 lane Chennai-Salem Greenfield Express Highway Project of NHAI:** The Ministry prescribed terms of reference for preparation of Environment Impact Assessment Report to the project dated 8.6.2018. The project proponent has not yet submitted Environment Impact Assessment Report to the Ministry.

- (iv) **Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR):** No proposal for development of PCPIR in the Tamil Nadu has been received in the Ministry.

National Financial Reporting Authority

*44. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH:
DR. A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of update on the action taken against shell companies identified by the Task Force on the Confirmed List, Derived List and Suspect List;
- (b) whether the new Companies Act, 2013 provides for setting up of a National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said Authority has been set up and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for not constituting NFRA along with the timeline by which the same will be set up/ operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Confirmed List, Derived List and Suspect List of 'Shell Company' was compiled by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) as per the directions of the Task Force. The Lists were shared with Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The details of action taken against these companies by various agencies is as follows:—

- (i) Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) has disseminated the lists on FINNET to its Reporting Entities for reporting Suspicious Transaction Reports in respect of these companies which are shared with LEAs for appropriate action;
- (ii) The Income Tax Department had reopened the income tax assessments of such companies wherever warranted;
- (iii) Enforcement Directorate (ED) has filed 20 prosecution complaints and has made 34 arrests which include 6 accommodation entry operators,

6 Chartered Accountants and 4 bankers;

- (iv) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has restricted trading of securities in stock exchanges for 331 of the companies;
- (v) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has carried out searches in 14 cases, launched prosecution proceedings against 69 Chartered Accountants (CAs) who were found to be associated with shell companies and shared reports with ICAI in 98 cases where complaints were filed against professionals involved in operation/audit/certification of shell companies;
- (vi) Inquiries by Registrars of Companies under Section 206(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 has been ordered in respect of 1505 Companies;
- (vii) SFIO has launched prosecutions under various provisions of Companies Act as well as other relevant statutes on around 250 companies as identified during the investigations undertaken by it. List of 54 professionals involved has been shared with ICAI, ICSI and Bar Council of India for initiating disciplinary action against them.

(b) to (d) Yes Madam. Section 132 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for constitution of National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA). NFRA shall have:—

- (i) the power to investigate, either *suo-moto* or on a reference made to it by the Central Government, for such class of bodies corporate or persons, in such manner as may be prescribed into the matters of professional or other misconduct committed by any member or firm of chartered accountants, registered under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:

Provided that no other institute or body shall initiate or continue any proceedings in such matters of misconduct where the National Financial Reporting Authority has initiated an investigation under this section;

- (ii) the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure,

1908, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) Discovery and production of books of account and other documents, at such place and at such time as may be specified by the National Financial Reporting Authority;
 - (b) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons and examining them on oath;
 - (c) Inspection of any books, registers and other documents of any person referred to in clause (ii) at any place;
 - (d) Issuing commissions for examination of witnesses or documents;
- (iii) where professional or other misconduct is proved, have the power to make order for imposing monetary penalty, debaring the member or the firm from engaging himself or itself from practice as member of the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India referred to in clauses(e) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 for a minimum period of six months or for such higher period not exceeding ten years as may be decided by the National Financial Reporting Authority.

The said authority shall consist of a chairperson, who shall be a person of eminence and having expertise in accountancy, auditing, finance or law to be appointed by the Central Government and such other members not exceeding fifteen consisting of part-time and full-time members as may be prescribed.

The Government has *vide* Notification dated 21.03.2018 notified sub-Section (3) & (11) of Section 132 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to the manner of appointment and other terms and conditions of service of Chairperson and Members as well as Secretary and other employees of the NFRA.

On 30th May, 2018, application for filling up the post

of Chairperson and three full time Members in the National Financial Reporting Authority were invited and since the closing date of receiving application is over, this Ministry is processing such applications received. The consultation process of finalization of the NFRA (Technical) Rules with stakeholders is ongoing.

Direct and Indirect Taxes

*45. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government has declared the collection of indirect taxes from various sources and its utilisation for various activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the allocation of funds from the source of direct and indirect taxes for various activities during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Government declares details of collection from Indirect Taxes. Revenues from all taxes of Central Government, including Indirect Taxes, excluding net proceeds of tax revenues assigned to States, form part of Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) along with non-tax revenues, non-debt capital receipts and borrowings of the Central Government. Allocation from Consolidated Fund of India is made as per the Demands for Grants and Appropriation Act after obtaining due approval of the Parliament. Therefore, utilization of Direct and Indirect Taxes for various activities is not maintained separately.

The collection of Indirect Taxes under various heads during last three years and current year is as below:—

(Rs. in crore)				
Tax Head	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (April-June)
1	2	3	4	5
Customs Duty	2,10,338	2,25,370	1,36,929	35,915

1	2	3	4	5
Union Excise Duty	2,88,073	3,81,756	2,58,636	40,050
Service Tax	2,11,414	2,54,499	81,231	3,176
Central Goods and Services Tax	Goods and Services Tax (GST) was implemented with effect from 1st July, 2017		2,03,261	91,117
Integrated Goods and Services Tax			1,68,813	43,141
Compensation Cess (GST)			62,596	23,512
Total	7,09,825	8,61,625	9,11,467	2,36,911

Nagar Van-Udyan Yojana

*46. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under 'Nagar Van-Udyan Yojana' so far, State/

UT-wise; and

(b) the details of the targets fixed and achievements made so far 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) The Nagar Van-Udyan Yojana has been approved by the National CAMPA Advisory Council (NCAC) from the Compensatory Afforestation Fund managed by the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The forest area of 20 ha to 100 ha within the city limits are covered and financial assistance at the rate of Rs.2 lakhs per ha upto 100 ha are provided. 80% of the fund is provided by NCAC and the remaining 20% is provided by the State Government. The fund sanctioned and released under the scheme till date is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No target for Nagar Van-Udyan Yojana for any State has been fixed. However, on a pilot basis, out of the proposals as submitted by a State Government under this scheme, upto five projects are approved and fund released accordingly as given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise list of funds sanctioned/released under Nagar Van Udyan Yojana

(In crores rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of proposal	Total Amount Approved			Fund released from NCAC	Fund Utilized
			NCAC Share 80%	State Share	Total (3+4)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0.338	0.085	0.423	0.1680	0.168
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	8.00	2.00	10.00	4.0000	3.115
3.	Assam	1	0.43	0.11	0.54	0.2160	0.162
4.	Chandigarh	1	1.60	0.40	2.00	1.6000	1.200
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	5.728	1.432	7.16	4.0000	3.270
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.60	0.40	2.00	0.8000	0.782
7.	Karnataka	5	7.79	1.94	9.73	6.1511	4.000
8.	Maharashtra	5	5.568	1.932	6.96	2.7840	2.784
9.	Manipur	1	1.60	0.40	2.00	0.8000	0.800
10.	Mizoram	1	1.60	0.40	2.00	0.8000	0.480

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Sikkim	1	1.60	0.40	2.00	0.4480	
12.	Telangana	5	5.664	1.42	7.080	2.8320	2.070
13.	Tripura	1	1.44	0.36	1.80	0.7200	0.720
14.	Rajasthan	4	4.048	1.012	5.06	2.0240	1.980
15.	Punjab	4	6.40	3.60	10.00	2.4220	1.977
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5	7.20	1.80	9.00	3.6000	3.370
	Total	46	60.606	17.69	77.753	33.3651	26.878

Upgradation of ATMs

*47. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:
SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in the country are running on unsupported/outdated software prone to fraud and lack basic security features;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of such ATMs to total operational ATMs, bank-wise;

(c) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed the banks to upgrade the software for ATMs by June, 2019 or face penalty and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the slow progress on the part of banks in addressing this issue as well as the grievances relating to ATM transactions has been viewed seriously by the RBI and if so, the details thereof and the action taken/direction issued by RBI in this regard; and

(e) whether the use of unsupported version of operating system could affect customer interests and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) 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.

In this regard, as informed by Public Sector Banks, 74.34% of their ATMs are functioning on the supported software. Further, the total number of functional ATMs as on 17th July, 2018 constitutes around 88.97% of the total ATM as on 31st December, 2017. Further, as regards frauds in ATMs are concerned, a total of 24,671 complaints relating to ATM/Debit Cards were received by Banking Ombudsman during the period between July 2017 to June 2018 *vis-a-vis* the total number of approx. 861 crore transactions during 2017-18 (*Source*: RBI). Moreover, with a view to protect the interest of customers, in case of unauthorized electronic banking transaction, their liability is limited to zero, provided they notify the bank within three working days of receiving the communication from the bank regarding the unauthorised transaction and the bank shall credit the amount involved in such transaction to the customer's account within ten working days from the date of such notification.

Shortage of Doctors and Staff Nurses

*48. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAMESHWAR TELI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that non-availability of doctors in Government hospitals is leading to increase in the mortality rate in such hospitals and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the shortage of doctors and Staff Nurses in Central Government Hospitals/Dispensaries and other Health Centres across the country, particularly in rural areas during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of such shortage on Ayushman Bharat-National Health Protection Mission being implemented in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the functioning of all Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No such trend has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) to (d) No study has been made in regard to shortage of Doctors and Staff Nurses in Central Government Hospitals/Dispensaries and other Health Centres across the country, particularly in rural areas during the last three year and current year. However, Health being a State subject, the responsibility for improving the functioning of the State Government hospitals is under the jurisdiction of respective State Government. Non-availability of doctors in Public Health Centers (PHCs) and Community Health Centers (CHCs) varies from State to State depending upon their policies.

As per Medical Council of India (MCI), there are a total 10,41,395 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st December, 2017. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.33 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1596 as per current population estimate of 1.33 billion against the World Health Organization (WHO) norm of 1:1000. So far, no assessment about impact of shortage has been done by National Health Agency, set up for implementation of Ayushman Bharat-National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM).

(e) The Government has taken various steps to increase the number of doctors. Some of these efforts include:—

- (a) Setting up of 6 new AIIMS at Bhopal, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur, Rishikesh and Bhubaneswar under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana.
- (b) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Professor from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Professor is a unit head. This would result in increase in number of PG seats in the country.
- (c) Diplomate of National Board (DNB) qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (d) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (e) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (f) Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (g) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (h) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the

country and setting up of additional new AIIMS in different parts of the country.

- (i) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (j) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of doctors on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

[Translation]

Restructuring of Loans

*49. DR. ANSHUL VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has restructured the loans of wilful defaulters during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State/UT and bank-wise;

(b) the details of criteria/norms followed by the banks in restructuring of loans of wilful defaulters;

(c) whether cases of deviation/violation of the said criteria/norms by banks in restructuring of loans of wilful defaulters have come to the notice of the Government during the said period and if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(d) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of banks have touched an alarming level due to such restructuring of loans of wilful defaulters during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) As per the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), wilful defaulters are ineligible for restructuring. However, in

cases where the existing promoters are replaced by new promoters, and the borrower company is totally delinked from such erstwhile promoters/management, lenders may take a view on restructuring such accounts based on their viability, without prejudice to the continuance of criminal action against the erstwhile promoters/management.

Public Sector Banks have informed that loans of wilful defaulters have not been restructured during the last three financial years and the first quarter of the current financial year.

Problems/Grievances of AWWs/Helpers

*50. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the problems/grievances of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)/helpers;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial steps taken by the Government so far;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from States/UTs for increasing the salary of AWWs/helpers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (now renamed as Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS Scheme) envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and 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. Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honoraria as decided by Government from time to time.

Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have been raising demands from time to time *i.e.*, regularization of their services, career progression, payment of gratuity and pension, enhancement in the monthly honorarium paid to them, etc. through various forums. The Government is well

aware of grievances of AWWs/AWHs and appreciates the voluntary efforts made by them.

The Government of India has enhanced the honorarium of AWWs and AWHs at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) by Rs. 1,500/- & Rs.750/- per month raising it to Rs.3000/- & Rs.1,500/- per month respectively *w.e.f.* 01.04.2011. The honorarium of AWWs at Mini-AWCs has been enhanced to Rs. 2,250/- per month *w.e.f.* 04.07.2013. Besides this, most of the States/UTs are also giving additional honorarium to AWWs and AWHs out of their own resources for any additional work assigned to them from time to time. The Government of India releases funds consistently for regular disbursement of honorarium of AWWs/AWHs. The Government of India has been requesting States/UTs for enhancement of additional honorarium of AWWs/AWHs. In response thereto, most of the States/UTs have enhanced additional honorarium of AWWs/AWHs. The details of additional honorarium being paid by respective States/UTs are enclosed as Statement. From time to time, States/UTs have been requested for the timely payment of honorarium to AWWs and AWHs.

As regards, regularization of their services, payment of gratuity and pension are concerned, it is stated that being honorary workers, these functionaries cannot be declared as "Government employees/regular employees" or extended the benefits as admissible to employees of the Government. Further, the Supreme Court of India in ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No.4953-4957 of 1998 State of Karnataka and Ors. Vs. Ameerbi & Ors. has also held that AWWs/AWHs do not hold any civil post. So far as career progression is concerned, this Ministry has reserved 50% posts of Supervisors for Anganwadi Workers and 25% posts for Anganwadi Workers for Angawadi Helpers.

(c) and (d) The Sub-Scheme of Anganwadi Services (under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the administration, management and monitoring regarding implementation of the Anganwadi Services Scheme are being done by the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Therefore the issue of enhancement of honorarium over and above falls within the purview of the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

The States/UTs receive adequate funds since there

is a provision of Rs.16,334.88 crore during the current financial year 2018-19 against the budgetary provision of Rs.15,245.19 crore during the last financial year 2017-18. To ensure that AWWs/AWHs receive timely payment, States/UTs have been asked to remit their honorarium directly to their bank accounts.

Statement

Additional honorarium given by the States/UTs to AWWs/AWHs from their own resources

(As on 30.06.2018)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (In Rs.)	
		Anganwadi Workers (AWW)	Anganwadi Helper (AWH)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	2000	1000
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	2000	1000
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	6678	3339
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000*
12.	Gujarat	3300	1700
13.	Haryana	7286-8429*	4215
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1750	900
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	1400	700
17.	Karnataka	5000	2500
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshadweep	3000	2000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7000	3500

1	2	3	4
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2600	1300
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	294-306*	150
34.	Tamil Nadu	6750 (that includes pay-2500, GP-500, and DA-3750)	4275 (that includes pay-1500, GP-400, and DA-2375)
35.	Telangana	10500	6000
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

* Depending on the qualification and/or number of years of service

Goods and Services Tax

*51. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to keep people free from the burden of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the details thereof along with the commodities/goods exempted from this tax system;

(b) whether all citizens of the country are likely to be benefited as a result of this and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the economy of the country would be back on track as a result of changes in the rates of GST and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the poor people are likely to get relief as a result of this and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF

COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The GST has been implemented with effect from the 1st July, 2017. The GST rate structure has been specified as per the recommendation of the Council. GST essentially has four tax rates of 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% beside the nil rate. The essentially commodities for mass consumption are either at nil or 5%. Further, initially, the GST rates were prescribed by the Council so as to maintain the pre-GST tax incidence. Also higher threshold exemption and composition limit has been prescribed in GST to give relief to small taxpayers. Post implementation, GST rates have been reviewed by the Council in its meetings from time to time. On a large number of items the rates have been lowered after the 19 July, 2017, to reduce the burden of GST on the common person. The details of commodities/goods exempt from the tax system are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As GST has subsumed large number of taxes and cesses levied on goods and services, it has reduced multiplicity of taxes and cascading thereof. Further, GST ensures a seamless input tax credit chain. The tax rates on the supply of goods and services of a kind are same across the nation. Thus GST has achieved "one nation, one tax and one market". Further, with simplified automated process, the compliance burden has also reduced on the taxpayer. Hence, the citizen and the trade shall be benefited by GST. Thus, the economy will gain from GST.

(d) To give relief to the poor, the items of consumption of poor people have generally been kept at nil or lower rates.

Statement

List of Goods exempt from GST [as on date]

Sl. No.	Chapter/Heading/ Sub-heading/ Tariff item	Description of Goods
1	2	3
1.	0101	Live asses, mules and hinnies
2.	0102	Live bovine animals

1	2	3
3.	0103	Live swine
4.	0104	Live sheep and goats
5.	0105	Live poultry, that is to say, fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls.
6.	0106	Other live animal such as Mammals, Birds, Insects
7.	0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh and chilled.
8.	0203, 0204, 0205, 0206, 0207, 0208, 0209	Meat/edible offal, fresh or chilled
9.	0202, 0203, 0204, 0205, 0206, 0207, 0208, 0209, 0210	Meat/edible offal [other than fresh or chilled] other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
10.	3	Fish seeds, prawn/shrimp seeds whether or not processed, cured or in frozen state [other than goods falling under Chapter 3 and attracting 2.5%]
11.	0301	Live fish.
12.	0302	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304
13.	0304, 0306, 0307, 0308	Fish fillets, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates, fresh or chilled

1	2	3
14.	0303, 0304, 0305, 0306, 0307, 0308	Fish, Fish fillets, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates [other than fresh or chilled] and other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
15.	0401	Fresh milk and pasteurised milk, including separated milk, milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, excluding Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk
16.	0403	Curd; Lassi; Butter milk
17.	0406	Chena or paneer, other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
18.	0407	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked
19.	0409	Natural honey, other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
20.	0501	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair

1	2	3
21.	0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals, fresh or chilled
22.	0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals [other than fresh or chilled] other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
23.	0506	All goods <i>i.e.</i> Bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or gelatinized; powder and waste of these products
24.	0507 90	All goods <i>i.e.</i> Hoof meal; horn meal; hooves, claws, nails and beaks; antlers; etc.
25.	0511	Semen including frozen semen
26.	6	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage
27.	0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled.
28.	0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.
29.	0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled.
30.	0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled.
31.	0705	Lettuce (<i>Lactuca sativa</i>) and chicory (<i>Cichorium spp.</i>), fresh or chilled.
32.	0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled.
33.	0707	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled.
34.	0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled.

1	2	3
35.	0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.
36.	0710	Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen, other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
37.	0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared.
38.	0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
39.	0714	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or chilled, dried, sago pith.
40.	0714	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, frozen, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets other than those put up in unit container and, - (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available

1	2	3
		[other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
41.	08	Dried makhana, whether or not shelled or peeled [other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
42.	0801	Coconuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled
43.	0801	Brazil nuts, fresh, whether or not shelled or peeled
44.	0802	Other nuts, Other nuts, fresh such as Almonds, Hazelnuts or filberts (<i>Corylus</i> spp.), Walnuts, Chestnuts (<i>Castanea</i> spp.), Pistachios, Macadamia nuts, Kola nuts (<i>Cola</i> spp.), Areca nuts, fresh, whether or not shelled or peeled
45.	0803	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried
46.	0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh.
47.	0805	Citrus fruit, such as Oranges, Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids, Grapefruit, including pomelos, Lemons (<i>Citrus limon</i> , <i>Citrus limonum</i>) and limes (<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> , <i>Citrus latifolia</i>), fresh.
48.	0806	Grapes, fresh
49.	0807	Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh.
50.	0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh.

1	2	3
51.	0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh.
52.	0810	Other fruit such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, mulberries and loganberries, black, white or red currants and gooseberries, cranberries, bilberries and other fruits of the genus <i>vaccinium</i> , Kiwi fruit, Durians, Persimmons, Pomegranates, Tamarind, Sapota (chico), Custard-apple (ata), Bore, Lichi, fresh.
53.	0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), fresh.
54.	7, 9 or 10	All goods of seed quality
55.	0901	Coffee beans, not roasted
56.	0902	Unprocessed green leaves of tea
57.	0909	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries [of seed quality]
58.	0910 11 10	Fresh ginger, other than in processed form
59.	0910 30 10	Fresh turmeric, other than in processed form
60.	1001	Wheat and meslin other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
61.	1002	Rye other than those put up in unit container and, - (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]

1	2	3
62.	1003	Barley other than those put up in unit container and, - (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
63.	1004	Oats other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
64.	1005	Maize (corn) other than those put up in unit container and, - (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
65.	1006	Rice other than those put up in unit container and, - (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
66.	1007	Grain sorghum other than those put up in unit container and, - (a) bearing a registered brand name; or

1	2	3
		(b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
67.	1008	Buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals such as Jawar, Bajra, Ragi] other than those put up in unit container and, - (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
68.	1101	Wheat or meslin flour other than those put up in unit container and, - (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
69.	1102	Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin, [maize (corn) flour, Rye flour, etc.] other than those put up in unit container and, - (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
70.	1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets other than those put up in unit container and,-

1	2	3
		(a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
71.	1104	Cereal grains hulled
72.	1105	Flour, powder, flakes, granules or pellets of potatoes other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
73.	1106	Flour, of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading 0713 (pulses) [other than guar meal 1106 10 10 and guar gum refined split 1106 10 90], of sago or of roots or tubers of heading 0714 or of the products of Chapter 8 <i>i.e.</i> of tamarind, of singoda, mango flour, etc. other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
74.	1106 10 10	Guar meal
75.	12	All goods of seed quality
76.	1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken, of seed quality.

1	2	3
77.	1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken, of seed quality.
78.	1204	Linseed, whether or not broken, of seed quality.
79.	1205	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken, of seed quality.
80.	1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken, of seed quality.
81.	1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (<i>i.e.</i> Palm nuts and kernels, Cotton seeds, Castor oil seeds, Sesamum seeds, Mustard seeds, Safflower (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>) seeds, Melon seeds, Poppy seeds, Ajams, Mango kernel, Niger seed, Kokam) whether or not broken, of seed quality.
82.	1209	Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing.
83.	1210	Hop cones, fresh.
84.	1210 10 00	Hop cones, neither ground nor powdered nor in the form of pellets.
85.	1211	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purpose, fresh or chilled.
86.	1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh or chilled.
87.	1213	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets
88.	1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets.
89.	1301	Lac and Shellac
90.	1404 90 40	Betel leaves
91.	1404 90 60	Coconut shell, unworked

1	2	3
92.	1701 or 1702	Jaggery of all types including Cane Jaggery (gur), Palmyra Jaggery; Khandsari Sugar
93.	1904	Puffed rice, commonly known as Muri, flattened or beaten rice, commonly known as Chira, parched rice, commonly known as khoi, parched paddy or rice coated with sugar or gur, commonly known as Murki
94.	1905	Pappad, by whatever name it is known, except when served for consumption
95.	1905	Bread (branded or otherwise), except when served for consumption and pizza bread
96.	2106	Prasadam supplied by religious places like temples, mosques, churches, gurudwaras, dargahs, etc.
97.	2201	Water [other than aerated, mineral, purified, distilled, medicinal, ionic, battery, de-mineralized and water sold in sealed container]
98.	2201	Non-alcoholic Toddy, Neera including date and palm neera
99.	2202 90 90	Tender coconut water other than those put up in unit container and, - (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
100.	2301, 2302, 2308, 2309	Aquatic feed including shrimp feed and prawn feed, poultry feed & cattle feed, including grass, hay & straw, supplement & husk of pulses, concentrates & additives, wheat bran & de-oiled cake [other than rice-bran]
101.	2302	De-oiled rice bran
102.	2306	Cotton seed oil cake

1	2	3
103.	2501	Salt (including table salt and denatured salt) and pure sodium chloride, whether or not in aqueous solutions or containing added anti-caking or free flowing agents; sea water
104.	26	Uranium Ore Concentrate
105.	2716 00 00	Electrical energy
106.	2835	Dicalcium phosphate (DCP) of animal feed grade conforming to IS specification No. 5470 : 2002
107.	3002	Human Blood and its components
108.	3006	All types of contraceptives
109.	3101	All goods and organic manure other than those put up in unit container and,- (a) bearing a registered brand name; or (b) bearing a brand name on which an actionable claim or enforceable right in a court of law is available [other than those where any actionable claim or enforceable right in respect of such brand name has been foregone voluntarily, subject to specified conditions]
110.	3304	Kajal [other than kajal pencil sticks], Kumkum, Bindi, Sindur, Alta
111.	3825	Municipal waste, sewage sludge, clinical waste
112.	3926	Plastic bangles
113.	4014	Condoms and contraceptives
114.	4401	Firewood or fuel wood
115.	4402	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated
116.	4802, 4907	Judicial, Non-judicial stamp papers, Court fee stamps when sold by the Government Treasuries or Vendors authorized by the Government
117.	4817, 4907	Postal items, like envelope, Post card etc., sold by Government
118.	48/4907	Rupee notes when sold to the Reserve Bank of India
119.	4907	Cheques, loose or in book form

1	2	3
120.	4901	Printed books, including Braille books
121.	4902	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated or containing advertising material
122.	4903	Children's picture, drawing or colouring books
123.	4905	Maps and hydrographic or similar charts of all kinds, including atlases, wall maps, topographical plans and globes, printed
124.	4907	Duty Credit Scrips
125.	5001	Silkworm laying, cocoon
126.	5002	Raw silk
127.	5003	Silk waste
128.	5101	Wool, not carded or combed
129.	5102	Fine or coarse animal hair, not carded or combed
130.	5103	Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair
131.	52	Gandhi Topi
132.	52	Khadi yarn
133.	50 to 55	Khadi fabric, sold through Khadi and Village Industries Commission KVIC) and KVIC certified institutions/outlets
134.	5303	Jute fibres, raw or processed but not spun
135.	5305	Coconut, coir fibre
136.	63	Indian National Flag
137.	6703	Human hair, dressed, thinned, bleached or otherwise worked
138.	6912 00 40	Earthen pot and clay lamps
139.	69	Idols made of clay
140.	7018	Glass bangles (except those made from precious metals)
141.	7117	Bangles of lac/shellac
142.	8201	Agricultural implements manually operated or animal driven i.e. Hand tools, such as spades, shovels, mattocks, picks, hoes, forks and rakes; axes, bill

1	2	3
		hooks and similar hewing tools; secateurs and pruners of any kind; scythes, sickles, hay knives, hedge shears, timber wedges and other tools of a kind used in agriculture, horticulture or forestry other than ghamella.
143.	8445	Charkha for hand spinning of yarns, including amber charkha
144.	8446	Handloom [weaving machinery]
145.	8802 60 00	Spacecraft (including satellites) and suborbital and spacecraft launch vehicles
146.	8803	Parts of goods of heading 8801
147.	9021	Hearing aids
148.	92	134 Indigenous handmade musical instruments
149.	9603	Muddhas made of sarkanda, Brooms or brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials, bound together, with or without handles
150.	9609	Slate pencils and chalk sticks
151.	9610 00 00	Slates
152.	9803	Passenger baggage
153.	Any chapter	Puja samagri namely,- (i) Rudraksha, rudraksha mala, tu kanthi mala, panchgavya (mixture of cowdung, desi ghee, milk and curd); (ii) Sacred thread (commonly known as yagnopavit); (iii) Wooden khadau; (iv) Panchamrit, (v) Vibhuti, (vi) Unbranded honey (vii) Wick for diya (viii) Roli (ix) Kalava (Raksha sutra) (x) Chandan tika Isi
154.	Any chapter	Parts for manufacture of hearing aids

[English]

Aayushman Bharat

*52. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether all the State Governments have agreed to launch Aayushman Bharat (National Health Protection Mission/Scheme);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said Mission/scheme and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be launched, especially in Delhi/NCR;

(d) whether several key issues such as shortages in the supply of services are coming in the way of implementation of this Mission/Scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Union Government to resolve the issues in consultation with States for effective implementation of the said Mission/Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As on 11.07.2018, 25 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Understanding with National Health Agency for implementing Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM).

These States/UTs are namely, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Jharkhand, Bihar, Puducherry, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Tripura, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Andhra Pradesh.

National Health Agency is actively pursuing with other States including UT of Delhi to sign Memorandum of Understanding for implementing AB-NHPM.

(d) No.

(e) Regular consultations with State Governments are held to ensure effective implementation of the Mission.

Opting Out of Assignments by Auditors

*53. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether since January, 2018, close to three dozen auditors have opted out of their assignments in listed companies and if so, the details thereof along with the names of the companies;

(b) whether the Government has asked the companies the reasons for their departure and if so, the details thereof and the response of the companies thereto;

(c) whether any lapse/fraud in these companies has come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen the overall corporate governance standard in listed companies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Since 1.1.2018 to 17.7.2018, auditors have resigned in 204 listed companies as per filings on MCA-21. The details of the companies (region-wise) are enclosed as Statement-I. On resignation, the auditor has to file a return in e-form ADT-3 with the concerned Registrar of Companies (ROC) and the auditor is required to furnish the reasons for his resignation in the said e-form ADT-3. The said form is checked before taking on record. The matter is taken up with the company/auditor if the reasons mentioned therein require such further inquiry.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) The Government has taken following measures under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 to strengthen the overall Corporate Governance Standard:-

- (i) Requirements of compliance with accounting and auditing standards on companies/their auditors under Section 129(1)/143(10) of the Act;
- (ii) Requirement of internal audit for bigger companies under Section 138 of the Act;
- (iii) Stringent and more accountable role for auditors (including their rotation and restriction on maximum number of audit

- companies) under Section 139 and 141(3) (g) of the Act;
- (iv) National Company Law Tribunal (the Tribunal) empowered to direct a company to change company's auditors in case the Tribunal is satisfied that the auditor acted in a fraudulent manner under Section 140(5) of the Act;
- (v) More stringent provisions for independence and integrity of the auditor and for substantial penalty provided in case of defaults by auditor under Section 141/147 of the Act;
- (vi) Auditor not to perform specified non audit services to the audited company under Section 144 of the Act;
- (vii) Auditors (including cost auditor and secretarial auditor) to report fraud noticed by them to Central Government under Section 143(12) of the Act;
- (viii) Further chapter V of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, and First & Second Schedules thereof provide for legal framework for the disciplinary action for misconduct on the part of Chartered Accountants.
- (ix) National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) to oversee the quality of service of the professions and take action against misconduct in certain cases under Section 132 of the Act.
- (x) The Board of Director of every listed company shall constitute an Audit Committee consisting of minimum of three Directors with independent Directors forming a majority. The Audit Committee has to perform various duties including recommendation for appointment of Auditors, reviewing Auditor independence and performance under Section 177 of the Act.

Statement

*ROC-wise ADT-3 of listed companies filed w.e.f
01.01.2018 to 17.07.2018*

Registrar of Companies (ROC)	No. of Listed Companies
Ahmedabad	30
Bangalore	2
Chandigarh	8
Chennai	6
Chhattisgarh	2
Coimbatore	4
Delhi	35
Goa	2
Gwalior	3
Hyderabad	9
Jaipur	10
Kolkata	35
Mumbai	53
Pune	3
Shillong	2
Grand Total	204

15th Finance Commission

*54, SHRI C. N. JAYDEVAN:
SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
(AVANTHI):

Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States/UTs have jointly written to the Union Government seeking amendments to some of the contentious Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC) and if so, the details thereof along with the Union Government's reaction thereon;

(b) whether a meeting of States' Finance Ministers has been held recently to assess the ToR of the 15th FC and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ToR of 15th FC are against the interests of the State Governments and tend to take the States into Central Government's control and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Centre is moving to cut the Central share of taxes and tweak the tax devolution formula and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the States are having apprehension that they would be penalized for the achievements in population control, health and education sec ToR and if so, the concrete steps taken by the Government to allay their fears?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Chief Minister of Puducherry, Deputy Chief Minister of NCT of Delhi and Finance Ministers of four States namely West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh submitted a joint Memorandum dated 17th May, 2018 to the Hon'ble President of India. In the Memorandum, the following issues have been raised:-

- (i) The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC) violate the federal principle as enshrined in the Constitution, erode autonomy of all States, and bring significant financial hardship to all States and need to be amended as suggested therein.
- (ii) The Terms of Reference are qualitatively different from the Terms of Reference of previous Finance Commissions. Some of the changes infringe on the provisions of the Constitution, some others are disruptive of well-settled federal fiscal arrangements in India and other changes constitute technical errors.
- (iii) The changes in Terms of References will restrict the States from fulfilling their Constitutional obligations as listed in the Seventh Schedule and weaken cooperative federalism in India.
- (iv) The award of the Fifteenth Finance Commission must apply to Union Territories with legislature, namely, the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry.
- (v) The Commission may be directed to use the population data of 1971 in all cases where population is a factor for determination of the devolution of taxes and duties and grants-in-aid.

- (vi) The reference to the award of the 14th Finance Commission and imperative of the national development programme, including New India-2022, on the Central Government's finances may be deleted.

The Government has examined the changes proposed to the ToR through the Memorandum. The apprehensions raised by State Governments regarding violation of the federal principles enshrined in the Constitution are misplaced, because the setting up of FC is itself for facilitating smoother federal fiscal relations. The amendment that has been suggested to the ToR for inclusion of UTs with legislature is not as per the Constitution of India. The ToR were finalized after inter-Ministerial consultations.

(b) No meeting has been held with State Finance Ministers to assess the ToR of XV-FC.

(c) The ToR of XV-FC are not against the interest of the State Governments and do not tend to take the States into Central Government's control.

(d) All the issues dealing with central share of taxes and devolution formula are being examined by the XV-FC as per its ToR. The Central Government will examine the recommendations after they are received and the decision made therein will be informed to the Parliament through an "Explanatory Memorandum as to action taken on the recommendations of the Finance Commission" submitted to the August House.

(e) The memorandum has sought use of 1971 population data by the XV-FC while making its recommendations. To incentivise performance, the ToR provides for the Commission to consider proposing measurable performance based incentives for States, in the areas, among others, of efforts and progress made in moving towards replacement rate of population growth.

[Translation]

Green Tax

*55. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the average Goods and Services Tax (GST) collection during the last six months has been Rs. 89,855 crore and if so, the details thereof, month-wise;

(b) whether GST was being compensated with green tax and all the projects had been closed and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of green tax collected during the last one year, month-wise; and

(d) whether green tax is being utilized for projects meant for environmental protection and checking pollution and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No Sir. The average Gross Goods and Services Tax (GST) collection during the last six months has been Rs. 93,506 crore. The month-wise GST collection details are as under:—

(In Rs. crore)

Month	GST collection
Jan-18	89,825
Feb-18	85,962
March-18	92,167
April-18	1,03,459
May-18	94,016
June-18	95,610

(b) No Madam.

(c) There is no green tax either levied or collected by the Department of Revenue, Government of India as Central tax.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

[English]

Rape and Acid Attack Victims

*56. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

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

(a) whether the incidents/cases of rape and acid attack in the country have increased in recent years and if so, the details thereof indicating the survey, if any, conducted in this regard;

(b) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism to provide relief and rehabilitation of the victims of rape/acid attack and created a special fund to provide legal assistance to such victims and if so, the details thereof indicating the number of women rehabilitated therefrom, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up rehabilitation centres for such victims in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such centres are likely to be set up, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has held discussions with the States in the matter and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate and timely relief/rehabilitation of such victims?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) As per the data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 34,651 cases in 2015 and 38,947 cases in 2016 were reported under rape (Section 376 of the IPC). A total number of 140 and 160 cases have been registered under Acid Attacks (section 326A of IPC) during 2015 and 2016 respectively. Further total numbers of 30 and 46 cases have been registered under Attempt to Acid Attack Women with acid assault on Women (Section 326B of IPC) during 2015 and 2016 respectively. There is an increasing trend in reporting of cases.

(b) and (d) As per Section 357A of Cr. PC, every State Government in Coordination with the Central Government shall prepare a victim compensation Scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. All the State/Union Territories have notified victim compensation scheme in their respective State/UT. Under the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Scheme, financial assistance of Rs.200.00 crores as one time grant has been released to all the States/UTs in 2016-17 to support their respective State Victim Compensation Scheme. A minimum compensation of Rs.3.00 lakh has been prescribed for the victim of acid attack under this scheme. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also issued necessary instructions

to all the States/UTs for providing free treatment to the acid attack victim including medicines, food, bedding and reconstructive surgeries. Further, under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF) Rs.1.00 lakh in addition to the compensation under State Victim Compensation Scheme is also being provided by Prime Minister Office to the acid attack victim since 08.10.2016.

(e) As per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Ministry of Women and Child Development has circulated the revised scheme for payment of compensation to the victims to all States and UTs for implementation. Ministry of Home Affairs has also advised all States and UTs to comply with the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard.

Apart from the above, the schemes of One Stop Centre and Women Helpline for women affected by violence including rape and acid attack funded from Nirbhaya Fund to facilitate access to justice are being implemented since 1st April, 2015. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is also administering Swadhar Greh Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances, including the victims of rape.

Takeover of IDBI Bank

*57. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to make the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) as the major shareholder of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and if so, details thereof and the reasons and justification therefor;

(b) whether LIC had sought the Government's/IRDAI approval to buy a controlling stake in IDBI bank under some pressure and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether IDBI bank is the worst performing Public Sector Bank whose bad loans are in several crore and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the hard earned money of the LIC policy holders are likely to sink in loss making IDBI bank and LIC is facing stiff resistance/opposition from various unions/associations/federation and policy holders and

if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the LIC from entering into any contract with IDBI bank and to safeguard the interest of policy holders; and

(e) whether other formalities like naming the bank and its operation, staff matters have been completed and if so, the time by which LIC is likely to take over the operations of the IDBI?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Union Finance Minister, in his Budget speech (2016), had announced, "The process of transformation of IDBI Bank has already started. Government will take it forward and also consider the option of reducing its stake below 50%." Against this background, after approval of LIC's Board, LIC submitted a proposal informing, *inter alia*, of various measures for safeguarding the policyholders fund, to the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) for acquiring controlling stake in IDBI Bank Limited. After consideration of LIC's submissions by IRDAI and receipt of IRDAI's permission, LIC has written to IDBI Bank Limited expressing interest in acquiring 51% controlling stake in the bank. In this regard, it may be noted that both LIC and IDBI Bank Limited are Board-driven entities, and take their decisions as per extant policy and regulatory framework. After consideration of LIC's offer by the Board of IDBI Bank Limited, the bank has sought Government's decision in the context of Government's stake coming down below 51% as a result of the proposed acquisition. The matter is under Government's consideration.

A bank's performance is measured on various parameters. Key parameters include, *inter alia*, operating profit to total assets ratio, Non-Performing Asset (NPA) ratio, provision coverage ratio, cost-to-income ratio and low-cost deposits (current accounts and savings accounts, *i.e.*, CASA) as a percentage of total deposits. Of these, as of March 2018, among public sector banks, IDBI Bank Limited is above average in terms of most key parameters, *viz.*, operating profit ratio, cost-to-income ratio, provision coverage ratio and CASA ratio, and is below average in terms of net NPAs, details in respect of which are at given in the enclosed Statement.

Since the matter is under consideration, part (e) of the question does not arise at this point of time.

Statement

Key Parameters relating to IDBI Bank Limited

As on 31.3.2018			
Sl. No.	Parameter	IDBI Bank Limited	Public Sector Banks
1.	Operating profit to total assets ratio	2.26%	1.43%
2.	Cost-to-income ratio	37.5%	53.92%
3.	Provision coverage ratio	63.4%	61.1%
4.	CASA ratio	37.15%	36.33%
5.	Net NPA amount	Rs. 28,665 crore	Rs. 4,54,473 crore

Source: Banks

High Fluoride Content in Toothpaste

*58. SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the companies manufacturing toothpaste are using high fluoride content in toothpaste and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether high fluoride content in toothpaste is harmful and involves health risks and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) has decided to restrict the use of fluoride content in toothpaste;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such restrictions are likely to be implemented; and

(e) the other 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) Manufacture, sale and distribution of cosmetics in the country are regulated under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules,

1945 thereunder. Licenses to manufacture cosmetics for sale or for distribution are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. The SLAs are legally empowered to take action against any violation of the conditions of license.

Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, has not received any such report that the companies manufacturing toothpaste are using high fluoride content in toothpaste.

(b) High Fluoride content in toothpaste is harmful and involves health risk. Excess of fluoride ingestion can cause dental fluorosis.

(c) and (d) Fluoride content in toothpaste is already restricted under Rule 149A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rule 1945. As per the said rule, Fluoride content shall not be more than 1000 ppm in toothpaste and the content of fluoride in terms of ppm shall be mentioned on the label and carton.

Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) deliberated the matter in its 79th meeting held on 16-05-2018 and agreed to recommend amendment to Rule 149A to incorporate the labelling requirements for toothpaste containing fluorides for use of children.

(e) To manage the problem of Fluorosis, a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) has been implemented since 11th Five Year Plan (2008-09) which has been progressively expanded to cover 148 districts of 19 States.

The important components of the Programme are:- Surveillance of Fluorosis in the community; capacity building (Human Resource) in the form of training and manpower support; establishment of diagnostic facilities in the districts; health education for prevention and control of Fluorosis; management of Fluorosis cases including supplementation with Vitamins and minerals, surgery and rehabilitation.

[Translation]

Insurance Cover for HIV Patients

*59. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any clause in insurance policy under which HIV positive patients are not provided insurance cover and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said clause is not discriminatory for the HIV positive patients; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has notified IRDAI (Health Insurance) Regulations 2016 on 18th July, 2016 to encourage the insurers to offer insurance coverage to various hitherto uncovered market segments like people suffering from HIV/AIDS. Some of the key provisions of these regulations are:—

(i) Insurance companies shall have Board approved underwriting policy which shall be periodically reviewed to cover the changes affecting the medical field.

(ii) The Underwriting policy shall also cover aspects relating to sub-standard lives and that denial of the coverage shall be the last resort of the insurer.

(iii) Concept of pilot product introduced to encourage insurers to design innovative products for covering risks that have not been offered hitherto or stand excluded in the extant products.

However, the product design is in the realm of the Insurance companies and acceptance of any risk is based on its underwriting policy. Illustratively, there are some specific insurance products that grant health insurance coverage to People Living with HIV (PLHIV) by a few companies. Details are given below:—

Name of the Insurer	Name of the product	Extent and Scope of Risk Cover
Star Health and Allied Insurance Co Ltd.	Star Net Plus	Minimum Sum Assured: Rs 5000 Maximum Sum Assured: Rs 50000 If the Insured person is medically declared as having reached the stage of AIDS, the Sum Assured is payable as lump sum.
Cigna TTK Health Insurance Co Ltd.	Cigna TTK Global Health Group Policy	Minimum Sum Assured: Rs 50 lacs Maximum Sum Assured: Rs 12 crores This group insurance policy covers medical expenses that arise from or in any way relate to HIV and or HIV related expenses including AIDS. This group insurance policy covers a number of events such as New Born Cover, Psychiatric and psychological care and AIDS/HIV.

[*Tranclation*]

Medical Colleges

*60. SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE:
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the number of Government and private medical colleges in the country along with the number of seats at graduation and post graduation level, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of medical colleges established

during the last five years, State/UT-wise along with the norms for establishing such colleges and increasing seats therein;

(c) whether the number of seats at graduation and post graduation level in medical colleges are sufficient to cater to the need of doctors in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of seats at graduation and post graduation level in medical colleges and set up new medical colleges across the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of proposals received/approved/rejected/pending regarding setting up of new medical colleges during the last three years and the current year along with reasons for delay in setting up of new medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Details are given in enclosed Statement-I to III.

(c) As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), there are a total 10,62,398 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/MCI as on 31st December, 2017. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.50 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1565 as per current population estimate of 1.33 billion. Besides, there are 7,73,668 registered practitioners of AYUSH in the country and 6.19 lakh AYUSH practitioners may be in active service on assuming their 80% availability. If the allopathic and AYUSH streams are considered together, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1: 905, which is better than the WHO norms.

(d) The Government has taken various steps to increase the UG/PG medical seats in modern medicine. This include:-

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Asso. Prof. from 1:1 to 1:2 if

the Asso. Prof. is a unit head. The same has also been extended to the private medical colleges with the conditions that it should be a standing of 15 years, running PG courses since 10 years, should have completed at least 1 continuance of recognition assessment satisfactorily and applies u/s 10A of the IMC Act, 1956 for increase of seats. This would result in increase in number of PG seats in the country.

- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty
 - (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
 - (iv) Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
 - (v) Requirement of land for establishment of medical college in metropolitan cities, as notified under Article 243P(c) of the Constitution of India, has been dispensed with.
 - (vi) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/increase of PG seats.
 - (vii) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
 - (viii) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (e) Details are given in enclosed Statement-IV

Statement-I

State-wise Details of Medical Colleges

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of College	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1900	19	2950	31	4850
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	100	0	0	1	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	6	726	0	0	6	726
4.	Arunachal Praesh	1	50	0	0	1	50
5.	Bihar	9	950	4	450	13	1400
6.	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	650	3	450	9	1100
8.	Delhi	6	900	2	200	8	1100
9.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
10.	Gujarat	17	3050	9	1300	26	4350
11.	Haryana	5	600	6	850	11	1450
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6	600	1	150	7	750
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	400	1	100	4	500
14.	Jharkhand	3	350	0	0	3	350
15.	Karnataka	18	2650	39	6195	57	8845
16.	Kerala	10	1350	24	2800	34	4150
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	1300	12	1800	22	3100
18.	Maharashtra	23	3240	28	4220	51	7460
19.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200
20.	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
21.	Mizoram	1	100	0	0	1	100
22.	Odisha	7	1050	4	500	11	1550
23.	Puducherry	1	150	7	1050	8	1200
24.	Punjab	3	500	7	775	10	1275
25.	Rajasthan	13	1950	8	1200	21	3150
26.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
27.	Tamil Nadu	25	3250	24	3600	49	6850
28.	Telangana	8	1250	19	2800	27	4050
29.	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200
30.	Uttar Pradesh	17	2199	31	4300	48	6499
31.	Uttarakhand	3	350	3	450	6	800
32.	West Bengal	14	2150	5	700	19	2850
33.	AIIMS	7	707	0	0	7	707
34.	JIPMER	1	150	0	0	1	150
Total		243	33322	257	36940	500	70262

Statement-II*State-wise details of PG Seats in the country (academic year 2018-19)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	MD/MS	MCH	DM	Diploma	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1518	47	49	256	1870
2.	Assam	458	13	10	55	536
3.	Bihar	590	10	4	74	678
4.	Chandigarh	448	52	46	0	546
5.	Chhattisgarh	100	0	0	21	121
6.	Delhi	1799	209	408	124	2540
7.	Goa	98	2	0	22	122
8.	Gujarat	1723	55	41	281	2100
9.	Haryana	507	12	6	49	574
10.	Himachal Pradesh	209	2	2	13	226
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	387	12	14	69	482
12.	Jharkhand	142	1	0	72	215
13.	Karnataka	3210	118	131	669	4128
14.	Kerala	1079	92	101	226	1498
15.	Madhya Pradesh	753	17	7	125	902
16.	Maharashtra	3219	136	112	521	3988
17.	Manipur	198	3	0	6	207
18.	Meghalaya	20	0	2	0	22
19.	Odisha	680	23	24	3	730
20.	Puducherry	569	23	21	39	652
21.	Punjab	630	9	14	61	714
22.	Rajasthan	1346	63	53	56	1518
23.	Sikkim	22	0	0	0	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	2323	190	167	480	3160
25.	Telangana	1286	72	74	223	1655
26.	Tripura	30	0	0	0	30
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1751	64	88	222	2125
28.	Uttarakhand	236	0	0	15	251
29.	West Bengal	1259	69	78	162	1568
	Total	26590	1294	1452	3844	33180*

*Does not include: (i) PG Seats in Institutes of National Importance-4454

(ii) DNB Seats which are treated equivalent to MD/MD-6955

Statement-III*Number of Medical College established during last five years State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	4	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	3	0	0
6.	Delhi	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	2	1	2	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	2	1
9.	Haryana	0	1	2	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	3	6	1	0
13.	Kerala	5	0	3	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	5	0	4
15.	Maharashtra	1	3	2	1	1
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1
17.	Odisha	0	0	0	2	2
18.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	2	1	3	0	5
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	3	1	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2	4	9	2	1
22.	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	0	0
23.	West Bengal	0	0	1	0	1
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Tripura	0		0	0	0
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Telangana	0	0	5	0	2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	17	18	51	14	21

Statement-IV

Details of proposals received/approved/rejected/pending regarding setting up new medical colleges during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	Received	Approved	Disapp.
2016-17				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	4	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	2	0	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	0
5.	Delhi	1	1	0
6.	Gujarat	1	1	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3
8.	Haryana	6	2	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	2	0	2
11.	Karnataka	8	6	2
12.	Kerala	9	3	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11	5	6
14.	Maharashtra	5	2	3
15.	Odisha	0	0	0
16.	Punjab	0	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	5	3	2
18.	Tamil Nadu	8	3	5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	21	10	11
20.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0
21.	West Bengal	3	1	2
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	1	0	1
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
26.	Mizoram	1	0	1
27.	Tripura	0	0	0
28.	Puducherry	1	0	1
29.	Telangana	10	5	5

Sl. No.	State	Received	Approved	Disapp.
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Total		107	51	56
2017-18				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	0	6
2.	Assam	3	0	3
3.	Bihar	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	2
5.	Delhi	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	2	2	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1
8.	Haryana	6	2	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	1	0	1
11.	Karnataka	5	1	4
12.	Kerala	5	1	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6	0	6
14.	Maharashtra	4	1	3
15.	Odisha	2	2	0
16.	Punjab	0	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	10	0	10
18.	Tamil Nadu	4	1	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	18	2	16
20.	Uttarakhand	1	0	1
21.	West Bengal	3	0	3
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
26.	Mizoram	1	0	1
27.	Tripura	0	0	0
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State	Received	Approved	Disapp.
29.	Telangana	6	0	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Total		88	14	74

2018-19

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Assam	1	0	1
3.	Bihar	4	0	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1
5.	Delhi	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	7	2	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0
8.	Haryana	4	0	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	5	0	5
11.	Karnataka	8	0	8
12.	Kerala	3	0	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8	4	4
14.	Maharashtra	5	1	4
15.	Odisha	2	2	0
16.	Punjab	0	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	9	5	4
18.	Tamil Nadu	5	0	5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	11	1	10
20.	Uttarakhand	1	0	1
21.	West Bengal	3	1	2
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0
26.	Mizoram	1	1	0
27.	Tripura	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State	Received	Approved	Disapp.
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0
29.	Telangana	5	2	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Total		85	21	64

2019-20

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	All proposal
2.	Assam	1	sent to MCI for
3.	Bihar	4	evaluation and
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	recommendation
5.	Delhi	0	last date for
6.	Gujarat	4	issuing
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	permission is
8.	Haryana	2	31.05.2019 for
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	the year 2019-20
10.	Jharkhand	4	
11.	Karnataka	2	
12.	Kerala	2	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7	
14.	Maharashtra	5	
15.	Odisha	0	
16.	Punjab	2	
17.	Rajasthan	3	
18.	Tamil Nadu	8	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	12	
20.	Uttarakhand	1	
21.	West Bengal	6	
22.	Sikkim	1	
23.	Meghalaya	0	
24.	Nagaland	0	
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	
26.	Mizoram	0	

Sl. No.	State	Received	Approved	Disapp.
27.	Tripura	0		
28.	Puducherry	0		
29.	Telangana	6		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0		
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1		
Total		77		

[English]

Rise in Sea Level

461. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether global sea levels are rising every year;
- (b) if so, the rise of sea level in the Indian coastal regions during the last three years;
- (c) the likely possibility of rise in the next ten years; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government and/or proposals to tackle the serious threat in near future?

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) According to the fifth Assessment Report of InterGovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the global mean rate of sea level rise was 1.7 mm per year between 1901 and 2010. As per the studies carried out by Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), the sea levels are changing at different rates along the Indian coast. On an average, the sea level along the Indian coast is rising at the rate of 0.33 to 5.16 mm/year and the trend is expected to continue.

(d) The Government of India has formulated the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which outlines a number of steps relating to mitigation of greenhouse gases and adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. 32 States and UTs have prepared

their State Action Plans in line with the NAPCC. The Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has notified Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2011 and the Island Protection Zone Notification 2011 with the objectives of protection of livelihoods of fishing communities, preservation of coastal ecology and promotion of economic activity that have necessarily to be located in the coastal region. The developmental activities along these Coastal Regulation Zones are required to be in accordance with these notifications. The Ministry is also implementing Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project in the identified coastal stretches of three States namely Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal.

[Translation]

Census on Peacocks

462. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any census of National bird 'peacock';
- (b) if so, the number of peacocks at present in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the number of peacocks is decreasing in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with 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) Peacocks are commonly found birds, both inside forest areas as well as in agricultural or human habitations. Management and protection of wildlife including birds is the responsibility of the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. Population estimation with respect to certain flagship species/mega fauna is carried out by the State Governments at periodic intervals. The State/UT-wise population of peacocks are not collated in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Fluctuation in the population of wildlife is a natural phenomenon, which is generally attributed to biotic

factors like predation, natural death, etc and abiotic factors like consumption of pesticide treated seeds etc. There are no reports to indicate the declining trend in the population of peacocks. As per the Red List data published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), peacocks (*Pavo cristatus*) are listed as “*least concern*”.

**Misleading Advertisements on
Food Products**

463. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce the Food Safety and Standard Regulation Bill to check misleading advertisements and claims;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to take any steps to introduce such law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Section 24 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 places restriction on misleading advertisements relating to food and Section 53 thereof prescribes penalty for such advertisements. Further, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) had notified the draft Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulations on 13.03.2018 for public comments. Comments received from stakeholders were examined by the Scientific Panel and the Scientific Committee of FSSAI. The Food Authority approved the draft Regulations in its meeting held on 14.06.2018 for final notification.

[English]

Taxes on Handloom Weavers

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

(a) whether under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Rules, all the input materials used in handloom production in addition to the finished cloth, attract a tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the other avenues where the handloom weaver operations are taxed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Certain items used in handloom production and handloom products are exempt from GST, which *inter alia* include

(1) Khadi yarn

(2) Khadi fabric

(3) Gandhi Topi

(4) Amber charkha

(c) Handloom fabrics are taxed at 5% GST rate.

Grant to Global Environment Facility

465. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently announced to increase its grant to Global Environment Facilities (GEF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has been a leading developing country participant in GEF since its inception and has played a major role in shaping GEF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of GEF funded projects currently progressing in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) India pledged to make a contribution of US\$ 15 million for the GEF-7 Replenishment Cycle (2018-2022). India had made a contribution of US\$ 12 million during the GEF-6 Replenishment Cycle (2014-2018).

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) After China, India is the second leading developing country participating in GEF and has been playing major role in shaping the GEF. Details of GEF funded projects that are currently progressing in India are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of GEF Funded Projects that are currently progressing in India*

Sl. No.	Project Name	GEF Grant (in USD million)	GEF Agency	National Executing Agency
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project	45.4	WB	M/o Power
2.	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement (BCRUP)	8.14	WB	CS Division, Moefcc
3.	Removal of Barriers to Biomass Power Generation in India, Ph-I	5.65	UNDP	MNRE
4.	Strengthening the Implementation of Biological Diversity Act and Rules with Focus on its Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions	3.561	UNEP	CS Division
5.	Energy Efficiency Improvements in Commercial Buildings	5.819	UNDP	BEE
6.	Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP)	25.157	WB&UNDP	MoUD
7.	Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in India	14.1	UNIDO	HSMD
8.	Developing effective multiple use management framework for conserving biodiversity in the Mountain Landscapes of the High Ranges, Western Ghats.	6.275	UNDP	WL Division
9.	Financing Energy Efficiency at MSMEs	7.17	WB	BEE
10.	Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production sector in the Malivan Coast, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra	3.4	UNDP	SFD, Maharashtra
11.	Improving Energy Efficiency in the Indian Railways System	5.2	UNDP	M/o. Railways
12.	Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change	8	WB	MoRD
13.	Promoting Clean Energy Technology Innovations and Competitiveness of SMEs in India	1.1	UNIDO	MSME
14.	Market Development of Solar Assisted Industrial Process Heat Technologies	4	UNDP	MNRE
15.	Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in selected and SME cluster in India	7.17	UNIDO	BEE
16.	Development and Promotion of Non-pop alternative to DDT	10	UNIDO	HSMD
17.	Facility for low Carbon Technology Deployment	4.4	UNIDO	BEE
18.	Market Transformation and Removal of Barriers for Effective Implementation of the State Level Climate Change Action Plans	4	UNDP	CC Division
19.	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization in Agriculture Sector to secure Ecosystem Services and Reduce Vulnerability.	3.04	UNEP	ICAR

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Scale Up to Access Clean Energy for Rural Productive and Domestic Use	4	UNDP	MNRE
21.	Promoting Business Models for Increasing Penetration and Scaling Up of Solar Energy in India	4.36	UNIDO	MNRE
22.	Efficient and Sustainable City Bus services	10.12	WB	MoUD
23.	Integrated Management of Wetland Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Water and Food Security	4.6	UNEP	Wetland Division
24.	Preparation of Third National Communication to the UNFCCC and Strengthening Institutional and Analytical Capacities on Climate Change	9.91	UNDP	CC Division
25.	Program to Establish Pilots for Access through Renewable Energy	12.8	WB	
26.	Environmentally Sound Management of Medical Waste in India	10	UNIDO	HSMD
27.	Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management in India	2	ADB	M/o. Water Resources
28.	Partial Risk Sharing Facility for Energy Efficiency	18	WB	BEE, SIDBI, EESL
29.	Organic Waste Streams for Industrial Renewable Energy application in India	3.33	UNIDO	MNRE
30.	Improving Mercury Management in India	1.095	UNDP	HSMD
31.	Grid Interactive Rooftop Solar PV Project	25	WB	MNRE
32.	Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot	12.1	UNIDO	MoUD
33.	Green Agriculture Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes	36.8	FAO	DAC
34.	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME)	12.78	FAO	DAHDF
35.	Mainstreaming Coastal Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the Godavari River Estuary, Andhra Pradesh	6.02	UNDP	SFD, Andhra Pradesh
36.	Promoting Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency in MSMEs	4.465	UNIDO	MSME
37.	Secure Himalayas	11.5	UNDP	Wildlife
38.	Creating and Sustaining Energy Efficiency Markets in India	20.55	World Bank	BEE

Female Genital Mutilation

female genital mutilation;

466. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(a) whether the Government has written to heads of religious sects within India to discourage the practice of

(c) whether the Government proposes to draft a legislation to specifically address the said issue;

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

(e) the other measures taken by the Government to curb the practice?

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.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration to draft legislation in this regard.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) Necessary safeguards are already available under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, which can be invoked for prosecution of people indulging in the practice of female genital mutilation.

RBI Report on Bad Loans and Fraud

467. SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Reserve Bank of India report, bad loans at banks will rise further this fiscal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether more than 23000 cases of fraud involving Rs. 1 lakh crore have been reported in the past five years in various banks and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the highest ever amount of Rs. 28,459 crore have been involved in these cases of fraud reported from April, 2017 to March, 2018; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) According to the Financial Stability Report of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), stress tests indicate that under the baseline scenario, the gross NPA ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) may increase from 11.6% in March 2018 to 12.2% by March 2019. These results were the outcome

of macro stress tests done to estimate banking sector resilience under various scenarios.

(b) to (d) As per RBI, Scheduled Commercial Banks report cases of fraud where the amount involved is above Rs. 1 lakh to RBI and they reported 24,593 cases, involving a total amount of Rs. 1,13,054 crore, in the past five financial years. Details are enclosed as Statement-I. It may be noted that fraud data is by the year of reporting and not the year of occurrence of the fraud or sanction of loan, Letter of Undertaking etc., which may be of an earlier period. *E.g.*, the fraud in PNB's Brady House branch was reported in February 2018 but is a continuing fraud since 2011.

Statement

Data of fraud reported by banks, wherein amount involved in each individual fraud is Rs. 1 lakh and above

Bank Name	No of frauds	Amount Involved in Rs Lakhs
1	2	3
2013-14		
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	1	51
Allahabad Bank	95	61806
American Express Banking Corp.	218	2121.99
Andhra Bank	38	21430.3
AU Small Finance Bank	0	0
Axis Bank	193	47374.3
Bandhan Bank Limited	0	0
Bank Internasional Indonesia	0	0
Bank of America	1	10.5
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	0	0
Bank of Baroda	204	45315.7
Bank of India	100	22690.3
Bank of Maharashtra	33	2153.52
Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	0	0
Barclays Bank	1	123.84

1	2	3
Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0
BNP Paribas	0	0
Canara Bank	81	18029.6
Capital Small Finance Bank	0	0
Catholic Syrian Bank	8	2582.29
Central Bank of India	156	82328.5
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	1	475
Citibank	101	1307.15
City Union Bank	5	226.57
Corporation Bank	77	27827.8
DBS Bank	3	14356.2
Dena Bank	36	16281
Deutsche Bank(Asia)	2	13.69
Development Credit Bank	8	29.86
Dhanalakshmi Bank	15	6320.46
Doha Bank Qsc	0	0
Equitas Small Finance Bank	0	0
ESAF Small Finance Bank	0	0
Export Import Bank of India	1	10000
Federal Bank	37	957.32
Fincare Small Finance Bank	0	0
Fino Payments Bank Limited	0	0
FirstRand Bank	0	0
HDFC Bank	164	1525.96
HSBC	116	8017.17
ICICI Bank	485	76306.3
IDBI Bank Ltd.	92	62554.2
IDFC Bank Limited	0	0
Indian Bank	54	4348.64
Indian Overseas Bank	125	48473.4
Indusind Bank	27	2963.63
ING Vysya Bank	14	3958.47
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	7	662.01
Karnataka Bank	21	1548.11

1	2	3
Karur Vysya Bank	11	148.57
Korea Exchange Bank	0	0
Kotak Mahindra Bank	80	11528
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab	0	0
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	6	7072.67
Mashreqbank	0	0
Nainital Bank	3	80.07
Oman International Bank	0	0
Oriental Bank of Commerce	92	5352.37
Punjab and Sind Bank	30	6979.19
Punjab National Bank	239	55838.3
Rabobank International	0	0
Ratnakar Bank Ltd	5	1518.56
Royal Bank of Scotland	11	41.41
Shinhan Bank	0	0
Small Industries Dev. Bank of India	6	674.13
South Indian Bank	20	1151.4
Standard Chartered Bank	104	48028.4
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	43	14892.9
State Bank of Hyderabad	27	36508.4
State Bank of India	549	90692.4
State Bank of Mauritius	1	4631.02
Subhadra Local Area Bank	0	0
Suryadaya Small Finance Bank	0	0
State Bank of Mysore	20	9282.68
State Bank of Patiala	40	9885.16
State Bank of Travancore	33	11647.8
Syndicate Bank	102	13271.8
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	27	5230.11
The Industrial Finance Corp of India	0	0
UCO Bank	56	36424.1
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	0	0
Union Bank of India	85	9209.21

1	2	3
United Bank of India	125	34898
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank	0	0
Vijaya Bank	59	6187.44
Yes Bank	12	1736.34
2014-15		
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	1	6.91
Allahabad Bank	47	7597.64
American Express Banking Corp.	176	1007.51
Andhra Bank	52	51148.1
AU Small Finance Bank	0	0
Axis Bank	187	33713.5
Bandhan Bank Limited	0	0
Bank Internasional Indonesia	0	0
Bank of America	0	0
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	0	0
Bank of Baroda	303	122602
Bank of India	131	9244.37
Bank of Maharashtra	50	23905.6
Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	0	0
Barclays Bank	0	0
Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0
BNP Paribas	0	0
Canara Bank	114	17563.2
Capital Small Finance Bank	2	18.2
Catholic Syrian Bank	8	179.45
Central Bank of India	214	214972
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	3	11165.3
Citibank	94	848.88
City Union Bank	2	644.19
Corporation Bank	73	122209
DBS Bank	3	3442.4
Dena Bank	41	40015.9
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	2	15.25

1	2	3
Development Credit Bank	2	4.08
Dhanalakshmi Bank	7	7284.13
Doha Bank Qsc	0	0
Equitas Small Finance Bank	0	0
ESAF Small Finance Bank	0	0
Export Import Bank of India	3	13474.3
Federal Bank	44	8173.99
Fincare Small Finance Bank	0	0
Fino Payments Bank Limited	0	0
FirstRand Bank	0	0
HDFC Bank	218	1753.29
HSBC	38	2645.75
ICICI Bank	433	26977.2
IDBI Bank Ltd.	56	55795.1
IDFC Bank Limited	0	0
Indian Bank	95	9103.97
Indian Overseas Bank	138	57564.1
Indusind Bank	14	13340.8
ING Vysya Bank	35	619.22
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	7	90286.7
Karnataka Bank	22	2212.52
Karur Vysya Bank	16	12316.2
Korea Exchange Bank	0	0
Kotak Mahindra Bank	56	5896.64
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab	1	1.02
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	5	5449.3
Mashreqbank	0	0
Nainital Bank	5	55.23
Oman International Bank	1	32.91
Oriental Bank of Commerce	127	76483.8
Punjab and Sind Bank	30	3916.14
Punjab National Bank	180	230973
Rabobank International	0	0
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	15	905

1	2	3
Royal Bank of Scotland	2	19.48
Shinhan Bank	0	0
Small Industries Dev. Bank of India	7	1109.28
South Indian Bank	9	1707.47
Standard Chartered Bank	81	8737.96
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	41	46180.6
State Bank of Hyderabad	31	6865.38
State Bank of India	651	161854
State Bank of Mauritius	0	0
Subhadra Local Area Bank	0	0
Suryadaya Small Finance Bank	0	0
State Bank of Mysore	97	9074.73
State Bank of Patiala	39	29030.3
State Bank of Travancore	34	23623.3
Syndicate Bank	208	79310.5
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	21	1262.8
The Industrial Finance Corp of India	1	9818.32
UCO Bank	87	141098
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	0	0
Union Bank of India	111	36982.7
United Bank of India	128	68035.2
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank	0	0
Vijaya Bank	35	35174.4
Yes Bank	5	58.26
2015-16		
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	1	2488.94
Allahabad Bank	23	29090.8
American Express Banking Corp.	187	641.83
Andhra Bank	44	25045.9
AU Small Finance Bank	0	0
Axis Bank	227	33836.4
Bandhan Bank Limited	1	11.55
Bank Internasional Indonesia	0	0

1	2	3
Bank of America	0	0
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	0	0
Bank of Baroda	255	166810
Bank of India	156	121758
Bank of Maharashtra	45	130773
Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	0	0
Barclays Bank	0	0
Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0
BNP Paribas	0	0
Canara Bank	94	158978
Capital Small Finance Bank	0	0
Catholic Syrian Bank	11	917.09
Central Bank of India	167	17729.6
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	1	2000
Citibank	115	510.51
City Union Bank	5	1208.67
Corporation Bank	135	132199
DBS Bank	3	7111.53
Dena Bank	21	7102.43
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	1	1.5
Development Credit Bank	14	459.35
Dhanalakshmi Bank	4	556.12
Doha Bank QSC	0	0
Equitas Small Finance Bank	0	0
ESAF Small Finance Bank	0	0
Export Import Bank of India	0	0
Federal Bank	49	8199.81
Fincare Small Finance Bank	0	0
Fino Payments Bank Limited	0	0
FirstRand Bank	0	0
HDFC Bank	260	9728.98
HSBC	36	8611.77
ICICI Bank	588	34771.5

1	2	3
IDBI Bank Ltd.	129	26205.3
IDFC Bank Limited	0	0
Indian Bank	87	13805.6
Indian Overseas Bank	109	59833
Indusind Bank	21	528.9
ING Vysya Bank	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	14	866.55
Karnataka Bank	15	9195.72
Karur Vysya Bank	21	18243.3
Korea Exchange Bank	0	0
Kotak Mahindra Bank	114	4502.13
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab	0	0
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	12	2201.14
Mashreqbank	1	3.66
Nainital Bank	21	187.81
Oman International Bank	0	0
Oriental Bank of Commerce	114	80729.6
Punjab and Sind Bank	12	13193.9
Punjab National Bank	131	35285.2
Rabobank International	0	0
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	10	383.54
Royal Bank of Scotland	7	11.04
Shinhan Bank	2	584.16
Small Industries Dev. Bank of India	2	4531.85
South Indian Bank	7	158.22
Standard Chartered Bank	127	366.03
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	48	14772.9
State Bank of Hyderabad	34	67366.7
State Bank of India	562	189551
State Bank of Mauritius	0	0
Subhadra Local Area Bank	0	0
Suryadaya Small Finance Bank	0	0
State Bank of Mysore	67	2172.85

1	2	3
State Bank of Patiala	40	41319.9
State Bank of Travancore	19	13888
Syndicate Bank	178	164068
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	12	572.14
The Industrial Finance Corp of India	5	25336.1
UCO Bank	85	24814.9
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	0	0
Union Bank of India	146	129773
United Bank of India	67	14266.7
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank	0	0
Vijaya Bank	21	10465.4
Yes Bank	10	154.7
2016-17		
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	0	0
Allahabad Bank	60	89508.67
American Express Banking Corp.	166	558.54
Andhra Bank	64	24560.11
AU Small Finance Bank	0	0
Axis Bank	222	202037.9
Bandhan Bank Limited	13	155.56
Bank Internasional Indonesia	1	1778.18
Bank of America	0	0
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	1	6.97
Bank of Baroda	224	116484.7
Bank of India	162	277400.7
Bank of Maharashtra	75	42502.25
Bank of Nova Scotia	1	13
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	1	123.96
Barclays Bank	0	0
Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	4	54.77
BNP Paribas	0	0
Canara Bank	119	61016.51
Capital Small Finance Bank	0	0

1	2	3
Catholic Syrian Bank	39	2044.79
Central Bank of India	146	86786.13
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	0	0
Citibank	177	1171.58
City Union Bank	3	2303.36
Corporation Bank	83	69407.57
DBS Bank	1	8.19
Dena Bank	43	46809.33
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	1	6.17
Development Credit Bank	0	0
Dhanalakshmi Bank	6	9085.09
Doha Bank QSC	3	897.94
Equitas Small Finance Bank	2	201.52
ESAF Small Finance Bank	0	0
Export Import Bank of India	2	10878.83
Federal Bank	58	25913.14
Fincare Small Finance Bank	0	0
Fino Payments Bank Limited	0	0
FirstRand Bank	2	2711.65
HDFC Bank	313	16034.61
HSBC	48	99.13
ICICI Bank	686	41269.94
IDBI Bank Ltd.	107	113683.51
IDFC Bank Limited	3	39.1
Indian Bank	79	48022.73
Indian Overseas Bank	95	137210.69
Indusind Bank	23	289.6
ING Vysya Bank	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir Bank	23	31147.54
Karnataka Bank	25	3103.62
Karur Vysya Bank	21	1782.35
Korea Exchange Bank	2	2.28
Kotak Mahindra Bank	126	11154.66
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab	0	0

1	2	3
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	13	10995.43
Mashreqbank	0	0
Nainital Bank	4	35.91
Oman International Bank	0	0
Oriental Bank of Commerce	56	16276.83
Punjab and Sind Bank	16	17878.35
Punjab National Bank	158	280826.7
Rabobank International	0	0
Ratnakar Bank Ltd	13	315.44
Royal Bank of Scotland	1	1
Shinhan Bank	0	0
Small Industries Dev. Bank of India	3	1130.86
South Indian Bank	7	31396.29
Standard Chartered Bank	320	651.87
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	38	13287.2
State Bank of Hyderabad	38	11215.62
State Bank of India	544	242237.06
State Bank of Mauritius	0	0
Subhadra Local Area Bank	0	0
Suryadaya Small Finance Bank	0	0
State Bank of Mysore	92	27977.08
State Bank of Patiala	47	3583.37
State Bank of Travancore	44	5709.41
Syndicate Bank	166	37623.15
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	20	7478.6
The Industrial Finance Corp of India	1	21486.11
UCO Bank	59	69548.24
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	0	0
Union Bank of India	111	92072.33
United Bank of India	30	8382.14
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank	0	0
Vijaya Bank	58	13271.59
Yes Bank	7	1738.01

1	2	3
2017-18		
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	0	0.00
Allahabad Bank	41	152532.91
American Express Banking Corp.	349	1175.62
Andhra Bank	52	134517.70
AU Small Finance Bank	5	285.80
Axis Bank	269	59957.73
Bandhan Bank Limited	22	249.32
Bank Internasional Indonesia	0	0.00
Bank of America	18	39.56
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	0	0.00
Bank of Baroda	156	370028.87
Bank of India	157	261976.94
Bank of Maharashtra	62	108236.89
Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0.00
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	1	18.70
Barclays Bank	0	0.00
Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0.00
BNP Paribas	0	0.00
Canara Bank	107	19241.63
Capital Small Finance Bank	0	0.00
Catholic Syrian Bank	29	11755.57
Central Bank of India	143	140017.09
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	0	0.00
Citibank	226	2212.29
City Union Bank	7	4405.60
Corporation Bank	70	130151.08
DBS Bank	0	0.00
Dena Bank	27	10207.44
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	6	9555.56
Development Credit Bank	10	276.98
Dhanalakshmi Bank	8	1175.52
Doha Bank QSC	0	0.00
Equitas Small Finance Bank	15	198.75

1	2	3
ESAF Small Finance Bank	1	4.16
Export Import Bank of India	1	1986.00
Federal Bank	30	529.17
Fincare Small Finance Bank	2	4.78
Fino Payments Bank Limited	3	90.30
FirstRand Bank	0	0.00
HDFC Bank	370	13753.10
HSBC	276	576.75
ICICI Bank	754	58015.52
IDBI Bank Ltd.	177	133796.59
IDFC Bank Limited	1	1.98
Indian Bank	53	2754.14
Indian Overseas Bank	67	102548.12
Indusind Bank	28	2193.31
ING Vysya Bank	0	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir Bank	14	21510.46
Karnataka Bank	15	21455.49
Karur Vysya Bank	12	1921.40
Korea Exchange Bank	0	0.00
Kotak Mahindra Bank	269	5675.45
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab	1	3.02
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	36	7085.04
Mashreqbank	0	0.00
Nainital Bank	6	28.47
Oman International Bank	0	0.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce	226	65222.39
Punjab and Sind Bank	22	9032.97
Punjab National Bank	169	152143.06
Rabobank International	1	2000.00
Ratnakar Bank Ltd	15	225.84
Royal Bank of Scotland	0	0.00
Shinhan Bank	0	0.00
Small Industries Dev. Bank of India	10	6350.21

1	2	3
South Indian Bank	8	9453.40
Standard Chartered Bank	95	1651.89
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	0	0.00
State Bank of Hyderabad	0	0.00
State Bank of India	981	254197.64
State Bank of Mauritius	2	8378.34
Subhadra Local Area Bank	1	1.05
Suryadaya Small Finance Bank	8	31.29
State Bank of Mysore	0	0.00
State Bank of Patiala	0	0.00
State Bank of Travancore	0	0.00
Syndicate Bank	147	54106.78
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	29	17682.01
The Industrial Finance Corp of India	1	8133.76
UCO Bank	72	123271.36
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	28	75.99
Union Bank of India	73	114802.50
United Bank of India	62	88137.30
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank	6	17.78
Vijaya Bank	19	3101.66
Yes Bank	8	67.60

Note: Fraud data is by the year of reporting and not the year of occurrence of the fraud or sanction of loan, Letter of Undertaking etc., which may be of an earlier period. *E.g.*, the fraud in PNB's Brady House branch was reported in February 2018 but is a continuing fraud since 2011.

[Translation]

Bouncers in Hospitals

468. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that bouncers have been appointed in the hospitals run by the centre as well as State Governments including Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital who misbehave with patients and their relatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has noticed that injections are administered to women patient by male employees in open without any curtain in hospitals including the G.T.B. Hospital; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) 'Health' being a State subject, such information is not maintained Centrally.

However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi *viz.* Safdarjung, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals as well as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi are concerned, marshals/bouncers/Quick Response Team (QRT) guards have been deployed in these hospitals. No case regarding misbehaviour with patients and their relatives has been reported at these hospitals. However, instructions are given from time to time to marshals/bouncers/Quick Response Team (QRT) guards to stay polite with the patients and their relatives.

(c) and (d) As reported by various hospitals including Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, no such case by male nursing staff has been reported/noticed. Injections are generally administered by female nurses and privacy is maintained by use of curtains or by administering injection in a separate treatment room, whenever required. In case where a male nurse gives injections to female patients, presence of a female nurse/any other female staff or patient's attendant is mandatory.

Diabetes Among Children

469. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a diabetes survey conducted in different parts of the country, the sugar level of children have not been found satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) With the aim of getting information on youth onset diabetes in India, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) established the Registry of People with Diabetes in India with Young Age at Onset. The primary objective of the registry is to understand the disease pattern or types of youth onset diabetes including their geographical variations within the country and to estimate the burden of diabetes complications in youth. The first phase of the registry has enrolled 5546 patients with youth onset diabetes. There were more than ten variants of youth onset diabetes reported, in which Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM) was the most prevalent (63.9%) followed by youth onset Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) (25.3%).

To supplement the efforts of State Governments, the Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under National Health Mission. The objectives of the programme include health promotion, early diagnosis, management and referral of cases, besides strengthening the infrastructure and capacity building to prevent and control common Non-Communicable Diseases including Diabetes.

In addition, free/affordable testing for diabetic individuals is being offered at various levels of healthcare such as Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and at the District Hospitals including in tertiary care Centre and State Government facilities.

[English]

Promotion of Housing Sector by PSBs

470. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are promoting housing sector in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any limit has been prescribed for advances made to the housing sector in the State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of loans provided for housing in the State during the last four years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the loan limit in the State to promote housing infrastructure; and

(e) 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) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) extend loans to the housing sector in the entire country, including the State of Madhya Pradesh. As per information compiled by the State Level Bankers' Committee, the share of PSBs in the total housing portfolio in the State of Madhya Pradesh is about 80%.

(b) No Madam. Loans are extended as per the extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and policies approved by Boards of banks concerned.

(c) RBI has informed that the housing loans disbursed by PSBs in Madhya Pradesh during the last four years are as under:—

During Financial Year	No.of-Accounts	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in crores)
2014-15	185175	4015.46
2015-16	221310	5311.33
2016-17	138510	4309.41
2017-18	169841	7515.14

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

[Translation]

Customs Duty on Crude Oil

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

(a) the tax structure in place for imported and domestically produced crude oil during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government levies tax on crude oil produced from domestic oil reserves and levies no taxes on imported crude oil, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reimpose customs duty on crude oil import and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to remove Central Sales Tax (CST) so as to promote domestic explorers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Duty Structure on domestically produced crude oil and imported crude for last three years is given as under:—

Particulars	Duty structure from 01.03.2015 to 29.02.2016	Duty structure from 01.03.2016 to till now
Customs Duty on imported crude oil	Nil + Rs. 50/MT as NCCD	Nil + Rs. 50/MT as NCCD
Central Excise Duty on domestically produced crude oil	Nil + Rs. 4500/MT as OID Cess + Rs. 50/MT as NCCD	Nil + OID Cess @ 20% + Rs.50/MT as NCCD

(d) and (e) Central Sales Tax (CST) though administered by Central Government but it is collected and appropriated by the concerned State Government as per CST Act, 1956. Accordingly, VAT is levied by State Government during intra-State sale or purchase of petroleum products as per amended Entry 54 of List-II (State List) of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and CST is levied by State Government during inter-State sale or purchase of petroleum products as per CST Act, 1956 even after implementation of GST *w.e.f.* 01.07.2018. Further, there is no such proposal to remove Central Sales Tax (CST) levied on petroleum products.

[English]

One Stop/Crisis/Sakhi Centres

472. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV :
SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

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

(a) the details of One Stop/Crisis/Sakhi Centres approved and sanctioned by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of centres presently operational out of sanctioned/approved projects in the country along with the number of women assisted thereby, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints or taken cognizance of media reports on functioning and working conditions of these centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the further plan of the Government to open more such centres 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) The details of One Stop Centres (Sakhi) approved and sanctioned by the Government, presently operational along with number of women assisted so far are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of One Stop Centres (Sakhi) operational along with number of women assisted so far are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Some incidents have been received through media regarding functioning and working conditions of these centres. The Ministry conducted visits to these Centers and directed the concerned authorities to take immediate remedial action and implement the OSCs as per scheme guidelines.

(e) Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centre would be set up across the country in phased manner. So far, 434 OSCs have been approved.

Statement-I

State-wise details of One Stop Centres (Sakhi) approved/sanctioned and Operational during last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands UT	1	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	12	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	19
4.	Assam	1	4	-	-
5.	Bihar	1	7	-	-
6.	Chandigarh UT	1	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	26	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	1	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu UT	1	-	-	-
10.	Delhi NCT	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	1	1	-	-
12.	Gujarat	1	2	8	5
13.	Haryana	1	6	-	15
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	8	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	1	2	-	-
17.	Karnataka	1	3	3	-
18.	Kerala	1	4	-	9
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	17	8	25
21.	Maharashtra	1	11	-	1
22.	Manipur	1	-	-	15
23.	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-
24.	Mizoram	1	-	1	6
25.	Nagaland	1	1	-	9
26.	Odisha	1	-	4	18
27.	Puducherry UT	1	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	1	5	8	8
29.	Rajasthan	1	15	-	-
30.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	-	4	1
32.	Tripura	1	-	-	-

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
33.	Telangana	1	8	8	14
34.	Uttarakhand	1	3	-	-
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1	16	6	52
36.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-
Total		33	153	50	198

Statement-II

*State-wise details of One Stop Centres (Sakhi)
Operational and number of women assisted thereby*

Sl. No.	States	Operational OSCs	Number of women assisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands UT	1	472
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	23681
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	245
4.	Assam	5	344
5.	Bihar	8	2555
6.	Chandigarh UT	1	275
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	8817
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	1	4
9.	Daman and Diu UT	1	5
10.	Delhi NCT	-	
11.	Goa	1	977
12.	Gujarat	3	566
13.	Haryana	7	3186
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	24
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	42
16.	Jharkhand	3	305
17.	Karnataka	7	292
18.	Kerala	4	125
19.	Lakshadweep	-	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	27	4526
21.	Maharashtra	11	1408

1	2	3	4
22.	Manipur	1	10
23.	Meghalaya	2	470
24.	Mizoram	1	42
25.	Nagaland	2	71
26.	Odisha	2	678
27.	Puducherry UT	1	51
28.	Punjab	6	293
29.	Rajasthan	16	4361
30.	Sikkim	1	325
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	84
32.	Tripura	1	30
33.	Telangana	9	7807
34.	Uttarakhand	4	545
35.	Uttar Pradesh	24	91265
36.	West Bengal	-	
Total		195	153881

GST Exemption to Agriculturist

473. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to exempt agriculturists from the purview of Goods and Services Tax; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, As per section 23(1) (b) of the Central Goods and Services Act, 2017 (CGST Act for short), an agriculturist is not liable for registration under GST to the extent of supply or produce out of cultivation of land. Further, as

per section 2(7) of the CGST Act, an agriculturist means an individual or a Hindu Undivided Family who undertakes cultivation of land

(a) by own labour, or

(b) by the labour of family, or

(c) by servants on wages payable in cash or kind or by hired labour under personal supervision of any member of the family.

[Translation]

NRHM

474. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

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

(a) the aims, objectives and present status of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country, State/UT-wise including Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount of money allocated to the States under this mission by the Government in the previous budget, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase this budget keeping in mind the special status of Jammu and Kashmir and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of achievements made under the said scheme during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is now a sub-Mission under the overarching National Health Mission (NHM), along with National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as the other sub-Mission. It is implemented in all the States/UTs in the country including Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh. The National Health Mission (NHM) aims for attainment of universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care services, accountable and responsive to people's needs, with effective inter-sectoral convergent action to address the wider social determinants of health.

The objectives of NHM are summarised as under:—

- i. Reduction in child and maternal mortality
- ii. Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- iii. Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care.
- iv. Population stabilisation, gender equality and demographic balance.
- v. Revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- vi. Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and universal access to public health care services with emphasis on services addressing women's and children's health and universal immunisation.
- vii. Promotion of healthy life styles.

(b) Statement-I showing State-wise release under NHM for 10th Plan (2005-06 to 2006-07), 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12), 12th Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17) and 2017-18 is enclosed.

(c) At present there is no such proposal to increase the budget for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the following financial benefits have been given to the State under NHM:—

- (i) Centre – State funding pattern is 90:10 whereas it is 60:40 for other States.
- (ii) A special dedicated package of Rs 900 crore spread over 4 years from the financial year 2016-17 to 2019-20 towards Jammu and Kashmir Prime Minister Development Programme.

(d) The details of achievements made under the NHM during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	10th Plan (2005-06 to 2006-07)	11th Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)	12th Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17)	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.11	59.07	143.32	33.94
2.	Andhra Pradesh	698.36	3870.33	3644.49	875.06
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	79.47	290.54	600.32	261.70
4.	Assam	494.45	3711.71	4944.74	1392.66
5.	Bihar	635.71	4385.47	6106.13	1557.40
6.	Chandigarh	8.91	37.47	78.08	20.35
7.	Chhattisgarh	249.98	1541.41	2275.04	825.76
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.89	20.43	55.85	19.14
9.	Daman and Diu	5.77	12.81	37.72	10.67
10.	Delhi	64.15	543.61	796.12	268.39
11.	Goa	9.33	70.67	118.03	26.07
12.	Gujarat	479.25	2531.80	4148.97	1221.83
13.	Haryana	201.78	1103.19	1665.31	384.25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	131.00	552.12	987.36	370.89
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	120.77	817.93	1709.56	550.42
16.	Jharkhand	295.56	1488.97	2059.21	735.99
17.	Karnataka	460.97	2518.36	3650.67	1345.50
18.	Kerala	267.08	1642.07	2197.77	586.52
19.	Lakshadweep	3.44	7.69	20.37	5.54
20.	Madhya Pradesh	684.86	3829.12	5761.46	1696.56
21.	Maharashtra	652.79	4674.43	6602.74	1707.60
22.	Manipur	67.67	321.92	440.86	163.05
23.	Meghalaya	56.52	288.39	613.53	189.02
24.	Mizoram	75.66	259.35	427.54	126.95
25.	Nagaland	72.51	332.90	517.88	134.86
26.	Odisha	434.31	2559.59	3264.77	1216.22
27.	Puducherry	9.58	55.47	118.73	35.55
28.	Punjab	233.71	1302.72	1672.33	483.74
29.	Rajasthan	713.29	4273.25	5596.01	1615.29
30.	Sikkim	33.42	140.82	216.76	55.40
31.	Tamil Nadu	594.85	3274.82	4913.74	1293.97
32.	Tripura	67.99	427.63	920.45	662.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1732.52	9985.13	14297.79	3509.95
34.	Uttarakhand	96.06	715.76	1416.25	493.67
35.	West Bengal	678.80	3615.89	4819.28	1232.81
36.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	1217.17	356.16
Total		10434.51	61262.82	88056.35	25465.28

Note: The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution.

Statement-II

Achievements during last three years

Sl. No.	States	2014	2015	2016*
Crude Birth Rate				
	All India	21.0	20.8	20.4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.0	16.8	16.4
2.	Assam	22.4	22.0	21.7
3.	Bihar	25.9	26.3	26.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	23.4	23.2	22.8
5.	Gujarat	20.6	20.4	20.1
6.	Haryana	21.2	20.9	20.7
7.	Jharkhand	23.8	23.5	22.9
8.	Karnataka	18.1	17.9	17.6
9.	Kerala	14.8	14.8	14.3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	25.7	25.5	25.1
11.	Maharashtra	16.5	16.3	15.9
12.	Odisha	19.4	19.2	18.6
13.	Punjab	15.5	15.2	14.9
14.	Rajasthan	25.0	24.8	24.3
15.	Tamil Nadu	15.4	15.2	15.0
16.	Telangana	18.0	17.8	17.5
17.	Uttar Pradesh	27.0	26.7	26.2
18.	West Bengal	15.6	15.5	15.4
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.2	18.8	18.9
20.	Delhi	16.8	16.4	15.5
21.	Goa	12.9	12.7	12.9
22.	Himachal Pradesh	16.4	16.3	16.0
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.8	16.2	15.7

Sl. No.	States	2014	2015	2016*
24.	Manipur	14.6	14.4	12.9
25.	Meghalaya	24.1	23.7	23.7
26.	Mizoram	16.4	16.2	15.5
27.	Nagaland	15.3	14.8	14.0
28.	Sikkim	17.1	17.0	16.6
29.	Tripura	14.9	14.7	13.7
30.	Uttarakhand	18.2	17.8	16.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.7	12.0	11.7
32.	Chandigarh	14.3	13.7	13.9
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.6	25.5	24.5
34.	Daman and Diu	17.3	17.1	24.0
35.	Lakshadweep	14.0	14.7	18.9
36.	Puducherry	14.6	13.8	13.9

Crude Death Rate

		2014	2015	2016*
	All India	6.7	6.5	6.4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.3	7.1	6.8
2.	Assam	7.2	7.1	6.7
3.	Bihar	6.2	6.2	6.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	7.7	7.5	7.4
5.	Gujarat	6.2	6.1	6.1
6.	Haryana	6.1	6.1	5.9
7.	Jharkhand	5.9	5.8	5.5
8.	Karnataka	6.8	6.6	6.7
9.	Kerala	6.6	6.6	7.6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7.8	7.5	7.1
11.	Maharashtra	6.0	5.8	5.9

Sl. No.	States	2014	2015	2016*
12.	Odisha	7.9	7.6	7.8
13.	Punjab	6.4	6.2	6.0
14.	Rajasthan	6.4	6.3	6.1
15.	Tamil Nadu	7.0	6.7	6.4
16.	Telangana	6.7	6.5	6.1
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7.4	7.2	6.9
18.	West Bengal	6.1	5.9	5.8
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.6	6.0	6.2
20.	Delhi	3.8	3.6	4.0
21.	Goa	6.6	6.4	6.7
22.	Himachal Pradesh	6.7	6.6	6.8
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.1	4.9	5.0
24.	Manipur	4.3	4.0	4.5
25.	Meghalaya	7.5	7.4	6.6
26.	Mizoram	4.3	4.2	4.2
27.	Nagaland	3.1	3.0	4.5
28.	Sikkim	5.1	5.0	4.7
29.	Tripura	4.7	5.2	5.5
30.	Uttarakhand	6.0	6.4	6.7
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.6	5.0	5.2
32.	Chandigarh	4.0	4.4	4.5
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.2	3.9	4.0
34.	Daman and Diu	4.6	4.7	4.6
35.	Lakshadweep	6.1	6.2	6.0
36.	Puducherry	6.6	6.8	7.2
Infant Mortality Rate				
	All India	39	37	34
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	37	34
2.	Assam	49	47	44
3.	Bihar	42	42	38
4.	Chhattisgarh	43	41	39
5.	Gujarat	35	33	30
6.	Haryana	36	36	33

Sl. No.	States	2014	2015	2016*
7.	Jharkhand	34	32	29
8.	Karnataka	29	28	24
9.	Kerala	12	12	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	52	50	47
11.	Maharashtra	22	21	19
12.	Odisha	49	46	44
13.	Punjab	24	23	21
14.	Rajasthan	46	43	41
15.	Tamil Nadu	20	19	17
16.	Telangana	35	34	31
17.	Uttar Pradesh	48	46	43
18.	West Bengal	28	26	25
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	30	36
20.	Delhi	20	18	18
21.	Goa	10	9	8
22.	Himachal Pradesh	32	28	25
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	26	24
24.	Manipur	11	9	11
25.	Meghalaya	46	42	39
26.	Mizoram	32	32	27
27.	Nagaland	14	12	12
28.	Sikkim	19	18	16
29.	Tripura	21	20	24
30.	Uttarakhand	33	34	38
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	20	16
32.	Chandigarh	23	21	14
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	21	17
34.	Daman and Diu	18	18	19
35.	Lakshadweep	20	20	19
36.	Puducherry	14	11	10
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)				
	All India	26	25	24
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	24	23

Sl. No.	States	2014	2015	2016*
2.	Assam	26	25	23
3.	Bihar	27	28	27
4.	Chhattisgarh	28	27	26
5.	Gujarat	24	23	21
6.	Haryana	23	24	22
7.	Jharkhand	25	23	21
8.	Karnataka	20	19	18
9.	Kerala	6	6	6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	35	34	32
11.	Maharashtra	16	15	13
12.	Odisha	36	35	32
13.	Punjab	14	13	13
14.	Rajasthan	32	30	28
15.	Tamil Nadu	14	14	12
16.	Telangana	25	23	21
17.	Uttar Pradesh	32	31	30
18.	West Bengal	19	18	17
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
20.	Delhi	13	14	12
21.	Goa	NA	NA	NA
22.	Himachal Pradesh	25	19	16
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	20	18
24.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA
25.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA
26.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
27.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
28.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA
29.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA
30.	Uttarakhand	26	28	30
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA
32.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
34.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA

Sl. No.	States	2014	2015	2016*
35.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA
36.	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)				
All India		45	43	39
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	39	37
2.	Assam	66	62	52
3.	Bihar	53	48	43
4.	Chhattisgarh	49	48	49
5.	Gujarat	41	39	33
6.	Haryana	40	43	37
7.	Jharkhand	44	39	33
8.	Karnataka	31	31	29
9.	Kerala	13	13	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	65	62	55
11.	Maharashtra	23	24	21
12.	Odisha	60	56	50
13.	Punjab	27	27	24
14.	Rajasthan	51	50	45
15.	Tamil Nadu	21	20	19
16.	Telangana	37	34	34
17.	Uttar Pradesh	57	51	47
18.	West Bengal	30	30	27
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
20.	Delhi	21	20	22
21.	Goa	NA	NA	NA
22.	Himachal Pradesh	36	33	27
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	28	26
24.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA
25.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA
26.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
27.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
28.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA
29.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA
30.	Uttarakhand	36	38	41

Sl. No.	States	2014	2015	2016*
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA
32.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
34.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA
35.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA
36.	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

	All India	2.3	2.3	2.3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.8	1.7	1.7
2.	Assam	2.3	2.3	2.3
3.	Bihar	3.2	3.2	3.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	2.6	2.5	2.5
5.	Gujarat	2.3	2.2	2.2
6.	Haryana	2.3	2.2	2.3
7.	Jharkhand	2.8	2.7	2.6
8.	Karnataka	1.8	1.8	1.8
9.	Kerala	1.9	1.8	1.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.8	2.8	2.8
11.	Maharashtra	1.8	1.8	1.8
12.	Odisha	2.1	2.0	2.0
13.	Punjab	1.7	1.7	1.7
14.	Rajasthan	2.8	2.7	2.7
15.	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.6	1.6
16.	Telangana	1.8	1.8	1.7
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3.2	3.1	3.1
18.	West Bengal	1.6	1.6	1.6
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
20.	Delhi	1.7	1.7	1.6
21.	Goa	NA	NA	NA
22.	Himachal Pradesh	1.7	1.7	1.7
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.7	1.6	1.7
24.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA
25.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA

Sl. No.	States	2014	2015	2016*
26.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
27.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
28.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA
29.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA
30.	Uttarakhand	2.0	2.0	1.9
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA
32.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
34.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA
35.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA
36.	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA

NA : Not Available.

* latest available.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)

India/States	2010-12	2011-13	2014-16*
India	178	167	130
Andhra Pradesh	110	92	74
Assam	328	300	237
Bihar/Jharkhand	219	208	165
Gujarat	122	112	91
Haryana	146	127	101
Karnataka	144	133	108
Kerala	66	61	46
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	230	221	173
Maharashtra	87	68	61
Odisha	235	222	180
Punjab	155	141	122
Rajasthan	255	244	199
Tamil Nadu	90	79	66
Telangana	81
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	292	285	201
West Bengal	117	113	101

* latest available.

Source: Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (SRS Estimates). RGI does not publish data of remaining States/UTs

Status of under National Health Mission (NHM) during last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	(As on March 2016)	(As on March 2017)	(As on March 2018)
1	2	3	4	5
Human Resource In-position (Contractual)				
1.	Bihar	15581	13494	13338
2.	Chhattisgarh	3363	4183	4846
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1121	1008	985
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	6239	7302	7448
5.	Jharkhand	6406	6689	7726
6.	Madhya Pradesh	11446	12372	11082
7.	Odisha	5888	7584	7903
8.	Rajasthan	3950	6832	11789
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17541	22340	22972
10.	Uttarakhand	1591	1840	2002
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1310	1558	1664
12.	Assam	12985	13907	14478
13.	Manipur	1202	1491	1512
14.	Meghalaya	1150	1584	1575
15.	Mizoram	986	1163	1208
16.	Nagaland	837	917	962
17.	Sikkim	349	380	400
18.	Tripura	526	482	497
19.	Andhra Pradesh	9803	10622	9522
20.	Goa	159	315	399
21.	Gujarat	5813	9274	9774
22.	Haryana	6996	8035	8024
23.	Karnataka	6749	11008	11283
24.	Kerala	4628	4826	4696
25.	Maharashtra	14215	19036	20888
26.	Punjab	5247	5009	4739
27.	Tamil Nadu	12770	18596	21542
28.	Telangana	6765	10545	11117
29.	West Bengal	13382	14543	15192

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	313	218	213
31.	Chandigarh	412	604	601
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	255	208	199
33.	Daman and Diu	111	127	173
34.	Delhi	1001	1840	1756
35.	Lakshadweep	176	132	217
36.	Puducherry	440	466	461
Total		181706	220530	233183

Selected ASHAs

1.	Bihar	85387	86219	87424
2.	Chhattisgarh	66713	66713	66713
3.	Himachal Pradesh	24441	32138	32342
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	11686	11843	11853
5.	Jharkhand	40964	40964	40964
6.	Madhya Pradesh	64627	67771	69583
7.	Odisha	44583	45273	46757
8.	Rajasthan	52407	56050	57829
9.	Uttar Pradesh	146588	158897	163108
10.	Uttarakhand	11086	11086	11086
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3826	3826	3826
12.	Assam	30730	30619	30619
13.	Manipur	3980	4009	4009
14.	Meghalaya	6354	6516	6516
15.	Mizoram	1091	964	1091
16.	Nagaland	1887	1887	1887
17.	Sikkim	666	641	641
18.	Tripura	7590	7590	7590
19.	Andhra Pradesh	42681	39009	39009
20.	Goa	0	0	0
21.	Gujarat	36029	37607	39078
22.	Haryana	17404	17211	17396
23.	Karnataka	41497	36637	36825
24.	Kerala	31829	28115	28115

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Maharashtra	58257	58885	60421
26.	Punjab	18722	18708	18724
27.	Tamil Nadu	3905	3905	3905
28.	Telangana	28439	29257	29257
29.	West Bengal	51322	52825	54406
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	407	407	407
31.	Chandigarh	50	14	14
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	338	338	456
33.	Daman and Diu	80	87	88
34.	Delhi	7118	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	102	102	105
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		942786	956113	972044

Ambulances operational

1.	Bihar	885	848	1112
2.	Chhattisgarh	539	597	600
3.	Himachal Pradesh	320	324	324
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	331	331	331
5.	Jharkhand	2322	2657	2730
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1594	1426	1346
7.	Odisha	935	895	935
8.	Rajasthan	1341	1225	1317
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2952	3758	3908
10.	Uttarakhand	248	248	248
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	94	123
12.	Assam	931	931	931
13.	Manipur	43	43	43
14.	Meghalaya	42	43	43
15.	Mizoram	60	60	60
16.	Nagaland	75	80	80
17.	Sikkim	0	0	0
18.	Tripura	0	0	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	439	439	439

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Goa	38	36	44
21.	Gujarat	406	406	585
22.	Haryana	375	364	352
23.	Karnataka	911	911	911
24.	Kerala	50	49	43
25.	Maharashtra	3611	3611	3611
26.	Punjab	242	242	242
27.	Tamil Nadu	704	755	829
28.	Telangana	316	316	316
29.	West Bengal	2300	2664	2960
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1
31.	Chandigarh	15	15	15
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	7	11
34.	Delhi	120	220	265
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	11	11	11
Total		22164	23607	24766

Mobile Medical Units operational

1.	Bihar	7	6	6
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	11	11
5.	Jharkhand	94	95	100
6.	Madhya Pradesh	80	74	144
7.	Odisha	0	9	8
8.	Rajasthan	202	206	206
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Uttarakhand	8	6	0
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	16
12.	Assam	50	50	130
13.	Manipur	9	9	9
14.	Meghalaya	7	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Mizoram	9	9	9
16.	Nagaland	11	11	11
17.	Sikkim	4	4	4
18.	Tripura	4	0	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	0	52	52
20.	Goa	0	0	0
21.	Gujarat	30	69	61
22.	Haryana	9	9	9
23.	Karnataka	0	68	70
24.	Kerala	25	25	28
25.	Maharashtra	40	40	40
26.	Punjab	33	33	33
27.	Tamil Nadu	407	407	415
28.	Telangana	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	48	54	54
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	7	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	2	2	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	8	4	4
Total		1122	1274	1427

FRUs operational

1.	Bihar	66	68	69
2.	Chhattisgarh	50	51	55
3.	Himachal Pradesh	24	16	16
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	99	99	99
5.	Jharkhand	59	63	63
6.	Madhya Pradesh	104	121	148
7.	Odisha	70	85	86
8.	Rajasthan	96	72	89
9.	Uttar Pradesh	165	165	334

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Uttarakhand	54	50	50
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	13	13
12.	Assam	65	69	73
13.	Manipur	7	7	7
14.	Meghalaya	8	8	8
15.	Mizoram	4	4	9
16.	Nagaland	16	16	16
17.	Sikkim	3	3	3
18.	Tripura	11	11	11
19.	Andhra Pradesh	224	235	235
20.	Goa	2	2	2
21.	Gujarat	103	103	122
22.	Haryana	28	28	33
23.	Karnataka	147	147	147
24.	Kerala	84	87	87
25.	Maharashtra	130	144	245
26.	Punjab	205	205	205
27.	Tamil Nadu	528	528	544
28.	Telangana	156	156	156
29.	West Bengal	143	143	143
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1
31.	Chandigarh	4	4	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	4	4	4
34.	Delhi	33	33	33
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	2
36.	Puducherry	4	4	4
Total		2712	2748	3118

24x7 PHC

1.	Bihar	496	496	496
2.	Chhattisgarh	102	226	276
3.	Himachal Pradesh	81	81	81
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	204	204	204

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Jharkhand	110	112	114
6.	Madhya Pradesh	462	410	744
7.	Odisha	126	126	126
8.	Rajasthan	1100	1100	1265
9.	Uttar Pradesh	396	439	439
10.	Uttarakhand	87	87	87
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	64	64	64
12.	Assam	552	571	563
13.	Manipur	58	63	66
14.	Meghalaya	58	84	61
15.	Mizoram	41	41	41
16.	Nagaland	33	33	33
17.	Sikkim	23	23	24
18.	Tripura	69	69	84
19.	Andhra Pradesh	460	460	564
20.	Goa	14	14	15
21.	Gujarat	333	314	314
22.	Haryana	250	233	254
23.	Karnataka	1018	1006	1006
24.	Kerala	168	171	171
25.	Maharashtra	704	704	704
26.	Punjab	211	211	211
27.	Tamil Nadu	1216	1181	1284
28.	Telangana	340	340	340
29.	West Bengal	364	364	234
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	20	20
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	7	7
33.	Daman and Diu	2	2	2
34.	Delhi	1	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	4	4	3
36.	Puducherry	23	23	23
Total		9197	9283	9920

Source: NHM-MIS report

[English]

Frauds by Banks

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

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of involvement of higher officials of Public Sector and Private Banks in financial frauds during the last four years;

(b) whether Chief Managing Director and Executive Director of Bank of Maharashtra have been arrested in bank loan fraud case and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such bank loan fraud cases resulting into huge increase in Non-Performing Assets of banks and if so, the details thereof during the said period;

(d) whether there have been several instances of economic offender's of financial frauds fleeing the country and if so, the details thereof along with the details of offenders who fled from the country thereof during the above period; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for improvement of banking sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) According to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), it has registered 28 cases [Regular Case (RC) +Preliminary Enquiry (PE)] relating to involvement of higher officials (of the level of General Manager or equivalent and above) of Public Sector and Private Banks in financial frauds during the period from 2014 to 2018 (upto 30.06.2018).

(b) The MD & CEO and one Executive Director of Bank of Maharashtra were arrested by State Economic Offences Wing, Pune, Maharashtra in connection with loan related issues of M/s D S Kulkarni Developers Limited on June 20, 2018. Besides, an Ex MD&CEO of the bank and one Zonal Manager of the bank were also arrested in the instant case. The above Officers have since been released on bail. RBI has stated that the bank had declared the company and its four directors as wilful defaulters on 27.03.2018 and the account has been red-flagged as on 08.06.2018.

(c) Asset Quality Review (AQR) was carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. Primarily as a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition, the gross NPAs of PSBs increased by Rs. 6,16,586 crore between March 2015 and March 2018 (provisional data), as per RBI data.

(d) The year wise details of accused persons involved in Banks Frauds who have fled from India as provided by CBI, is enclosed Statement.

(e) The measures taken by the Government for improvement of banking sector in the country, are as follows:—

- (i) For deterring economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside Indian jurisdiction, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 to provide for attachment and confiscation fugitive economic offender's property and has advised PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than Rs. 50 crore.
- (ii) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has initiated establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (iii) To put in place a transparent resolution mechanism, the IBC has been enacted, which has redefined the debtor-creditor relationship. To enable timebound resolution, RBI has been authorised under law to direct banks to refer cases to NCLT for resolution under IBC, and RBI has mandated reference of a number of high-value stressed assets to NCLT.

(iv) To send a clear message that borrowers cannot wilfully default and continue to enjoy ownership of their assets, wilful defaulters and connected persons have been debarred from participating in the resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

(v) Launch of Central Fraud Registry (CFR), a web based searchable database of frauds reported by the banks, containing data for the last 13 years has been made operational by RBI in January, 2016.

(vi) To squarely address the issue of NPAs, stressed assets of banks have been transparently and realistically recognised as NPAs.

(vii) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act has been amended to make it more effective. Further, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.

(viii) To ensure prudential lending, better customer service, enhanced credit availability and better governance, a comprehensive PSB Reforms Agenda has been approved by bank Boards. PSBs have, *inter alia*, committed to create Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery and ensure clean and effective post-sanction follow-up for large credit exposures through specialized monitoring agencies.

(ix) The extant regulatory framework, *inter alia*, also provides as follows:—

- a. RBI has issued a revised framework for resolution of stressed assets, which provides for time-bound resolution of high-value stressed accounts.
- b. Banks have been advised to establish Recovery Cells, fixing of recovery targets and close monitoring of recovery performance.

c. The Board of Directors of the bank were advised to review slippages in asset classification in the borrowal accounts with outstanding Rs.5 crore and above and to review top 100 borrowal accounts of below Rs.5 crore in each category of NPA.

d. Banks were advised to put in place robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress and to use such early warning signal to put in place an effective preventive asset quality

management framework, including a transparent restructuring mechanism in case of viable accounts for preserving the economic value of such accounts.

(x) RBI has set up the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) to collect, store and disseminate credit data to lenders. CRILC's main objective is two-fold - (i) early recognition of asset quality problems by reducing information asymmetry and (ii) to help banks to take informed credit decisions.

Statement

Details of Bank fraud cases in which Indian Businessmen fled to other countries

Sl. No.	Bank fraud Case No. (RCs & PEs), Date of Registration & Section of law	Name & address of the Indian Businessmen who fled to other countries	Details of amount swindled by them from Bank	Present status of the case
1	2	3	4	5
2014				
1.	219 2014E0013-EO-I 24.07.2014	1. Surender Singh 2. Angad Singh 3. Harsahib Singh 4. Harleen Kaur	Rs. 5.92 crore (Approx)	Under Trial
2.	RC 05/2014-EOU.V Dt. 28.03.14	Vinay Mittal S/o Vipin Mittal	Rs 12.49 crores (Approx)	Under Trial
3.	RC 06/2014-EOU. V Dt. 02.04.14	Vinay Mittal S/o Vipin Mittal	Rs 16 crores Approx.	Under Trial
4.	RC 09/2014-EOU.V Dt. 28.08.14	Vinay Mittal S/o Vipin Mittal	Rs 4.47 crores (Approx)	Under Trial
5.	RC 13/2014-EOU.V Dt. 17.11.14 .	Vinay Mittal S/o Vipin Mittal	Rs 4 crore (Approx)	Under Trial
6.	RC. 10./2014-EOU.VI Dt. 28.08.2014	Vinay Mittal S/o Vipin	Rs. 3.85 crores (Approx)	Under Trial
7.	RC07/E/2014-Kol 22/10/2014	Shri Pushpesh Baid, S/o Prem Prakash Baid	Rs. 19.86 crores (Approx)	Under Trial
8.	RCSD1/2014/E/0006-BS&FC/ Delhi dated 19.02.2014	1. Rajiv Goyal 2. Alka Goyal	Rs. 157 crores (Approx)	Under Trial
9.	RC. 4/E/2014-BSFC/MUM dated 26.03.2014	Shri Jatin Mehta	Rs. 4625.43 crores (Approx)	Under investigation due to pendency of LR's.

1	2	3	4	5
2015				
1.	RC AC1 2015 A0005 dated 16.12.2015	1. Shri Sunny Kalra 2. Smt. Aarti Kalra	Rs. 10.99 crores (Approx)	Under Trial
2.	RC AC1 2015 A0006 dated 16.12.2015	1. Shri Sanjay Kalra 2. Smt. Varsha Kalra	Rs. 8.77 crores (Approx)	Under Trial
3.	RC BSM 2015 E 0006-AC-VI/SIT dated 29.07.2015	Shri Vijay Mallya	Rs. 1301.67 crores (Approx)	Under Trial
4.	RC08/E/2015-Kol 30-09-2015	Shri Pushpesh Baid, S/o Prem Prakash Baid	Rs. 3.78 crores (Approx)	Under Trial
5.	RCBD1/2015/E/0005-BS&FC/Delhi dated 01.04.2015	1. Sudhir Kumar Kaura	Rs. 32.38 crores (Approx)	Under Trial
2016				
1.	RC BD 1 2016 E 0008 of CBI, BS&FC Delhi-AC-VI/SIT dated 12.08.2016	Shri Vijay Mallya, Devika	Rs. 6203 crores (Approx)	Under investigation.
2.	RC 12/2016- EOU.V Dt. 08.08.2016	Vinay Mittal S/o Vipin Mittal	Rs 3 crore (Approx)	Under Trial
3.	RC08/E/2016-Kol 02-09-2016	Shri Pushpesh Baid, S/o Prem Prakash Baid	Rs.11.07 crores (Approx)	Under Investigation
4.	RC09/E/2016-Kol 29.11.2016	Shri Pushpesh Baid, S/o Prem Prakash Baid	Rs. 7.34 crores (Approx)	Under Trial
5.	RC BSK 2016 E 0005-BS&FC/Kol Dated 12.07.2016	Shri Nillesh Parrekh Shri Umesh Parekh Shri Kamlesh Parekh	Rs. 2672 crore (Approx)	Under Investigation
2017				
1.	RCBD1/2017/E/0007-BS&FC/Delhi dated 25.10.2017	1. Chetan Jayantilal Sandesara 2. Nitin Jayantilal Sandesara 3. Diptiben Chetan Kumar Sandesara	Rs. 5383 crores (Approx)	Under investigation
2.	RC 219 2017E0020-EO-I dated 13.9.2017	1. Eklavya Garg	Rs. 3.58 crores(Aprox)	Under Investigation
3.	RC 219 2017E0022-EO-I Dt. 13.09.2017	1. Eklavya Garg	Rs. 9.25 crores (Approx)	Under Investigation
4.	RC 221/ 2017/ E0021/EOU-VII/EO-III dated 16.11.2017	Sanjay Kumar Kalra S/o Late Madan Kalra	Rs. 6 crores (Approx)	Under investigation
5.	RC 1/E/2018/BSFC/MUM 31.01.2018	Shri Nirav Modi	Rs. 6498.19 crores (Approx)	Under Trial and further investigation is in progress.
6.	RC 2/E/2018/BSFC/MUM 15.02.2018	Shri Mehul Choksi	Rs. 7080.86 crores (Approx)	Under Trial and further investigation is in progress.

1	2	3	4	5
2018 (upto 30.06.2018)				
1.	RC03/E/2018-Kol 04.05.2018	Shri Pushpesh Baid, S/o Prem Prakash Baid	Rs. 3.75 crores (Approx)	Under Investigation
2.	RCBD1/2018/E/0003-BS&FC/ Delhi dated 22.02.2018	Sabhya Seth	Rs. 389.85 crores (Approx)	Under Investigation
3.	RCBD1/2018/E/0008-BS&FC/ Delhi dated 16.04.2018	1. Rajiv Goyal, 2. Alka Goyal	Rs. 621 crores (Approx)	UnderInvestigation

Atal Pension Yojana

476. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is considering to increase the limit of the pension of Atal Pension Yojana (APY) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) to this effect and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority has submitted a proposal to increase the limit of pension under APY to the Government. The issue is under examination.

Road Map to Tackle NPA

477. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had unveiled a huge Rs. 211 lakh crore two year road map for strengthening Non Performing Assets (NPA) that had hit Government owned banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the road map includes re-capitalization bonds, budgetary support and equity dilution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d)

Government, in October 2017, announced decision to recapitalise Public Sector Banks over the financial years (FYs) 2017-18 and 2018-19. This entails mobilisation of capital to the tune of about Rs. 2,11,000 crore, through capital infusion by the Government amounting to Rs. 1,53,139 crore, through a mix of special securities ("recapitalisation bonds") and budgetary support, and the balance through capital raising from the market. Pursuant to this, Rs. 88,139 crore were infused in the second half of FY 2017-18. Budget provision of Rs. 65,000 crore has been made for this purpose in Union Budget 2018-19. Further, banks have mobilised capital from markets to the tune of Rs. 11,948 crore through issuance of fresh equity in dilution of Government's shareholding in the banks and through sale of non-core assets.

[Translation]

Wellness Centres under Ayushman Bharat Yojana

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up wellness centres for providing health services to all under Ayushman Bharat Yojana across the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the location where these wellness centres are proposed to be set up along with details of facilities to be provided at these centres; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Government has announced 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) in Union Budget, 2018-19 for provision of comprehensive primary health care

closer to the homes of the people as part of Ayushman Bharat across the country including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, it is for the States to decide the location of the HWCs. However, at least two Health and Wellness Centres are to be operationalised in each Aspirational district under extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. The details are available at www.egsa.nic.in.

The Health and Wellness Centres are envisaged to provide an expanded range of services, going beyond reproductive and child health and select communicable diseases, including prevention and management of common non communicable diseases, basic oral, ENT and eye care, palliative and elderly care, mental health services and basic emergency services. These expanded services appropriate to that level of care would be added incrementally.

[English]

**Plastic Waste Management (Amendment)
Rules, 2018**

479. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified an Amendment to the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018 recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Multi Layered Plastics (MLP), the shining cover of many food and chips, tobacco products and biscuits packets are likely to be phased out and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether MLP are made up of a layered composition of various types of plastics with non-plastics and are non recyclable and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether billions of MLP are either being burnt or dumped into our oceans and landfills causing serious health repercussions to animals and plants; and

(e) if so, the concrete steps being taken by the Government in setting up a system for collection and channelling of their post-consumer packaging products, especially for MLP manufacturers?

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) Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018 have been notified by the Ministry on 27th March, 2018. It was noted that Multi Layered Plastics (MLP) having at least one layer of plastic as the main ingredient in combination with one or more layers of materials such as metalised layers or aluminium foil can be used in waste to energy plants, cement kilns etc. in an environmentally sound manner. Further, the MLP, has alternate use for road construction etc. Therefore, the rules have been amended such that the phasing out of Multi Layered Plastic (MLP) is now applicable for the MLP which are “non-recyclable or nonenergy recoverable or with no alternate use”.

Further, a centralized registration system has been prescribed for the registration of the Producer/Importer/Brand owner. For smaller producers/brand owners operating within 1 or 2 States, a State level registration system is prescribed. For producers with presence in more than 2 States, a national registry has been prescribed. The Rule 15, “Explicit pricing of carry bags” has been omitted.

(d) and (e) The volume of plastic produced in the world has increased significantly and an increasing amount of plastic litter ends up in waterways and the ocean. Plastic litter is hazardous to the marine environment because plastics are durable, buoyant, waterproof, indigestible, and non-biodegradable. Plastic litter adversely impacts marine life and environment.

The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per the Rules, the generators of waste have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter the plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste to local bodies or agencies authorised by the local bodies. The rules also mandate the responsibilities of local bodies, gram panchayats, waste generators, retailers and street vendors to manage plastic waste. The rules mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility.

[Translation]

Awareness of Environmental Issues

480. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government to make people aware of various environmental issues;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to compensate and analyse environmental losses incurred due to developmental works and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of cases registered in the National Green Tribunal during the last three years in the country, including Bundelkhand?

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) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing Environment Education, Awareness and Training Scheme with the objective to promote environmental awareness among all sections of the society and to mobilize people's participation for conservation of environment. Under the National Green Corps (NGC) Programme of the Ministry, about 90,000 schools have been identified as Eco-clubs, wherein nearly 27 lakh students are actively participating in various environment protection and conservation activities like conducting cleanliness drives as part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, plantation, awareness on waste minimisation, segregation, recycling and reuse etc. Further, Ministry has launched Green Good Deed (GGDs) movement in January 2018 which is social movement with aim to bring about mass environmental awareness in the society at all levels. The GGDs covers all the aspects of environment protection and conservation viz. biodiversity, wildlife, pollution, renewable energy, conservation of lakes and rivers, solid waste management and climate change. GGD is implemented under NGC "Ecoclub" programme.

(b) Government has taken a number of steps to address environmental losses due to developmental works which include system of environment/coastal regulation

zone, forest clearances, compliance with laid down standards for emissions and effluent from industrial units; compensatory afforestation; minimization of impact on biodiversity etc under various Acts such as Environment Protection Act, Forest (Conservation) Act, Air Act, Water Act etc.

(c) The details of cases including for Bundelkhand filed in the National Green Tribunal (NGT) during the year 2015, 2016 and 2017 are 5498, 6836 and 5270 respectively.

General Financial Rules

481. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules and orders of the Government of India to be followed while dealing with matters involving public finances are laid down and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these rules and orders are applicable to all Ministries and Departments of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the General Rules regarding procurement of Goods and Services are applicable to all Ministries and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministries/ processing Departments can issue rules/detailed guidelines for procurement of goods in contradiction to the General Financial Rules and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) General Financial Rules (GFRs) which are a compilation of rules and orders of Government of India to be followed while dealing with matters involving public finances. These rules are to be followed by all Departments and Organisations under the Government except otherwise provided for in these Rules.

(c) and (d) The general rules regarding procurement of Goods and Services required for public service are applicable to all Ministries or Departments. Detailed

instructions relating to procurement may be issued by procuring departments broadly in conformity with these general rules.

[Translation]

Shortage of Medicines Infrastructure Hospitals

482. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of life saving medical instruments/diagnostic instruments and medicines in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Safdarjung Hospital in Delhi including other Central Government medical colleges/hospitals and associated hospitals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As reported by various Central Government hospitals/institutes/medical colleges, *i.e.*, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, Lady Harding Medical College, New Delhi, Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, other AIIMS at Rishikesh, Raipur, Jodhpur, Patna, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh and Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi, there is no shortage of life saving medical instruments/diagnostic instruments and medicines.

Industrial Pollution

483. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

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

(a) whether factories/industries situated in Delhi and other parts of the country are polluting the environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to State Governments for reducing industrial pollution in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/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) and (b) According to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), there are a total of 4249 highly polluting industries (17 category of industries) in India, out of which 3737 industries are operating and 510 industries are self-closed. The number of complying and noncomplying industries is 3287 and 441 respectively. Show-cause notices and closure directions have so far been issued by CPCB to 274 and 140 non-complying units respectively. There are 3 highly polluting industries in Delhi, out of which two are self-closed and remaining one operational unit is complying with the standards.

(c) and (d) Steps taken by Government to mitigate industrial pollution, *inter alia*, include preparation and implementation of action plans for critically polluted areas through the concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs); notification of industry specific emission and effluent standards under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; issuance of Consent to Establish/Consent to Operate to industries; compliance of the notified industrial emissions/ discharges and other operational activities; carrying out surprise inspection of highly polluting large and medium units; directions for installation of online effluent and emission monitoring systems for continuous check on pollution levels; revised criteria for categorization of industries; and issuance of various directions under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[English]

Breast Cancer Among Young Women

484. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent reports in the media that the incidence of breast cancer has risen sharply amongst young women in India;

(b) if so, the State-wise and UT-wise particulars relating to women below the age of 35 years during the last three years;

(c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has confirmed that the incidence of breast cancer has gone up from 5 to 15 per cent in young women in the age group of 20-40 years in India and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the changes in lifestyle, hormonal imbalance, body mass index and obesity are the reasons for the high incidence of breast cancer, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps which are contemplated by the Government to reduce the incidence of breast cancer among young women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) According to the report "Call for Action: Expanding cancer care for women in India" published by FICCI flo & EY in 2017, in 2015 the reported incidence of cancer cases of the breast (19%), cervix uteri (14%) and ovary (7%) contributed to 40% of all cancer incidences among women, with States such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Delhi having the highest crude incidence for these cancers.

However, the ICMR-National Cancer Registry Program (NCRP) data as per National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR) Report on "Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates 1982-2010" does not show statistically significant increase in Age Adjusted Incidence Rate (AAR) for breast cancer amongst the young women (below 35) in Bangalore, Bhopal, Chennai and Delhi, except for Mumbai Population Based Cancer Registry (PBCR), where age group 0-24 showed an increase in AARs over time.

As per the NCDIR-NCRP Report on "Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries:2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016", Breast Cancer does not show a statistically significant increase among 25-34 age group in AAR over time whereas among 35-44 age group, significant increase (Annual Percent Change) in Bangalore (1.86%), Chennai (1.30%) and Mumbai (0.53%) is inferred.

(d) Yes, the changes in lifestyle, hormonal imbalance, body mass index and obesity are also the reasons besides several others for breast cancer.

(e) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer.

A population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 150 districts of the country in 2017-18 under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare.

To build capacity for cancer research and to improve availability of cancer care, the Government of India is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Cancer Care facility scheme of NPCDCS under which support is provided for setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres (TCCCs) in the country. SCIs and TCCCs will mentor all cancer related activities. Second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata and National Cancer Institute (NCI) under AIIMS, New Delhi, is also being set up. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) - National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR), has launched www.cancerindia.org.in with the theme "India Against Cancer", a portal that provides information on the leading cancers in India with a major focus on awareness, prevention and treatment of these cancers.

[Translation]

Appreciation of Rupee

485. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rupee has appreciated against US dollar in recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present price of rupee *vis-à-vis* dollar along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen rupee *vis-à-vis* dollar; and

(d) the impact of rupee appreciation on various sectors of the 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) The Indian rupee has depicted depreciating trends *vis-à-vis* US\$ in the recent months. The value of the rupee *vis-à-vis* US\$ since January 2018 is given in the following table.

<i>Exchange rate</i>	
Month/Date	Value of the Rupee <i>vis-à-vis</i> US dollar Rupees per dollar (Reference Rate)
January, 2018	63.6400
February, 2018	64.3738
March, 2018	65.0213
April, 2018	65.6363
May, 2018	67.5394
June, 2018	67.7931
As on July 17, 2018*	68.2978

* FBIL Reference Rate.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

The recent episode of depreciation of the rupee *via-a-vis* US\$ can be mainly ascribed to adverse global developments *viz* increase in the prices of crude oil, escalation of protectionist sentiments in some countries; rising interest rate and balance-sheet normalisation by the US Fed along with expansionary fiscal policy in the United States. These factors, among some others, led to strengthening of US\$ *vis-à-vis* a large number of currencies, including the Indian rupee.

(c) The RBI does not target any particular level of the exchange rate of Rupee. It intervenes in the currency market to ensure orderly movement and curb volatility

in the foreign exchange market, and remains vigilant to market developments. In order to encourage capital inflows, the limits for foreign portfolio investments in Central Government debt have been raised in April 2018. Further, the level of foreign exchange reserves is adequate and enables the RBI in curbing the volatility in foreign exchange market and maintain orderly conditions.

(d) Other things remaining the same, an appreciation of the Rupee *via-a-vis* other foreign currencies would tend to encourage imports and may reduce exports from different sectors of the economy.

Tax Evasion

486. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA;
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY;
PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance that an online commercial company e-bay had ordered Apple iPhone from abroad and sold it on order statement only in India and the company had evaded tax/avoided paying tax as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint from any public representative or common people in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the date of receipt of the complaint along with the reasons for delay in conducting a probe on the complaint received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No such case has been detected so far.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. A reference was received in the office of Minister of State (Finance) on 08.06.2018 from Shri Ravindra Kumar Ray, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) in respect of an alleged sale of Apple i-phone without bill by the online company e-bay. However, relevant evidence and documents pertaining to the said complaint have not been made available to the investigating agency, causing delay in conducting a probe in this matter.

[English]

Setting up of Resource Efficiency Cell

487. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes setting up of a resource efficiency cell to focus on waste management & resource efficiency especially for packaging waste in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said cell has been constituted; and

(d) if so, the detailed list of the members of the cell?

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) Yes. Resource Efficiency Cell has been constituted in the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change on 13th February, 2018 to recommend appropriate policy and legislative framework and suggest an action plan for achieving resource efficiency and to promote utilization of secondary resources that will contribute towards attainment of Sustainable Development Goals. This cell will coordinate between all agencies involved with development of Resource Efficiency Strategy. Presently, there is no proposal of resource efficiency especially for packaging waste in the country.

(d) The Resource Efficiency Cell is headed by Shri Nikunja Kishore Sundaray, Joint Secretary in the Ministry. The other Members are Shri Sharath Kumar Pallerla, Scientist 'F', Ms Shruti Rai Bhardwaj, Scientist 'E', Shri Amardeep Raju, Scientist "D". Shri Rakesh Kumar, Director is convener.

Change of Financial year

488. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether his Ministry proposes to change the finance year followed in India from April-March to January-December based on the recommendations of Shankar Acharya Committee and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): No, Madam. No such decision has been taken by the Government, as of now.

PMSMA

489. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's Safe Motherhood Campaign (Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Mahitritva Abhiyan-PMSMA) is progressing successfully;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of projects/schemes launched by State Governments under the PMSMA, State/UTwise;

(d) whether it will provide free ante-natal care to all pregnant women across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been introduced in 2016 to ensure quality antenatal care to pregnant women in their 2nd/3rd trimesters of pregnancy. It is progressing successfully.

(b) Since its launch in 2016, following key services have been provided under PMSMA:

- Over 1.35 crore antenatal checkups have been conducted under the programme
- Over 7 lakh women with high risk conditions have been identified
- Over 5000 private sector volunteers have registered to provide services under PMSMA.

(c) PMSMA has been implemented by all the States/Union Territories across the country and antenatal checkups are conducted by States/UTs on the 9th of every month under the programme. Several States have devised need based strategies for effective implementation of the programme.

(d) and (e) Since its inception in 2016, free quality antenatal services are provided to all pregnant women visiting 13047 PMSMA sites across the country. Over 1.35 crore antenatal checkups have been conducted under the programme till date.

**Intensive Review of Companies
Law Administration**

490. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is going to take fresh initiative to carry out an 'intensive review' of the administration of companies law as part of efforts to prevent instances of corporate fraud; 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) The Ministry is not considering any such proposal as section 447 of the Companies Act, 2013 already provides for punishment for fraud. The said Section has also been included as Scheduled offence in the Schedule, in Part A, in paragraph 29 of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 *vide* Finance Act, 2018 (No. 13 of 2018).

Implementation of Health Insurance Scheme

491. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the health insurance scheme proposed by the Union Government will be implemented in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with National Health Agency for implementing Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) on 14th May, 2018.

Non-Transparent Transaction

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

(a) the present status of action taken by the Ministry and other concerned authorities against the non-transparent financial/banking transaction of M/s Gammon India Limited;

(b) whether the forensic audit of the company has been started by the appointed Forensic Auditors and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all other concerned Ministries/ Departments have initiated action against the company, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the audit will be completed and the report on action taken against the company will be furnished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it had conducted scrutiny in 28 banks having exposure to Gammon India Ltd. and its Group companies. The observations have been flagged for further examination during the current supervisory assessment of these banks. Forensic audit has commenced, and a timeframe of four weeks has been indicated in this regard.

Further, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that it has ordered inspection of the books and papers of Gammon India Ltd. under the provisions of section 206(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, *vide* its order dated 23.5.2018.

Department of Revenue, Central Board of Direct Taxes has informed that based on the facts and circumstances of each case, Income-Tax Department takes necessary action as per the provisions of Income-Tax Act, 1961 in appropriate cases. The Department has further informed that disclosure of information in respect of specific assesseees can not be made except as per provisions of section 138 of the Income-Tax Act.

Allocation of Funds under CAMPA

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

(a) the details of funds allocated and released under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) during each of the last three financial years and the current year;

(b) whether the funds have been entirely utilised by the States and the Union Territories;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for under utilisation; and

(d) the details of fund allocation under the CAMPA scheme to Delhi along with the details of the work carried out under this scheme so far?

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) The funds released to the States/UTs during the last three years is placed as Statement.

(d) An amount of Rs.18.17 crore has been released to the Delhi CAMPA till date against the approved Annual Plan of Operation for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and allied activities including protection, conservation and management of forest.

Statement

State/UT-wise list of fund released from Adhoc CAMPA during last three years

State/UT				Amount in Rupees
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total Release
Andhra Pradesh	85,00,00,000	89,00,00,000	97,00,00,000	2,71,00,00,000
Andman and Nicobar Islands	1,00,00,000			1,00,00,000
Arunachal Pradesh	62,00,00,000	1,50,00,00,000		2,12,00,00,000
Assam		30,00,00,000	70,00,00,000	1,00,00,00,000
Bihar	34,14,00,000	33,00,00,000	39,31,00,000	1,06,45,00,000
Chandigarh	2,11,79,000	1,00,00,000	1,13,00,000	4,24,79,000
Chhattisgarh	2,39,00,00,000	2,80,00,00,000		5,19,00,00,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli				-
Daman and Diu				-
Delhi	3,91,00,000	4,00,00,000		7,91,00,000
Goa				-
Gujarat	33,00,00,000	99,00,00,000	27,00,00,000	1,59,00,00,000
Haryana	64,00,00,000	18,00,00,000	80,00,00,000	1,62,00,00,000
Himachal Pradesh	76,98,00,000	1,32,00,00,000	1,20,00,00,000	3,28,98,00,000
Jammu and Kashmir	31,00,00,000	1,02,00,00,000	69,00,00,000	2,02,00,00,000
Jharkhand	1,41,00,00,000	1,49,00,00,000	2,34,00,00,000	5,24,00,00,000
Karnataka	60,00,00,000	87,52,00,000	86,00,00,000	2,33,52,00,000
Kerala			8,00,00,000	8,00,00,000
Madhya Pradesh	2,13,00,00,000	1,40,00,00,000	2,00,00,00,000	5,53,00,00,000
Maharashtra	1,55,00,00,000	2,05,00,00,000	1,99,00,00,000	5,59,00,00,000
Manipur	25,00,00,000	15,00,00,000	29,50,00,000	69,50,00,000

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total Release
Meghalaya	16,56,00,000		7,00,00,000	23,56,00,000
Mizoram	10,00,00,000	7,73,00,000	6,85,00,000	24,58,00,000
Odisha	3,22,00,00,000	4,26,00,00,000	14,94,04,00,000	22,42,04,00,000
Punjab	49,00,00,000	66,00,00,000	64,00,00,000	1,79,00,00,000
Rajasthan	48,00,00,000	1,41,06,00,000	1,79,00,00,000	3,68,06,00,000
Sikkim	11,00,00,000	9,00,00,000		20,00,00,000
Tamil Nadu	2,20,00,000	9,00,00,000	12,68,00,000	23,88,00,000
Telangana	76,00,00,000	1,18,21,80,000	1,27,00,00,000	3,21,21,80,000
Tripura	11,00,00,000	12,00,00,000	71,00,000	23,71,00,000
Uttar Pradesh	1,77,00,00,000	1,32,00,00,000	1,23,00,00,000	4,32,00,00,000
Uttarakhand	1,64,00,00,000	1,70,71,00,000	96,00,00,000	4,30,71,00,000
West Bengal		21,00,00,000		21,00,00,000
Total	21,12,90,79,000	26,47,23,80,000	33,70,22,00,000	81,30,36,59,000

Performance of IDBI

494. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) is suffering from bad loans and if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the bank to find out whether the bad loan suffered by the bank was due to mismanagement or due to the policy of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures proposed by the Government in order to safeguard the interest of depositors of IDBI bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Under section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) conducts on-site inspection of banks every year. As per RBI inputs, there was a sharp increase of 125% in new accretion to Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of scheduled commercial banks during 2015-16, mainly due to the Asset Quality Review (AQR) undertaken by RBI. Due to AQR and subsequent

transparent recognition of NPAs, as per RBI data, gross NPAs of scheduled commercial banks increased by Rs. 7,12,064 crore during the last three financial years (FYs) 2014-15 to FY 2017-18 (provisional data). Out of this, gross NPAs of IDBI Bank Limited increased by Rs. 42,903 crore over the same period. According to RBI, reasons for increase in stressed assets of banks in recent times include, inter alia, global economic slowdown, aggressive lending practices during upturn, wilful defaults, etc.

(d) As per RBI inputs, IDBI Bank Limited has been placed under RBI's Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework. Under this, RBI has asked the bank, *inter alia*, to improve its provision coverage ratio, reduce its risk-weighted assets and review its business model/strategy, and to not take any fresh corporate exposure. RBI is monitoring the bank's progress regularly.

Prevention of Money Laundering Act

495. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in the process of making amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No such proposal is currently under consideration of the Government.

(b) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Adarsh District Hospital

496. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to include district hospitals in East Singhbhum and West Singhbhum districts in Jharkhand under 'Adarsh District Hospital' scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Government has, so far, not received any proposal under the National Health Mission (NHM) to strengthen district hospitals in East Singhbhum and West Singhbhum districts in Jharkhand as Model district hospitals.

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

[English]

SFIO Action on Financial Irregularities

497. DR. RATNA DE (NAG): Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has received complaints against diamond jewelers, ICICI, L&T and the companies listed on Bombay Stock Exchange/National Stock Exchange;

(b) if so, the details of action taken by the SFIO on them; and

(c) if any probe has been ordered and if so, the outcome of the probe?

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) Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has received various complaints against companies including those against ICICI, L&T as well as other listed companies. SFIO does not have requisite mandate under the provisions of the Companies Act to *suo-motu* investigate into matter raised, if any, in the complaints. As such, these complaints are forwarded to the respective Registrar of Companies for appropriate redressal/further action.

Suggestion of Public Representatives on CSR

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

(a) the details of the activities covered under the policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) whether any provision has been made for the companies to work under the CSR in the same area, where they are situated and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms being adopted for the selection of works related to public interest at local level; and

(d) whether the suggestion of the local representatives should not be given priority for the works related to the public interest 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) to (d) Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') enlists the activities that can be undertaken by the companies under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). As regards the provision for the companies to work under CSR in the same area, the first proviso to section 135 (5) of the Act States that the company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for CSR activities. The Board of the company and its CSR Committee is empowered to select programmes/projects/activities to be undertaken and utilization of CSR funds as per its disclosed CSR policy.

Classification of NPAs

499. SHRI B. N. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI D. K. SURESH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to examine all the bank accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, classified as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), to prevent any fraud incident, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any reports from the PSBs regarding said examination of all such accounts;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said report; and

(d) the measures taken to further minimize the incidents of fraud cases and the menace of NPA in the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Department of Financial Services, *vide* OM No. 4/5/2014-Vig dated May 13, 2015 issued instructions to all the CMDs/ MD & CEOs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds", which, *inter alia* provides that all accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Assets, should be examined by banks from the angle of possible fraud. A report would be placed before the Bank's Committee for review of NPAs on the findings of this investigation. The above instructions have been reiterated *vide* this department's OM No. 4/5/2014-Vig. (Part-III) dated 27.02.2018.

In addition to above, the measures taken to control and prevent frauds in the Banks, are as follows:—

(i) For deterring economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside Indian jurisdiction, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 to provide for attachment and confiscation fugitive economic offender's property and has advised

PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than Rs. 50 crore.

(ii) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has initiated establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.

(iii) To send a clear message that borrowers cannot willfully default and continue to enjoy ownership of their assets, willful defaulters and connected persons have been debarred from participating in the resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

(iv) Launch of Central Fraud Registry (CFR), a web based searchable database of frauds reported by the banks, containing data for the last 13 years has been made operational by RBI in January, 2016.

Further, the steps/measures taken to reduce NPAs are as follows:—

(i) To squarely address the issue of NPAs, stressed assets of banks have been transparently and realistically recognised as NPAs.

(ii) To put in place a transparent resolution mechanism, the IBC has been enacted, which has redefined the debtor-creditor relationship. To enable time bound resolution. RBI has been authorised under law to direct banks to refer cases to NCLT for resolution under IBC, and RBI has mandated reference of a number of high-value stressed assets to NCLT.

(iii) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act has been amended to make it more effective. Further, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.

(iv) To ensure prudential lending, better customer service, enhanced credit availability and better governance, a comprehensive PSB Reforms

Agenda has been approved by bank Boards.

PSBs have, *inter alia*, committed to create Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery and ensure clean and effective post-sanction follow-up for large credit exposures through specialized monitoring agencies.

(v) Guidelines issued by RBI in this regard are as follows:—

- (a) RBI has issued a revised framework for resolution of stressed assets, which provides for time-bound resolution of high-value stressed accounts.
- (b) Banks have been advised to establish Recovery Cells, fixing of recovery targets and close monitoring of recovery performance.
- (c) The Board of Directors of the bank were advised to review slippages in asset classification in the borrower accounts with outstanding Rs. 5 crore and above and to review top 100 borrower accounts of below Rs.5 crore in each category of NPA.
- (d) Banks were advised to put in place robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress and to use such early warning signal to put in place an effective preventive asset quality management framework, including a transparent restructuring mechanism in case of viable accounts for preserving the economic value of such accounts.

(vi) RBI has set up the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) to collect, store and disseminate credit data to lenders. CRILC's main objective is two-fold - (i) early recognition of asset quality problems by reducing information asymmetry and (ii) to help banks to take informed credit decisions.

GDP Growth Rate

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

(a) whether there has been a fall in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year/sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to boost the GDP growth rate; and

(c) 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) As per the Provisional Estimates available from Central Statistics Office released on 31st May 2018, the growth rate of GDP (at constant 2011-12 prices) was 6.7 per cent in 2017-18 as against the growth rate of 7.1 per cent in 2016-17 and 8.2 per cent in 2015-16. The sectoral details of real growth of Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices for 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the following table.

*Growth in Gross Value Added at Constant (2011-12)
Basic Prices (Per cent)*

Sector	2015-16@	2016-17#	2017-18*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.6	6.3	3.4
Industry	9.8	6.8	5.5
of which Manufacturing	12.8	7.9	5.7
Services	9.6	7.5	7.9
GVA at basic prices	8.1	7.1	6.5

* : Provisional Estimates;

#: 1st Revised Estimates

@: 2nd Revised Estimates

Source: Based on information available from Central Statistics Office;

(b) and (c) The Government of India has taken various steps to boost the growth of GDP in the economy. These, *inter alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry, push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing and focus on coastal connectivity. For highways development, the Bharatmala Pariyojana has been launched. The Union Cabinet approved a significant increase in the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all Kharif crops for 2018-19

season, in order to provide major boost to farmer's income. The Government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization. This entails 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. To implement the Code, the National Company Law Tribunal was established. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. 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 MSMEs, etc.

PSU Fund Bharat-22

501. SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch a new Public Sector Unit (PSU) fund named Bharat-22;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) the objectives and benefits of the said funds; and

(d) the agency that would manage the said fund along the PSUs that would be part of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): The Government of India launched the BHARAT 22 ETF in November 2017.

(b) to (c) The broad features and benefits of the Scheme are as under:-

- (i) Bharat-22 ETF is an exchange traded fund, which tracks an index comprised of 22 stocks of CPSEs, 3 Public Sector Banks and 3 SUUTI holdings in corporate entities.

(ii) The index has been constructed using the free float market cap methodology together with certain stock and sector caps in order to reduce concentration.

(iii) The constituents are well diversified across sectors.

(iv) A few of the benefits offered by ETFs are low expense ratio, diversification of underlying stocks, trading at real time NAV, transparency in holdings and price, periodic portfolio rebalancing. Government of India has successfully realized Rs. 22,825.26 crore over two offerings of the Bharat-22 ETF since its launch.

(d) ICICI Prudential AMC Ltd. is the asset manager of the Scheme. The 16 PSUs, 3 Public Sector Banks and 3 SUUTI stocks within the ETF are as under:-

Sl. No.	Company Name
1.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
2.	NTPC Limited
3.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
5.	National Aluminum Company Limited
6.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
7.	GAIL (India) Limited
8.	Bharat Electronics Limited
9.	Coal India Limited
10.	Engineers India Limited
11.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited
12.	NHPC Limited
13.	Power Finance Corporation Limited
14.	NBCC (India) Limited
15.	NLC India Limited
16.	SJVN Limited
17.	State Bank of India
18.	Bank of Baroda
19.	Indian Bank
20.	Larsen and Toubro Limited
21.	ITC Limited
22.	Axis Bank Limited

Strike by Bank Employees

502. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the frequent strikes being called for by the bank employees to consider their demands and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this has become a farce by bank employees going on strike every now and then, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision to ward off any future strikes by banks that hinders the daily routine of the customers across the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Intimations of calls for strike given by unions/associations of employees of various Public Sector Banks in support of their demands are received from time to time. As per inputs of the Indian Banks' Association (which, *inter alia*, carries on negotiations with labour unions on behalf of bank managements on their specific mandate), demands raised by workmen unions or officers' associations are discussed between the managements of banks and the unions/associations in appropriate forums, with a view to settle the issues raised amicably through mutual discussions/negotiations. Further, all efforts are made to avert strike whenever a strike call is given, which may include conciliation proceedings before the Chief Labour Commissioner.

Upon receipt of the intimations, Government issues an advisory to banks regarding maintenance of banking operations during the strike through appropriate steps for avoiding inconvenience to the general public, including adequate loading of cash in ATMs, ensuring operation of clearing houses, internet banking and core banking solution, etc.

GST on Ayurvedic Products

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

(a) the impact of increase of tax from 5 per cent to 12 per cent under Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Ayurvedic products;

(b) whether his Ministry has taken steps to retain 5 per cent on Ayurvedic products;

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

(d) the reasons for not giving any help to indigenous products of Ayurveda as they are giving tough fight to multinational companies; and

(e) whether any representation has been made by the Ministry before the GST council in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (e) The GST rates on Ayurveda products have been fixed taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the total indirect tax incidence on said goods prior to GST, which included the Central excise duty rates, VAT rates or weighted average VAT rates, cascading of VAT over excise duty, incidence on account of CST, octroi, entry tax, etc. However, the Government had received representations seeking reduction in the GST rates for ayurvedic medicines. As per recommendations of the GST Council the Government had reduced GST rates from 12% to 5% for Medicaments including those used in Ayurvedic System manufactured exclusively in accordance with the formulae described in the authoritative books specified in the First Schedule to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940).

Government received various representations from Ayurvedic drug manufacturers associations and other stakeholders for consideration of reducing GST rates for Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy medicines. Based on these representations, the Ministry of AYUSH made recommendation for the intervention of Ministry of Finance and GST Council for consideration of the proposal in a favorable perspective for the promotion of AYUSH.

Adoption of Orphaned Children

504. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government has taken note that irregularities are committed by orphanages in the matter of adoption of orphaned children by issueless couples;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of complaints reported in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the children are being handed over by the orphanages to such issueless couples who did not apply online and are unregistered and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the orphanages for not following the guidelines issued 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) Section 65 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) requires that every State Govt/UT shall recognise one or more institutions or organizations in each district as a Specialised Adoption Agency for the rehabilitation of orphan, abandoned or surrendered children, through adoption and non-institutional care. Section 65 (3), further, requires that the State Government shall get every Specialised Adoption Agency inspected at least once in a year and take necessary remedial measures, if required.

(b) Details of the cases of irregularities reported State-wise are tabulated underneath:—

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Jharkhand	-	-	1	-
2.	Kerala	-	1	-	-
3.	Maharashtra	-	4	-	-
4.	Odisha	-	-	-	2
5.	West Bengal	-	1	2	-
	Total	-	6	3	2

(c) One such incidence has come to notice in respect of 'Missionaries of Charity' in the State of Jharkhand. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the State Government, who are required to take necessary action in accordance to JJ Act and Adoption Regulation, 2017. The relevant Sections of the Act relating to registration of Child Care Institutions (CCIs), which includes SAAs, and penalty for non-registration are enumerated in Section 41 and 42 of JJ Act respectively. Section 41 requires that all institutions, which are meant, either wholly or partially, for housing children in need of care and protection or children in conflict with law, shall, be registered under this Act, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of this Act, regardless of whether they are receiving grants from the Central Government or the State Government. And Section 42 of JJ Act 2015 states that any person or persons in-charge of an institution failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 41 shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year or a fine of not less than one lakh rupees or both, provided that every thirty days delay in applying for registration shall be considered as a separate offence. Further Section 80 of the Act is about Punitive measures for adoption without following prescribed procedures. This says that if any person or organisation offers or gives or receives, any orphan, abandoned or surrendered child, for the purpose of adoption without following the provisions or procedures as provided in this Act, such person or organisation shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend upto three years, or with fine of one lakh rupees, or with both, provided in case where the offence is committed by a recognised adoption agency, in addition to the above punishment awarded to the persons in-charge of, and responsible for the conduct of the day-to-day affairs of the adoption agency, the registration of such agency under section 41 and its recognition under section 65 shall also be withdrawn for a minimum period of one year. In the event of any such irregularities the State is required to take action accordingly.

(d) The concerned State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARA)/State Governments are requested to enquire into the matter of reported irregularity, if any, and take action as per the Act and the Regulations. In specific

instances of violation of the Act and the Regulations, Show Cause Notices are being issued to the SAA and thereafter depending upon the gravity of violation by the SAA either fine is levied or their recognition is suspended/revoked. Details of the SAAs closed, State-wise, is enclosed as Statement. Further in the light of recent developments, State/UTs are being requested to ensure that all the registered institutions are linked to Specialized Adoption Agencies and are reflected in CARINGS, within a period of one month and to publish, this direction, for speedy execution, in the local newspaper to ensure compliance by the institutions within the stipulated period, failing which action may be taken against the non-complying

institutions; to issue instructions for conducting inspection of all homes run by Missionaries of Charity in their State and for immediate identification of other such potential institutions/organisations which could be involved in unlawful activities; to conduct regular inspections of all institutions as prescribed under the Act; to ensure linkage of all the CCIs with the closest SAA within one month to provide opportunity for lawful adoption to the children, legally free for adoption, residing in those CCIs; to keep a close watch on the maternity homes and facilities which may act as a potential sources for illegal adoption and child trafficking; to create awareness amongst the public to help prevent such incidences.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Name of the agency and district	Remarks
1.	Bihar	Dr. B. R. Ambekar Harijan Kalyan Parishad	Due to irregularities
2.		Nalanda Mother Teresa Anath Seva Ashram Nalanada	
3.		Sarvangin Vikas Samiti, Purnea	
4.			
5.	Jharkhand	Joka Millenium Old Age Home, West Bengal	Closed by Govt. for allegations of Illegal Adoption
6.		North Bengal People's Development Centre, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	
7.		Mahila Jan Shishu Kalyan Kendra, Bokaro	Closed by Govt. contravening the provisions of Law and child trafficking
8.		Foundation for National Reconstruction, Jamshedpur	Closed by Govt. contravening the provisions of Law
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Shakuntala Parmar Samiti, Shivpuri	Closed by State Govt. due to reported child abuse
10.		Janabhdyia Samaji Sanstha, Dewas	
11.		Jujharu Samaj Sewi, Katni	Closed by State Govt. as SAA was not following the norms of the JJ Act
12.		Smt. Geeta Devi Parmthik Lok Kalyan Samiti, Dewas	
13.	Maharashtra	Jyotiba Phule Trust, Nanded	Closed by Govt. contravening the provisions of Law
14.		Marwadi Charitable Trust, Jalna	
15.		Marwadi Charitable Trust, Jalgaon	
16.		Marwadi Charitable Trust, Jalna	Matter is under process
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Shishu Grih Kandhari Bejor, Faizabad	Closed due to irregularities in following the provisions under the JJ Act, 2015 & Adoption Regulation, 2017.
18.		Maa Vindhyavasini Mahila Prashikshan Evam Samaj Sewa Sanstha, Deoria	

Sl. No.	State	Name of the agency and district	Remarks
19.		Dwarika Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Agra	
20.		Shanti Devi Memorial Gram Vikas Kanpur, Dehat	
21.		Kanpur Hindu Anathalay, Kanpur Nagar	
22.		Shri Ram Udhhyogic Anathalay, Lucknow	
23.		Mahadev Shishu Greha, Mirzapur	On the basis of inspection by the State Govt. and the SAA was de licensed.
24.		Lakshmi Shishu Greha, Varanasi	
25.		Shree Radha Krishna Bal Greh, Varanasi	
26.	Gujarat	Missionaries of Charity, Ahmadabad	Due to irregularities in following the provisions under the JJ Act, 2015 & Adoption Regulation, 2017.
27.		Vikas Vidhyalaya, Surendra Nagar	
28.		Mahajan Orphanage, Surat	SAA already removed from CARINGS.

Source: CARA

[Translation]

PMSBY

505. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of people in the country availing benefits of any kind of health insurance at present;

(b) the details of total number of beneficiaries covered under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to make health insurance mandatory for each citizen; and

(d) 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) As per information provided by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) about 40% of India's population of 121 crore is covered under any of health insurance policies.

(b) As on 31st May 2018, the total number of people covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) so far is 13.57 crore across the country. The State/UT-wise coverage under PMSBY is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, Government has approved the launch of Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) during 2018-19 to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization. National Health Agency (NHA) has been set up to implement ABNHPM. NHA has since started the work related to implementation of AB-NHPM.

Statement

State/UT-wise coverage under PMSBY

Sl. No.	State-wise	PMSBY
1.	Andhra Pradesh ^{ss}	2,68,52,724
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56,700
3.	Assam	15,82,171
4.	Bihar	44,80,833
5.	Chhattisgarh	49,11,130
6.	Goa	2,35,476
7.	Gujarat	51,37,207
8.	Haryana	27,63,545
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9,78,043
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,26,624
11.	Jharkhand	17,62,808

Sl. No.	State-wise	PMSBY
12.	Karnataka	64,52,231
13.	Kerala	37,18,693
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75,02,870
15.	Maharashtra	80,76,049
16.	Manipur	90,564
17.	Meghalaya	80,074
18.	Mizoram	74,729
19.	Nagaland	49,220
20.	Odisha	36,48,094
21.	Punjab	33,43,936
22.	Rajasthan	48,26,580
23.	Sikkim	47,719
24.	Tamil Nadu	69,54,932
25.	Telangana	57,86,839
26.	Tripura	3,16,282
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,19,00,697
28.	Uttarakhand	13,00,568
29.	West Bengal	56,77,487
Total (State)		11,92,34,825
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28,422
2.	Chandigarh	1,82,650
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39,235
4.	Daman and Diu	30,894
5.	Lakshadweep	4,551
6.	NCT of Delhi	22,22,994
7.	Puducherry	1,95,624
Total (UT)		27,04,370
1.	Others & Non-CBS Enrolments **	1,37,57,569
Grand Total		13,56,96,764

** Beneficiaries converged from Ministry of Textiles, Women and Child Development, MSME and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries from their respective erstwhile Insurance schemes. Non-CBS enrolments pertain to urban cooperative bank subscribers which were not migrated to CBS system. State/UT wise break-up not available for this number.

[English]

Financial Package to States

506. SHRI J. C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special financial packages given to each State so far along with the funds sanctioned/spent and criteria adopted therefor;

(b) the status of special package to Andhra Pradesh post bifurcation and the status along with funds released for each project in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the demands of Andhra Pradesh pending and 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) The Central Government has not provided special financial package to the States while implementing the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission. However, Prime Minister's development package of Rs. 80,068 crore for Jammu and Kashmir and Prime Minister's development package for Bihar consisting of Rs. 1,25,003 crore of identified projects and other investments of Rs. 40,657 crore were announced. The funding of Prime Minister's development package to the States is done through budget line of concerned line Ministries.

(b) to (c) In accordance with Sections 46(2), (3) & 94(2) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, a special development package for development of 7 backward districts of the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh has been approved by the Central Government. As a part of special development package Rs.1050 crore has been disbursed in 3 equal instalments of Rs. 350 crore (@ Rs. 50 crore per district per year) from 2014-15 to 2016-17 and Rs. 1050 crore will be released in coming years subject to submission of Utilization Certificate etc. by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Construction of New Medical Colleges

507. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private medical colleges newly opened indicating the increases in the medical seats as a result thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise particularly in Odisha;

(b) whether construction work of a number of newly approved medical colleges has not begun despite submission of Detailed Project Report (DPR) in various States/UTs including Odisha;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the time by which the construction work on these projects are likely to commence, State/UTwise; and

(d) the action plan of the Government to scale up medical education facilities, particularly in the States/UTs deficient in medical colleges/institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals in the underserved areas of the country.

Under this scheme, 58 districts in 20 States/UT have been identified to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Out of these, 57 have been approved till date and 22 have become functional so far. The list of 58 identified medical colleges is enclosed as Statement-II. Construction work under the Scheme has to be carried out by the State Governments.

Under Phase-II of this Scheme, the requirement of 24 new medical colleges has been identified for ensuring the availability of one medical college in every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies and one Government medical college in each State. The State Governments were requested to select the locations of these 24 new Medical Colleges on Challenge Mode. The list of locations selected by the State Governments is at enclosed as Statement-III. Out of these, 12 medical colleges have been approved recently.

Statement-I

Number of Govt. and Pvt. Medical Colleges newly opened alongwith number of seats during last three years and current year, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State	Govt.	Seats	Pvt.	Seats
2015-16					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	100	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	150
3.	Gujarat	2	300	0	0
4.	Karnataka	3	450	0	0
5.	Maharashtra	2	200	1	150
6.	Rajasthan	0	0	1	150
7.	Tamil Nadu	1	100	0	0
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1	100	2	300
Total		10	1250	5	750
2016-17					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	5	750
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	100	2	300
3.	Delhi	1	100	0	0
4.	Gujarat	0	0	1	150
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	100	0	0
6.	Karnataka	3	450	3	450
7.	Kerala	0	0	3	350
8.	Maharashtra	1	100	1	150
9.	Rajasthan	0	0	3	450
10.	Tamil Nadu	1	100	2	300
11.	Telangana	2	250	2	300
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1	100	8	1200
13.	Uttarakhand	1	150	1	150
14.	West Bengal	0	0	1	150
Total		12	1450	32	4700
2017-18					
1.	Gujarat	1	150	1	150
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2	200	0	0

Sl. No.	State	Govt.	Seats	Pvt.	Seats
3.	Haryana	1	100	1	150
4.	Karnataka	0	0	1	150
5.	Kerala	1	100	0	0
6.	Maharashtra	0	0	1	150
7.	Odisha	2	200	0	0
8.	Tamil Nadu	1	150	0	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	150	1	150
Total		9	1050	5	750

2018-19

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	50	0	0
2.	Gujarat	0	0	2	300
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	100	0	0
4.	Madhya Pradesh	4	500	0	0
5.	Maharashtra	1	100	0	0
6.	Mizoram	1	100	0	0
7.	Odisha	2	200	0	0
8.	Rajasthan	5	500	0	0
9.	Telangana	1	150	1	150
10.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	150
11.	West Bengal	0	0	1	150
Total		16	1700	5	750

Statement-II

State-wise List of 58 identified New Medical Colleges under the Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of District/Referral Hospitals	Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	A & N Islands	1	Port Blair
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Naharlagun
3.	Assam	4	Diphu Dhubri Nagaon North Lakhimpur

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	3	Purnia Samastipur Saran (Chhapara)
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	Rajnandgaon Sarguja (Ambikapur)
6.	Haryana	1	Bhiwani
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Chamba Hamirpur Nahan (Sirmour)
8.	Jharkhand	3	Dumka Hazaribagh Palamu
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	Anantnag Baramulla Doda Kathua Rajouri
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Chhindwara Datia Khandwa Ratlam Shivpuri Shahdol Vidisha
11.	Maharashtra	1	Gondia
12.	Meghalaya	1	West Garo Hills, Tura
13.	Mizoram	1	Falkawn
14.	Nagaland	1	Naga Hospital
15.	Odisha	5	Balasore Baripada (Mayurbhanj) Bolangir Koraput Puri

1	2	3	4
16.	Punjab	1	SAS Nagar
17.	Rajasthan	7	Sikar Barmer Bharatpur Bhilwara Churu Dungarpur Pali
18.	West Bengal	5	Birbhum (Rampur Hat) Cooch Behar Diamond Harbour, South 24 Paraganas Purulia Raiganj, North Dinajpur
19.	Uttar Pradesh	5	Faizabad Bahraich Basti Firozabad Shahjahanpur
20.	Uttarakhand	1	Almora
Total		58	

Statement-III*List of 24 Blocks identified under Phase-II*

Sl. No.	State	Location Selected by State Government	Current Status
1	2	3	4
1	Bihar	1 Sitamarhi	-
		2 Jhanjharpur	-
		3 Siwan	-
		4 Buxar	-
		5 Jamui	-
2	Jharkhand	6 Koderma	-

1	2	3	4	5
		7	Chaibasa (Singhbhum)	Approved
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8	Satna	Approved
4.	Odisha	9	Jajpur	-
5.	Rajasthan	10	Dholpur	Approved
6.	Uttar Pradesh	11	Etah	Approved
		12	Hardoi	Approved
		13	Pratapgarh	Approved
		14	Fatehpur	Approved
		15	Siddharthnagar (Domariyaganj)	Approved
		16	Deoria	-
		17	Ghazipur	Approved
		18	Mirzapur	Approved
7.	West Bengal	19	Barasat	-
		20	Uluberia	-
		21	Arambagh	Approved
		22	Jhargram	-
		23	Tamluk	-
8.	Sikkim	24	Gangtok	Approved

Pension Benefits to Bank Employees

508. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Bank officers/employees that were denied pension benefits as per 2010 bipartite settlement between IBA and UFBU;

(b) the total number of court cases that are pending all over the county in this regard;

(c) whether it is legal and constitutional to deny pension to eligible resigned bank officers/employees and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether his Ministry is aware of this anomaly prevailing in the system; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to resolve the pension issue, if not, the steps are likely to be taken by the Government to resolve the pension issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Pension of nationalised banks is based on a bipartite negotiation process at the industry level between the Indian Banks' Association (IBA)(which negotiates on behalf of bank managements on their specific mandate) and unions/associations of bank employees. IBA has informed that as per the agreed terms and conditions of the settlement dated 27.4.2010 between IBA (on behalf of member banks) and Workmen Unions (Bipartite Settlement) / Officer Associations (Joint Note), the officers/employees who fulfilled eligibility criteria and opted for pension option are not denied pension benefits.

(b) As per inputs received from banks, 178 court cases are pending in this regard.

(c) to (e) IBA has informed that as per the terms and conditions of the settlement arrived at between IBA and United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBU), the officers/employees who had resigned from service were not eligible for pension option, although they were entitled to Contributory Provident Fund and the same was paid to them. Some of these ex-employees of different public sector banks approached different high courts praying that they be made eligible for pension option. Hon'ble Karnataka High Court, *vide* judgement dated 31.8.2017, dismissed the writ petitions filed by these ex-employees with the observation that the court does not find merit in the same.

[Translation]

Women Directors in Board of Companies

509. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include at least one woman Director in the Board of Directors of Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase

the percentage of the representation of women in Indian Companies; and

(d) 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) to (b) Pursuant to Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, every listed company and every public company having paid up capital of Rs. 100 crores or more or having turnover of Rs. 300 crores or more shall have at least a woman director in the Board.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Women Banks

510. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of all women banks managed by 'women only' in the country as on date, location-wise;

(b) the number of all women banks that have been closed in last three years and the current year; and

(c) the reasons for closing down of such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per information received from all Public Sectors Banks, the total number of all women banks branches managed by 'women only' in the country is 661 as on date. The location wise list is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The number of all women banks branches that have been closed in last three years and the current year is 9.

(c) As per information received by the Public Sector Banks these bank branches have been closed/merged due to rationalization/Annual transfer plan of the banks.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Branches Managed by Women only
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	9
6.	Goa	12
7.	Gujarat	18
8.	Haryana	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
11.	Jharkhand	15
12.	Karnataka	71
13.	Kerala	77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23
15.	Maharashtra	65
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	3
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odhisha	22
21.	Punjab	33
22.	Rajasthan	15
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	118
25.	Telangana	20
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttaranchal	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	35
29.	West Bengal	22
Total		632
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0

1	2	3
2.	Chandigarh	5
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0
5.	Delhi	22
6.	Lakshadweep	0
7.	Puducherry	2
Total		29
Grand Total		661

Source: PSBs.

[Translation]

Jan Dhan Bank Accounts Facility to DBT Accounts

511. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide the facilities of Jan Dhan bank accounts to all Direct Benefit Transfer bank accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said facility is likely to be provided; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) guidelines envisage channeling Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) from the Government to the beneficiaries' Jan-Dhan accounts. DBT may also be remitted into accounts other than Jan-Dhan accounts of beneficiaries.

Skilled Staff in Health Sector

512. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK": Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that health sector is likely to face acute shortage of skilled staff in future in view of the rising population and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the

Government to tackle this challenge;

(c) the total number of persons trained as well as provided employment in health sector during the last three years;

(d) the details of targets set for the next five years in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government is implementing any programme in tandem with private sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) The Government is aware of the requirement of skilled staff in health sector in view of the rising population and healthcare needs. The details of steps taken by the Government are as under:—

- Ongoing in-service training programs are conducted for all Govt. health workers under the National Health Mission program.
- This Ministry has standardized 10 skill-based curricula (list of courses given in the enclosed Statement) based on priority need and rolled out these courses through National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), State Institutes of Health & Family Welfare (SIHFWs) and Collaborative Training Institutes (CTIs).
- Also, an MoU has been signed with IGNOU for skill development training programs at scale.

The achievements of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in respect of skill training conducted during the year 2017-18 are as under:—

- No. of trainees trained through National Institute of Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW) to upgrade skills of Human Resources for Health (HRH) personnel: 2500 approx.
- Through Training of Trainers and First Responder Skill training program conducted at State Institutes of Health & Family Welfare (SIHFW) and Collaborative Training Institutes (CTI): 3000 trainees approx.

- No. of HRH personnel/Recognised Prior Learning (RPL) trained through SIHFW/CTIs 90,000 approx. that include Nurses, Paramedics and Recognized Prior Learning (RPL) personnel.

Skill Plan has been devised by the Ministry for the Skill training targets, considering the Common Norms given by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

- Short term goal-to train 3.5 lakh personnel by 2020.
- Long term target- to train 14.2 lakh by 2025.

The Ministry of Skill Development works closely with the private sector through the Sector Skill Councils. The Healthcare Sector Skill Council is the industry body representative that has the mandate to coordinate with private training institutes and the industry to match demand with training and job placements.

Statement

List of Short term skill based courses, duration and the minimum entry criteria

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Duration Approx. in Months	Minimum Entry requirement
1	2	3	4
1.	General Duty Assistant	6 months	10+2 with Science
2.	Home Health Aide	6 months	10+2 with Science
3.	Dietetic Aide	6 months	10+2 with English and Mathematics or Science
4.	Geriatric Care Assistant	6 months	10+2 with Science
5.	Medical Equipment Technology Assistant	12 months	BSc graduate
6.	Phlebotomist	6 months	10+2 with English and Mathematics or Science

1	2	3	4
7.	Sanitary Health Inspector	12 months	10+2 with Science
8.	Emergency Medical Technician-Basic	6 months	Graduates in any stream
9.	Diabetes Educator	3 months	Graduates in PH, Nutrition, Nursing, Pharma, OT, PT etc.
10.	Certified Dispensing Optician	12 months	10+2 with Science

[English]

Patenting Indian Medicines

513. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medicines made of herbs/plants as per the traditional knowledge books of India along with the number of medicines which have been patented;

(b) whether it is a fact that some countries are patenting the Indian medicines and if so, the number of such incidents that have come to light and the action being taken by the Government;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 with a view to registering all Ayurvedic medicines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Medicines made of herbs/plants as per the traditional knowledge books of India are not patentable in view of the provisions of Section 3(p) of the Patents Act, 1970. This section provides that an invention which, in effect, is based on traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties of traditionally known component or components is not an

invention within the meaning of the Act. However, patents can be granted to formulations based on products related to Ayurvedic/Herbal-based inventions, or processes related thereto, which fulfill the criteria of patentability as per the Act. As per information received from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (IPR-patent section) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 194 patents have been granted to Indian entities for the inventions based on traditional medicines/herbal related products and 28 patents to various in various foreign entities for formulations/processes based on herbal/plant products.

The criteria of patentability *i.e.* novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability are followed uniformly across all the patent offices in the world. Patents cannot be granted by any country for products/processes, if they are already in public domain and do not fulfill the patentability criteria. All countries have mechanism for challenging any wrongly granted patent and invalidation of the same. Government of India has established a defensive mechanism of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) for preventing grant of patents to inventions based on traditional medicinal knowledge. TKDL is a digital database of traditional formulations and interventions taken from the literature of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Yoga and presented in international patent classification format in five international languages. This database breaks the language and format barriers and makes traditional medicinal knowledge accessible and searchable to patent examiners for establishing prior art. TKDL has been made accessible under non-disclosure agreement to various International Patent Offices across the world for prevention of wrong patenting and revocation of patents based on traditional Indian medicine.

(c) and (d) As of now, amendment of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules thereunder for registration of Ayurvedic medicines is not envisaged.

Conservation of Lakes and Rivers

514. SHRI K. R. P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of lakes and rivers which are not covered under the National River Conservation Plan

(NRCP) have been polluted due to discharge of waste, garbage etc.;

(b) if so, the details of lakes and stretches of rivers identified as most polluted, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the Government proposes to initiate any action plan for conservation of lakes and the rivers not covered under NRCP; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked and allocated for the purpose, 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) to (d) Pollution load in rivers and lakes has increased over the years due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. Discharge of untreated and partially treated municipal sewage from towns constitutes a major source of pollution in rivers and lakes.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards monitors the water quality of rivers, lakes, ponds & tanks across the country through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. As per the report published by CPCB in February 2015, 302 polluted river stretches have been identified on 275 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The State-wise details of identified polluted river stretches, including Tamil Nadu, are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise status of lakes complying/noncomplying to designated water quality criteria, including Tamil Nadu, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage for abatement of pollution of rivers and lakes. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in rivers under the Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and conservation & management of lakes & wetlands under a separate Scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA), on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments.

Proposals are received from the State Governments from time to time for taking up works for pollution abatement and conservation of various rivers & lakes, and are considered for financial assistance under the NRCP & NPCA Schemes subject to their conformity with the scheme guidelines, pollution status, prioritization, appraisal by independent institutions and availability of Plan funds.

NRCP {excluding Ganga and its tributaries, which are handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) from 01.08.2014 onwards} has so far covered polluted stretches of 32 rivers in 76 towns spread over 14 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4581.91 crore, and Central share of Rs. 2258.72 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2472.43 mld (million litres per day) has been created so far under the NRCP. State-wise details of rivers covered and funds released under NRCP, including Tamil Nadu, are given in the enclosed Statement-III. During the current financial year, Rs.173.50 crore has been earmarked for NRCP.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including STPs, in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs as well as Namami Gange Programme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).

Under NPCA, an amount of Rs. 893.69 crore has been released so far to the States for conservation and management of 148 identified wetlands and lakes in the country covering 24 States and 1 Union Territory. State-wise details of lakes and wetlands covered as well as funds released under NPCA, including Tamil Nadu, are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. During the current financial year, Rs.66 crore has been earmarked for NPCA.

The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is also implementing the Scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, including ponds and tanks, which aims at improving catchment areas of tanks commands, increase in storage capacity, ground water recharge, improvement in agriculture and increased availability of drinking water.

To ensure proper treatment of municipal wastewater before discharge into the rivers, CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the country for setting up of STPs in their respective States. CPCB also issued directions in October, 2015 to municipal authorities of 184 towns (66 metropolitan cities and State capitals + towns along river Ganga) under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of

sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

Further to control discharge of industrial effluents, the CPCB and respective SPCBs monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Compliance with discharge standards with respect to sewage and industrial effluent addresses pollution of both small and large rivers.

Statement-I

State-wise Polluted River Stretches

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2.	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahamputra, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill, Dhansiri, Digboi, Disang, Jia Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Kharsang, Kohora, Kundli, Kushiara, Manas, Pagdia, Panchnai, Ranga Nadi, Sankosh, Sonai, Subansiri, Kathakal	28
3.	Bihar	Ganga, Harbora, Manusmar, Ram Rekha, Sirsia	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kelo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7.	Goa	Mandovi, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Mapusa, Sal, Valvant	8
8.	Gujarat	Mahi, Narmada, Ambika, Amlakhadi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Bhadar, Damanganga, Kaveri, Khari, Kim, Kolak, Panam, Bhogavo, Dhadar, Purna, Sabarmati, Shedhi, Tapi, Triveni	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Tons, Sirsa, Swan, Sukhana, Suketi Khad, Binwa, Markanda	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Kol, Dewak, Gawkadal, Jhelam, Lidder, Tawi	9
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Koel	8
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Bhadra, Bhima, Cauvery, Ghatprabha, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Malaprabha, Manjira, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Tungha	15
14.	Kerala	Chitrapuzha, Kadambayar, Kallai, Karamana, Keecheri, Kuppam, Manimala, Neeleswaram, Periyar, Pullur, Puzhackal, Thirur, Uppala	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Banjar, Betwa, Bichia, Chambal, Chillar, Denwa, Gohad, Gour, Jammer, Kalisot, Khan, Kolar, Kshipra, Kunda, Malei, Narmada, Parvati, Shivna, Tapi, Tons, Wainganga	21

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
16.	Maharashtra	Wena, Wainganga, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Ulhas, Kundalika, Tapi, Girna, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhan, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Gomai, Hiwara, Kan, Manjara, Mor, Morna, Mula, Mula-Mutha, Mutha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi, Pelhar, Penganga, Purna, Savitri, Sina, Surya, Urmodi, Vaitrana, Vel, Venna, Waghur, Wardha	49
17.	Manipur	Barak, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Nambul, Sekmai, Thoubal, Wangjing	12
18.	Meghalaya	Bugi, Kynshi, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Myntdu, Nonbah, Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Umtrew, Wahblei	10
19.	Nagaland	Chathe, Dhansiri, Dzu	3
20.	Odisha	Baitrani, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Daya, Kathajodi, Koel, Kuakhai, Mahanadi, Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Serua, Vansadhara	12
21.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj	2
22.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8
23.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani, Cauvery, Palar, Sarabanga, Tambirapani, Thirumanimuthar, Vasista	7
25.	Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari, Maner	7
26.	Tripura	Gumti, Haora	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa, Ghaghara, Gomti, Hindon, Kalinadi, Ramganga, Rapti, Rihand, Sai, Saryu, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi	13
28.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Ganga, Kosi	5
29.	West Bengal	Barakar, Churni, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Ganga, Jalangi, Kaljani, Kanshi, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhari	17
Total			302

Statement-II

<i>State-wise status of lakes with regards to compliance to the Water Quality Criteria</i>			State	Complying	Non Complying
State	Complying	Non Complying	Gujarat	2	18
Andhra Pradesh	2	-	Haryana	1	1
Assam	-	2	Himachal Pradesh	3	2
Bihar	1	1	Jammu and Kashmir	-	4
Chandigarh	-	1	Jharkhand	2	1
Chhattisgarh	-	1	Karnataka	-	28
Goa	1	7	Kerala	6	10
			Madhya Pradesh	12	4
			Manipur	-	2

State	Complying	Non Complying	State	Complying	Non Complying
Meghalaya	2	2	Telangana	-	13
Odisha	1	1	Tripura	-	3
Puducherry	1	1	Uttar Pradesh	-	2
Punjab	2	-	Uttarakhand	2	-
Rajasthan	8	5	West Bengal	1	7
Tamil Nadu	-	8	Grand Total	47	124

Statement-III*State-wise details of rivers covered under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)*

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	Rivers covered	Funds released till date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	259.80
2.	Telangana	Godavari and Musi	
3.	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	4.26
4.	Gujarat	Sabarmati and Mindola	333.26
5.	Goa	Mandovi, Sal	12.26
6.	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery and Pennar	47.83
7.	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga and Mula Mutha.	208.94
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada and Tapti	12.46
9.	Odisha	Brahmini, Mahanadi and Coastal area (Puri town)	63.40
10.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas and Satluj	516.16
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery and Tamrabarani	623.65
12.	Kerala	Pamba	7.78
13.	Sikkim	Rani Chu	144.42
14.	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	24.50
	Total		2258.72

Statement-IV*State-wise details of funds released for wetlands and lakes under NPCA*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Lake/Wetland	Funds released till date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru	249.569
2.	Assam	Deepar Beel	362.00
3.	Bihar	Moti Jheel, Motihari	329.9
		Kabar	31.34

Sl. No.	State	Lake/Wetland	Funds released till date
		Barilla	20.864
		Kusheshwar Asthan	25.96
		Sub total	408.064
4.	Gujarat	Nalsarovar	305.22
		Thol Bird Sanctuary	98.32
		Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary	83.465
		Pariej	122.7725
		Wadhvana	109.175
		Nanikakrad	18.00
		Sub total	736.9525
5.	Haryana	Sultanpur	311.595
		Bhindawas	232.73
		Sub total	544.325
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Renuka	259.924
		Pong Dam	314.055
		Chandratal	46.758
		Rewalsar	54.51
		Khajjjar	61.00
		Sub total	736.247
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Dal Lake, Srinagar	28,585.00
		Wullar	318.215
		Tso Morari	173.61
		Tisgul Tso and Chisul Marshes	41.06
		Hokersar	103.84
		Mansar-Surinsar	270.507
		Pangong Tsar	100.28
		Sub total	29,592.512
8.	Karnataka	Vengaihnkere Lake in Bangalore	144
		Nagvara Lake in Bangalore	304
		Jarganahalli Lake in Bangalore	235
		Kotekere Lake, Belgaum	395
		Bhishma Lake in Gadag	158
		Lal Bagh in Bangalore	116
		Sharanbhasveshwara Lake in Gulbarga	335
		Akkamahadevi Lake in Haveri	162.4
		Kundawada Lake, Davangere	235

Sl. No.	State	Lake/Wetland	Funds released till date
		Kote Tavarekere Lake, Chikmagalur	213.7
		Tripuranthkeshwar Lake, Bidar	302
		Bellandur Lake in Bangalore	263
		Channapatna Lake in Hasan	297
		Gowramma Lake at Magaditown in Bangalore Rural	260
		Hombalamma Lakes at Magaditown in Bangalore	
		Amanikere Lake, Tumkur	734
		Magadhi	57.40
		Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	73.997
		Bonal	36.222
		Hidkal and Ghataprabha	17.34
		Ranganthittu	32.85
		Sub Total	4,371.909
9.	Kerala	Veli Akkulum Lake, Thiruvananthapuram	430
		Ashtamudi	184.042
		Sasthamkotta	88.855
		Kottuli	60.00
		Vembnad Kol	84.45
		Kuttanad	69.925
		Sub Total	917.272
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Rani talab, Rewa	218
		Sagar Lake, Sagar	400
		Shivpuri Lake, Shivpuri	2715
		Sindhsagar Lake, Ashoknagar	250
		Barna	5.00
		Yashwant Sagar	5.00
		Ghatigaon	8.00
		Ratapani	29.48
		Sakhyasagar	91.83
		Sirpur	157.40
		Sub Total	3,879.71
11.	Maharashtra	Powai Lake, Mumbai	470
		9 Lakes in Thane (i) Rewale Lake (ii) Jail Lake (iii) Makhmali Lake (iv) Kharegon Lake (v) Kusa Lake (vi) Upvan Lake (vii) Kasaradawli Lake (viii) Naar/oval Lake (ix) Khidkali Lake	177

Sl. No.	State	Lake/Wetland	Funds released tilldate
		Mahalaxmi Lake, Vadagaon	129
		Rankala Lake, Kolhapur	536
		Varhala Devi Lake, Bhiwandi	280
		Siddheshwar Lake, Solapur	275.5
		Koradi Lake, Nagpur	1,000
		Sub Total	2,867.503
12.	Manipur	Loktak	1,301.11
13.	Mizoram	Tamdil	531.155
		Palak	517.251
		Sub Total	1,048.406
14.	Nagaland	Twin Lakes in Mokokchung	1,034
15.	Odisha	Bindu Sagar Lake, Bhubaneshwar	221
		Chilika	1,765.88
		Kanjia Wetland	30.68
		Daha Wetland	5.00
		Anusupa	213.31
		Sub Total	2,235.87
16.	Punjab	Harike	493.06447
		Ropar	271.645
		Kanjli	167.541
		Nangal	181.095
		Sub Total	1,113.34547
17.	Rajasthan	Mansagar Lake, Jaipur	1,730
		Anasagar Lake, Ajmer	567.5
		Pushkar Sarovar, Ajmer	2,673
		Fatehsagar Lake, Udaipur	2,733
		Pichola Lake System, Udaipur	5,391
		Nakki Lake, Mount Abu	278
		Sambhar	719.1575
		Sub Total	14,091.6575
18.	Sikkim	Khechuperi Holy Lake	218.273
		Phendang Wetland Complex	64.95
		Gurudokmar Wetland	103.53
		Tsomgo Wetland	68.76
		Tamzey	159.787

Sl. No.	State	Lake/Wetland	Funds released tilldate
		Sub Total	615.3
19.	Tamil Nadu	Ooty Lake	173
		Kodaikanal Lake, Dindigul	200
		Point Calimere	508.6375
		Kaliveli	474.3855
		Pallaikarni	178.1545
		Sub Total	1,534.1775
20.	Telangana	Banjara Lake, Hyderabad	270
21.	Tripura	3 Lakes of Agartala (i) Dimasagar Lake	50
		(ii) Laxminarayanibari Lake (iii) Durgabadi Lake	
		Rudrasagar	125.085
		Sub Total	175.085
22.	Uttarakhand	4 Lakes in Nainital (i) Bhimtal Lake (ii) Naukuchiatal	1,117.5
		Lake (iii) Sattal Lake (iv) Khurpatal Lake	
		Nainital Lake, Nainital	3,093
		Ban Ganga Jhilmil Tal	42.40
		Asan	2.334
		Sub Total	4,255.234
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Mansi Ganga Lake, Govardhan	1,472
		Ramgarh Tal, Gorakhpur	8,420
		Laxmi Tal, Jhansi	1,450
		Nawabganj	145.785
		Sandi	208.9425
		Lakh Bahoshi	222.975
		Samaspur	244.191
		Semarai Lake	144.236
		Nagaria Lake	
		Keetham Lake	138.735
		Shekha Wetland	56.638
		Saman Bird Sanctuary	88.1495
		Sarsai Nawar	133.39
		Patna Bird Sanctuary	92.333
		Chandotal	77.76
		Taal Bhaghel	97.327
		Sub Total	12,992.462

Sl. No.	State	Lake/Wetland	Funds released tilldate
24.	West Bengal	Rabindra Sarovar	400
		Mirik Lake, Darjeeling	100
		Adi Ganga, South 24 Parganas	1,130
		Sahib Bundh, Purulia	510
		East Kolkata Wetland	239.34
		Sunderbans	1,162.70
		Ahiron Beel	174.26
		Rasik Beel	136.60
		Santragachi	38.066
		Patlakhawa-Rasomati	40.22
	Sub Total	3,931.186	
25.	Puducherry (UT)	Ousteri Lake	105.239
Grand Total			89,369.14 (893.69 crores)

Check on Board of Directors

515. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to collect passport details of people serving as directors on the board of companies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this is being done as part of its efforts to prevent fraudsters from fleeing the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has stepped up efforts to curb illicit fund flows and has already deregistered more than 2.26 lakh firms for not carrying out business activities for long 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) Ministry of Corporate Affairs *vide* notification dated 5th July, 2018 has inserted rule 12A in Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) fourth Amendment Rules, 2018, stating that every individual who has Director Identification Number (DIN) as on 31st March, of a financial year as per the rules, shall submit e-form DIR-3-KYC to Central Government on or before

30th April of immediate next financial year. Since this amendment has come into force on 10th July 2018 only, the deadline for the current year has been fixed as 31st Aug, 2018. The mention of Passport Number in the e-form is mandatory in case the Director is not a citizen of India or is a citizen of India having a valid passport. The KYC drive is being carried out to establish the traceability of individual DIN holders for greater compliance, enforcement, effective communication and to weed-out DIN holders who are no longer alive.

(c) During the financial year 2017-18, the Registrars of Companies (ROCs) have removed the names of 2,26,166 companies, from the register of companies, which had not filed their Financial Statements or Annual Returns for a continuous period of two or more financial years (2013-14 and 2014-15) and, *prima facie*, were not conducting any business, by following the due process under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Vaccination of Children

516. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many children in the country are not getting vaccinated on time;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether almost 6 per cent of children of the country between the age group of 12-23 months have never been vaccinated;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes for a special drive with adequate staff to make vaccination on time and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the report of National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) 2015-16, 62% of the children are fully immunized.

(b) The major reasons for children not getting immunization on time are lack of information about benefits of immunization, fear of Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFIs), child's absence of schedule vaccination days etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, as per National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16), around six per cent of the children aged 12-23 months has never been vaccinated.

(e) Government has launched Mission Indradhanush to increase full immunization coverage to 90% by December 2018. As on 16th July 2018, under the various phases of Mission Indradhanush (including Intensified Mission Indradhanush and Mission Indradhanush under Gram Swaraj Abhiyan), around 3.19 crore children and 81.78 lakh pregnant women have been vaccinated.

Action on GST Defaulters

517. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started sending scrutiny notices to companies whose tax payment did not match the final sales return;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the authorities detected underpayment of Goods and Services Tax by about 34 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Enquiries have been initiated against those companies whose tax payments as per FORM GSTR-3B did not match with outward supplies declared in FORM GSTR-1. A total of 431 cases have been detected by the field formations so far.

(c) and (d) Some of the Central Tax Zones have detected underpayment of GST to the tune of 34 per cent. The total number of such cases so far is 115 and the amount involved is Rs. 172.10 crores.

“Sovereign Wealth Fund”

518. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Governments of the world have channeled their investments in the country through the Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the legal, implementation and operational framework under which investments from SWF are being carried out in the country and the benefits accrued from the same; and

(c) the details and the amount of funds invested by each SWF in the country during each of the last ten years, year-wise?

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 on June 30, 2018 there are 24 countries whose Governments as Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs) have channeled their investments in India under the regulatory framework for Foreign Portfolio Investors. The list of the countries along with their total assets under custody as on June 30, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Section 12 (IA) of SEBI Act, 1992 stipulates that no foreign institutional investor shall buy or sell or deal in securities except under and in accordance with the conditions of a certificate of registration obtained from the Board in accordance with the regulations made under this Act. Accordingly, SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 were notified to put in place a framework for registration and procedures with regard to foreign investors who propose to make portfolio investment in India. In terms

of Regulation 5(a) of SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014, sovereign wealth funds are eligible for registration as Category I foreign portfolio investor. Further, SEBI *vide* circular dated April 10, 2018 clarified on the clubbing of investment limits of foreign Government/ foreign Government related entities including sovereign wealth funds. In terms of Regulation 21(7) of SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014, the purchase of equity shares of each company by a single foreign portfolio investor or an investor group shall be below ten per cent of the total paid up capital of the company. The investment by sovereign wealth funds is generally long term in nature and not speculative. The investment by sovereign wealth funds indicate stability of the funds flow in the country.

(c) The country-wise net investment by sovereign wealth funds for the last six financial years, which is readily available, may be seen in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of the countries along with their total assets under custody as on June 30, 2018

Sl. No.	Country Name	Total AUC (INR crore)
1	2	3
1.	Singapore	1,16,058.86
2.	Norway	68,865.70
3.	United Arab Emirates	52,453.58

1	2	3
4.	Kuwait	28,728.10
5.	Canada	27,902.63
6.	China	25,436.51
7.	Malaysia	25,249.94
8.	Mauritius	14,094.88
9.	Saudi Arabia	12,086.03
10.	Australia	8,398.12
11.	Sweden	6,273.09
12.	South Korea	2,397.35
13.	United States of America	2,273.44
14.	Netherlands	1,534.67
15.	Oman	977.88
16.	New Zealand	963.20
17.	United Kingdom	795.00
18.	Bahrain	583.56
19.	Brunei	338.28
20.	Jersey	251.88
21.	Japan	195.47
22.	Thailand	50.58
23.	Qatar	43.93
24.	Denmark	21.00
Total		3,95,973.68

Statement-II

Country-wise net investment by sovereign wealth funds for the last six financial years

(Figures in INR crore)

Sl. No.	Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Grand Total
1.	Singapore	4875.37	10,450.09	(3712.06)	26,622.31	229.03	2868.12	41,332.86
2.	Norway	9378.35	13,634.27	6605.16	2923.22	(5169.22)	5692.00	33,063.78
3.	Malaysia	5560.59	8209.37	7186.81	(233.85)	(975.99)	689.68	20,436.60
4.	China	-	-	2842.74	18,745.21	(1263.83)	(1454.51)	18,869.62
5.	Saudi Arabia	-	-	(187.48)	1768.58	3318.38	2457.30	7356.78
6.	Canada	754.04	(37.18)	(479.58)	2443.81	617.95	2968.70	6267.74
7.	Netherland	4286.18	893.96	276.88	366.58	(242.07)	(45.75)	5535.78
8.	Kuwait	1101.18	931.40	1517.06	756.89	(230.65)	(71.89)	4003.99

Sl. No.	Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Grand Total
9.	Australia	(447.74)	431.13	1103.40	676.84	710.34	1371.68	3845.65
10.	Sweden	-	-	1816.40	251.69	(74.02)	1243.15	3237.22
11.	USA	708.44	334.09	586.04	19.03	140.99	(49.44)	1739.15
12.	UK	-	(3.87)	149.02	446.23	636.02	(163.63)	1063.77
13.	Oman	-	-	668.88	(34.27)	(56.51)	208.01	786.11
14.	New Zealand	40.36	15.12	(101.98)	191.81	51.01	234.22	430.53
15.	Bahrain	-	-	-	62.78	186.79	88.15	337.72
16.	Japan	-	-	-	-	-	195.80	195.80
17.	Brunei	(10.72)	26.50	185.08	(187.28)	(16.75)	126.53	123.36
18.	Thailand	-	-	-	11.24	8.46	18.11	37.81
19.	Denmark	-	-	21.00	-	-	-	21.00
20.	France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Canada	(6.14)	-	-	-	-	-	(6.14)
22.	Belgium	-	(3.89)	(41.79)	(5.83)	-	-	(51.52)
23.	Ireland	86.21	(143.46)	(125.96)	(0.05)	-	-	(183.26)
24.	Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	(322.76)	(322.76)
25.	Qatar	391.03	640.00	429.20	(899.67)	315.44	(1747.06)	(871.06)
26.	Korea	1555.62	(328.09)	(820.73)	(1899.63)	(457.82)	176.20	(1774.46)
27.	Mauritius	0.06	0.78	(36.45)	0.19	(297.54)	(2382.00)	(2714.96)
28.	United Arab Emirates	5060.19	833.27	1241.76	333.05	(5668.26)	(15,778.35)	(13,978.34)
	Grand Total	33,333.02	35,883.47	19,123.40	52,358.89	(8238.27)	(3677.75)	128,782.77

Bitcoin Companies

519. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the growing reports of cheating and fraudulent practices by bitcoin companies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such companies are repeatedly violating rules laid down by the Government by not filing annual balance sheets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against such companies so far?

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) Bitcoin is a type of unregulated digital currency that is issued and normally controlled by its developers and used and accepted among the members of the virtual community. The Bitcoin does not have legal recognition in India. However, it has presence both in the public domain and in the unorganized market. Players in the public domain operate through websites offering multiple investment options to the community of Bitcoin clients. There are a number of trading platforms for Bitcoins in India, but since it is not regulated, there is no credible source of information with respect to the investment products and volumes of transactions.

The Government had constituted an Inter-Departmental Committee to take stock of the present status of Virtual

Currencies in the country and globally; examine its regulatory and legal framework in the global context; and make recommendations with respect to a possible domestic regulatory framework, if considered appropriate along with mechanism with respect to *inter alia*, preventing money laundering, consumer protection and tax collection. The Committee has recommended that general public should be cautioned against dealing with Virtual Currencies in any manner and that consumer protection and enforcement agencies should act against those indulging in trading in these currencies in any manner on the premise that it is illegal, fraudulent and done with an intent to evade tax.

The Government has declared that Virtual Currencies, including Bitcoins, do not have any underlying assets and their price is entirely speculative, which can expose the investors to heightened risk. It has also reiterated that Virtual Currencies have not been authorized by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India by way of licence nor it is recognized as a medium of exchange. Subsequently another committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DEA to study all issues related with Virtual Currencies and recommend specific measures to address the concerns.

Given that the Bitcoin trade is growing in the country, the Reserve Bank of India has also issued cautionary advice to the users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) including Bitcoins about the potential financial, operational, legal/customer protection and security related risks that they are exposing themselves to. Further, Reserve Bank of India has also advised that it has not given any licence/authorization to any entity/company to operate such schemes or deal with Bitcoin or any Virtual Currency. As such, any user, holder, investor, trader, etc. dealing with Virtual Currencies will be doing so at his/her own risk.

However, in the case of one company, namely M/s. ZEB IT Services Private Limited, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has, *vide* order dated 15.3.2018, ordered inspection of books of accounts u/s 206(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 to examine *inter alia* the aspect of dealing in Bitcoin.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Health Transport Services

520. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is huge shortage of health transport services and hearse vans for poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details of availability of the same, State-wise;

(c) the detail of the amount allocated for various emergency health transport services during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the number of emergency health transport services and hearse vans in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health transport services lies with the respective State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for ambulance services based on the proposals made by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope. State/UT-wise number of ambulances under NHM is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The responsibility to provide services of hearse vans is within the remit of respective State/UT Governments. However, for improving hearse vans services, a framework document for hearse services based on the available models from States for provision of such services in collaboration with State Governments/local bodies through district funding or in collaboration with charity bodies was developed to guide and facilitate operationalisation of hearse services. All the State/UTs have been advised to operationalise required hearse services in their jurisdictions. The data regarding hearse vans is not maintained Centrally.

(c) State/UT-wise details of the amount allocated for various emergency health transport services during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) As stated above, Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject. The responsibility to provide emergency health transport services and hearse vans lies under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), States/

UTs are provided technical and financial support for strengthening their healthcare systems, including for emergency health transport services in the country. Further, Proposals received from States/UTs for ambulance under the NHM, are appraised on the basis of population to be served and average response time, average kilometres covered per ambulance per day and patients transported per day by existing fleet of ambulances.

Statement-I

Status of Ambulances Operational under NHM (As on March 2018)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Dial 108	Dial 102/104	Other patients transport vehicle	Total Ambulance under NHM
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	10	1049	53	1112
2.	Chhattisgarh	237	363	0	600
3.	Himachal Pradesh	198	126	0	324
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	331	0	331
5.	Jharkhand	149	0	2581	2730
6.	Madhya Pradesh	606	740	0	1346
7.	Odisha	444	491	0	935
8.	Rajasthan	730	587	0	1317
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1488	2270	150	3908
10.	Uttarakhand	139	109	0	248
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	123	0	123
12.	Assam	380	316	235	931
13.	Manipur	0	43	0	43
14.	Meghalaya	43	0	0	43
15.	Mizoram	0	60	0	60
16.	Nagaland	0	80	0	80
17.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
18.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	439	0	0	439
20.	Goa	40	0	4	44
21.	Gujarat	585	0	0	585
22.	Haryana	352	0	0	352
23.	Karnataka	711	0	200	911

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Kerala	43	0	0	43
25.	Maharashtra	937	2674	0	3611
26.	Punjab	242	0	0	242
27.	Tamil Nadu	829	0	0	829
28.	Telangana	316	0	0	316
29.	West Bengal	0	0	2960	2960
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	1
31.	Chandigarh	6	9	0	15
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	4	0	11
34.	Delhi	0	265	0	265
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	11	0	0	11
All India		8942	9641	6183	24766

Source: NHM-MIS report

Statement-II

Amount allocated for National Ambulance Services during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UTs	National Ambulance Services-Approvals (Rs. in lakh)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	25.00	7.00	32.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2932.40	1118.40	1190.40	1190.40	6431.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.08	65.80	220.68	375.95	739.51
4.	Assam	2034.00	2946.56	2244.92	2445.33	9670.81
5.	Bihar	10650.03	6322.80	11764.10	13797.10	42534.03
6.	Chandigarh	38.42	65.27	106.27	72.00	281.96
7.	Chhattisgarh	4028.84	4142.20	4409.05	5442.43	18022.52
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	3.90	0.00	0.00	3.90
9.	Daman and Diu	20.57	21.40	25.79	4.00	71.76
10.	Delhi	648.00	988.00	528.00	875.80	3039.80
11.	Goa	249.60	203.60	130.70	207.00	790.90
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	1500.00	4688.00	6188.00
13.	Haryana	2018.27	3053.63	3023.49	3241.97	11337.36
14.	Himachal Pradesh	650.15	660.80	863.20	438.10	2612.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.76	858.58	1129.12	2078.33	4122.79
16.	Jharkhand	2980.00	2415.40	1122.00	2112.65	8630.05
17.	Karnataka	1257.63	1686.96	6444.32	3327.56	12716.47
18.	Kerala	2502.00	612.60	737.58	126.94	3979.12
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4150.73	2497.69	2884.03	4133.80	13666.25
21.	Maharashtra	2872.00	2028.38	1827.00	2248.80	8976.18
22.	Manipur	301.00	318.32	377.75	280.68	1277.75
23.	Meghalaya	260.98	126.88	110.88	153.52	652.26
24.	Mizoram	170.13	142.31	136.52	71.72	520.68
25.	Nagaland	113.73	20.56	122.26	100.68	357.23
26.	Odisha	1411.20	1079.37	1096.72	1384.62	4971.91
27.	Puducherry	32.20	10.00	54.76	43.20	140.16
28.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	428.00	350.00	778.00
29.	Rajasthan	784.72	3914.00	2140.00	2340.00	9178.72
30.	Sikkim	36.70	163.52	65.38	50.64	316.24
31.	Tamil Nadu	1408.05	2179.20	2372.00	3021.60	8980.85
32.	Tripura	0.00	498.56	278.00	278.00	1054.56
33.	Telangana	2594.40	758.40	758.40	758.40	4869.60
34.	Uttar Pradesh	17580.55	29228.92	29764.01	57225.17	133798.65
35.	Uttarakhand	639.50	477.60	842.40	778.90	2738.40
36.	West Bengal	0.00	1250.00	400.00	5415.43	7065.43
Total		62499.64	69859.61	79122.73	119065.72	330547.70

[English]

Rebate on GST through Digital Mode

521. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide rebate in the Goods and Services Tax (GST) or payments made through digital mode to speed up digital payments;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the likely benefits accrued to consumers, retailers and wholesaler indicating the span of percentage of such rebate at lower end; and

(c) the other measures being taken by the Government to promote payment through digital mode?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A proposal to provide rebate in GST for payments made through digital mode to speed up digital payments was placed before the GST Council. Thereafter, a Group of Ministers (GoM) was constituted by the GST Council to look into the issue in further detail. A final decision in this matter would be taken by the GST Council based on the recommendations of the GoM.

(c) According to section 49(1) of Central Goods and

Services Tax Act, 2017, a person can deposit an amount towards tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount through internet banking or by using credit or debit cards or National Electronic Fund Transfer or Real Time Gross Settlement. Further, rule 87(3) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 states that payments of an amount exceeding ten thousand rupees will have to be paid using only digital means, except in a few specified cases.

BBBP Scheme

522. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and main focus points of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for training of women sarpanches in every district for achieving the goals of the scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start an e-magazine to capture the innovations and best practices so as to find out what works and what doesn't work under the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps in the direction of creating assets for girl child with the involvement of parents and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other major steps taken for the successful implementation of the scheme on ground and the various interventions initiated by the Government thereunder?

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) was launched by Hon' Prime Minister 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 tri-Ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and

multi-sectoral action, initially in selected 100 districts (low on CSR) and got expanded to 61 additional districts in 2015-16. Considering the encouraging results of implementation in 161 districts the Government of India has expanded the BBBP Scheme in all 640 districts (as per Census 2011) of the country on 8th March, 2018. The 405 districts are covered through Multi-sectoral intervention, Media and Advocacy and 235 districts covered through alert Media and Advocacy outreach. Multi-sectoral action includes effective enforcement of Pre-Conception and 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.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development recognized the need for a gender sensitive programme for women sarpanches (Elected Women Representatives) and National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) has designed a programme to the specific requirements of women sarpanches for enhancing their knowledge. During training programme, information is imparted on flagship schemes of the Central and State Government with special focus on BBBP along with knowledge on the important legislations for protection of women and children. So far, 486 Master Trainers were trained through Training of Trainers Programme (ToT) from different organizations working in the domain of Panchayati Raj and 18,578 Women Sarpanches across 414 districts from 14 States of the country were trained,

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) The Multi-sectoral interventions and Media campaign and advocacy of BBBP has been envisaged for greater coverage/reach in the country. BBBP is already capturing collective consciousness in the country. To sensitize the masses and for changing their mindset a Nation-wide campaign was launched which includes radio spots/jingles in Hindi and regional languages, video spots, SMS campaigns, community engagement through mobile exhibition vans, and field publicity Mailers, Hand-outs, Brochures and other IEC material in English, Hindi and regional languages has been adopted which includes social media platforms.

National Health Profile

523. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Health Profile 2018 highlighted major troubles such as low public expenditure on health, doctor patient ratio, etc. and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to rectify these issues and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Central Bureau of Health Intelligence in its publication *viz* National Health Profile 2018 has *inter alia* highlighted low public expenditure on health. The report also indicates increase in the availability of Allopathic Medical Practitioners, Dental Surgeons and Nurses per lakh population over the years.

(b) The Government has taken several steps to increase public health expenditure, and increase number of doctors in the country, which *inter alia* includes:

- The Government has formulated and brought out National Health Policy, 2017 which envisages raising Government health spending to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner. It also envisages increasing State sector health spending to more than 8% of their budget by 2020.
- Diplomate in National Board (DNB) qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/increase of PG seats.

- Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- Strengthening/up gradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extensions/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.

Child Marriages

524. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep drop in child marriages in the country as per both UNICEF and National Family Health Survey Report and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of percentage prevalence of child marriage during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise;

(c) whether it is true that a high percentage (above national level) of child marriage prevalence exists in Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any special policy/guidelines or plans on providing special assistance to worst affected States for tackling problems of Child marriages and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has initiated any awareness campaign targeting women and youth in general through local professionals like doctors etc. in this regard 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) Yes Madam. As per National Family Health Survey, the percentage of women (in the age group 20-24 years), who were married before legal age, has reduced from 47.4% in 2005-06 to 26.8% in 2014-15. Further, as per analysis of Census 2011 data by NCPDR, 'nil' marriages were reported in the age group of 0-9

years for both boys and girls. There is an overall decline in the incidence of child marriage in the country. As per Census, the percentage of ever married girls below legal age has reduced from 2.51% in 2001 to 2.44% in 2011. For boys, this figure has reduced from 9.64% in 2001 to 2.54% in 2011.

(b) Prevalence data of Child Marriage is not available on annual basis. This is collected in Census and 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.

(c) As per Census 2011, Rajasthan, Bihar and West Bengal are among the top States reporting the highest percentage of child marriage among both boys and girls. The practice of Child Marriages is largely due to the prevailing social customs, tradition, illiteracy, poverty, low status of women in society and lack of awareness.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 in order to prohibit child marriages rather than only restraining them. The States/UTs from time to time are being regularly pursued for effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. MWCD regularly sends out letters to District Collectors to increase alertness to prevent underage marriages during festivals such as Akshaya Tritiya/Akha Teej. The prevention of child marriage and protection of the girl child is a prominent part of the National Plan of Action for Children, 2016.

These issues cannot be tackled by legislative interventions alone. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Programme is working to ensure the education of girls and reduce dropouts, thus delaying their marriage. A significant part of the BBBP advocacy campaign is focused on creating awareness on and discouraging the practice of child marriage. Further, the newly formulated Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme will focus on creating awareness and equipping women at the village level with information

on issues of gender equality and empowerment, a critical part of which will be the prevention of child marriage. This is a continuous process and Government undertakes media campaigns and outreach programmes to address this.

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.	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
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

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
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

Construction Activities at Coastal Regions

525. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any relaxation for construction activities at coastal regions in the country including Union Territory of Lakshadweep; 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) All activities, including construction activities in coastal regions are regulated through the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 and the Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011. No relaxation for construction activities in the coastal regions in the country including Union Territory of Lakshadweep has been given by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change.

(b) Does not arise.

Environmental Protection

526. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take up work related to environmental protection as a movement all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to move ahead in this direction; and

(c) the steps being taken to engage People's representatives in this work at different levels?

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 is implementing Environment Education, Awareness and Training Scheme with the objective to promote environmental awareness among all sections of the society and to mobilize people's participation for conservation of environment. Under the National Green Corps (NGC) Programme of the Ministry about 90,000 schools identified as Eco-clubs wherein, nearly 27 lakh students are actively participating in various environment protection and conservation activities like conducting cleanliness drives as part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, plantation, awareness on waste minimisation, segregation, recycling and reuse etc.

(c) In order to engage people for environment protection, Ministry has launched Green Good Deed (GGDs) movement in January 2018 which is social movement with the aim of bringing about mass environmental awareness in the society at all levels. The GGDs covers all the aspects of environment protection and conservation viz. biodiversity, wildlife, pollution, renewable energy, conservation of lakes and rivers, solid waste management and climate change. GGD is implemented under NGC "Ecoclub" programme. Any member of society, can participate in the movement.

Withdrawal of Bank Cheque Book Facility

527. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the bank cheque book facility to account holders to encourage digital transaction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. In response to reports in a section of the media that there is a possibility that the Central Government may withdraw bank cheque book facility in the near future, with an intent to encourage digital transactions, Government has already, *vide* press note dated 23.11.2017, denied that there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to withdraw bank cheque book facility. It was mentioned in the Press Note that while the Government is committed to transform India into a less cash economy and promote digital and electronic transactions through multi-pronged initiatives, cheques are an integral part of the payments landscape, and form the backbone of trade and commerce, by being negotiable instruments, which often serve as the security for underlying trade transactions.

Increase in Net Interest Margin

528. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India study has stated that deterioration in the health of the banking sector at the initial stages impairs monetary transmission through interest rate channel as banks are able to charge extra credit risk premium for possible loan losses, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether at a low level of gross Non-Performing Assets ratio, banks were able to pass on the burden of deterioration in asset quality to tier borrowers in the form of higher lending rates, which reflected in increase in Net Interest Margin; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) With regard to the question, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that a paper titled 'Asset Quality and Monetary Transmission in India', authored by M/s Joice John and three others (all officers in RBI's Monetary Policy Department), has been published in RBI's *Occasional Papers* volume 37 No. 1&2, 2016. According to the paper: "A bank faced with a high level of non-performing assets (NPA) – prospective or realised – will seek to build up

provisions by loading credit risk premia on its performing loans, thereby pushing up the lending rates and hence its Net Interest Margin (NIM). In the process, notwithstanding lower funding costs in response to the policy rate cut by the Central bank and comfortable liquidity conditions, banks may not reduce their lending rates or may reduce them only partly, thereby impeding monetary transmission. Thus, movements in NIM of banks, among others, could provide an important indication of the effectiveness of monetary transmission."

RBI has further clarified that the views expressed in the said paper are those of the author and not necessarily those that of RBI.

Shortage of Staff

529. SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of staff/officers in Department of Financial Services, if so, the details thereof, category-wise;

(b) if not, the reasons for engaging Public Sector Banks staff to work unofficially in Department of Financial Services during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of bank staff working in Department of Financial Services unofficially to avoid their out of Delhi posting till date and during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise and designation-wise;

(d) whether Department of Financial Services has obtained necessary approval of Department of Personnel and Training in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measure taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) This Department has a sanctioned strength of 265 out of which 200 are in position leaving with a vacancy of 65 posts.

The Department of Financial Services, *inter alia*, deals with issues relating to Banks which are often technical in nature and require expertise and experience of the practitioners. The Department is also implementing a large

number of important Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Stand Up India etc. which entails heavy reliance on qualitative inputs provided by Bank officials. Considering this, the services of the officials of the Public Sector Banks are utilized in technical areas and areas requiring specialized knowledge and skills.

[Translation]

**Unequal Allotment of Medical and
Para Medical Institutes**

530. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unequal allotment of medical as well as para-medical colleges/institutes across the country is a major hurdle in providing effective medical services to the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof as well as the number of colleges/institutes and the total number of seats therein, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to dispense with the geographical and urban-rural imbalance in allotment of these colleges/institutes across the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh; and

(d) the updated information about the scenario in

Chhattisgarh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The provision for effective health services for population at primary, secondary and tertiary levels is a responsibility of the State Governments as Health is a State subject. The Ministry provides financial support to the States/UTs to augment the healthcare facilities. Any State Government/Society/Trust/Company can apply to seek permission of the Central Government for establishment of medical college under the relevant Act and regulations. The details of total number of medical colleges and MBBS seats in the country including Chhattisgarh are enclosed as Statement. Further, in order to bridge the gap and to correct skewed distribution of medical colleges, the Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Schemes for establishment of new medical colleges by up gradating district/referral hospitals in under-served areas in the country. Under the said scheme, 82 districts have been identified for establishment of medical colleges. Out of these 22 medical colleges have become functional. Under the regulations of Medical Council of India, relaxation in requirement of land for establishment of medical college has been provided to the underserved States. Relaxation in other requirement like bed strength is also provided for the hilly and North Eastern States. With regard to paramedical institutions, it is informed that in absence of any Central regulatory body for paramedics/allied health professionals, no such data is maintained Centrally regarding paramedical institutions.

Statement

State-wise details of Medical Colleges

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1900	19	2950	31	4850
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	100	0	0	1	100
3.	Assam	6	726	0	0	6	726
4.	Arunachal Praesh	1	50	0	0	1	50
5.	Bihar	9	950	4	450	13	1400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	650	3	450	9	1100
8.	Delhi	6	900	2	200	8	1100
9.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
10.	Gujarat	17	3050	9	1300	26	4350
11.	Haryana	5	600	6	850	11	1450
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6	600	1	150	7	750
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	400	1	100	4	500
14.	Jharkhand	3	350	0	0	3	350
15.	Karnataka	18	2650	39	6195	57	8845
16.	Kerala	10	1350	24	2800	34	4150
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	1300	12	1800	22	3100
18.	Maharashtra	23	3240	28	4220	51	7460
19.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200
20.	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
21.	Mizoram	1	100	0	0	1	100
22.	Odisha	7	1050	4	500	11	1550
23.	Pondicherry	1	150	7	1050	8	1200
24.	Punjab	3	500	7	775	10	1275
25.	Rajasthan	13	1950	8	1200	21	3150
26.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
27.	Tamil Nadu	25	3250	24	3600	49	6850
28.	Telangana	8	1250	19	2800	27	4050
29.	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200
30.	Uttar Pradesh	17	2199	31	4300	48	6499
31.	Uttarakhand	3	350	3	450	6	800
32.	West Bengal	14	2150	5	700	19	2850
33.	AIIMS	7	707	0	0	7	707
34.	JIPMER	1	150	0	0	1	150
Total		243	33322	257	36940	500	70262

[English]

Common Service Centres

531. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to enable all 2.9 lakh common service centres in the country to operate as business correspondents of banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these centres will be allowed to perform other financial services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per the Reserve Bank of India's extant guidelines dated 28.9.2010 on financial inclusion by extension of banking services, banks may, *inter alia*, engage Common Service Centres (CSCs) as their Business Correspondents (BCs). Further, the activities to be undertaken by the BCs would be within the normal course of the bank's banking business, but conducted through the BCs at places other than the bank premises/ATMs.

[Translation]

Pollution Emanated from Thermal Power Plants

532. SHRI NIHAL CHAND:

SHRI B.V. NAIK

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

(a) whether thermal power plants across the country are polluting the air in the respective cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the pollution emanating from coal based power plants in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the losses of life and property due to the pollution during last two years;

(d) whether those polluting power plants are not complying with the prescribed guidelines of the Government and if so, the details thereof and since when these plants are not having pollution control equipment;

(e) whether these power plants have been penalized for causing pollution and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the effective steps taken by the Government to check the pollution emanated from coal based power plants?

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 coal based thermal power plants are identified as one the 17 highly polluting industries. There are 182 coal based thermal power plants (independent power producers) of which 32 plants are located near cities. The list of thermal power plants is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No specific study on pollution load assessment from coal based power plants has been conducted by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. However, based on about 665 million tonnes annual coal consumption during 2017-18, it is estimated that about 0.43, 6.32 and 2.78 million tonnes of particulate matter, sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) respectively were emitted into atmosphere from coal based power plants. There is no data available about loss of life and property due to pollution from coal based power plants. However, pollution due to coal based power plants could be triggering factor for respiratory ailments and associated diseases.

(d) and (e) The compliance monitoring is carried out by the respective State Pollution Control Boards. Surprise inspection of 38 thermal power plants in various States based on analysis of data of Online Emission Monitoring System has been done. Among these, 23 plants were initially found violating the emission norms. The directions under section 5 of E(P) Act, 1986 were issued to these 23 plants (Statement-II). Out of these 23 plants, 15 plants have subsequently complied the environmental norms.

(f) To check the pollution emanating from coal based power plants, Government has notified new emission limits for SO₂ and NO_x and revised limits for particulate matter vide notification S.O. 3305 (E) dated 07.12.2015. It has also made use of beneficiated coal mandatory in thermal power plants located 500-1000 km from coal mine/urban area/critically polluted area *vide* notification G.S.R. 04 (E) dated 02.01.2014.

Statement-I*List of Thermal Power Plants*

Sl. No.	Name	State	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Vijaywada, APPGCL, Dr. NTPPS	Andhra Pradesh	1760 (urban)
2.	Rayalseema, APPGCL	Andhra Pradesh	1050
3.	Simhadri, NTPC	Andhra Pradesh	2000
4.	Simhapuri TPS	Andhra Pradesh	600
5.	Thamminapatnam, Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	300
6.	Damodaran Sanjeeviah	Andhra Pradesh	1600
7.	Sembcorp Gayatri TPP	Andhra Pradesh	1320
8.	M/s. Thermal Powertech Corporation (India) Ltd., Painampuram	Andhra Pradesh	1320
9.	Vizag TPP, Hinduja	Andhra Pradesh	1040 (urban)
10.	Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project	Assam	500
11.	Kahalgaon, NTPC	Bihar	2340
12.	Muzaffarpur, NTPC	Bihar	660
13.	Barh, NTPC	Bihar	1320 (urban)
14.	Nabi Nagar	Bihar	500
15.	Barauni TPS	Bihar	720 (urban)
16.	Hasdeo Thermal Power Station, Korba West	Chhattisgarh	1340
17.	Korba, NTPC	Chhattisgarh	2600
18.	Korba, East CSPGCL	Chhattisgarh	440
19.	Avantha Bandar, KWPCCL	Chhattisgarh	600
20.	Marwa, CSPGCL	Chhattisgarh	1000
21.	Sipat, NTPC	Chhattisgarh	2980

1	2	3	4
22	Jindal Power	Chhattisgarh	1000
23	Tamnar, Jindal Power	Chhattisgarh	2400
24	Lanco Amarkantak	Chhattisgarh	600
25	Kasaipalli, ACB	Chhattisgarh	270
26	D B Power	Chhattisgarh	1200
27	Akaltara, Mahanadi Power	Chhattisgarh	1800
28	Balco TPS	Chhattisgarh	1200
29	Uchpinda, RKM Power	Chhattisgarh	1440
30	Raikheda, GMR	Chhattisgarh	1370
31	Maruti Clean Coal and Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	300
32	SV Power Pvt Ltd., Hardibazar ACB	Chhattisgarh	60
33	SCPL Ratija, Spectrum Coal & Power	Chhattisgarh	100
34	Nawapara TPS, TRN Energy	Chhattisgarh	600
35	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee TPS, Korba	Chhattisgarh	500
36	Bhilai TPS, NTPC & SAIL	Chhattisgarh	500
37	SKS Ispat, Binjkote TPS	Chhattisgarh	1200
38	ACBIL Chakabura	Chhattisgarh	60
39	Badarpur, NTPC	Delhi	705 (urban)
40	Gandhinagar, GSPCL	Gujarat	630 (urban)
41	Ukai, GSPCL	Gujarat	1110
42	Wanakbori, GSPCL	Gujarat	1470
43	Sabarmati, AEC	Gujarat	422 (urban)
44	Sikka, GSPCL	Gujarat	500
45	Kutch Lignite, GSPCL	Gujarat	290
46	OPG Power Gujarat Ltd.	Gujarat	300

1	2	3	4
47	Surat Lignite	Gujarat	500
48	Adani, Mundra	Gujarat	4620
49	Mundra, Tata Power, Coastal	Gujarat	4150
50	ESSAR Power, Hazira	Gujarat	270
51	Essar Power, Salaya	Gujarat	1200
52	Akrimota, GMDC	Gujarat	250
53	Panipat, HPGCL	Haryana	920 (urban)
54	Rajeev Gandhi, Hissar	Haryana	1200 (urban)
55	Indira Gandhi, Jhajhar	Haryana	1500 (urban)
56	Mahatma Gandhi, CLP Jhajhar	Haryana	1320 (urban)
57	Yamunanagar, Deenbadndhu Chhoturam TPS	Haryana	600 (urban)
58	Bokaro A & B, DVC	Jharkhand	710
59	Tenughat Thermal Power Station	Jharkhand	420
60	Chandrapura, DVC	Jharkhand	630
61	Koderma	Jharkhand	1000
62	Mathon, DVC	Jharkhand	1050
63	Mahadeo Prasad STPP, Adhunik Power	Jharkhand	540
64	JOJOBERA T.P.Co.	Jharkhand	427.5 (urban)
65	Raichur, KPCL	Karnataka	1720
66	Bellari, KPCL	Karnataka	1700
67	Torangullu TPS JSW Energy Ltd.	Karnataka	260
68	Torangullu Extn TPS JSW Energy Ltd.	Karnataka	600
69	NTPC Kudgi	Karnataka	2400
70	Yermarus TPP	Karnataka	1600
71	Udipi, Adani	Karnataka	1200

1	2	3	4
72	Amarkantak, MPPGCL	Madhya Pradesh	210
73	Birsingpur, MPPGCL, Sanjay Gandhi TPS	Madhya Pradesh	1340
74	Satpura, MPPGCL	Madhya Pradesh	1330
75	Vindhyachal, NTPC	Madhya Pradesh	4760
76	Sasan, RPL	Madhya Pradesh	3960
77	Mahan, Essar Power MP	Madhya Pradesh	1200
78	Bina, J P Power	Madhya Pradesh	500
79	SHREE SINGAJI MPPGCL	Madhya Pradesh	1200
80	Nigrie, J P Associates	Madhya Pradesh	1320
81	Jhabua Seioni	Madhya Pradesh	600
82	M.B Power Annupur	Madhya Pradesh	1200
83	Trombay, Tata Power	Maharashtra	750 (urban)
84	Khaperkheda, Mahagenco	Maharashtra	1340 (urban)
85	Nasik, Mahagenco	Maharashtra	630 (urban)
86	Koradi, Mahagenco	Maharashtra	2400 (urban)
87	Bhusawal, Mahagenco	Maharashtra	1210
88	Chandrapur Super TPS, Chandrapur	Maharashtra	2920
89	Paras, Mahagenco	Maharashtra	500
90	Parli, Mahagenco	Maharashtra	1170
91	Dahanu, REL	Maharashtra	500
92	Sai Wardha, Warora	Maharashtra	540
93	Solapur NTPC	Maharashtra	1320
94	JSW Ratnagiri, Nandiwade	Maharashtra	1200
95	Mihan, Abhijeet#	Maharashtra	246
96	Mouda, NTPC	Maharashtra	2320
97	Bela, Purti Grpoup#	Maharashtra	270
98	Amarawati, India Bulls Power	Maharashtra	1350

1	2	3	4
99	Nashik, Indiabulls Realtech#	Maharashtra	1350 (urban)
100	EMCO Warora, GMR	Maharashtra	600
101	Butibori, Vidarbha Ind. Power	Maharashtra	600
102	Tirora, Adani Power	Maharashtra	3300
103	Dhariwal, Dhariwal Infrast. Ltd.	Maharashtra	600
104	GEPL TPP Gupta Energy Pvt. Ltd.#	Maharashtra	120
105	Sesa Sterlite, Jharsuguda	Odisha	2400
106	Kamalanga, GMR	Odisha	1050
107	Talcher Kaniha, NTPC	Odisha	3000
108	Talcher, NTPC	Odisha	460
109	IB Valley, Jharsuguda	Odisha	420
110	Derang, JIPL	Odisha	1200
111	Ind Bharath#	Odisha	350
112	Ropar PPCL, Guru Gobind Singh TPS	Punjab	1260 (urban)
113	Lehra Mohabbat, PPCL	Punjab	920
114	Rajpura, Nabha Power	Punjab	1400
115	Talwandi sabo TPS, Vedanta	Punjab	1980
116	Goindwal Sahib, GVK Power	Punjab	540
117	Kota, RRVUNL	Rajasthan	1240 (urban)
118	Suratgarh, RRVUNL	Rajasthan	1500
119	Chhabra, RRVUNL	Rajasthan	1000
120	Barsingsagar lignite, NLC	Rajasthan	250
121	Giral TPS#	Rajasthan	250
122	Jalippa-Kapurdi, Raj West Power	Rajasthan	1080
123	Kalisindh TPP, RRVUNL	Rajasthan	1200
124	Kawai, Adani Power	Rajasthan	1320

1	2	3	4
125	Tuticorin, Tangedco	Tamil Nadu	1050
126	North-Chennai, Tangedco, NCTPS	Tamil Nadu	630 (urban)
127	North-Chennai, Tangedco, Stage-II	Tamil Nadu	1200 (urban)
128	Mettur TPS	Tamil Nadu	840 (urban)
129	Mettur Extn. Tangedco	Tamil Nadu	600 (urban)
130	Neyveli Lignite, NLC TPS-1	Tamil Nadu	600
131	Neyveli Lignite, NLC TPS-1 Expn	Tamil Nadu	420
132	Neyveli Lignite, NLC TPS-2	Tamil Nadu	1470
133	Neyveli Lignite, NLC TPS-2 Expn	Tamil Nadu	500
134	NLC Tamilnadu Power Ltd., JV	Tamil Nadu	1000
135	Vallur, NTPC	Tamil Nadu	1500 (urban)
136	TAQA Neyveli (ST-CMS)	Tamil Nadu	250
137	Mutiara, Coastal Energy	Tamil Nadu	1200
138	IL&FS TPP, Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	1200
139	Ind Bharath Thermal Power Ltd., Tuticorin#	Tamil Nadu	300
140	Ramagundem, NTPC	Telangana	2600
141	Rammagundam B, TSGENCO	Telangana	62.5
142	Kothagudem O&M TPS, TSGENCO	Telangana	720
143	Kothagudem V Stage TPS, TSGENCO	Telangana	500
144	Kothagudem VI Stage TPS, TSGENCO	Telangana	500

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
145	Singareni TPP	Telangana	1200	164	Lalitpur, Bajaj Energy	Uttar Pradesh	1980
146	Kakatiya, TSGENCO	Telangana	1100	165	Prayagraj Power Generation C, Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	1980
147	Singrauli, NTPC	Uttar Pradesh	2000	166	Farakka, NTPC	West Bengal	2100
148	Anpara A, B & D, UPVUNL	Uttar Pradesh	2630	167	Budge-Budge, CESCL	West Bengal	750 (urban)
149	NCTPS, Dadri, NTPC	Uttar Pradesh	1820 (urban)	168	Mezia, DVC	West Bengal	2340
150	Rihand, NTPC	Uttar Pradesh	3000	169	Southern, CESCL	West Bengal	135
151	Unchahar, NTPC	Uttar Pradesh	1050	170	Barkeshwar, WBPDCCL	West Bengal	1050
152	Tanda, NTPC	Uttar Pradesh	440	171	Durgapur Steel TPS	West Bengal	1000 (urban)
153	Paricha, UPVUNL	Uttar Pradesh	1140	172	Durgapur, DVC	West Bengal	210
154	Obra B, UPVUNL	Uttar Pradesh	1000	173	Titagarh, CESCL#	West Bengal	240
155	Harduaganj, UPVUNL	Uttar Pradesh	670	174	Santalidih, WBPDCCL	West Bengal	500
156	Panki, UPVUNL	Uttar Pradesh	210	175	Sagardighi, WBPDCCL	West Bengal	1600
157	Rosa, RPL	Uttar Pradesh	1200	176	Durgapur Projects Ltd.	West Bengal	660 (urban)
158	Barkhera, Piliphit, Bajaj Energy	Uttar Pradesh	90	177	Kolaghat, WBPDCCL	West Bengal	1260 (urban)
159	Khambarkhera, Lakhimpur, Bajaj Energy	Uttar Pradesh	90	178	Bandel, WBPDCCL	West Bengal	455
160	Kundakki, Bajaj Energy	Uttar Pradesh	90	179	Raghunathpur, DVC	West Bengal	1200
161	Utraula, Balarampur, Bajaj Energy	Uttar Pradesh	90	180	India Power Haldia	West Bengal	450
162	Maqsoodpur, Shahjahnpur, Bajaj Energy	Uttar Pradesh	90	181	Dishergarh TPS	West Bengal	12
163	Anpara C, Lanco power	Uttar Pradesh	1200	182	Haldia, Coastal Energen	West Bengal	600
Total							197255

Note: Thermal Power Plants marked with # were non-operational during year 2017-18.

Statement-II

Thermal Power Plants Inspected for Verification of Compliance (2017 onwards)

Sl. No.	State	Name of Thermal Power Plant	Date of Inspection	Compliance Status (During Inspection)	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Narla Tata Rao Thermal Power Station, Vijayawada	08.03.2017	Non-complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 08.06.2017 & 01.09.2017.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri Thermal Power Project, NTPC Ltd., P.O. Simhadri Vishakhapatnam	21.09.2017	Complying	
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Meenakshi Energy Limited, Thamminpattnam	10.04.2018	Self-Closed	
4.	Assam	Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project, NTPC Ltd., Kokrajhar	18.05.2018	Non-complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 8.06.2018.
5.	Bihar	Kahalgaoon Super Thermal Power Station, Kahalgaoon	08.03.2018	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 10.04.2018.
6.	Chhattisgarh	NTPC Limited Korba Super Thermal Power Station, Korba	25.04.2017	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 7.07.2017.
7.	Delhi	Pragati Power Station-III, 1500 MW, DSIIDC, Sector-5, Bawana	19.09.2017	Complying	
8.	Gujarat	Wanakbori Thermal Power Station, GSECL Colony, Kheda	18.08.2017	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 25.9.2017.
9.	Gujarat	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station, GSECL, Khanot	17.08.2017	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 21.09.2017 & 10.01.2018.
10.	Jharkhand	Koderma Thermal Power Station, DVC, Banjhedih	18.04.2018	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 11.05.2018.
11.	Karnataka	Bellary Thermal Power Station, Distt. Bellary	14.03.2017	Complying	
12.	Karnataka	Gulbarga Power Pvt. Ltd., Chatrasala, Gulbarga	26.10.2017	Complying	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station, Magdhar, Umeria	28.11.2017	Complying	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Ramnik Power and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	12.03.2018	Self-Closed	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	The Raymond Ltd., Captive Power Plant, Kailash Nagar, Tehsil: Sausar, Distt-Chhindwara	21.12.2017	Complying	
16.	Maharashtra	Bhusawal Thermal Power Station, Unit 2&3 Deepnagar, Tal-Bhusawal Distt. Jalgaon	18.08.2017	Non-complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 21.09.2017.
17.	Maharashtra	MSPGCL-Parli Thermal Power Station, Vidyut Nagar	05.04.2018	Non-complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 07.05.2018.
18.	Odisha	Bhushan Energy Limited, Dhenkanal	11.04.2017	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 05.07.2017.
19.	Odisha	Essar Power (Orissa) Limited, Vill-Udayabata, PO Paradeep	05.01.2018	Complying	

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	Jindal India Power, Derang, Kaniha, Angul	12.04.2017	Non-complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 16.03.2017 & 21.09.2017.
21.	Odisha	NALCO Ltd., Captive Power Plant, Angul	06.07.2017	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 14.09.2017.
22.	Odisha	IB Thermal Power Station (OPGC), Banaharpali, Jharsuguda	01.09.2017	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 16.10.2017.
23.	Punjab	M/s A-2-Z Maintenance and Engineering Services Ltd., Jalandhar	27.04.2017	Non-complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 21.09.2017.
24.	Punjab	Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant – PSPCL, Bhatinda	16.05.2018	Self-Closed	
25.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station, Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, Prabhat Nagar, Srigangnagar	02.01.2017 08.06.2017	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 16.03.2017.
26.	Rajasthan	Kota Super Thermal Power Station, Barrage Road-National Highway 33-Electricity Board Area, Kota	20.01.2017	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 19.04.2017 & 17.01.2018.
27.	Rajasthan	Kali Sindh Thermal Power Plant, Undal Village, Jhalawar	01.11.2017	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 07.12.2017.
28.	Tamil Nadu	Taqa Neyveli Power Company Pvt. Ltd., 250 MW LFPP-Uthangal Viruthachalam	26.10.2017 22.02.2018	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on
29.	Tamil Nadu	Auomira Bio Energy Ltd., Tirunalveli, Mela, Maruthapapuram, Thirunelveli	21.09.2017	Non-complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 06.11.2017.
30.	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited TPS-1 Expansion, (2x210 MW), Neyveli, Cuddalore	20.06.2018	Complying	
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Bajaj Energy Power Ltd., PO Shri Duttganj Utraula	09.03.2018	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 06.04.2018.
32.	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC Limited Feroz Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Station P.O. Unchahar, Raebareli	16.08.2017	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 16.10.2017.
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Singarauli Super Thermal Power Station, NTPC Ltd., P.O. Shaktinagar	18.08.2017	Complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 05.10.2017.

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Uttar Pradesh	National Capital Power Project-Dadri Vidyut Nagar, Gautambudh Nagar	14.09.2017	Complying	
35.	West Bengal	Mejia Thermal Power Station, Mejia, Durlavpur, Bankura	17.07.2017	Complying	
36.	West Bengal	Farakka Super Thermal Power Station, NTPC Limited, PO Nabrun, Murshidabad	17.08.2017	Complying	
37.	West Bengal	Sagardighi Thermal Power Plant, Monigram, Sagardighi, Murshidabad	24.05.2018	Non-complying	Direction issued u/s 5 of EPA, 1986 on 02.07.2018.
38.	West Bengal	Dishergarh Power Station 12 MW Unit, Kulti Municipality, Setalpur Road, Asansol	05.09.2017	Self-closed	

Note: 1. Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 issued to Plants includes Show Cause Notices, Technical Directions and Closure Directions.
2. Compliance status as on date (July 10, 2018).

[English]

GDP on Health Sector

533. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI B. V. NAIK:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI V. ELUMALAI:
SHRI D. K. SURESH:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIA:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether India's spending on Health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is lower than the neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the percentage of GDP spent by India on Public Health at present;

(c) the percentage of GDP spent by India on Public Health during 2013-14;

(d) whether India's per capita expenditure on health increased during the recent past;

(e) if so, the extent to which it has increased during the last two years; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the public spending on health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) A Statement, showing public health expenditure as percentage to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in respect of India as well as neighbouring countries during 2015, is enclosed.

As per Economic Survey 2017-18 (Volume-2), public health expenditure as percentage to GDP in 2017-18 (BE) was 1.4% as compared to 1.2% in 2013-14.

(d) and (e) As per National Health Profile 2018 brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), per capita expenditure on healthcare by Government (Centre and States) for last two years, at current prices, is as under:—

(i) 2016-17 (RE) – Rs. 1397

(ii) 2017-18 (BE) – Rs. 1657

(f) The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages raising Government health spending to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner. It also envisages increasing State sector health spending to more than 8% of their budget by 2020.

Statement

Details showing health expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in respect of India as well as neighbouring countries during 2015

Countries	Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as % Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
China	5.32	3.00
Bhutan	3.49	2.51
Sri Lanka	2.97	1.59
Nepal	6.15	1.00
India	3.89	1.00
Pakistan	2.69	0.74
Bangladesh	2.64	0.39
Afghanistan	10.30	0.53

Source: Global Health Expenditure Data base (online data), World Health Organization, 2018 (<http://apps.who.int/nha/database>) accessed on 12th July, 2018.

[Translation]

Forest Areas of Sanjay Gandhi National Park

534. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area as on date including private forest areas of Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Mumbai vis-à-vis the total area at the time of setting up of the park;

(b) the total Public and private area of the park before acquisition of land in the year 1957 and 1975;

(c) whether the Government had issued any notice to slum dwellers residing in and around the park before acquisition of the said land and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether compensation has been paid to slum dwellers and land owners after the acquisition of the land; and

(e) if so, the details of the amount paid so far 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) As per information received from the State Government of Maharashtra, the total area of Sanjay Gandhi National Park- erstwhile Borivali National Park, Mumbai as on date including Private Forest Areas is 104.41 sq.km. (10441 ha). The total area at the time of setting up of park is given in the the enclosed Statement.

(b) As informed by the State Government, the total Public area of the National Park before 1957 was 2076.9850 hectares and the area at the end of 1975 was 10365.4850 ha.

(c) The slum dwellers were not issued any notice under the provisions of the Section 35 of the Indian Forest Act 1927 as their names were not recorded on the relevant revenue records (7/12 extract) at that instant.

The Sanjay Gandhi National Park has issued notices for eviction of ineligible encroachments as ordered by the Hon'ble High Court Mumbai in Writ Petition No. 305/1995 for their eviction from 'Forest Lands'.

(d) and (e) The 'Awards' in case of the land acquired under the land Acquisition Act, 1894 has been awarded by the appointed land Acquisition Officers and the detail thereof, except for the 'Award' in respect of village Chene of the Thane Taluka, is not available with the office of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park.

As per the record available with the office of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, the amount of compensation to be paid in cases of land acquired under the Maharashtra Private Forests (Acquisition) Act, 1975 has not been done.

Statement

The total area at the time of setting up of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, as informed by the State Government, is given chronologically:-

- (i) Private land to the extent of 2076.9850 ha, acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 [(in villages Dahisar (345-B), Kanheri (11,12,13,14 and 15), Magathana (34-B), Poisar (42-B) and Akurli (87-B)] acquired for 'Public Purpose' viz. for establishment of 'National Park' on 16.01.1947 & 28.09.1948. The Management of these Acquired Lands were with the Dairy Deptt. of the State of Maharashtra till 31.12.1968. These lands were handed over to the Forest Dept. for management by the State Government on 01.01.1969.
- (ii) Furthermore, 1027.0710 ha. of private lands acquired in village – Chena under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 on 13.12.1974 for the public purpose of 'National Park' handed over to Forest Department for management.
- (iii) These acquired areas, alongwith the Reserved Forests of villages Ghodbounder, Kashi, Majivada, Mira, Pachpakhadi & Yeur of Thane District and Akurli, Dahisar, Gundgaon, Kanheri, Klerabad, Magathane, Mulund, Nahur, Poisar, Sai, Tyulsi & Vihar of Mumbai Suburban District proposed for formation of Borivali National Park under section 35 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 with notification of intention on 15.4.1975 for an extent of 56.511 sq. Kms of area.
- (iv) This notification was superseded by a notification of intention of 31.01.1976 with inclusion of area acquired at S.No.ii of village Chena and the extent of area was increased to 68.977 sq. Kms.
- (v) The Notification of 31.01.1976 was superseded by notification of intention on 04.02.1983 with inclusion of Reserved Forests of Kolshet Block (Village-Borivade, Ovale, Kavesar & Kolshet), Nagla Block (Village-Nagla, Sarjamori, Sasunavaghar and Shilottar) and acquired Reserved Forests of Village-Maland with

exclusion of acquired lands of village Kanheri & part of Magathane. The extent of area of this notification was 86.96 sq. Kms.

- (vi) Private Forests to the extent of 3104.0560 ha acquired on 30.8.1975 upon promulgation of Maharashtra Private Forests (Acquisition) Act, 1975.
- (vii) The area of Private Forests acquired on the promulgation of the Maharashtra Private Forests (Acquisition) Act, 1975 and tourism cum administrative zone of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park including the 86.96 sq. Km has been defined on the Map of SGNP and submitted to the Hon'ble High court Mumbai in W.P.305/1995. The Hon'ble Court has barred the State Government from changing the boundaries so defined in this map.
- (viii) Area to the extent of 76.00 ha of village Marol-Maroshi of Dairy Department handed over to Sanjay Gandhi National Park for formation of Zoo on 24.7.2013.

[English]

Black Money

535. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
 SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI V. ELUMALAI:
 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
 SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
 SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:
 DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
 SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
 SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian money in Swiss banks fallen by 45 per cent in 2016 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the money parked by Indians in Swiss banks has rose over 50 per cent during 2017 as compared to previous years and India has moved upto 73rd place in terms of money stashed abroad and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the reasons found by the Government for rising trend of deposits in Swiss bank's especially demonetisation and whether it is on the rise, in spite of Government's efforts to curb black money, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any agreement with the Swiss banks to share the details of depositors and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action to reveal the names of those depositors in the previous years especially in 2017, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government has taken cognizance that in comparison, the total funds held by all foreign clients of Swiss banks rose only about 3 per cent to 1.46 trillion Swiss franc and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the other corrective measures taken by the Government against black money hoarders and in bringing back black money stashed abroad; and

(g) whether it is true that not all Swiss bank money illegal and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No such information is available with the Government. However, as per recent media reports, the deposits of Indians in Swiss bank, in the last three years are as under:

Year	Deposits by Indians in Swiss Bank in CHF billion
2015	1.22
2016	0.68
2017	1.02

(c) The increase was mainly due to capital increase for a subsidiary of a Swiss company in India, increase in liabilities connected with outstanding derivative financial instruments and increase in customer deposits (consolidated

at level of parent company taking into account the deposits of the branches or subsidiaries) which are linked to companies and not individuals.

(d) India and Switzerland have in place a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA), which entered into force on 29th December, 1994. Protocol amending the agreement came into force on 07th October, 2011. Based on the provisions of DTAA, the two countries exchange information on a request basis, which is foreseeably relevant to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes covered by the agreement, which may also include details of depositors.

India and Switzerland are signatories to the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC) and both countries have also signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) pursuant to which the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) is activated between the two countries for sharing of financial account information effective from 01.01.2018 with first transmission in 2019. Accordingly, India will receive the information of financial accounts held by Indian residents in Switzerland for 2018 and subsequent years, on an automatic basis.

(e) The disclosure of the information received under tax treaties is governed by the confidentiality provisions of the tax treaties. Further, the disclosure of information of foreign assets of resident tax payers collected as per "Schedule FA" of the Return of Income is protected as per the provisions of Section 138 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961.

(f) The Government has taken several corrective measures against black money hoarders and in bringing back black money stashed abroad which, *inter alia*, includes putting in place the necessary legal arrangements for obtaining information about financial accounts of Indian residents in Switzerland annually on an automatic basis. These exchanges with Switzerland will take place from 2019 for the financial account information pertaining to the year 2018 and onwards.

Apart from the above, the Government has taken measures like:-

- (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money in May,

2014 under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Investigation into cases involving substantial black money/undisclosed income, particularly black money stashed abroad, is being extensively and intensively monitored by the SIT.

- (ii) The Government enacted a comprehensive and a more stringent new law, namely, the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 that has come into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015. *Inter alia*, for the first time, this law has included the offence of willful attempt to evade tax etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets as a Scheduled Offence under the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).

(g) All the Swiss bank money may not be illegal. The reasons for the same, may *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) remittances through banking channel under the Liberalized Remittance Scheme (LRS) for the purposes approved by the Reserve Bank of India;
- (ii) remittances which may be from a country outside India to a Swiss Bank account;
- (iii) customer deposits consolidated at the level of the parent company taking into account the deposits of the branches or subsidiaries.

[Translation]

Mega Scams

536. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the occurrences of mega scams in nationalised and private banks have come into the light of the Government regularly;

(b) if so, the details of the scams reported during the last five years as on date and the amount involved in the said scams, bank-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to formulate any effective law to check scams in nationalised banks, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued new guidelines/instructed the banks to bring changes as per its new guidelines to strengthen the monitoring mechanism and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Scheduled Commercial Banks report cases of fraud where the amount involved is above Rs. 1 lakh to RBI and they reported 24,593 cases, involving a total amount of Rs. 1,13,054 crore, in the past five financial years. Details are given in the enclosed Statement. It may be noted that fraud data is by the year of reporting and not the year of occurrence of the fraud or sanction of loan, Letter of Undertaking etc., which may be of an earlier period. *E.g.*, the fraud in the Brady House branch of Punjab National bank (PNB) was reported in February 2018 but is a continuing fraud since 2011.

(c) To deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 in Parliament. The bill provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender's property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim. Government has also proactively taken other steps for pursuing detection of frauds, which include the following:—

- It has instructed Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to examine all accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Asset (NPA), from the angle of possible fraud.
- It has asked PSBs to immediately initiate examination of the issue of wilful default once a fraud is reported to RBI.
- It has also asked PSBs to seek a report on the borrower from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB), in case an account turns NPA.

(d) RBI has informed that it has already issued various guidelines applicable to banks on examining staff accountability under various circumstances, that all PSBs have a well-established vigilance mechanism headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) directly appointed by the Government of India, and that CVOs are expected to keep a close watch on various aspects of functioning of the bank in which they are posted.

RBI has also constituted an Expert Committee to look into, *inter alia*, factors leading to increasing incidence of frauds in banks and the measures (including information technology interventions) needed to curb and prevent it, and the role and effectiveness of various types of audits conducted in banks in mitigating the incidence of frauds.

Statement

Data of fraud reported by banks, wherein amount involved in each individual fraud is Rs. 1 lakh and above

Bank Name	No of frauds	Amount Involved in Rs. lakhs
1	2	3
2013-14		
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	1	51
Allahabad Bank	95	61806
American Express Banking Corp.	218	2121.99
Andhra Bank	38	21430.3
AU Small Finance Bank	0	0
Axis Bank	193	47374.3
Bandhan Bank Limited	0	0
Bank International Indonesia	0	0
Bank of America	1	10.5
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	0	0
Bank of Baroda	204	45315.7
Bank of India	100	22690.3
Bank of Maharashtra	33	2153.52
Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	0	0

	1	2	3
Barclays Bank		1	123.84
Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.		0	0
BNP Paribas		0	0
Canara Bank		81	18029.6
Capital Small Finance Bank		0	0
Catholic Syrian Bank		8	2582.29
Central Bank of India		156	82328.5
Chinatrust Commercial Bank		1	475
Citibank		101	1307.15
City Union Bank		5	226.57
Corporation Bank		77	27827.8
DBS Bank		3	14356.2
Dena Bank		36	16281
Deutsche Bank (Asia)		2	13.69
Development Credit Bank		8	29.86
Dhanalakshmi Bank		15	6320.46
Doha Bank QSC		0	0
Equitas Small Finance Bank		0	0
ESAF Small Finance Bank		0	0
Export Import Bank of India		1	10000
Federal Bank		37	957.32
Fincare Small Finance Bank		0	0
Fino Payments Bank Limited		0	0
First Rand Bank		0	0
HDFC Bank		164	1525.96
HSBC		116	8017.17
ICICI Bank		485	76306.3
IDBI Bank Ltd.		92	62554.2
IDFC Bank Limited		0	0
Indian Bank		54	4348.64
Indian Overseas Bank		125	48473.4
Indusind Bank		27	2963.63
ING Vysya Bank		14	3958.47
Jammu and Kashmir Bank		7	662.01

1	2	3
Karnataka Bank	21	1548.11
Karur Vysya Bank	11	148.57
Korea Exchange Bank	0	0
Kotak Mahindra Bank	80	11528
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab	0	0
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	6	7072.67
Mashreqbank	0	0
Nainital Bank	3	80.07
Oman International Bank	0	0
Oriental Bank of Commerce	92	5352.37
Punjab and Sind Bank	30	6979.19
Punjab National Bank	239	55838.3
Rabobank International	0	0
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	5	1518.56
Royal Bank of Scotland	11	41.41
Shinhan Bank	0	0
Small Industries Dev. Bank of India	6	674.13
South Indian Bank	20	1151.4
Standard Chartered Bank	104	48028.4
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	43	14892.9
State Bank of Hyderabad	27	36508.4
State Bank of India	549	90692.4
State Bank of Mauritius	1	4631.02
Subhadra Local Area Bank	0	0
Suryadaya Small Finance Bank	0	0
State Bank of Mysore	20	9282.68
State Bank of Patiala	40	9885.16
State Bank of Travancore	33	11647.8
Syndicate Bank	102	13271.8
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	27	5230.11
The Industrial Finance Corp of India	0	0
UCO Bank	56	36424.1
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	0	0
Union Bank of India	85	9209.21

1	2	3
United Bank of India	125	34898
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank	0	0
Vijaya Bank	59	6187.44
Yes Bank	12	1736.34
2014-15		
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	1	6.91
Allahabad Bank	47	7597.64
American Express Banking Corp.	176	1007.51
Andhra Bank	52	51148.1
AU Small Finance Bank	0	0
Axis Bank	187	33713.5
Bandhan Bank Limited	0	0
Bank Internasional Indonesia	0	0
Bank of America	0	0
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	0	0
Bank of Baroda	303	122602
Bank of India	131	9244.37
Bank of Maharashtra	50	23905.6
Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	0	0
Barclays Bank	0	0
Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0
BNP Paribas	0	0
Canara Bank	114	17563.2
Capital Small Finance Bank	2	18.2
Catholic Syrian Bank	8	179.45
Central Bank of India	214	214972
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	3	11165.3
Citibank	94	848.88
City Union Bank	2	644.19
Corporation Bank	73	122209
DBS Bank	3	3442.4
Dena Bank	41	40015.9
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	2	15.25

1	2	3	1	2	3
Development Credit Bank	2	4.08	Royal Bank of Scotland	2	19.48
Dhanalakshmi Bank	7	7284.13	Shinhan Bank	0	0
Doha Bank QSC	0	0	Small Industries Dev. Bank of India	7	1109.28
Equitas Small Finance Bank	0	0	South Indian Bank	9	1707.47
ESAF Small Finance Bank	0	0	Standard Chartered Bank	81	8737.96
Export Import Bank of India	3	13474.3	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	41	46180.6
Federal Bank	44	8173.99	State Bank of Hyderabad	31	6865.38
Fincare Small Finance Bank	0	0	State Bank of India	651	161854
Fino Payments Bank Limited	0	0	State Bank of Mauritius	0	0
FirstRand Bank	0	0	Subhadra Local Area Bank	0	0
HDFC Bank	218	1753.29	Suryadaya Small Finance Bank	0	0
HSBC	38	2645.75	State Bank of Mysore	97	9074.73
ICICI Bank	433	26977.2	State Bank of Patiala	39	29030.3
IDBI Bank Ltd.	56	55795.1	State Bank of Travancore	34	23623.3
IDFC Bank Limited	0	0	Syndicate Bank	208	79310.5
Indian Bank	95	9103.97	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	21	1262.8
Indian Overseas Bank	138	57564.1	The Industrial Finance Corp of India	1	9818.32
Indusind Bank	14	13340.8	UCO Bank	87	141098
ING Vysya Bank	35	619.22	Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir Bank	7	90286.7	Union Bank of India	111	36982.7
Karnataka Bank	22	2212.52	United Bank of India	128	68035.2
Karur Vysya Bank	16	12316.2	Utkarsh Small Finance Bank	0	0
Korea Exchange Bank	0	0	Vijaya Bank	35	35174.4
Kotak Mahindra Bank	56	5896.64	Yes Bank	5	58.26
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab	1	1.02	2015-16		
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	5	5449.3	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	1	2488.94
Mashreqbank	0	0	Allahabad Bank	23	29090.8
Nainital Bank	5	55.23	American Express Banking Corp.	187	641.83
Oman International Bank	1	32.91	Andhra Bank	44	25045.9
Oriental Bank of Commerce	127	76483.8	AU Small Finance Bank	0	0
Punjab and Sind Bank	30	3916.14	Axis Bank	227	33836.4
Punjab National Bank	180	230973	Bandhan Bank Limited	1	11.55
Rabobank International	0	0	Bank Internasional Indonesia	0	0
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	15	905	Bank of America	0	0

1	2	3	1	2	3
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	0	0	IDFC Bank Limited	0	0
Bank of Baroda	255	166810	Indian Bank	87	13805.6
Bank of India	156	121758	Indian Overseas Bank	109	59833
Bank of Maharashtra	45	130773	Indusind Bank	21	528.9
Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0	ING Vysya Bank	0	0
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	0	0	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	14	866.55
Barclays Bank	0	0	Karnataka Bank	15	9195.72
Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0	Karur Vysya Bank	21	18243.3
BNP Paribas	0	0	Korea Exchange Bank	0	0
Canara Bank	94	158978	Kotak Mahindra Bank	114	4502.13
Capital Small Finance Bank	0	0	Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab	0	0
Catholic Syrian Bank	11	917.09	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	12	2201.14
Central Bank of India	167	17729.6	Mashreqbank	1	3.66
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	1	2000	Nainital Bank	21	187.81
Citibank	115	510.51	Oman International Bank	0	0
City Union Bank	5	1208.67	Oriental Bank of Commerce	114	80729.6
Corporation Bank	135	132199	Punjab and Sind Bank	12	13193.9
DBS Bank	3	7111.53	Punjab National Bank	131	35285.2
Dena Bank	21	7102.43	Rabobank International	0	0
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	1	1.5	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	10	383.54
Development Credit Bank	14	459.35	Royal Bank of Scotland	7	11.04
Dhanalakshmi Bank	4	556.12	Shinhan Bank	2	584.16
Doha Bank QSC	0	0	Small Industries Dev. Bank of India	2	4531.85
Equitas Small Finance Bank	0	0	South Indian Bank	7	158.22
ESAF Small Finance Bank	0	0	Standard Chartered Bank	127	366.03
Export Import Bank of India	0	0	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	48	14772.9
Federal Bank	49	8199.81	State Bank of Hyderabad	34	67366.7
Fincare Small Finance Bank	0	0	State Bank of India	562	189551
Fino Payments Bank Limited	0	0	State Bank of Mauritius	0	0
FirstRand Bank	0	0	Subhadra Local Area Bank	0	0
HDFC Bank	260	9728.98	Suryadaya Small Finance Bank	0	0
HSBC	36	8611.77	State Bank of Mysore	67	2172.85
ICICI Bank	588	34771.5	State Bank of Patiala	40	41319.9
IDBI Bank Ltd.	129	26205.3	State Bank of Travancore	19	13888

1	2	3
Syndicate Bank	178	164068
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	12	572.14
The Industrial Finance Corp of India	5	25336.1
UCO Bank	85	24814.9
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	0	0
Union Bank of India	146	129773
United Bank of India	67	14266.7
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank	0	0
Vijaya Bank	21	10465.4
Yes Bank	10	154.7
2016-17		
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	0	0
Allahabad Bank	60	89508.67
American Express Banking Corp.	166	558.54
Andhra Bank	64	24560.11
AU Small Finance Bank	0	0
Axis Bank	222	202037.9
Bandhan Bank Limited	13	155.56
Bank Internasional Indonesia	1	1778.18
Bank of America	0	0
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	1	6.97
Bank of Baroda	224	116484.7
Bank of India	162	277400.7
Bank of Maharashtra	75	42502.25
Bank of Nova Scotia	1	13
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	1	123.96
Barclays Bank	0	0
Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	4	54.77
BNP Paribas	0	0
Canara Bank	119	61016.51
Capital Small Finance Bank	0	0
Catholic Syrian Bank	39	2044.79
Central Bank of India	146	86786.13
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	0	0

1	2	3
Citibank	177	1171.58
City Union Bank	3	2303.36
Corporation Bank	83	69407.57
DBS Bank	1	8.19
Dena Bank	43	46809.33
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	1	6.17
Development Credit Bank	0	0
Dhanalakshmi Bank	6	9085.09
Doha Bank QSC	3	897.94
Equitas Small Finance Bank	2	201.52
ESAF Small Finance Bank	0	0
Export Import Bank of India	2	10878.83
Federal Bank	58	25913.14
Fincare Small Finance Bank	0	0
Fino Payments Bank Limited	0	0
FirstRand Bank	2	2711.65
HDFC Bank	313	16034.61
HSBC	48	99.13
ICICI Bank	686	41269.94
IDBI Bank Ltd.	107	113683.51
IDFC Bank Limited	3	39.1
Indian Bank	79	48022.73
Indian Overseas Bank	95	137210.69
Indusind Bank	23	289.6
ING Vysya Bank	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir Bank	23	31147.54
Karnataka Bank	25	3103.62
Karur Vysya Bank	21	1782.35
Korea Exchange Bank	2	2.28
Kotak Mahindra Bank	126	11154.66
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab	0	0
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	13	10995.43
Mashreqbank	0	0
Nainital Bank	4	35.91

1	2	3	1	2	3
Oman International Bank	0	0	Andhra Bank	52	134517.70
Oriental Bank of Commerce	56	16276.83	AU Small Finance Bank	5	285.80
Punjab and Sind Bank	16	17878.35	Axis Bank	269	59957.73
Punjab National Bank	158	280826.7	Bandhan Bank Limited	22	249.32
Rabobank International	0	0	Bank Internasional Indonesia	0	0.00
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	13	315.44	Bank of America	18	39.56
Royal Bank of Scotland	1	1	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	0	0.00
Shinhan Bank	0	0	Bank of Baroda	156	370028.87
Small Industries Dev. Bank of India	3	1130.86	Bank of India	157	261976.94
South Indian Bank	7	31396.29	Bank of Maharashtra	62	108236.89
Standard Chartered Bank	320	651.87	Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0.00
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	38	13287.2	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	1	18.70
State Bank of Hyderabad	38	11215.62	Barclays Bank	0	0.00
State Bank of India	544	242237.06	Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0.00
State Bank of Mauritius	0	0	BNP Paribas	0	0.00
Subhadra Local Area Bank	0	0	Canara Bank	107	19241.63
Suryadaya Small Finance Bank	0	0	Capital Small Finance Bank	0	0.00
State Bank of Mysore	92	27977.08	Catholic Syrian Bank	29	11755.57
State Bank of Patiala	47	3583.37	Central Bank of India	143	140017.09
State Bank of Travancore	44	5709.41	Chinatrust Commercial Bank	0	0.00
Syndicate Bank	166	37623.15	Citibank	226	2212.29
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	20	7478.6	City Union Bank	7	4405.60
The Industrial Finance Corp of India	1	21486.11	Corporation Bank	70	130151.08
UCO Bank	59	69548.24	DBS Bank	0	0.00
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	0	0	Dena Bank	27	10207.44
Union Bank of India	111	92072.33	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	6	9555.56
United Bank of India	30	8382.14	Development Credit Bank	10	276.98
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank	0	0	Dhanalakshmi Bank	8	1175.52
Vijaya Bank	58	13271.59	Doha Bank QSC	0	0.00
Yes Bank	7	1738.01	Equitas Small Finance Bank	15	198.75
2017-18			ESAF Small Finance Bank	1	4.16
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	0	0.00	Export Import Bank of India	1	1986.00
Allahabad Bank	41	152532.91	Federal Bank	30	529.17
American Express Banking Corp.	349	1175.62	Fincare Small Finance Bank	2	4.78

1	2	3
Fino Payments Bank Limited	3	90.30
First Rand Bank	0	0.00
HDFC Bank	370	13753.10
HSBC	276	576.75
ICICI Bank	754	58015.52
IDBI Bank Ltd.	177	133796.59
IDFC Bank Limited	1	1.98
Indian Bank	53	2754.14
Indian Overseas Bank	67	102548.12
Indusind Bank	28	2193.31
ING Vysya Bank	0	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir Bank	14	21510.46
Karnataka Bank	15	21455.49
Karur Vysya Bank	12	1921.40
Korea Exchange Bank	0	0.00
Kotak Mahindra Bank	269	5675.45
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab	1	3.02
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	36	7085.04
Mashreqbank	0	0.00
Nainital Bank	6	28.47
Oman International Bank	0	0.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce	226	65222.39
Punjab and Sind Bank	22	9032.97
Punjab National Bank	169	152143.06
Rabobank International	1	2000.00
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	15	225.84
Royal Bank of Scotland	0	0.00
Shinhan Bank	0	0.00
Small Industries Dev. Bank of India	10	6350.21
South Indian Bank	8	9453.40
Standard Chartered Bank	95	1651.89
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0	0.00
State Bank of Hyderabad	0	0.00
State Bank of India	981	254197.64

1	2	3
State Bank of Mauritius	2	8378.34
Subhadra Local Area Bank	1	1.05
Suryadaya Small Finance Bank	8	31.29
State Bank of Mysore	0	0.00
State Bank of Patiala	0	0.00
State Bank of Travancore	0	0.00
Syndicate Bank	147	54106.78
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	29	17682.01
The Industrial Finance Corp of India	1	8133.76
UCO Bank	72	123271.36
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	28	75.99
Union Bank of India	73	114802.50
United Bank of India	62	88137.30
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank	6	17.78
Vijaya Bank	19	3101.66
Yes Bank	8	67.60

Note: Fraud data is by the year of reporting and not the year of occurrence of the fraud or sanction of loan, Letter of Undertaking etc., which may be of an earlier period. *E.g.*, the fraud in PNB's Brady House branch was reported in February 2018 but is a continuing fraud since 2011.

Health Sub Centres

537. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

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

(a) whether present Health Centres are sufficient to cater to the public health system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the norms fixed and number of sub-centres functioning in the country at presents, State-wise, Union-Territory-wise;

(c) whether there is any job chart for health attendant (woman), ANM and ASHA workers of a sub-centre;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the honorarium of ASHA workers so that they may be financially secured; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The health care infrastructure in rural areas has been developed as a three tier system and is based on the following population norms:—

Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal/Difficult
Sub Centre	5000	3000
Primary Health Centre	30000	20000
Community Health Centre	120000	80000

As per Rural Health Statistics 2017, there is shortfalls in availability of different levels of health facilities such as sub centres, primary health centres and community health centres in the country. The States/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Roles and responsibilities/job charts have been prepared for service providers at the sub centre including ANM. The IPHS guidelines for sub centres (Revised 2012) lays down the roles and responsibilities of ANMs, which are available at <http://www.nhm.gov.in/>

nhm/nrhm/guidelines/indian-public-health-standards.html. In addition, prototype job charts and weekly work plans have also been provided in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 'Guidebook for enhancing performance of Multi-purpose worker (Female) 2014' which is available at '<http://nhsrindia.org/category-detail/policy-and-guidelines/ODY>' ASHA is a community level voluntary health worker, who is trained and supported to play a set of healthcare support roles in her community. The roles and responsibilities of ASHA as per the ASHA Guidelines released by the GIO are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) ASHAs are envisaged as Voluntary Health activists who receive only task/activity based incentives. The incentives to ASHAs finalized at the national level are regularly reviewed by the Government from time to time. In 2013, ASHA incentives were enhanced for many activities and new incentives for routine and recurring activities were introduced to ensure that ASHAs get at least Rs. 1000/- per month. Thereafter, the Mission Steering Group of NHM approved incentives for ASHAs at the rate of Rs.100 for notification if the suspect referred is diagnosed to be TB patient by MO/Lab, in 2014. Rs. 100/- per round during Indoor Residual Spray *i.e.* Rs. 200 in total for two rounds Indoor Residual Spray, in 2015 and Rs. 150/case for escorting or facilitating beneficiary to the health facility for the Post Abortion IUCD insertion, in 2017. Under the Framework for Implementation of NHM, States have also been given the flexibility to design ASHA incentives.

Statement

Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as per 2011 Population in India (As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population in Rural Areas	Tribal Population in Rural Areas				Sub Centres				PHCs				CHCs			
			R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34776389	2293102	7261	7458	*	*	1197	1147	50	4	299	193	106	35			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	789846	318	312	6	2	48	143	*	*	12	63	*	*			
3.	Assam	26807034	3665405	5850	4621	1229	21	954	1014	*	*	238	158	80	34			
4.	Bihar	92341436	1270851	18637	9949	8688	47	3099	1899	1200	39	774	150	624	81			
5.	Chhattisgarh	19607961	7231082	4885	5186	*	*	774	785	*	*	193	169	24	12			
6.	Goa	551731	87639	122	214	*	*	19	24	*	*	4	4	0	0			
7.	Gujarat	34694609	8021848	8008	9082	*	*	1290	1392	*	*	322	363	*	*			
8.	Haryana	16509359	0	3301	2589	712	22	550	366	184	33	137	112	25	18			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6176050	374392	1285	2083	*	*	212	538	*	*	53	89	*	*			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9108060	1406833	2009	2967	*	*	327	637	*	*	81	84	*	*			
11.	Jharkhand	25055073	7868150	6060	3848	2212	37	966	297	669	69	241	188	53	22			
12.	Karnataka	37469335	3429791	7951	9381	*	*	1306	2359	*	*	326	206	120	37			
13.	Kerala	17471135	433092	3551	5380	*	*	589	849	*	*	147	232	*	*			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52557404	14276874	12415	9192	3223	26	1989	1171	818	41	497	309	188	38			
15.	Maharashtra	61556074	9006077	13512	10580	2932	22	2201	1814	387	18	550	360	190	35			
16.	Manipur	2021640	791126	509	421	88	17	80	85	*	*	20	17	3	15			
17.	Meghalaya	2371439	2136891	759	436	323	43	114	109	5	4	28	27	1	4			
18.	Mizoram	525435	507467	172	370	*	*	25	57	*	*	6	9	*	*			
19.	Nagaland	1407536	1306838	455	396	59	13	68	126	*	*	17	21	*	*			
20.	Odisha	34970562	8994967	8193	6688	1505	18	1315	1280	35	3	328	370	*	*			
21.	Punjab	17344192	0	3468	2950	518	15	578	432	146	25	144	151	*	*			
22.	Rajasthan	51500352	8693123	11459	14406	*	*	1861	2079	*	*	465	579	*	*			

23. Sikkim	456999	167146	113	147	*	*	18	24	*	4	2	2	50
24. Tamil Nadu	37229590	660280	7533	8712	*	*	1251	1362	*	312	385	*	*
25. Telangana	21585313	2939027	4708	4797	*	*	768	689	79	10	192	114	78
26. Tripura	2712464	1117566	691	987	*	*	109	93	16	15	27	21	6
27. Uttarakhand	7036954	264819	1442	1847	*	*	238	257	*	59	60	*	*
28. Uttar Pradesh	155317278	1031076	31200	20521	10679	34	5194	3621	1573	30	1298	822	476
29. West Bengal	62183113	4855115	13083	10369	2714	21	2153	914	1239	58	538	349	189
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	237093	26715	50	123	*	*	8	22	*	2	4	*	*
31. Chandigarh	28991	0	5	17	*	*	0	3	*	0	2	*	*
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183114	150944	56	71	-15	-27	8	9	*	2	2	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	60396	7617	13	26	*	*	2	4	*	0	2	*	*
34. Delhi	419042	0	83	10	73	88	13	5	8	62	3	0	3
35. Lakshadweep	14141	13463	4	14	*	*	0	4	*	0	3	*	*
36. Puducherry	395200	0	79	81	*	*	13	40	*	3	4	*	*
All India/Total	833748852	93819162	179240	156231	34946	19	29337	25650	6409	22	7322	5624	2168
													30

Notes: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population from Census, 2011. All India shortfall is derived by adding State-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the States.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall;

*: Surplus

Statement-II*Roles and Responsibilities of an ASHA*

The roles and responsibilities of an ASHA include the functions of a healthcare facilitator, a service provider and a health activist. Broadly her functions involve providing preventive, promotive and basic curative care in a role complementary to other health functionaries; educating and mobilizing communities particularly those belonging to marginalized communities, for adopting behaviours related to better health and create awareness on social determinants, enhancing better utilization of health services; participation in health campaigns and enabling people to claim health entitlements.

Her roles and responsibilities would be as follows:—

- ASHA will take steps to create awareness and provide information to the community on determinants of health such as nutrition, basic sanitation and hygienic practices, healthy living and working conditions, information on existing health services and the need for timely use of health services.
- She will counsel women and families on birth preparedness, importance of safe delivery, breastfeeding and complementary feeding, immunization, contraception and prevention of common infections including Reproductive Tract Infection/Sexually Transmitted Infection (RTIs/STIs) and care of the young child.
- ASHA will mobilize the community and facilitate people's access to health and health related services available at the village/sub-centre/primary health centres, such as Immunization, Ante Natal Check-up (ANC), Post Natal Check-up (PNC), ICDS, sanitation and other services being provided by the Government.
- She will work with the Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee to develop a comprehensive village health plan, and promote convergent action by the committee on social determinants of health. In support with VHSNC, ASHAs will assist and mobilize the community for action against gender based violence.
- She will arrange escort/accompany pregnant women and children requiring treatment/admission to the nearest pre-identified health facility *i.e.* Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre/First Referral Unit (PHC/CHC/FRU).
- ASHA will provide community level curative care for minor ailments such as diarrhoea, fevers, care for the normal and sick newborn, childhood illnesses and first aid. She will be a provider of Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme. She will also act as a depot holder for essential health products appropriate to local community needs. A Drug Kit will be provided to each ASHA. Contents of the kit will be based on the recommendations of the expert/technical advisory group set up by the Government of India. These will be updated from time to time, States can add to the list as appropriate.
- The ASHA's role as a care provider can be enhanced based on State needs. States can explore the possibility of graded training to the ASHA to provide palliative care, screening for non-communicable diseases, childhood disability, mental health, geriatric care and others.
- The ASHA will provide information on about the births and deaths in her village and any unusual health problems/disease outbreaks in the community to the Sub-Centres/Primary Health Centre. She will promote construction of household toilets under Total Sanitation Campaign.

The ASHA will fulfill her role through five activities:—

1. **Home Visits:** For up to two hours every day, for at least four or five days a week, the ASHA should visit the families living in her allotted area, with first priority being accorded to marginalized families. Home visits are intended for health promotion and preventive care. They are important not only for the services that ASHA provides for reproductive, maternal, newborn

and child health interventions, but also for non-communicable diseases, disability, and mental health. The ASHA should prioritize homes where there is a pregnant woman, newborn, child below two years of age, or a malnourished child. Home visits to these households should take place at least once in a month. Where there is a new born in the house, a series of six visits or more becomes essential.

2. **Attending the Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND):** The ASHA should promote attendance at the monthly Village Health and Nutrition Day by those who need Anganwadi or Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) services and help with counselling, health education and access to services.
3. **Visits to the health facility:** This usually involves accompanying a pregnant woman, sick child, or some member of the community needing facility based care. The ASHA is expected to attend the monthly review meeting held at the PHC.
4. **Holding village level meeting:** As a member or member secretary of the Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), the ASHA is expected to help convene the monthly meeting of the VHSNC and provide leadership and guidance to its functioning. These meetings are supplemented with additional habitation level meetings if necessary, for providing health education to the community.
5. **Maintain records:** Maintaining records which help her in organizing her work and help her to plan better for the health of the people.

[English]

Inspection of Anganwadis

538. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether regular inspections of the Anganwadis are conducted by the authorities under the Integrated Child

Development Services (ICDS) scheme and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether improvements have been observed in the maternal health since the implementation of ICDS scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) whether the number of malnourished children has also reduced during the last three years across the country 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) MWCD is continuously monitoring implementation of Anganwadi Services Scheme including inspection/visits to Anganwadi Centres. During 2017-18, 3066 AWCs have been visited/inspected by Central Monitoring Unit, NIPCCD in 21 States/UTs. The points emerged during the inspection/visits have been shared with concerned States/UT to take remedial action in improving implementation of Anganwadi Services Scheme.

Besides, all the States/UTs are required to conduct periodical inspections as per guidelines issued on 22nd October, 2010 by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) The impact of ICDS Scheme on the nutritional status of women and children is indicated through the data on nutritional indicators captured by country-wide periodic National Family Health Surveys conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As per the report of the recent National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 in 2015-16, 22.9% women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years) have chronic energy deficiency (BMI less than 18.5) which is a decline from the previous NFHS-3 (2005-06) levels which reported 35.5% women having chronic energy deficiency. Further, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS-3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted.

National Women's Day

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce a national women's day; 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) There is no separate plan to observe National Women's day. Ministry observes International Women's Day every year on 8th March. On the occasion, the President of India confers Nari Shakti Puraskar in a special ceremony in Rashtrapati Bhawan.

[Translation]

Loan Defaulters

540. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of loan availed by top ten debtors in the country;

(b) whether the number of debt defaulters reported a sharp rise in the country during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether around 40 per cent of the total debtors are wilful defaulter, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan prepared or action taken by the Government to recover the loan amount from top 100 debtors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per data reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as on 31.3.2018, the total funded amount outstanding for loan availed by the top ten borrowers in the country with exposure of Rs. 5 crore and above was Rs. 3,46,718 crore.

As per RBI data, the total number of debt defaulters with exposure of Rs. 5 crore and above for SCBs during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 were 7,362, 7,557 and 7,907 respectively.

(d) As per RBI data on global operations, as on 31.3.2018, gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs)

was Rs. 8,95,601 crore. As per data reported by PSBs, as on 31.3.2018, the total number of wilful defaulters was 9,331, amounting to Rs. 1,22,018 crore, which is 13.62% of Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA). The bank-wise amount of GNPA for the last 3 financial years and details of wilful defaulter as on 31.3.2018 of are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) To reduce/contain NPAs of banks, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been enacted for time-bound resolution of stressed assets. Further, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation by the Government to RBI, for issuing directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under the Code. Under the provisions of this amending legislation, RBI has issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, with outstanding amounts greater than Rs. 5,000 crore and with 60% or more classified as non-performing as of 31.3.2016, to initiate insolvency resolution process under the Code. In accordance with these directions, banks have filed applications in respect of these accounts before the National Company Law Tribunal. Further, keeping in view the enactment of the Code, RBI has issued a revised framework for resolution of stressed assets, which provides for time-bound resolution of high-value stressed accounts. The SARFAESI Act has been amended to make it more effective. Further, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery. In addition, under the PSB Reforms Agenda, PSBs have committed, *inter alia*, to create Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery and ensure clean and effective post-sanction follow-up for large credit exposures through specialised monitoring agencies.

To reduce incidence of default on account of and effect recovery from wilful defaulters, as per RBI's instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years, and lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against them, wherever necessary. Securities and Exchange Board of India Regulations have been amended to debar wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors from accessing capital markets to raise funds. Further, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

Statement*GNPAs and Number of wilful defaulters*

Amount in crore

Bank	GNPAs			Wilful defaulters as on 31.3.2018	
	As on 31.3.2016	As on 31.3.2017	As on 31.3.2018	No.	Amount
Allahabad Bank	15,385	20,688	26,563	250	3,965
Andhra Bank	11,444	17,670	28,124	394	3,957
Bank of Baroda	40,521	42,719	56,480	303	6,253
Bank of India	49,879	52,045	62,328	422	7,463
Bank of Maharashtra	10,386	17,189	18,433	212	1,518
Canara Bank	31,638	34,202	47,468	491	4,759
Central Bank of India	22,721	27,251	38,131	787	6,197
Corporation Bank	14,544	17,045	22,213	122	2,453
Dena Bank	8,560	12,619	16,361	228	1,877
IDBI Bank Limited	24,875	44,753	55,588	116	4,828
Indian Bank	8,827	9,865	11,990	67	1,373
Indian Overseas Bank	30,049	35,098	38,180	527	4,485
Oriental Bank of Commerce	14,702	22,859	26,134	424	4,215
Punjab and Sind Bank	4,229	6,298	7,802	27	283
Punjab National Bank	55,818	55,370	86,620	1,090	15,190
Syndicate Bank	13,832	17,609	25,759	203	1,162
State Bank of India	98,185	1,12,343	2,23,427	1,680	34,436
UCO Bank	20,908	22,541	30,550	656	5,722
Union Bank of India	24,171	33,712	49,370	803	5,103
United Bank of India	9,471	10,952	16,552	387	1,737
Vijaya Bank	6,027	6,382	7,526	142	5,041
Total	5,39,968	6,84,732	8,95,601	9,331	1,22,018

Sources: (1) RBI — for GNPAs

(2) Banks — for wilful defaulters.

*[English]***Environmental Issues**

541. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to educate and motivate people to bring about a quantitative and qualitative change on the environmental issues; 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 is implementing Environment Education, Awareness and Training Scheme with the objective to promote environmental awareness among all sections of the society and to mobilize people's participation for conservation of environment. Under the National Green Corps (NGC) programme of the Ministry about 90,000 schools have been identified as Eco-clubs wherein, nearly 27 lakh students are actively participating in various environment protection and conservation activities like conducting cleanliness drives as part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, plantation, awareness on waste minimisation, segregation, recycling and reuse etc.

Further Ministry has launched Green Good Deed (GGDs) movement in January, 2018 which is social movement with the aim of bringing about mass environmental awareness in the society at all levels. The GGDs covers all the aspects of environment protection and conservation viz. biodiversity, wildlife, pollution, renewable energy, conservation of lakes and rivers, solid waste management and climate change. GGD is implemented under the NGC "Ecoclub" programme.

Projects in Health Sector

542. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress of various ongoing projects of the Union Government for better healthcare in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, district-wise;

(b) the reasons for inadequate pace of implementation of projects in certain districts of the UT; and

(c) the comparative figures of amount spent on communications-related projects implemented in Andaman and Nicobar Islands between 2009-14 and 2014-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Health Department of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Administration is implementing National Health Mission including various Disease Control Programs for better health care as per the approvals accorded in the Record of Proceedings (ROPs). The details of ongoing infrastructural projects in the health sector, district wise, as per information received from UT Administration, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The reasons for slow pace of implementation of projects as informed by the UT Administration are:-

- Remoteness
- Non availability of requisite manpower
- High construction time due to long rainy season

(c) As per the information received from the UT Administration, the details of amount spent on communications related projects during 2009-14 and 2014-18, are given below:-

Year	Amount (Rupees in crores)
2009-14	Nil
2014-15	Nil
2015-16	91.50
2016-17	145.50
2017-18	151.95

Statement

Ongoing Projects in Andaman and Nicobar

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Health Facility	Type of Work	Year of Sanction	Estimated Cost	Present status		Likely date of completion	Reason for delay
						Physical	Financial		
1.	South Andaman	CHC Bambooflat	Construction of ASHA Restroom	2014-15	Rs. 9,99,852/-	Physically completed, but the final UC has not submitted by Zilla Parishad, SA	Rs. 9,99,852/- has been released to ZP, SA on Deposit work basis	Already completed	Not handed over by the Zilla Parishad, SA
		DC, office, SA nearby G.B Pant Hospital	Construction of DEIC	2016-17	Rs. 3,06,68,301/-	Not started	Rs. 40,00,000/- already released to APWD on deposit work basis	1st Phase of work may be completed with 06 months.	Phase 1 work is not yet started, due to not receipt of confirmation of proposed structural design submitted in DPR by the DHS SA
2.	North & Middle Andaman District	PHC Billyground	Upgradation of Labor Ward	2017-18	Rs. 1,61,231/-	Work in progress	Rs. 1,61,231/-	Within 6 Months	Remoteness
3.	Nicobar								

[Translation]

Sanitary Napkins

543. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision from the Government to make available sanitary napkins free-of-cost for women at village hospitals, district hospitals and medical colleges situated in the country;

(b) whether any dialogue in this regard is in process between the Union and the State Governments;

(c) whether there is any proposal to include Self-Help-Groups for manufacturing sanitary napkins in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Health is a State subject. Funds are provided to the States as per their proposals received in the Programme Implementation Plans (PIP), under National Health Mission. Under the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme of Government of India, Adolescent Girls (aged 10-19 yrs.) residing primarily in rural areas are provided with sanitary napkins at subsidized rates of Rs.6/- per pack of six napkins through the ASHAs to adolescent girls. There is no provision of Government of India funding for providing napkins free of cost to women through district hospitals and medical colleges.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Ban on Traditional Festivals

544. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has lifted the ban on Nagpanchami festival organised in Shirala district Sangali, Maharashtra and Jallikattu and Bullock race organized in

other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these traditional festivals have started as per previous traditions/manner; and

(d) 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) The Ministry has not banned the Nagpanchami festival. However, capture of snakes for cultural practices including practices adopted during Nagpanchami, amounts to hunting as per provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The Government of Tamil Nadu has enacted the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act of 2017 and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Conduct of Jallikattu) Rules, 2017 thereby allowing Jallikattu in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) The event of Jallikattu has been organised in the State of Tamil Nadu in view of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act of 2017 and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Conduct of Jallikattu) Rules, 2017 framed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

Promotion of Medicinal Plants

545. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme in practice to connect maximum number of people with Ayurveda not only for treatment but also for promoting medicinal plants commercially;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish 'Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas';

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise;

(d) the details of plant varieties, which are commercially grown in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the details of current cropping in terms of output and value of the medicinal plants in Andhra Pradesh along with the plants likely to be selected for further conservation and augmentation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, presently, the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) throughout the country, the basic objective of which is not only to promote AYUSH medical systems through cost effective AYUSH services, strengthening of educational systems, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs, but also to promote commercial cultivation of medicinal plants throughout the country to make sustainable availability of raw materials of medicinal plants for ASU&H medicines.

(b) and (c) Presently, the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) under its "Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" is providing support for establishing 'Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas' (MPCDAs) throughout the country and in this regard project based financial assistance is provided to State Forest Department in different States as per the operational scheme guidelines. So far NMPB has provided support for establishing 102 MPCDAs in different States of the country and during last financial year, the assistance has been provided to establish six (6) MPCDAs in State of Mizoram and Nagaland. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Under the NAM Scheme, the Ministry of AYUSH has provided support in the State of Andhra Pradesh for commercial cultivation of medicinal plants species viz. *Aegle marmelos*, *Aloe vera*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Bacopa monnieri*, *Cassia angustifolia*, *Centella asiatica*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Piper longum*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Rauwolfia serpentina*, *Santalum album*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Terminalia bellirica*,

Terminalia chebula, *Withania somnifera* covering 2592 ha. area during 2015-16 to 2017-18.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH under its "Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" has provided support for conservation and resource augmentation of medicinal plants species viz. *Aegle marmelos*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Caesalpinia bonduc*, *Cassia absus*, *Cochlospermum religiosum*, *Decalepis hamiltonii*,

Desmodium gangeticum, *Embllica officinalis*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Lagerstroemia speciosa*, *Leptadenia reticulata*, *Mucuna pruriens*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Pureria tuberosa*, *Salacia reticulata*, *Santalum album*, *Solanum surratens*, *Soymida febrifuga*, *Spondias pinnata*, *Stereospermum suaveolens*, *Terminalia bellirica*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Tribulus terrestris*, *Uraria picta* etc. For further conservation and augmentation, other medicinal plants species can also be selected based on the project proposal received from State of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

The detail of the Medicinal Plants Conservation Development Areas (MPCDAs) supported under "Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" of NMPB Ministry of AYUSH during last financial year

Sl. No.	Name of State	Location of MPCDAs & Area supported	Total Area Supported (in ha.)
1.	Mizoram	(i) Kiangzawl, N. Vanlaiphai Range (area 200 ha.) in Vanlaiphai Forest Division. (ii) Zongaw, S. Vanlaiphai Range (area 200 ha.) in Lunglei Forest Division. (iii) Sidarh Ram, Farkawn, Farkawn Forest Range, (area 200 ha.) in Champhai Forest Division.	600
2.	Nagaland	(i) Kiphire Wildlife Sanctuary (area 200 ha.) in Kiphire District. (ii) Saramati peak area 200 ha.) in Kiphire District. (iii) Khar Khar village (area 200 ha.) in Mokokchung District.	600

GST on Petroleum Products

546. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

MOHAMMED FAIZAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to include petroleum products in Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Government is likely to include petroleum products in GST along with the estimated reduction in prices of petrol and diesel after bringing them under GST;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations/requests in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Currently, there is no proposal to bring petroleum products under GST. Certain references have been received for inclusion of specified petroleum products under GST including from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. 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). As per the

section 9(2) of the CGST Act, inclusion of these products in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council. So far, the GST Council has not made any recommendation for inclusion of petroleum products under GST.

Sexual Offence Against Children

547. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

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

(a) the number of cases registered against guardians for sexual offence against children during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is legal prohibition regarding the right of giving custody or meeting by a father committing sexual offence till he is convicted in a trial;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to formulate guidelines to check the right of custody or claim of meeting of the guardian guilty of sexual offence; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to check such sexual offences?

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) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the specific information on cases registered against guardians for sexual offences against children is not available with the NCRB. However, as per the data collected by NCRB from States/UTs for the publication "Crime in India-2016", in 94.6% of the cases offenders are known to the victims. Among these, around 10% of the offenders are very close family members (*viz.* grand father, father, brother, son and other relatives) to the victims and remaining 84.6% offenders known to the victims include Neighbours, Employer/Co-Workers, Live in Partner/Separated Husband, Persons who promised to marry with the victim etc.

(b) and (c) There is no legal prohibition of giving custody or meeting by a father committing sexual offences

under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. However, as per rule 74(3) of Justice and Juvenile (Care and Protection of Children), Model rules, 2016, no meeting shall be permitted with the parent or guardian or relatives where such visitors have been found to be involved in subjecting the child to violence, abuse and exploitation or carrying any prohibited articles, except with the express permission granted by the Board or the Committee of the Children's Court or when such meeting has been specifically directed by the counselor of the child.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under examination.

[English]

Plantation of Trees

548. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the details of cost and number of trees planted for improvement of forestry and environment during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise and the current year; and

(b) the details of funds released under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and National Mission for a Green India (GIM) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/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) Tree Plantation/Afforestation activities are taken up cross sectorally by various departments, NGOs, Civil Society, Corporate etc. under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also under different State Plan/Non Plan Schemes including Externally Aided Projects. The cost of tree plantation varies with different schemes based on the plantation model, species planted, area of plantation, prevailing wage rate of the area and maintenance activities involved.

Afforestation/Tree plantation targets in the country under Item No.51 (a) (Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands) and 51 (b) (No. of Seedlings Planted) of Twenty Point Programme (TPP) is fixed by Ministry of

Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) annually to States/UTs. The States/UTs are asked to take up plantation target of 10979.70 lakhs seedlings in the current year. The details of State/UT-wise achievements for Point 51(b) - No. of Seedlings Planted during last three years and current year targets are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of funds released under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and National Mission for a Green India (GIM) during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II. No funds were released to any of the State/UTs during the current financial year till date.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Details of afforestation Achievements of Point 51(b) (No. of Seedlings Planted) under Twenty Point Programme during last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18) and target for current year (2018-19)

(Number of Seedlings in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18 (upto Dec. 2017)	Year 2018-19 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1839.48	1820.43	2094.47	1470.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.06	0.00	NR	0.20
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29
4.	Bihar	269.22	281.32	167.67	260.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	98.70	787.00	598.74	758.94
6.	Goa	0.33	0.32	0.12	0.33
7.	Gujarat	1689.92	1841.46	1106.56	1217.13
8.	Haryana	238.50	191.64	130.70	219.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh	121.68	106.99	75.75	100.62
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.60	41.34	17.47	63.44
11.	Jharkhand	NR	192.10	159.95	101.21
12.	Karnataka	435.38	547	458.23	263.90
13.	Kerala	17.30	29.48	19.66	122.79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.94	855.37	NR	273.33
15.	Maharashtra	557.50	566.62	0.00	451.17
16.	Manipur	62.06	78.09	58.65	63.51
17.	Meghalaya	33.65	0.00	NR	18.53
18.	Mizoram	NR	26.46	15.29	28.96
19.	Nagaland	NR	0.00	NR	7.51
20.	Odisha	960.03	874.32	304.64	1837.91
21.	Punjab	19.07	35.35	32.67	26.65
22.	Rajasthan	461.14	443.57	285.40	496.05
23.	Sikkim	16.31	22.99	2.37	20.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	293.34	258.63	181.61	369.79
25.	Telangana	1378.31	3680.62	928.95	1799.66
26.	Tripura	15.38	433.31	31.58	54.34
27.	Uttarakhand	157.76	166.58	160.30	127.21
28.	Uttar Pradesh	587.03	711.93	568.21	752.90
29.	West Bengal	324.19	27.51	424.46	50.73
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.13	7.25	1.62	8.58
31.	Chandigarh	1.33	1.38	0.81	1.11
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.03	3.83	4.55	1.56
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.19	0.62	0.07
34.	Delhi	9.74	8.72	NR	10.14
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
36.	Puducherry	0.33	0.87	0.37	0.98
Total		9738.43	14042.88	7831.42	10979.70

Note : NR = Not Reported.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of funds released under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and National Mission for a Green India (GIM) during each of the last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
(A) National Afforestation Programme (NAP)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.87	1.33	3.36
2.	Bihar	5.01	2.18	4.23
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.20	4.92	10.86
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	8.54	4.36	0.00
6.	Haryana	0.72	3.50	2.71
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.73
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	7.20
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	1.05	7.33	3.24
11.	Kerala	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9.45	4.00	8.74

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	14.90	4.76	6.73
14.	Odisha	9.49	4.62	3.49
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	0.75	0.00	1.40
17.	Tamil Nadu	1.42	1.56	0.00
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2.68	2.55	0.67
20.	Uttarakhand	3.05	0.00	3.36
21.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (Other States)		69.16	41.10	57.71
North Eastern States				
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.86
23.	Assam	2.56	0.00	0.00
24.	Manipur	3.67	1.21	3.20
25.	Meghalaya	1.35	0.00	1.65
26.	Mizoram	10.17	6.74	5.80
27.	Nagaland	0.00	5.21	5.85
28.	Sikkim	1.52	5.09	0.00
29.	Tripura	5.73	0.00	4.94
Total (NE States)		25.00	18.25	22.29
G. Total		94.16	59.35	80.00

1	2	3	4	5
(B) Green India Mission (GIM)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1.06	0.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	23.39	20.23	10.95
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	1.05	0.87	0.86
12.	Kerala	9.15	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
15.	Manipur	8.35	7.82	6.41
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	9.88	20.00
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	1.83	1.39	1.40
20.	Punjab	6.11	-	6.22
21.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
22.	Sikkim	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
24.	Tripura	-	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
26.	Uttarakhand	20.21	-	-
27.	West Bengal	-	-	-
Total		70.09	41.25	46.29

Forest Cover in Andhra Pradesh

549. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per India State of Forest Report Andhra Pradesh has the largest growth in forest cover and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to combine afforestation programs with alternative source of livelihood for people who are dependent on forest; and

(c) the total area of forest cover lost due to fire in the State during the last three years along with the corrective measure taken to manage forest fire including the equipment available for the same?

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 Survey of India, Dehradun carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country after every two years and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report. The latest report in the series is India State of Forest Report (ISFR)-2017. As per this report, the Andhra Pradesh has registered highest net increase in forest cover among the States and UTs. The total forest and tree cover in the State of Andhra Pradesh is 31,900 square kilometers which is 19.57 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. There is increase in forest cover by 2141 square kilometer in the State of Andhra Pradesh as compared to ISFR-2015.

(b) As per the information provided by State Forest Department of Andhra Pradesh, Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up afforestation programmes including Increased Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) works on a large scale for providing livelihood for the people who are dependent on forest through Vana Samrakshana Samithis and Forest Development Agencies.

(c) As forest fires in Andhra Pradesh are at ground level, no damage is caused to standing trees. Hence, no loss to forest or properties has taken place. The details of forest fires reported during last three years are as follows:—

Year	Number of fire point locations occurred	Area burnt in hectare	Remarks
2016	1690	6046.20	The fire incidents are surface/ground fires only.
2017	8633	11735.20	
2018	1115	1410.73	

The details of corrective measure taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to manage forest fire are as follows:—

- Publicity and awareness among people.
- People's participation (JFMCs/VSS/EDCs) to control forest fires.
- Co-ordination with line departments.
- Janmabhoomi programmes.
- Fire watchers are engaged during fire season every year to sweep the dry leaves, twigs etc. in forest floor to the nearest fire line and carry out control burning repeatedly apart from keeping vigil on the occurrence of fire.
- Watch towers provided with the manpower to keep 24 hours watch on the occurrence of forest fire in surrounding area during the period from January to May, Fire Watch Towers constructed at Fire Risk Zone areas.
- Fire Monitoring Cell.
- Fire alerts received from Forest Survey of India are attended immediately.
- Base Camps, Strike Force watchers invariably utilized to control the fires in respective jurisdiction.
- To protect forest areas in Andhra Pradesh State from fire hazards, provisions for required infrastructure and fire control measures are being made which includes fire line creation, fire line maintenance, firefighting equipment etc.

[Translation]

Diseases Due to Arsenic Pollution

550. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the diseases caused due to arsenic pollution are rapidly rising in the country particularly in backward and rural areas, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to take any concrete steps with the assistance of foreign health officers to check such diseases if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the year-wise details of assistance provided by

the Government to the States during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the State Governments have requested the Union Government to allocate more funds in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Diseases such as Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases (Dysentery and Diarrhea), Enteric Fever (Typhoid) and Viral Hepatitis A & E are caused by consumption of contaminated drinking water. Arsenic and Fluorosis elements also contaminate ground water. It cannot be said that a particular disease has been caused due to arsenic pollution only and, therefore, no separate data is maintained in this regard.

(b) No.

(c) to (e) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, the Ministry of Drinking and Sanitation supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute, operate and maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population.

The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling drinking water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations.

Funds to the tune of Rs.2825.6968 crore was released up to 31st March 2018 to the States affected with arsenic and fluoride contamination under National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) which was launched on 22nd March, 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to the rural habitations affected with arsenic/fluoride.

In addition to the above, to deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, Government of India has released Rs. 1000 crores in March 2016 to the affected States.

Promotion of Yoga and Naturopathy

551. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:
COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the details of schemes being run by the Government to promote Yoga and Naturopathy;

(b) the details of funds allocated for the same during each of the last five years including the details of achievement as per the target;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any plan to open Yoga Centres in the country and if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) whether the Government is working on a programme to make yoga a lifestyle habit for pregnant and lactating women as well as children, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to make Yoga compulsory in schools and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to meet the shortage of Yoga teachers in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The details of the schemes of Ministry of AYUSH to promote Yoga and Naturopathy in the country can be summarized under following broad headings:—

- a. National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which includes programmes for Yoga.
- b. Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi.
- c. Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi
- d. National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune.

The details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The details of the funds allocated for development of Yoga and Naturopathy during each of the last 5 years and the current year is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Financial year	Funds allocated/Earmarked
CCRYN:	
2013-14	4.50
2014-15	3.83
2015-16	17.05
2016-17	24.00
2017-18	32.00
NIN:	
2013-14	5.55
2014-15	2.80
2015-16	12.66
2016-17	25.90
2017-18	5.50
MDNIY:	
2013-14	10.42
2014-15	0.35
2015-16	3.50
2016-17	4.00
2017-18	12.02
NAM:	
2013-14	NA
2014-15	2.57
2015-16	10.04
2016-17	14.58
2017-18	14.60

Details of targets set and achievements made so far are enclosed as Statement-II

(c) The Government has no such plan to open Yoga centres in the country at present.

(d) No Madam. The Government is not working on any such programme to make Yoga a lifestyle habit for pregnant and lactating women as well as children at present.

(e) The Government has no such plans to make yoga compulsory in schools. However, as per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, Yoga is an integral part of Health and Physical Education at all level of school education. Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Governments to introduce this subject in their schools.

Statement-I

Details of Schemes of Ministry of AYUSH

- (I) Ministry of AYUSH
- (a) National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
- i. Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) including Yoga & Naturopathy.
 - ii. Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries including Yoga & Naturopathy.
 - iii. Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital including Yoga and Naturopathy.
 - iv. Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions including Yoga and Naturopathy.
 - v. Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions including Yoga & Naturopathy in the State where it is not available.
 - vi. Under the flexible components of the scheme of NAM, provision has been made for Grant-in-aid to the Yoga Wellness centers.
- (b) Center of Excellence.
- (c) Extra Mural Research Scheme (EMR).
- (d) Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH.
- (e) Celebration of International Day of Yoga.
- (II) Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi
- (a) Running Central Research Institute of Yoga & Naturopathy (CRIYN), Rohini, Delhi.
 - (b) Collaborative Research centres.
 - (c) Conducting multi-centric research studies.
 - (d) Establishment of OPD of Yoga and Naturopathy.
 - (e) Training, Propagation and Promotional Activities through participation in Health melas/exhibition.
 - (f) Celebration of International Day of Yoga by organizing One Month Yoga Training Programme in all districts of India.
 - (g) Scheme of financial assistance to establish or run Yoga and Naturopathy Clinics/Hospitals.
 - (h) Organising Yoga Fests in different States.
 - (i) Setting up of Yoga Parks
- (III) Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi
- (a) Running Yoga OPD and providing Yoga treatment in 19 CGHS Wellness Centre and 4 Yoga Therapy Centres in Tertiary/ Allopathy Hospitals.
 - (b) Conducting Certificate, Diploma & Degree Course in Yoga
 - (c) International Day of Yoga (IDY) is being celebrated every year on 21st June to create mass awareness of Yoga among the public.
 - (d) Conducting Seminars/ Conference/ Workshops and Special Lecture Series to create awareness about Yoga among the people.
 - (e) Running Yoga Centres at 4 Sports Authority of India (SAI) Stadia.
- (IV) National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune
- (a) Running OPD clinic.
 - (b) Conducting Yoga session camps at various Govt. offices, Institutes, Schools, Colleges, etc.
 - (c) Conducting Training of Trainers (TOT) programs outside Pune.
 - (d) Conducting One Year Full Time "Treatment Assistant Training Course" (TATC) for 10th passed candidates.

Statement-II

Target and Achievements for the year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

Main activities	Physical Targets for 2013-14	Physical Achievements 2013-14	Physical Targets for 2014-15	Physical Achievements 2014-15	Targets for 2015-16	Physical Achievements 2015-16	Targets for 2016-17	Physical Achievements 2016-17	Targets for 2017-18	Physical Achievements 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Clinical and Literary Research Projects	15	13	10	02 completed	Constitution of IEC and SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAC & IEC have been constituted. Two meetings of SAC have been conducted. Collaborative Research Centre's is proposed by the committee. 	Multi-centric Research Study	Multi-centric Research Study on Yoga and Diabetes completed	-	-
Research paper published	05	04	05	02	05	04	05	01	05	-
International Day of Yoga Celebration	-	-	-	-	677 districts	361 districts	680 districts	552 districts	712 districts	474 districts
Yoga and Diabetes Awareness Programme 2nd October, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	680 districts	279 districts	-	-
Yoga Fest	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	10	0
Seminar/ Workshop/ Conference	05	07	01	01	02	04 State Level Seminar (NE) 03 Monthly Workshop (at Hq.)	08	03 State Level Seminar (NE) 01 International Conference 01 National Seminar	08	03 State Level Seminar (NE) to be held in Feb., and March, 2018 01 International Conference. 02 National Seminar
Participation in Health Mela	25	18	10	11	10	33	15	36	25	Participated in 26 Health Mela/Arogyas/ Exhibitions
OPDs	10	09	08	08	10	08	10	08	10	Established 06 OPDs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Infrastructure development of CRIs and Post Graduate Institutes	06	05	04	04	Construction of CRIs at two places.	1st phase construction is completed.	1st phase of construction of CRIs at Bhubaneswar and IInd phase of PGI construction at Haryana and Karnataka.	Construction started	05	Funds have been transferred to CPWD Odisha for construction of boundary wall at Bhubaneswar, Odisha. Work related to transfer of land to CCRYN in Kerala, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan is under process.
Collaborative Research Centre's	-	-	-	-	04	03 in process	04	03 in process	04	03 Collaborative Research Centre's is in process.
Grant in aid scheme for Establishment/Running Clinics/Hospital of 10/20/30/40/50/100 bed capacity.	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	Sanction letter to 51 institutes has been issued.

*[English]***Spurious, Substandard and Expired Medicines**

552. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY:
 DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
 DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
 SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the circulation/marketing of spurious, poor quality and expired medicines in Government hospitals and in open market across the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise along with the number of cases inquired into, raids conducted and action taken against the defaulters, drugs manufacturers;

(c) whether Government is considering to chalk out a mechanism to tap and crackdown on fake and substandard drugs, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to popularise drug labels identified by All India Association of Chemists and Druggists, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other 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 (c) No report regarding circulation and marketing of spurious, poor quality and expired medicines has been received from Central Government hospitals.

The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country is 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 provision of the Act and Rules.

In order to ensure the quality of drugs in the country, both the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the State drug regulators pick up a large number of samples of drugs from all over the country and have them tested and analysed in the laboratories of the Central and State Governments. In a few cases, the samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. The details of the drugs that do not meet the standards are immediately notified by the Central or State regulator concerned.

As per information received from States/UTs, the details of the cases of sub-standard, spurious/adulterated drugs, number of prosecution launched etc. and action taken against the offender during last three years are enclosed as Statement-I. Such data in respect of cases of expired drugs detected during the last three years is placed at Statement-II.

(d) There is no proposal for labeling requirements based specifically on the suggestion of All India Organisation of Chemists and Druggists. However, in order to have a drug authentication system through technology based information on label of the top 300 pharmaceuticals brands, the matter was deliberated in the 79th meeting of Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) held on 16th May, 2018.

(e) The Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs are not compromised. With this in view, the Government has taken a series of measures including strengthening legal provisions, workshops and training programmes for manufacturers and regulatory officials and measures such as risk based inspections.

Statement-I

Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2711	113	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	1614601	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	231	17	2 (1 Spurious + 1 misbranded)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	795	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar***	354	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	33	FIR-03 Suspend-01 Cancaled-11 Prosecution-15
5.	Goa	521	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	13425	448	8	42	0	0	0	18	Under Investigation
7.	Haryana	2262	38	3	3	Nil	1	Nil	65	Licenses suspended/cancelled/prosecution launched, under Drugs and Cosmetics Act.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	936	24	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Mostly Govt. Supply	1	(a) Under Investigation (b) FIR filed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Tamil Nadu	9842	478	4	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	555 raids have been conducted during the said period against the sales premises	460 Sanction orders have been issued for launching prosecutions before the concerned court (Cases detected before 01.04.2015)
23.	Tripura	627	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7326	782	45	119	Nil	48	Rs 85,32,071/-	1316	FIR-56, persons arrested-48, Total seizure-Rs. 85,32,071/-
25.	West Bengal	722	24	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Puducherry	84	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	151	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. 22,976/-	4	Two Prosecution launched against the firm in the Hon'ble Court and remaining three under investigation
29.	Delhi	40	9	5	5	Nil	3	10 Lakhs	18 **	59 firms were found contravening various provision of D & C Rules, 1945. Action

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total			74,586	3703	234	289	2	59	55313470.5 + Govt. Supply	3648	-

* = Data as on April 2015 to Feb 2016.

** = Includes 02 raids with Delhi Police officers

*** = data as on 1st April 2015-30th Sept. 2015.

Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2979	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13567403	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	745	43	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar**	397	11	Nil	Nil	6	16	26311817	78	47
5.	Goa	534	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	11071	535	22	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	under Investigation
7.	Haryana	1901	12	1	5	1	Nil	Nil	6890	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1001	36	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2958	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13983937	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	8217	468	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	21 Lakhs NSQ Drugs	-	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7357	222	3	106	2	54	14,235,568	1119	FIR- 57, persons arrested-54, Total seizure-Rs. 14235568
25.	West Bengal	683	36	4	6	Nil	4	Nil	4	Nil
26.	Puducherry	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	86	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	278	18	2	5	5	Nil	15000	35	Total 289 firms were inspected out of which 82 firms were found contravening various provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Action has been initiated/taken against erring firms as per Rules.
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	15	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	468895	1	Case is under investigation
34.	Jharkhand	148	13	Nil	6	Nil	13	2807000	66	Suspension-34 Procecuton-35 Cancellation-05 FIR-28

35. Uttarakhand	217	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil
36. Telangana	2619	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	76,721	2,780	123	186	17	106	7,72,68,717.5	10,921	-	-

(*)= data as on 1st April 2016 to 30th Sept. 2016

(#)= Figure indicates the number of cases detected before 01.04.2016

Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2366	102	10	2	Nil	8	2075759	316	67 seizures
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	180	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	766	45	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar#	169	14	Nil	2	Nil	9	4,84,048/-	35	FIR - 13 Suspension - 2
5.	Chattisgarh	409	34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Goa	765	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Gujarat	13221	395	4	2	Nil	Nil	19.92 lakhs	8	4
8.	Haryana	1313	29	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2842	License suspended-5 License cancelled-9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1228	42	Nil	1 (case of year 2016)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jharkhand	14	3	1	1	Nil	Nil	72100	36	Suspension- 26 Prosecution- 7 Cancellation- 3 FIR-12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3312	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22,47,745	Nil	Nil
12.	Karnataka	7539	480	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	240250	Nil	Nil
13.	Kerala	8237	152	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1715	38	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Maharashtra	4760	361	38	In all cases prosecution orders are issued & in 5 cases prosecution are filed in the court	Investigation in progress	19	62775034	162	Nil
16.	Manipur	53	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	75	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Mizoram	263	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Nagaland	36	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Odisha	3949	121	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	994	Show cause notice issued
21.	Punjab	3720	66	19	11	2	Nil	71484	1787	Cases are under investigation
22.	Rajasthan	2346	218	123	3	Nil	Nil	26535506	11	Nil
23.	Sikkim	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	11601	172	5	6*	Nil	Nil	Nil	177	Under investigation for taking legal action

25. Telangana	2530	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
26. Tripura	1303	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	28 lakhs	2	Prosecution Launched	
27. Uttarakhand	180	10	2	3	8	20 lakhs	20	16	
28. Uttar Pradesh	9421	282	23	56	101	60314082	592	105 FIR were lodged and 101 person were arrested	
29. West Bengal	515	40	3	2	Nil	3 lakhs	2	Prosecution started	
30. Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
31. Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
32. Chandigarh	64	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Under investigation	
33. Delhi	464	22	3	2	11	167 lakhs approx	82	269 firms were found contravening various provisio of D&C Act and Rules . Action against erring firm has been initiated as per said rules	
34. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
35. Daman and Diu	48	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
36. Lakshadweep#	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Total	82,599	2783	236	131	16	178,608,008	163	7067	

* including the cases of previous year.
data 1st Apr. 2017 to 30th Sept. 2017.

Statement-II

Case of expired drugs, Quantity expired drugs seized, No. of person arrested, approximate value of drugs seized, Action taken against offenders, No. of Prosecution launched for expired drug and No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided during 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016 as per the feed back available from the States

Sl. No.	States	Cases of expired drugs	Quantity expired drugs seized	No. of person arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (in Rs)	Action taken against offenders	No. of Prosecution launched for expired drug	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	—	3500/-	—	1	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar**	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Under Investigation
7.	Haryana	3	—	3	Approx. 1,90,000/-	FIRs registered (Prosecution being launched)	03 (being launched)	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	15 Rolls expired cotton & other expired drugs	Nil	5800	Prosecutions launched/ Licence Suspended	3	Nil
10.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	2	7 items of varying quantity	Nil	Appxo. Rs. 3576.54/-	Legal action initiated	2	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	3	5 itmes	Nil	41,69,772/-	Licences of 3 chemists have been suspended	Nil	Licences of 3 chemists have been suspended

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Rajasthan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	6	75 items of varying quantity	Nil	Rs. 2000000/–	Prosecutions launched before the concerned court in three cases. All the 3 cases are under trial before the Hon'ble court	3 (The cases detected before the 01.04.2015)	Nil
23.	Tripura	1	91 items	Nil	Not Calculated	Under Process	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2	About 76 Gunny bages of expired medicine	1	5 lakhs	FIR lodged, person arrested	Nil	Nil
25.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	1	1 items	Nil	25000	prosecution launched	1	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	5	–	–	Approximate 4000	04 Suspension	–	–
35.	Uttarakhand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36.	Telangana	330	Variety of drugs seized	Nil	1,17,800/–	329	1	–
Total		362	272	4	94944.54	339	15	–

* = Data as on April 2015 to Feb 2016.

** = Data as on 1st April to 30 th sept. 2015.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Odisha	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Punjab	8	Tablets-6636, Injection-10 & Capsules-766	Nil	28465.95/-	5 Licences suspended & 2 under investigation	Nil	Nil
22.	Rajasthan	2	540 vials of vovecon injection + 28 types of drugs items seized	Nil	509647	1	Nil	Nil
23.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	33 items	Nil	12000	1 case under trail before the court and 2 case under investigation	4*	1 case has been decided & fine of Rs. 30000 with ITRC*
25.	Telangana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
36.	Lakshadweep#	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total								

* the cases detected before the mentioned period.

data 1st Apr, 2017 to 30th Sept, 2017.

Wild Animal attacks on Humans

553. SHRI D.K. SURESH:

SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken serious note

of wild animals attack on both humans and standing crops, causing damage to precious lives;

(b) if so, the details of the number of people killed by various wild animals including elephants and monetary loss incurred to the affected people and families and also to the Government;

(c) whether wild animals attacks cause bad impact

on the Government's proposal to double the income of farmers by 2022 as farming and farmers are severely affected by the wild animals attacks and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware that there is an urgent need to chalk out a plan for construction of protecting walls in the villages adjacent to the forest areas; 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is aware of wild animals attack on both humans and standing crops, causing damage to precious lives. The details of number of people killed by wild animals are not compiled by the Ministry. However, as per the information available with the Ministry 275 human were killed by elephants during the year 2017-18 and 7 by tigers during the year 2018. The management of human-animal conflict is handled by State/UT Governments. The details of monetary loss incurred to the affected people and families are not collated by the Ministry.

(c) to (e) Crop raiding by wild animals have an impact on income of farmers. However, the Government has taken several steps to prevent the crops damage by wild animals. The Government under Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (IDWH) is providing funds to the State Governments for mitigating the impact of the human wildlife conflict including crop raiding by wild animals which can be used by the State Governments to take up measures for protecting crops from wild animals which include erecting of physical barriers, such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary wall etc.

International Child Abduction

554. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:
SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to sign Hague

Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction that makes inter-country abduction of children by parents a punishable offence, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether India plans to have a domestic law in place before joining the treaty, if so, the details thereof indicating the existing legal provisions related to international child abduction;

(c) whether there has been a steady rise in parental abductions, if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases registered in India *w.r.t.* international child abduction during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has decided to put in place an internal mechanism to redress all such complaints from women who have run away from a violent marriage and returned to India with her children and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is setting up a panel headed by the chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in this regard, if so, the details thereof indicating the role of the Commission therein; and

(f) whether a Committee has been set up under Justice Rajesh Bindal to examine the issue suggested against joining the Hague convention 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) No such decision has been taken.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development does not have such information.

(d) No specific provision for the women who have run away from a violent marriage and returned to India with her children, has been made. However, Integrated Nodal Agency (INA) has been constituted in the Ministry of Women and Child Development for NRI marital disputes.

(e) The Ministry has in-principle decided to establish a Mediation Cell under the Chairpersonship of Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

to resolve the cases of children who were taken away by one of the spouse without permission of the other spouse due to marital discord or due to domestic violence, etc. from other countries to India or vice versa and preparing a parental plan taking into account best interest of child.

(f) The Committee was constituted to examine the different aspects involved in the issue. The Committee has submitted its report which is available at www.wcd.nic.in.

Shell Companies

555. SHRI BALKA SUMAN:
SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on putting in place a proper definition for shell companies in the fight against the black money menace and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the absence of a definition for shell companies under the legal framework is hampering investigations and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Task Force set up by the Government has suggested some possible parameters to define if a company has been set up to launder money or exploit regulatory arbitrage, if so, the details thereof and the other recommendations made therein; and

(d) the details of companies which were not carrying out business activities for long, deregistered, deposited cash in the bank accounts post-demonetisation and the action taken against shell companies?

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 (c) The Government has set up a Task Force to look into the matter of 'Shell' Companies. The Task Force has identified typical attributes of a 'Shell' company which is prone to indulge in illegal activities. Based on these attributes, concerned enforcement agencies would be able to identify shell companies and take action as per law.

(b) No, Madam.

(d) Based on non-filing of financial statements consecutively for two years or more, 2.97 lakh companies were identified and after following due process of law as provided under section 248 of the Act, 2,26,166 companies were struck off during 2017-18. Wherever any unusual or suspicious transactions were found to have taken place post demonetization, necessary action of inquiry, inspection and investigation was initiated.

Sale of Shares of Public Enterprises

556. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of public enterprises whose shares were sold by Government during the last three years,

(b) the percentage of shares sold and the amount Government got out of it; and

(c) the number of public enterprises which have been completely sold out by the Government and how many of them have been bought by other public enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Details of the equity shares disinvested in CPSEs and amount received during the last three financial years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as follows:—

Sl. No.	CPSEs	% of Gol's Shares Disinvested	Receipts (in Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
Financial Year 2015-16			
1.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)	5	1,608.00
2.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC)	5	1,671.00
3.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. (DCIL)	5	53.33
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)	10	9,369.00
5.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	10	642.50

1	2	3	4
6.	National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC)	5	5014.55
7.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)	5	1155.20
8.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)-(Buyback)	NA	198.85
9.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)- Buyback)	NA	4284.37
Financial Year 2016-17			
CPSEs' Disinvestment			
1.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	11.36	2716.55
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)-(Employees' OFS)	0.5	262.49
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)-(Employees' OFS)	0.22	203.78
4.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)-(Buyback)	NA	2831.71
5.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	7	399.93
6.	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC)-(Buyback)	NA	7519.15
7.	Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)-(Buyback)	NA	793.87
8.	National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)	15	2201.14
9.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)-(Buyback)	NA	1802.60
10.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)-(Employees' OFS)	0.5	31.38
11.	Coal India Ltd. (CIL)-(Buyback)	NA	2638.24
12.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)-(Employees' OFS)	0.09	21.27

1	2	3	4
13.	Dredging Corporation India Ltd. (DCIL)-(Employees' OFS)	0.09	0.93
14.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)-(Employees' OFS)	0.25	9.34
15.	CPSE-Exchange Traded Fund (CPSE-ETF)	BEL-0.85, CIL-0.65, CONCOR-1.40, EIL-1.34, GAIL-1.21, IOCL-0.69, OIL-0.75, ONGC-0.60, PFC-1.04, REC-1.27	5999.99
16.	Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)	10	484.95
17.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	5	1672.66
18.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)-(Buyback)	NA	1948.52
19.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)- (Buyback)	NA	1429.38
20.	CPSE-Exchange Traded Fund (CPSE-ETF)	BEL- 0.38, CIL- 0.26, CONCOR-0.55, EIL-0.51, GAIL-0.46, IOCL-0.26, OIL-0.29, ONGC-0.27, PFC-0.40, REC-0.50	2499.99
Other Disinvestment			
1.	Divestment of SUUTI Holdings and Revenue from SUUTI Holdings	-	10778.71

1	2	3	4
Financial Year 2017-18			
CPSEs' Disinvestment			
I.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)-(Employees' OFS)	.07	3.73
2.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	9.2125	1,191.73
3.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)	10.193	1,207.35
4.	Oil India Ltd. (OIL)-(Buyback)	NA	1,135.26
5.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCFL)	5	205.15
6.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)	15	530.72
7.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	6.83	404.71
8.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL)	25	470.01
9.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)-(Buyback)	NA	657.81
10.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	6.63	9,117.92
II.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)-(Employees' OFS)	0.25	79.51
12.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	0.12	151.14
13.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)-(Buyback)	NA	450.53
14.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)	5	722.29
15.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)-(Employees' OFS)	0.0064	0.36
16.	National Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (NALCO)-(Employees' OFS)	0.4	50.51
17.	Bharat 22 ETF:		14,500
	1. Axis Bank Ltd. 1.49%		
	2. Bank of Baroda 0.89%		

1	2	3	4
	3. BEL 2.01%		
	4. BPCL 1.03%		
	5. CIL 0.51%		
	6. EIL 3.55%		
	7. Gail India Ltd. 1.39%		
	8. ITC Ltd. 1.05%		
	9. Indian Bank 0.38%		
	10. IOCL 0.60%		
	11. L&T Ltd. 2.45%		
	12. NBCC (India) Ltd. 0.82%		
	13. NHPC Ltd. 0.90%		
	14. NLC India Ltd. 0.43%		
	15. NTPC Ltd. 1.19%		
	16. NALCO Ltd. 7.87%		
	17. ONGC 0.59%		
	18. PFC 0.71%		
	19. PGCIL 1.63%		
	20. REC 0.91%		
	21. SJVN Ltd. 0.40%		
	22. State Bank of India 0.77%		
18.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd. (MDL)-(Buyback)	NA	253.48
19.	Security Printing & Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL)-(Buyback)	NA	455.00
20.	Ircon International Ltd. (IRCON)-(Buyback)	NA	190.59
21.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)-(Buyback)	NA	921.50
22.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. (GRSE)-(Buyback)	NA	77.62
23.	Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd. (HSCC Ltd.)-(Buyback)	NA	49.55
24.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC Ltd.)-(Employees' OFS)	0.21	29.96
25.	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC Ltd.)	2.52	1,223.13

1	2	3	4
26.	SatluJ Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVN Ltd.)-(Buyback)	NA	558.68
27.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.-(Buyback)	NA	238.92
28.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)-(Buyback)	NA	217.76
29.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. (MOIL)-(Buyback)	NA	130.85
30.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)	12	950.35
31.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)	10	4,054.66

Listing of Insurance Companies

1.	General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC)	12.50	9,704.16
2.	The New India Assurance Company Ltd. (NIA)	11.65	7,653.32

Other Disinvestments

1.	Disinvestment of holdings in SUUTI*	-	4,153.65
2.	HPCL-ONGC Deal	51.11	36,915.00
3.	Income from Management of SUUTI's Investment	-	1,400.00

* *SUUTI*: Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust India.

(c) During the year 2017-18, 51.11% of the Government of India's share holding in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) has been sold to another CPSE, namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC).

[Translation]

Reform in Indian Banking System

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

(a) whether various international financial institutions worldwide have considered reform in Indian banking system essential;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Non Performing Assets of the banks have increased due to big flaws in the banking system over the years; and

(d) if so, the details of the said amount in March, 2018 and March, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) In its 2017 Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP), the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have made, *inter alia*, several positive observations regarding progress in strengthening banking regulation and supervision, while also suggesting areas of improvement. Government has welcomed the 2017 FSAP both as a testimony to a sound and vibrant diverse financial system in India as well as for its help in charting the future course.

(c) and (d) Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. Banks initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses.

As per RBI data, the Gross Non Performing Assets of all Scheduled Commercial Banks is Rs. 3,23,464 crore as on 31.3.2015 and Rs. 10,35,528 crore as on 31.3.2018.

Schemes for Women and Children

558. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) the salient features of the schemes/ programmes implemented by the Government for the empowerment/ development of destitute/poor women and children in the country, including border areas of Jammu and Kashmir and to provide them security, education and employment opportunities;

(b) the funds allocated and released to the States/UTs under the said schemes/programmes along with its reported utilization and the number of beneficiaries therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any special package to States/UTs for their development in tribal areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any proposal has been received to open Block Development Office and anganwadi centres at newly constituted panchayats for effective implementation and monitoring of said schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures 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) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes/programmes for the empowerment/development of women including destitute/poor women and children for States/UTs in the country, including Jammu and Kashmir, the salient features of which are as under:—

- (i) **Anganwadi Services Scheme:** This scheme is implemented through Anganwadi Centres for all eligible beneficiaries which provides a package of six services such as: (a) supplementary nutrition, (b) pre-school non-formal education, (c) nutrition and health education, (d) immunization, (e) health check-up and (f) referral services.
- (ii) **POSHAN Abhiyaan:** POSHAN Abhiyaan aims to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and reduce anemia among children and women. It creates synergy, ensure better monitoring, issue alerts for timely action, guide and supervise the line Ministries and the States/UTs to achieve the targeted goals. A total of 9 Districts are covered under State of Jammu & Kashmir (1 district covered in FY 2017-18 and 8 district covered in FY 2018-19).

(iii) **Beta Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP):** The scheme was launched to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment and aims to change mindsets to value girl child. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development.

(iv) **Scheme for Adolescent Girls:** The scheme aims at improving the nutrition and health status of out of school adolescent girls of age 11-14 years and to motivate them to join school system or skill training.

(v) **Swadhar Greh:** Scheme targets the women victims of difficult circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for these women.

(vi) **Ujjawala:** Scheme has been implemented for eradicating the menace of trafficking in the country. The scheme has been conceived primarily for the purpose of preventing trafficking on the one hand and rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims on the other.

(vii) **Mahila Shakti Kendra:** The scheme aims to empower rural women through community participation. Community engagement through College Student Volunteers is envisioned in 115 aspirational districts as part of the Block Level initiatives.

(viii) **One Stop Centre Scheme (OSC):** OSCs aims to facilitate a range of integrated services for women affected by violence under one roof, such as registering FIRs, providing legal aid and legal counselling, medical aid, psycho-social counselling, temporary shelter etc.

(ix) **Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL):** The Women Helpline, a country-wide toll-free number 181, provides 24 hours emergency and

non-emergency response to women affected by violence. The 181 helpline provides support to women by linking them with appropriate authorities such as police, One Stop Centre, hospital etc. It also provides information about women related Government schemes and programs.

- x. **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):** The maternity benefit, are available to a woman for the first living child of family. All the pregnant women and lactating mothers in regular employment with Central Government or State Governments or Public Sector Undertakings or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force, are excluded.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of funds released, utilized and beneficiaries covered under these schemes/programmes are given in the enclosed Statement-I to X.

(c) No such proposals are envisaged.

(d) Proposals for opening of new Anganwadi Centres are received from the States/UTs. However, they have been empowered to relocate existing Anganwadi Centres as per their requirements subject to fulfilling prescribed conditions.

(e) POSHAN *Abhiyaan* provides for real time IT based monitoring of beneficiaries and service delivery. Also online monitoring of activities for scheme Mahila Shakti Kendra is envisaged through web-based portal.

Statement-I

State-wise funds released (Anganwadi Services (general), construction of AWC buildings, supplementary nutrition programme and training) under Anganwadi Services Scheme during last three years and current year 2018-19 (upto 16.07.2018)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Funds released (Rupees in lakhs)	Exp. Reported by States including State share	Funds released (Rupees in lakhs)	Exp. Reported by States including State share	Funds released (Rupees in lakhs)	Exp. Reported by States including State share	Funds released (Rupees in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68818.48	98148.45	56387.46	86726.76	58474.18	62304.49	34207.54
2.	Bihar	102372.6	144090	98099.36	131535.6	92217.01	121321.7	59181.66
3.	Chhattisgarh	51151.54	64376.96	41939.9	62042.55	56762.73	NR	18746.59
4.	Goa	1228.04	2715.22	1067.7	2206.61	1649.6	NR	576.5
5.	Gujarat	64185.05	98608.32	69417.36	88592.55	62275.13	NR	20992.06
6.	Haryana	16081.19	26580.94	20871.79	25778.9	20914.78	10395.3	8451.76
7.	Himachal Pradesh	19507.32	21044.3	23696.07	21452.43	21612.57	NR	12490.54
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	27362.65	35271.02	26732.11	17914.48	19328.24	1718.39	16882.27
9.	Jharkhand	46217.72	57446.15	48163.54	68019.68	42081.45	NR	16772.55
10.	Karnataka	96394.53	154998.7	53686.59	129291	92834.76	NR	40375.38
11.	Kerala	28554.27	58765.87	34357.05	38243.59	32460.32	NR	10545.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	108673.5	196464.4	110506.5	165029.8	116645.7	NR	55186.72
13.	Maharashtra	104166.7	107135	105660.2	39276.1	102957.2	NR	76788.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Odisha	65643.69	106505.1	72497.49	103693.5	95323.96	NR	39262.7
15.	Punjab	13689.39	14497.21	16982.5	24533.14	20168.46	NR	8362.87
16.	Rajasthan	49851.78	103243.3	62397.7	88770.99	67542.98	NR	22242
17.	Tamil Nadu	63744.93	78363.14	47085.82	86703.43	49336.98	NR	21001.54
18.	Uttarakhand	35710.06	28416.41	21399.62	26696.54	27990.11	14657.96	14718.25
19.	Uttar Pradesh	281398.9	373571.9	278089.8	409762.1	215246.8	144712.8	118175.5
20.	West Bengal	79465.8	151836.5	66563.3	149685.8	99426.41	NR	52750.74
21.	Telangana	37918.23	57138.46	29877.27	55212.32	38468.27	37902.92	14201.01
22.	Delhi	13775.25	18120.31	14168	18963.75	10868.44	NR	6120.88
23.	Puducherry	1673.27	1708.59	2299.22	1691.26	1455.4	NR	223.82
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	1421.03	991.04	1207.51	259.8	1295.81	273.08	563.38
25.	Chandigarh	1420.25	649.78	762.19	574.51	1077.47	509.47	661.82
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	210.97	148.58	569.61	NR	323.11	129.89	234.9
27.	Daman and Diu	133.55	92.37	307.96	141.54	279.45	204.8	123.26
28.	Lakshadweep	155.91	122.64	146.95	NR	165.31	NR	134.84
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	12923.23	12473.86	11346.05	8341.25	14588.5	NR	6269.48
30.	Assam	92972.2	90367	64397.66	70641.49	70237.54	NR	47920.16
31.	Manipur	10267.27	13185.16	9998.54	6387.1	17647.46	NR	7399.22
32.	Meghalaya	12418.6	12927.1	19135.66	15795.83	19864.97	16325.54	8040.94
33.	Mizoram	5371.93	4902.59	4666.49	5572.76	6174.29	1778.86	2393.5
34.	Nagaland	8796	13692.96	15149.57	13784.25	16652.36	NR	6208.3
35.	Sikkim	2022.73	2129.49	1625.01	1940.57	1983.22	393.74	1090.58
36.	Tripura	18194.62	16348.98	11710.57	14021.61	13101.1	7173.98	8214.6
	Total	1543893	2167078	1442970	136484.9	1509432	7567.72	757512

Statement-II*Funds released and utilized by States/UTs under POSHAN Abhiyaan*

Sl. No.	State	Funds released in FY 2017-18 (in Rs. lakh)	Funds released in FY 2018-19 (in Rs. lakh)	Expendi-ture incurred by State/UT up to 31.03.2018	Expenditure incurred by State/UT up to 30.06.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.22	82.73	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1284.63	2872.85	0	88.09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	115.19	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Assam	2298.27	5608.64	0	0
5.	Bihar	6724.06	4773.79	0	1061.28
6.	Chandigarh	158.88	41.61	0.36	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	965.45	3602.89	0	116.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.83	38.92	0	41.23
9.	Daman and Diu	42.06	46.16	0	0
10.	Goa	238.07	49.42	0	0
11.	Gujarat	3036.66	3093.51	2.47	1.38
12.	Haryana	400.97	1425.68	0	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1557.26	183	0.33	79.7
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	388.59	1698.71	9.88	0
15.	Jharkhand	1555.35	2087.97	0	0
16.	Karnataka	3351.05	1903.5	0	0
17.	Kerala	1273.37	207.66	0	0
18.	Lakshadweep	60	41.64	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3441.49	5434.38	0	240.7
20.	Maharashtra	2572.31	4902.67	0	0
21.	Manipur	340.46	1024.26	0	10
22.	Meghalaya	462.98	628.93	0	0
23.	Mizoram	119.38	175.34	38.12	50.02
24.	Nagaland	163.74	88.71	0	0
25.	NCT of Delhi	945.95	466.73	0	0
26.	Odisha	4600.46	3729.75	0	0
27.	Puducherry	39.24	22.02	0	0.9948
28.	Punjab	819.51	441	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	2045.73	3158.22	1843.29	461.98
30.	Sikkim	98.59	89.46	69.66	--
31.	Tamil Nadu	1340.51	1362.1	0	0
32.	Telangana	1736.94	2091.96	0	1.5
33.	Tripura	277.91	521.04	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8440.6	10231.58	0	0
35.	Uttarakhand	1866.25	1173.18	0	0
36.	West Bengal	5545.27	6589.2	0	0
Total		58353.75	70004.41	1964.11	2153.53

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Statement for funds released under BBBP Scheme during the last three years including the current year

Sl. No.	States/UT	Funds Released			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38.55	16.2525	21.66348	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8.45	-	25.71001	10.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.42	-	32.505	
4.	Assam	8.45	-	2.77925	
5.	Bihar	8.45	-	20.7132	
6.	Chhattisgarh	44.79	-	36.9142	
7.	Chandigarh	32.5	-	19.525	
8.	Dadar and Nagar Havelli	38.55	-	16.36	
9.	Daman and Diu	20.95	-	11.9	
10.	Delhi	231.27	-	97.85887	
11.	Goa	44.79	-	-	
12.	Gujarat	318.05	-	112.92536	
13.	Haryana	434.91	126.58	381.7374	0.13
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49.55	-	89.7198	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	366.54	15.6225	262.9073	50
16.	Jharkhand	39.83	-	-	
17.	Karnataka	41.48	-	32.505	
18.	Kerala	44.79	-	6.11417	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	109.14	22.7497	101.29506	
20.	Maharashtra	370.88	-	295.3895	
21.	Manipur	8.72	-	44.9501	
22.	Meghalaya	43.24	16.225	17.12517	
23.	Mizoram	44.79	-	32.5	25
24.	Nagaland	8.45	24.0475	23.3	25
25.	Odisha	26.65	-	31.79516	
26.	Puducherry	18.15	-	28.1135	
27.	Punjab	385.26	-	510.99465	
28.	Rajasthan	357.47	36.0887	245.6982	
29.	Sikkim	44.79	32.505	42.0875	
30.	Tamil Nadu	23.04	-	30.88	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Telengana	44.79	-	11.32149	
32.	Tripura	44.79	-	-	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	429.73	-	601.755	
34.	Uttarakhand	133.5	-	101.81755	
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	27.555	
Total		3908.71	290.0709	3318.41592	135.49

Statement-IV*State-wise Fund released/utilized under Scheme for Adolescent Girls during 2015-16 to 2017-18*

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	675.68	762.79	762.99	42.76	2259.52	2050.18	895.84	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78.41	152.86	126.25	0	87.96	42.76		
3.	Assam	817.44	1429.75	1356.94	2742.76	341.92	0		
4.	Bihar	875.28	1090.17	2696.83	1795.87	4003.74	2742.76		
5.	Chhattisgarh	2072.23	2203.1	1389.69	2772.5	2354.43	1795.87	822.37	NR
6.	Goa	337.91	337.91	131.5	259.21	302.77	302.76	0.1	NR
7.	Gujarat	2234.25	6023.25	8443.18	2321.84	2690.09	2936.5	2931.8	NR
8.	Haryana	812.47	564.41	104.74	573.65	589.97	363.75		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	956.78	958.74	720.45	1349.14	1129.42	371.94		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	156.27	227.13	194.63	184.69	255.91	0	15.44	NR
11.	Jharkhand	193.31	1056.64	145.57	1465.35	1495.55	154.54		
12.	Karnataka	3164.54	2672.5	740.73	2642.58	2466.93	601.82	26.62	NR
13.	Kerala	1201.84	1165.99	1057.73	893.89	692.91	632.13		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8746.45	8199.59	5302.02	8466.04	8641.18	7125.7	2805.88	NR
15.	Maharashtra	1531.25	5252.78	5334.42	3541.02	3995.68	0		
16.	Manipur	95.82	49.65	49.65	161.87	170.28	62.34		
17.	Meghalaya	232.04	232.04	919.65	919.65	338.98	540.36		
18.	Mizoram	90.65	103.49	91.78	103.4	119.66	123.15	18.03	NR
19.	Nagaland	188.39	173.95	206.31	206.31	193.14	131.01		
20.	Odisha	3477.67	3657	2867.25	3443.78	2040.5	2345.4	608.88	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Punjab	814.7	0	0	448.77	40.6	440.65	18.17	NR
22.	Rajasthan	3275.09	8.85	0	22.49	39.38	0		
23.	Sikkim	48.2	32.54	32.54	16.9	15.42	27.45		
24.	Tamil Nadu	4131.91	3896.38	2655.26	3076.85	3196.22	1556.44		
25.	Telangana	1242.82	1144.78	572.39	0	81.4	0		
26.	Tripura	417.25	358.74	334.81	792.16	674.38	228.06		
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8823.48	6031.14	10932.99	7631	4486.13	3152.06		
28.	Uttaranchal	14.12	39.25	43.02	3.77	3.3	0		
29.	West Bengal	0	1221.44	40.41	340.08	282.47	494.61	31.1	NR
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44.14	42.49	107.05	50.65	51.35	15.52	2.96	NR
31.	Chandigarh	14.01	9.33	12.11	7.84	12.68	5.81	1.66	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	14.14	15.94	14.14	14.07	0.66	NR
33.	Dadra and Nagar Havali	16.44	14.41	16.44	16.44	16.44	0	2.8	NR
34.	Delhi	228.43	317.17	276.66	687.49	490.18	570.32	92.48	NR
35.	Lakshadweep	12.03	3.3	2.2	1.8	11.65	2.82	3.04	NR
36.	Pondicherry	19.27	17.97	17.72	18.67	8.81	3.81	0.51	NR
Total		47040.57	49451.53	47700.06	46694.09	42909.87	28834.6	8159.31	

*State-wise beneficiaries details under Scheme for
Adolescent Girls from 2015 to 2018*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Actual Coverage: Nutrition beneficiaries		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	217486	291018	14763
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10670	11558	266
3.	Assam	409954	469521	NR
4.	Bihar	1925753	1999642	396805
5.	Chhattisgarh	309334	381560	13673
6.	Goa	34242	34806	45
7.	Gujarat	796601	529521	NR
8.	Haryana	161660	168967	667
9.	Himachal Pradesh	102110	102496	825

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	60310	87656	NR
11.	Jharkhand	337489	333234	63515
12.	Karnataka	378744	350269	27682
13.	Kerala	250609	238372	130
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1044000	995000	125452
15.	Maharashtra	898132	848673	NR
16.	Manipur	39055	42247	5061
17.	Meghalaya	59337	59429	1852
18.	Mizoram	25343	28148	897
19.	Nagaland	27890	19456	6455
20.	Odisha	627265	590168	56893
21.	Punjab	168926	188723	2143
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	NR
23.	Sikkim	16447	10473	6

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	401885	410247	2337	31.	Chandigarh	1629	1741	186
25.	Telangana	288125	155861	NR	32.	Daman and Diu	1527	1458	0
26.	Tripura	56955	54208	971	33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveili	70721	6228	NR
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2082000	2082000	NR	34.	Delhi	103348	92158	3383
28.	Uttaranchal	0	0	NR	35.	Lakshadweep	80	2553	10
29.	West Bengal	79282	100106	2842	36.	Pondicherry	4218	4221	18
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11667	10649	25	Total		11002794	10702367	726902

Statement-V*Grant released under Swadhar Greh Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 as on 16.07.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.21	124.47	156.61	-
2.	Assam	43.47	237.56	197.03	-
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4.4	9.01	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6.54	8.11	-
5.	Bihar	0	69.79	86.54	-
6.	Chandigarh	0	7.27	9.01	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	5.26	17.44	16.22	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-
10.	Delhi	0	14	18.02	-
11.	Gujarat	7.58	40.5	37.86	-
12.	Goa	0	4.36	5.40	-
13.	Haryana	0	4.36	9.77	--
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-
15.	Jharkhand	6.46	24.41	18.32	-
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.74	40	32.45	-
17.	Karnataka	67.94	461.95	560.73	1.45
18.	Kerala	0	52.36	43.27	-
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50.77	95.91	89.99	-
21.	Maharashtra	35.89	576.88	438.36	6.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir							0	
11.	Jharkhand							0	
12.	Karnataka	265.66	700	235.52	700	329.27	750	0	750
13.	Kerala	31.57	50	24.21	50	39.48	100	0	100
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7.06	25	8.54	25	10.59	25	0	25
15.	Maharashtra	304.75	1000	287.41	1000	294.45	925	0	925
16.	Manipur	152.23	400	117.66	400	253.88	400	0	400
17.	Meghalaya							0	
18.	Mizoram	92.5	25	21.67	25	26.87	25	0	25
19.	Nagaland	25.17	25	12.07	25	14.96	25	0	25
20.	Odisha	233.02	700	307.24	700	250.62	700	0	700
21.	Punjab							0	
22.	Rajasthan	107.27	400	21.82	400	143.86	250	1.7	250
23.	Sikkim	10.51	0	0	0	24.82	25	0	25
24.	Tamil Nadu	99.39	200	88.43	200	59.31	200	0	200
25.	Telangana	98.29	0	44.28	0	109.89	250	0	250
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	22.92	225	53.56	225	82.05	175	0	175
28.	Uttar Pradesh	48.57	250	89.53	250	111.18	275	0	275
29.	West Bengal	50.17	100	0	100	84.34	100	0	100
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2067.07	6175	2031	6175	2450.54	5775	1.7	5775

Statement-VII*Funds released under Mahila Shakti Kendra (subsuming NMEW Scheme)*

(Amt in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.2	Nil	10.9	Nil

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50.1	21.4	7.39	267.63
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.2	Nil	Nil	151.35
4.	Assam	32.69	91.34	980	Nil
5.	Bihar	38.57	192.61	1022.2	258.3
6.	Chandigarh	30.19	16.5	10.9	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.2	96.21	863.19	Nil
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.2	Nil	10.9	Nil
9.	Daman and Diu	9.2	10.52	10.9	61.5
10.	Delhi (UT)	41	11.52	Nil	Nil
11.	Goa	8.2	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Gujarat	97.62	164.43	49.1	206.62
13.	Haryana	100.4	65.8	Nil	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	41.9	57.48	Nil	124.18
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.34	Nil	22.5	125.58
16.	Jharkhand	13.2	52.6	1776.36	Nil
17.	Karnataka	46.69	55.26	10.8	150.78
18.	Kerala	8.2	Nil	Nil	74.25
19.	Lakshadweep	8.2	Nil	10.9	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	91.24	302.42	Nil	475.95
21.	Maharashtra	95	154.28	Nil	144.63
22.	Manipur	8.2	Nil	137.34	33.21
23.	Meghalaya	40.25	35.56	61.31	127.29
24.	Mizoram	97.3	33.14	117.82	138.36
25.	Nagaland	57.3	103.17	95.13	166.04
26.	Odisha	44.42	73.29	Nil	737.95
27.	Puducherry	40.53	10.16	54.06	Nil
28.	Punjab	91.2	56.6	Nil	87.5
29.	Rajasthan	175.48	222.39	74.9	278.23
30.	Sikkim	8.2	25.74	Nil	99.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	49.37	Nil	36.18	210.31
32.	Telangana	32.54	17.48	13.2	280.42
33.	Tripura	27.12	6.43	19.9	125.5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	116	386.8	Nil	362.12
35.	Uttarakhand	70.01	100.87	18.89	220.32
36.	West Bengal	53.36	74.45	24.37	453.62
	Grant Total	1723.82	2438.45	5439.14	5216.86

Statement-VIII*No. of OSC approved and details of funds sanctioned (Rs. in lakh) to the States/UTs under One Stop Centre Scheme*

Sl. No.	Proposal Received States/UTs	No. of OSC approved	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	13.19	--	31.20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13.19	268.97	330.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	13.19	28.41	53.00
4.	Assam	5	38.84	75.65	--
5.	Bihar	8	13.19	198.90	--
6.	Chandigarh	1	13.19	--	--
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	48.30	734.27	146.08
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1	43.37	--	--
9.	Daman and Diu	1	45.88	--	10.84
10.	Goa	2	45.88	19.41	--
11.	Gujarat	11	45.88	38.82	--
12.	Haryana	7	36.41	116.48	38.30
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1	37.68	--	15.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	45.88	95.65	87.52
15.	Jharkhand	3	10.26	56.82	18.47
16.	Karnataka	7	45.88	85.24	--
17.	Kerala	5	45.08	113.65	11.80
18.	Madhya Pradesh	26	45.88	773.04	131.27
19.	Maharashtra	12	45.88	213.55	413.34
20.	Manipur	1	12.89	--	--
21.	Meghalaya	2	13.19	28.41	7.75
22.	Mizoram	2	37.68	--	38.01
23.	Nagaland	2	45.88	55.41	80.41
24.	Odisha	5	10.28	15.00	83.64
25.	Puducherry	1	37.00	--	19.41
26.	Punjab	14	43.82	97.07	335.87
27.	Rajasthan	16	12.12	346.24	--
28.	Sikkim	1	45.88	--	30.71
29.	Tamil Nadu	5	45.88	--	--
30.	Telangana	17	45.88	155.31	179.98
31.	Tripura	1	45.88	--	--
32.	Uttar Pradesh	23	45.88	454.63	71.45
33.	Uttarakhand	4	13.19	58.24	114.51

Statement-IX

Funds sanctioned to State/UTs under Universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme (in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.00		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	51.58		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.70		59.50
4.	Assam	34.54		
5.	Bihar	62.70		38.07
6.	Chandigarh	17.00		47.06
7.	Chhattisgarh	51.58	37.91	63.64
8.	Daman and Diu	17.00		34.08
9.	Delhi	49.78		
10.	Goa	27.90		
11.	Gujarat	62.70		
12.	Haryana	51.58		
13.	Himachal Pradesh	49.70		
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	51.58		
15.	Jharkhand	34.54		
16.	Karnataka	62.70		
17.	Kerala	51.58		
18.	Madhya Pradesh	62.70		
19.	Maharashtra	62.70		
20.	Manipur	49.70		
21.	Meghalaya	49.70		
22.	Mizoram	51.08		85.20
23.	Nagaland	49.70	29.11	42.25
24.	Odisha	28.86		30.16
25.	Punjab	28.86		
26.	Rajasthan	62.70		
27.	Sikkim	47.25		
28.	Tamil Nadu	62.70		
29.	Telangana	28.86		

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
30.	Tripura	49.70		
31.	Uttar Pradesh	62.70		40.11
32.	Uttarakhand	43.10		46.79
33.	West Bengal	62.70		
Total Sanctioned till date		1,546.17	67.02	528.98

Statement-X

Year-wise and State/UT-wise funds sanctioned/ released under PMMVY during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 (As on 16.07.2018)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Sanction/Release (₹ in lakhs)	
		2017-18	2018-19 (As on 16.07.2018)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7022.36	385
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	36
4.	Assam	10448.26	817
5.	Bihar	17351.38	949
6.	Chandigarh	290.41	16
7.	Chhattisgarh	4382.58	233
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62	5
9.	Daman and Diu	61.56	3
10.	Delhi	2008.90	153
11.	Goa	168.85	13
12.	Gujarat	10186.87	551
13.	Haryana	4324.30	231
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1821.64	94
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3137.84	171
16.	Jharkhand	5622.70	301
17.	Karnataka	10248.81	557
18.	Kerala	5536.64	305
19.	Lakshadweep	27.82	1

1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12320.53	663
21.	Maharashtra	12821.10	1025
22.	Manipur	1474.07	75
23.	Meghalaya	1110.83	77
24.	Mizoram	710.78	29
25.	Nagaland	1035.06	52
26.	Odisha	7143.33	383
27.	Puducherry	331.68	19
28.	Punjab	4648.73	253
29.	Rajasthan	11486.97	625
30.	Sikkim	354.33	16
31.	Tamil Nadu	12087.85	658
32.	Telangana	7196.40	385
33.	Tripura	1845.48	96
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33616.64	1822
35.	Uttarakhand	2610.99	138
36.	West Bengal	10245.03	1167.42
Total		204859.25	12310.42

[English]

Setting up of Cancer Institutes

559. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more Cancer Institutes, Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs), Regional Cancer Centres (RCC's) in the different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the present and such proposed institutes/centres in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to convert various RCCs into National Cancer Institutes, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of proposal received by various State Governments to set up more such centres along with the action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote research projects and allocate funds for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Under "Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities" Scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), Government of India provides financial assistance for setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.

The details of proposals received from various State Governments to set up SCIs and TCCCs is given in the enclosed Statement-I and the details of SCIs and TCCCs approved and first installment of Government of India share released so far, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) were recognized and supported under the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP), which is no longer being implemented.

(e) In the Government sector, Scientific Institutions/ Departments mostly carry out the research activities for detection and treatment of cancer, which include the following:—

- I. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is promoting cancer research including epidemiological, clinical, basic and translational research. ICMR has also developed protocols for the management (including treatment) of Buccal Mucosa Cancer, Gall Bladder Cancer, Stomach Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, and Tongue Cancer.
- II. The Department of Biotechnology has been supporting Research & Development (R&D) projects in the area of Cancer Disease Biology through Competitive Grants Mechanism. An amount of Rs.52.85 crores has been released by the Department of

Biotechnology to various R&D projects in the area of Cancer Disease Biology during the last five years.

III. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) has been pursuing R&D activities in

the area of cancer through its constituent laboratories. CSIR has also been supporting drug research through its infrastructure and facilities as well as creation of trained human resource to carry out drug research in the country.

Statement-I

Details of proposals received from State Governments to set up SCIs and TCCCs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC)	State Cancer Institute (SCI)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ACSR Government Medical College, Nellore	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool
2.	Assam	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	Gauhati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Government Hospital, Naharlagun	-
4.	Bihar	1. Dharbhanga Medical College, Dharbhanga 2. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Bhagalpur	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Patna
5.	Chhattisgarh	Central Hospital, SECL, Manendragarh, District Koriya	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur
6.	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital (Maulana Azad Medical College)	-
7.	Gujarat	1. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot 2. Government Medical College and SSG Hospital, Vadodara	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute (RCC), Ahmedabad
8.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji, Goa.	-
9.	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Indira Gandhi Medical College (RCC) Shimla 2. Lal Bahadur Shastri Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Mandi	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. District Hospital, Kishtwar 2. District Hospital, Udhampur 3. District Hospital, Kupwara	1. Government Medical College (RCC) Jammu 2. Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Srinagar
12.	Jharkhand	MGM Medical College, Jamshedpur	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	1. Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya 2. Gulbarga Institute of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru
14.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Kozhikode	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1. G. R. Medical College, Gwalior 2. District Hospital, Vidisha	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC)	State Cancer Institute (SCI)
16.	Maharashtra	1. Vivekanand Medical Foundation and Research Centre, Latur 2. Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur	Government Medical College, Aurangabad
17.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal	-
18.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	-
19.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital Aizawl	-
20.	Odisha	1. Burla Medical College (Dist. Sambalpur) 2. M.K.C.G. Medical College Hospital, Berhampur 3. District Hospital, Bhawanipatna, District Kalahandi	Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack
21.	Punjab	1. District Hospital, Hoshiarpur 2. District Hospital, Fazilka	Government Medical College, Amritsar
22.	Rajasthan	1. S. P. Medical College, Bikaner 2. Govt. Medical College/District Hospital, Jhalawar	SMS Medical College, Jaipur
23.	Sikkim	Multispecialty Hospital at Sichey, Sikkim	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai Medical College and Hospital, Madurai	Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai
25.	Telangana	-	M.N.J. Institute of Oncology (RCC), Hyderabad
26.	Tripura	-	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow 2. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, AMU, Aligarh 3. Government Medical College, Jhansi 4. Institute of Medical Sciences (BHU) Varanasi	Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital (RCC), Allahabad
28.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Dehradun	Government Medical College, Haldwani
29.	West Bengal	1. Government Medical College, Burdwan 2. Murshidabad Medical College and Hospital 3. Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	-

Statement-II

Details of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) approved and first installment of Government of India share released till date

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Institute	SCI/TCCC
1.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru	SCI
2.		Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya	TCCC
3.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC
4.		Regional Cancer Centre, Tiruvananthapuram	SCI
5.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	SCI
6.	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Institute	SCI/TCCC
7.	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC
8.		Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	TCCC
9.		Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	TCCC
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI
11.	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai	SCI
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC
13.		Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Medical College, Mandi	TCCC
14.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI
15.	Mizoram	Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Aizawl	TCCC
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC
17.	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC
18.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	SCI
19.		Jhalawar Medical College and Hospital, Jhalawar	TCCC
20.	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology and RCC, Hyderabad	SCI
21.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	SCI
22.		Civil Hospital, Fazilka	TCCC
23.	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital	TCCC
24.	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	SCI
25.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	TCCC
26.	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	TCCC
27.	Maharashtra	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	TCCC
28.		Government Medical College, Aurangabad	SCI
29.		Vivekanand Foundation & Research Centre, Latur	TCCC
30.	Assam	Gauhati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati	SCI
31.	Madhya Pradesh	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	TCCC
32.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	SCI
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	SCI
34.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji	TCCC
35.	Sikkim	Multispecialty Hospital at Sochyang (Sichey), near Gangtok, Sikkim	TCCC

Assessment of Revenue Intelligence Agencies

560. SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:

SHRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of television, cinema production and

distribution companies found involved in investment of unaccounted money;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) No case in which unaccounted/Black money has been found to flow into entertainment industries including cinema production and distribution, Television and IPL Cricket, has been booked by the Revenue Intelligence Agencies under Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC).

However, Investigation into matters regarding tax evasion and unaccounted/black money is an ongoing process and whenever any such instance comes to the notice of the Income Tax Department, it takes appropriate action including conducting searches & surveys, assessment of income, levy & recovery of tax, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution as per the provision of the Income Tax Act, 1961 against such tax evader(s), including companies, which may be engaged in diversified activities, across various sectors, including entertainment industries like cinema production and distribution, Television and IPL cricket. Sector-wise details are not separately maintained. Further, disclosure of information in respect of specific assesses is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

GST Revenue Collection

561. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST), if so, the number of times the rates were revised/amended as on date along with the result thereon;

(b) whether the GST collection for the Centre and States/UTs is more than the previous years tax collection, if so, the details of the GST collection after one year, along with its impact in terms of quantum of revenue increased, State/UT/month-wise;

(c) whether some States/UTs are facing deduction in tax collection/lower revenue generation on implementation of GST, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken to compensate States/UTs for the reduced revenue collection in a timely manner; and

(d) the reasons for delay in ensuring effective mechanism and infrastructure for the proper implementation of GST and the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Madam. Post implementation of GST on 1st July, 2018 the GST Council examined the applicable GST rates and recommended reduction/revision in rates on goods and services as detailed below:—

Sl. No.	GST Council Meeting	Gist of Rate Changes of goods	Gist of Rate Changes of services	Date of Implementation by way of Notification
1	2	3	4	5
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 were reduced on total 40 group of items.	GST rate was reduced on total 4 group of services	21.09.2017 and 22.09.2017
3.	22nd Meeting, dated 6th October, 2017	GST rate were reduced on total 27 group of items.	GST rate was reduced on total 21 group of services	13.10.2017

1	2	3	4	5
4.	23rd Meeting, dated 10th November, 2017	GST rate were reduced on total 184 group of items.	GST rate was reduced on total 3 group of services	14.11.2017
5.	25th Meeting, dated 18th January, 2018	GST rate were reduced on total 21 group of items.	GST rate was reduced on total 34 group of services	25.01.2018

(b) Yes, Madam, the GST collection for Centre is more than the previous year's indirect tax collection. Centre's total indirect tax collection for the period April-June 2017 was Rs. 218,928 crores, while the same for the period April-June 2018 was Rs. 252,769 crores (provisional figure). The details of State/UT-wise GST collection are as enclosed Statement.

(c) As per provisions in Section 7 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 loss of revenue to the States shall be calculated and compensation for loss of revenue to the State shall be provisionally calculated and released at the end of every two months' period and shall be finally calculated for every financial year after receipt of final revenue figures as audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. For providing such compensation to the States, compensation cess is being levied on certain luxury and demerit goods as per provisions in Section 8 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, and compensation cess is being credited into a non-lapsable Fund known as Goods and Services Tax Compensation Fund which forms part of the public account of India. Accordingly, amount of Rs. 48178 crores as GST compensation for period July, 2017 to March, 2018 and amount of Rs. 3899 crores as GST compensation for period April-May, 2018 has been released to States/UTs from this fund.

(d) There has been no delay in ensuring effective mechanism and infrastructure for implementation of GST System. The GST System has sufficient capacity and till date no issue has arisen due to deficiency on account of infrastructure or capacity.

Statement*GST Revenue*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Aug' 17 to March 18	April' 18 to June 18
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,320	905
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5,309	1,935
3.	Punjab	9,649	3,600
4.	Chandigarh	1,170	451
5.	Uttarakhand	10,967	4,028
6.	Haryana	36,815	14,338
7.	Delhi	26,445	10,216
8.	Rajasthan	18,463	7,526
9.	Uttar Pradesh	36,891	15,683
10.	Bihar	5,531	2,414
11.	Sikkim	1,186	489
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	120	90
13.	Nagaland	104	44
14.	Manipur	122	72
15.	Mizoram	67	41
16.	Tripura	305	127
17.	Meghalaya	648	395
18.	Assam	4,969	2,266
19.	West Bengal	23,333	9,911
20.	Jharkhand	14,162	6,325
21.	Odisha	14,849	6,216
22.	Chhattisgarh	13,008	5,661
23.	Madhya Pradesh	15,544	6,212
24.	Gujarat	45,905	18,953

1	2	3	4
25.	Daman and Diu	922	270
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,218	422
27.	Maharashtra	1,05,186	43,794
29.	Karnataka	48,138	19,343
30.	Goa	2,772	1,005
31.	Lakshadweep	7	9
32.	Kerala	10,857	4,003
33.	Tamil Nadu	45,318	17,342
34.	Puducherry	1,317	472
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	162	94
36.	Telangana	21,348	8,698
37.	Andhra Pradesh	14,327	6,149
Total		5,39,456	2,19,500
IGST On Imports		1,94,263	70,186
GST Comp. Cess on Imports		6,295	2,329
Grand Total		7,40,014	2,92,015

Saving Bank Accounts

562. SHRI PARESH RAVAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has maintained any data of the new saving bank accounts opened in last four years; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India, the number of Saving Bank Deposit Accounts including new accounts of Scheduled Commercial Banks is as under:—

Date	Number of Saving Bank Deposit accounts (in thousand)
31.3.2014	977755
31.3.2015	1170319
31.3.2016	1350522
31.3.2017	1502068

[Translation]

Effects of Urbanisation on Environment

563. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether environment is affected by urbanisation and construction works;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any effective measures to maintain balance between economic development and environment; 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) Urbanization is coterminous with construction of built-up areas for residential, industrial, institutional and commercial purposes. However, unregulated urbanisation may lead to an impact on environment.

(c) and (d) To tackle this issue, Ministry under the provision of Environment Protection Act of 1986, issued several notifications to maintain balance between economic development and environment. Ministry has issued Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006 for the management of developmental projects. As per the notification, construction of new projects or activities or the expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the notification entailing capacity addition with change in process and or technology shall be undertaken in any part of India only after the prior environmental clearance from the Central Government or as the case may be, by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority.

The project proposals are appraised by the concerned State Level Expert Appraisal Committees and while recommending the proposals for grant of clearance, environmental safeguards are prescribed so as to maintain equilibrium between development and environment.

Further, the Government has comprehensively revised

the waste management rules and has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, and Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, E-waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 for sound management of various types of wastes in the country.

[English]

TrackChild Portal

564. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) are not registered as per the Juvenile Justice Act 2015, if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against them;

(b) whether the Government plans to link Aadhaar to strengthen "TrackChild" portal to track missing and vulnerable children and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made it mandatory for CCIs to register children for Aadhaar and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Union Government has requested the State Governments to transfer data to "TrackChild" portal as this will have positive role in the welfare of women and children 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) Yes, Madam. As per the Status received from States/UTs upto 16.03.2018, 64 CCIs were reported as not registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act). The list of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) registered/un-registered, etc is given in the enclosed Statement. The Ministry of Women and Child Development advised all the State/UT Governments to closedown unregistered CCIs which are not willing to register themselves under JJ Act, or have not been found fit to be a CCI by the State/UT Governments. The State/UT Governments are advised to make suitable alternative arrangements for shifting Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) children from such unregistered CCIs to a suitable CCI at the earliest.

(b) There is already a provision of entering Aadhaar details of a child on the TrackChild Portal.

(c) Unique Identification Authority of India has been mandated by the Government of India to issue Aadhaar Card to the Indian Citizens including children. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is managing Child protection services under the umbrella scheme of ICDS, to provide safety net to 'Children in Need of Care and Protection' and 'Children in conflict with law' as defined in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The Ministry has asked all the Stakeholders to ensure Aadhaar registration of the children in all the Child Care Institutions. Necessary action is been taken by the State Governments as reported by them at various platforms.

(d) Yes, Madam. The Govt. of India has instructed time and again to all the States/UTs housing children in CCIs, both Government run and NGO run to upload data of Children on TrackChild portal on regular basis.

Statement

Status report of Wrt (CrI) No. 102 of 2007 Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu v. UOI & Ors. Dated 16.03.2018

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Under Process	Temporary registered	Un-registered	Others	Court Case	Total	Total No. of Children reported	Dated	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	486	07.03.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Boys in CCIs - 226 No. of Girls in CCIs - 260
2.	Andhra Pradesh	824	0	0	49	0	0	873	30681	11.01.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children in registered CCI: 30091 Children in unregistered CCIs: 590
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	155	20.02.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of boys in CCIs: 87 No. of girls in CCIs: 68
4.	Assam	110	47	0	4	0	0	161	3480	21.02.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of Children in NGO run Children Homes not receiving grant: 1213 No of Children in NGO run Children Homes receiving grant under ICPS: 1116 No of Children in Open Shelter receiving grant: 45 No of Children in SAA receiving grant: 103 No of Children in Govt. run Children/ Observation Home: 222 Capacity of Children in new CCI application: 781
5.	Bihar	79	6	0	0	0	0	85	2259	21.02.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Children in CCI's Observation Home: 786 No. of Children in CCI's Special Home: 16 No. of Children in CCI's Specialized Adoption Agencies: 217 No. of Children in CCI's Children Home: 1039 No. of Children in CCI's Open Shelter: 201

6. Chandigarh	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	295	22.02.2018	
7. Chhattisgarh	77	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	85	2426	19.02.2018	• Actual no. of Children as on 31 st January, 2018
8. Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.12.2017	• Non availability of CCI
9. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.02.2018	• Non availability of CCI
10. Delhi	65	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	3177	22.02.2018	• No. of Children in registered CCI: 2400 • No. of Children in under process CCI: 777
11. Goa	67	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	3788	22.02.2018	• No. of Children in registered CCI: 3234 • No. of Children in un-registered CCI: 554
12. Gujarat	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	3324	16.02.2018	• Total No. of boys in CCIs: 2035 • Total No. of girls in CCIs: 1289
13. Haryana	65	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	2551	22.02.2018	• No. of Children in registered CCIs: 2384 • No. of Children in provisionally registered: 20 • No. of Children in show cause notice has been issued by the department: 52
14. Himachal Pradesh	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	1494	20.02.2018	• No. of Children in under closure: 15 • No. of Children in under process at HQ for registration: 80 • Total No of girls in CCIs: 1149 • Total No of boys in CCIs: 1402
15. Jammu and Kashmir	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	1798	22.02.2018	
16. Jharkhand	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	2856	22.02.2018	• Total No. of boys in CCIs: 1658 • Total No. of girls in CCIs: 1198

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Karnataka	918	50	282	0	0	0	1250	37014	02.03.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of boys in CCIs: 21349 • Total No. of girls in CCIs: 15665
18.	Kerala	371	109	0	0	709	0	1189	14577	11.01.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in registered CCI: 9934 • No. of Children in recommended CCI: 141 • No. of Children in temp. Registered CCI: 26 • No. of Children in CCI whose registration need to be pause: 58 • No. of Children in new application for registration of CCI: 162 • No of Children in 9 CCIs 2015-16: 625 • No of Children in 8 CCIs 2016-17: 295 • No of Children in 27 CCIs 2017-18: 1554 (Application Received report not sent) • No of Children in application: 269 • No of Children in application pending: 327 • No of Children in CCI whose application received for registration on 03.01.2018: 9 • No. of Children in recommended CCIs: 375 • No. of Children in 20 CCIs: 680 • No. of Children in a CCI request for withdrawal of JJ registration application: 122
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	07.03.2018	• Non availability of CCI
20.	Madhya Pradesh	121	0	0	0	0	0	121	2797	11.01.2018	
21.	Maharashtra	749	104	0	0	0	0	853	22946	05.03.2018	
22.	Manipur	116	13	0	0	0	0	129	1942	12.03.2018	

22. Manipur	116	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	1942	12.03.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in Children Homes & Open Shelter funded under ICPS: 1196 • No. of Children in Observation Home funded under ICPS: 36 • No. of Children in Specialised Adoption Agencies funded and non-funded under ICPS: 45 • No of Children in JJ Act registered CCIs non-funded under ICPS: 665
23. Meghalaya#	108	0	0	8	6	0	0	122	2464	26.02.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of boys in CCIs: 1337 • Total No. of girls in CCIs: 1127 	
24. Mizoram	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	1079	23.01.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of boys in CCIs: 437 • Total No. of girls in CCIs: 642 	
25. Nagaland	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	765	14.02.2018		
26. Odisha	308	0	0	3	0	0	0	311	13398	11.01.2018		
27. Puducherry	67	1	0	0	0	0	0	68	1969	13.02.2017		
28. Punjab	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	2890	13.02.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of boys in CCIs: 1665 • Total No. of girls in CCIs: 1225 	
29. Rajasthan	170	19	0	0	0	0	0	189	4503	27.02.2018		
30. Sikkim	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	612	09.02.2018		
31. Tamil Nadu	1296	0	0	0	0	0	4	1300	62023	11.01.2018		
32. Telangana@	455	6	0	0	48	0	0	509	16904	23.02.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of boys in CCIs: 8540 • Total No. of girls in CCIs: 8364 	
33. Tripura	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	770	17.02.2018		
34. Uttar Pradesh	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	5140	22.02.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of boys in Govt. Observation Home: 1737 • Total No. of girls in Govt. Observation Home: 41 • Total No. of boys in Govt. Children Home: 393 • Total No. of Children in Place of Safety: 10 • Total No. of boys in Govt. Special Home: 5 	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of girls in Govt. Children Home: 244 • No. of girls in Govt. After Care Homes: 237 • No. of boys in Govt. After Care Homes: 34 • Total No. of Children in Govt. Children Homes (0-10): 127 • No of boys in Children Home: 710 • No of girls in Children Home: 716 • No of Children in Children Home (0-10) years: 380 • No of Children in Shelter Home/Drop in Shelter: 72 • No of Children in Open Shelter: 434
35.	Uttarakhand	45	0	0	0	0	0	45	1045	27.01.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of boys in CCIs: 534 • Total No. of girls in CCIs: 511
36.	West Bengal	228	0	0	0	00	0	228	9958	19.02.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in Non- PAB list of Homes: 5085 • No. of Children in PAB list of Homes: 4873
	Total	7109	401	290	64	763	4	8631	261566		

*Kerala has not provided information on unregistered CCIs. However, they have reported that there are 1189 orphanages under the control of Orphanages Control Board.

@ Telangana has reported that 48 CCIs have been closed down.

Meghalaya has reported that 6 CCIs have withdrawn their registration as their institutions are hostels.

Note: The total number of CCI's include Children Home, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialized Adoption Agency and Open Shelter. Total number of children include children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.

Strengthening of SFIO

565. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total approved post of employees and officials in Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is an increase in the white collar crimes of the violation of the companies Act during the last three years and the Government has taken help from SFIO and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases initiated against the companies during the current year and the last three years and the progress made thereon;

(d) whether there is an actual shortage of staff in SFIO and as a result thereof SFIO is unable to discharge its duties properly and if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies; and

(e) the details of the amount sanctioned/allocated to SFIO and the amount utilized by it during the said period?

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) The details of the total sanctioned staff and officers posts in the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Financial Year	Total Posts
2015-16	132
2016-17	133
2017-18	133
2018-19 (current year)	133

(b) and (c) Government had assigned investigations into the affairs of following companies to SFIO during the last three years and the current years:—

Financial year	Total No. of companies for which investigation has been assigned to SFIO	No. of Investigations completed by SFIO
2015-16	184	60
2016-17	111	87
2017-18	225	132
2018-19 (current year)	186	01

(d) As against sanctioned strength of 133 posts, 59 officers/officials are presently in position. However, the shortfall is made good to some extent by engaging consultants on short-term contract basis. Following steps have been taken to fill up the vacancies:—

- (i) With a view to build permanent cadre of SFIO, the Recruitment Rules (RRs) of various posts have been reviewed and notified.
- (ii) Constant efforts have been made to fill up vacant posts as per newly notified RRs.

(e) The budgetary details of SFIO for the past three years and the current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Amount Allocated		Actual Expenditure
		Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	
1.	2015-16	Rs. 11.56	Rs. 10.50	Rs. 10.18
2.	2016-17	Rs. 13.50	Rs. 15.18	Rs. 14.53
3.	2017-18	Rs. 17.37	Rs. 18.66	Rs. 14.84
4.	2018-19	Rs. 62.22	—	Rs. 4.71

(upto 30.06.2018)

Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh

566. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per NITI Aayog's circular dated

17.08.2016, Andhra Pradesh was to be included alongside the North Eastern & Himalayan States for special status that includes 90:10 sharing of finances in Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(b) if so, the details and follow up on that; and

(c) if not, the Government's policy on Special Category State status to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHAN): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog's circular dated 17.08.2016 does not include the State of Andhra Pradesh in the category of North Eastern States & Himalayan States.

(c) Following the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission the class of Special Category States ceases to exist. However, the Central Government has announced Special Assistance Measure for the State of Andhra Pradesh on 15.03.2017 wherein the Central Government will provide Special Assistance measure to Government of Andhra Pradesh, which would make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during 2015-16 to 2019-20, if the funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would have been shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the State. The Special Assistance will be provided by way of repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019-20 by the State.

**Special Category Status to
Andhra Pradesh**

567. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is fully committed to implement the Andhra Pradesh (AP) Re-organisation Act, 2014 regarding establishment of new Port Trust integrated Steel Plant at Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh, etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of assurances fulfilled in XIII schedule of the AP Re-organisation Act, 2014 and also funds released to each component with regard to establishment of Educational Premier Institutes, funds released for construction of new capital city, Polavaram irrigation project so far and funds to be released and all pending issues of the Act; and

(c) whether any plan has been formulated to implement all pending issues urgently with regard to establishment of new Railway Zone, new Port Trust, establishment of an integrated Steel Plant at Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh etc. and if so, the details thereof?

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 feasibility report submitted by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) an integrated steel plant in YSR Cuddapah district of the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh is not financially viable. However, a Task Force has been constituted for suggesting a road map for setting up to Steel Plants in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (c) The status of funds released under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 regarding Capital City, Polavaram Irrigation Project & other provisions of the Act and Institutions covered under Schedule XIII are provided in the enclosed of Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

States of funds released under Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014

(Rs. in crore)

Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Re- organization Act., 2014	Items identified for providing 'Special Assistance'	Releases					Total upto FY 2018-19
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section 46(2)	Resource gap	2303.00	500.00	1176.50	-	-	3979.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section 46(2) & (3) and 94 (2): Special for backward areas	Development Grant for 7 backward districts of the State covering Rayalaseema and North Costal Region	350.00	350.00	350.00	-	-	1050.00
Section 6 & 94 (3 & 4): Central support for creation of new capital city	Assistance for Capital City for Development of essential infrastructure etc.	500	550	450	-	-	1500.00
	Released by Ministry of Urban Development under Storm Water Drainage Scheme at Vijaywada City, Andhra Pradesh and Comprehensive Under Ground Sewerage Scheme at Guntur City, Andhra Pradesh.	1000.00				-	1000.00
Section 90(1) Polavaram Irrigation Project is hereby declared to be a National Project**	Polavaram National Project on Irrigation	250.00#	600.00^	2514.70#	2000.00#	1400#	6764.70
Total		4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	2000.00	1400	14294.20

#: Provided by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).

^: Includes grant of Rs. 200 crore released by Department of Expenditure.

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

Statement-II

Status of implementation of provisions of AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 in respect of Institutions given in Schedule-XIII, New Capital City and Polavaram Irrigation Project

Education

Establishment of AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh	An amount of Rs. 233.88 crores has been released to the Institute.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)	An amount of Rs. 98.29 crore has been released to the Institute.	Ministry of Human Resource Development
Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	An amount of Rs. 20.10 crore has been released to the Institute.	
National Institute of Technology (NIT)	An amount of Rs. 60 crore has been released to the Institute.	
Indian Institute of Management (IIM)	An amount of Rs. 49.96 crore has been released to the Institute.	
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)	An amount of Rs. 64 crore has been released to the Institute.	

Central University (CU), Andhra Pradesh	Cabinet has given its in-principle approval on 16.05.2018 for establishing a Central University in Janthaluru Village, Anantpur District.	
Tribal University each in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	For Andhra Pradesh, the Site Selection Committee has finalized the site offered by the State Government in Vizianagaram District.	
An Agricultural University shall be established in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.	An amount of Rs. 135 crore has been released for establishment of the State Agricultural University.	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare
Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPe)	An amount of Rs. 33 crore has been released by the Central Govt. and Rs. 199.4 cr has been received from the Oil Public Sector Undertakings.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Greenfield petrochemical complex at Kakinada	<p>An MoU has been signed between Government of Andhra Pradesh, GAIL & HPCL for the petrochemical complex at PCPIR at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh with a complex capacity of 1000 KTPA. Detailed feasibility was completed by Engineer India Ltd. Financial Appraisal was done by SBI CAPS. Market study for ethylene and propylene derivatives has been completed. About 2000 acres for Petrochemical Complex and 150 acres for township have been earmarked in Kakinada SEZ as per confirmation from Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>The State of Andhra Pradesh (AP) has been informed that being a capital intensive project, VGF will have to be borne by the State itself.</p>	
Development of a new major port at Duggirajapatnam	NITI Aayog has brought out that the project will not be viable due to strong competition from the nearby ports. However, Ministry of Shipping has constituted an Expert Committee to examine the proposal for a Major Port in Andhra Pradesh and recommend further course of action in the matter.	Ministry of Shipping
Establishing a Vizag-Chennai industrial corridor along the lines of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor	Asian Development Bank (ADB) who had been getting a feasibility study done in respect of East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) took up the study of Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as the Phase-I of ECEC. In terms of APR Act, 2014, ADB team has completed the feasibility study of VCIC and also submitted its final report on Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) of VCIC within the prescribed time period. Further, the master planning of identified nodes under CDP is in progress.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

Examine the feasibility of expanding the existing Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati Airports to International Standards	In view of land constraints at the existing civil enclave at Visakhapatnam, in-principle approval for development of a Greenfield Airport at Bhogapuram in Vizianagram district Visakhapatnam has been granted. Further, the airports at Vijayawada and Tirupati have also been declared as international airports.	Civil aviation
Establishment of a new Railway Zone	Matter of establishment of new Railway Zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh is under examination in the Ministry of Railways.	Ministry of Railway
Feasibility of Metro Rail facility in Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Urban Development Authority	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh had submitted the Detailed Project Report (DPR) in respect of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Projects. The State Govt. has been requested to re-examine the proposals in the light of Metro Rail Policy, 2017 and align the same with the provisions of this policy before submitting the same for financial assistance.	Ministry of Urban Development
National Institute of Disaster Management, Andhra Pradesh	Govt. of India has approved the establishment of National Institute of Disaster Management (Southern Campus) in Andhra Pradesh at a total cost of Rs.70.87 crore. Southern Campus became operational on 17.08.2016. The foundation stone of Southern Campus of NIDM at the site at Kondapavuluru Village, Ganavaram Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh has been laid by Hon'ble Vice-President of India on 22.05.2018.	Ministry of Home Affairs
Other Provisions		
Polavaram Irrigation Project.	Section 90 of the APR Act <i>inter alia</i> , provides that Polavaram Project would be a national project and the Central Government shall execute the Polavaram Project and obtain all requisite clearance including environmental, forest and rehabilitation and resettlement norms. For this purpose Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) and Governing Body of Polavaram Project Authority have been constituted vide Ministry of Water Resource's notification dated 28.05.2014. The PPA has started functioning from January 2015. Against the irrigation component of Rs. 7,158.53 crores (at 2011 cost index) an amount of Rs. 6764.16 has been released; only one bill amounting to Rs. 393.51 crores submitted by Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) is pending for payment. It has further been decided to provide 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent of the cost of irrigation component on that date.	Ministry of Water Resource's RD&GR

Replication of State of the Art Greyhound Training Centre.	A Committee was constituted on 12.09.2016 under the Chairmanship of AS (LWE), MHA for examining the proposal submitted by Andhra Pradesh Government for replication of State of Art Greyhound Training Centre in the State of Andhra Pradesh, as per Section 9 of the APR Act, 2014. The Committee recommended the Central assistance of Rs. 219.16 crore to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for this purpose. Rs. 7.0 crore has so far been released to Government of Andhra Pradesh.	Ministry of Home Affairs
Rapid rail and road connectivity from the new capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to Hyderabad and other important cities of Telangana.	Zonal Railway has submitted revised DPR on 09.07.2018.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways

[Translation]

Participation of NGOs in Environmental Projects

568. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

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

(a) whether the Government promotes Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to participate in environmental projects and to spread environmental awareness in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the norms fixed for NGOs for this purpose;

(c) the number of NGOs which have received grants under various schemes of his Ministry in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether misuse of funds and irregularities have been reported in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

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.

(b) and (c) Details of grants released to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) Scheme-wise/ State-wise are enclosed as Statement. The grants for environmental projects under various Schemes are sanctioned as per guidelines of respective Schemes dealt by this Ministry. The projects are selected on merit basis.

(d) Nil

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Grants released to NGOs from 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (till 18.07.2018)

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGO receiving Grants	Financial year during last three years and current year (in Rs.)			
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Research & Development Scheme (R&D)						
1.	Uttarakhand	Centre for Ecology Development & Research, Dehradun	-	5,53,880	3,55,240	-
2.	Karnataka	Institute of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine, FRLHT,74/2, Jarakabande Kavak, Attur P.O., Via Yelkahanka, Bangalore.	-	6,28,000	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Maharashtra	M.E.S. Abasaheb Garware College, Karve Road, Pune	6,82,000	5,34,600	-	-
4.	Tamil Nadu	Loyola College, Chennai	47,14,160	-	-	-
5.	Tamil Nadu	Jamal Mohammad College, Tiruchirappalli	1,52,500	-	-	-
6.	Tamil Nadu	Kalasalingam University	-	16,14,000	5,24,000	-
7.	Delhi	Global Development Foundation, 140, Rosewood Aparments, Sector 13, Dwarka	6,00,000	-	-	-
8.	Delhi	WWF-India, 172-B, Lodhi Estate	8,00,000	-	-	-
9.	Uttarakhand	Graphic Era University, Dehradun	-	27,42,730	3,81,866	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	Karunya University, Coimbatore	-	18,26,500	-	-
11.	Tamil Nadu	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore	-	1,32,339	-	-
12.	West Bengal	Community for Social Work, Shyam Nagar	1,90,290	26,39,570	13,16,458	-
13.	Tamil Nadu	C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre, 1 Eldmas Road, Chennai	4,01,000	2,69,000	-	-
Clean Technology Scheme (CT)						
1.	Maharashtra	M/S Inventa Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	-	-	-	-
2.	Uttar Pradesh	NEER Foundation, Meerut	-	-	-	-
3.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Continental Carbon India Ltd., Ghaziabad	-	-	-	-
4.	Tamil Nadu	M/s Indian Leather Foundation (ILIFO), Chennai	-	-	-	-
5.	Delhi	Alchemist Technology Pvt. Ltd.	9,39,000	-	-	-
6.	Telangana	Zenith Energy Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	30,00,000	-	-	-
7.	Telangana	Sweetech Environs Pvt. Ltd., Secundrabad	-	40,00,000	-	-
Centre of Excellence (CoE)						
1.	Gujarat	Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad	11,49,72,000	9,20,50,000	-	-
2.	Tamil Nadu	C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre (CPREEC)	1,85,15,000	1,91,00,000	1,91,00,000	-
3.	Tamil Nadu	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON)	4,27,58,000	6,85,00,000	12,00,00,000	4,09,00,000
4.	Karnataka	Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bengaluru	3,73,35,354	1,35,50,000	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
National Environment Awareness Scheme (NEAC)						
1.	Uttar Pradesh and Delhi	Indian Environmental Society, Western UP and Delhi	71,00,000	-	-	-
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Shohratgarh Environment Society	76,64,502	-	-	-
3.	Rajasthan	Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS)	29,23,373	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	Rural Youth Coordination Centre (RYCC)	91,10,000	-	-	-
5.	Odisha	Animal Welfare Society	52,03,555	-	-	-
6.	West Bengal	Federation of Societies for Environmental Protection (FOSEP) Darjeeling including Siliguri	34,50,000	-	-	-
7.	West Bengal	School of Fundamental Research Foundation West Bengal	61,77,129	-	-	-
8.	Tamil Nadu	C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar Foundation CPRAF	-	-	-	-
9.	Maharashtra	BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune	-	-	-	-
10.	Puducherry	C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre (CPREEC)	7,16,000	-	-	-
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Swarupa Nistha Ashrama Philosophical Welfare Society (SNAPS)	-	-	-	-
12.	Jharkhand	Baif Institute for Rural Vocations and Advancement (BIRVA)	29,31,155	-	-	-
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Deccan Development Society (DDS) Hyderabad	32,59,000	-	-	-
14.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Kalian Parishad	11,63,000	-	-	-
15.	Gujarat	Vikram Sarabhai Centre for Development Interaction	83,54,000	-	-	-
16.	Assam	Assam Science Society	58,41,019	-	-	-
17.	Kerala	Centre for Environment and Development (CED)	34,22,525	-	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Peace Trust	28,72,000	-	-	-
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	The NGOs Coordination Federation, Srinagar	30,15,000	-	-	-
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	World Wide Fund for Nature-India-WWF (Jammu)	-	-	-	-
21.	Karnataka	Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishad, KRVP	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wildlife Crime Control Bureau Scheme (WLCCB)						
1.	Tamil Nadu	Centre for Herpetology, Madras Crocodile, Bank Trust, Post Bag 4, Mamallapuram	-	77,066	-	-
2.	Delhi	Inspire Network for Environment, S 212, 2nd Floor, Panchsheel Park	-	1, 52,530	-	-
3.	Rajasthan	Birds of Prey, Wildlife Conservation of India and Public Welfare Society, Jaipur	1,82,750	-	9,76,000	-
4.	Tamil Nadu	Care Earth Trust, No 15 (old no 8) 2 nd Main Road, Thillaiganganagar, Chennai	-	1,99,952	-	-
5.	Maharashtra	Bombay Natural History Society, Hornbill House, Salim Ali Chowk, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road, Mumbai	2,43,900	-	-	-
6.	Maharashtra	Wildlife Research and Conservation Society, Flat No. 1A, Shriyog Society 127/3 Sus Road, Pashan Pune	-	8,49,850	-	-
Environmental Information System Scheme (ENVIS)						
1.	Bihar	Asian Development Research Institute	-	-	14,64,744	-
2.	Delhi	Centre for Media Studies	13,00,536	13,46,806	19,01,489	-
3.	Delhi	Indian Environmental Society	34,85,453	31,86,761	48,79,146	-
4.	Delhi	National Solid Waste Association of India	13,00,536	-	-	-
5.	Delhi	Society for Development Alternatives	40,00,000	12,00,000	6,59,707	-
6.	Delhi	Sulabh International Institute of Health and Hygiene	13,00,536	15,15,754	36,09,184	-
7.	Delhi	The Energy and Resources Institute	13,54,536	14,14,381	17,97,868	-
8.	Delhi	World Wide Fund for Nature – India	14,84,036	16,74,891	26,25,809	-
9.	Gujarat	Centre for Environment Education	4,05,945	10,30,102	-	-
10.	Gujarat	Consumer Education and Research Centre	9,54,000	10,59,413	27,68,198	-
11.	Karnataka	Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions	12,44,481	15,12,596	16,57,807	-
12.	Maharashtra	Bombay Natural History Society	13,54,536	14,35,754	36,46,684	-
13.	Maharashtra	Indian Centre for Plastics in the Environment, Mumbai	12,40,541	14,25,764	2,90,201	-
14.	Nagaland	Nagaland Institute of Health, Environment and Social Welfare	13,00,536	13,88,618	2,90,201	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Tamil Nadu	C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre	12,95,476	13,45,088	34,47,147	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History	12,99,233	14,47,972	29,15,684	-
National Mission on Himalayan Studies Scheme (NMHS)						
1.	Uttarakhand	Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA), Nainital, Uttarakhand State (all across IHR)	6,41,00,000	-	-	-
2.	Karnataka	Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Srirampura, Bangalore (all across IHR)	1,75,00,000	-	-	-
3.	Delhi	IUCN, New Delhi (all across IHR)	-	5,36,00,000	-	-
4.	Delhi	Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI), New Delhi (all across IHR)	-	94,00,000	-	-
5.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Seva Nidhi, Almora, Uttarakhand State (all across IHR)	-	95,00,000	-	-
6.	Delhi	IRADe, New Delhi (all across IHR)	-	1,28,00,000	-	-
7.	Manipur	FEEDS, Manipur State	-	2,23,00,000	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Research Group (HRG), Himachal Pradesh	-	87,00,000	-	-
9.	Uttarakhand	SIMAR, Dewal, Uttarakhand	-	28,00,000	-	-
10.	Uttarakhand	GAURAS, Pauri, Uttarakhand	-	34,00,000	-	-
11.	Uttarakhand	Peoples' Science Institute (PSI)	-	-	1,90,00,000	-
12.	Delhi	Society for Development Alternatives (SDA)	-	-	2,17,00,000	-
13.	Uttarakhand	Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education (INHERE)	-	-	2,00,00,000	-
14.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Action Research Centre (HARC)	-	-	1,96,00,000	-
15.	Sikkim	The Mountain Institute (TMI)	-	-	45,00,000	-
16.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Institute For Environment, Ecology and Development (HIFEED)	-	-	47,00,000	-
Integrated Eco-development Research Programme (IERP)						
1.	Uttarakhand	Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA), Nainital, Uttarakhand	3,43,273	4,41,200	1,02,840	-
2.	Uttarakhand	Yuva Kalyan Vikas Samiti, Matela, Kosi, Almora, Uttarakhand	1,89,000	-	1,76,657	-
3.	Uttarakhand	Shyam Smriti Van Paryavaran Avam Jan Kalyan Samiti, Bhatwari Road, Uttarkashi	1,89,048	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Delhi	Chief Co-ordinator, SANCHAR, B-6/1, Second Floor, Commercial Centre, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi	1,57,700	-	-	-
5.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Institute for Environment, Ecology and Development (HIFEED), Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	3,31,406	-	-	-
6.	Uttarakhand	Green Hills Trust, Kranti Kuteer, East Pokharkhali, Almora	3,06,000	-	2,16,425	-
7.	Uttarakhand	HIFEED, Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	9,83,000	-	2,42,615	-
8.	Uttarakhand	Parvatiya Vikas Evam Shodh Samiti (PVSS), Bageshwar	2,51,000	-	2,18,824	-
9.	Uttarakhand	Parvaris Samajik Kalyan Samiti, NTD, Almora	3,21,000	-	2,57,454	-
10.	Uttarakhand	Human India, Srikot, Sringer Pauri Garhwal	6,14,000	-	4,42,007	-
11.	West Bengal	Darjeeling Society of Education, Research and Development, 3B Kutcheri Road, Darjeeling	4,40,000	-	-	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Management Division, IIRD Complex, Sanjauli, Shimla	1,46,000	-	-	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Research Group (HRG) Shimla, Umesh Bhavan, Chotta Shimla	5,90,000	-	4,14,152	-
14.	Uttarakhand	HARC, Indira Nagar, Dehradun	-	6,42,000	-	-
15.	Uttarakhand	Lok Prabandh Vikas Sanstha, Sunoli, Almora	-	3,40,000	-	2,49,441
16.	Uttarakhand	Centre for Business and Entrepreneurial Development, Vasant Vihar, Dehradun	-	3,72,000	-	-
17.	Assam	WWF-India, Game Village, Vasistha, Guwahati	-	4,45,400	-	-

[English]

Rural Inflation

569. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government to contain and control inflation in the country;

(b) whether rural inflation trends show an upward trend, affecting rural purchasing capabilities and a decline in rural wages falling from 7 per cent in July 2017 to 4 per

cent in February 2018, while rural inflation rising from 1.5 per cent to 5 per cent over the same period; and

(c) if so, the steps taken and policy interventions initiated to address the rural inflation by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (c) Government monitors the price situation on a regular basis as price stability is high on its agenda. Government has taken a number of measures to control inflation

especially food inflation which, *inter alia*, include regular review meetings on price and availability situation at the highest level including at the level of Committee of Secretaries, Inter-Ministerial Committee, Price Stabilization Fund Management Committee and other Departmental level review meetings, a dynamic buffer stock of pulses upto 20 lakh tonnes, appropriate market interventions under Price Stabilization Fund to control price volatility of agricultural commodities as and when required, and advisories to State Governments to take strict action against hoarding & black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 for commodities in short supply. National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) has been implemented in all States/UTs under which access to highly subsidized foodgrains at Rs.1/2/3 per kg. for coarse grains/wheat/rice, respectively, is provided.

(b) Annual rural inflation based on Consumer Price Index – Rural (CPI-R) has declined from 6.2 per cent in 2014-15 to 5.6 per cent in 2015-16 to 5.0 per cent in 2016-17 and 3.6 per cent in 2017-18. However, rural inflation (CPI-R) in July, 2017 and February, 2018 was 2.4 per cent and 4.5 per cent, respectively. Growth rates of rural wages for general agriculture labourers and non-agricultural labourers for July, 2017 and February, 2018 are presented below.

Table: Growth in rural wages (per cent)

	General Agriculture Labourers		Non-Agricultural Labourers	
	Man	Woman	Man	Woman
Jul-17	7.3	8.3	5.6	9.7
Feb-18	4.7	5.3	3.9	6.2

[Translation]

Bank Loan Dues of States

570. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether the loans of various Nationalised banks is due on some State Governments;
- if so, the details of such States on which bank

loan is due as on date with date of pendency and the reasons therefor;

- the steps taken by the Union Government for recovery of such loans;
- whether some Nationalised banks have filed suits in the courts for recovery of such loans; and
- if so, the details thereof as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) As per data reported by nationalized banks, as on 31.3.2018, no loans of the banks are due on the State Governments.

[English]

Fake Currency

571. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN;
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- the number of incidents/cases of detection of fake currencies reported along with the number of such currencies seized in various parts of the country after demonetisation;
- whether the security features in the new notes are inadequate to identify the difference between the real and fake notes in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- whether the banks have any policy in place to replace the fake notes or mutilated or scribbled new currencies in order to avoid any financial losses to general public; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) *Total number of 520534 Fake Indian Currency Notes amounting Rs. 39,18,63,862/- have been seized by Police from 9.11.2016 to 31.5.2018.

(b) Incorporating new security features/designs in the banknotes to stay ahead of the counterfeiters is an on-going process. The security features are strengthened from time to time to enhance the counterfeit resistance of

the notes. The new series of bank notes contain various security features which are difficult to counterfeit. The key security features of new series notes of Rs 2000 and Rs 500 and Rs 200 denominations are:—

* Part (a) of the reply to Unstarred Question No. 571 in the debate dated 20.7.2018 was subsequently corrected through a correcting Statement made in the House on 28.12.2018 and accordingly, the reply has been revised as follows:—

Reference	For	Read
(a)	Total number of 520534 Fake Indian Currency Notes amounting Rs. 39,18,63,862 have been seized by Police from 9.11.2016 to 31.5.2018	Total number of 427858 Fake Indian Currency Notes amounting Rs. 29,47,42,784 have been seized by Police from 9.11.2016 to 30.6.2018

- See through register with denominational numeral can be seen when the note is held against it.
- Latent image with denominational numeral can be seen when the banknote is held at 45 degree angle at eye level.
- Micro letters 'RBI', भारत 'India' and the denomination numeral.
- Colour shift windowed security thread with inscriptions भारत RBI and denominational numeral. Colour of the thread changes from green to blue when the note is tilted.
- Mahatma Gandhi portrait and Electrotype watermarks
- Number panel with numerals growing from small to big on the top left side and bottom right side
- Intaglio or raised printing of Mahatma Gandhi portrait, Ashoka Pillar emblem, bleed lines and identity mark
- Denominational numeral with Rupee Symbol, in colour changing ink (green to blue) on bottom right
- Angular bleed lines on left and right side in raised print.

(c) and (d) There is no policy in place to replace the fake notes. However, Reserve Bank of India has been extending facilities to the public for exchanging cut and mutilated notes at all its Issue Offices and currency chest branches of commercial banks. In order to make the Note Refund Rules easy to understand and to apply, Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 2009 has been comprehensively revised and simplified to help members

of the public exchange the cut/mutilated notes in their possession without difficulty.

[Translation]

Death Penalty for Child Sexual Abuse

572. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has amended or proposes to bring in any amendment in relevant laws for the provision of death penalty for sexual abuse or rape of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) Ministry of Home Affairs has promulgated The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2018 (No. 2 of 2018) dated 21.04.2018. Section-376AB has been introduced to provide for death penalty as a punishment for rape on woman under 12 years of age. Section-376DA has been introduced to provide imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and fine in case of gang rape on woman under 16 years of age, while Section-376DB provides for death penalty in case of gang rape on woman under 12 years of age. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 is also proposed to be amended to provide maximum penalty as death penalty in the cases of aggravated penetrative sexual offences against children *intra-alia*.

Recovery Agents of Banks

573. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has made any comment with reference to the recover agents of private banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken in compliance of the said comment during the last three years; and

(d) the outcome thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the regulator and supervisor of the banking system, as per powers conferred by relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and other relevant statutes. With regard to whether Supreme Court had made any comment with reference to recovery agents of private banks, RBI has apprised that no such information is available with it.

In addition, RBI has apprised that it has issued to all Scheduled Commercial Banks a Circular dated 24.4.2008 on "Mid-Term Review of the Annual Policy for the year 2007-08 — Recovery Agents engaged by banks" detailing guidelines relating to recovery agents engaged by banks. Further, RBI, *vide* circular dated 5.5.2003, has issued 'Guidelines on Fair Practice Code for Lenders' which are required to be adopted by banks, duly approved by their Boards of Directors. The circular provides, *inter alia*, that in the matter of recovery of loans, lenders should not resort to undue harassment, *viz.*, persistently bothering the borrowers at odd hours, use of muscle power for recovery of loans etc.

Ban on Gutkha, Tobacco Products

574. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

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

(a) whether in the wake of indiscriminate use of gutkha, pan masala and other tobacco products a large number people develop cancer and other critical diseases and if so, the steps taken by the Government to ban its sale;

(b) the details of schemes concerned launched by the Government along with funds allocated for the same; and

(c) the details of goals set and target achieved by the Government in checking tobacco consumption by common people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No such study has been conducted by the Government but the available scientific literature suggests that tobacco is a big risk factor for cancer and other critical diseases.

Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011, made under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.

Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) stipulates ban on sale of cigarette or any other tobacco product to & by minors and in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.

(b) National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in 2007-08 with the aim to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions under "Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA, 2003) (iv) help the people quit tobacco use, and (v) facilitate implementation of strategies for prevention and control of tobacco advocated by WHO Framework Convention of Tobacco Control.

The funds allocated for this scheme during 2017-18 are Rs. 126.56 crore.

(c) During the 12th Five Year Programme, there was a target to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use by 5%. As per the findings of second round of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS-2), India 2016-17, the prevalence of any form of tobacco use has decreased significantly by six percentage points from 34.6% in 2009-10 to 28.6% in 2016-17.

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

575. SHRI G. HARI:

SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER:

DR. P. K. BIJU:

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

(a) the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) implemented by the Government along with the budgetary allocation made thereunder since its inception;

(b) the funds sanctioned/released under the scheme along with the number of beneficiaries and the amount paid to them during the said period, year and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken note that the scheme is yet to find any takers from States and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment on the implementation of the scheme in various States including Kerala, if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to expedite implementation of the scheme and provide its benefits to pregnant and lactating mothers irrespective of number of children?

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 salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Revised Estimates (RE) for the year 2017-18 was ₹ 2594.55 crores. The Budget Estimates (BE) for the current financial year of 2018-19 is ₹ 2400.00 crores.

(b) The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 under PMMVY is at given in the enclosed Statement-II. The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries enrolled on Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana-Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS), number of beneficiaries paid maternity benefits and total amount disbursed during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) So far, 33 States/UTs are implementing the scheme either through the Women and Child Development Department or through the Health Department. The remaining three (3) States are integrating their State's Maternity Benefit Scheme with PMMVY.

(d) The scheme is at its evolving stage as it has been implemented from 01.01.2017. Hence, the assessment of the implementation of the scheme is not yet due.

(e) The Ministry has conducted two (2) National Workshops and 17 Regional Workshops for imparting training on PMMVY-CAS to Master Trainers and other Functionaries. Further, officers from the Ministry have undertaken visits to the aspirational districts of the country to expedite the implementation of the scheme in these districts.

Statement-I*Salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)*

(i) The maternity benefit, are available to a woman for the first living child of family subject to fulfillment of conditionalities. All the pregnant women and lactating mothers in regular employment with Central Government or State Governments or Public Sector Undertakings or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force, are excluded.

(ii) The conditionalities and number of instalments under PMMVY are as under:—

Cash Transfer	Conditions	Amount in ₹
First Installment	Early Registration of Pregnancy	1,000/-
Second Installment	Received at least one antenatal Check-up (after 6 months of pregnancy)	2,000/-
Third Installment	Child birth is registered Child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis-B or its equivalent/ substitute	2,000/-

(iii) Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP) Card is the verification tool for verification of fulfillment of conditionalities.

(iv) Early registration of pregnancy has been considered as registration of pregnancy within 150 days from the date of her Last Menstrual Period (LMP) and duly recorded on MCP Card.

(v) All Pregnant Women who have registered their pregnancy for the first child in family on or after 01.01.2017 are eligible for getting benefit under the programme. For this purpose, LMP for the women should be on or after 01.04.2016 and date of birth of the child should be on or after 01.01.2017. However, such beneficiaries will get maternity benefits in respect of the condition(s) which have been fulfilled on or after 01.01.2017.

(vi) The funds to the beneficiaries under PMMVY will be transferred directly to their Bank/Post Office account in Direct Benefit Transfer Mode.

(vii) If a beneficiary delivers twins/triplet/quadruplet, it will be counted as first live child in the family.

(viii) A beneficiary can apply, at any point of time but not later than two years of pregnancy.

(ix) The Aadhaar Card of beneficiary and her husband shall be captured. The beneficiaries have to submit identification details as per Section 7 of Aadhaar Act 2016. The States of Assam, Meghalaya and Jammu & Kashmir are exempted from this.

(x) The grants-in-aid will be transferred in ESCROW Account as well as State/UT treasury for different components of the scheme. For the maternity benefit component (Conditional Cash Transfer of ₹ 5,000/-) under PMMVY is to be transferred to the Escrow Account of the States/UTs to be maintained at State/UT level. For the remaining components such as setting up of State and District PMMVY Cells, Training & Capacity Building of stake holders, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Material, Flexi Fund etc. is to be routed through State/UT's Treasury Account. This has been done to maintain transparency in accounts and proper monitoring of implementation of the programme.

(xi) The beneficiaries of erstwhile Maternity Benefit Programme can also avail maternity benefits for remaining

amount on fulfillment of eligibility and conditionalities under PMMVY.

(xii) At the Centre, the scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development. The States/UTs have option to implement the scheme either through Women and Child Development Department/Social Welfare Department or through Health & Family Welfare Department.

Statement-II

Year-wise and State/UT-wise funds sanctioned/released under PMMVY during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 (As on 16.07.2018)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Sanction/Release (₹ in Lakhs)	
		2017-18	2018-19 (As on 16.07.2018)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.00	6.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	385.00	385.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.00	36.00
4.	Assam	817.00	817.00
5.	Bihar	949.00	949.00
6.	Chandigarh	16.00	16.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	233.00	233.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.00	5.00
9.	Daman and Diu	3.00	3.00
10.	Delhi	153.00	153.00
11.	Goa	13.00	13.00
12.	Gujarat	551.00	551.00
13.	Haryana	231.00	231.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	94.00	94.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	171.00	171.00
16.	Jharkhand	301.00	301.00
17.	Karnataka	557.00	557.00
18.	Kerala	305.00	305.00
19.	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	663.00	663.00	29.	Rajasthan	625.00	625.00
21.	Maharashtra	1025.00	1025.00	30.	Sikkim	16.00	16.00
22.	Manipur	75.00	75.00	31.	Tamil Nadu	658.00	658.00
23.	Meghalaya	77.00	77.00	32.	Telangana	385.00	385.00
24.	Mizoram	29.00	29.00	33.	Tripura	96.00	96.00
25.	Nagaland	52.00	52.00	34.	Uttar Pradesh	1822.00	1822.00
26.	Odisha	383.00	383.00	35.	Uttarakhand	138.00	138.00
27.	Puducherry	19.00	19.00	36.	West Bengal	1167.42	1167.42
28.	Punjab	253.00	253.00	Total		204267.35	12310.42

Statement-III

Year-wise and State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries enrolled, number of beneficiaries paid and total amount disbursed under PMMVY during the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 (As on 16.07.2018)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2017-18			2018-19 (As on 16.07.2018)		
		Beneficiaries Enrolled (in Number)	Beneficiaries Paid (in Number)	Total Amount disbursed (Amount in ₹)	Beneficiaries Enrolled (in Number)	Beneficiaries Paid (in Number)	Total Amount disbursed (Amount in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,657	1,211	31,56,000	444	786	43,25,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,56,040	1,53,099	40,18,42,000	99,446	1,21,801	44,17,68,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	258	36	44,000	1,329	805	23,79,000
4.	Assam	18,721	3,633	36,33,000	23,402	30,366	3,94,36,000
5.	Bihar	1,18,460	45,744	5,59,43,000	55,511	53,323	8,50,54,000
6.	Chandigarh	4,313	3,467	98,27,000	1,937	2,242	79,35,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	81,657	42,620	6,17,28,000	35,257	40,678	10,12,81,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar	1,071	603	8,10,000	1,074	1,097	29,48,000
9.	Daman and Diu	23	1	1,000	1,270	911	23,35,000
10.	Delhi	24,724	11,441	3,38,68,000	24,187	30,202	10,35,64,000
11.	Goa	2,879	1,350	46,80,000	2,676	3,610	1,38,08,000
12.	Gujarat	1,40,226	81,231	22,96,08,000	61,991	84,004	30,82,61,000
13.	Haryana	71,783	41,371	10,82,40,000	79,569	90,807	35,75,34,000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36,513	12,379	3,21,49,000	19,282	30,830	10,55,82,000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25,094	1,919	21,26,000	12,951	25,598	4,76,94,000
16.	Jharkhand	90,971	47,357	6,40,07,000	50,112	54,523	19,81,59,000
17.	Karnataka	1,17,293	75,350	19,56,10,000	1,38,638	1,32,398	48,80,37,000
18.	Kerala	91,629	50,552	14,08,58,000	54,371	74,873	25,96,57,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Lakshadweep	245	0	0	130	133	1,33,000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,73,546	1,82,594	28,82,65,000	1,64,631	2,28,234	67,18,35,000
21.	Maharashtra	2,18,149	1,14,797	35,34,81,000	73,244	86,104	31,48,44,000
22.	Manipur	3,676	2,158	56,42,000	1,980	2,446	89,94,000
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	5	0	0
24.	Mizoram	1,052	650	7,67,000	2,767	2,442	87,85,000
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	263	118	3,40,000
26.	Odisha	7	5	5,000	0	0	20,000
27.	Puducherry	1,554	429	12,46,000	1,394	1,620	61,25,000
28.	Punjab	59,813	37,797	7,78,65,000	34,318	39,958	14,84,94,000
29.	Rajasthan	64,416	7,900	1,41,67,000	3,23,687	2,83,666	80,90,95,000
30.	Sikkim	582	300	4,59,000	1,488	745	19,29,000
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	80	0	0	104	0	0
33.	Tripura	2,596	1,136	11,36,000	5,761	3,840	1,13,75,000
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,62,854	1,37,344	38,14,08,000	3,03,656	2,90,968	92,89,06,000
35.	Uttarakhand	22,762	16,027	4,12,56,000	15,817	17,129	6,12,89,000
36.	West Bengal	25,560	1,922	50,42,000	97,860	76,718	27,82,72,000
Total		21,20,204	10,76,423	2,51,88,69,000	16,90,552	18,12,975	5,82,01,93,000

Cross-Border Insolvency

576. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government put out a draft on cross-border insolvency to further strengthen the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), seeking to help lenders access overseas assets of a stressed company and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government plans to adopt an existing UN model law (United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, or UNCITRAL) on cross-border insolvency; and

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

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) Yes, Madam. The draft is available in public domain on MCA website (www.mca.gov.in).

(b) and (c) The comments received from the stakeholders on the draft are under examination and will be finalized after deliberations with Insolvency Law Committee.

[Translation]

HIV/AIDS Patients

577. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) the number of HIV/AIDS deaths recorded in the country during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for early diagnosis and affordable treatment of the HIV/AIDS patients in the country;

(c) the details of funds allocated for the same during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the other measures taken by the Government to check spread of HIV/AIDS in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Details of State/UT-wise HIV/AIDS deaths recorded in the country during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Government has established over 25000 HIV Counselling Testing Service Centers (HCTS) for providing free service on HIV counselling, screening/testing to the public. To extend HCTS services to the unreached, community based testing was initiated in 2017.

Government provides free treatment of HIV/AIDS to patients through network of 1650 Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) and Link ART centers.

(c) Details of fund allocated is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) response to HIV/AIDS epidemic comprise a comprehensive three-pronged strategy of prevention, testing and treatment supported through critical enablers of Information Education Communication (IEC), laboratory services and strategic information management. Communities are at the center of response and equity, gender and respect for the rights of communities is adopted as guiding principles.

Statement-I

*Death recorded due to HIV/AIDS in the country
in last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14129	12169	10901
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	5
3.	Assam	134	178	186

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4.	Bihar	1288	1483	1746
5.	Chandigarh	181	139	181
6.	Chhattisgarh	403	375	532
7.	Delhi	673	557	697
8.	Goa	103	96	120
9.	Gujarat	2627	2640	2819
10.	Haryana	407	827	656
11.	Himachal Pradesh	142	137	124
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	65	87	78
13.	Jharkhand	293	446	407
14.	Karnataka	6889	7741	8126
15.	Kerala	269	291	330
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1019	1085	1038
17.	Maharashtra	8097	8247	10061
18.	Manipur	431	258	572
19.	Meghalaya	54	49	71
20.	Mizoram	122	147	254
21.	Nagaland	189	185	267
22.	Odisha	540	813	710
23.	Puducherry	42	47	59
24.	Punjab	896	1022	910
25.	Rajasthan	1620	1708	1811
26.	Sikkim	8	6	8
27.	Tamil Nadu	4433	4540	4314
28.	Tripura	723	41	54
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2721	3066	3723
30.	Uttarakhand	143	150	142
31.	West Bengal	947	1097	1017
	Total	49593	49630	51919

Statement-II*State-wise Year-wise Fund allocation to AIDS Control Societies*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16 Allocation	2016-17 Allocation	2017-18 Allocation
1.	Ahmedabad MC ACS	568.35		
2.	Andaman and Nicobar SACS	165.82	127.98	130.82
3.	Andhra Pradesh SACS	5337.7	4907.37	4981.27
4.	Arunachal Pradesh SACS	945.49	851.59	838.33
5.	Assam SACS	2003.05	1968.06	1864.93
6.	Bihar SACS	3303.78	2842.73	2913.01
7.	Chhandigarh SACS	692.42	574.11	617.51
8.	Chattisgarh SACS	2265.42	2003.01	1968.44
9.	Chennai MCACS	72.02		
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	99.98	79.91	88.41
11.	Daman and Diu SACS	255.33	195.06	195.65
12.	Delhi SACS	3558.14	3278.34	3342.27
13.	Goa SACS	604.45	521.67	543.46
14.	Gujarat SACS	5674.9	5568.94	5270.8
15.	Haryana SACS	2338.01	1484.02	1228.42
16.	Himachal Pradesh SACS	1411.98	974.33	1026.9
17.	Jammu and Kashmir SACS	1026.18	815.14	792.8
18.	Jharkhand SACS	1945.54	1594.05	1539.28
19.	Karnataka SACS	7731.38	6997.84	7067
20.	Kerala SACS	2874.4	2639.95	2675.83
21.	Lakshadweep SACS	20.42	19.74	23.28
22.	Madhya Pradesh SACS	4448.42	3914.00	3818.74
23.	Maharashtra SACS	10409.62	9509.55	9968.83
24.	Manipur SACS	2401.12	2485.74	2565.31
25.	Meghalaya SACS	591.21	543.09	551.81
26.	Mizoram SACS	1478.22	1483.39	1466.43
27.	Mumbai MC ACS	2431.55	2077.86	2051.74
28.	Nagaland SACS	1960.2	1985.24	1937.63
29.	Odisha SACS	3373.66	2959.00	3011.73
30.	Puducherry SACS	382.55	321.17	330.42
31.	Punjab SACS	3031.15	2775.84	2788.36

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16 Allocation	2016-17 Allocation	2017-18 Allocation
32.	Rajasthan SACS	4117.16	3394.91	3196.44
33.	Sikkim SACS	491.4	421.92	438.68
34.	Tamil Nadu SACS	7366.04	6488.65	6933.36
35.	Telangana	3814.73	3533.48	3511.04
36.	Tripura SACS	757.72	759.97	742.6
37.	Uttar Pradesh SACS	7117.02	6170.00	6120.52
38.	Uttarakhand SACS	1463.06	1210.97	1230.22
39.	West Bengal SACS	4282.66	3834.56	3747.14
Total		102812.25	91313.18	91519.41

[English]

Protection of Western Ghats

578. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to preserve and protect Western Ghats of the country;

(b) the hurdles in implementing Kasturirangan/Madhav Gadgil reports in this regard;

(c) whether any State Government has objected against those reports and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has noticed that some State Governments are distributing Ecologically Fragile lands to tenants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to evict the UN-authorized occupants of eco-sensitive lands of the country?

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) To preserve and protect Western Ghats, this Ministry had set up the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhav Gadgil for recommending measures for the conservation and environmental integrity of the Western Ghats to promote sustainable development of the region. The Committee submitted its report to this

Ministry with its recommendations.

Considering large scale objections to the report submitted by WGEEP, a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan was constituted by this Ministry to examine the WGEEP Report in a holistic manner and recommend measures for the protection of the Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA) of Western Ghats.

Based on the recommendation of HLWG, to provide immediate protection to the ESA of the Western Ghats, the Government issued Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 13.11.2013. As per the Directions, the five categories of new and/or expansion projects/activities having maximum interventionist impact on ecosystems namely (i) Mining, quarrying and sand mining (ii) Thermal Power Plants (iii) Building and construction projects of 20,000 square meters area and above (iv) Township and area development projects with an area of 50 hectares and above and/or with built up area of 1,50,000 square meters and above and (v) Red category of industries are prohibited in the ESA of Western Ghats.

Further, this Ministry had issued a draft Notification on 10.03.2014 declaring an area of 56,825 square kilometres spread over the six States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat in the Western Ghats region as Ecologically Sensitive, which was followed by subsequent Draft Notifications dated 04.09.2015 and 27.02.2017 for seeking stakeholders comments, including those of State Governments. Some of the State Governments have sought revision/modification of the

Ecologically Sensitive Areas. The State Government of Karnataka has rejected the recommendation of the HLWG.

(d) and (e) No case relating to State Government distributing ecologically fragile land to tenants in violation of norms is currently reported for consideration of the Ministry of Environment, forest and Climate Change.

Marine Varieties in Rivers

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

(a) whether the Government has data of the drop in the availability of marine varieties in rivers across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to preserve the variety of marine life in rivers across the country; and

(d) 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) Marine species are generally not found in rivers but in estuaries, which are semi-enclosed water bodies where fresh water from coastal streams and rivers mixes with sea water. The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) has carried out various studies to assess the faunal diversity of estuarine ecosystems in the States of Odisha, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Besides, ZSI has recently brought out a publication on 'Current Status of Estuarine Biodiversity of India' which covers the existing status of all estuarine fauna from phytoplankton, mangroves, protozoans to mammals. The publication depicts the faunal diversity of 20 major estuaries on the Eastern and Western coasts of India and also highlights the threats as well as conservation of estuarine fauna viz. Irrawady and Gangetic dolphins, shore and aquatic as well as migratory birds, Olive Ridley and Batagur turtles, and estuarine crocodiles. However, data on drop in the availability of marine species across the country, river/estuary-wise has not been analysed by ZSI.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, various steps taken by the Government to preserve marine life in estuaries include notification of Coastal Regulation Zone and the Island Protection Zone, 2011 for preservation of coastal ecology, livelihoods of folk communities and promotion of economic activity that have necessarily to be located in the coastal regions; constitution of National and State Coastal Zone Management Authorities; notification of Eco-sensitive zones/ Areas for protection of wildlife, including marine life, at and near estuaries; directions by Central Pollution Control Board to State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in Coastal States for treatment of untreated sewage and industrial effluents from coastal towns; consent management for compliance of effluent standards by industries enforced by SPCBs/ PCCs to improve the water quality of rivers, including estuaries, etc.

In addition, to regulate coastal aquaculture activities for sustainable development without causing damage to environment, Coastal Aquaculture Authority has been established under the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act, 2005.

[Translation]

Electric Crematoriums

580. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make more electric crematoriums to control the use of woods and thereby pollution at cremation ghats;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Government has carried out any survey to know opinions of people of that particular area before making electric crematoriums there 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) to (c) Electric crematoriums help in reducing use of woods and reducing pollution. Proposals for electric crematoriums are covered under various schemes including National River Conservation Plan. Under NRCP, financial assistance is provided to States for taking up pollution abatement works for identified river stretches in the country, including electric crematoriums, as proposed by State Governments, which takes into account local needs etc.

[English]

International Financial Institutions

581. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has borrowed money from any international financial institutions including World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc. during the last four years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the said period, institution-wise?

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 Details of money borrowed (Loan agreements signed) by the Government, institution-wise, from International Financial Institutions including World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc. during the last four financial years are at given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Loans borrowed (Loan Agreements signed by Government) from International Financial Institutions from 2014-2015 to 2017-2018

		Amount in INR (in crores)			
Sl. No.	International Financial Institution	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
1.	Asian Development Bank	10,287.56	8,550.74	12,684.77	10,144.15
2.	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,150.52
3.	European Investment Bank	0.00	1,444.03	1,840.97	0.00
4.	International Fund for Agricultural Development	383.17	475.70	0.00	973.18
5.	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	4,885.75	17,667.03	5,286.89	15,133.43
6.	International Development Association	10,392.29	13,837.12	5,626.85	2,319.40
7.	New Development Bank	0.00	0.00	2,351.52	644.28

[Translation]

Single Source of Treatment

582. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:

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

(a) whether as per a Health Survey report private practitioners are the single most important source of treatment in both rural and urban areas;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that a large

part of population never avail any treatment for various diseases and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for improving healthcare facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. According to NSS Report No. 574: Health in India based on National Sample Survey 71st round (January 2014–June 2014) conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), more than 70 percent (72 per cent in the rural areas and 79 per cent in the urban areas) spells of ailment were treated in the private sector (consisting of private doctors, nursing homes, private

hospitals, charitable institutions).

State/UT-wise per cent distribution of spells of ailment treated over levels of care are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Above NSS Report also reveals that around 4.1 per cent Male and 4.0 per cent Female in rural areas and 2.8 per cent Male and 2.5 per cent Female in urban people did not take/receive any treatment for various ailments.

The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Public health and hospital are State subject, however, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their health care system based on the requirements proposed by them under Programme Implementation Plans. NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality healthcare services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs. The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas, Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) interventions and control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases. The recent initiatives taken include the following:-

- Launching of Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Services Programme.
- Launching of Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA) Programme.
- Launching of Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan.
- Introduction of Rubella vaccine- it has been introduced in Universal Immunization Programme as Measles-Rubella combination vaccine to provide protection against congenital birth

defects caused by Rubella infection.

- Free Drugs Service Initiative.
- Free Diagnostics Service Initiative.
- Launching of "Mission Parivar Vikas" in high focus districts having higher Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the country.
- Launch of Kayakalp-an initiative for Award to Public Health Facilities.
- Expansion of basket of choices, to include new contraceptives like Injectable contraceptive, Centchroman and Progestogen Only Pills (POP).
- Launching of a universal population based screening programme for early detection, management and control of common non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and cancers (breast, cervix and oral).
- Swachh Swasth Sarvatra (SSS), a joint initiative of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) to leverage the achievements of the two Ministries for convergence of the interventions to maximise the health gains.

Further, in General Budget 2018-19, Government has announced two major initiatives in health sector, as part of Ayushman Bharat Programme. These are Health and Wellness Centres to provide comprehensive health care, including for non-communicable diseases and maternal and child health services and National Health Protection Scheme to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.

Statement-I

Percentage distribution of spells of ailment treated on medical advice over levels of care in each State/UT

State/UT	Rural				Urban			
	HSC/PHC and others*	Public hospitals	Private doctor	Private hospitals	HSC/PHC and others*	Public hospitals	Private doctor	Private hospitals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	5.8	9.8	29.1	55.4	2.6	9.7	27.2	60.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	71.4	28	0.5	0.1	6.6	87.2	1.4	4.8
Assam	53.8	30.4	15.1	0.6	19.8	24.5	44.3	11.5
Bihar	6.2	7.8	75.9	10.2	1.6	10.7	80.7	7
Chhattisgarh	22.4	8.1	60.3	9.2	8.3	7.4	66.6	17.7
Delhi	0	22.3	74	3.7	9.2	10.9	71.6	8.3
Goa	1.2	19.5	62.4	17	4.3	26.3	54	15.3
Gujarat	13.2	10.5	48.1	28.2	4.4	10.6	58.3	26.8
Haryana	5	5.6	59.6	29.8	0.3	8.1	70.9	20.6
Himachal Pradesh	5.3	38	40	16.7	4.1	75.3	13.9	6.8
Jammu and Kashmir	4.8	43.6	50.2	1.4	2.4	38.6	58.1	1
Jharkhand	10.3	21.8	60.7	7.2	0.3	14.4	64.5	20.9
Karnataka	6.3	19.7	47.8	26.2	3	11.4	42.6	42.9
Kerala	15.3	21	33.8	30	5.5	25.6	37.5	31.4
Madhya Pradesh	6.9	22.5	58.9	11.7	4.9	19	59.6	16.4
Maharashtra	10.4	9.8	60.3	19.5	3.5	11	64.8	20.7
Manipur	17.5	32.6	32.7	17.3	0	66	34	0
Meghalaya	78.3	5.5	15.9	0.3	0.8	13	68.5	17.7
Mizoram	83.5	3.2	12.1	1.2	19.4	24.2	49.7	6.7
Nagaland	45.4	37.7	16	0.9	22	33.3	29.4	15.4
Odisha	49.7	25.8	23.6	1	21.7	32.7	38.3	7.3
Punjab	5.7	11.1	55	28.2	2.8	19.8	59.7	17.7
Rajasthan	19.2	24.7	44.3	11.8	3.2	25.8	50.3	20.6
Sikkim	87.6	8.4	0.5	3.5	0	45	38.2	16.8
Tamil Nadu	11.4	30.9	18.8	38.9	3.6	25	26.6	44.8
Telangana	8	10.6	41.9	39.5	1.2	7.5	29.2	62.1
Tripura	31.7	31.8	34.1	2.5	13.5	27.7	50.4	8.3
Uttar Pradesh	5	9.5	75.5	10.1	3.9	12.2	71.4	12.6
Uttarakhand	12.9	44.5	22.1	20.5	0.4	25.3	62.1	12.3
West Bengal	7.1	15.5	74.6	2.9	2.9	11.9	82	3.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64.6	10.5	24.5	0.5	21.2	49.7	14.5	14.6
Chandigarh	7.6	27.2	63.9	1.2	9.2	31.5	58.3	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.5	9.8	10.6	46.2	13.9	46.7	14.5	24.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Daman and Diu	23.4	2.4	10	64.2	1.6	1.3	40.6	56.4
Lakshadweep	47.7	36.3	0	16	1.2	70.1	3.8	24.9
Puducherry	0.2	18.1	65.6	16.2	0.3	48.6	4.6	46.5
All	11.5	16.8	50.7	21	3.9	17.3	50	28.8

* includes ANM (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife)/ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist)/AWW (Anganwadi worker)/dispensary/ CHC (Community Health Centre)/MMU (Mobile Medical Unit).

HSC: Health Sub-Centre; PHC: Primary Health Centre.

Statement-II

Percentage of spells of ailment for which no treatment was received

State/UT	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1.1	4	0.1	1.3
Arunachal Pradesh	4.8	3.8	0	35.1
Assam	0.6	1.4	0	0
Bihar	2.3	3.5	0.3	0.6
Chhattisgarh	0.1	7	0.1	0.1
Delhi	0	0	0	0.2
Goa	0	1.9	6.2	0
Gujarat	19.7	21.5	11.1	11.3
Haryana	2.9	0.3	0.7	3.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	4.3	0.8	0.7
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	2.4	17.5	5.8	1.4
Karnataka	1.9	0.3	4.2	2
Kerala	4	2.1	6.6	2.9
Madhya Pradesh	3.9	5.7	0.3	1.6
Maharashtra	5.4	5	0.6	1.3
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	1.2	12.2	0	0.2
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0.8	0	0
Odisha	1.3	2.6	2.2	0.4
Punjab	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	1.7	1.7	7.6	0.5
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	5.1	2.3	1.5	2.3
Telangana	0.7	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0.5	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5.2	1.7	1.1	1.6
Uttarakhand	1.8	1.8	0	0
West Bengal	5.1	6.5	1.7	4.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.7	5.8	14.8	1.7
Chandigarh	0.5	0.3	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.3	17.3	0	0.3
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	6.6	16.4
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
All	4.1	4	2.8	2.5

Ponzi Schemes

583. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken action or conduct enquiry against those companies running ponzi schemes;

(b) if so, the details during each of the last three years along with the procedure thereof; and

(c) the number and names of companies against which Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has taken up probes along with their addresses 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has

ordered investigation into the affairs of 111 Companies [109 companies assigned to SFIO & 2 companies assigned to Regional Director (RD)], inspection of books and papers of 8 Companies and inquiry in 12 Companies, which are allegedly involved in Ponzi/multi-level marketing/chit fund activities during the last three years and current year. The year-wise details of the companies are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of companies alleged in chit fund/ponzi/multi-level marketing companies during the last three years and current year

(A) Year-wise details of Investigations Assigned to Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO):

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the State
2015-16		
1.	Saradha Housing Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
2.	Ambujaa Tripuri Infra (India) Ltd.	Odisha
3.	Ambujaa Tripuri Business Private Ltd.	Odisha
4.	Artha Tatwa Consultancy Private Ltd.	Odisha
5.	Artha Tatwa World Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
6.	Artha Tatwa Food Mart Private Ltd.	Odisha
7.	Artha Tatwa Capital Limited	Odisha
8.	Ambujaa Tripuri Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
9.	Odisha Health and Medical Research Institute	Odisha
10.	Goldmine Food Products Ltd.	West Bengal
11.	Goldmine Agro Ltd.	West Bengal
12.	Classic Resources Ltd	West Bengal
13.	Goldmine Industries Ltd.	West Bengal
14.	Goldmine Height Pvt. Ltd	West Bengal
15.	Goldmine Hotel & Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
16.	Goldmine Advisories India Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
17.	Goldmine Health Care Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
18.	Samruddha Jeevan Foods Ltd.	Maharashtra
19.	Sai Prasad Foods Ltd.	Maharashtra
20.	Sai Prasad Properties Ltd.	Maharashtra
21.	Saiprasad Corporation Ltd.	Maharashtra
22.	Utkarsha Plotters and Multi Agro Solutions India Ltd.	Maharashtra
23.	PGF Ltd.	Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the State
24.	PACL Ltd.	Rajasthan
25.	Jeevan Suraksha Trading and Financials Ltd.	Assam
26.	Jeevan Suraksha Real Estate Ltd.	Assam
27.	Jeevan Suraksha Energy and Industries Ltd.	Assam
28.	Jeevan Suraksha Mercantiles Pvt. Ltd.	Assam
29.	Jeevan Suraksha Assurance Agency Pvt. Ltd.	Assam
30.	Jeevan Suraksha Associates Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	Assam
31.	Chakra Infrastructure Ltd.	West Bengal
32.	Chakraborty Estates Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
33.	Chakra Agrotech Private Limited	West Bengal
34.	Chakra Wealth Management Advisory Limited	West Bengal
35.	Chakra Hotel and Leisure Limited	West Bengal
36.	Chakramart Retail India Limited	West Bengal
37.	Jai Sadguru Advisory and Agency Services Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
38.	Disha Productions & Media Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
39.	MPS Greenery Developers Ltd.	West Bengal
40.	MPS Food Products Ltd.	West Bengal
41.	MPS Resorts and Hotels Ltd.	West Bengal
42.	MPS Aqua Marine Products Ltd.	West Bengal
43.	MPS Industries & Agro Research Ltd.	West Bengal
44.	MPS Ayurvedic & Herbal Products Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
45.	MPS Real Estate & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
46.	MPS Retails and Fast Food Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
47.	Promotech Infratech Ltd.	West Bengal
2016-17		
1	Maitri Suvarnasidhi Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra
2	Goldmine Anilmal Husbandry Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
3	Prayag Infotech Hi-Rise Ltd.	West Bengal
4	Prayag Infotech Network Pvt. Ltd. (PINPL)	West Bengal
5	Prayag Organics Pvt. Ltd. (POPL)	West Bengal
6	Prayag Hotel & Resorts Pvt. Ltd. (PHRPL)	West Bengal
7	Prayag Entertainments Pvt. Ltd. (PEPL)	West Bengal
8	Prayag Infra Realtors Ltd. (PIRL)	West Bengal
9	Samudra Villa Pvt. Ltd. (SVPL)	West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the State
10	Prayag Aviation Services Pvt. Ltd. (PASPL)	West Bengal
11	GP Cement Works Pvt. Ltd (GPCWPL)	West Bengal
12	Prayag Fisheries (India) Pvt. Ltd. (PFTIPL)	West Bengal
13	Prayag Film & Television Industries Pvt. Ltd. (PFTIPL)	West Bengal
14	Maks Biscuit Pvt. Ltd. (MBPL)	West Bengal
15	Insec Security & Services Pvt. Ltd (ISSPL)	West Bengal
16	Royal Concrete Products Pvt. Ltd. (RDPPL)	West Bengal
17	Prayag Publication Pvt. Ltd. (PPPL)	West Bengal
18	Prayag Bio-Tech Pvt. Ltd. (PBPL)	West Bengal
19	Prayag Diagnostic & Research Centre Pvt. Ltd. (PDR CPL)	West Bengal
20	Prayag Micro Finance (PMF)	West Bengal
21	Fayed Hospitality Pvt. Ltd. (FHPL)	Assam
22	Sashi Kumar Tea Company Pvt. Ltd. (SKTCPL)	Assam
23	Klen Commercials Pvt. Ltd. (KCPL)	Assam
24	Prayag & Prayag Multicare Pvt. Ltd (PPMCPL)	Odisha
25	Okara Agro Industries Limited and Other Group of Companies	Delhi
26	Ablaze Info Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi
27	URO Enclave India Ltd.	West Bengal
2017-18		
1	Safe and Secure Online Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi
2	Webwork Trade Links Private Limited and Its 04 Group Companies	Uttar Pradesh
3	ADDS Book Marketing Private Limited	Uttar Pradesh
4	Aage Infra Ventures Private Limited	Uttar Pradesh
5	Aarvanss CC Infra Private Limited	Uttar Pradesh
6	Sage FMCG India Limited	Uttar Pradesh
7	Green Ray International Ltd. and Its 03 Group Companies	Odisha
8	Greenray Pharmaceutical Private Ltd.	Odisha
9	Greenray Foods & Nutrients Private Ltd.	Odisha
10	Green Ray Allied Chemicals Ltd.	Odisha
11	Waris Finance International Ltd. (Presently Know as Waris Industries Ltd.) and Its 21 Group Companies	West Bengal
12	Waris Healthcare Ltd.	West Bengal
13	Waris Tel International Ltd.	West Bengal
14	Waris Finance & Investment Ltd.	West Bengal
15	Waris Trading & Company Private Ltd.	West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the State
16	Waris Foods & Beverages Private Ltd.	West Bengal
17	Waris Himghar Priavte Ltd.	West Bengal
18	Waris TV Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
19	Waris Micro Finance	West Bengal
20	Shane Restaurants & Resorts Ltd.	West Bengal
21	Eram Infrastructure Ltd.	West Bengal
22	Agartala Food Processing Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
23	Eram Jewellery Ltd.	West Bengal
24	Vishal Finlease Ltd.	Gujarat
25	Waris Herbal Products Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
26	Waris Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
27	Waris Capital Finance Ltd.	West Bengal
28	Harsh Plantation Ltd.	West Bengal
29	Lopax Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
30	Arshdeep Finance Ltd.	Delhi
31	Shree Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Delhi
32	Warsi Producer Company Ltd.	West Bengal
33	Welfare Buildings and Estates Pvt.	West Bengal
34	Micro Leasing and Funding Ltd.	Odisha
2018-19 (Upto 30.06.2018)		
1	Royal Twinkle Star Club Private Limited	Maharashtra
(B) Year-wise Details of Investigations Assigned to Regional Director (Rd), Ministry of Corporate Affairs		
2016-17		
1	Maitri Suvarnasiddhi Private Limited	Karnataka
2017-18		
1	Super Royal Holiday India Private Limited	Karnataka
(C) Year-wise Details of Inspections Ordered by the Ministry		
2015-16		
	Nil	
2016-17		
1	Kapil Consultancy Services Private Limited	Telangana
2	Kapil Chits (Kosta) Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh
3	Kapil Infra Avenues Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh
4	Ramya Constructions Limited	Andhra Pradesh
5	Kapil Foods and Structures Private Limited	Telangana

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the State
2017-18		
1	Agri Gold Farm Estates India Private Limited	Telangana
2	Vihaan Direct Selling Private Limited	Karnataka
3	Makhouse Infratech Private Limited	Tamil Nadu
2018-19 (Upto 30.06.2018)		
Nil		
(D) Year-wise Details of Inquiry ordered by the Ministry		
2015-16		
Nil		
2016-17		
1	Heera Gold Exmim Limited	Telangana
2	Heera Retail (Hyderabad) Limited	Telangana
3	Kausalya Agro Farms and Developers Private Limited	Telangana
4	Kausalya Management Services and Structures Private Limited	Telangana
5	Kausalya Avenues Private Limited	Telangana
6	Dakshin Infra Structures Private Limited	Telangana
2017-18		
1	Heera Developers (Hyderabad) Private Limited	Telangana
2	Heera ICE Drop Private Limited	Telangana
3	Heera Foodex Private Limited	Telangana
4	Dreamz Infra India Limited	Karnataka
5	Harsha Entertainment Private Limited	Karnataka
6.	Golden Trees Plantation Private Limited	Gujarat
2018-19 (Upto 30.06.2018)		
Nil		

[English]

Funds to Arunachal Pradesh

584. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds given to the State of Arunachal Pradesh in total and the utilisation of these funds; and

(b) the details of funds generated through the State of Arunachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Details of the funds given to the State of Arunachal Pradesh during the financial years 2015-16 to 2017-18 taken from State Finance Accounts 2015-16 & 2016-17 and State Budget Document 2018-19 are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	State Share of Union Taxes	7,075.58	8,388.30	9,238.79
2.	Grant-in Aid *	2,550.33	2,137.70	4,901.03
	Total	9,625.91	10,526.00	14139.82

* Revised Estimate for the year 2017-18.

Apart from above, total amount of ₹ 15 crore has been released as GST compensation to the State of Arunachal Pradesh for the period July 2017 to March 2018.

Funds transferred to the State as 'State Share of Union Taxes' are untied in nature and States have full autonomy in utilisation of this fund as per their own needs and priorities. Whereas funds transfer through 'Grant in Aid' are subject to conditionality of the respective scheme/programmes of the Union Government. The respective Ministries/departments of Union Government and State Government reviews and monitors the implementation of schemes to ensure effective utilization of funds.

(b) As per the information received from CBDT, Department of Revenue, the details of the Direct tax collected from the State of Arunachal Pradesh during the financial years 2015-16 to 2017-18 are as under:—

Financial year	Amount Collected (₹ in crores)
2015-16	127.72
2016-17	169.38
2017-18 (Provisional figure)	190.48

With regard to collection of Indirect taxes from the State of Arunachal Pradesh, it is stated that State-wise data on Indirect tax revenue (except GST) is not accounted/maintained by Central Board of Indirect taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue. Amount of CGST, IGST and Cess collected from the State of Arunachal Pradesh from July 2017 to June 2018 is ₹ 104.04 crores.

*[Translation]***Ban on Oxytocin**

585. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to withdraw the permission for production of Oxytocin injection by the private companies in the country for domestic use from 1 July, 2018, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Oxytocin drug is commonly used by the Gyneacologists, if so, the details and its present status thereof;

(c) whether Oxytocin injection is being misused in dairy and vegetable industry in the country causing adverse impacts body, if so, the punitive measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the number of cases of misuse of Oxytocin reported in the country during the last three years and the current year along with action taken against offenders by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Government has, *vide* GSR No. 411 (E) dated 27.04.2018, which will be effective from 1st September, 2018, restricted the manufacture of Oxytocin formulations for domestic use to public sector only. It has also been stipulated in the said notification that Oxytocin formulations meant for domestic consumption will be supplied by the manufacturers to the registered hospitals and clinics in public and private sector directly. Further, Oxytocin in any form or name shall not be sold through retail Chemist.

(b) Oxytocin is used in various Gyneacologic indications.

(c) and (d) Misuse of Oxytocin has been reported from time to time in various forums including in print and electronic media.

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.

The number of cases of misuse of Oxytocin reported in the country during the last three years and the current year along with action taken against offenders by States/UTs Drugs Controllers and Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) is enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of number of cases of misuse of Oxytocin and action taken, as received from various States/UTs Drugs Controllers are as under

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total number of cases of misuse of oxytocin reported in the country during the last three years and current year	Action taken against offenders
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6 Cases	Complaints filed by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh in the Hon'ble Court
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	Data awaited	
5.	Goa	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	1 Case detected at Belgaum.	Complaint has been lodged by Govt. of Karnataka in the Khade Bazar, Police Station, Belgaum Distt.
11.	Kerala	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	Nil	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	Data awaited	

21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	4 Cases	Action as per the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 by Govt. of Tamil Nadu
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11 cases	FIRs lodged.
25.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	Data awaited	
28.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	1 Case	Case is under Hon'ble Session Court, Tis Hazari.
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Data awaited	
33.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	9 Cases	Prosecution/FIR-09
35.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil
36.	Telangana	7 Cases	Govt. of Telangana is investigating the cases.

Statement-II

Details of number of cases of misuse of Oxytocin and action taken by CDSCO

Sl. No.	Total number of cases of misuse of oxytocin reported in the country during the last three years and current year	Action taken against offenders
1.	3 Cases	In 2 cases prosecution were filed in the Hon'ble Court of Metropolitan Magistrate Rohini Delhi dated 22.02.2016 and 25.07.2016.

Commission for Protection of Child Rights

586. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States/UTs have set up Commission for Protection of Child Rights and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the name of those States/UTs;

(c) whether the Government has made it mandatory for States/UTs to set up the said Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) and (b) The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, is applicable to all the States/UTs except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCRs) have been set up in all the States/UTs except for the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) and (d) Section-17 of the CPCR Act, 2005 makes enabling provisions for constitution of State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights by the State Governments.

[English]

**No-Objection Certificate for
Environmental Clearance**

587. SHRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has imposed ban on the issuance of No-Objection Certificate for environmental Clearances to the various construction companies and industries in the country, including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had formed any high level committee for conducting of inspection and to conduct probe on the erring realtors and companies, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the committee has submitted its report to the Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the National Green Tribunal has taken the responsibility of above said cases and if so, the details thereof along with their current status?

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 not imposed any ban on issuance of No-Objection Certificate (NOC) for environmental clearances to construction companies and industries in the country, including Tamil Nadu. Ministry accords prior environmental clearance for projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 (and its amendments) after having followed the prescribed process in the said notification.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No Madam.

Deaths due to Air Pollution

588. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:
SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

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

(a) whether World Health Organization (WHO) has reported that air pollution in India are the main reasons for cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and high cancers and thousand of premature deaths in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with persons died due to bad air or air pollution in the country during the last three years and for the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the reasons for the air pollution in major cities of the country and the steps taken to control the menace and improve air quality;

(d) whether the Central Government is having any special package to control the air pollution for entire Karnataka including Bangalore City and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Kanpur city recorded the highest number of premature deaths per year due to chronic exposure to air pollution and if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken 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) The World Health Organization (WHO) has published annual compilation of health statistics for its Member States, including India. The title of the publication is 'World Health Statistics 2018: Monitoring Health for the Sustainable Development Goals' wherein, it has been reported that Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are the leading cause of deaths globally and in the South East Asia Region. The majority of deaths that occurred in 2016 due to NCDs were caused by the four main NCDs, namely, cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease and diabetes. The report *inter alia* also States the key risk factors as, tobacco use, air pollution, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol.

(b) There are 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. 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) Source apportionment studies conducted in six major cities viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Pune and Kanpur to identify major sources and their contribution to pollution indicates road dust suspension, vehicles, garbage burning, construction, DG sets, industries, etc. to be the major sources of pollution in these cities.

The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include 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; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; 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, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; notification of Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi and NCR, collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles, formulation of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), etc.

(d) 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. The overall objective is comprehensive management for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution besides augmenting and evolving effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country. The NCAP focuses on collaborative and participatory approach covering all sources of pollution and coordination between relevant Central Ministries,

State Governments, local bodies and other stakeholders. Hundred (100) non-attainment cities, including Bangalore, have been selected for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP. In addition, the NCAP has many additional peripheral components viz. 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.

(e) There are no conclusive data available in the country, including for Kanpur city, to establish direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution.

[Translation]

Appointment of AYUSH Doctors

589. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to appoint AYUSH doctors in the hospitals of the villages where there are vacancies of doctors;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the post-wise details of the places where such appointments have been made?

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

Further, Government of India has adopted a strategy of Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District

Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicine. The engagement of AYUSH Doctors/paramedics and their training is supported by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, while the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

(c) Since Public Health is a State subject, the appointment of AYUSH doctors comes under the purview of respective State/UT Government. Accordingly, the details of doctor appointed in the States/UTs are not maintained by Central Government.

[English]

Waste Processing and Recycling Units

590. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered waste processing and recycling units for the disposal of electronic waste;

(b) the percentage of electronic waste that is disposed off through these regulated waste processing units;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to integrate the informal sector within the formal waste processing industry for the management and disposal of electronic waste; 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) As per the information provided by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) there are 187 authorized dismantling/recycling units in the country. As per an estimate about 5% of e-waste is processed by the authorized dismantlers and recyclers in India.

(c) and (d) In order integrate the informal sector within the formal waste processing industry and to ensure safe disposal of e-waste the Government has revised E-waste

(Management & Handling) Rules, 2011 comprehensively and notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016. The provisions of these Rules include extended producers responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange 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 Rules provide for simplified permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) prescribed by CPCB. State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, and to undertake industrial skill development and establish measures for safety and health of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste.

Deposits in Foreign Banks Accounts

591. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the accounts of Indians in abroad and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is an increase in the deposits of Indians in foreign banks during the last four years; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to bring the illegal accounts of Indians abroad to the legally accepted system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No such information is available with the Government.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to bring the accounts of Indians abroad to the legally accepted system include the following:—

- (i) India has been a leading force in the efforts to forge a multi-lateral regime for proactive sharing of financial information known as Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) which will greatly assist the global efforts to combat tax evasion. The AEOI based

on Common Reporting Standard (CRS) has commenced from 2017 enabling India to receive financial account information of Indian residents in other countries. India has also entered into information sharing agreement with the USA under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of USA. The exchanges under FATCA have taken place for the financial years 2014, 2015 and 2016.

- (ii) India has been proactively engaging with foreign Governments, for exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/ Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/ South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Multilateral Agreement.
- (iii) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money in May 2014 under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Investigation into cases involving substantial black money/ undisclosed income, particularly black money stashed abroad, is being extensively and intensively monitored by the SIT.
- (iv) The Government enacted a comprehensive and a more stringent new law, namely, the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 that has come into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015. Apart from prescribing more stringent penal consequences, this law has included the offence of willful attempt to evade tax etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets as a Scheduled Offence under the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).

e-Waste

592. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:

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

(a) whether the country is one of the biggest contributors of e-waste in the world as per recent estimates and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any data regarding the percentage of recycling of e-waste generated in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the low quantum of recycling of e-waste in India is due to lack of infrastructure, absence of strong legislative framework etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any evaluating mechanism to ensure that the e-waste generated in the country is being disposed off scientifically and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has had any consultations with the State Government to ensure that the e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 is being implemented as per the rules prescribed 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) As per the Global E-waste Monitor 2017 Report of United Nation University the world wide generation of e-waste in 2016 was 44.7 million metric tonnes and the annual generation of e-waste in India was 2 million metric tonnes. Therefore, the contribution of India to worldwide generation of e-waste is 4.47%. As per an estimate only about 5% of e-waste is processed by the authorized dismantlers and recyclers.

(c) to (e) There are 187 authorized dismantling/ recycling units in the country with a capacity of 4,49,092.6 MT per annum. In order to ensure safe disposal of e-waste the Government has revised E-waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011 comprehensively and notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016 and has further made amendments in March, 2018 for its effective

implementation. The provisions of these Rules include extended producers responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange 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 Rules provide for simplified permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, and to undertake industrial skill development and establish measures for safety and health of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste. A mechanism is put in place for evaluating and monitoring of e-waste generation and its scientific disposal, as per provisions of E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 various stakeholders viz. bulk consumers, manufactures, producers, refurbishers, dismantler, recyclers have to maintain the record of e-waste generated, collected or disposed by them and file annual returns to the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committee (PCCs). The SPCBs/PCCs has to submit the annual report to the CPCB, CPCB complies the report and submit a consolidated report to the Ministry. There had been wide consultations with State Governments while formulating the Rules and its amendment. In addition letters had been written to the Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of all the States/Union Territories for effective implementation of the E-waste (Management) Rules.

Air Pollution Incidents

593. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held meeting with expert agencies to discuss application of advanced technologies to deal with air pollution incidents and improve the overall air quality management framework and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government plans to use satellite-based Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) data for estimating ground based $PM_{2.5}$ levels, establishing early warning system and dissemination protocol to inform public and enforcing agencies about episodic high pollution events in advance and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans setting up a system for certification of air quality emission monitoring instruments to provide a boost to local manufacturing of air quality monitoring instruments; 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) Meetings have been held by the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) with experts from institutions such as Satellite Application Centre (SAC), Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), India Meteorological Department (IMD), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)-Satellite Application Center (SAC), National Physical Laboratory (NPL), National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), IIT Delhi and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to discuss application of advanced technologies to deal with air pollution incidents and improve the overall air quality management framework.

(b) Establishing early warning system and dissemination protocol to inform public and enforcing agencies about episodic high pollution events in advance is amongst the priorities identified for improving management of air pollution. Government has considered various options in this regard, including use of satellite based Aerosol Optical Depth for estimating ground level $PM_{2.5}$ levels.

(c) and (d) A certification system for air quality monitoring instruments and equipment in the country through CSIR-National Physical Laboratory has been mandated for certification of Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) and Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System (CAAQMS).

Unqualified Doctors

594. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the findings of the World Health Organisation (WHO) report that a large number of doctors practicing in India do not have necessary qualifications, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry/investigation in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the details of cases registered against such practitioners;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue; and

(d) whether it has been reported recently that a Quack used one needle to inject many patients leading to HIV positive infection and if so, the details thereof and action 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 (c) The World Health Organization (WHO) in its report on 'Health Workforce in India' has claimed that 57% of allopathic doctors in India do not have medical qualification. The report is erroneous since MBBS is the minimum qualification for enrolment as a registered medical practitioner in a State Medical Register to practice medicine, and hence all registered doctors have medical qualifications.

Section 15 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prohibits a person other than medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in the State. Since Health is a State subject, the primary responsibility to deal with such cases of quacks lies with the respective State Government.

The Central Government, keeping in view of the above, in August 2017 requested Chief Ministers of all the States to take appropriate action under the law against quacks under the law and also to evolve suitable policies

to ensure availability of quality health workforce in rural areas. Further, in February, 2018, Chief Secretaries of the all the States/UTs have also been requested to take corrective steps in this regard.

(d) The instance of alleged spread of HIV infection through a quack using unsafe syringes came to the notice of National AIDS Control Organization, MoHFW, in the month of February, 2018. Enquiry has been conducted into the matter which revealed that from the month of July, 2017 to January, 2018, 46 HIV positive cases were identified through routine preventive check ups using camp approach catering to the migrant population and their families. Most of these cases were reported as due to high risk behavior of the individuals. All 46 HIV positive cases were initiated on Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) after the diagnosis was confirmed.

Certification of ASHA Workers

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to certify the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the National Institute of Open School is designated to certify the ASHA, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cost involved in certification and the perceived outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under the National Health Mission, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has rolled out a programme for certification of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and accreditation of training sites and trainers.

(b) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is tasked with undertaking process of accreditation of trainers and training sites, and certification of ASHAs as per the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC).

(c) As per MoU, the total cost for certification of ASHAs and Accreditation of Associated Agencies in ASHA training certification process is about Rs 19 crore. The perceived outcome is certification of skills and competencies of ASHAs.

Sale of Banned Drugs

596. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) the details of drugs banned by the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) internationally with their market/ 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) whether the Government has recently banned Oxytocin Drug which is commonly used by Gynaecologist, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the stringent action taken against the drug mafia by Government to curb illegal sale of drugs and unethical practices indulged in by Pharmaceutical companies/ individuals and the outcome thereof?

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) 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.

(c) No.

(d) As in (b) above.

Green Skills

597. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has come up with a scheme to train people in "green skills";

(b) if so, details of the skills that will be taught under the scheme; and

(c) the total number of people likely to be trained under the scheme?

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) Yes, under the ongoing Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, a new initiative the Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP) was launched in June 2017 to skill youth in environment, forest and wildlife sectors and enabling them to be gainfully employed or self-employed. It was conducted on a pilot basis at 10 locations, spread over 9 bio-geographic regions of the country. 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 Government has now expanded the programme to an all India level with about 40 skilling programmes to be conducted throughout the country from July 2018 onwards covering diverse fields-pollution monitoring (air/water/soil), emission inventory, Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)/Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)/Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) operation, waste management, environmental impact assessment, forest management, water budgeting & auditing, conservation of river dolphins, wildlife management, para taxonomy including Peoples Biodiversity Register (PBR), mangroves conservation, bamboo management & livelihood generation, etc. It is planned to create a pool of Master Trainers at the first stage. It is estimated that 80,000 youth across the country would be trained under the various skilling courses during 2018-19.

[Translation]

Forest Land

598. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of forest land out of total land in terms of percentage in the country, State/UT- wise including Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open Indian Institute of Forest Management in Jharkhand; and

(c) 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 Survey of India, Dehradun carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country after every two years and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report. The latest report in the series is India State of Forest Report (ISFR)- 2017. As per this report, the total forest and tree cover in the State of Jharkhand is 26,475 square kilometers which is 33.22 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The details of forest and tree cover in terms of percentage, State/UT-wise as per ISFR-2017 is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal at present to open Indian Institute of Forest Management in the State of Jharkhand.

Statement

Forest Cover in States/UTs as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR)-2017

(Area in square kilometers)

State	Geographic Area	Total Forest cover as per ISFR-2017	Forest cover percentage <i>w.r.t.</i> geographic area of State
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	162968	28,147	17.27
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	66,964	79.96

	1	2	3	4
Assam		78438	28,105	35.83
Bihar		94163	7,299	7.75
Chhattisgarh		135192	55,547	41.09
Delhi		1483	192.41	12.97
Goa		3702	2,229	60.21
Gujarat		196244	14,757	7.52
Haryana		44212	1,588	3.59
Himachal Pradesh		55673	15,100	27.12
Jammu & Kashmir*		222236	23,241	10.46
Jharkhand		79716	23,553	29.55
Karnataka		191791	37,550	19.58
Kerala		38852	20,321	52.30
Madhya Pradesh		308252	77,414	25.11
Maharashtra		307713	50,682	16.47
Manipur		22327	17,346	77.69
Meghalaya		22429	17,146	76.45
Mizoram		21081	18,186	86.27
Nagaland		16579	12,489	75.33
Odisha		155707	51,345	32.98
Punjab		50362	1837	3.65
Rajasthan		342239	16,572	4.84
Sikkim		7096	3,344	47.13
Tamil Nadu		130060	26,281	20.21
Telangana		112077	20,419	18.22
Tripura		10486	7,726	73.68
Uttar Pradesh		240928	14,679	6.09
Uttarakhand		53483	24,295	45.43
West Bengal		88752	16,847	18.98
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		8249	6,742	81.73
Chandigarh		114	21.56	18.91
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		491	207	42.16
Daman and Diu		111	20.49	18.46
Lakshadweep		30	27.10	90.33

1	2	3	4
Puducherry	490	53.67	10.95
Grand Total	32,87,469	7,08,273	—

* Includes Jammu and Kashmir area outside LoC that is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

The total forest cover of the country is 21.54% of geographical area.

Statement

Tree Cover in States/UTs in India

(area in square kilometer)

State	Geographic Area	Total Tree cover as per ISFR-2017	Percent of Geographic area
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	162968	3,753	2.30
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	807	0.96
Assam	78438	1,496	1.91
Bihar	94163	2,263	2.40
Chhattisgarh	135192	3,833	2.84
Delhi	1483	113	7.62
Goa	3702	323	8.73
Gujarat	196244	8,024	4.09
Haryana	44212	1,415	3.20
Himachal Pradesh	55673	822	1.48
Jammu and Kashmir*	222236	7,815	3.52
Jharkhand	79716	2,922	3.67
Karnataka	191791	5,713	2.98
Kerala	38852	2,959	7.62
Madhya Pradesh	308252	8,073	2.62
Maharashtra	307713	9,831	3.19
Manipur	22327	220	0.99
Meghalaya	22429	657	2.93
Mizoram	21081	467	2.22

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	16579	379	2.29
Odisha	155707	3,993	2.56
Punjab	50362	1,622	3.22
Rajasthan	342239	8,266	2.42
Sikkim	7096	35	0.49
Tamil Nadu	130060	4,671	3.59
Telangana	112077	2,669	2.38
Tripura	10486	215	2.05
Uttar Pradesh	240928	7,442	3.09
Uttarakhand	53483	767	1.43
West Bengal	88752	2,136	2.41
A&N Islands	8249	35	0.42
Chandigarh	114	10	8.77
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	30	6.11
Daman and Diu	111	10	9.01
Lakshadweep	30	2	6.67
Puducherry	490	27	5.51
Grand Total	32,87,469	93,815	-----

*The total tree cover of the country is 2.85 per cent of the total geographical area.

[English]

Unsafe Abortion

599. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that despite being legal for the last four decades almost 60 per cent procedures of abortion conducted in the country are unsafe and falling far behind normal and safe practices and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted an enquiry into the matter with specific references on the impact of unsafe abortions suffered by women in rural areas;

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

(d) whether any recommendation by any expert

committee has been vetted by the Government suggesting creation of facilities in various rural clinics; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent unsafe/illegal abortions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c)

- Studies on the prevalence and trends of unsafe abortion in India are extremely limited. There is no direct evidence on the proportion of abortion conducted under unsafe conditions in India.
- According to National Health and Family Survey 4 (2015-16) 47% of the abortion are conducted by Nurse or ANM, or LHV, Dai, family members, and self, while the 53% abortions are performed by a medical doctor.
- The survey also reports around one-third (27.4%) of abortion are conducted at home and 19% women faced complications after abortion.
- No specific enquiry has been conducted with references of the impact of unsafe abortion on women in rural areas.

(d) and (e) Provision of comprehensive safe abortion care services is an important component of RMNCH+A program under Govt. of India.

National consultations have been done with participants from States/UTs and decision taken in the consultations were implemented for providing safe comprehensive abortion services.

National Health Mission (NHM) provides support to the States for provision of Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC) throughout the country. Steps taken to reduce unsafe abortions in the country which include:—

- CAC Service Delivery and Training Guidelines issued across the country. National CAC Training and Service Delivery Guidelines were developed in 2010 and an updated CAC Training Package was released in 2014.

- Operationalization of CAC services at public health facilities including 24x7 PHCs/FRUs (DHS/SDHs/CHCs).
- Establishment of Model CAC Centres across States to demonstrate quality in CAC training and service delivery is also being implemented.
- Supply of Nischay Pregnancy detection kits to sub centres for early detection of pregnancy.
- Capacity Building of Medical Officers (MOs) in Safe Abortion Techniques and of ANMs, ASHAs to facilitate awareness generation and counselling.
- Medical Methods of Abortion Re-orientation Package based on e-learning modules has also been implemented for capacity building of MOs.
- Provision of funds to States/UTs for
 1. Procurement of equipment and drugs
 2. Implementation of Information Education & Communication/Behaviour Change Communication (IEC/BCC) activities
- Authorization and certification of private and NGO sector facilities to provide quality abortion services.
- Steps have been taken to promote and provide post-abortion contraceptive services and family planning counseling to the beneficiaries.
- Regular monitoring of CAC data and planning of further steps based on its analysis is also undertaken.

Guidelines for Free Medical Treatment

600. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines/norms/criteria fixed for providing free or at concessional rates medical treatment facility to poor patients in private hospitals of the country State/UT-wise, including Hathras District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of patients given free medical treatment in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise especially in the above said region;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints against various private hospitals regarding denial of free/concessional treatment facility to such patients and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether the Government has framed any central law/legislation to ensure that medical treatment facilities are provided to the poor and serious patients by the private hospitals free of cost and without any delay and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Since Health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government to regulate hospitals including private hospitals in their States as per provisions of the Act and rules applicable in the States to provide affordable treatment to patients. Details in this regard are not maintained Centrally.

(c) No such specific complaint has been received in this Ministry.

(d) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). Under this scheme, both public and private hospitals are empanelled. It is a centrally sponsored scheme to provide health insurance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and other defined categories of Unorganized Workers. Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY), Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) and the newly approved Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM), the cost of treatment is borne by Central Government as well as State Government on a pre-determined ratio.

Further, as per provisions of the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, one of the conditions of registration of clinical establishments is that every clinical establishment is required to provide treatment "within the staff and facilities available" to stabilize the emergency medical condition of any individual, who comes or is brought to such clinical establishment. The Act is, however, applicable only in eleven States and all Union Territories (UTs) except Delhi. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act is within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

Technical Glitches in Online Tax Filing

601. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken notice of difficulties being faced by various tax payers for filing of online taxes like personal tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST) etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of complaints received by the Government over failure of website/software during peak time of tax submission during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, the Government has taken notice of difficulties being faced by various tax payers for filing of online taxes.

(b)

(i) The Online Direct Taxes are being paid through the authorized banks only. No statistics regarding the number of complaint received by the Government over failure of website/software during peak time of tax submission is being maintained by the Income-tax department.

(ii) 100 complaints were received from tax payers by NSDL around 8.00 pm on 31.03.2015 regarding difficulties faced in the online payment of Central Excise and Service Tax through EASIEST portal.

(iii) GST Portal had some hardware/software problems for six days due to which the system had become slow or unresponsive for some hours. On each of these days the problems were identified and rectified on high priority. The number of Tickets generated on these day are is under:—

Date	Total Number of Tickets
19-Aug-17	1865
05-Sep-17	9664
08-Sep-17	13159
20-Jan-18	10328

Date	Total Number of Tickets
20-April 18	w4617
19-May 18	3108

(c)

(i) With respect to Direct Taxes a complaint over the failure of website/software is received either by offline or online mode, the matter is duly considered by the department. In case, the failure is of the banks, the matter is taken up with the banks for rectification and in case, the mistake is of the assessee, the steps to be followed by the assessee are explained to him/her to resolve the difficulties.

(ii) With respect to Indirect Taxes the complaints were resolved within 30 minutes and the tax payers were able to make payments.

(iii) In respect of Goods and Services Tax, immediately upon receiving the alert of malfunctioning of the Hardware/Software component through GST System monitoring apparatus, the technical team of GSTN, MSP Infosys and OEM manufacturer were activated to diagnose and resolve the problem. Root cause was identified and after analysis it was expeditiously rectified. To prevent future incidents, additional monitoring has been established. The processes for routine maintenance of the effected Software/Hardware component has been recalibrated to ensure safeguards against similar issues in future.

National Creche Scheme

602. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government proposes to discontinue the National Creche Scheme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof;

(b) whether the Government has reduced the central share under the scheme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study or sought the opinion of State Governments prior to reducing the central share for the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any request from State of Kerala regarding the additional burden due to the reduction of central share;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government to resolve the issue; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to increase the central share on the request of the State of Kerala 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) No, the National Creche Scheme is being implemented through the respective State/UTs Govt. *w.e.f.* 01.01.2017 on fund sharing pattern as per the approval of Ministry of Finance dated 30.09.2016.

(b) and (d) No.

(c) to (f) Issue does not arise.

Electoral Bond Scheme

603. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA:
SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified and implemented the Electoral Bond Scheme, 2018 recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether only the State Bank of India has been authorized to issue the electoral bond, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of Electoral Bonds purchased by the citizens as well as the amount of funds encashed by eligible political parties this year, phase-wise; and

(d) whether the Electoral Bonds that have been issued carry unique hidden alphanumeric serial numbers, if so, the details thereof and 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) The Government has notified the Electoral Bond Scheme, 2018 *vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O. 29(E) dated January 02, 2018.

(b) State Bank of India is the only authorised bank to issue and encash the Electoral Bearer Bonds under the Scheme.

(c) The phase-wise collection under the Scheme is given below:—

Phase	No. of Bonds	Amount collected (₹ crore)	No. of Bonds redeemed	Amount of bonds redeemed (₹ crore)
I	520	222.00	511	221.00
II	256	114.90	250	114.90
III	204	101.40	198	91.40

(d) The unique hidden alphanumeric serial numbers on Electoral Bonds (EBs) is one of the inbuilt security features to prevent printing/encashment of any forged EBs.

Online Registration of Companies

604. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented a robust end-to-end online platform extending company registration and compliance filing related services to corporates and if so, the details thereof along with the achievement as on date;

(b) whether the said project was undertaken on a Mission Mode to bring about a Service Centric Approach in the delivery of public services and administration of the Companies Act and Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Act and if so, the details of contracts awarded to companies along with cost of project and their output;

(c) the details of IT software companies involved and the funds utilized for the same during the last three years; and

(d) the details of audit objections against IT software companies and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has implemented a robust end-to-end online platform

named MCA21 for extending company registration and compliance filing related services to corporates. The project was implemented in March 2006 on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) Model under Public-Private Partnership (PPP). The project was undertaken on a Mission Mode to bring about a Service Centric Approach in the delivery of public services and administration of the Companies Act and later the Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Act. MCA21 version 1 was developed and maintained by "Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)" from 2006 till January, 2013. The contract was awarded to M/s Infosys for implementation of next phase of MCA21 (*i.e.* MCA21 version 2) from January 2013 till July, 2019.

(c) Fund utilized for the project during last 3 years (*i.e.* F.Y. 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18) is Rs.140.20 crores.

(d) No audit objections in regard to functioning of MCA21 maintained by IT companies have been received.

International Day of Yoga

605. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the fourth International Day of Yoga was celebrated in the country recently and if so, the details and main theme thereof;

(b) the details of programmes organized and projects launched on the occasion of International Yoga Day;

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

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

(e) the details of the proposals sent by various States/UTs regarding the selection of venues and other facilities for organizing the next International Yoga Day along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote yoga in the country and world wide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, the fourth International Day of Yoga (IDY) 2018 was celebrated in the country recently.

The main event of Mass Demonstration of Yoga on the occasion of 4th International Day of Yoga was held at Forest Research Institute in Dehradun, Uttarakhand on 21.06.2018.

The Ministry of AYUSH has organized IDY in NCT of Delhi in the following places:—

- (1) Nehru Garden, New Delhi
- (2) Lodhi Garden, New Delhi
- (3) Talkaotra Garden, New Delhi
- (4) Sector-11, Dwarka, New Delhi
- (5) Swarna Jayanti Park, Sector-10, Rohini, Delhi
- (6) Connaught Place, New Delhi
- (7) Yamuna Sports Complex, Master Somnath Marg, Near Vivekananda College, Surajmal Vihar, Delhi
- (8) Lal Quilla, Delhi.

In addition to this, one-month Yoga Training Programme was held in around 600 districts of India, in preparation to IDY-2018.

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

There is no specific theme this year for International Day of Yoga.

(c) Funds of Rs. 36,80,85,850/- are earmarked by the Ministry of AYUSH for the celebration of 4th International Day of Yoga including expenses incurred on promotion, publicity, advertisement and awareness. The details of the expenditure incurred are enclosed as Statement.

(d) The participation in the Yoga events for Celebration of International Day of Yoga was on voluntary basis. Events were organized by various agencies like States/UTs at the State, District, Block and Panchayat level and also by Govt. and Educational Institutions, Corporates, Yoga Schools, NGOs, RWAs etc. The details of events organized by other agencies, including the venues and the number of participants are not maintained by this Ministry.

(e) No proposals have been received from States/UTs for organizing of the next International Day of Yoga.

The details of steps being taken by Government to promote Yoga are as under:—

1. Establishment of Post Graduate Institutes of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research (PGIYNER) with 200 bedded Yoga and Naturopathy hospital at Jhajjar, Haryana and Nagmangala, Karnataka.
2. Establishment of Central Research Institutes of Yoga & Naturopathy in Odisha, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Jammu & Kashmir along with 100 bedded indoor hospital facilities to carry out in depth research studies to establish the efficacy of Yoga and Naturopathy in various remedies.
3. Collaborative Research Centre to verify the efficacy of Yoga & Naturopathy in various diseases.
4. Establishment of Yoga and Naturopathy OPDs:- CCRYN has already opened 13 Yoga and Naturopathy OPDs in Govt. Hospitals/Institutes of Delhi, Haryana, Odisha, Tripura, Kerala, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
5. Training, Propagation and Promotional Activities: Council participates in Health melas/exhibition organized by Ministry of AYUSH and other organizations for promotion of the system.
6. Establish and run Yoga & Naturopathy Clinics and Hospitals (OPD, 10 beds, 20 beds, 30 beds, 50 beds and 100 beds).

7. Setting up of Yoga Park: Council has already set up 50 Yoga Park in various States of the country.
8. Celebration of International Day of Yoga by organising One Month Yoga Training Programme in all districts of India.
9. The Indian Missions abroad are actively engaged in promoting yoga in the respective countries through training programmes and other activities.

Statement

IDY-2018 Expenditure Statement

Sl. No.	Activity	Funds Earmarked
1.	Electronic publicity through DAVP, AIR, Doordarshan	Rs. 20,02,07,337/-
2.	Print Publicity	Rs. 3,11,17,019/-
3.	Outdoor Publicity	Rs. 1,49,88,167/-
4.	Financial Assistance to Government of Uttarakhand for Mass Yoga Demonstration at Dehradun	Rs. 3,10,00,000/-
5.	Hiring of event management agency for celebration of Mass Yoga Demonstration at Dehradun	Rs. 3,40,00,000/-
6.	Financial Assistance to MDNIY, CCRYN & NDMC	Rs. 2,00,00,000/-
7.	Procurement of T-Shirts	Rs. 1,21,81,447/-
8.	Letters to Gram Pradhans through India Post	Rs. 18,06,812/-
9.	World Yoga Ambassadors Tour through KATPS	Rs. 69,59,512/-
10.	Yoga Awards	Rs. 50,00,000/-
11.	Coffee Table Book on Yoga	Rs. 39,00,000/-
12.	Miscellaneous	Rs. 69,25,556/-
Total		Rs. 36,80,85,850/-

[Translation]

Cruelty against Animals

606. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to check cruelty against animals in the country;

(b) whether all States have constituted three tier board/Committees to check cruelty against animals and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the names of the States/UTs where the said boards/Committees have not been constituted;

(d) whether the Government has written to States/UTs to set up shelters for stray animals; and

(e) if so, the States which have set up shelter for stray animals, State/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) Government of India has enacted the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and has framed various rules under the Act to prevent cruelty against animals in the country.

(b) and (c) The States/UTs have constituted the State Animal Welfare Boards. Further, many of the States have also constituted/ are in the process of constituting District level Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs).

(d) and (e) Animal Welfare Board of India has been continuously issuing advisories to the States/UTs for setting up of shelters for stray animals.

Further, the Government through Animal Welfare Board of India is implementing the Scheme for Provision of Shelter House for looking after the animals under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non Governmental Organisations/ Animal Welfare Organisations for establishment and maintenance of shelter houses for care and protection of stray animals.

World Bank Loan

607. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the World Bank loans to the Government of India received for the period April to October 1999 and April 2004 to March 2014;

(b) the details of the World Bank loans to the Government of India received for the period May 2014 to March 2018 and also the loan repaid by the Government during the said period including the interest paid on the said loan, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has repaid the loan taken prior to May 2014, *i.e.* for the period April to October 1999 and April 2004 to March 2014, if so, the details of the loans repaid and loans outstanding, if any; and

(d) whether the Government currently has any outstanding World Bank loan, if so, the details thereof and concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken for repayment of the said outstanding loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) The required details are enclosed as Statement. The World Bank loans are repaid as per the terms and conditions of loan agreement from the budgetary resources of the borrowing entities.

Statement

World Bank loan received, loan repaid, interest paid and loan outstanding to Government of India

(In US Dollar million)

Period	Loan received	Loan repaid	Interest paid	Loan outstanding
April 1999-Oct. 1999	495.45	581.99	240.51	24760.46
April 2004-March 2005	1748.40	698.03	233.54	27425.82
April 2005-March 2006	1956.19	760.20	321.84	27763.57
April 2006-March 2007	1815.40	857.02	427.85	29850.89
April 2007-March 2008	1748.45	997.09	491.75	32008.69
April 2008-March 2009	1709.29	1114.18	398.13	30861.50
April 2009-March 2010	2027.09	1188.68	308.71	31793.11
April 2010-March 2011	3912.41	1319.43	253.31	35410.05
April 2011-March 2012	2154.46	1408.21	280.05	35749.53
April 2012-March 2013	1447.95	1480.16	285.00	34982.86
April 2013-March 2014	1677.40	1577.42	262.10	35645.99
May 2014-March 2015	2159.85	1886.83	244.61	33410.99
April 2015-March 2016	2317.29	2202.82	257.84	33837.10
April 2016-March 2017	2294.02	2402.75	344.19	33037.44
April 2017-March 2018	2315.98	2565.46	413.82	34285.16

Trauma Centres

608. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK":

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

(a) the total number of trauma centres functioning

in Government Hospitals in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of number of trauma centres located on the National Highways in the country, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) whether proposals are pending with the Government for opening of trauma centres in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;

(d) whether cooperation of private sector is being sought by Government for opening of more trauma centres in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to open more trauma centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme 'Assistance for Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals on National Highways' trauma care facilities are approved and funded along the Golden Quadrilateral Highway Corridor as well as North-South & East-West Corridors. Out of 116 Trauma Care Facilities (TCF) approved and funded under this scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan (FYP), 100 TCFs have been reported as functional by the States Statement-I.

(c) As per details given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) As per the approved norms of above mentioned Scheme, only Government Hospitals/Medical Colleges are being supported financially for upgrading/strengthening the trauma care facilities.

(e) State Government have been asked to prepare State Action Plan for establishing more Trauma Care Facilities.

Statement-I

Details of Trauma Care Facilities reported functional by the State

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Community Hospital, Penukonda
2.	Taluk Hospital, Tekkali

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital
3.	King George Hospital/Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam
4.	Area/ Tuni Taluk Hospital, East Godavari District
5.	District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari
6.	District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari
7.	District Hospital, Ongole
8.	District Hospital, Nellore
9.	Taluk Hospital, Nayadupet
10.	Govt. General Hospital and Medical College, Kurnool
11.	District Hospital, Srikakulam
12.	Medical College, Guntur
13.	District Hospital Anantpur

Assam

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

Gujarat

17. Civil Hospital, Palanpur.
18. Civil Hospital, Radhanpur
19. General Hospital, Morbi
21. CHC, Jetpur
22. General Hospital, Porbandar
23. General Hospital, Valsad
24. Govt. Medical College, Surat
25. District Hospital, Bharuch
26. SSG Hospital & Medical College, Vadodara
27. District Hospital, Himmat Nagar
28. SA Hospital, Bachau, Kutch

Haryana

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

Jammu and Kashmir

32. MMAM District Hospital, Anantnag

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital
33.	Trauma Hospital, Ramban, Doda
34.	Govt. District Hospital, Udhampur
Karnataka	
35.	District Hospital, Tumkur
36.	Taluk Hospital, Sira
37.	Civil Hospital, Chitradurga
38.	Civil Hospital, Devangiri
39.	Karnataka Institute of Medical Science, Hubli, Dharward
40.	District Hospital, Haveri
41.	District Hospital, Belgaum
42.	District Hospital, Chickbalapur
Madhya Pradesh	
43.	Civil Hospital, Shivpuri
44.	G R Medical College Hospital, Gwalior
45.	District Hospital Narsimhapur
46.	District Hospital, Seoni
47.	District Hospital, Sagar
Maharashtra	
48.	GMCH, Kolhapur
49.	District Hospital, Satara
50.	BJ Medical College, Pune
51.	Municipal Hospital, Vashi
52.	Sub District Hospital, Hinganghat, Wardha
Odisha	
53.	District Hospital, Balasore
54.	District Hospital, Bhadrak
55.	SCB Medical College, Cuttack
56.	MKCG Medical College, Behrampur
Punjab	
57.	Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot
58.	District Hospital, Jalandhar
59.	District Hospital, Khanna
Rajasthan	
60.	Government Hospital, Baran

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital
61.	New Medical College Hospital, Kota
62.	SS Hospital, Chittorgarh
63.	RNT Medical College, Udaipur
64.	District Hospital, Bhilwara
65.	JLN Medical College, Ajmer
66.	SMS Medical College, Jaipur
67.	Taluk Hospital, Kotputli, Alwar
68.	Govt. Hospital, Sirohi
69.	Civil Hospital Dungarpur. Sabarkantha
Telangana	
70.	District Hospital, Mehboobnagar
71.	Rajiv Gandhi Inst. of Medical Sciences, Adilabad
72.	Area Hospital, Kamareddy
73.	Distt. Hqr Hospital, Nizamabad
Tamil Nadu	
74.	Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai
75.	GMC, Vellore
76.	Taluk Hospital, Krishnagiri
77.	Govt. District Hqr. Hospital, Karur
78.	District Hospital, Dindigul
79.	Govt. Rajaji Hospital Medical College, Madurai
80.	District Hqr. Hospital, Kovilpatti
81.	GMCH, Tirunelveli
82.	GMCH, Kanyakumari
Uttar Pradesh	
83.	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur
84.	District Hospital, Faizabad
85.	KGM College, Lucknow
86.	LLR Hospital & GSVM College, Kanpur
87.	District Hospital, Jalaun, Orai
88.	MLB Medical College, Jhansi
89.	District Hospital, Basti
90.	SN Medical College, Agra
91.	Shri BA District Hospital, Etawah
92.	District Hospital, Fatehpur

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital
93.	MLN Medical College, Allahabad
94.	LLRM Medical College, Meerut
95.	District Hospital, Lalitpur

West Bengal

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

Statement-II*List of pending proposals for establishing Trauma Care Facilities*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Hospital	Level
1.	Gujarat	GMERS Medical College, General Hospital, Sola Ahmedabad	L-II
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	District Hospital, Baramulla	L-II
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Rewa	L-II
4.		Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur	L-I
5.		Gandhi Medical College Associated Hamidia Hospital, Bhopal	L-I
6.	Telengana	District Hospital, Karimnagar	L-II
7.		District Hospital, Khammam	L-II
8.		District Hospital, Sangareddy	L-II

*[English]***Level of Air Pollution**

609. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:
SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK":

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government monitors the level of air pollution regularly in various cities including Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether air pollution has increased in Delhi and other States of the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details of the level of pollution in major cities of the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Delhi is world's most polluted city and Mumbai is fourth, according to air quality data compiled by the World Health Organization (WHO) and if so, the details thereof along with the Government reaction thereto;

(d) whether the Government has authorized certain officers to monitor and keep check on the increasing air pollution in Delhi and if so, the details thereof along with the extent to which success has been achieved by such officers in controlling pollution; and

(e) whether there has been reports of violations of norms by certain officers in this regard and if so, the action taken thereon along with the details of steps taken to control air pollution and promote use of CNG in Delhi and other areas which regularly report high level of air pollution?

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 ambient air quality is being monitored at 703 ambient air quality monitoring stations covering 307 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Under NAMP, three air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) are being monitored at all the locations. Ambient air quality data for 46 million plus cities including Delhi is attached as Statement-I.

Analysis of data of 42 cities shows that SO₂ levels were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in all the cities during 2015-17. With respect to NO₂, 14 cities showed an increasing trend, 12 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 15 cities showed a fluctuating trend and 1 city revealed steady concentration. With respect to PM₁₀, 12 cities showed an increasing trend, 7 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 23 cities showed a fluctuating trend. With respect to PM_{2.5}, trends are available for 11 cities. Out of 11 cities, 02 cities showed an increasing trend, 02 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 07 cities showed a fluctuating trend.

(c) The World Health Organization (WHO) released the WHO Global Ambient Air Quality Database (update 2018). The 2018 version of the WHO ambient (outdoor) air quality database consists mainly of urban air quality data annual means for PM₁₀ and/or PM_{2.5}, covering more than 4000 human settlements in 108 countries for the years from 2008 to 2016. WHO does not rank countries/cities on the basis of air pollution data. However, arranging WHO database for measured PM_{2.5} in descending order, Delhi comes in 6th position and Mumbai in 97th position. Arranging WHO database for measured PM₁₀ in descending order, Delhi comes in 7th position and Mumbai in 170th position. These two cities are in the list of non-attainment cities.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) for abatement of air pollution in the country. The NCAP aspires to strengthen the ongoing Government initiatives targeted towards prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution. It lays down a comprehensive framework for management of air quality in the country by augmentation of existing air quality monitoring network and devising air quality management plans for non-attainment cities based on detailed source apportionment (identification of pollution sources) studies for each city.

(d) In Delhi, 40 teams from Central Pollution Control Board were deployed to various parts of Delhi for providing ground level feedback about sources causing air pollution and on the level of implementation of actions identified under Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP). The field visits commenced on September 01, 2017. A total of 388 inspections have been conducted. On the spot reporting of polluting sources with location details to Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) was done by teams. In addition, weekly summarized reports on field feedback were also sent to DPCC for further necessary action.

(e) According to reports submitted by teams & cumulative analysis of weekly feedback reports, construction activity and open storage of construction material, traffic congestion, dumping of construction & solid waste, waste burning and road dust resuspension have been reiterated as major sources of air pollution in Delhi.

The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include 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; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards from 1st April, 2018 in Delhi and from 1st April 2020 in rest of the country; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; 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, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; etc.

Statement

Air quality status of million plus cities for 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Annual average in µg/m³)

State	Cities	2015				2016				2017			
		SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4	22	186	-	5	22	198	-	4	23	193	-
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	13	21	89	29	14	27	108	34	13	29	114	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4	26	250	-	4	37	196	-	4	40	140	-
Punjab	Amritsar	11	30	148	-	12	29	194	-	11	27	168	-
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	13	40	83	-	14	39	92	-	10	33	83	-
Karnataka	Bangalore	6	20	119	54	3	31	103	51	2	31	91	46
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3	23	158	105	3	15	89	27	4	15	93	41
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	13	20	59	22	10	18	65	25	11	16	66	-
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	4	25	47	30	6	24	59	35	5	26	49	35
Delhi	Delhi	5	65	220	95	7	66	278	118	7	68	241	106
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	12	37	168	-	15	37	226	-	15	37	238	-
Maharashtra	Dombivali/ Ambarnath	20	53	104	56	26	76	128	-	27	70	177	-
Haryana	Faridabad	15	74	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	23	37	260	77	15	28	235	-	22	35	283	-
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	10	14	125	73	10	14	96	52	10	17	110	47
West Bengal	Howrah	15	43	123	-	10	59	119	67	11	61	91	55
Telangana	Hydrabad	4	23	93	-	4	27	100	49	6	34	120	52
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	11	20	97	40	11	20	95	54	11	21	80	43
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	9	28	90	-	10	23	71	32	10	21	74	23
Rajasthan	Jaipur	7	36	171	-	8	33	199	-	8	31	178	-
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6	24	152	-	6	23	168	-	6	22	182	-
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	6	36	201	-	7	39	217	-	7	45	224	-
West Bengal	Kolkata	7	56	105	55*	4	49	113	70	4	37	109	64
Rajasthan	Kota	6	34	134	-	7	30	109	-	8	27	132	-
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	28	169	-	8	27	214	-	8	26	247	105
Punjab	Ludhiana	11	27	139	-	11	25	139	-	9.5	28	162	-
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	13	25	64	32	15	24	76	38	14	23	67	-
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	6	39	144	-	7	55	157	-	7	52	153	-
Maharashtra	Mumbai	4	25	107	26	6	30	119	-	3	18	151	-
Maharashtra	Nagpur	10	25	90	-	16	26	118	-	9	28	95	-
Maharashtra	Nashik	15	23	78	-	13	27	85	-	12	22	79	-
Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	18	42	125	-	19	46	118	-	22	45	105	-
Bihar	Patna	4	41	204	-	4	32	212	-	5	39	156	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	23	52	102	-	32	71	105	-	24	61	82	-
Maharashtra	Pune	23	62	99	-	28	78	107	-	21	65	102	-
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	13	36	188	-	12	31	148	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Rajkot	13	19	83	30	13	21	92	32	15	21	100	35
Jharkhand	Ranchi	19	36	220	-	20	37	196	-	19	37	142	
Jammu and Kashmir	Shrinagar	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
Gujarat	Surat	14	20	89	31	13	22	92	31	16	24	99	34
Maharashtra	Thane	28	58	117	-	18	60	122	-	18	47	125	-
Gujarat	Vadodara	14	20	87	33	14	23	92	30	15	22	103	35
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	19	33	145	-	11	32	256	-	10	40	215	-
Maharashtra	Vasai-virar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	#	#	#	#
Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	6	37	110	-	6	44	102	-	6	29	99	-
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	9	19	61	-	8	18	77	-	9	17	73	-

NB:- NA : no monitoring station in the city,

@ : monitoring station sanctioned but not yet operational,

'-' data not received, National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 µg/m³, NO₂ = 40 µg/m³, PM₁₀ = 60 µg/m³ & PM_{2.5} = 40 µg/m³ and SO₂ = 20 µg/m³, NO₂ = 30 µg/m³, PM₁₀ = 60 µg/m³ and PM_{2.5} = 40 µg/m³ for Ecologically sensitive area. The data furnished in the table for year 2017 is as available on date.

Written Off Bad Loans by Banks

610. SHRI P. K. KUNHALIKUTTY:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have written off bad loans worth Rs. 1.44 lakh crore which is nearly one and a half times more than their total losses posted in 2017-18;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) the basis on which PSBs have written off loans and removed from the bank's balance sheet during 2017-18;

(d) whether the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India have been adhered to by the PSBs that loan write offs are not done in arbitrary and non-transparent ways; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government for faster resolution of stressed accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Writing-off of non-performing assets is a regular exercise conducted by banks to clean up their balance sheet, and achieving taxation efficiency. Writing off of loans is done, *inter alia*, for tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such written off loans continue to be liable for repayment. Recovery of dues takes place on ongoing basis under legal mechanisms, which include *inter alia*, the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI Act), and

Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). Therefore, write-off does not benefit borrowers.

Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. PSBs initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. Primarily as a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition, the gross NPAs of PSBs increased by Rs. 6,16,586 crore between March 2015 and March 2018 (provisional data), as per RBI data. As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including *inter alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Thus, the amount written off during the financial year 2017-18 is substantially on account of such stressed loan accounts of earlier years, which have been transparently recognised following AQR and fully provisioned. As per RBI data on global operations, during the financial year (FY) 2017-18, the aggregate written off amount for PSBs was Rs. 1,28,229 crore.

As regards profit, as per provisional data reported by banks, PSBs had an aggregate operating profit of Rs. 1,55,586 crore in FY 2017-18. Due to transparent recognition of NPAs by PSBs and consequent requirement of ageing provision, they have reported aggregate net loss of Rs. 85,370 crore in the financial year.

(d) RBI has informed that compliance to its guidelines are examined on sample basis by RBI's Senior Supervisory Managers of the respective banks during the supervisory process and observations, if any, are taken up with the bank for rectification.

(e) A number of steps have been taken for faster resolution of stressed accounts.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation

to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system has been taken away. This coupled with debarment of willful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has affected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship. Further, as per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in respect of 39 large defaulters, amounting to about Rs. 2.69 lakh crore funded exposure. In addition, recapitalisation of PSBs, announced and initiated by the Government, has enabled upfront provisioning, easing apprehensions in actively pursuing resolution. As per data reported by PSBs in May 2018, 1,402 cases pertaining to stressed accounts of PSBs, amounting to Rs. 3,44,062 crore, have been admitted in NCLT. Several of these are at an advanced stage, including accounts of high value. Recovery in these has begun, with reported deduction in NPAs of PSBs of Rs. 34,463 crore in the first large-value account. Through these steps, a clean and effective system has been put in place.

Further, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) has been amended for faster recovery with a provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition to the above changes in the financial ecosystem, reforms have been initiated in public sector banks under the PSB reforms Agenda announced by the Government this January. These will help avoid recurrence of a situation of high NPAs and enable resolution/recovery in respect of NPA accounts, PSBs have committed to ensure at least 10% share in consortium lending, ring-fencing of cash flows, strict enforcement of conditions of sanction, engaging specialised monitoring agencies for loans above Rs. 250 crore for clean post-sanction follow up, ensure strict role segregation and setting up of Stressed Asset Management Verticals for stringent recovery.

In addition, under the PSBs Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre- and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-value accounts through specialised monitoring agencies.

**Financial Frauds by Business Houses
Causing NPAs**

611. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of financial frauds committed by various business houses including Bangalore based Airline and Mumbai based gems companies on the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public and Private Sector Banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, bank-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of increase in such NPAs during the said period, bank-wise;

(d) whether the Acts enacted and Rules framed there under to curb NPAs have achieved the desired results in the country during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, the details of loan frauds for cases of Rs. 1 lakh and above, the number, amount and percentage of loan frauds reported by banks during the last five financial years are given in the enclosed Statement. It may be noted that fraud data is by the year of reporting and not the year of occurrence of the fraud or

sanction of loan, Letter of Undertaking etc., which may be of an earlier period. E.g., the fraud in PNB's Brady House branch was reported in February 2018 but is a continuing fraud since 2011.

As regards NPAs of business houses, as per the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, RBI is prohibited from disclosing credit information, which shall be treated as confidential and not be published or otherwise disclosed. Further, as regards NPAs of Airline and Gems industries, RBI has informed that data regarding the industrial sector, such as Airlines and Gems industries, is not collected and, therefore, data on frauds in Airlines and Gems industries is not maintained.

(d) and (e) Several enactments have been effected to improve recovery, such as the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, the amendments enacted to the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (under which Debts Recovery Tribunals are established) and the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act), and the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2017. As a result, there has been substantial growth in recovery. As per RBI data, recovery in NPAs of PSBs has grown from Rs. 40,903 crore in financial year (FY) 2015-16 to Rs. 53,250 crore in FY 2016-17 and Rs. 66,970 crore in FY 2017-18, registering year-on-year growth of 30% and 26% in FY 2016-17 and in FY 2017-18 respectively.

Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), established under the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993, are playing a significant role in disposal of cases and through them, a large amount has been recovered from NPA accounts. As per data reported by DRTs, 73,554 cases have been disposed of and Rs. 23,735 crore recovered during the last three financial years. Further, as per data reported by RBI, during the same period, Scheduled Commercial Banks have recovered Rs. 17,765 crore through the Lok Adalat channel.

Statement*Details of Loan Frauds reported during the Last Five Years-Fraud cases of Rs. 1 Lakh and Above*

Amount in crore Rs.

Area of Operations	F.Y. 2013-14		F.Y. 2014-15		F.Y. 2015-16		F.Y. 2016-17		F.Y. 2017-18	
	No. of frauds	Amount	No. of frauds	Amount	No. of frauds	Amount	No. of frauds	Amount	No. of frauds	Amount
Total-Loan Frauds	1,990	8,412	2,251	17,122	2,125	17,368	2,322	20,561	2,495	22,470
Total-All Frauds	4,306	10,171	4,639	19,455	4,693	18,699	5,076	23,934	5,879	40,996
Percentage of Loan Frauds to Total Frauds	46.21	82.71	48.52	88.01	45.28	92.88	45.74	85.91	42.44	54.81

Source: RBI

Note: Fraud data is by the year of reporting and not the year of occurrence of the fraud or sanction of loan, Letter of Undertaking etc., which may be of an earlier period. *E.g.*, the fraud in PNB's Brady House branch was reported in February 2018 but is a continuing fraud since 2011.

[Translation]

Impact of Cutting of Trees on Pollution

612. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has granted permission to cut thousands of trees in Delhi for development activities and redevelopment of Government colonies, if so, the details thereof along with the number of trees cut so far;

(b) whether the Government has taken care of environmental aspect while granting such permission and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such large scale cutting of trees adversely affect the environment and increase the already severe condition of air pollution in the city and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of loss of trees on increase of pollution level in Delhi and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is aware about the agitation and protest by residents of Delhi and environment activists and if so, the details thereof along with 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 (e) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) accords prior environmental clearance for projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 (and its amendments) after having followed the prescribed process in the said notification. The Ministry after having followed the prescribed process in the EIA Notification, 2006 has granted environmental clearance to the re-development of general pool residential colonies at Netaji Nagar, Nauroji Nagar, Sarojini Nagar and Thyagraj Nagar, subject to stipulation of various environmental safeguards in terms of the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Permission for cutting/felling of trees is under the jurisdiction of State Forest Department and NOC/permission before felling of trees is required to be obtained from them under the Delhi Preservation of Tree Act, 1994.

Environmental Clearances are granted with specific stringent conditions which are both project specific and general in nature as well as mitigative measures in accordance with the Environment Management Plan Report

which is prepared on the basis of the study and are to be complied with by the project proponents. The compliance of these conditions is strictly assessed/evaluated/monitored by the concerned authorities at the State and Central level.

In order to protect the environment, different conditions were stipulated in the environmental clearances issued to these projects which *inter alia* includes:—

- The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
- The project proponent shall obtain necessary clearance/permission from concerned authority before felling any tree.
- The project proponent should comply with the directions given by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal *vide* its Order dated 4th September, 2017 in the matter of OA No. 553 of 2016 and Order dated 22nd September, 2017 in the matter of MA No. 1154 of 2017 in OA No. 553 of 2016.
- A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained.

The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. Preference should be given to planting native species. Where the trees need to be cut, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (*i.e.* planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained in compliance with the directions given by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal *vide* its Order dated 4th September, 2017 in the matter of OA No. 553 of 2016.

[English]

Nipah Virus

613. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI M. B. RAJESH:
 SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
 SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:
 SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
 SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:
 SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the outbreak of the deadly Nipah virus in some parts of the country;

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

(c) the number of persons affected and died due to said virus;

(d) whether the Government has sent any central teams to the affected areas and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any other assistance has been given to the affected States by the Union Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to eradicate such type of virus from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes. As on 16 July, 2018, 19 cases and 17 deaths have been reported from two districts in Kerala, as under:—

District	Cases	Deaths
Kozhikode	15	14
Malappuram	4	3
Total	19	17

The disease spread from bats. No new case/death has been reported since 1st June 2018. Out of a total 337 samples tested for Nipah virus, 18 samples tested positive and 319 samples tested negative for Nipah virus. 2 patients tested positive were successfully treated. The index case

was a 26-year-old male from Kozhikode whose sample was not collected. He had died on 5 May 2018.

(d) Yes. Multi-disciplinary Central Teams comprising of experts from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, National Centre of Disease Control, Department of Health Research, All India Institute of Medical Science, Safdarjang Hospital and National Institute of Virology were sent to the affected districts. The Department of Animal Husbandry also sent teams to the affected districts.

(e) The Central Teams assisted the State Government in epidemiological investigation, contact tracing, surveillance, technical support for firming up treatment protocols, ventilator management, infection prevention and control measures and use of Personal Protection Equipments (PPE). The Teams also assisted the State Government for risk communication to the community, public, stakeholders and other partners. Training was given to specialists on ventilator management protocol at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi from 28 May 2018 to 2 June, 2018. The National Institute of Virology (NIV) Branch at Alappuzha was activated with full complement of trained staff drawn from NIV, Pune. The Virus Research Diagnostic Laboratory at Manipal Hospital and the National Institute of Virology conducted laboratory testing. The State was also supported with 5000 units of advanced PPEs and 100 Body bags. The Indian Council of Medical Research facilitated import or monoclonal antibodies for post exposure prophylaxis. Samples were collected from all suspected reservoirs of infections and tested.

(f) The Government is committed towards prevention control and management of Zoonotic diseases. As per protocols relating to the outbreak, surveillance is continuing for 42 days from the last detected case.

Medical Implantable Devices

614. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether most of the medical implantable devices are not regulated by any law in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to regulate the sale, manufacture and import of medical implantable devices and if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted various stakeholders in this regard, if so, the response thereto; and

(d) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure quality of implant/medical devices made available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, regulates the safety, efficacy and quality of 15 notified category of medical devices under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. Under the said rules, the implantable medical devices like Cardiac stent, Drug Eluting stent, Orthopaedic Implant and Internal prosthetic replacements are regulated as medical devices under section 3(b)(iv) of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(b) and (c) In the 79th meeting of Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) held on 16th May, 2018, the Board has agreed to include all implantable medical devices under the purview of section 3 (b) (iv) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 as medical devices, with an aim to regulate their import, manufacture, distribution and sale.

Further, a public notice dated 22.06.2018 has been published for inviting comments/suggestions from stakeholders in this regard.

(d) Medical Devices Rules, 2017 have been implemented with effect from 01.01.2018 which have detailed provisions for regulation of manufacture, import, sale and distribution of medical devices covered under the said Act to ensure their quality. Further, as brought out above, the DTAB has agreed to include all implantable medical devices, CT scan equipment, MRI equipment, Defibrillators, Dialysis Machine, PET equipment and X-Ray Machine under the purview of section 3 (b) (iv) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 with the objective of ensuring their quality.

[Translation]

New AYUSH Colleges

615. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI:

SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH:

SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new AYUSH colleges/centres in the country and if so, the details thereof indicating the number of said colleges running at present State/UT-wise and stream-wise along with the number of students enrolled in each stream during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds allocated for the purpose during the current financial year, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from various States to open new AYUSH colleges in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has imposed two years ban on setting up of new AYUSH colleges and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there is acute shortage of teachers in AYUSH colleges and if so, the details thereof and the

reasons therefor and the further steps being taken by the Government to improve the quality of education and infrastructure capacity in these colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Government grants permission to open new AYUSH colleges as per the provisions of Section 13A of Indian Medicine Central Council Act (IMCC), 1970 and Section 12A of Homoeopathic Central Council (HCC) Act, 1970 respectively.

The number of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy colleges State/UT-wise and stream wise along with the number of students enrolled in each stream during the last three years are placed in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Under AYUSH Educational Institution component of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of financial assistance for setting up of new AYUSH Educational Institutions in the States/UTs where it is not available in Government Sector. Accordingly, State/UT Government may send proposal as per NAM guidelines. State/UT wise status of approved proposals of setting up of new colleges including Maharashtra is furnished as Statement-II.

(c) The applications received from various states to open new AYUSH Colleges State/UT-wise are placed as Statement-III.

(d) In the process of streamlining the education matters of AYUSH Colleges and to bring transparency and improvement in the quality of AYUSH education, the Ministry has initiated various action to bring reforms. The efforts shall take some time. Therefore, the M/o AYUSH has decided not to receive fresh applications for starting new AYUSH Colleges for A.Y. 2019-20 and A.Y. 2020-21.

(e) The Central Government ensures that AYUSH colleges meet the requirement as prescribed in Minimum Standard Requirement (MSR) Regulations of respective systems including teachers and infrastructure while granting permission to AYUSH colleges.

Statement-I*Status of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Colleges 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Total Colleges
2015-16					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	1	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	0	0	1
5.	Bihar	8	0	4	12
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	0	1	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	2	0	2	4
11.	Goa	1	0	0	1
12.	Gujarat	14	0	0	14
13.	Haryana	10	0	0	10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	1
17.	Karnataka	61	0	5	66
18.	Kerala	17	1	1	19
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19	0	4	23
21.	Maharashtra	69	0	6	75
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
23.	Maghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	6	0	0	6
27.	Puducherry	1	0	0	1
28.	Punjab	13	0	0	13
29.	Rajasthan	12	0	2	14
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	6	8	1	15

Sl. No.	State	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Total Colleges
32.	Telangana	5	0	2	7
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	30	0	13	43
35.	Uttarakhand	6	0	1	7
36.	West Bengal	4	0	1	5
	Total	297	9	46	352

2016-17

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00	00	00	00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	03	00	01	04
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00
4.	Assam	01	00	00	01
5.	Bihar	08	00	05	13
6.	Chandigarh	01	00	00	01
7.	Chhattisgarh	05	00	01	06
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	00	00	00
9.	Daman and Diu	00	00	00	00
10.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	03	00	02	05
11.	Goa	01	00	00	01
12.	Gujarat	20	00	00	20
13.	Haryana	11	00	00	11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	03	00	00	03
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	00	03	04
16.	Jharkhand	01	00	00	01
17.	Karnataka	66	00	05	71
18.	Kerala	18	01	01	20
19.	Lakshadweep	00	00	00	00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19	00	04	23
21.	Maharashtra	71	00	06	77
22.	Manipur	00	00	00	00
23.	Meghalaya	01	00	00	01
24.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00
25.	Nagaland	00	00	00	00
26.	Odisha	06	00	00	06
27.	Pondicherry	01	00	00	01

Sl. No.	State	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Total Colleges
28.	Punjab	16	00	01	17
29.	Rajasthan	12	00	03	15
30.	Sikkim	00	00	00	00
31.	Tamil Nadu	06	09	01	16
32.	Telangana	05	00	03	08
33.	Tripura	00	00	00	00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	48	00	14	62
35.	Uttarakhand	10	00	01	11
36.	West Bengal	04	00	01	05
	Total	341	10	52	403

2017-18

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00	00	00	00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	03	00	01	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	0
4.	Assam	01	00	00	1
5.	Bihar	08	00	05	13
6.	Chandigarh	01	00	00	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	06	00	01	7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	00	00	00
9.	Daman and Diu	00	00	00	00
10.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	03	00	02	5
11.	Goa	01	00	00	1
12.	Gujarat	30	00	00	30
13.	Haryana	11	00	00	11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	03	00	00	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	02	00	03	5
16.	Jharkhand	01	00	00	1
17.	Karnataka	73	00	06	79
18.	Kerala	18	01	01	20
19.	Lakshadweep	00	00	00	00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	24	00	04	28
21.	Maharashtra	75	00	06	81
22.	Manipur	00	00	00	00
23.	Meghalaya	01	00	00	1

Sl. No.	State	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Total Colleges
24.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00
25.	Nagaland	00	00	00	00
26.	Odisha	06	00	00	6
27.	Puducherry	01	00	00	1
28.	Punjab	17	00	01	18
29.	Rajasthan	12	00	03	15
30.	Sikkim	00	00	00	00
31.	Tamil Nadu	06	10	01	17
32.	Telangana	05	00	03	8
33.	Tripura	00	00	00	00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	68	00	16	84
35.	Uttarakhand	16	00	01	17
36.	West Bengal	04	00	01	5
Total		396	11	55	462

Status of Ayurveda Siddha and Unani Colleges 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018

1	Ayurveda		Siddha		Unani		Total	
	Colleges	Seats	Colleges	Seats	Colleges	Seats	Colleges	Seats
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
2015-16								
Under-Graduate Colleges	174	UG seat 9385	06	UG seats 260	34	UG seats 1676	214	UG seats 11321
Under-Graduate colleges with	121	UG seats 7817	02	UG seats 160	11	UG seats 645	134	UG seats 8622
Post-Graduate course		PG seats 3583		PG seats 94		PG seats 127		PG seats 3804
Only Post-Graduate colleges	02	PG seats 63	01	PG seats 46	01	PG seats 47	04	PG seats 156
Total	297	UG seats 17202	09	UG seats 420	46	UG seats 2321	352	UG seats 19943
		PG seats 3646		PG seats 140		PG seats 174		PG seats 3960
2016-17								
Under-Graduate Colleges	206	UG seats 12205	07	UG seats 360	38	UG seats 2020	251	UG seats 14585

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Under-Graduate colleges with	132	UG seats 8887	02	UG seats 160	11	UG seats 665	145	UG seats 9712
Post-Graduate course		PG seats 3898		PG seats 94		PG seats 127		PG seats 4119
Only Post-Graduate colleges	03	PG seats 4045	01	PG seats 46	03	PG seats 75	7	PG seats 4566
Total	341	UG seats 21092 PG seats 4045	10	U G seats 520 PG seats 140	52	UG seats 2685 PG seats 202	403	UG seats PG seats

2017-18

Under-Graduate Colleges	256	15995	08	420	41	2280	304	18665
Under-Graduate colleges with	137	UG-9412 PG-4188	02	UG-160 PG-94	11	UG-665 PG-127	151	UG-10267 PG-4439
Post-Graduate course								
Only Post-Graduate colleges	03	156	01	46	03	75	07	270
Total	396	UG-25407 PG-4344	11	UG-580 PG-140	55	UG-2945 PG-202	462	UG-28932 PG-4709

State/UT Number of Homoeopathy Colleges conducting UG and PG course at present in the country as on Academic Year-2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18

State	No. of Colleges	Sum of UG	Sum of PG	Sum of Total Seats
2015-16				
Andhra Pradesh	4	170	42	212
Arunachal Pradesh	1	50	0	50
Assam	3	150	0	150
Bihar	15	830	52	882
Chandigarh	1	50	0	50
Chhattisgarh	3	200	0	200
Delhi	2	150	4	154
Goa	1	50	0	50
Gujarat	18	1725	54	1779
Haryana	1	50	0	50

State	No. of Colleges	Sum of UG	Sum of PG	Sum of Total Seats
Himachal Pradesh	1	75	0	75
Jharkhand	4	200	0	200
Karnataka	11	925	129	1054
Kerala	5	250	36	286
Madhya Pradesh	20	1745	113	1858
Maharashtra	50	3645	378	4023
Odisha	6	195	18	213
Punjab	4	270	18	288
Rajasthan	8	620	59	679
Tamil Nadu	12	710	45	755
Telangana	3	250	30	280
Uttar Pradesh	10	450	114	564
Uttarakhand	2	110	0	110
West Bengal	12	678	57	735
Grand Total	197	13548	1149	14697

2016-17

Andhra Pradesh	5	270	42	312
Arunachal Pradesh	1	50	0	50
Assam	3	150	0	150
Bihar	15	830	52	882
Chandigarh	1	50	0	50
Chhattisgarh	3	200	0	200
Delhi	2	150	4	154
Goa	1	50	0	50
Gujarat	19	1825	54	1879
Haryana	1	50	0	50
Himachal Pradesh	1	75	0	75
Jharkhand	4	200	0	200
Karnataka	11	925	129	1054
Kerala	5	250	36	286
Madhya Pradesh	23	2005	113	2118
Maharashtra	50	3645	378	4023
Meghalaya	1	50	0	50
Odisha	6	195	18	213

State	No. of Colleges	Sum of UG	Sum of PG	Sum of Total Seats
Punjab	4	270	18	288
Rajasthan	8	620	59	679
Tamil Nadu	12	710	45	755
Telangana	4	350	30	380
Uttar Pradesh	10	450	114	564
Uttarakhand	2	110	0	110
West Bengal	12	678	57	735
Grand Total	204	14158	1149	15307

2017-18

Andhra Pradesh	5	270	42	312
Arunachal Pradesh	1	50	0	50
Assam	3	150	0	150
Bihar	15	830	52	882
Chandigarh	1	50	0	50
Chhattisgarh	3	200	0	200
Delhi	2	150	4	154
Goa	1	50	0	50
Gujarat	31	3025	54	3079
Haryana	1	50	0	50
Himachal Pradesh	1	75	0	75
Jharkhand	5	300	0	300
Karnataka	11	950	129	1079
Kerala	5	250	36	286
Madhya Pradesh	24	2105	113	2218
Maharashtra	53	4020	381	4401
Meghalaya	1	50	0	50
Odisha	6	195	18	213
Punjab	4	270	18	288
Rajasthan	8	625	59	684
Tamil Nadu	12	710	45	755
Telangana	5	450	30	480
Uttar Pradesh	11	560	114	674
Uttarakhand	2	110	0	110
West Bengal	12	678	57	735
Grand Total	223	16173	1152	17325

Statement-II*AYUSH Educational Institutions (Non-Recurring)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of the Institutions	Units	Amount approved including State Share			
				Year 2014-15	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Establishment of Govt. Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College (New)	1	-	-	320.00	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Establishment of new Govt. Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital at Tezu, Lohit District.	1	-	222.220	-	-
3.	Karnataka	Setting up of new Govt. Naturecure and Yoga College at Maysore	1	139.38	254.26	200.00	261.742
		Men-Tsee-Khang (Sowa Rigpa) College expansion project of Dalai Lama's Institute of Higher Education, Sheshagirihalli, Mysore Road, Bidadi Hobali, Ramanagara Distt.	1	-	-	333.33	-
4.	Manipur	Homoeopathic Medical College at Lamphelpat, Manipur	1	-	272.00	-	-
5.	Punjab	Guru Ravidas Ayurved University	1	94.86	-	-	-
6.	Rajasthan	Dr. Sarvpalli Radha Krishnan Rajasthan, Ayurved University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	1	-	-	592.72	-
7.	Sikkim	Construction of Sowa Rigpa in Namgyal Institute of Tebetology, Deaorali, Gangtok, Sikkim	1	-	-	708.66	-
8.	Haryana	Unani College and Hospital to be established in Village, Akera, Distt. Nuh	1	-	-	-	100.00
9.	Uttarakhand	Setting of new Govt. Unani College, Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-	422.55
Total			10	139.38	748.48	2154.71	784.29

Statement-III

Total Proposals from States to open new ASU&H Colleges received in the month of April 2017 for academic year 2018-19

Sl. No.	State	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total Applctaions
1.	Andhra Pradesh	00	00	01	01	02
2.	Assam	00	00	00	00	00
3.	Bihar	00	00	00	00	00
4.	Chandigarh	00	00	00	00	00
5.	Chhattisgarh	01	00	00	00	01
6.	Delhi	00	00	00	00	00
7.	Goa	00	00	00	00	00
8.	Gujarat	09	00	00	14	23
9.	Haryana	01	00	00	00	01
10.	Himachal Pradesh	01	00	00	01	02
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	00	00	00	00	00
12.	Jharkhand	00	00	00	00	00
13.	Karnataka	03	00	00	06	09
14.	Kerala	00	00	00	00	00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	05	00	01	09	15
16.	Maharashtra	14	00	01	08	23
17.	Meghalaya	00	00	00	00	00
18.	Odisha	00	00	00	00	00
19.	Puducherry	00	00	00	00	00
20.	Punjab	00	00	00	00	00
21.	Rajasthan	22	00	02	02	26
22.	Tamil Nadu	02	02	00	01	05
23.	Telangana	00	00	00	00	00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20	00	04	03	27
25.	Uttarakhand	02	00	00	00	02
26.	West Bengal	00	00	00	00	00
Total		80	2	9	45	136

*[English]***Door-to-Door Screening of Cancer**

616. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether India accounts for the third highest number of cancer cases and also ranks among the top two countries in cancer deaths of women and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has commenced/started door-to-door screening programme to detect cases of cancer ailment and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons who have been diagnosed with cancer during such screening programme; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilised for the said screening programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per 2012 GLOBOCAN project of International Agency for Research on Cancer-World Health Organization-India has the fourth highest number of cancer cases globally and ranks second in cancer related mortality amongst women.

Cancer is a multifactorial disease, the risk factors of which, *inter alia*, include ageing population, sedentary life styles, use of tobacco products, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

(b) to (d) A population level initiative of prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) (diabetes, hypertension and cancer *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 150 districts of the country in 2017-18 under National Health Mission (NHM), as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare. Under the initiative, frontline health workers such as ASHAs and ANMs, *inter alia*, are leveraged to carry out screening and generate awareness about the risk factors of NCDs among the masses. This initiative will not only help in early diagnosis but also will generate awareness on risk factors of the diseases. There are 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres in the country providing comprehensive cancer treatment facilities and carrying out cancer prevention and research activities. As informed by

the States, about 72 lakhs people have been screened under common NCDs.

Government of India is also implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under the National Health Mission for awareness generation for Cancer prevention, opportunistic screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of common cancers namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Till June, 2018; 525 District NCD Clinics, 2564 Community Health Centres NCD Clinics and 167 Cardiac Care Units have been set up under the programme. About 8.79 crores people attended the NCD clinics during last four years of which 1.35 lakhs persons were diagnosed with common cancers including oral, Breast and Cervical. Under outreach programme, NCD check ups of 6.41 crores people were done during last four years out of which 4.77 lakhs people were suspected with common cancers including Oral, Breast and Cervical and referred.

Funds for NPCDCS are released under NCD Flexible Pool of National Health Mission (NHM). Rs. 904.32 crore were released to the State Governments under NCD Flexible pool during 2017-18. For population based prevention, control, screening and management initiative, funds are also released under Health Systems Strengthening of Mission Flexible pool under NHM. Under the Mission Flexible Pool, Rs. 8805.62 cr. was released to States/UTs under NHM during 2017-18. The amount allocated for population based screening activities under this pool was Rs.161.09 crore.

[*Translation*]

Vehicle and Housingloans

617. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains any data/information with regard to vehicle and housing loans disbursed by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any policy to ensure timely repayment of the said loans, if so, the details thereof and the manner in which repayment of these loans are to be made;

(e) whether the said vehicle and housing loans are not being repaid on time and banks are likely to lose huge amount of funds; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on domestic operations on Housing Loans and Vehicle/Auto Loans—Advances Outstanding reported by Public Sector Banks, for the last three financial years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) With regard to policy on loans, RBI has informed that it has advised banks to formulate and implement Loan

Policy and Loan Recovery Policy with the approval of their respective Boards of Directors and to establish Recovery Cells at Head Office, fix recovery targets for various levels, and closely monitor recovery performance. Banks have also been advised to put in place a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress. Further, RBI has advised banks to strengthen the information-sharing mechanism among lenders by making it compulsory for banks to receive/share information on borrowers before sanctioning of loans. RBI has also advised banks to make their IT and MIS system robust so that they are able to generate reliable and quality information with regard to asset quality for effective decision-making.

(e) and (f) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on gross NPA ratios, based on domestic operations on Housing Loans and Vehicle/Auto Loans — Advances Outstanding reported by Public Sector Banks for the last three financial years are given in the enclosed Statement. These show low gross NPA ratios, indicating timely repayment in most cases.

Statement

Data on Housing Loans and Vehicle Loans of Public Sector Banks

Amounts in crore Rs.

	Housing Loans			Vehicle/Auto Loans		
	As on 31.3.2016	As on 31.3.2017	As on 31.3.2018	As on 31.3.2016	As on 31.3.2017	As on 31.3.2018
Advances Outstanding	5,10,531	5,70,446	7,02,375	87,060	1,02,514	1,21,886
Gross NPA Ratio (%)	1.31	1.47	1.72	2.42	2.28	2.47

Source: RBI (domestic operations, March-18 provisional data)

[English]

Value of Rupee Against US Dollar

618. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of Indian rupee against Pound, Dollar and Euro during each of the last twelve months along with reasons for difference/variations, currency-wise;

(b) whether there has been a continuous fall in the value of rupee and the value of rupee collapsed to a record low of Rs. 69.09 against U.S. Dollar recently, if so, the details thereof including average value of Indian rupee against the U.S. dollar during the last ten years along with

the resultant depletion in the Foreign Exchange Reserves;

(c) the factors responsible for a sharp fall in the value of rupee against the dollar and its effect on the economy including imports, Current Account Deficit along with the extent to which the rising oil prices, trade war between China, United States (US) and India have contributed to this fall;

(d) whether increase in imports have mainly caused the fall in the value of rupee, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the details of the articles imported and estimated to be imported more during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively; and

(e) whether the RBI/Government has taken corrective steps to protect the value of rupee against US dollar and its effect on the economy including imports, if so, the details thereof?

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 value of Indian rupee against British pound, US dollar and Euro during the period from July 2017 to June 2018 is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Value of Indian Rupee against Selected Currencies (Rupees per Unit of Foreign currency)

Month	British Pound	US Dollar	Euro
Jul-17	83.7544	64.4559	74.2036
Aug-17	83.0433	63.9684	75.5956
Sep-17	85.7254	64.4409	76.7891
Oct-17	85.9151	65.0813	76.4800
Nov-17	85.7741	64.8626	76.1211
Dec-17	86.1115	64.2423	75.9975
Jan-18	87.6500	63.6400	77.4500
Feb-18	90.0763	64.3738	79.5625
Mar-18	90.8382	65.0213	80.2499
Apr-18	92.5691	65.6363	80.6612
May-18	90.9732	67.5394	79.8248
Jun-18	90.0672	67.7931	79.1619

Note: Based on RBI Reference Rate.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

The value of Rupee *vis-à-vis* the US dollar remained in a relatively narrow range of Rs. 63.97 per US\$ to Rs. 65.08 per US\$ between July 2017 and December 2017. It appreciated somewhat in January 2018, but then depreciated till June 2018. The major reasons for depreciation of the rupee *vis-à-vis* the US\$, *inter alia*, include: the recent global developments *viz* increase in the prices of crude oil, escalation of protectionist sentiments in some countries; rising interest rate and balance-sheet normalization by the US Fed, along with expansionary fiscal policy in the United States. The variations in the exchange rate (Reference rate) of the Rupee *vis-à-vis* other currencies (Euro and British Pound) basically reflect the spot cross country rates of Euro/US\$ and British Pound/US\$, and are arrived at by crossing the USD/INR Reference rate with the ruling Euro/USD and British Pound/USD rates, respectively.

The value of Indian Rupee *vis-à-vis* US\$ has not fallen continuously. However, there are variations during the intermediate periods. It fell to an intra-day low of Rs. 69.09 per US\$ on 28 June 2018. The exchange rate of Indian rupee *vis-à-vis* US dollar and level of country's foreign exchange reserves, in last ten years are given in Table 2:

Table 2: The exchange rate of Indian rupee vis-à-vis US dollar and Foreign Exchange Reserves

Financial Year	Exchange rate INR/US\$ (Average for the year)	Foreign Exchange Reserves (End-financial year) US \$ million
2008-09	45.9933	251985
2009-10	47.4433	279057
2010-11	45.5626	304818
2011-12	47.9229	294398
2012-13	54.4099	292046
2013-14	60.5019	304223
2014-15	61.1436	341638
2015-16	65.4685	360176
2016-17	67.0720	369955
2017-18	64.4474	424545
2018-19 (April-June)	66.9896	405810

(As on 6th July 2018)

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

(d) As stated in part (a) to (c) of the reply, the variations in the exchange rate of the rupee *vis-à-vis* other currencies is the result of many factors and significantly higher level of imports as compared to exports along with current account deficit could be among them. The level of imports of major commodities during 2017-18 and April-May 2018 is given in Table 3:

Table 3: Import of Principal Commodities Groups

Commodity	(Value in US\$ million)	
	2017-18	2018-19 (April-May) (P)
Plantation	1,039	173
Agri & Allied Products	22,223	3,167
Marine Products	123	25
Ores & Minerals	31,740	5,850
Leather & Leather Manufactures	1,057	172
Gems & Jewellery	74,668	11,714
Sports Goods	292	52
Chemicals & Related Products	40,393	8,057
Plastic & Rubber Articles	17,038	3,063
Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica or Similar Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware	2,715	434
Paper and Related Products	8,277	1,379
Base Metals	27,429	5,153
Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments	5,340	932
Electronics Items	51,541	8,823
Machinery	39,149	7,495
Office Equipments	47	7
Transport Equipments	19,175	2,057
Project Goods	2,078	429
Textiles & Allied Products	6,402	1,120
Petroleum Crude and Products	108,659	21,937
Others	6,193	1,023
Total Imports	465,578	83,063

Source: Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
P: Provisional.

(e) The value of the Indian rupee against other currencies is market determined and the RBI conducts its foreign exchange market operations for orderly movement in the exchange rate and contain volatility. The Government as well as the RBI closely monitor the external developments on an ongoing basis to support robust macroeconomic outcome. The improvement in the current account balance is achieved by promoting exports and/or curtailing imports. To encourage capital inflows, the investment limits for foreign portfolio investors were eased in April, 2018.

Forest Fires

619. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

DR. P. K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether the forest fires in the recent past few months have destroyed a large area of forest land including properties across the country;

(b) if so, the details of forest fires reported during the last three years and the steps taken by the concerned State Governments/forest departments to douse the fires;

(c) whether according to a Forest Survey of India report, around fifty percent of forest areas in the country are vulnerable to fire and if so, the details thereof including the major findings of the report;

(d) whether the Union Government have provided any financial or technical support to the State Governments to douse the fires; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government to check such forest fires across the country in the future?

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) Forest Fire occurs 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.

(c) Yes. Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun conducts regular inventory of trees in forests and outside forests in the country under its National Forest Inventory Programme by selecting 60 Districts randomly in different physiographic zones on a cycle of two years. On the basis of data collected from these 60 Districts and data of preceding 2 cycles, information on incidence of fire is also recorded as one of the parameters and estimates are generated.

The incidence of fire is observed ocularly in a circular area of 2 hectare around the plot center and classified as 'heavy' if more than 50 per cent of the area/crop is affected by fire; 'moderate' if 10-15 per cent of the area is affected by fire; 'mild' if the area affected is less than 10 per cent. According to the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013, published by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, area under forest fire under different fire class is as given follows:

Incidence of Fire Class	Percent of Recorded Forest Area
Heavy	1.33
Moderate	6.48
Mild	46.10

(d) and (e) The Ministry has provided financial assistance to State/UT Governments for prevention and management of forest fire under the Centrally Sponsored Forest Fire Prevention and Management (FPM) 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 (IFMS) and the ongoing Forest Fire Prevention and Management (FPM) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Further, the Ministry has formulated National Action Plan on Forest Fire and circulated to all State/UT Governments for taking appropriate action for effective prevention and management of forest fire.

Statement-I

Details of forest fires alerts issued to all States/UTs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
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
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

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
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

Details of funds released to States/UTs for forest protection measures

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16 (Amount Released)	2016-17 (Amount Released)	2017-18 (Amount Released)
1	2	3	4	5
Other States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Bihar	59.09	88.59	75.00
3	Chhattisgarh	120.75	211.04	168.00
4	Gujarat	179.99	122.26	75.00
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Haryana	77.86	93.91	75.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	302.16	331.36	276.70
8	Jammu and Kashmir	193.93	95.61	75.00
9	Jharkhand	83.62	199.63	105.00
10	Karnataka	228.19	203.27	105.00
11	Kerala	86.00	163.65	234.53
12	Madhya Pradesh	420.00	281.15	168.00
13	Maharashtra	447.32	372.58	321.58
14	Odisha	136.00	266.14	168.00
15	Punjab	77.00	0.00	75.00
16	Rajasthan	112.54	174.22	105.00
17	Tamil Nadu	203.02	74.29	105.00
18	Telangana	0.00	0.00	105.00

1	2	3	4	5
19	Uttar Pradesh	156.15	139.72	75.00
20	Uttarakhand	356.83	304.03	168.00
21	West Bengal	0.00	92.83	75.00
Total		3240.45	3214.28	2554.81

NE & Sikkim

1	Assam	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	85.07	181.34	102.00
3	Manipur	240.76	125.02	110.00
4	Meghalaya	180.26	126.57	219.88
5	Mizoram	153.17	131.29	90.59
6	Nagaland	122.6	170.01	92.56
7	Sikkim	150	119.73	148.59
8	Tripura	147.19	190.76	66.00
Total		1079.05	1044.72	824.25

Union Territories

1	A & N Islands	28.00	56.23	9.00
2	Chandigarh	36.99890	74.52	8.00
3	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	New Delhi	0.00	50.00	30.00
7	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	30.00
Total		64.99890	180.75	77.00
Grand Total		4384.49890	4439.75	3456.06

Bad Debt

620. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL;
SHRI G. HARI:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether depositors are worried about the safety

of their money after Punjab National Bank was hit by a \$ 2 billion fraud, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the entire Public Sector Banks are grappling with a record pile of bad debt and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given its guarantee to the depositors for the safety of their deposit;

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

(e) the extent to which the deposits of public are safe in the Public Sector Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Punjab National Bank (PNB) has apprised that the bank's domestic deposits have increased by Rs. 34,814 crore during the financial year (FY) 2017-18, and that more than 1 lakh new accounts have been added during the year. This suggests that depositors continue to have confidence about safety of their deposits with the bank.

(b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, Public Sector Banks had aggregate gross NPAs of Rs. 8,95,601 crore, as of March 2018.

(c) to (e) *Vide* press release dated 7.12.2017, Government has reiterated Government's implicit guarantee for Public Sector Banks. Indian banks have adequate capital and are also under prudent regulation to ensure safety and soundness, as well as systemic stability. A sound legal framework is in place to ensure the integrity, security and safety of the banking system and all possible steps and policy measures are taken to prevent bank failure and protect interests of depositors, which include issuance of directions, measures under Reserve Bank of India's Prompt Corrective Action, capital adequacy norms superior to the Basel-III international framework, prudential norms, and the existing deposit insurance as per the scheme.

Welfare of Destitute Widows

621. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:

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

(a) the details of destitute widows living in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note that such women are living a pitiable/miserable life in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government for such women along with the funds allocated/ released and utilised thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has also made any provision to establish and maintain ashram/shelter homes for widows/senior citizens and provide basic facilities to them and if so, the details thereof along with the funds provided thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(e) the criteria prescribed for establishment of new ashram/shelter homes indicating the number of such homes presently functional and number of women benefited thereby, State/UT-wise; and

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to establish new ashram/shelter homes for widows/senior citizens 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 Registrar General of India conducts decennial Population Census wherein data collected on all persons living in the country at the time of Census. The number of widows as per Census 2011, as provided by Registrar General of India, is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has constructed a Home for Widows in Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh with the capacity of 1000 inmates.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity.

The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances which includes widows, destitute women and aged women. The details of funds released to under Swadhar Greh Scheme during the last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement-II. Under Swadhar Greh Scheme, Government shall grant assistance for construction of rooms/cottages/huts for the shelter of the residents and common facilities like kitchen, bathroom, training hall, recreation room, dining hall office room etc. and infrastructure facilities like water, electricity, approach road, boundary wall etc. The grant shall be subject to a ceiling of Rs.1,33,000/- per resident. Construction grant will be given to State Governments agencies including Women Development Corporation, Central or State autonomous bodies, Municipal Corporations and Panchayati Raj Institutions only. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has constructed a Home for Widows in Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh with the capacity of 1000 inmates.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSc) [earlier Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)] with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing. The Scheme has been revised *w.e.f.* 01.04.2018 under which the programme of MFCC has been merged with the programme of 'Senior Citizen Homes' as 'Homes for 50 Elderly Women'. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to implementing agencies like Non-Governmental for running and maintenance of projects of, *inter alia*, Multi Facility Care Centres for Older Widows (MFCC) where Grant-in-aid is provided for a project for running an Old Age Home for 50 older widows. In addition to providing full time shelter and care to the beneficiaries, the widow home gives training in income generating activities, conduct religious programmes, yoga etc. Therefore, under the Scheme of IPSc, financial assistance is given for running and maintenance of programmes of, *inter alia*, "Homes for 50 Elderrly Women", and not for construction. The details of funds released during last three years and current year to

the programme of Multi Facility Care Centres is enclosed as Statement-III.

(f) No, Madam.

Statement-I

Number of widows as per Census 2011

India/States/UTs	Widows
India	43261478
Jammu and Kashmir	283650
Himachal Pradesh	293475
Punjab	928158
Chandigarh	24496
Uttarakhand	387215
Haryana	773297
NCT of Delhi	456613
Rajasthan	1983634
Uttar Pradesh	4856188
Bihar	2238793
Sikkim	13717
Arunachal Pradesh	31787
Nagaland	39496
Manipur	77990
Mizoram	28569
Tripura	164969
Meghalaya	84825
Assam	1156042
West Bengal	3792184
Jharkhand	1027878
Odisha	1612627
Chhattisgarh	973787
Madhya Pradesh	2160609
Gujarat	2015742
Daman and Diu	6816
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7378
Maharashtra	4520764

India/States/UTs	Widows	India/States/UTs	Widows
Andhra Pradesh	4297481	Kerala	2010984
Karnataka	2989429	Tamil Nadu	3856398
Goa	77935	Puducherry	73579
Lakshadweep	2448	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12525

Statement-II*Details of Funds released under Swadhar Greh Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount Released during 2015-16	Amount Released during 2016-17	Amount Released during 2017-18	Amount Released 2018-19 as on 17.07.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.21	124.47	156.61	-
2.	Assam	43.47	237.56	197.03	-
3	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	4.4	9.01	-
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6.54	8.11	-
5	Bihar	0	69.79	86.54	-
6	Chandigarh	0	7.27	9.01	-
7	Chhattisgarh	5.26	17.44	16.22	-
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-
10	Delhi	0	14	18.02	-
11	Gujarat	7.58	40.5	37.86	--
12	Goa	0	4.36	5.40	-
13	Haryana	0	4.36	9.77	-
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-
15	Jharkhand	6.46	24.41	18.32	-
16	Jammu and Kashmir	17.74	40	32.45	-
17	Karnataka	67.94	461.95	560.73	1.45
18	Kerala	0	52.36	43.27	-
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	50.77	95.91	89.99	-
21	Maharashtra	35.89	576.88	438.36	6.41
22	Mizoram	2.48	16.72	16.22	-
23	Manipur	47.76	284.07	189.83	-
24	Meghalaya	0	0	8.72	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Nagaland	0	6.54	8.11	-
26	Odisha	269.16	723.85	521.43	11.08
27	Punjab	0	10.52	10.81	-
28	Puducherry	0	7.27	9.01	-
29	Rajasthan	9.13	68.4	102.98	-
30	Sikkim	0	6.54	8.11	-
31	Tamil Nadu	12.48	247.22	280.07	-
32	Telangana	63.24	134.61	177.88	8.87
33	Tripura	0	26.17	32.45	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	1490.89	383.43	598.10	13.16
35	Uttarakhand	3.63	69.93	92.33	-
36	West Bengal	154.48	18.37	448.35	1.56
37.	CSWB for SSH	2521.25	1519.46	0	0
	CSWB for construction of Swadhar Greh in Vrindavan, UP	-	3073	1476.00	-
	Total	4857.82	8378.3	5717.1	42.55

Statement-III

The details of funds released during last three years and current year to the programme of Multi Facility Care Centres for Older Widows, now renamed as Senior Citizens Home for 50 elderly Women is as under

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 16.07.2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.22	12.07	12.07	0
2.	Gujarat	0	0	1.23	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	5.96	0
4.	Karnataka	26.50	49.78	6.47	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
6.	Maharashtra	95.24	32.35	68.03	66.09
7.	Odisha	23.89	32.36	75.49	0
8.	Tamil Nadu	6.97	21.28	17.94	12.94
9.	Uttarakhand	0	0	2.38	0
10.	Assam	0	6.76	26.70	12.94
11.	Manipur	0	0	2.38	0
	Total	158.82	154.60	218.65	91.97

[Translation]

NPAs

622. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI:
 SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
 SHRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN:
 SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:
 KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
 SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:
 PROF. K. V. THOMAS:
 SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
 SINGH CHANDEL:
 SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken serious note on the increasing trends of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and if so, the total amount of NPAs during the last four years, bank and amount-wise;

(b) whether the Government has devised a standard method to ascertain the exact volume and value of NPAs and if so, the details thereof along with the stringent measures taken to recover the loan amount from the NPAs and wilful defaulters and the result achieved so far during said period, Bank and amount-wise;

(c) the number and details of the borrowers where NPAs is Rs. 100 crore or more, bankwise;

(d) whether any Committee has been set up to examine the matter and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering to provide relief/opportunity to debtors that are willing to repay the loans and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the new measures proposed by the Government/ Reserve Bank of India to contain the growing percentage of NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, bank-wise Gross Non-performing Assets (GNPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on 31.3.2015, 31.3.2016,

31.3.2017 and 31.3.2018, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) RBI has issued Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances, which provide for classification of loans as NPAs. For addressing the NPA issue, RBI has put in place several measures, prudential instructions and guidelines for enabling income recognition, consistent and objective identification of assets across the banks and provisioning there against. As per RBI instructions, Banks have established appropriate internal systems (including technology enabled processes) for proper and timely identification of NPAs. Banks undertake various types of audit such as Statutory Audit, Risk Based Internal Audit (RBIA), Concurrent Audit, Information Systems (IS) Audit and Special Audits to ensure, *inter alia*, regulatory compliance of the Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances. In addition, RBI's inspection highlights any divergences in asset classification and provisioning as assessed by the RBI *vis-à-vis* audited financial statements of banks.

To recover value from NPAs of banks, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted for time-bound resolution of stressed assets. Further, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation by the Government to RBI, for issuing directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under the Code. Under the provisions of this amending legislation, as per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in respect of 39 large defaulters, amounting to about Rs. 2.69 lakh crore funded exposure. The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act has been amended to make it more effective. Further, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.

To deter default on the part of wilful defaulters and thereby incentivise recovery, as per RBI's instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years, and lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against them, wherever necessary. As per data reported by PSBs, as on 31.3.2018, 2,323 FIRs

have been registered against wilful defaulters, 8,835 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the SARFAESI in respect of 7,300 cases of wilful defaulters. Further, SEBI Regulations have been amended to debar wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/director from accessing capital markets to raise funds and IBC has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

(c) RBI has informed that as per the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, RBI is prohibited from disclosing credit information, which shall be treated as confidential and not be published or otherwise disclosed.

(d) Government has not set up any committee in this regard.

(e) As per RBI instructions, banks are required to have a loan recovery policy, which may cover, *inter alia*, negotiated settlements of NPAs. As per inputs received from PSBs, all PSBs have One Time Settlement (OTS) Schemes, in pursuance of their Board-approved policies, which are typically oriented towards sectors such as agriculture, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), weaker sections and education loans. As per PSB data for OTS/compromise in NPA accounts above Rs. 5 crore outstanding, Rs. 11,148 crore were recovered through OTS/compromise in FY 2017-18.

RBI's Feb 2018 instructions regarding revised framework for resolution of stressed assets provides

for a timebound resolution plan approved by the banks against the defaulting entities to initiate steps, including restructuring, to cure the defaults. The new framework for restructuring is not applicable to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with loans of Rs. 25 crore or less.

(f) Government and RBI have taken a number of measures to contain NPAs, as mentioned in the reply to part (b). In addition, under the PSB Reforms Agenda announced by the Government, PSBs have committed to clean and commercially prudent business through Stressed Asset Management Verticals for focussed recovery, rigorous due diligence and appraisal for sanction by scrutinising group balance sheets, at least 10% share in consortium lending, ring-fencing of cash flows, initiating use of technology and analytics for comprehensive due diligence across data sources, building capacity for techno-economic valuation, clean and effective post-sanction follow-up on large-value accounts by tying up with Agencies for Specialised Monitoring, and strict segregation of pre- and post-sanction roles for enhanced accountability. For enabling a clean credit system in future and deterring economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside Indian jurisdiction, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 to provide for attachment and confiscation fugitive economic offender's property and has advised PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/director and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than Rs. 50 crore and to examine all NPA accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore from the angle of possible fraud.

Statement

Gross Non-Performing Assets of Public Sector Banks

Amounts in crore Rs.

Sl. No.	Bank	Gross NPA			
		As on 31.3.2015	As on 31.3.201	As on 31.3.2017	As on 31.3.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad Bank	8,358	15,385	20,688	26,563
2.	Andhra Bank	6,877	11,444	17,670	28,124
3.	Bank of Baroda	16,261	40,521	42,719	56,480
4.	Bank of India	22,807	49,879	52,045	62,328

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Bank of Maharashtra	6,402	10,386	17,189	18,433
6	Canara Bank	13,040	31,638	34,202	47,468
7	Central Bank of India	11,873	22,721	27,251	38,131
8	Corporation Bank	7,107	14,544	17,045	22,213
9	Dena Bank	4,393	8,560	12,619	16,361
10	IDBI Bank Limited	12,685	24,875	44,753	55,588
11	Indian Bank	5,670	8,827	9,865	11,990
12	Indian Overseas Bank	14,922	30,049	35,098	38,180
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	7,666	14,702	22,859	26,134
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	3,082	4,229	6,298	7,802
15	Punjab National Bank	25,695	55,818	55,370	86,620
16	Syndicate Bank	6,442	13,832	17,609	25,759
17	UCO Bank	10,186	20,908	22,541	30,550
18	Union Bank of India	13,031	24,171	33,712	49,370
19	United Bank of India	6,553	9,471	10,952	16,552
20	Vijaya Bank	2,443	6,027	6,382	7,526
21	State Bank of India (SBI)	56,738	98,185	1,12,343	2,23,427
22	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2,945	3,603	10,677	Merged in SBI
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	4,985	6,591	18,212	
24	State Bank of Mysore	2,136	3,636	9,915	
25	State Bank of Patiala	4,360	6,767	17,847	
26	State Bank of Travancore	2,357	3,200	8,817	
27	Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0	1	55	

[English]

Adulteration in Food Products

623. DR. P. K. BIJU:

SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of adulteration, use of banned chemicals and pesticides in vegetables, fruits, fish, meat, milk, dairy products and other packaged food items in the country, if so, the punitive measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) the number of incidents of adulteration in food products, inspections/raids carried out, cases registered, food products found unsuitable for human consumption and the persons convicted during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has recently registered cases against erring persons/food production companies, if so, the details thereof and the present status in this regard;

(d) the other measures taken/being taken to regulate the use of chemicals in the packaged food products create consumer awareness ensure compliance of the prescribed regulations/norms by food manufacturing/processing companies; and

(e) the steps taken to implement the FSSAI benchmark in food products, if any, in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations prescribe the tolerance limits of contaminants, toxins and residues related to pesticides, heavy metals, antibiotics etc. on food commodity.

The Central Insecticide Board & Registration Committee (CIB & RC), Department of Agriculture & Corporation, Ministry of Agriculture has banned various pesticides under the Insecticide Act 1968. The Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has also banned these pesticides under Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Amendment Regulations, 2018

Cases of adulteration, use of chemicals and pesticides in excess of the prescribed tolerance limits in various food products etc. do come to the notice of FSSAI. As the enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily lies with the State/UT Governments, regular surveillance, inspection and sampling of food products are being done by the Food Safety Officials in the States/UTs to check the compliance of the provisions of FSS Act, 2006. The details of food samples collected, tested, found non-conforming and penal action taken as received from various States/UTs for the last three years are enclosed as Statement-I, II and III respectively. However, details of action taken

against specific individuals and/or production companies by name are not available.

(d) and (e) FSSAI has laid down maximum limits of chemicals such as preservatives, additives including permitted colours etc. in Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulation, 2011.

FSSAI impresses upon the State/UT Governments from time to time to undertake effective and rigorous enforcement activities in the States and UTs to ensure the quality and safety of food products including packaged food products. These issues are also taken up in the meetings of Central Advisory Committee as well as Video Conferences which takes place at regular periodical intervals.

Awareness is being created amongst consumers about adulteration and steps for reducing harmful effects of pesticides. To combat adulteration in commonly adulterated food items, such as milk, spices and condiments, honey, water, Oils and Fats, FSSAI has released a booklet, namely Detect Adulteration with Rapid Test (DART) which is a compilation of common quick tests for detection of food adulterants at household.

Awareness is also being created amongst consumers about importance of washing fruits and vegetables before consumption to avoid harmful effects of pesticides/insecticides residue in fruits and vegetables. FSSAI has also asked State Food Safety Commissioners to undertake awareness campaign on pesticides/insecticides residues in fruits and vegetables.

Statement-I

Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2015-2016

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of samples received	No. of samples analysed	No. of samples found non-confirming	No. of cases launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	A & N Islands	156	156	25	0	0	0	Rs. 2,71,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4860	4860	870	194	347	4	83/Rs. 52,15,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	290	290	30	0	28	0	5/Rs. 15,000
4.	Assam	503	503	72	10	80	2	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Bihar	2032	1447	35	0	93	0	4/RS. 20,000
6.	Chandigarh	206	206	15		15	0	Rs. 10,52,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1026	1026	298	3	17	0	Rs. 85,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	65	5	0	2	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	106	106	11	0	11	0	0
10.	Delhi	1472	1472	239	149	0	0	Rs. 44,82,500
11.	Goa	1132	1155	72	0	4	1	1/Rs. 5,000
12.	Gujarat	15115	14891	1242	30	507	1	182/Rs. 1,90,05,906
13.	Haryana	2121	2063	180	7	149	0	111/Rs. 27,43,600
14.	Himachal Pradesh	415	390	53	22	12	25	Rs. 9,50,000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1354	1215	334	1	335	215	Rs. 22,14,400
16.	Karnataka	2894	2340	433		58	0	Rs. 4,36,000
17.	Kerala	2364	2196	459	138	246	17	44/Rs. 66,33,500
18.	Madhya Pradesh	10035	9994	1311	82	879	36	447/ Rs. 4,48,26,000
19.	Maharashtra	8841	8066	2195	190	418	24	186/Rs. 59,16,053
20.	Manipur	67	67	0	0	8	8	8/Rs. 1,64,000
21.	Meghalaya	124	87	4	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	24	17	4	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	187	187	76		32	20	20/Rs. 10,000
24.	Odisha	211	211	61		2		1
25.	Puducherry	827	827	11	0	1	0	1/Rs. 5,000
26.	Sikkim	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	1742	1783	607	107	308	23	202/Rs. 58,90,800
28.	Tripura	814	814	17		5	0	Rs. 2,750
29.	Uttar Pradesh	17726	14833	7189	506	4864	164	2370/ Rs. 11,51,20,480
30.	Uttarakhand	1073	1073	183	10	95	0	Rs. 15,35,000
31.	West Bengal	154	154	102	1	13	0	0
Total		77,941	72,499	16,133	1,450	8529	540	3,669/ Rs. 21,65,98,989

Statement-II*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2016-2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of samples received	No. of samples analysed	No. of samples found non-confirming	No. of cases launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4687	4687	552	153	396	8	119/11107000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	302	302	10	1	8	0	12/Rs. 348400
3.	Assam	536	526	67	3	23	0	2/Rs. 30000
4.	Bihar	2507	2427	42	3	30	6	Rs. 73000
5.	Chandigarh	251	251	19	2	14	1	Rs. 300000
6.	Chhattisgarh	1693	1693	425				
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44	44	3		3		
8.	Delhi	1155	1152	120	9	98	106	68/Rs. 3741500
9.	Goa	920	874	111		5	1	1/Rs. 20000
10.	Gujarat	11364	11329	839	46	513	2	Rs. 16681000
11.	Haryana	2041	2033	188	18	243	14	71/Rs. 2982170
12.	Himachal Pradesh	351	315	57		35	23	Rs. 195000
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	3320	2952	1114	24	611	1	320
14.	Karnataka	2837	2837	341	26	112		112/ Rs. 2195900
15.	Kerala	1899	1784	457	83	124	15	4/Rs. 375380
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5675	5461	609	60	483	26	252/Rs. 7427700
17.	Maharashtra	10716	10030	2529	313	943	0	340/Rs 11080888
18.	Manipur	207	207	30	0	30	0	5/Rs. 520000
19.	Meghalaya	47	43	3				
20.	Mizoram	26	20	2	0	0	0	
21.	Nagaland	285	285	42	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	508	508	75	12	52	0	2/Rs. 20000
23.	Puducherry	495	495	32	0	0	0	
24.	Punjab	4431	4054	2240	56	1442		Rs. 1410921
25.	Rajasthan	5801	4923	1276	193	169	0	65/ Rs. 115557
26.	Sikkim*							
27.	Tamil Nadu	4080	3022	970	244	617	109	442/ Rs. 7898500
28.	Telangana	1480	1480	330	103	85	15	17/Rs.504000
29.	Tripura	173	173	12	0	6	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Uttar Pradesh	19755	13567	5663	375	5101	1273	2906/ Rs.101962350
31.	Uttarakhand	749	676	119	3	199		19/Rs. 1004000
32.	West Bengal	195	190	48	11		5	Rs. 200000
Total		88,530	78,340	18,325		13,080	1605	4757/ Rs.17,01,93,266

Statement-III*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2017-2018*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of samples received	No. of samples analysed	No. of samples found Adulterated/ Misbranded	No. of cases launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties		
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties No.	Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	A & N Islands	234	234	49	Nil	285	Nil	285	36,91,500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	270	269	09	04	07	Nil	09	75,500
3.	Assam	610	610	78	04	39	Nil	06	1,22,000
4.	Bihar	2412	2248	215	28	122	-	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	376	376	25		21		04	2,25,000
6.	Chhattisgarh	1564	1564	388	15	81	13	30	1,71,004
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67	67	04		04	-	-	-
8.	Daman & Diu	71	71	06		02	Nil	Nil	
9.	Delhi	1275	1271	120	127	0	39	-	2,68,98,000
10.	Goa	1310	1268	82		08		07	7,05,000
11.	Gujarat	9828	9576	713	27	481	485	382	2,59,82,503
12.	Haryana	2126	2067	380	33	303	08	280	3,130,360
13.	Himachal Pradesh	169	164	50	09	08	05	43	9,81,000
14.	Karnataka	3257	3257	426	53	236	-	236	40,27,270
15.	Kerala	3943	3783	703	48	332	88	147	39,89,880
16.	Madhya Pradesh	7121	6270	904	27	547	10	507	23,942,000
17.	Maharashtra	9722	9022	1532	194	589	83	141	17,34,500
18.	Manipur	830	830	295	09	19	00	04	2,60,000
19.	Mizoram	84	84	52	Nil	Nil	Nil	05	Nil
20.	Nagaland	310	310	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Odisha	229	229	54	13	77	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Puducherry	3,156	3,156	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Punjab	11623	11057	3053	40	1022	22	568	46,23,650
24.	Sikkim	04	04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Tamil Nadu	6617	7383	2461	496	825	896	-	2,24,66,700
26.	Tripura	268	268	18	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	23576	19063	8375	102	7232	3237	4219	12,91,85,500
28.	West Bengal	1326	1228	329			22		1,64,000
	Total	92,378	85,729	20,390	1,243	12,226	4,915	68,66	252,375,367

[Translation]

Status of AIIMS like Institutions

624. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
 SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
 SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA:
 SHRI M. B. RAJESH:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 PROF. K. V. THOMAS:
 DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
 SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
 DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:
 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
 SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

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

(a) the present status of All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutions in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds provided/utilised for setting

up of said institutions in the country during the last three years and current year;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals/representations from State Governments for survey/establishment of said institutions in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more AIIMS like institutions in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Twenty one (21) AIIMS have been announced to be set under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). AIIMS at 6 places viz. Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh are already functional. The State/UT-wise details indicating the present status of these institutions are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Details of funds during the last three years and current year released by Ministry for setting up of AIIMS are given below:—

AIIMS	Budget Head	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Six Functional AIIMS	Grant-in Aid (General)	155.00	229.90	220.00	140.00
	Grant-in Aid (Capital)	690.00	443.02	314.00	235.00
	Grant-in Aid (Salaries)	292.00	477.00	346.24	141.00
15 Other AIIMS	Capital/Revenue	67.00	30.00	459.71	596.77

(c) Yes. Apart from 21 AIIMS which have been announced, proposals for survey have been received from Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka and Kerala. Requests for setting up of AIIMS like Institutions have also

been received from Tripura and Mizoram.

(d) Yes. Government plans to set up more AIIMS like institutions in other States of India also in a phased manner depending upon available resources.

Statement

Status of new AIIMS under PMSSY

Sl. No.	State	Location of AIIMS	Phase and year of Budget announcement	Date of Cabinet approval	Approved Outlay	Target date for completion of project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Phase-I	March, 2006. Revised Cabinet Approval in March 2010	Rs. 820 crore	December, 2018 (For full functionality)
2.	Bihar	Patna			Rs. 820 crore	
3.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur			Rs. 820 crore	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal			Rs. 820 crore	
5.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh			Rs. 820 crore	
6.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar			Rs. 820 crore	
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Phase-II	05th Feb, 2009 *Revised RCE was approved on 10.07.2017 by HFM/FM	Rs. 823 crore	March, 2020
8.		Gorakhpur	Phase-IV (Budget announcement for the year 2014-15)	20.07.2016 (Time frame for completion: 45 months)	Rs 1011 crore	March 2020
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri		07.10.2015 (Time frame for completion: 60 months)	Rs 1618 crore	Feb, 2020
10.	West Bengal	Kalyani		07.10.2015 (Time frame for completion: 60 months)	Rs 1754 crore	Feb, 2020
11.	Maharashtra	Nagpur		07.10.2015 (Time frame for completion: 60 months)	Rs. 1577 crore	Feb, 2020
12.	Punjab	Bathinda	Phase-V (Budget announcement for the year 2015-16)	27.07.2016 (Time frame for completion: 48 months)	Rs 925 crore	May, 2020
13.	Assam	Guwahati		24.05.2017 (Time frame for completion: 48 months)	Rs 1123 crore	April, 2021
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur		03.01.2018 (Time frame for completion: 48 months)	Rs 1351 crore	Sept, 2021

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai		-	Rs 1200 crore*	2022
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba, Jammu		-	Rs. 1668 crore*	Feb, 2022
17.	Kashmir	Pulwama, (Awantipora) Kashmir		-	Rs. 1837 crore*	Feb, 2024
18.	Bihar	Site being finalised		-	Rs. 1200 crore*	2022
19.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Phase-VI (Budget announcement for the year 2017-18)	16.05.2018 (Time frame for completion: 45 months)	Rs. 1103 crore	May, 2021
20.	Gujarat	Site being finalised		-	Rs. 1200 crore*	2022
21.	Telangana	Site being finalised	In-principal approval of M/o Finance	-	Rs. 1200 crore*	2022

* Estimated cost

[English]

Sexual Abuse of Children

625. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA:

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

(a) whether the number of cases of sexual abuse/exploitation of children in the country have increased in recent years, especially through child pornography and internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported, culprits apprehended, punished during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of schemes implemented by the Government to protect children from sexual abuse along with the funds allocated/released and utilised thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the further action taken by the Government to protect children from sexual exploitation/abuse in the

country and create public awareness against it?

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) As reported by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 34,449, 34505 and 36,022 cases were registered in the country under POCSO Act r/w related sections of IPC during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively showing an increasing trend with an increase of 0.2% in 2015 over 2014 and 4.4% in 2016 over 2015. Details are enclosed as Statement-I. A total of 5, 8 and 17 cases were registered in the country under Publishing or Transmitting of Material Depicting Children in Sexually Explicit Act (Section 67B of IT Act) during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively, showing an increasing trend. Details are enclosed at Statement-II. A total of 40, 94 and 47 cases were registered in the country under Section 14 and 15 of POCSO (Use of Child for Pornography/Storing Child Pornography Material) during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

(b) State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under total POCSO and Publishing or Transmitting of Material Depicting Children in Sexually Explicit Act (Section 67B of IT Act)

during 2014-2016 is enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) (JJ) Act 2015 is the primary law to protect the interest of children in need of care and protection and in conflict with law. In order to implement the Juvenile Justice Act, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) now "Child Protection Services" under Integrated Child Development Services, is being implemented with aim to create a safety net of dedicated structures, services and personnel for protection of children in need of care and protection. The objective is to contribute to improvement in the wellbeing of the children in difficult circumstances as well as reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, exploitation and separation of children from their families. Under the Scheme "Child Protection Services" financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs on sharing pattern for, *inter alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). Under the scheme institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure. In these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or civil society. Under the non-institutional care component, support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship. The details of fund released and utilized

thereunder during the last three years, State/UT-wise is enclosed at Statement-III.

(d) The Ministry has introduced the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012, which is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) (JJ) Act 2015 is the primary law to protect the interest of children in need of care and protection and in conflict with law. In order to implement the Juvenile Justice Act, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely Child Protection Scheme (CPS) is being implemented with aim to create a safety net of dedicated structures, services and personnel for protection of children in need of care and protection. The objective is to contribute to improvement in the wellbeing of the children in difficult circumstances as well as reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, exploitation and separation of children from their families, etc. CPS provides for a 24-hour toll free helpline 1098 for children in distress and their families. National Commission for Protection of Child Right (NCPCR) established under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, has been mandated with a task of monitoring the effective implementation of POCSO Act, 2012 and JJ Act, 2015.

Further, the Government has been regularly creating public awareness against child abuse in the country through print and electronic media from time to time. The issue has been flagged in various national consultations/conferences held with different stakeholders.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargedsheeted (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	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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	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	56	51	1	57	62	1	54	38	0	63	48	0	59	39	0	58	42	0	506	223	8	489	223	8	819	453	15	802	453	15	821	511	43	824	512	43	191	188	17	228	231	22	187	142	22	187	161	24	233	157	23	292	199	24	1684	1608	191	1804	1812	263	1656	1606	524	2085	2047	562	1570	1576	354	1778	1773	378	107	76	3	116	96	3	79	98	13	79	107	15	75	56	13	82	60	13	613	527	5	779	705	5	1609	1317	8	1886	1801	8	1408	1302	5	1677	1691	6	707	631	103	826	794	119	988	800	137	1041	1035	149	1020	844	94	1125	1035	130	209	167	25	246	221	33	206	198	27	264	280	37	205	177	25	255	234	31	45	33	1	46	44	1	30	29	1	49	45	1	25	25	1	30	30	1	112	102	13	136	116	15	182	136	28	175	144	28	348	222	17	363	244	17	1380	1073	27	1538	1282	29	1526	1266	32	1800	1516	32	1565	1323	55	1641	1451	58	1392	1136	48	1483	1356	51	1486	1265	83	1505	1460	100	1848	1717	47	2671	2490	53	4995	4888	721	5888	5862	848	4624	4612	791	5634	5675	944	4717	4591	641	5678	5642	792	3926	3342	112	4623	4187	129	4816	3791	195	5589	4711	219	4815	4291	250	5092	4983	279	50	14	0	34	8	0	43	32	1	23	29	1	43	39	1	28	23	1	118	126	7	122	131	7	167	112	2	153	135	2	151	116	28	153	126	28	165	127	37	140	101	38	169	189	101	171	190	102	167	148	54	174	153	54	17	6	2	15	6	1	15	13	4	16	16	4	27	25	6	27	27	9	1126	909	14	1193	1129	16	1372	1202	39	1324	1282	40	1928	1566	38	1721	1661	48	652	493	114	763	604	121	666	506	169	769	677	207	596	401	94	659	441	98	1327	1020	133	1228	1217	152	1311	994	130	1210	1225	167	1479	1196	151	1479	1478	168

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(S)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total (All India)		5	2	0	3	3	0	8	5	2	7	6	2	17	6	1	15	9	1

Source: Crime in India

Statement-III

The details of fund released and utilized by State Govt./UT Administrations during the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 and current year of the grant released to the States/UTs under ICPS as on date

Status of grant released and utilized under Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS] as on 16.07.2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount released
1	Andhra Pradesh	238.58	500.52	110.74	586.32	1469.88	1537.11	218.66	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	571.68	92.02	52.29	179.54	643.71	180.00	37.63	
3	Assam	597.90	1025.07	413.64	1112.98	2932.68	1787.53	327.13	
4	Bihar	2687.89	1896.52	2787.92	1923.33	541.56	1633.69	454.46	
5	Chattisgarh	3955.55	2086.26	527.77	1683.25	3181.97	2486.27	521.32	
6	Goa	235.25	39.68	36.83	98.27	728.53	54.44	16.03	
7	Gujarat	2328.90	1510.37	769.95	1526.53	590.11	1767.24	400.35	
8	Haryana	496.44	350.89	0.00	1224.85	1858.22	2500.00	0.00	
9	Himachal Pradesh	604.04	1255.12	2345.48	2390.26	1835.01	1833.11	456.54	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	113.35	0.00	43.12	114.71	807.48	374.62	40.78	
11	Jharkhand	369.88	387.42	840.11	842.14	1714.57	1641.76	239.28	

12	Karnataka	1845.24	2193.66	3720.80	3709.53	3272.45	1364.04	605.60
13	Kerala	944.39	660.25	260.50	216.96	1849.45	1275.72	179.41
14	Madhya Pradesh	1116.03	2373.81	2503.88	2535.83	3262.77	2582.87	624.38
15	Maharashtra	3138.75	1975.29	2272.33	1569.37	608.15	1308.75	404.45
16	Manipur	3082.18	1163.81	241.34	709.47	1886.33	2103.00	331.36
17	Meghalaya	1469.55	1497.88	2060.33	2060.33	1846.60	1846.60	450.40
18	Mizoram	2079.44	2079.44	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51	1917.51	495.54
19	Nagaland	2257.65	1473.21	1350.37	1447.50	1457.45	1457.45	364.85
20	Orissa	3309.07	2669.74	1089.22	2580.78	2599.30	2773.86	669.53
21	Punjab	820.81	515.57	581.67	718.31	143.24	875.43	175.78
22	Rajasthan	3258.92	2929.43	0.00	2267.52	4752.30	1295.98	541.08
23	Sikkim	562.00	303.74	601.18	365.87	662.76	125.43	66.25
24	Tamil Nadu	825.04	4282.78	13039.37	3648.55	2013.12	5512.50	1120.32
25	Telangana	354.88	93.94	195.64	1823.98	894.82	633.08	212.58
26	Tripura	710.63	680.20	676.04	415.30	446.81	499.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	2884.18	3293.57	3207.19	3109.82	1830.67	4222.98	885.53
28	Uttarakhand	66.88	3.89	15.54	187.54	907.57	731.40	76.90
29	West Bengal	508.67	1067.29	6763.87	3522.60	5073.56	4232.67	735.21
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	36.03	36.03	36.88	36.76	31.66	93.36	13.85
31	Chandigarh	357.82	324.15	245.44	278.53	194.32	172.73	0.00
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58.66	5.84	177.59	59.11	24.82	69.90	11.24
33	Daman and Diu	82.82	57.69	126.42	80.33	21.89	83.00	18.42
34	Delhi	1363.40	931.53	978.64	1024.94	354.33	1295.68	271.01
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-		0.00
36	Puducherry	559.60	622.75	826.33	768.69	114.35	426.20	0.00
	Total	43892.10	40379.36	50847.97	46769.35	52469.95	52694.91	10965.87

Hostels for Working Women

626. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:
SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:
SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the details of hostels for working women set up by the Government during the last three years along with the funds sanctioned for their development during the said period;

(b) the current capacity of Government run and Government funded hostels in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure security and quality of stay in these hostels;

(c) whether these hostels follow need based enrolment and if so, the categories of working women given preference;

(d) the measures taken to create awareness about these hostels among working women; and

(e) whether the Government plans to encourage public-private partnership in running of these hostels 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 details of hostels for working women set up by Government during 2015-16 to 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Since its inception in 1972-73, 960 hostels have been sanctioned under the scheme all over the country for benefit of about 72,288 working women. To provide safety for working women, a provision has been made to keep security guard and to install CCTV Cameras in Working Women Hostels. To provide quality of stay for working women provision has been made in the Scheme guidelines to provide safe and affordable accommodation for working

women with clean and well-ventilated day care centre for the children of inmates, medical first-aid and providing washing machines and geysers/solar water heating system. Details of sanctioned working women's hostels in Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The beneficiaries under the scheme are working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same city/area. Particular preference is given to women from disadvantaged sections of the society. The Scheme guidelines also provide for reservation of seats for physically challenged beneficiaries.

(d) It is the responsibility of the Implementing Agencies to create awareness about the facility among working women. However, the guidelines of the Scheme and list of sanctioned hostels are available on the Ministry's website.

(e) As per the norms of the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the eligible implementing organizations such as State Government Agencies and Civil Society Organizations through concerned State Government. The cost sharing ratio amongst the Central Government, States/ UTs (other than NE and Himalayan States) and Implementing Agencies is 60:15:25 for construction of building for Working Women Hostel/running hostel in rented premises. For NE and Himalayan States, the ratio is 65:10:25. Corporate houses or associations like CII, ASSOCHAM, FICCI etc., can also seek financial assistance for a matching grant (50:50) for hostel building construction on public land only.

Statement-I

The details of hostels for working women set up by Government during 2015-16 to 2017-18

Financial Year	Actual Expenditure incurred	Total No. of hostels sanctioned
2015-16	12.19 crore	8
2016-17	23.13 crore	14
2017-18	26.96 crore	22

Statement-II*Sanctioned Working Women's Hostels with Day Care Centre (DCC) in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Hostels	Capacity of Working Women	No. of DCC	Capacity of Children
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	3255	23	760

As on 16.07.2018

*[Translation]***Healthcare Facilities**

627. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
 SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA:
 SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:
 SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
 SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
 DR. A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) whether people in the rural areas have minimal access to healthcare facilities and if so, the details thereof along with the present status of same in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether various Government hospitals in rural areas are facing problem of infrastructure and shortage of doctors and other professionals and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is considering any mechanism/scheme/plan to train more health professionals and depute them in rural areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve/provide better health care services in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care which is accountable, and at the same time responsive to the needs of the people, especially those who live in the rural areas

of the country. As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2017, the health care infrastructure has increased after launch of NRHM in April 2005. The number of public health facilities in rural areas State/UT-wise during 2005 and 2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject. Shortage of doctors and Infrastructure in public health sector varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for new construction, renovation/upgradation of existing facilities and also for engagement of doctors and other professionals on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

(c) The Government has taken various steps to train more health professionals and depute them in rural areas, these efforts include:—

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas.
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.
- (iii) Support is provided to States/UTs for hard area allowance to specialist doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it

attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.

- (iv) The States are encouraged to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists at public health facilities. These include various mechanisms for 'contacting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services, methods of engaging specialists outside the Government system for service delivery at public facilities and the mechanism to include requests for these in the State Program Implementation Plans (PIP) under the National Health Mission.

(d) As stated above, public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to improve better health care services in rural areas lies with the respective State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen and improve their healthcare system based on the proposals made by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

The Government has taken various steps to to improve/provide better health care services in rural areas. These efforts include:—

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry

in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Professor from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Professor is a unit head. This would result in increase in number of specialists in the country.

- (ii) Diplomate of National Board (DNB) qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (v) Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (vi) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/ Increase of PG seats.
- (vii) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- (viii) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

Statement

Number of Sub-centres, PHCs & CHCs functioning

Sl. No.	State/UT	2005			2017		
		Sub Centre	PHCs	CHCs	Sub Centre	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1570	164	7458	1147	193
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	379	85	31	312	143	63
3.	Assam	5109	610	100	4621	1014	158
4.	Bihar	10337	1648	101	9949	1899	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	3818	517	116	5186	785	169
6	Goa	172	19	5	214	24	4
7	Gujarat	7274	1070	272	9082	1392	363
8	Haryana	2433	408	72	2589	366	112
9	Himachal Pradesh	2068	439	66	2083	538	89
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1879	334	70	2967	637	84
11	Jharkhand	4462	561	47	3848	297	188
12	Karnataka	8143	1681	254	9381	2359	206
13	Kerala	5094	911	106	5380	849	232
14	Madhya Pradesh	8874	1192	229	9192	1171	309
15	Maharashtra	10453	1780	382	10580	1814	360
16	Manipur	420	72	16	421	85	17
17	Meghalaya	401	101	24	436	109	27
18	Mizoram	366	57	9	370	57	9
19	Nagaland	394	87	21	396	126	21
20	Odisha	5927	1282	231	6688	1280	370
21	Punjab	2858	484	116	2950	432	151
22	Rajasthan	10512	1713	326	14406	2079	579
23	Sikkim	147	24	4	147	24	2
24	Tamil Nadu	8682	1380	35	8712	1362	385
25	Telangana	-	-	-	4797	689	114
26	Tripura	539	73	10	987	93	21
27	Uttarakhand	1576	225	44	1847	257	60
28	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3660	386	20521	3621	822
29	West Bengal	10356	1173	95	10369	914	349
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107	20	4	123	22	4
31.	Chandigarh	13	0	1	17	3	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	6	1	71	9	2
33.	Daman and Diu	21	3	1	26	4	2
34.	Delhi	41	8	0	10	5	0
35.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3	14	4	3
36.	Puducherry	76	39	4	81	40	4
All India/Total		146026	23236	3346	156231	25650	5624

Note: Telangana came to existence in 2014 after bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh.

*[English]***Impact of GST on Economy**

628. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI D. K. SURESH:

SHRI B. N. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has studied the impact of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) both on the economy and the common people of the country after one year of its completion, if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereon;

(b) whether the Government is aware that there is a lot of improvement needs to be done for the effective implementation of the GST in the country; and

(c) if so, the measures/steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to modify the tax rate on various items under GST regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Government is committed to the effective implementation of GST in the country. Various representations that were received from stakeholders including trade and industry seeking changes in the rate structure have been considered by the GST Council in its various meetings. Based on the recommendations made by the GST Council in this regard, changes in the rate structure have been given effect through notifications issued under Section 9 and Section 11 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and section 8 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017. These notifications are available in public domain and are hosted on the website www.cbic.gov.in.

R&D Facilities for Siddha

629. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:

SHRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government had provided funds for the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai for enhancing infrastructure developments and Research facilities and also to increase the strength of Doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's allocation during the last four years indicating the number of doctors working at present;

(c) whether the Government has provided required R&D facilities for Siddha doctors to find cure for HIV AIDS, various types of Cancer and Diabetes as well as other dreaded diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Details of Funds allotted to National Institute of Siddha, Chennai during the last four years are given below:—

(in crores)

FY	BE	RE	Released (Actual)
2014-15	28.00	23.00	23.00
2015-16	30.50	26.00	26.00
2016-17	28.00	25.00	25.00
2017-18	30.00	28.84	28.84

(c) and (d) The Government has provided required infrastructure to National Institute of Siddha (NIS) and Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) for promoting Siddha in all aspect including R&D. CCRS is a dedicated institution for Research in Siddha.

In Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), with regard to Cancer Project, entitled "Evaluation of Anti-cancerous activity of Sengathari Ennai in In-vitro Method" is in progress and an amount of Rs. 9,15,000/- has been allocated for executing the project.

Further, In Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), with respect to cancer project entitled "Clinical trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy of Siddha medicine nandhi mezhugu in stage 1 and stage 2 breast cancer, an amount of Rs. 37,91,300/- has been allocated.

Taxes on Foreign Companies

630. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether foreign companies are taxed only on income which arises from operations carried out in India;
- (b) if so, the quantum of taxes collected during the last three years from foreign companies;
- (c) whether the Government has notified rules for computation of Income Tax for foreign companies, if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;
- (d) whether the notified rules are likely to bring transparency and collection of more taxes, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has also notified that a company will be treated as foreign even after it becomes headquartered in India and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) a foreign company is liable to tax on all income from whatever source derived which is received or is deemed to be received in India or accrues or arises or is deemed to accrue or arise in India. However, the taxation of a foreign company under the Act is subject to the provisions of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, if any, between India and the country of which the foreign company is a resident.

(b) Quantum of taxes collected during the last three years from foreign companies as per the return of income are as under:-

A.Y 2015-16 = Rs. 25,800.30 crore
A.Y 2016-17 = Rs. 24,541.74 crore
A.Y 2017-18 = Rs. 27,561.43 crore

(c) A notification No 29/2018 under section 115JH of the Act has been issued *vide* SO 3039(E) dated 22.06.2018 providing for exceptions, modifications and adaptations, with which provisions of the Act relating to the computation of total income, treatment of unabsorbed depreciation, set off or carry forward and set off of losses, collection and recovery and special provisions relating to avoidance of tax shall apply, in a case where a foreign company is said to be resident in India on account of its Place of Effective Management (PoEM) in India under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Act for the first time and the said company has never been resident in India before.

The notification being an aid to the PoEM provisions, has the objectives of providing clarity, ensuring certainty and facilitating ease of compliance.

(d) With the objectives of providing clarity, ensuring certainty and facilitating ease of compliance as also PoEM being an anti-abuse, anti-base erosion measure, the rules are likely to bring transparency and they may also result in additional revenue.

(e) The notification provides that the foreign company shall continue to be treated as a foreign company even if it is said to be resident in India and all the provisions of the Act shall apply accordingly. Consequently, the provisions specifically applicable to:-

- (i) a foreign company, shall continue to apply to it;
- (ii) non-resident persons, shall not apply to it; and
- (iii) the provisions specifically applicable to resident, shall apply to it.

Further, in case of conflict between the provision applicable to the foreign company as resident and the provision applicable to it as foreign company, the later shall generally prevail. Therefore, the rate of tax in case of foreign company shall remain the same, i.e., rate of income-tax applicable to the foreign company even though residency status of the foreign company changes from non-resident to resident on the basis of PoEM.

[Translation]

Eradication of Tuberculosis

631. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:
SHRI V. ELUMALAI:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on Tuberculosis (TB) and Multi-Drug Resistant TB (MDR TB) cases and attributable deaths reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for identification, detection and treatment of TB/MDR-TB/ XDR-TB cases along with the funds allocated for the same, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has finalized an aggressive national strategy to end Tuberculosis by 2025 and if so, the details thereof along with targets achieved so far; and

(d) the other measures taken/being taken by the Government for eradication of TB in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) has conducted a survey on Drug Resistant TB during 2014-17 and the final report of this survey was published on 24th March 2018. The survey indicated that the Multi Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB) is 6.19% (CI 5.54–6.90%) among all TB patients with 2.84% (CI 2.27–3.50%) among new and 11.60% (CI 10.21–13.15%) among previously treated TB patients.

The Ministry is planning to conduct a National TB Prevalence Survey (2018-20) for estimation of Tuberculosis prevalence at National and State level. The Survey will be led by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in collaboration with Central TB Division with technical support from WHO India.

For attributable deaths, estimation has been done

by Global Burden of Diseases (GBD, India) lead by ICMR, Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) and Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) in collaboration with MOHFW and WHO. The report was released on 14th November 2017 and 3.2% of death and disability is attributed to TB in India.

The MOHFW has taken several new initiatives for strengthening early detection and treatment of Tuberculosis in the country as under:–

- (1) Gazette notification for mandatory reporting of TB cases to the Government.
- (2) Private sector engagement through various innovative models.
- (3) Active Case Finding for reaching the unreached vulnerable population.
- (4) Expansion of molecular diagnostics *i.e.* Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (CBNAAT) for early diagnosis of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (DR-TB).
- (5) Introduction of daily regimen for treatment of drug sensitive Tuberculosis across the country.
- (6) Introduction of Universal Drug Susceptibility testing for all diagnosed TB patients including patients from the private sector.
- (7) Introduction and scale up of Newer anti TB drug *i.e.* Bedaquiline for drug resistant TB treatment.

State-wise/UT-wise funds allocated for Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is given in the enclosed Statements.

(c) Yes. The Ministry has formulated a National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Elimination of TB (2017-25).

In addition to the existing strategies under RNTCP, the NSP focuses on:–

- Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens.
- Suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.

- Engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- Prevention strategies including active case finding.
- Contact tracing in high risk/vulnerable population
- Airborne infection control.
- Multi sectoral response.

The key achievements under the NSP in 2017-18 are as under:—

- All TB patients are offered Free Drugs and Diagnostics.
- 1135 CBNAAT machines have been installed and made functional.
- In 2018 from 1st January to 30th June, 2018, a total of 10,01,918 TB patients have been notified out of which 2,40,314 patients have been notified from the private sector.
- Shorter regimen for treatment of drug resistant TB patients has been initiated since 24th March 2018 and till June 2018, about 2045 MDR TB patients have been initiated on shorter regimen treatment.
- In 2018, Bedaquiline availability has been scaled up for treatment of drug resistant TB treatment and during 1st January to 30th June, 2018, about 510 patients have been initiated on Bedaquiline based treatment regimen across the country.
- 226 District level drug resistant TB Centre have been established so far.
- **NIKSHAY Poshan Yojana:** for providing financial assistance for nutrition support at the rate of Rs. 500/- per month for the duration of TB treatment has been initiated since 1st April 2018.
- **E-Health advances:** The case based web based TB notification system (NIKSHAY) has been enhanced with digital advancements.

- **Private Sector Engagement**

- o Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with the Indian Medical Association (IMA) for wide dissemination of services for TB patients through RNTCP. Under this MoU, private providers will be sensitized in 1000 out of 1700 IMA branches in the country.
- o Public private support agency interventions have been initiated in 45 large cities and 348 districts where in, intensified efforts for notification from private sector, use of rapid molecular tests and Govt. provided drugs is accelerated.

(d) The other measures taken by the Government to eradicate TB are:—

- **Community Engagement and Multi-stakeholder efforts:** For patient centric and community led response to TB, National TB Forum has been established to engage community. Similarly, State and District level forums are being established to create a network of TB Champions.
- **Advocacy Communication and Social Mobilisation (ACSM):** Intensified Media Campaign using all media platforms such as Audio-visual, Print, Digital, Outdoor and Social media for raising awareness, increasing utilization of services, reducing stigma & discrimination, increasing private sector participation, etc.

Statement

Revised National TB Control Programme

State-wise Releases & Expenditure (Cash & Kind)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation 2017-18 (Rs. In lakhs)		
		Cash	Commodity	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2099.65	414.48	2514.13
2	Andaman and Nicobar	96.48	3.54	100.02

1	2	3	4	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	462.58	70.11	532.69
4	Assam	1270.49	1415.90	2686.39
5	Bihar	3275.28	139.39	3414.67
6	Chandigarh	161.40	10.00	171.40
7	Chhattisgarh	1384.21	219.66	1603.87
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75.77	3.43	79.20
9	Daman and Diu	48.10	2.43	50.53
10	Delhi	2858.20	110.23	2968.43
11	Goa	134.57	12.21	146.78
12	Gujarat	2565.34	1167.13	3732.47
13	Haryana	1163.39	217.47	1380.86
14	Himachal Pradesh	674.66	274.67	949.33
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1084.03	108.06	1192.09
16	Jharkhand	1674.09	67.98	1742.07
17	Karnataka	3010.92	627.87	3638.79
18	Kerala	1430.53	169.91	1600.44
19	Lakshadweep	41.25	0.60	41.85
20	Madhya Pradesh	3125.94	188.87	3314.81
21	Maharashtra	7285.22	1929.90	9215.12
22	Manipur	386.04	134.90	520.94
23	Meghalaya	284.20	149.60	433.80
24	Mizoram	325.06	54.19	379.25
25	Nagaland	356.16	95.97	452.13
26	Odisha	1921.68	355.30	2276.98
27	Puducherry	216.80	8.77	225.57
28	Punjab	1220.42	234.71	1455.13
29	Rajasthan	2366.75	805.31	3172.06
30	Sikkim	189.00	272.48	461.48
31	Tamil Nadu	2772.85	1047.49	3820.34
32	Tripura	226.47	57.85	284.32
33	Uttar Pradesh	7477.16	955.26	8432.42
34	Uttarakhand	660.43	86.50	746.93
35	West Bengal	3321.32	338.23	3659.55
36	Telangana	1500.56	404.60	1905.16
	Total	57147.00	12155.00	69302.00

*[English]***Ayush Hospitals**

632. SHRIMATI P. K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER:
SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:
DR. P. K. BIJU:

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

(a) the schemes being run by the Government to provide AYUSH treatment facility in the country particularly in rural areas;

(b) the number of AYUSH hospitals/ dispensaries/ centres running at present in the country, State/UT-wise and stream-wise including Bihar;

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up integrated AYUSH hospitals in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(d) the amount of funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has started any programme to provide assistance to institutions engaged in ayurvedic drug development and research and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other measures being taken by the Government to expand AYUSH system of medicine and related infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYSUH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Government through Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) provides financial assistance to the States/UTs to provide AYUSH treatment facility in the country including rural areas as per the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) received from the States/UTs.

(b) The number of AYUSH hospitals/dispensaries/ centres running at present in the country, State/UT-wise and stream-wise including Bihar is furnished as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) As Public Health is a State subject,

opening of AYUSH hospitals come under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision of setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals. The Central Government has approved 72 upto 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals since inception of NAM. The details of approved upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals along with the funds allocated State/UT-wise including Bihar is furnished as Statement-II.

(e) A Central Sector Scheme namely Extra Mural Research in AYUSH (EMR) is operational since 1999. It makes provision for grants-in-aid to institutions engaged in research activities including Ayurvedic drug development. The Scheme is aimed at developing the opportunity for scientific scrutiny of AYUSH systems for the benefit of users, researchers, practitioners, industries and common people at large.

(f) Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the following provisions have been made for development and expansion of AYUSH systems of medicine:—

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Districts Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.
- (iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.
- (iv) Upgradation of State Government Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Educational Institutions.
- (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions in the State where it is not available.

Further, the following provisions have been also made for spreading awareness of AYUSH systems of medicine:—

- (i) Public Health outreach activity to focus on increasing awareness about AYUSH strength in managing community health problems resulting from nutritional problems, vector borne diseases etc.,
- (ii) Adoption of villages for propagating AYUSH way of life and interventions of health care through AYUSH Gram,
- (iii) School Health Programme through AYUSH by way of addressing the health needs of school going children through AYUSH,
- (iv) Early prevention of non-communicable diseases and promotion of health care by way of Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) integrated with the principles and practices of AYUSH systems.

The Flexible activities include:

1. AYUSH wellness centres including Yoga & Naturopathy
2. Telemedicine
3. Sports medicine through AYUSH
4. Innovations in AYUSH including Public Private Partnership
5. Interest subsidy component for Private AYUSH Educational Institutions
6. Research & Development in areas related to Medicinal Plants
7. Voluntary Certification Scheme
8. Market Promotion
9. Market Intelligence & buy back interventions for Medicinal Plants
10. Reimbursement of testing charges
11. Crop Insurance.

Statement-I*State-wise/System-wise Number of AYUSH Hospitals as on 1.4.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
A. States/Union Territories									
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
3	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
4	Bihar	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	8
5	Chhattisgarh	10	1	0	1	0	3	0	15
6	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
7	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
8	Gujarat	42	0	0	0	6	16	0	64
9	Haryana	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
10	Himachal Pradesh	33	0	0	0	1	0	0	34
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
13	Karnataka	170	18	0	3	6	16	0	213
14	Kerala	126	0	1	0	1	34	0	162
15	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
16	Maharashtra	64	6	0	0	0	1	0	71
17	Manipur	2	1	0	1	0	6	0	10
18	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	10
19	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
20	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
21	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
22	Punjab	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
23	Rajasthan	117	11	0	1	2	6	0	137
24	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Tamil Nadu	2	1	288	1	0	1	0	293
26	Tripura	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
27	Uttar Pradesh	2104	204	0	0	0	8	0	2316
28	Uttarakhand	402	2	0	0	0	1	0	405
29	West Bengal	6	1	0	0	0	15	0	22

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5
31	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Telangana	9	4	0	0	1	6	0	20
Total(A)		3165	256	290	8	17	157	0	3893
B. CGHS & Central Government Organizations		21	8	7	5	2	7	0	50
Total(A+B)		3186	264	297	13	19	164	0	3943

State-wise/System-wise Number of Ayush Dispensaries as on 1.4.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
A. States/Union Territories									
1	Andhra Pradesh	467	112	0	0	20	266	0	865
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17	1	0	0	0	95	0	113
3	Assam	380	1	0	0	0	75	0	456
4	Bihar	1082	449	0	0	0	644	0	2175
5	Chhattisgarh	956	26	0	0	0	112	0	1094
6	Delhi	40	20	0	0	0	103	0	163
7	Goa	99	0	0	0	0	83	0	182
8	Gujarat	560	0	0	16	14	216	0	806
9	Haryana	483	19	0	0	0	22	0	524
10	Himachal Pradesh	1150	3	0	0	0	14	4	1171
11	Jammu and Kashmir	240	177	0	0	0	0	25	442
12	Jharkhand	220	54	0	0	0	92	0	366
13	Karnataka	592	50	0	0	5	43	0	690
14	Kerala	806	1	6	0	1	659	0	1473
15	Madhya Pradesh	1496	64	0	0	0	213	0	1773
16	Maharashtra	466	25	0	0	0	0	0	491

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
17	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	13
19	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	22	0	24
20	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
21	Odisha	624	9	0	35	30	638	0	1336
22	Punjab	489	35	0	1	0	111	0	636
23	Rajasthan	3577	120	0	0	3	252	0	3952
24	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	12
25	Tamil Nadu	97	64	784	121	0	106	0	1172
26	Tripura	36	0	0	0	0	73	0	109
27	Uttar Pradesh	2104	49	0	0	0	1575	0	3728
28	Uttarakhand	142	3	0	0	0	60	3	208
29	West Bengal	502	7	0	0	0	1520	0	2029
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	0	0	2	0	18	0	33
31	Chandigarh	10	1	0	0	0	10	0	21
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	20
33	Daman and Diu	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
34	Lakshdweep	8	0	0	0	0	7	0	15
35	Puducherry	27	0	24	4	0	17	0	72
36	Telangana	418	183	1	0	28	196	0	826
Total(A)		17128	1473	815	179	101	7275	33	27004
B. CGHS & Central Government Organizations		288	38	33	55	10	269	1	694
Total(A+B)		17416	1511	848	234	111	7544	34	27698

Note: Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy and Sowa-Rigpa:- Figures in r/o States of Arunachal Pradesh (2016), Assam (2009), Bihar (2016), Haryana (2016), J&K (2015), Jharkhand (2011), Karnataka (2016), Odisha (2012), Rajasthan (2015), Uttarakhand (2014) and Puducherry (2016) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

Homoeopathy: Figures in r/o States of Arunachal Pradesh (2016), Assam (2016), Bihar (2016), Haryana (2016), J&K (2015), Jharkhand (2011), Karnataka (2016), Odisha (2012), Rajasthan (2016), Uttar Pradesh (2011), Uttarakhand (2014) and Puducherry (2016) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

Source: State Governments/UTs & concerned agencies

Statement-II

Status of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposal approved	Unit Approved during 2015-16	Amount Approved during 2015-16	Unit Approved during 2016-17	Amount Approved during 2016-17	Unit Approved during 2017-18	Amount Approved during 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Kakinada	1	50.00	-	60.00	-	121.94
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Visakhapatnam	-	-	1	100.00	-	121.94
2	Assam	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital Dudhnoi at Goalpara District	-	-	1	300.00	-	267.20
		50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital Majuli at Majuli District	-	-	1	100.00	-	267.20
3	Bihar	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga) Hospital at Patna	1	102.70	-	-	-	-
4	Chandigarh	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital Sector-34, Chandigarh	1	-	-	200.00	-	200.00
5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda & Homoeo) Hospital at Silvassa	1	-	-	100.00	-	67.14
6	Goa	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at North Goa	1	107.05	-	257.24	-	100.00
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at South Goa	1	107.05	-	257.24	-	100.00
7	Gujarat	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy) Hospital at Surender Nagar	-	-	1	200.00	-	200.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Government Hospital Bardoli	-	-	-	-	1	150.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Haryana	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Panchakula, Haryana	1	83.34	-	100.00	-	50.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Sowa Rigpa, Yoga & Naturopathy & Homoeopathy) Hospital at Distt. Kullu	-	-	1	150.00	-	-
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Mandi	-	-	-	-	1	25.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital	-	-	-	-	1	200.00
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital	-	-	-	-	1	200.00
11	Karnataka	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Gadag in Distt. Gadag	-	-	1	300.00	-	400.00
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Mangalore	-	-	1	300.00	-	400.00
12	Kerala	Setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital	-	-	-	-	1	200.63
13	Lakshadweep	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Kavaratti	-	-	1	195.80	-	-
14	Maharashtra	Setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Nandurbar	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
		Setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sindhudurg	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
		Setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Pune	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
		Setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Ahmednagar	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
15	Manipur	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Moreh, Chandel District	-	-	1	321.00	-	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Churancandpur district	-	-	1	321.00	-	200.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH (Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital, at Kwakeithel Konjeng Leikai	-	-	1	225.00	-	-
		Setting up of 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Keirao AC, Imphal East District	-	-	-	-	1	200.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Bhopal	-	-	1	393.62	-	106.38
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Indore	-	-	-	-	1	400.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Sehore	-	-	-	-	1	400.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Chitrakoot	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
17.	Meghalaya	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sohra (Cherapunje), CHC, East Khasi Hills	-	-	1	637.07	-	-
18	Nagaland	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda an Homoeopathy) Hospital at Noklak, Tuensang District	1	333.33	-	91.33	-	373.66
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Razha, Chedema	-	-	-	-	1	398.16
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Sapangya (Chungtia)	-	-	-	-	1	101.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Odisha	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Dhenkanal Distt.	-	-	1	500.00	-	-
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at District Behrampur	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
20.	Puducherry	Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Villanur District	1	70.00	-	50.00	-	147.40
21.	Punjab	Setting up of upto 50 bedded AYUSH Hospitals at Moga District	-	-	1	650.00	-	-
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Dyalpur Sodhia Zirakpur	-	-	1	650.00	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Bhilwara	-	-	1	450.00	-	-
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Ajmer	-	-	1	450.00	-	-
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Churu	-	-	1	450.00	-	-
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Bikaner	-	-	1	450.00	-	-
23.	Sikkim	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Kyongsa, Near Bhanu Shalling Area, Gyalshing, West Sikkim	1	444.44	-	150.23	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	Setting up of 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH (Siddha and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospitals at Theni District, Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	533.33	-	200.00
		Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Thiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	533.33	-	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Telangana	Setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Anantgiri, Vikarabad, Rangareddy District	-	-	1	600.00	-	-
		Setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Bhupalpalli (V&M), Jayashankar Bhupalpalli District	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
		Setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Siddipet Head Quarters	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
26.	Tripura	Setting up of 50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Paradise Chowmuhani, Agartala	-	-	-	-	1	269.33
		Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Belonia, Tripura	-	-	-	-	1	272.26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at Kushi Nagar	1	83.33	-	3455.80	-	-
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at Bilhour, Kanpur	1	83.33	-	-	-	-
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at West Katli, Lucknow	1	83.33	-	-	-	-
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at Badrasi, Varanasi	1	83.33	-	-	-	-
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at Nawab Ganj, Baraily	1	83.33	-	-	-	-
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital, Basti	-	-	1	424.30	-	-
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sirathu Koushambi	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sonbhadra	-	-	-	-	1	265.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Oraí Jalaun	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sant Kabir Nagar	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Saharanpur	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Deoria	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Lalitpur	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Amethi	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Kanpur Dehat	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Firozpur, Balia District	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
28.	Uttarakhand	Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Haldwani	-	-	-	-	1	556.61
29.	West Bengal	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Topsikhata, District Alipurduar	1	300.00	-	300.00	-	150.00
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Paschim District Midnapur	-	-	1	300.00	-	100.00
			16	2014.57	25	14556.30	31	11596.52

Ecologically Sensitive Areas in Western Ghats

633. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received comments/ views/inputs from all the western ghats States about Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) as per Kasturirangan report, if so, the details there of;

(b) whether the Government has received revised recommendations from the State of Kerala on demarcation of ESA in western ghats and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to issue a fresh draft notification with incorporating the comments/ inputs from concerned States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which final notification is likely to be issued in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has noticed that delay in issuing final notification has aroused much panic among stakeholder population and affected developmental projects like road construction, hospitals, mills etc. and if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken thereon?

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 (e) The High Level Working Group (HLWG) under Dr. Kasturirangan delineated certain areas of Western Ghats spread over six States (i) Kerala (ii) Tamil Nadu (iii) Goa (iv) Karnataka (v) Maharashtra and (vi) Gujarat as Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA).

To facilitate sustainable development in the region, HLWG recommended the Central Government to notify the ESA demarcated by HLWG in public interest. Accordingly, this Ministry had issued a draft notification on 10.03.2014 for declaring an area of 56,825 square kilometres spread over the six States as Ecologically Sensitive. Thereafter, addressing the concerns and apprehensions of the people living in the ESA of the Western Ghats region, subsequent draft notifications dated 04.09.2015 and 27.02.2017 were

published for seeking stakeholder comments, including those of State Governments.

To provide immediate protection to the ESA of the Western Ghats, in line with the recommendation of HLWG, the Government issued Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 13.11.2013. As per the Directions, the five categories of new and/or expansion projects/activities having maximum interventionist impact on ecosystems namely (i) Mining, quarrying and sand mining (ii) Thermal Power Plants (iii) Building and construction projects of 20,000 square meters area and above (iv) Township and area development projects with an area of 50 hectares and above and /or with built up area of 1,50,000 square meters and above and (v) Red category of industries are prohibited in the ESA of Western Ghats.

The Ministry has received the revised recommendation from the State of Kerala on demarcation of ESA in the Western Ghats region of the State. It has proposed an ESA of 8656.46 square kilometres in the 92 villages. Besides, a number of States are required to submit their final recommendations or maps and there is need to develop coherent and consistent approach in the matter. This may require some more time and exercise may not be completed within the validity period of the draft notification dated 27.02.2017, necessitating republication of draft. The finalization of draft notification is subject to the final views of the State Governments.

Government has taken into account the difficulties faced by public from time to time and taken steps to address the issue.

Unclaimed Insurance Funds

634. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the life insurance companies are in possession of unclaimed amount worth over Rs. 11,000 crore belonging to policyholders and more than half of such unclaimed amount is held by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of policies under dormant, State-wise/zone-wise;

(c) whether the Government has also issued

instructions to life insurance companies to locate or identify the policy holders so as to settle the unclaimed and completed policies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The details of unclaimed amounts reported by the life insurance companies as on 31st March, 2018 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) *vide* its Master Circular dated 25th July, 2017 on unclaimed amounts of policyholders, advised the life insurance companies to provide a search facility on their website to enable policyholders or beneficiaries or dependents to find out whether any unclaimed amounts due to them are lying with these companies. For this purpose, the policyholders/beneficiaries are required to enter the details such as policy number, PAN of the policyholder, name of the policyholder, date of birth of the policyholder or aadhaar number, in a window provided on the website of the insurer to find out the unclaimed amount. Further, the insurers have also been advised to update information regarding unclaimed amounts on their websites on half-yearly basis.

Board level Committee for Policyholder Protection of every insurer is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the timely payout of the all dues to policyholders. Further, it oversees the steps taken by the insurer to reduce unclaimed amounts through identification of the policyholders or beneficiaries, in terms of the standard procedures on customer service.

Statement

*Unclaimed Amounts of Policyholders of Life Insurers
(As on 31.03.2018)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Insurer	Unclaimed amount in Rs. crore
1	2	3
1.	Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	257.72
2	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	678.59

1	2	3
3	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	659.30
4	Bajaj Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	559.21
5	Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	30.51
6	Canara HSBC OBC Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	15.72
7	Future Generali Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	70.50
8	PNB Met Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	203.46
9	Shriram Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	61.92
10	Star Union Di ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	25.45
11	Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	38.17
12	Aviva Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	190.65
13	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	9.85
14	Bharati AXA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	74.81
15	DHFL Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	16.84
16	Aegon Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	37.65
17	India First Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	26.28
18	Exide Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	61.88
19	Tata AIA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	134.05
20	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	1.37
21	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	807.40
22	Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	696.12
	Private Sector Life Insurance Companies - Total	4657.45
23	Life Insurance Corporation of India	10509.02
	Grand Total	15166.47

Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India.

Funds for Developmental Schemes of States

635. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to allocate more funds to the States which are performing well in implementation of various developmental schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Allocation of funds to the States are made under various welfare schemes by the Ministries/Departments concerned on the basis of approved guidelines of the schemes. The releases made to the States are governed by General Financial Rules (GFR) and availability of funds within Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) with the Central Government. There is no allocation of funds to the States based on performance for the implementation of developmental schemes.

[Translation]

Use of Lead in PVC Pipes

636. DR. ANSHUL VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has issued any order to fix norms regarding use of lead in PVC pipes and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard;

(b) whether the Government intends to encourage use of any alternative stabilizer instead of lead based ones in PVC pipes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban import of lead based PVCs and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to confirm the ill-effects of lead contents in potable water and such other essential items; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken to monitor use of lead or to check use of it?

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) The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), *vide* its order dated 25.05.2017 in the Original Application No. 477 of 2015, directed the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) to, *inter alia*, notify and lay down standards for usage of lead in Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipes and also to

draw up a programme for phasing out of lead as stabilizer in PVC pipes. Based on Inter-Ministerial and stakeholders consultations held in the matter, MoEF&CC has prepared draft rules for notification under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 mandating PVC pipes and fittings to conform to the lead extraction limits as prescribed in the relevant Indian Standards published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and to phase out the use of lead stabilizers in manufacture and trade of various types of PVC pipes and fittings in a phased manner. In accordance with order dated 07.05.2018 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *C.A. Diary No. 42031 of 2017*, MoEF&CC has forwarded the draft rules to BIS.

(d) and (e) Toxic effects of lead in water are well established through studies of several premier institutions and BIS has already considered the effects of leaching of lead from PVC pipes on water quality. The Indian standards for various types of PVC pipes for water supply like unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies, chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC) pipes for potable hot and cold water distribution supplies, etc. prescribe a test for effect on water, giving permissible limits of, *inter alia*, lead (first extraction) and lead (third extraction).

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

637. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme implemented by the Government indicating the districts in which it is under implementation in the country, particularly in Jharkhand; and

(b) the funds allocated/released and utilised under the said scheme to Jharkhand along with the number of beneficiaries thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year?

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 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was launched in 1975 all over the country with the objectives to (i) to improve the nutritional

and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years; (ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; (iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; (iv) to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and (v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

In order to achieve the ICDS objectives, a package of six essential services comprising (i) Supplementary nutrition; (ii) Immunization; (iii) Health check-up; (iv) Referral services; (v) Pre-school non-formal education; and (vi) Nutrition & health education are provided to the targeted beneficiaries *i.e.* all children below 6 years, Pregnant and Lactating

Mothers. Three of the six services namely Immunisation, Health Check-up and Referral Services are delivered through Public Health Infrastructure under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

The Scheme is universalized and open to all eligible beneficiaries, without any discrimination on the basis of age group, gender, marital status, etc.

All children below 6 years, Pregnant and Lactating Mothers are eligible for services under Anganwadi Services. Anganwadi Services is self selecting scheme and no targets are fixed for beneficiaries of either Supplementary Nutrition or Pre-school non-formal education.

(b) Statements-I and II showing release of funds and number of beneficiaries under the Scheme during the last 3 years and the current year are enclosed respectively.

Statement-I

Consolidated statement indicating State-wise funds released (Anganwadi Services (General), construction of AWC buildings, supplementary nutrition programme and training) under Anganwadi Services Scheme during last three years and current year 2018-19 (upto 16.07.2018)

		Rupees in lakhs						
Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Funds	Exp.	Funds released	Exp. Reported	Funds	Exp.	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	68818.48	98148.45	56387.46	86726.76	58474.18	62304.49	34207.54
2	Bihar	102372.56	144090.04	98099.36	131535.62	92217.01	121321.71	59181.66
3	Chhattisgarh	51151.54	64376.96	41939.90	62042.55	56762.73	NR	18746.59
4	Goa	1228.04	2715.22	1067.70	2206.61	1649.60	NR	576.50
5	Gujarat	64185.05	98608.32	69417.36	88592.55	62275.13	NR	20992.06
6	Haryana	16081.19	26580.94	20871.79	25778.90	20914.78	10395.30	8451.76
7	Himachal Pradesh	19507.32	21044.30	23696.07	21452.43	21612.57	NR	12490.54
8	Jammu and Kashmir	27362.65	35271.02	26732.11	17914.48	19328.24	1718.39	16882.27
9	Jharkhand	46217.72	57446.15	48163.54	68019.68	42081.45	NR	16772.55
10	Karnataka	96394.53	154998.70	53686.59	129290.96	92834.76	NR	40375.38
11	Kerala	28554.27	58765.87	34357.05	38243.59	32460.32	NR	10545.88
12	Madhya Pradesh	108673.52	196464.40	110506.46	165029.79	116645.68	NR	55186.72
13	Maharashtra	104166.66	107134.98	105660.17	39276.10	102957.15	NR	76788.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Odisha	65643.69	106505.11	72497.49	103693.47	95323.96	NR	39262.70
15.	Punjab	13689.39	14497.21	16982.50	24533.14	20168.46	NR	8362.87
16.	Rajasthan	49851.78	103243.25	62397.70	88770.99	67542.98	NR	22242.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	63744.93	78363.14	47085.82	86703.43	49336.98	NR	21001.54
18.	Uttarakhand	35710.06	28416.41	21399.62	26696.54	27990.11	14657.96	14718.25
19.	Uttar Pradesh	281398.92	373571.94	278089.75	409762.10	215246.75	144712.84	118175.48
20.	West Bengal	79465.80	151836.50	66563.30	149685.79	99426.41	NR	52750.74
21.	Telangana	37918.23	57138.46	29877.27	55212.32	38468.27	37902.92	14201.01
22.	Delhi	13775.25	18120.31	14168.00	18963.75	10868.44	NR	6120.88
23.	Puducherry	1673.27	1708.59	2299.22	1691.26	1455.40	NR	223.82
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1421.03	991.04	1207.51	259.80	1295.81	273.08	563.38
25.	Chandigarh	1420.25	649.78	762.19	574.51	1077.47	509.47	661.82
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	210.97	148.58	569.61	NR	323.11	129.89	234.90
27.	Daman and Diu	133.55	92.37	307.96	141.54	279.45	204.80	123.26
28.	Lakshadweep	155.91	122.64	146.95	NR	165.31	NR	134.84
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	12923.23	12473.86	11346.05	8341.25	14588.50	NR	6269.48
30.	Assam	92972.20	90367.00	64397.66	70641.49	70237.54	NR	47920.16
31.	Manipur	10267.27	13185.16	9998.54	6387.10	17647.46	NR	7399.22
32.	Meghalaya	12418.60	12927.10	19135.66	15795.83	19864.97	16325.54	8040.94
33.	Mizoram	5371.93	4902.59	4666.49	5572.76	6174.29	1778.86	2393.50
34.	Nagaland	8796.00	13692.96	15149.57	13784.25	16652.36	NR	6208.30
35.	Sikkim	2022.73	2129.49	1625.01	1940.57	1983.22	393.74	1090.58
36.	Tripura	18194.62	16348.98	11710.57	14021.61	13101.10	7173.98	8214.60
Total		1543893.14	2167077.82	1442970.00	136484.86	1509431.95	7567.72	757511.97

NR – Not reported

* During 2017-18 expenditure booked only SNP component.

Statement-II**Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned and Operational under Anganwadi Services Scheme Quarter Ending March 2018**

State/UT	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition			Beneficiaries of Pre-School Education				
	Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months-3 years)	Children (3-6 years)	Total Children (6 months-6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries	Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total (3-6 years)
Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	1706563	926553	2634116	758842	3392958	579557	654976	1234533

Negligence by Private Hospitals

638. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government takes *suo moto* cognizance of the negligence and unethical conduct against patients by private hospitals in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government will allow hospitals to have their way to financially exploit the common man and not taking any action against them and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to cap the cost of treatment by private hospitals and ensure better health care facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the respective State Government to take action to prevent and control such practices. Presently, such complaints, as and when these are received, are forwarded to the concerned States/UTs for appropriate action. Details of such complaints are, however, not maintained Centrally.

(b) Health being a State subject, taking action against such clinical establishments falls within the purview of State/UT Governments.

The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012. These provide for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments including those in the private sector. Currently, the Act is applicable in 11 States namely Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan Uttarakhand, Assam and Haryana and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

(c) In accordance with the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 under the aforementioned Act, in the States/Union Territories where the said Act is in

force, the clinical establishments are required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and displaying of rates at a conspicuous place. The clinical establishments are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments and charge rates for each type of procedure and service 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 shared the same with the States and Union Territories for appropriate action by them. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the ambit of the States/Union Territories.

[English]

Bail to Undertrial Women Inmates

639. SHRI. M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government has sought relaxation in provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure to allow bail to undertrial women inmates in jails who have spent one third of their maximum possible sentence in detention and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has recommended that a maximum timeframe may be decided for release of women prisoners after bail is granted but surety is not produced and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

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) Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Government. No such proposal has been moved.

GST on Haj Pilgrimage and Cruise Tourism

640. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the Ministry of Shipping to completely exempt the Cruise Tourism from Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action taken by the Government on this proposal;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to impose 18 percent GST on Haj Pilgrimage, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any representations seeking withdrawal of GST by associations of Haj Pilgrims, if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Madam. Secretary, Ministry of Shipping has requested *vide* letter dated 05.05.2018 addressed to Finance Secretary that the service of travel by cruise ships and supply of goods and services on board the cruise ships should be zero rated or taxed at lower rate under GST for an initial period of 5 years.

(b) The proposal was placed before the Fitment Committee constituted by the GST Council for formulation of GST rates on goods and services, for consideration in its meeting held on 09.07.2018 and 10.07.2018. The same was not agreed by the Committee.

(c) No, Madam. Services by a 'specified organisation' in respect of a religious pilgrimage facilitated by the Government of India, under bilateral arrangement are exempt from GST *vide* notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, Sl.No. 60 and corresponding SGST, UTGST and IGST notifications. "Specified organisation" includes 'Committee' or 'State Committee' as defined in section 2 of the Haj Committee Act, 2002

(35 of 2002). However, services provided by private tour operators to persons undertaking Haj through them attracts GST of 5%.

(d) Yes, Madam. Representations were received from Tamil Nadu Haj Organisers Association and others for exempting the services provided by private tour operators to persons undertaking Haj through them.

(e) The request was examined by the Fitment Committee constituted by the GST Council for formulation of GST rates on goods and services, in its meeting held on 9th and 10th January, 2018. The Committee did not recommend the proposal for acceptance.

[Translation]

Anti-Venom Injections

641. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy/scheme for providing anti-venom injections, in Primary Health Centres and rural hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of deaths reported due to non-availability of anti-venom, antirabies injections during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (e) No. There is no separate Policy/Scheme for supply of the anti-venom injections at Health Centres and Rural Hospitals. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued directions to all the States/UTs to include Anti Snake Venom Serum (ASVS) and Tissue Culture Anti-Rabies Vaccine (TCARV) in the list of essential drugs of the State, procure these drugs locally for supply to Health Facilities for use to the needy persons and book the expenditure under National Health Mission funds available with States/UTs.

Rabies is transmitted to humans following bite of

animals (dogs, cats, monkeys, mongoose etc.) infected by the rabies virus. For prevention of deaths due to rabies, Government of India is implementing the National Rabies Control Programme in the country. The objectives of the program are to:

- (i) Prevent human deaths due to rabies
- (ii) Prevent transmission of rabies virus in dog population
- (iii) Mass vaccination of dogs.
- (iv) Dog population management
- (v) Strengthening surveillance & response.

To prevent deaths due to human rabies, the strategy adopted is to implement more cost effective Intra Dermal (ID) route of inoculation for anti-rabies vaccines for Category-II & Category-III bites and infiltration of Rabies immunoglobulin in all Cat III bites in all major anti-rabies clinics of Government health facilities.

The States are asked to organize training of health professional on animal bite management and ID route of anti-rabies vaccination, IEC activities for community awareness on dos' and don'ts in the event of animal bite, strengthening surveillance of human rabies and strengthening lab diagnostics for rabies.

State/UT-wise details of deaths due to non-availability of anti-venom and anti-rabies injections is not available. Details of State/UT-wise deaths due to snake bite and rabies, during the last three years in the country are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Deaths due to Snake Bite reported during the years 2015-17

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
		Deaths	Deaths	Deaths (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	28	84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	21	11	14
5	Chhattisgarh	32	60	52
6	Goa	0	1	8
7	Gujarat	78	72	49
8	Haryana	8	4	6
9	Himachal Pradesh	25	23	9
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	1
11	Jharkhand	4	15	0
12	Karnataka	53	46	29
13	Kerala	18	12	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	114	113	95
15	Maharashtra	37	67	32
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	0	2
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	261	120	83
21	Punjab	11	8	3
22	Rajasthan	58	32	44
23	Sikkim	0	2	0
24	Tamil Nadu	74	44	37
25	Telangana	53	96	2
26	Tripura	0	1	1
27	Uttarakhand	1	3	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	78	118	125
29	West Bengal	171	138	235
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	0	1
31	Chandigarh	16	36	9
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	9	7
33	Daman and Diu	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Delhi	6	4	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	35	5	9
Total		1219	1068	948

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise Deaths due to Rabies reported
during the years 2015-17*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
		Deaths	Deaths	Deaths (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4	Bihar	1	4	2
5	Chhattisgarh	3	0	1
6	Goa	0	0	1
7	Gujarat	8	6	0
8	Haryana	0	0	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	1	8
12	Karnataka	9	22	15
13	Kerala	7	2	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	0	4
15	Maharashtra	0	1	9
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	6	3	2
21	Punjab	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
23	Sikkim	3	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1	1	3
25	Telangana	0	0	0
26	Tripura	0	3	3
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	47	47	26
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	12	3	12
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		113	93	97

Funds to Gujarat

642. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue received from Gujarat in form of Central taxes by the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the total amount allocated to Gujarat during the said period; and

(c) whether there is any increase in allocation to Gujarat after implementing the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Total revenue received from Gujarat in form of Central taxes (Direct and Indirect) by the Union Government during the last three years is Rs. 3,76,503.54 crore. Year-wise break

up is given below:—

(Rs. in crore)	
Financial Year	Amount Collected
2015-16	106774.61
2016-17	125609.27
2017-18*	144119.66
Total	3,76,503.54

*Provisional

(b) and (c) The total amount of Central Taxes devolved to Gujarat is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)	
Financial Year	Amount
2015-16	15690.43
2016-17	18835.39
2017-18	31365.34

(The figure pertaining to 2017-18 includes IGST amount transferred to Gujarat)

[English]

Pricing of Ayushman Bharat Scheme

643. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

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

(a) whether it is true that the premium rates of the forthcoming Ayushman Bharat Scheme is very high and not affordable and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Indian Medical Association has demanded a review of this scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said scheme has conceptual deficiencies and operational flaws and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the private hospitals have expressed their concern over the scheme and sought the Government to reconsider the rate list for reimbursement as most of the rates do not cover even 30 percent of the costs incurred on procedures and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Government to such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) Government has not received any written demand from Indian Medical Association for review of this scheme

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

**Protection of Western Ghats
Forest Areas**

644. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Western Ghats' forest cover is vital for Tamil Nadu's monsoon rainfall and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Western Ghats forests yield as much 3 mm per day of rainfall in August-September and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any damage to the forest of Western Ghats is likely to affect the rainfall in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the Western Ghats forest area should not be affected on account of developmental activities?

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) Forests are important for soil and moisture conservation and micro climate of any region, including Western Ghats and are vital for the rainfall pattern in an area.

(d) As per the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and rules made therein, no non-forestry activities can be permitted in forest areas in the States without the prior approval of Central Government.

NPAs of Corporate house

645. DR. P. K. BIJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-repayment of loans by some of the country's biggest corporate houses is the major factor for the huge accumulation of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs);

(b) if so, the details of non-repaid loans, corporate house-wise; and

(c) the measures adopted to recover the loans?

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 global operations, as on 31.3.2018, the aggregate amount of gross NPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) was Rs. 10,35,528 crore, out of which the aggregate amount of gross NPAs of top 100 NPAs, as reported by SCBs, was Rs. 4,98,790 crore.

As regards corporate house-wise details of loans, RBI has informed that under the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, RBI is prohibited from disclosing credit information. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not to be published or other-wise disclosed.

(c) A number of steps have been taken for recovering value from NPA accounts. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended, to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system has been taken away. This coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has affected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship.

Further, as per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in respect of 39 large defaulters, amounting to about Rs. 2.69 lakh crore funded exposure. In addition, recapitalisation of PSBs, announced and initiated by the Government, has enabled upfront provisioning, easing apprehensions in actively pursuing resolution. As per data reported by PSBs in May 2018, 1,402 cases pertaining to stressed accounts of PSBs, amounting to Rs. 3,44,062 crore, have been admitted in NCLT. Several of these are at an advanced stage, including accounts of high value. Recovery in these has begun, with reported deduction in NPAs of PSBs of Rs. 34,463 crore in the first large-value account. Through these steps, a clean and effective system has been put in place.

Further, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) has been amended for faster recovery with a provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunal have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition to the above changes in the financial ecosystem, reforms have been initiated in public sector banks under the PSB reforms Agenda announced by the Government this January. These will help avoid recurrence of a situation of high NPAs and enable resolution/recovery in respect of NPA accounts, PSBs have committed to ensure at least 10% share in consortium lending, ring-fencing of cash flows, strict enforcement of conditions of sanction, engaging specialised monitoring agencies for loans above Rs. 250 crore for clean post-sanction follow up, ensure strict role segregation and setting up of Stressed Asset Management Verticals for stringent recovery.

In addition, under the PSBs Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre-and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-value accounts through specialised monitoring agencies.

[Translation]

Capacity in Hospitals

646. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it's true that LNJP, AIIMS and Safdarjung hospital in Delhi are providing services more than their capacity and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government plans to increase their capacity; and

(c) if so, the steps taken along with time by which the said proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. As per information made available by Lok Nayak Jai Prakash (LNJP), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Safdarjung Hospital, these hospitals are providing services more than their capacity.

The number of patients visiting AIIMS and Safdarjung Hospital for surgery and other treatments is much larger as compared to their handling capacity in terms of number of beds, manpower and other resources. Despite availability of huge infrastructure and other services in these hospitals, there is a waiting period for certain procedures which varies from Department to Department, due to the ever increasing pressure on infrastructure and manpower. However, all the patients registered in OPD are given adequate care and attention while providing treatment. Further, serious patients are admitted and treated on 'priority' basis.

(b) and (c) Expansion of existing and creation of additional infrastructural facilities in hospitals are on-going process and are undertaken as per the requirement and availability of resources.

Under the redevelopment plan of Safdarjung Hospital, a 500 bedded new Emergency Block and a Super Speciality Block with 807 beds have recently been made operational, thereby adding to the existing capacity of Safdarjung Hospital.

In AIIMS, New Delhi, various projects have been sanctioned for increasing the existing bed strength as per

details given below;

- (i) Surgical Block (200 Beds),
- (ii) National Cancer Institute (NCI), Jhajjar (710 Beds),
- (iii) Mother and Child Block (425 Beds),
- (iv) New Private Ward (113 Beds),
- (v) Burn and Plastic Surgery (100 Beds),
- (vi) Geriatrics Block (200 Beds) and
- (vii) Emergency cum Diagnostic Block (400 Beds).

[English]

Withdrawal of Notification on Cattle Sale

647. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has withdrawn the notification under which it was deemed necessary to ban the sale of domestic cattle for the purpose of slaughter with a view to protecting the milch cattle population from going down;

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

(c) whether in view of the withdrawal of the notification cows, bulls, buffaloes, steers, heifers and camels can be freely sold without the necessity of having to declare that the sale is not for the purpose of the slaughter, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any alternative proactive proposal to end slaughter of the domestic cattle 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) to (d) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Animal Markets Rules, 2018 in the Gazette of India as G.S. R. 89 dated 22.03.2018 in supersession of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017 for inviting public comments in respect of the proposed rules.

Objective of these rules is to prevent any cruelty inflicted on animals brought in the market for sale and to regulate such animal markets.

[Translation]

Wildlife Sanctuaries

648. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the wildlife sanctuaries in the country including Madhya Pradesh, State/UT-wise

(b) whether the Government proposes to develop more wildlife sanctuaries in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of new proposals seeking developments of new sanctuaries in the respective State submitted by various States including Madhya Pradesh and the action taken thereon by the Government; and

(d) the details of the identified species on the verge of extinction and the programmes being implemented by the Government for their conservation and protection?

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 details of the wildlife Sanctuaries in the country including Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The State/Union Territory Governments are empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for declaration of wildlife Sanctuaries. There are no proposals in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change from the State/Union Territory Governments, including Madhya Pradesh, for development of new Sanctuaries.

(d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has identified 17 critically endangered species for taking up focused programme of conservation under the component-'Recovery of Critically Endangered Species'. The species include, Snow Leopard, Bustard (including Floricans), Dolphin, Hangul, NilgiriTahr, Marine Turtles, Dugongs, 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.

Further, the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife, in its 49th meeting held on 13th June 2018, had decided to include four more species for taking up species conservation effort. These include: (i) Northern Indian Terrapin (Batagurbaska); (ii) Clouded Leopard; (iii) Arabian Sea Humpback Whale and (iv) Red Panda.

Statement

Details of Wildlife Sanctuaries in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Protected Area	Year of Establishment	Area (km ²)
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
17.	Curlew (B.P.) Island WLS	1987	0.16
18.	Curlew Island WLS	1987	0.03
19.	Cuthbert Bay WLS	1997	5.82
20.	Defence Island WLS	1987	10.49
21.	Dot Island WLS	1987	0.13
22.	Dottrell Island WLS	1987	0.13

1	2	3	4
23.	Duncan Island WLS	1987	0.73
24.	East Island WLS	1987	6.11
25.	East of Inglis Island WLS	1987	3.55
26.	Egg Island WLS	1987	0.05
27.	Elat Island WLS	1987	9.36
28.	Entrance Island WLS	1987	0.96
29.	Gander Island WLS	1987	0.05
30.	Galathea Bay WLS	1997	11.44
31.	Girjan Island WLS	1987	0.16
32.	Goose Island WLS	1987	0.01
33.	Hump Island WLS	1987	0.47
34.	Interview Island WLS	1987	133.87
35.	James Island WLS	1987	2.10
36.	Jungle Island WLS	1987	0.52
37.	Kwangtung Island WLS	1987	0.57
38.	Kyd Island WLS	1987	8.00
39.	Landfall Island WLS	1987	29.48
40.	Latouche Island WLS	1987	0.96
41.	Lohabarrack (Saltwater Crocodile) WLS	1987	22.21
42.	Mangrove Island WLS	1987	0.39
43.	Mask Island WLS	1987	0.78
44.	Mayo Island WLS	1987	0.10
45.	Megapode Island WLS	1987	0.12
46.	Montogemery Island WLS	1987	0.21
47.	Narcondam Island WLS	1987	6.81
48.	North Brother Island WLS	1987	0.75
49.	North Island WLS	1987	0.49
50.	North Reef Island WLS	1987	3.48
51.	Oliver Island WLS	1987	0.16
52.	Orchid Island WLS	1987	0.10
53.	Ox Island WLS	1987	0.13
54.	Oyster Island-I WLS	1987	0.08
55.	Oyster Island-II WLS	1987	0.21
56.	Paget Island WLS	1987	7.36

1	2	3	4
57	Parkinson Island WLS	1987	0.34
58	Passage Island WLS	1987	0.62
59	Patric Island WLS	1987	0.13
60	Peacock Island WLS	1987	0.62
61	Pitman Island WLS	1987	1.37
62	Point Island WLS	1987	3.07
63	Potanma Islands WLS	1987	0.16
64	Ranger Island WLS	1987	4.26
65	Reef Island WLS	1987	1.74
66	Roper Island WLS	1987	1.46
67	Ross Island WLS	1987	1.01
68	Rowe Island WLS	1987	0.01
69	Sandy Island WLS	1987	1.58
70	Sea Serpent Island WLS	1987	0.78
71	Shark Island WLS	1987	0.60
72	Shearme Island WLS	1987	7.85
73	Sir Hugh Rose Island WLS	1987	1.06
74	Sisters Island WLS	1987	0.36
75	Snake Island-I WLS	1987	0.73
76	Snake Island-II WLS	1987	0.03
77	South Brother Island WLS	1987	1.24
78	South Reef Island WLS	1987	1.17
79	South Sentinel Island WLS	1987	1.61
80	Spike Island-I WLS	1987	0.42
81	Spike Island-II WLS	1987	11.70
82	Stoat Island WLS	1987	0.44
83	Surat Island WLS	1987	0.31
84	Swamp Island WLS	1987	4.09
85	Table (Delgarno) Island WLS	1987	2.29
86	Table (Excelsior) Island WLS	1987	1.69
87	Talabaicha Island WLS	1987	3.21
88	Temple Island WLS	1987	1.04
89	Tillongchang Island WLS	1985	16.83

1	2	3	4
90	Tree Island WLS	1987	0.03
91	Trilby Island WLS	1987	0.96
92	Tuft Island WLS	1987	0.29
93	Turtle Islands WLS	1987	0.39
94	West Island WLS	1987	6.40
95	Wharf Island WLS	1987	0.11
96	White Cliff Island WLS	1987	0.47
Andhra Pradesh			
1	Coringa WLS	1978	235.70
2	Gundla Brahmeswaram WLS	1990	1194.00
3	Kambalakonda WLS	2002	71.39
4	Koundinya WLS	1990	357.60
5	Kolleru WLS	1953	308.55
6	Krishna WLS	1989	194.81
7	Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisailem WLS	1978	3568.09*
8	Nellapattu WLS	1976	4.59
9	Pulicat Lake WLS	1976	500.00
10	Rollapadu WLS	1988	6.14
11	Sri Lankamalleswara WLS	1988	464.42
12	Sri Penusila Narasimha WLS	1997	1030.85
13	Sri Venkateswara WLS	1985	172.35
Arunachal Pradesh			
1	D'Ering Memorial (Lali) WLS	1978	190.00
2	Dibang WLS	1991	4149.00
3	Eagle Nest WLS	1989	217.00
4	Itanagar WLS	1978	140.30
5	Kamlang WLS	1989	783.00
6	Kane WLS	1991	31.00
7	Mahao WLS	1980	281.50
8	Pakke (Pakhui) WLS	1977	861.95
9	Sessa Orchid WLS	1989	100.00

1	2	3	4
10	Tale WLS	1995	337.00
11	Yordi Rabe Supse WLS	1996	397.00
Assam			
1	Amchang WLS	2004	78.64
2	Barail WLS	2004	326.24
3	Barnadi WLS	1980	26.22
4	Bherjan-Borajan-Padumoni WLS	1999	7.22
5	Burachapari WLS	1995	44.06
6	Chakrasila WLS	1994	45.57
7	Deepor Beel WLS		4.14
8	Dihing Patkai WLS	2004	111.19
9	East Karbi Anglong WLS	2000	221.81
10	Garampani WLS	1952	6.05
11	Hollongapar Gibbon WLS	1997	20.98
12	Lawkhowa WLS	1972	70.13
13	Marat Longri WLS	2003	451.00
14	Nambor WLS	2000	37.00
15	Nambor-Doigrung WLS	2003	97.15
16	Pabitora WLS	1987	38.81
17	Pani-Dihing Bird WLS	1995	33.93
18	Sonai Rupai WLS	1998	220.00
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

1	2	3	4
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 & Diu			
1	Fudam WLS	1991	2.18
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
3	Cotigaon WLS	1968	85.65
4	Madei WLS	1999	208.48
5	Bhagwan Mahavir WLS	1967	133.00
6	Netravali WLS	1999	211.05

1	2	3	4
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	Paniya WLS	1989	39.63
17	Porbandar Bird WLS	1988	0.09
18	Purna WLS	1990	160.84
19	Rampara Vidi WLS	1988	15.01
20	Ratanmahal Sloth Bear WLS	1982	55.65
21	Shoolpaneswar (Dhumkhal) WLS	1982	607.70
22	Thol Lake WLS	1988	6.99
23	Wild Ass WLS	1973	4953.71
Haryana			
1	Abubshehar WLS	1987	115.30
2	Bhindawas Lake WLS	1986	4.12
3	Bir Shikargarh WLS	1987	7.67
4	Chhilchhila Lake WLS	1986	0.29
5	Kalesar WLS	1996	54.06

1	2	3	4
6	Khaparwas WLS	1991	0.83
7	Morni Hills (Khol-Hi-Raitan) WLS	2004	48.83
8	Nahar WLS	1987	2.11
Himachal Pradesh			
1	Bandli WLS	1962	32.11
2	Chail WLS	1976	16.00
3	Chandratal WLS	2007	38.56
4	Churdhar WLS	1985	55.52
5	Daranghati WLS	1962	171.50
6	Dhauladhar WLS	1994	982.86
7	Gangul Siyabehi WLS	1962	108.40
8	Kais WLS	1954	12.61
9	Kalatop-Khajjiar WLS	1958	17.17
10	Kanawar WLS	1954	107.29
11	Khokhan WLS	1954	14.94
12	Kibber WLS	1992	2220.12
13	Kugti WLS	1962	405.49
14	Lippa Asrang WLS	1962	31.00
15	Majathal WLS	1954	30.86
16	Manali WLS	1954	29.00
17	Nargu WLS	1962	132.3731
18	Pong Dam Lake WLS	1982	207.59
19	Renuka WLS	2013	4.00
20	Rupi Bhaba WLS	1982	503.00
21	Sainj WLS	1994	90.00
22	Rakchham Chitkul (Sangla Valley) WLS	1989	304.00
23	Sech Tuan Nala WLS	1962	390.29
24	Shikari Devi WLS	1962	29.94
25	Shimla Water Catchment WLS	1958	10.00
26	Talra WLS	1962	46.48
27	Tirthan WLS	1992	61.00
28	Tundah WLS	1962	64.00

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir			
1	Baltal-Thajwas WLS	1987	210.50
2	Changthang WLS	1987	4000.00
3	Gulmarg WLS	1987	180.00
4	Hirapora WLS	1987	110.00
5	Hokersar WLS	1992	13.75
6	Jasrota WLS	1987	25.75
7	Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) WLS	1987	5000.00
8	Lachipora WLS	1987	80.00
9	Limber WLS	1987	26.00
10	Nandni WLS	1981	33.34
11	Overa-Aru WLS	1987	425.00
12	Rajparian (Daksum) WLS	2002	20.00
13	Ramnagar Rakha WLS	1981	31.50
14	Surinsar Mansar WLS	1981	55.50
15	Trikuta WLS	1981	31.77
16	Tati Kuti Sanctuary	2012	66.27
Jharkhand			
1	Dalma WLS	1976	193.22
2	Gautam Budha	1976	121.14
3	Hazaribagh WLS	1976	186.25
4	Kodarma WLS	1985	177.35
5	Lawalong WLS	1978	211.03
6	Mahuadanr Wolf WLS	1976	63.26
7	Palamau WLS	1976	752.94
8	Palkot WLS	1990	182.83
9	Parasnath WLS	1984	49.33
10	Topchanchi WLS	1978	12.82
11	Udhwa Lake Bird WLS	1991	5.65
Karnataka			
1	Adichunchunagiri Peacock WLS	1981	0.84
2	Arabithittu WLS	1985	13.50
3	Attiveri Bird WLS	1994	2.22

1	2	3	4
4	Bhadra WLS	1974	492.46
5	Bhimgad WLS	2010	190.42
6	Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple (B.R.T.) WLS	1987	539.52
7	Brahmagiri WLS	1974	181.29
8	Cauvery WLS	1987	1027.53
9	Chincholi WLS	2012	134.88
10	Dandeli WLS	1987	886.41
11	Daroji Bear WLS	1992	82.72
12	Ghataprabha Bird WLS	1974	29.79
13	Gudavi Bird WLS	1989	0.73
14	Gudekote Sloth Bear WLS	2013	38.48
15	Jogimatti WLS	2015	100.48
16	Malai Mahadeshwara WLS	2013	906.19
17	Melkote Temple WLS	1974	49.82
18	Mookambika WLS	1974	370.37
19	Nugu WLS	1974	30.32
20	Pushpagiri WLS	1987	102.96
21	Ranebennur Black Buck WLS	1974	119.00
22	Ranganathittu Bird WLS	1940	0.67
23	Ramadevara Betta Vulture WLS	2012	3.46
24	Rangayyanadurga Four-horned antelope	2011	77.24
25	Sharavathi Valley WLS	1974	431.23
26	Shettihalli WLS	1974	395.60
27	Someshwara WLS	1974	314.25
28	Talakaveri WLS	1987	105.01
29	Thimlapura WLS	2016	50.86
30	Yadahalli Chinkara WLS	2015	96.36
Kerala			
1	Aralam WLS	1984	55.00
2	Chimmony WLS	1984	85.00
3	Chinnar WLS	1984	90.44

1	2	3	4
4	Chulannur Peafowl WLS	2007	3.42
5	Idukki WLS	1976	70.00
6	Kottiyoor WLS	2011	30.38
7	Kurinjimala WLS	2006	32.00
8	Malabar WLS	2010	74.22
9	Mangalavanam Bird WLS	2004	0.03
10	Neyyar WLS	1958	128.00
11	Parambikulam WLS	1973	285.00
12	Peechi-Vazhani WLS	1958	125.00
13	Peppara WLS	1983	53.00
14	Periyar WLS	1950	427.00
15	Shendurney WLS	1984	100.32
16	Thattekad Bird WLS	1983	25.00
17	Wayanad WLS	1973	344.44

Lakshadweep

1	Pitti (Bird Island) WLS	1995	0.01
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Madhya Pradesh

1	Bagdara WLS	1978	478.00
2	Bori WLS	1977	485.72
3	Gandhi Sagar WLS	1981	368.62
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
8	Narsighgarh WLS	1978	59.19
9	National Chambal WLS	1978	435.00
10	Noradehi WLS	1984	1194.67
11	Orcha WLS	1994	44.91
12	Pachmarhi WLS	1977	417.78
13	Kuno WLS	1981	344.68
14	Panna (Gangau) WLS	1979	68.14
15	Panpatha WLS	1983	245.84
16	Pench WLS	1975	118.47
17	Phen WLS	1983	110.74

1	2	3	4
18	Ralamandal WLS	1989	2.35
19	Ratapani WLS	1978	823.84
20	Sailana WLS	1983	12.96
21	Sanjay Dubari WLS	1975	364.59
22	Sardarpur WLS	1983	348.12
23	Singhori WLS	1976	287.91
24	Son Gharial WLS	1981	41.80
25	Veerangna Durgavati WLS	1997	23.97

Maharashtra

1	Amba Barwa WLS	1997	127.11
2	Andhari WLS	1986	509.27
3	Aner Dam WLS	1986	82.94
4	Bhamragarh WLS	1997	104.38
5	Bhimashankar WLS	1985	130.78
6	Bor WLS	1970	61.10
7	Chaprala WLS	1986	134.78
8	Deulgaon-Rehekuri WLS	1980	2.17
9	Dhyanganga WLS	1997	205.23
10	Gangewadi New Great Indian Bustard WLS	2015	1.98
11	Gautala-Autramghat WLS	1986	260.61
12	Great Indian Bustard WLS	1979	1222.61
13	Jaikwadi WLS	1986	341.05
14	Kalsubai Harishchandragad WLS	1986	361.71
15	Karnala Fort WLS	1968	4.48
16	Karanja Sohal Blackbuck WLS	2000	18.32
17	Katepurna WLS	1988	73.63
18	Koyana WLS	1985	423.55
19	Lonar WLS	2000	1.17
20	Malvan Marine WLS	1987	29.12
21	Mansingdeo WLS	2010	182.59
22	Mayureswar Supe WLS	1997	5.15
23	Melghat WLS	1985	778.75

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
24	Nagzira WLS	1970	152.81	6	Tawi WLS	1978	35.75
25	Naigaon Peacock WLS	1994	29.89	7	Thorangtlang WLS	2002	50.00
26	Nandur Madhameshwar WLS	1986	100.12	8	Tokalo WLS	2007	250.00
				Nagaland			
27	Narnala Bird WLS	1997	12.35	1	Fakim WLS	1980	6.41
28	Nawegaon WLS	2012	122.76	2	Puliebadze WLS	1980	9.23
29	New Bor WLS	2012	60.70	3	Rangapahar WLS	1986	4.70
30	New Nagzira WLS	2012	151.33	Odisha			
31	Painganga WLS	1986	324.62	1	Badrama WLS	1962	304.03
32	Phansad WLS	1986	69.79	2	Baisipalli WLS	1981	168.35
33	Radhanagari WLS	1958	351.16	3	Balukhand Konark WLS	1984	71.72
34	Sagareswar WLS	1985	10.87	4	Bhitarkanika WLS	1975	525.00
35	Tansa WLS	1970	304.81	5	Chandaka Dampara WLS	1982	175.79
36	Thane Creek Flamingo WLS	2015	16.905	6	Chilika (Nalaban) WLS	1987	15.53
37	Tipeshwar WLS	1997	148.63	7	Debrigarh WLS	1985	346.91
38	Tungareshwar WLS	2003	85.00	8	Gahirmatha (Marine) WLS	1997	1435.00
39	Yawal WLS	1969	177.52	9	Hadgarh WLS	1978	191.06
40	Yedsi Ramlin Ghat WLS	1997	22.38	10	Kapilash WLS		125.50
41	Umred-Kharngla WLS	2012	189.30	11	Karlapat WLS	1992	147.66
42	Wan WLS	1997	211.00	12	Khalasuni WLS	1982	116.00
Manipur				13	Kothagarh WLS	1981	399.50
1	Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS	1989	184.40	14	Kuldiha WLS	1984	272.75
2	Khongjaingamba Ching	2016	0.412	15	Lakhari Valley WLS	1985	185.87
Meghalaya				16	Nandankanan WLS	1979	14.16
1	Baghmara Pitcher Plant WLS	1984	0.02	17	Satkosia Gorge WLS	1976	745.52
2	Narpuh WLS	2015	59.90	18	Simlipal WLS	1979	1354.30
3	Nongkhylllem WLS	1981	29.00	19	Sunabeda WLS	1988	500.00
4	Siju WLS	1979	5.18	Puducherry			
Mizoram				1	Oussudu WLS	2008	3.90
1	Dampa WLS	1985	500.00	Punjab			
2	Khawnglung WLS	1992	35.00	1	Abohar WLS	1988	186.50
3	Lengteng WLS	1999	60.00	2	Bir Aishvan WLS	1952	2.64
4	Ngengpui WLS	1991	110.00	3	Bir Bhadson WLS	1952	10.23
5	Pualreng WLS	2004	50.00	4	Bir Bunerheri WLS	1952	6.62
				5	Bir Dosanjh WLS	1952	5.18

1	2	3	4
6	Bir Gurdialpura WLS	1977	6.20
7	Bir Mehaswala WLS	1952	1.23
8	Bir Motibagh WLS	1952	6.54
9	Harike Lake WLS	1982	86.00
10	Jhajjar Bacholi WLS	1998	1.16
11	Kathlaur Kushlian WLS	2007	7.58
12	Takhni-Rehampur WLS	1992	3.82
13	Nangal WLS	2009	2.90
Rajasthan			
1	Bandh Baratha WLS	1985	199.50
2	Bassi WLS	1988	138.69
3	Bhensrodgarh WLS	1983	229.14
4	Darrah WLS	1955	80.75
5	Jaisamand WLS	1955	52.00
6	Jamwa Ramgarh WLS	1982	300.00
7	Jawahar Sagar WLS	1975	153.41
8	Kailadevi WLS	1983	676.38
9	Kesarbagh WLS	1955	14.76
10	Kumbhalgarh WLS	1971	608.58
11	Mount Abu WLS	1960	326.10
12	Nahargarh WLS	1980	50.00
13	National Chambal WLS	1979	274.75
14	Phulwari Ki Nal WLS	1983	692.68
15	Ramgarh Vishdhari WLS	1982	252.79
16	Ramsagar WLS	1955	34.40
17	Sajjangarh WLS	1987	5.19
18	Sariska WLS	1955	219.00
19	Sawaimadhopur WLS	1955	131.30
20	Sawai Man Singh WLS	1984	103.25
21	Shergarh WLS	1983	98.71
22	Sitamata WLS	1979	422.94
23	Tal Chhapar WLS	1971	7.19
24	Todgarh Raoli WLS	1983	495.27
25	Van Vihar WLS	1955	25.60

1	2	3	4
Sikkim			
1	Barsey Rhododendron WLS	1998	104.00
2	Fambong Lho WLS	1984	51.76
3	Kitam Bird WLS	2005	6.00
4	Kyongnosla Alpine WLS	1977	31.00
5	Maenam WLS	1987	35.34
6	Pangolakha WLS	2002	128.00
7	Shingba Rhododendron WLS	1984	43.00
Tamil Nadu			
1	Cauvery North WLS	2014	504.33
2	Chitrangudi Bird WLS	1989	0.48
3	Gangaikondam Spotted Dear WLS	2013	2.88
4	Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) WLS	1976	841.49
5	Kalakad WLS	1976	223.58
6	Kanjirankulam Bird WLS	1989	1.04
7	Kanyakumari WLS	2002	457.78
8	Karaivetti Bird WLS	1999	4.54
9	Karikilli Birds WLS	1989	0.61
10	Kodaikanal WLS	2013	608.95
11	Koonthankulam-Kadankulam WLS	1994	1.29
12	Megamalai	2016	269.11
13	Melaselvanoor-Keelaselvanoor WLS	1998	5.93
14	Mudumalai WLS	1942	217.76
15	Mundanthurai WLS	1977	567.38
16	Nellai WLS	2015	356.73
17	Oussudu Lake Bird Sanctuary	2015	3.32
18	Point Calimere WLS	1967	17.26
19	Pulicat Lake Bird WLS	1980	153.67
20	Sathyamangalam WS	2008, 2011	1411.61

1	2	3	4
21	Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel WLS	1988	485.20
22	Theerthangal	2016	0.29
23	Sakkarakottai	2016	2.30
24	Udayamarthandapuram Lake WLS	1991	0.45
25	Vaduvloor Birds WLS	1991	1.28
26	Vedanthangal Lake Birds WLS	1936	0.30
27	Vellanadu Blackbuck WLS	1987	16.41
28	Vellode Birds WLS	1997	0.77
29	Vettangudi Birds WLS	1977	0.38
Telangana			
1	Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisailam WLS	1978	3568.09*
2	Eturnagaram WLS	1953	806.15
3	Kawal WLS	1965	892.23
4	Kinnersani WLS	1977	635.41
5	Lanja Madugu Siwaram WLS	1978	29.81
6	Manjeera Crocodile WLS	1978	20.00
7	Pakhal WLS	1952	860.00
8	Pocharam WLS	1952	130.00
9	Pranahita WLS	1980	136.03
Tripura			
1	Gumti WLS	1988	389.54
2	Rowa WLS	1988	0.86
3	Sepahijala WLS	1987	13.45
4	Trishna WLS	1988	163.08
Uttar Pradesh			
1	Bakhira WLS	1990	28.94
2	Chandraprabha WLS	1957	78.00
3	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Bird WLS	2003	4.27
4	Hastinapur WLS	1986	2073.00
5	Kaimur WLS	1982	500.73

1	2	3	4
6	Katerniaghat WLS	1976	400.09
7	Kishanpur WLS	1972	227.00
8	Lakh Bahosi Bird WLS	1988	80.24
9	Mahavir Swami WLS	1977	5.41
10	National Chambal WLS	1979	635.00
11	Nawabganj Bird WLS	1984	2.25
12	Okhala Bird WLS	1990	4.00
13	Parvati Aranga WLS	1990	10.84
14	Patna WLS	1990	1.09
15	Pilibhit WLS	2014	602.798
16	Ranipur WLS	1977	230.31
17	Saman Bird WLS	1990	5.26
18	Samaspur Bird WLS	1987	7.99
19	Sandi Birds WLS	1990	3.09
20	Sohagibarwa WLS	1987	428.20
21	Sohelwa WLS	1988	452.47
22	Sur Sarovar Bird WLS	1991	4.03
23	Jai Prakash Narayan (Surhatal) Bird WLS	1991	34.32
24	Turtle WLS	1989	7.00
25	Vijai Sagar WLS	1990	2.62
Uttarakhand			
1	Askot WLS	1986	600.00
2	Binsar WLS	1988	47.07
3	Govind Pashu Vihar WLS	1955	485.89
4	Kedarnath WLS	1972	975.20
5	Mussoorie WLS	1993	10.82
6	Nandhaur WLS	2012	269.96
7	Sonanadi WLS	1987	301.18
West Bengal			
1	Ballavpur WLS	1977	2.02
2	Bethuadahari WLS	1980	0.67
3	Bibhuti Bhusan WLS	1980	0.64
4	Buxa WLS	1986	267.92
5	Chapramari WLS	1976	9.60

1	2	3	4
6	Chintamani Kar Bird WLS	1982	0.07
7	Haliday Island WLS	1976	5.95
8	Jorepokhri Salamander WLS	1985	0.04
9	Lothian Island WLS	1976	38.00
10	Mahananda WLS	1976	158.04
11	Raiganj WLS	1985	1.30
12	Ramnabagan WLS	1981	0.14
13	Sajnakhali WLS	1976	362.40
14	Senchal WLS	1976	38.88
15	West Sunderbans WLS	2013	556.45

* combined area with Andhra Pradesh

[English]

Appointing Non-MBBS Doctors

649. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that private allopathic hospitals are appointing non-MBBS doctors to cut down cost as AYUSH graduates are available at much lower salary, if so, the response thereto;

(b) whether the Government proposes to direct State Governments to conduct survey of the private hospitals to collect data on non-MBBS doctors rendering services in general wards and Intensive Care Units (ICU);

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the rules and regulations for issuing license for the private hospitals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No

(b) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise

(d) No. Health is a State subject. The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments including those in the private sector. Under the said Act, National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved minimum standards for Allopathic Hospitals (both public and private) including minimum requirement of personnel. The hospitals are required to comply to aforesaid minimum standards for registration in the State/UTs wherever the Act is applicable. The Act is, however, applicable only in eleven States and all Union Territories (UTs) except Delhi. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act is within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

Further, section 15 of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prohibits persons other than a medical practitioner possessing medical qualification as specified under the Schedules and enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in any State.

[Translation]

Allowances to LIC Employees for Conferences

650. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether from lower level/class IV employee to Chairman of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) are paid banker's cheque of value from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 11,000 for taking part in each conference and LIC even deposits income tax on the same and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the rule under which such disbursement is being made;

(c) whether such amount can be taken in the form of momento; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), mementos are distributed in the form of gift cards to employees who actually participate in conferences organized by controlling offices such as Central Office, Zonal Office and Divisional

Offices. An employee may participate in any number of such conferences, but the gift card will be given only for one conference of a controlling office in a year. Income Tax is paid by LIC treating such gift card as perquisite, if its value is Rs 5000/- or more. LIC paid a total of Rs 2.62 crore as income tax in respect of such cases, for the financial year 2017-18.

Distribution of mementos is made as per instructions contained in the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Distribution of Mementos etc.) Instructions, 2014 issued under Regulation 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Staff) Regulations, 1960. Further, these amounts can be taken in form of Gift Card/Gift Coupon/Gift Voucher/Gift article etc. At present, the system of distribution of gift cards is being followed.

[English]

Data on NEET

651. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to disclose the statistics and data about the total number of urban and rural students who got admitted into Government and private medical colleges along with their respective NEET scores; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Admission to medical/dental courses is made on the basis of marks obtained in National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) followed by a Common Counselling conducted by the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and State/UT Governments. No data on the admission of number of urban and rural students into Government and private medical colleges is maintained Centrally.

Foreign investment in Bonds

652. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has relaxed norms for foreign investment in bonds after some weekly

auctions failed to attract investor interest;

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

(c) the measures taken/monitoring mechanism devised by the Government to ensure that the funds raised through External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) may not be invested in real estate or used for purchase of land except for housing, industrial parks etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Medium Term Framework (MTF) for Foreign Portfolio Investments (FPI) in Central Government Securities (G-Secs) and State Government Securities (SDLs), introduced in October 2015, was to complete in March 2018, and therefore, a review of the same was due. Subsequently, it was announced in the Fourth Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2017-18 on October 04, 2017 that a detailed review of current regulations on FPI debt investment shall be undertaken to facilitate the process of investment and hedging by FPIs, keeping in mind macro-prudential considerations. Accordingly, a review was undertaken and certain modifications in the extant regulations for FPI investment in debt was announced by RBI vide circulars dated 6h April 2018 and 27th April 2018. The review was undertaken consequent to the culmination of the Medium Term Framework (MTF) on March 31st, 2018 and not related to reduced investor interest in weekly auctions. The changes in extant norms announced by RBI on April 06, 2018 & April 27, 2018 have been listed in enclosed Statement.

(c) Under the External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) framework of Reserve Bank of India, the negative list of end-uses includes investment in real estate or purchase of land except when used for affordable housing as defined in Harmonised Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors notified by the Government of India, construction and development of SEZ, and industrial parks/integrated townships. The Primary responsibility for ensuring that the borrowing is in compliance with the applicable guidelines (including end use of ECB proceeds) is that of the borrower concerned. Any contravention of the applicable provisions of ECB guidelines will invite penal action under the Foreign

Exchange Management Act (FEMA) 1999. The designated Authorized Dealer bank also has to ensure compliance with applicable ECB guidelines by their constituents by certifying the transactions undertaken by the company and providing certification of a Company Secretary/Chartered Accountant while raising ECB. During the monthly reporting of ECB, the Authorized Dealer bank is required to certify that the utilisation of ECB proceeds are found to be in order and in conformity with the applicable ECB guidelines and also provide a certification of a Company Secretary/Chartered Accountant in this regard.

Statement

Measures announced by RBI on FPI investment in debt on April 06, 2018 and April 27, 2018

- (i) Limit for FPI investment in Central Government securities increased from 5% to 6% outstanding stock (0.5% each in 2018-19 & 2019-20) in during 2018-20.
- (ii) The overall limit for FPI investment in corporate bonds fixed at 9% of outstanding stock of corporate bonds and all subcategories were discontinued.
- (iii) Minimum residual maturity restriction of 3 years for investment in Government Securities was removed, provided, the short term investment (residual maturity less than 1 year) is not more than 20% of the total investment in the same.
- (iv) In corporate bonds, FPIs can invest in above 1 year maturity securities, provided, short term investments (residual maturity less than 1 year) are not above 20% of their total investments in the same.
- (v) Aggregate security-wise cap in Government Securities was revised upwards from 20% to 30% of the outstanding stock of the security.
- (vi) Concentration limit of 15% for long term FPIs and 10% for other FPIs of prevailing investment limit in Government Securities, State Development Loans and Corporate bonds was introduced.
- (vii) Single/Group investor-wise limits in corporate bonds was introduced at maximum of 20% of exposure to a corporate and maximum of 50% investment in any single issue.

Merger of NSEL and FTIL

653. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of merger of National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) and Financial Technologies India Limited (FTIL);

(b) whether the investigation against group companies of FTIL and other entities involved in the NSEL payment crisis has been initiated;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in investigation;

(d) the details of outcome of Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by FTIL in Supreme Court;

(e) whether process of analyzing electronic data retrieved from NSEL server has been completed by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if so, whether they have submitted the report to the Government 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 (d) The Government of India had issued Order dated 12.02.2016 under Section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956, amalgamating National Spot Exchange Limited and Financial Technologies India Limited (FTIL) [now renamed as "63 Moons Technologies Limited"]. The said Order was *inter alia* challenged in a batch of eight Writ Petitions before the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay. The Hon'ble High Court had restrained the Ministry from publishing the said Order in the Gazette during the pendency of the Writ Petitions. The Writ Petitions were dismissed *vide* Judgment dated 04.12.2017 by a Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay. In the same Judgment/ Order, the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay had extended the interim protection for a period of twelve weeks. FTIL moved Special Leave Petition No. 4210 of 2018 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has extended the interim protection given by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay till the disposal of the Special Leave Petition. The said SLP, together

with connected SLPs, have been posted for hearing on 29.08.2018.

(b) and (f) The Government of India had *vide* Order dated 28.10.2016, ordered an investigation by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) into the affairs of FTIL –NSEL and its group companies and twenty other entities involved in the NSEL payment crisis. The NSEL server had been seized by the Economic Offences Wing, Mumbai Police, and shared with SFIO. The investigation team of the SFIO has analysed the same. Investigation by SFIO is at an advanced stage.

Quantum of Bio-Medical Waste

654. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of recent reports that several hospitals lack facilities for disposal of bio-medical waste and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any action to address the issue, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government plans to install Bio-Medical Waste Management systems for such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Health is being a State subject, such information is not maintained Centrally.

However, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has informed that as per Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, healthcare facilities should not establish on-site treatment and disposal facility for the treatment of biomedical waste, if a service of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBMWTF) is available at a distance of seventy five kilometre. However, every health care facility should have adequate facilities for segregation and collection of biomedical waste. Accordingly, healthcare facilities should have adequate facilities such as colour coded bins/containers, colour coded bags, covered trolleys, waste central storage facility, personal protection equipment etc. for safe segregation and collection of biomedical waste.

In case where service of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) is not available, the Occupiers

shall set up requisite biomedical waste treatment facility and shall install treatment and disposal equipment like incinerator, autoclave, microwave, shredder, etc..

As per information submitted by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) on biomedical waste management for the year 2016, there are 1,87,160 no. of Health Care Facilities (HCFs) having 18,99,269 beds and generating bio-medical waste at about 517 tons per day.

Out of 517 tons/day of biomedical waste generated, 500 tons/day of waste is being treated and disposed by 199 no. of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal facilities and 15,181 no. of captive treatment facilities installed by (Health Care Facilities) HCFs.

About 15,181 no. of Health Care Facilities (HCFs) are having captive bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facilities, which are involved in treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste. State-wise details of HCFs having captive treatment facilities is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of captive treatment facility installed by Healthcare Facilities

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No. of HCFs	No. of HCFs having Captive Treatment Facilities
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman Nicobar	35	30
2	Andhra Pradesh	5922	01
3	Arunachal Pradesh	59	06
4	Assam	1381	149
5	Bihar	390	03
6	Chandigarh	780	03
7	Chhattisgarh	645	554
8	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	121	Nil
9	Delhi	4644	8

(only autoclave)

1	2	3	4
10	Goa	247	247
11	Gujarat	28597	Nil
12	Haryana	3167	01
13	Himachal Pradesh	796	396
14	Jharkhand	1150	INP
15	Jammu and Kashmir	763	76
16	Karnataka	29874	5061
17	Kerala	9154	88
18	Lakshadweep	20	20
19	Madhya Pradesh	5080	181
20	Maharashtra	52704	4003
21	Manipur	699	532
22	Meghalaya	703	90
23	Mizoram	104	Nil
24	Nagaland	168	168
25	Odisha	2225	1597
26	Puducherry	242	01
27	Punjab	6475	Nil
28	Rajasthan	5647	1282
29	Sikkim	44	44
30	Tamil Nadu	3977	INP
31	Telengana	4021	Nil
32	Tripura	1890	04
33	Uttarakhand	773	236
34	Uttar Pradesh	8656	28
35	West Bengal	5537	2

Review of Income Tax Act

655. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up high level task force to review the Income Tax Act and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the task force has submitted its report, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has examined the recommendation and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam. In order to review the existing Income-tax Act, 1961 and to draft a new direct tax law, the Government has constituted a Task Force *vide* Office Order in F No 370149/230/2017 dated 22.11.2017 with the following Members:—

- (i) Shri Arbind Modi, Member (Legislation), CBDT-Convener
- (ii) Shri Girish Ahuja, Practicing Chartered Accountant and non-official Director State Bank of India;
- (iii) Shri Rajiv Memani, Chairman and Regional Managing Partner of E&Y;
- (iv) Shri Mukesh Patel, Practicing Tax Advocate, Ahmedabad;
- (v) Ms. Mansi Kedia, Consultant, ICRIER, New Delhi;
- (vi) Shri G.C. Srivastava, Retd. IRS (1971 Batch) and Advocate.

The Terms of Reference of the Task Force is to draft an appropriate direct tax legislation keeping in view:

- (i) The direct tax system prevalent in various countries,
- (ii) The international best practices.
- (iii) The economic needs of the country and
- (iv) Any other matter connected thereto.

(b) The Task Force is yet to submit its report. Further, term of the Task Force has been extended upto 22.08.2018 *vide* Office Order of even number dated 22.05.2018.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

Pending Proposals for Anganwadi Centres

656. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has repeatedly requested to the Union Government to grant approval for 1043 pending Anganwadi Centres in the State (630 AWC and 413 Mini AWC) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by which these pending centres are likely to be approved?

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) No such proposal has been received from Government of Gujarat in the recent past. However, earlier Government of Gujarat had requested for additional Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and 892 AWCs (including Mini-AWCs) were sanctioned to the State of Gujarat in 2014-15.

As all the 14 lakh AWCs/Mini-AWCs/Anganwadi-on-Demand (AoDs) approved by the Government of India under the 3rd phase of expansion of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme have already been allocated to the States/UTs (including Gujarat), there is no Anganwadi Centre available for sanction. This Ministry has issued guidelines on 1st December, 2014, authorizing the States/UTs to relocate the AWCs as per requirement and subject to fulfilment of prescribed conditions.

Rise in Pollution

657. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the observations made by the Supreme Court that the Health Schemes would not be able to achieve any success until pollution is controlled;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the causes of rising pollution in the country; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the action plan to curb pollution in the country?

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) Studies have shown that pollution is strongly associated with occurrence of respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases, stress and mental disorders. With regards to health, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare already has the National Mission on Climate Change and Human Health (NMCC&HH), National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) and National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) for immediate services to the clients.

(c) Several studies have been conducted to identify major air pollution sources (mainly NO_x, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and their contributions to ambient air pollution levels in the country. Major sources of air pollution include road dust, vehicles, garbage burning, construction and demolition activities, DG sets, industries, etc. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) for abatement of air pollution in the country. The NCAP aspires to strengthen the ongoing Government initiatives targeted towards prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution. It lays down a comprehensive framework for management of air quality in the country by augmentation of existing air quality monitoring network, introduction of rural monitoring stations and devising air quality management plans for non-attainment cities based on detailed source apportionment (identification of pollution sources) studies for each city.

The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which inter alia, include 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 by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; 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, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; etc.

In reference to Water Pollution, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is implementing a nationwide water quality monitoring under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) at 3500 locations including Surface and Ground water in association with State Pollution Control

Boards (SPCBs) & Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to fulfill the mandate of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Based on long term assessment of water quality of Rivers carried out for the period 2008 – 2012, 302 polluted river stretches were identified on 275 rivers with respect to indicator of organic pollution *i.e.* Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) in 29 States/UTs which was published in 2015. As per the aforesaid assessment, 650 towns were identified as polluting sources along the respective river stretches and out of which 35 are metropolitan cities. State-wise number of polluted river stretches and cities/towns located along the respective polluted river stretch is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Detail of studies conducted to identify major air pollution sources

1. Study: Air quality monitoring, emission inventory and source apportionment study for Indian cities Conducted by: CPCB, ARAI, IITs of Kanpur, Mumbai & Chennai and TERI

Year of study: 2011

Cities covered: Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai and Pune

Sources identified:

Bangalore	PM ₁₀ : transport (42%), road dust suspension (20%), construction (14%), industry (14%), DG set (7%), domestic (3%) NOx: transport (68%), DG set (23%), industry (8%), domestic (1%)
Chennai	PM ₁₀ : transport (10.9%), industry (2.6%) road dust suspension (70%), construction (12%), open burning (2.5%) NOx: transport (39%), industrial (49%), domestic (4.5%), restaurant (6.1%), Line sources such as vehicles, area sources such as paved road dust from minor roads, domestic households, emissions from restaurants, construction activities, small scale DG sets, biomass burning, re-suspension of road dust, combustion sources including vehicles, refuse burning & DG sets, point sources like industry stacks, DG sets
Delhi	The air quality sustainability goal of Delhi aims at addressing mainly two pollutants such as PM ₁₀ and NOx PM ₁₀ : road dust suspension (52%), industry (22%), transport (7%), domestic (6.25%) NOx: transport (18.32%), industry (78.4%), domestic (0.30%), DG set (1.63%) Major sources are Industries (particularly power plants), DG sets, Bakeries and Crematoria, Dust sources like wind-blown natural dust, road dust resuspension, construction dust, large scale construction/ demolition and movement of construction material and particles generated from all combustion sources including vehicles
Kanpur	PM ₁₀ : industrial (26%), industry area source (7 %), vehicles (20%), domestic fuel burning (19%) paved and unpaved road (14%), garbage burning (5%) and rest others. NOx: vehicles (48%), industrial point and area sources (42%), DG sets (5%) and domestic sources and rest others (4%).

Mumbai	<p>PM₁₀: road dust suspension (30%), industry (23%), transport (6%), open burning (10.84%), construction (8.54%), Hotels & Bakeries (9%), domestic (2.11%)</p> <p>NOx: industrial (47.5%), transport (36.64%), domestic (12.64%), DG set (0.15%)</p> <p>Vehicular source, Industrial source, Area sources like open refuse burning and landfill site burning, road dust from paved and unpaved roads, large scale construction and demolition, bakeries and crematoria emissions</p>
Pune	<p>PM₁₀: Road dust (61%), Line sources (Mobile – 18%) with more than 40% contribution is from 2, 3 wheelers and cars. Most of these vehicles are gasoline or LPG fueled vehicles. The high contribution from these vehicles is due to high number of vehicles, Industrial contribution (1.25 %), Construction and brick kilns (4.5%), domestic and slum fuel usage (including solid fuel burning) (7.5%) and hotels and bakeries (3%).</p> <p>NOx: vehicles (95%), industries (2%), domestic and commercial fuel burning for cooking (3%).</p>

2. Comprehensive Study on Air Pollution and Green House Gases (GHGs) in Delhi

Conducted by: IIT Kanpur

Year of study: 2016

Cities covered – Delhi

Sources identified:

Delhi	<p>PM₁₀: road dust (56%), concrete batching (10%), industrial point sources (10%) and vehicles (9%);</p> <p>PM_{2.5}: road dust (38 %), vehicles (20 %), domestic fuel burning (12 %) and industrial point sources (11%).</p> <p>NOx: industrial point source (largely from power plants - 52 %), vehicular emissions (36%), DG sets (6%), aircraft emission (2%).</p> <p>Particulate pollution is the main concern in the city where levels of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are 4-7 times higher than the national air quality standards in summer and winter months. The chemical composition of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} carries the signature of sources and their harmful contents. The chemical composition is variable depending on the size fraction of particles and the season.</p> <p>The reason of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations in ambient air quality are different in summer and winter. During winter sources (% contribution given in parenthesis for PM₁₀-PM_{2.5} to the ambient air levels) include: secondary particles (25 - 30%), vehicles (20 - 25%), biomass burning (17 - 26%), MSW burning (9 - 8%) and to a lesser extent soil and road dust. The summer sources (% contribution given in parenthesis for PM₁₀ - PM_{2.5} to the ambient air level) include: coal and fly ash (37 - 26%), soil and road dust (26 - 27%), secondary particles (10 - 15%), biomass burning (7 - 12%), vehicles (6 - 9%) and MSW burning (8 - 7%).</p>
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Statement-II

State-wise no. of polluted river stretches and cities/towns located along polluted river stretch

Name of State/UT	Cities/Towns along Polluted River Stretches	Number of Polluted River
1	2	3
Stretches		

	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		8	06
Assam		49	28
Bihar		8	05
Chhattisgarh		12	05
Daman and Diu		2	01
Delhi		1	01
Goa		9	08

1	2	3
Gujarat	38	20
Haryana	7	02
Himachal Pradesh	14	08
Jammu and Kashmir	18	09
Jharkhand	16	08
Karnataka	24	15
Kerala	22	13
Madhya Pradesh	37	21
Maharashtra	161	49
Manipur	17	12
Meghalaya	12	10
Nagaland	4	03
Odisha	20	12
Punjab	5	02
Rajasthan	20	08
Sikkim	11	05
Tamil Nadu	23	07
Telangana	18	07
Tripura	4	02
Uttar Pradesh	37	13
Uttarakhand	6	05
West Bengal	47	17
Total	650	302

Cess on Sugar

658. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions were held in the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council to impose cess on sugar to help sugar mills and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some States have opposed this move as it defeats the very objective of one Nation-one Tax under GST and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Committee has been constituted to look into this issue and directed to submit its report in fifteen days;

(d) if so, the outcome thereon along with the details of recommendations made by the Committee; and

(e) the constraints faced by the Government in order to meet the demands/requirement of sugar mills from its budgetary resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam. Discussions were held in the 27th GST Council meeting held on 04th May, 2018 to impose cess on sugar to help sugar mills.

(b) Yes Sir. Some States have expressed concerns regarding imposition of sugar cess.

(c) and (d) Based on the decision of the GST Council, a Group of Ministers (GoM) comprising of Ministers from five States has been constituted on 04.05.2018 to look into this matter and give a report within fifteen days from its constitution. An interim report has been submitted by the GoM wherein the following recommendations have been made:—

(a) **Power to levy cess by the Union or States:** Being a *sub-judice* matter, GoM has advised to wait till the final judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is delivered on the constitutional validity of imposition of Compensation Cess under GST.

(b) **Levy of 1% Agricultural Cess on certain commodities:** It is to be deliberated upon in the next meeting of GoM on 21.07.2018.

(c) **Reduction in GST on ethanol:** GST on ethanol can be reduced from 18% to 12% only when it is supplied to oil marketing companies.

(e) In the pre-GST regime, a cess was levied on sugar under the Sugar Cess Act, 1982. The proceeds from this cess were utilized for various interventions like financial assistance through SEFASU (Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings), Raw sugar export incentive scheme, soft loan scheme and production subsidy scheme. However, under GST regime, sugar cess has been abolished. As a result, there is no separate fund that can be utilized for welfare of sugar mills and sugar farmers.

R&D in Yoga and Naturopathy

659. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government implements any programmes to strengthen Research and Development (R&D) in Yoga and Naturopathy in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other institutions working in this field indicating the funds provided and utilized along with their performance during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the programme and if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the action taken against NGOs/institutions found guilty of alleged funds misutilisation; and

(d) the further measures taken by the Government to strengthen and expedite various R&D projects in Yoga and Naturopathy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. The Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN) an autonomous Research Council under the Ministry of AYUSH is implementing various programmes to strengthen Research and Development (R&D) in Yoga and Naturopathy in the country.

In addition, the Government also implements Extra Mural Research Scheme to encourage R&D on priority areas in AYUSH systems including Yoga & Naturopathy. This Scheme is meant for focused outcome in tandem with the needs of AYUSH sector including Yoga & Naturopathy and also encourage young scholars of AYUSH systems, to do research of AYUSH systems on modern scientific parameters.

The details of the budget allocated for various projects under EMR Scheme of the Ministry of AYUSH as well as funds allocated/utilized by CCRYN are as indicated

below:—

CCRYN

(in Rs.)

Financial year	Total budget allocated	Funds released to Yoga and Naturopathy projects
2015-16	16,85,00,000/-	17,40,57,000/-
2016-17	43,00,00,000/-	45,45,00,000/-
2017-18	58,34,00,000/-	57,64,00,000/-
2018-19	29,00,00,000/-	16,97,40,000/-

EMR

Financial year	Total budget allocated	Funds released to Yoga and Naturopathy projects
2015-16	6,00,00,000/-	1,45,02,851/-
2016-17	4,20,00,000/-	29,81,893/-
2017-18	8,98,00,000/-	2,66,68,772/-
2018-19	5,98,00,000/-	-

(b) Total 15 Institutions including 6 NGOs which have been granted funds for Yoga & Naturopathy projects under EMR Scheme during the said period. The total funds released to them during the said period are Rs. 4,41,53,516/-. The CCRYN has released Rs. 457.50 lakhs to 4 NGOs/ Institutions for Yoga and Naturopathy projects during the said period.

(c) The last review of the EMR Scheme was done in 2014. No NGO has been found guilty of misuse of funds.

(d) The CCRYN is implementing following programmes to strengthen and expedite R&D Projects in Yoga and Naturopathy in the country:—

1. Establishment of Post Graduate Institutes of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research (PGIYNER).
2. Establishment of Central Research Institute of Yoga & Naturopathy (CRIYN).
3. Clinical Research- IMR and Collaborative (Multi-centric collaborative scheme Research Scheme) projects are taken up.

[Translation]

Funds for Ayurveda

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated to the States by the Government for various schemes aimed at increasing Ayurveda system of medicine during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the details of amount spent and not utilised by the States and Union Territories during the said period;

(c) the reason for not spending the entire amount; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to spend the entire amount in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The details of the funds allocated to the States/UTs including Chhattisgarh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) alongwith status of utilized/unutilized amount by the States/UTs during the last three years for increasing AYUSH system of medicine including Ayurveda is furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Implementation of the scheme comes under purview of State/UT Governments. However, as per the expenditure reported by the State/UT Governments, it is observed that majority of the States/UTs are under various stages of utilization of Grant-in-aid.

Further, Government of India has taken the following steps to expedite the process of utilization of grant by States/UTs under NAM.

- (i) Various review meetings have been conducted in different States.
- (ii) Status of pending Utilization Certificates has been reviewed during Appraisal Committee and Mission Directorate meetings.

(iii) Officers have been nominated for facilitating the States to expedite the process of utilization of Grant-in-aid.

(iv) Time to time D.O. letters have been written to Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Director of the States to expedite the utilization of Grant-in-aid.

(v) States have been requested to furnish the status of physical and financial progress periodically.

Statement

The status of the fund allocated and utilized/unutilised by the States/UTs under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 State/UT-wise

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Grant-in-aid allocated by the Central Government (Central Share)	Status of expenditure as reported by the State/UT	Unutilized amount
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
1	Andaman and Nicobar	151.78	76.98	74.80
2	Andhra Pradesh	1400.38	257.92	1142.47
3	Arunachal Pradesh	527.55	243.80	283.75
4	Assam	1410.51	0.00	1410.51
5	Bihar	313.98	0.00	313.98
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	858.26	190.59	667.67
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	593.60	1.76	591.84
11	Goa	118.73	46.82	71.90
12	Gujarat	792.69	792.69	0.00
13	Haryana	579.79	490.69	89.10

1	2	3	4	5
14	Himachal Pradesh	421.48	412.48	9.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir	792.15	361.21	430.94
16	Jharkhand	624.72	0.00	624.72
17	Karnataka	1560.25	459.95	1100.30
18	Kerala	1273.78	832.75	441.03
19	Lakshadweep	189.22	78.29	110.93
20	Madhya Pradesh	3253.34	1483.31	1770.03
21	Maharashtra	1282.73	39.15	1243.59
22	Manipur	828.80	220.21	608.59
23	Mizoram	405.69	405.69	0.00
24	Meghalaya	375.12	0.00	375.12
25	Nagaland	873.10	873.10	0.00
26	Odisha	1865.28	0.00	1865.28
27	Puducherry	144.18	66.91	77.27
28	Punjab	299.51	61.44	238.07
29	Rajasthan	2819.61	1236.49	1583.12
30	Sikkim	608.15	387.57	220.58
31	Tamil Nadu	87.70	87.70	0.00
32	Telangana	1091.46	484.79	606.67
33	Tripura	472.35	143.60	328.75
34	Uttar Pradesh	4539.27	4539.27	0.00
35	Uttarakhand	621.24	621.24	0.00
36	West Bengal	1924.85	342.22	1582.63
Total		33101.25	15238.62	17862.62
2016-17				
1	Andaman and Nicobar	394.82	170.07	224.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	1125.53	0.00	1125.53
3	Arunachal Pradesh	465.45	228.26	237.19
4	Assam	1631.65	0.00	1631.65
5	Bihar	1752.91	0.00	1752.91
6	Chandigarh	509.32	0.00	509.32
7	Chhattisgarh	1624.74	186.09	1438.65

1	2	3	4	5
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.80	3.10	88.70
9	Daman and Diu	113.18	0.00	113.18
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	622.60	60.32	562.28
12	Gujarat	1533.05	591.52	941.53
13	Haryana	1034.40	444.26	590.14
14	Himachal Pradesh	614.21	318.28	295.93
15	Jammu and Kashmir	769.21	368.94	400.27
16	Jharkhand	48.01	0.00	48.01
17	Karnataka	1241.46	1099.70	141.76
18	Kerala	891.20	769.57	121.64
19	Lakshadweep	509.73	35.82	473.91
20	Madhya Pradesh	2645.33	2021.84	623.50
21	Maharashtra	529.19	0.00	529.19
22	Manipur	1229.99	62.12	1167.86
23	Mizoram	603.75	575.28	28.47
24	Meghalaya	802.74	0.00	802.74
25	Nagaland	521.28	521.28	0.00
26	Odisha	1221.30	10.05	1211.25
27	Puducherry	170.00	89.16	80.84
28	Punjab	1317.81	0.00	1317.81
29	Rajasthan	2225.21	1542.62	682.59
30	Sikkim	874.07	706.69	167.38
31	Tamil Nadu	1980.54	1447.54	533.00
32	Telangana	1330.70	401.81	928.88
33	Tripura	334.06	71.78	262.28
34	Uttar Pradesh	8466.63	8466.63	0.00
35	Uttarakhand	1187.93	627.83	560.10
36	West Bengal	1298.06	147.88	1150.18
Total		41711.85	20968.45	20743.40
2017-18				
1	Andaman and Nicobar	302.33	15.73	286.60

1	2	3	4	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	1176.01	0.00	1176.01
3	Arunachal Pradesh	545.71	0.00	545.71
4	Assam	2390.69	0.00	2390.69
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	490.52	59.95	430.57
7	Chhattisgarh	1226.76	72.43	1154.32
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	143.40	0.00	143.40
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	262.47	0.08	262.39
12	Gujarat	1274.39	415.16	859.23
13	Haryana	848.44	427.38	421.06
14	Himachal Pradesh	718.93	0.00	718.93
15	Jammu and Kashmir	992.58	0.00	992.58
16	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Karnataka	2059.87	276.23	1783.64
18	Kerala	2096.23	1363.93	732.31
19	Lakshadweep	63.75	0.68	63.07
20	Madhya Pradesh	3059.68	21.55	3038.14
21	Maharashtra	1784.29	0.00	1784.29
22	Manipur	1339.33	0.00	1339.33
23	Mizoram	693.48	48.76	644.72
24	Meghalaya	738.25	0.00	738.25
25	Nagaland	1516.92	823.77	693.15
26	Odisha	1561.02	0.00	1561.02
27	Puducherry	239.93	67.77	172.16
28	Punjab	1348.66	0.00	1348.66
29	Rajasthan	6893.26		6893.26
30	Sikkim	180.09	42.30	137.79
31	Tamil Nadu	2789.07	397.13	2391.95
32	Telangana	1055.11	65.86	989.25

1	2	3	4	5
33	Tripura	1195.54	0.00	1195.54
34	Uttar Pradesh	6280.23	6280.23	0.00
35	Uttarakhand	1986.10	0.00	1986.10
36	West Bengal	1654.65		1654.65
Total		48907.67	10378.93	38528.75

[English]

AYUSH Research Portal

661. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is maintaining an AYUSH Research Portal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of hits in the portal;

(d) whether the Government is planning to improve the treatment modalities enshrined in AYUSH; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government is maintaining an AYUSH Research Portal which provides evidence based Research Data of AYUSH Systems of healthcare. It is developed and maintained by National Institute of Indian Medical Heritage (NIIMH), Hyderabad, a unit of the Central Council for research in Ayurvedic Science (CCRAS) under the Ministry of AYUSH. The URL of the portal is <http://ayushportal.nic.in/>. The research abstracts and articles from consented journals of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems of medicine are being uploaded by Research Councils {viz., Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council of Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council of Reserach in Siddha (CCRS), Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), Central Council for Research in

Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN)} and National Institutes [viz., National Institutes of Ayurveda (NIA) - Jaipur, National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH) - Kolkata, National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN) - Pune, National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM) - Bangalore and National Institute of Siddha (NIS) – Chennai] under the Ministry on a regular basis.

(c) The total number of visitors on the portal as on 16.07.2018 was 450615.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Ministry is taking various steps through its Research Councils and National Institutes for improving the treatment modalities of AYUSH Systems are attached in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Ministry of AYUSH is planning and taking action for improving the treatment modalities of AYUSH systems through its Research Councils and National Institutes. The highlights of the same are given below:—

1. Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India, supports the State/UT Governments for provision of AYUSH Healthcare services to the public under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). Under the Mission, States/UTs are assisted for upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals, Dispensaries and Supply of free essential drugs to the patients. The Mission also envisage for setting up of new 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals for providing AYUSH healthcare to more number of beneficiaries.
2. Published the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG) of Homoeopathy on 18 diseases conditions for providing improved treatment modalities for the practitioners. The diseases covered under this STG are : Acute otitis media, Alcohol dependence, Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder Benign prostatic hyperplasia, Cancer, Depression, Diabetes Mellitus, Diarrhoea, Hypertension, Irritable bowel syndrome, Menopause, Polycystic ovarian syndrome, Psoriasis, Rhinitis, Sinusitis, Urolithiasis, Uterine Fibroids, Vitiligo.

3. Published the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG) of selected diseases conditions in Ayurveda and Siddha.
4. For improving the quality of ASU&H drugs, Ministry of AYUSH has developed Pharmacopoeial Standards for Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani drugs.
5. Developed and commercialized 11 Ayurveda formulations for wider public utility.
6. Development of new Ayurvedic drugs focusing on chronic and non-communicable diseases.
7. Development of protocol for Research of Diabetes in madhusamvada.
8. Development of standard operating procedure on Pre-conceptual and Pre-natal care through Ayurveda.
9. Novel Unani Formulations are tested for their therapeutic efficacy and safety in Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and other emerging diseases.

Corporate Governance

662. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of a number of entities, including Punjab National Bank and Fortis Healthcare Limited have come under the regulatory scanner on account of alleged irregularities and lapses pertaining to corporate governance;

(b) whether the Committee set up under the chairmanship of Uday Kotak in June, 2017 has given its report and its recommendations are to be implemented and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is going for a 'stronger' corporate governance framework to ensure efficient functioning and curbing malpractices 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) The Government has assigned to Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), the investigations into the affairs of the following number of companies on

account of irregularities and lapses pertaining to corporate Governance during the last three years and the current year:—

Financial Year	Total no. of companies for which investigation has been assigned to SFIO	No. of investigations completed by SFIO
2015-16	184	60
2016-17	111	87
2017-18	225	132
2018-19 (current year)	186	01

(b) and (c) SEBI had constituted a Committee on Corporate Governance under the Chairmanship of Mr. Uday Kotak on 02.06.2017, with the aim of improving standards of Corporate Governance in listed companies in India. The Committee submitted its report to SEBI on 05.10.2017. Further, the Companies Act, 2013 contains adequate provisions for stronger Corporate Governance.

[Translation]

Distribution and Activation of RuPay Card

663. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to direct the banks and financial institutions to ensure cent percent distribution and activation of RuPay Card and also to link the bank accounts with the Aadhaar number;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said facility will be provided; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) guidelines envisage issue of Rupay Debit Card to Jan-Dhan account holders with an inbuilt accidental insurance coverage of Rs. 1 Lakh. Issuance of Rupay Debit cards and providing financial literacy about activation of the cards to all the Jan-Dhan account holders by banks is an ongoing process. As on 04.07.2018, 24.06 crore RuPay Debit cards have

been issued under PMJDY (Data pertains to 21 Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and 13 Major Private Sector Banks).

As informed by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, amendments have been effected to the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 to provide that in case the client, eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar and obtain a Permanent Account Number, does not submit the Aadhaar number or the Permanent Account Number at the time of commencement of an account based relationship with a reporting entity, the client shall submit the same within a period of six months from the date of the commencement of the account based relationship.

Provided that the clients, eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar and obtain the Permanent Account Number, already having an account based relationship with reporting entities prior to notification dated 01.06.2017, the client shall submit the Aadhaar number, and Permanent Account Number or Form 60, by such date as may be notified by the Central Government.

The Government has notified on 31.03.2018 that Central Government extended the date of submission of Aadhaar Number, and Permanent Account Number or Form 60 by the clients to the reporting entity till a date to be notified subsequent to pronouncement of final judgement in WP.(C) 494/2012 etc. by Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[English]

Operational Flexibility for Multinational Entities

664. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has changed norms to provide operational flexibility to multinational entities and their Indian subsidiaries exposed to currency risks arising out of current account transactions in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the transactions under the facility will be covered under a tripartite agreement involving the Indian subsidiary, its non-resident parent/treasury and the bank, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The Reserve Bank of India, *vide* A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 41 dated March 21, 2017 provided operation flexibility to multinational entities and their Indian subsidiaries who are exposed to currency risks arising from current account transactions emanating in India. The details of operational flexibility for Indian subsidiaries of Non-resident Companies as provided in enclosed Statement to the RBI circular dated 21.03.2017 are shown at enclosed Statement.

(b) As per para 4 (i) of enclosed Statement to the above RBI circular dated March 21, 2017, the transactions under this facility will be covered under a tripartite agreement involving the Indian subsidiary, its non-resident parent/treasury and the Authorised Dealer bank. This agreement will include the exact relationship of the Indian subsidiary or entity with its overseas related entity, relative roles and responsibilities of the parties and the procedure for the transactions, including settlement.

Statement

Operational flexibility for Indian subsidiaries of Non-resident Companies

1. Purpose

To provide operational flexibility for booking derivative contracts to hedge the currency risk arising out of current account transactions of Indian subsidiaries of Multi-National Companies (MNCs).

2. Users

Non-resident parent of an Indian subsidiary or its centralised treasury or its regional treasury outside India.

3. Products

All Foreign Currency/Indian Rupee (FCY-INR) derivatives, Over the Counter (OTC) as well exchange traded that the Indian subsidiary is eligible to undertake as per Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 and Regulations and Directions issued thereunder.

4. Operational Guidelines, Terms and Conditions for hedging

- (i) The transactions under this facility will be covered under a tri-partite agreement involving the Indian subsidiary, its non-resident parent I treasury and the Authorised Dealer (AD) bank. This agreement will include the exact relationship of the Indian subsidiary or entity with its overseas related entity, relative roles and responsibilities of the parties and the procedure for the transactions, including settlement. The International Swaps Derivative Association (ISDA) agreement between the AD bank and the non-resident entity will be distinct from this agreement.
- (ii) The non-resident entity should be incorporated in a country that is member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) or member of a FATF-Style Regional body.
- (iii) The AD Bank may obtain Know Your Customer/ Anti Money Laundering (KYC/AML) certification on the lines of the format in Annex XVIII of the Master Direction on Risk Management and Inter Bank Dealings, as amended from time to time.
- (iv) The non-resident entity may approach an AD Category-bank directly which handles the foreign exchange transactions of its subsidiary for booking derivative contracts to hedge the currency risk of and on the latter's behalf.
- (v) The non-resident entity may contract any product either under the contracted route or on past performance basis, which the Indian subsidiary is eligible to use.
- (vi) The Indian subsidiary shall be responsible for compliance with the rules, regulations and directions issued under FEMA 1999 and any other laws/rules/regulations applicable to these transactions in India.
- (vii) The profit/Joss of the hedge transactions shall be settled in the bank account and books of accounts of the Indian subsidiary. The AD bank shall obtain from the Indian subsidiary an annual certificate by its Statutory Auditors to this effect.

(viii) The concerned AD Bank shall be responsible for monitoring all hedge transactions (OTC as well as exchange traded) booked by the non-resident entity and ensuring that the Indian subsidiary has the necessary underlying exposure for the hedge transactions.

(ix) AD banks shall report hedge contracts booked under this facility by the non-resident related entity to Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL)'s trade repository with a special identification tag.

Shortage of Doctors in CGHS

665. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors working in CGHS Dispensaries in the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Delhi;

(b) whether there is an acute shortage of doctors in the CGHS dispensaries, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the CGHS dispensaries disburse only generic/substandard medicines available in the store and not indented good quality of medicines;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to address the shortage of doctors in CGHS dispensaries and also make available quality medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The number of Doctors working in CGHS Dispensaries in the country is shown as enclosed Statement.

(b) No. there is no acute shortage of doctors.

(c) No. CGHS dispensaries disburse good quality generic, branded-generic medicines as well as patented medicines.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Following steps have been taken by the Government to address the shortage of doctors in CGHS

dispensaries and also make available quality medicines:—

- ◆ In order to encourage more doctors to join CGHS, posting of Doctors is normally being made after due consideration of their residence/ domicile.
- ◆ Promotion upto the SAG level has been made time bound under the Dynamic Assured Career Scheme.
- ◆ The retirement age of CHS Doctors has recently been enhanced upto 65 years.
- ◆ Retired doctors are engaged on contract basis against vacant posts of regular doctors as an interim measure.
- ◆ CGHS receives bulk supply of medicines only after pre-testing of two samples of every batch for quality. It is done by identified National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratories.
- ◆ Random checking of medicines is done by CGHS to ensure quality.

Statement

Number of Medical Officers Working in CGHS Dispensaries in the country as on 30th June, 2018

Sl. No.	CGHS City	Total No. of Doctors working
1	2	3
1	Ahmedabad + Gandhi Nagar	16
2	Allahabad	18
3	Bangalore	54
4	Bhopal + Indore	06
5	Chandigarh	07
6	Chennai + Puducherry	58
7	Delhi	853
8	Hyderabad + Visakhapatnam	96
9	Jaipur	39
10	Kanpur	33
11	Kolkata	84

1	2	3
12	Lucknow	49
13	Meerut	23
14	Mumbai	89
15	Nagpur	45
16	Patna	29
17	Pune	45
18	Bhubaneswar	08
19	Ranchi	09
20	Dehradun	07
21	Guhawati	09
22	Jabalpur	07
23	Shillong	04
24	Trivandrum	13
25	Jammu	02
26	Shimla	02
27	Agartala	01
28	Imphal	01
29	Kohima	01
30	Gangtok	01
31	Aizwal	01
32	Raipur	01
33	Panaji	01
Total		1612

Disqualified Directors

666. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had disqualified over three lakh persons for holding directorships at registered companies which failed to comply with regulatory requirements and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there have been several instances of economic offender's fleeing the jurisdiction of Indian courts anticipating commencement of criminal proceedings which undermines the rule of law in India 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) Yes Madam. During the financial year 2017-18 and as of now the Government has identified 3,09,619 directors as disqualified u/s 164(2)(a) read with Section 167(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for non-filing of Financial Statements or Annual Returns for a continuous period of immediately preceding 3 (three) financial years (2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16).

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Panama Papers

667. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government conducted investigation followed by action by the Income Tax Department and other member agencies of the Multi Agency Group against those persons involved in Panama Paper cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cases that were to found to be actionable and non-actionable case wise;

(c) the amount of undisclosed investments arising out of Panama Papers investigation; and

(d) the reasons regarding those cases that were found to be non-actionable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Panama Papers contained details of 426 persons with India link. Investigations have been conducted in all 426 cases. The Income Tax Department has found 70 cases are Actionable and remaining 356 cases are classified as non-actionable.

The cases are classified as non-actionable for various reasons such as being cases of Non-residents and cases in which no irregularity has been found after investigation involving examination of the disclosures made in the tax returns, particularly the FA schedule, responses to questionnaires issued, responses received from foreign jurisdictions etc.

Disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and section 84 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) & Imposition of Tax Act, 2015.

The undisclosed foreign investments detected by the Income Tax Department arising out of Panama Papers investigations amount to Rs. 1542.88 crores (approx.)

Aawaz Health Insurance Scheme

668. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the health insurance scheme 'Aawaz' launched in Karala for migrant workers in the State;

(b) if so, whether the Government plan to provide Central financial assistance for the scheme;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala so far in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds released under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to various States including Kerala during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Government of Kerala has introduced a Scheme named "Aawaz" with an intention to provide health insurance linked identity card to the Migrant Workers in the State. The Scheme envisages providing treatment to the enrolled migrant labourers for an amount of Rs. 15000/- per annum in the empanelled hospitals.

(b) and (c) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala and no proposal to provide Central Financial assistance is under consideration.

(d) State-wise list containing details of funds released under RSBY during the last three years is at enclosed Statement.

Statement

Funds released as Central share of premium under RSBY during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Assam	23.24	54.72	-
2	Bihar	-	-	-
3	Chhattisgarh	88.77	114.09	171.38
4	Gujarat	74.24	22.34	15.07
5	Haryana	4.67	0.60	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	13.90	12.30	6.15
7	Jharkhand	-	-	-
8	Karnataka	94.99	45.89	7.39
9	Kerala	112.37	73.29	77.53
10	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	-	-
11	Manipur	1.17	2.20	-
12	Meghalaya	4.10	4.10	-
13	Mizoram	9.43	14.13	12.96
14	Nagaland	-	-	4.87
15	Odisha	59.55	31.70	55.75
16	Puducherry	0.17	-	-
17	Punjab	2.80	-	-
18	Rajasthan	53.57	-	-
19	Tripura	15.64	10.83	0.04
20	Uttar Pradesh	11.91	-	-
21	Uttarakhand	10.20	-	9.15
22	West Bengal	93.38	50.47	95.01
Grand Total		675.10	436.66	455.30

Land Degradation

669. Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to State:

(a) the details of the total estimated land area which has been subjected to degradation in country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a survey has been carried out by the Government which states that there has been a

considerable loss to GDP of country due to degradation of land during past few years and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to tackle such problem;

(c) whether the Government is working towards achieving sustainable development goals as agreed upon in 'United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification' and if so, the details thereof along with target set by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether there exist a more comprehensive coordination strategy to combat land degradation challenge in the country and that there is a need to spread awareness as to its consequences in the lower strata of the society as well; and

(e) if so, the steps 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) A total of 96.40 Million Hectare Area (mha) of the country is undergoing process of land degradation, *i.e.* 29.32% of the Total Geographic Area (TGA) of the country during 2011-13 (Space Applications Centre, 2016). The State/UT wise data of the same is placed at enclosed Statement.

(b) No. The Government has not carried out any survey which States that there has been a considerable loss to GDP of the country due to degradation of land during the past few years.

(c) The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is the custodian agency for SDG indicator 15.3.1 ("Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area") to monitor progress towards achieving SDG target 15.3 – Life on Land. The Hon'ble Minister, MoEF&CC, on the occasion of World Day to Combat Desertification on 17 June 2014, had announced India's commitment to achieve LDN by 2030 with the cooperation and synchronized efforts of other relevant line-Ministries. Further, India at the thirteenth session of the Conference of Parties (CoP 13) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) held in Ordos, Inner Mongolia, China, from 6-16 September 2017, has expressed its intention to join the Global Mechanism's Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (LDN-TSP).

(d) and (e) Government is continuing its efforts at efficient utilization and conservation of land and water resources through a number of programmes on watershed management, rainwater conservation, afforestation under Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Per Drop More Crop, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana etc. This effort encompasses the involvement and coordination between various Government agencies at the national and sub-national level. Such programmes have been formulated after due consultations with relevant stakeholders and experts including those from scientific organisations/institutes under Government of India, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working at various strata of the society.

Statement

State-wise Status of Desertification/Land Degradation (area in ha)

State Name	Vegetation Degradation		Water Erosion		Wind Erosion		Salinity		Water Logging		Forest Shattering		Mass Movement	
	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	1164257	1168447	789433	783830	3986	4722	117952	117239	132334	125755
Arunachal Pradesh	120499	107845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20186	19072	-	-
Assam	471958	322540	31424	31424	-	-	-	-	186667	193669	-	-	.	-
Bihar	242525	255073	321175	304364	-	-	-	-	106628	78450	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	1348089	1348122	783645	770387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	9980	9980	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	347	-	-	-	-
Goa	138172	132301	33889	33892	-	-	.	.	9005	9003	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	2319826	2255417	3859497	3788099	1177105	1179548	2645405	2643828	3375	3375	-	-	-	-
Haryana	41411	40514	13568	13568	151797	148151	27841	27841	12530	8822	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	1790803	1582938	268261	233990	-	-	-	-	-	-	332423	322417	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	1951000	1907187	146932	110222	1670244	1650577	-	-	70563	46548	2968279	2750257	927986	843554.
Jharkhand	1379038	1307162	4036785	4037261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	1712386	1704569	5043041	5059629	2159	2159	86740	86582	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	337613	328638	-	-	-	-	-	-	11989	12906	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	2523801	2514983	1125418	1120221	-	-	-	-	7788	7788	-	-	-	.
Maharashtra	4884005	4890778	8060753	7622800	-	-	9089	30054	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	575603	574706	8070	8070	-	-	-	-	5026	5026	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	435527	414659	53149	54046	-	-	-	-	1548	5881	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	167050	81854	8119	7444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	778421	637957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	745122	752929	4409413	4442556	-	-	-	-	36439	36439	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Punjab	32561	18705	14116	1897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	2606221	2596003	2116314	2116082	15197874	15332054	363768	365666	18421	18421	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	74318	74205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3730	3730	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1385478	1368330	6411	6411	30429	30429	9878	9878	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	541145	538533	2854285	2951871	-	-	86514	81917	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	236374	125058	186900	189533	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	413476	414176	586961	610989	-	-	307571	636202	33620	339071-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	606616	545610	11943	11943	-	-	-	-	-	-	13786	13786	-	-
West Bengal	265277	264325	1329539	1299542	-	-	-	-	17627	13261	-	-	-	-
Total	29298553	28283544	36099042	35610069	18233594	18347639	3674759	3999206	653908	599597	3338404	3109262	927986	84355

State-wise Status of Desertification/Land Degradation (area in ha)

State Name	Manmade					Barren/Rocky					Settlement					No Apparent Degradation				
	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05	2011-13	2003-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
Andhra Pradesh	20833	20565	20521	20521	20521	49441	26649	2298758	2267728	14.35	14.16	13447078	13476591							
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	13247	9769	153933	136686	1.84	1.63	8144850	8162237							
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	26548	24583	716596	572215	9.14	7.3	6591013	6735134							
Bihar	984	984	-	-	-	23496	20669	694809	659539	7.38	7	8511828	8527091							
Chhattisgarh	40541	31972	7222	7222	7222	31656	18685	2211153	2176388	16.36	16.1	11130592	11166012							
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	79541	63187	89868	73514	60.6	49.57	57307	73661							
Goa	3374	3374	-	-	-	8533	7889	192973	186458	52.13	50.37	168648	174991							
Gujarat	51637	50524	39218	39218	39218	165578	117447	10261641	10077455	52.29	51.35	8533439	8718876							
Haryana	5962	4894	-	-	-	85855	70792	338964	314583	7.67	7.12	4082236	4106617							
Himachal Pradesh	656	656	-	-	-	2097	1365	2394240	2141366	43.01	38.46	3123624	3376690							
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	218679	218679	15927	11790	7969607	7598814	35.86	33.92	14027316	14455333							

Jharkhand	52734	49730	—	—	30169	24503	5498726	5418657	68.98	67.97	2398866	2469577
Karnataka	20876	18704	3389	2887	82409	66413	6951000	6940943	36.24	36.19	11984329	11994157
Kerala	—	—	—	—	29984	28968	379587	370512	9.77	9.54	3455238	3464358
Madhya Pradesh	19454	16024	31495	30457	96359	82379	3804315	3771853	12.34	12.24	26502030	26648676
Maharashtra	19912	19912	506163	509789	326013	275272	13825935	13348604	44.93	43.38	16415568	16873660
Manipur	—	—	—	—	13260	5290	601959	593093	26.96	26.56	1613978	1622844
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	4656	4239	494880	478825	22.06	21.35	1746580	1762634
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	12285	6575	187453	95873	8.89	4.55	1903762	1998679
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	8257	4347	786678	642304	47.45	38.74	869562	1013937
Odisha	63851	51445	5128	5053	44161	33481	5304114	5321903	34.06	34.18	9758929	97441425
Punjab	1641	652	—	—	96335	71861	144653	93115	2.87	1.85	4849651	4901242
Rajasthan	53058	50865	1052374	1047818	118482	98696	21526512	21625604	62.9	63.19	12546925	12448140
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	700	546	78749	78482	11.1	11.06	630234	630500
Tamil Nadu	13965	13965	515	515	97223	87133	1543898	1516660	11.87	11.66	11344261	11371500
Telangana	16982	14592	1979	1979	97951	69591	3598856	3658482	31.34	31.86	7689491	7631019
Tripura	—	—	—	—	13854	12711	437128	327302	41.69	31.21	608776	716717
Uttar Pradesh	5970	4028	—	—	181399	135962	1528997	1835263	6.35	7.62	22115961	21831845
Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	15908	9903	648253	581241	12.12	10.87	4667750	4738936
West Bengal	15102	14112	—	—	106386	90941	1733931	1682181	19.54	18.95	6884910	6926022
Total	407531	366998	1886682	1884137	1877708	1481638	96398166	94525643	29.32	28.76	225804731	227759103

Prompt Corrective Action Norms

670. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has enforced lending restrictions on many public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI had released revised Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) norms classifying the degree of risk into three categories; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the PSBs on the said directives of the RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that under Prompt Corrective Plan, it has enforced lending restrictions on certain banks such as restriction on expansion of high risk weighted assets, reduction in loan concentrations to stressed sectors, industries or corporate, restrictions on fresh credit to unrated borrowers, etc.

(c) and (d) The Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework for commercial banks was first prescribed, vide circular dated December 21, 2002. This framework was reviewed and the revised PCA framework for Commercial Banks was put in place on April 13, 2017 making it effective from April 1, 2017.

The key areas for monitoring banks under the revised PCA framework continue to be capital, asset quality and profitability while leverage is monitored additionally as part of PCA framework. The indicators tracked for capital, asset quality and profitability are CRAR/Common equity Tier 1 ratio, Net NPA ratio and Return on Assets respectively Risk thresholds 1, 2 and 3 have been defined, breach of which, result in invocation of PCA and certain mandatory and discretionary actions.

The objective of the PCA framework is to facilitate the banks to take corrective measures including those prescribed by the Reserve Bank, in a timely manner, in order to restore their financial health. The framework also provides an opportunity to the RBI to pay focused

attention on such banks by engaging with the management more closely in those areas. The PCA framework with prescription of certain mandatory and discretionary actions, is thus, intended to encourage banks to eschew certain riskier activities and focus on conserving capital so that their balance sheets can become stronger.

The banks under PCA are subjected to close monitoring through monthly monitoring of various financial metrics and quarterly meetings of the top management of the banks with the senior management of RBI. The continuous monitoring, focused attention and close engagement with the top management of these banks is aimed at restoring the financial health of the banks.

PSBs have reportedly taken several initiatives so as to improve their respective degree of risk under Capital ratios, Net NPA and ROA. Some of the steps taken by PSBs include *inter alia*, rationalisation of risk weights, establishment of Stressed Asset Management Verticals, review of NPA accounts and prompt action initiation for recovery for restricting slippage, activation of Asset Recovery Management (ARM) branches improvement in provision coverage ratio thereby improving net NPA ratio, increasing CASA ratio, improving coverage of digital banking, initiating expenditure control measures, sale of non-core assets, explore the possibility to sell its unused immovable properties to unblock its resources, focus on recovery, etc..

Amendments in AIIMS

671. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish an umbrella organization for framing common policies for Governing All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to draft amendments in existing AIIMS Act, Rules and Regulations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any plan to constitute new Governing Council for AIIMS, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Six new AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh are functional under the PMSSY Scheme. Further, 15 new AIIMS are in the process of being established.

As new AIIMS are being established, in order to have uniformity in major policy matters across all the AIIMS, a Committee was constituted by the Ministry to examine and suggest suitable governing structure for the AIIMS. The Committee had suggested an umbrella structure for AIIMS in the form of a council which may consider major common policy matters.

Based on the recommendations of the committee, a Central Institute Body (CIB) has been constituted on 28th June, 2018 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare as an overarching administrative structure with a view to bring about more efficient governance in new AIIMS.

The Central Institute Body (CIB) is composed of Chairman and all other members as per Institute Body of AIIMS Delhi as constituted/reconstituted from time to time; All Directors of new AIIMS as and when appointed; Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary handling the matters of PMSSY.

The above Central Institute Body has been envisaged to consider all the policy matters common to two or more Institutes. This would not only bring uniformity in various policy matters but would enable to facilitate and streamline the decision-making process.

This would also enable the new AIIMS to get benefits by the rich experience of AIIMS Delhi envisaged to bring guidance, leadership and support in the matter of governance of new AIIMS through association of its Institute Body members in the Central Institute Body (CIB).

- (b) There is no proposal at present.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) There is no proposal at present.

Interest rate and NPAs

672. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks are unable to raise interest rates due to competitive pressures during high Non Performing Assets (NPAs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the banks have suffered huge losses in the fourth quarter ended March, 2018 due to high NPAs and provisioning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per bank inputs, the level of NPAs has no direct bearing on interest rate on advances, since the same is decided on the basis of the Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rates (MCLR) guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the calculation methodology under which takes into account cost of funds, operating costs, negative carry on cash reserve ratio, tenor premium and required return on equity. This calculation does not depend on NPA levels.

(c) and (d) Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. PSBs initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. Primarily as a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition, the gross NPAs of PSBs increased by Rs. 6,16,586 crore between March 2015 and March 2018 (provisional data), as per RBI data.

As regards profit, as per provisional data reported by banks, PSBs had an aggregate operating profit of Rs. 33,382 crore in the fourth quarter ended March 2018. Due to transparent recognition of NPAs by PSBs and consequent requirement of ageing provision, they have reported aggregate net loss of Rs. 62,121 crore in the fourth quarter.

[Translation]

Leprosy Cases

673. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing cases of leprosy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total number of people suffering from leprosy in India during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of measures taken by the Government so far for the eradication of leprosy in the country including Chhattisgarh and the extent to which the Government has achieved success as a result thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilized during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Details of the total number of people suffering from leprosy in India (State/UT-wise) during each of the last three years is at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Following measures were taken to address the issues regarding the eradication of leprosy in the country including Chhattisgarh:

A. Early case detection

Three pronged strategy for early detection of leprosy cases in the community is as under:—

- (i) Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC)
- (ii) Focused Leprosy Campaign (FLC) for hot spots of low endemic districts
- (iii) Special plan for case detection in hard to reach areas

B. Enhanced early case reporting

- (i) Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign
- (ii) ASHA based Surveillance for Leprosy Suspects (ABSULS)

C. Post Exposure Prophylaxis

D. Overall strengthening of the programme

- (i) NIKUSHTH
- (ii) Grade II disability case investigation

In addition to the above following other activities are being implemented in programme:

- Extended ASHA scheme wherein incentives are being provided to ASHA as well as any community member after confirmation of a leprosy case.
- MDT is being provided to the leprosy patients free of cost.
- Fund for procurement of material and supplies including supportive drugs are being provided.
- Training being provided to various HR categories *i.e.*, Medical Officer, Health Supervisor, Staff Nurses, Pharmacists and ASHA.

As an impact of these measures the Grade II disability/million population at the National level has been reduced to 3.34 case/ million population, March, 2018 from 4.46 cases/million population, March, 2016, which indicates early case detection and reduction in transmission at community level, which is a step forward to ultimately achieve eradication of Leprosy.

(d) The details of funds allocated, redress and utilized for the said purpose during the last three years is at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of the total no. of people suffering from leprosy in India (State/UT-wise) during each of the last three years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	As on 31st March 2016		As on 31st March 2017		As on 31st March 2018		As on 31st May 2018	
		Cases on record	New cases Detected	Cases on record	New cases Detected	Cases on record	New cases Detected	Cases on record	New cases Detected (from 1st April to 31st May, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	2777	4355	2705	4228	3427	4695	3026	775
2	Arunachal Pradesh	26	33	25	28	26	25	29	6
3	Assam	791	781	977	1019	986	987	985	178
4	Bihar	9142	16185	13031	21818	14338	21353	14410	2504
5	Chhattisgarh	6738	10440	7266	12609	6499	10474	6076	1266
6	Goa	136	136	157	130	121	108	117	15
7	Gujarat	6447	10138	3844	7266	4400	6894	4313	687
8	Haryana	565	672	459	491	441	443	455	90
9	Himachal Pradesh	148	162	138	146	129	129	119	21
10	Jharkhand	2533	4432	3414	6253	3979	5230	3647	772
11	Jammu and Kashmir	232	189	186	143	191	149	185	18
12	Karnataka	2649	3065	2500	2897	2480	2892	2386	460
13	Kerala	637	574	584	496	624	520	590	101
14	Madhya Pradesh	5602	6597	6067	7152	5696	6523	5411	1014
15	Maharashtra	10103	15695	9887	15012	9836	16065	9201	1796
16	Manipur	16	19	18	20	22	24	26	7
17	Meghalaya	19	33	24	33	16	16	17	3
18	Mizoram	21	9	23	6	31	11	30	11
19	Nagaland	77	67	45	34	34	38	29	5
20	Odisha	6044	10174	5383	10045	6325	9576	5194	1068
21	Punjab	509	651	570	626	497	509	502	98
22	Rajasthan	1196	1106	1114	1042	1100	992	1152	165
23	Sikkim	14	21	17	23	17	21	17	2
24	Tamil Nadu	3144	4925	3207	4937	3077	4277	3008	662
25	Telangana	2025	2800	1883	2658	2264	2910	2264	2910
26	Tripura	77	42	57	34	52	32	51	4
27	Uttar Pradesh	14282	22777	13456	22301	12583	19337	12300	3048

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	Uttarakhand	260	382	282	375	235	310	260	60
29	West Bengal	7211	8170	8578	11236	9175	9527	7936	1244
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	29	18	18	29	32	20	27
31	Chandigarh	126	136	126	128	117	128	134	36
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	263	425	267	384	202	273	193	42
33	Daman and Diu	12	4	11	7	18	19	18	6
34	Delhi	2149	2068	1780	1812	1691	1580	1762	338
35	Lakshadweep	7	0	45	45	15	15	0	1
36	Puducherry	24	42	22	33	36	50	35	6
Total		86028	127334	88166	135485	90709	126164	85,898	19446

Statement-II

National Leprosy Eradication Programme Budget allocation, Expenditure and released to States/UTs F.Y 2015-16 to 2017-18

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name State/UT	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Budget Allocation	GIA Release	Utilized (Expenditure)	Budget Allocation	GIA Release	Utilized (Expenditure)	Budget Allocation	GIA Release (Prov)	Utilized (Expenditure reported upto March 17) (Prov)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190.00	190.00	140.13	190	11.65	44.68	183	183	53
2.	Telangana	150.00	150.00	92.35	150	0.00	0.22	150	150	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44.09	44.09	4.68	59	15.84	43.33	88	88	-
4	Assam	89.83	89.83	117.62	110	87.78	104.59	224	224	4
5	Bihar	400.00	400.00	181.33	300	2.70	423.85	300	300	335
6	Chhattigarh	174.00	174.00	45.58	174	130.50	37.48	188	188	36
7	Goa	6.00	6.00	4.96	6	0.00	4.71	6	6	1.87
8	Gujarat	250.00	250.00	293.55	150	86.18	259.5	113	113	33.6
9	Haryana	53.00	53.00	71.73	53	39.75	53.37	40	40	11
10	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	30.00	30.31	30	22.50	12.15	16	16	1
11	Jharkhand	220.00	220.00	104.62	220	0.00	84.24	110	110	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Jammu and Kashmir	38.00	38.00	27.25	38	29.57	24.95	42	42	2.95
13	Karnataka	100.00	100.00	257.69	100	76.07	249.01	200	200	9
14.	Kerala	28.00	28.00	12.87	28	21.00	14	14	14	8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	225.00	225.00	324.44	225	134.88	149	240	240	4
16.	Maharashtra	472.00	472.00	357.06	500	375.00	481.08	556	556	48.38
17.	Manipur	20.41	20.41	8.70	20	6.36	0.55	53	53	-
18.	Meghalaya	32.47	32.47	22.32	35	4.90	15.26	42	42	3
19.	Mizoram	28.52	28.52	23.77	30	1.15	12	37	37	4.98
20.	Nagaland	37.22	37.22	41.30	40	30.00	41.29	27	27	30.02
21.	Odisha	250.00	250.00	190.06	250	201.37	676.17	600	600	21
22.	Punjab	75.00	75.00	118.20	75	56.25	71.16	82	82	-
23.	Rajasthan	72.00	72.00	68.68	72	56.24	65.51	77	77	6
24.	Sikkim	23.38	23.38	28.43	30	22.50	8.65	29	29	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	159.00	159.00	251.40	200	150.50	197.47	221	221	49.49
26.	Tripura	14.08	14.08	14.61	20	10.54	8.31	14	14	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	480.00	480.00	977.09	480	360.12	574.8	680	680	68
28.	Uttaranchal	18.00	18.00	4.48	18	9.26	30.67	13	13	2.45
29.	West Bengal	245.00	245.00	360.95	222	122.10	518.64	583	583	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.16	21.16	13.76	21.16	0.00	12.25	11	11	3.34
31.	Chandigarh	15.50	15.50	16.65	15.5	15.50	20.79	21	21	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.72	30.72	47.46	30.72	0.00	33.44	43	43	4.66
33.	Daman and Diu	15.12	15.12	2.64	15.12	0.00	1.65	11	11	-
34.	Delhi	68.68	68.68	101.32	69	65.72	98.74	171	171	7
35.	Lakshadweep	15.50	15.50	5.32	15.50	0.00	4.29	7	7	2
36.	Puducherry	6.32	6.32	7.76	6.00	4.50	6.03	10	10	1.95
Total		4098.00	4098.00	4371.07	3998	2150.43	4383.83	5202	5202	776.69

[English]

Funds for Yoga Day

674. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilized for the International Yoga Day on June 21st during each of the last four years;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred under the funds utilized for International Yoga Day since 2014;

(c) whether other Ministries are also mandated to organise activities on International Yoga Day; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure incurred by other Ministries separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The funds allocated and utilized for the International Day of Yoga (IDY) on 21st June during each of the last four years from IEC Budget of Ministry of AYUSH is as under:—

Year	Funds Earmarked	Utilized
2015	Rs. 16,39,69,337/-	Rs. 16,39,69,337/-
2016	Rs. 18,03,28,485/-	Rs. 18,03,28,485/-
2017	Rs. 26,42,12,470/-	Rs. 26,42,12,470/-
2018	Rs. 36,80,85,850/-	Rs. 15,59,74,960/-

The observation of IDY started in 2015. The details of expenditure incurred and earmarked for observation of the same since 2015 is given at enclosed Statement.

(c) Ministry of AYUSH being the Nodal Ministry to organize different programmes related to International Yoga Day encourages other Ministries to observe International Yoga Day in a befitting manner. However, there is no mandate given to any other Ministry in this matter.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

IDY 2015 Expenditure

1	2	3
1.	Advertisement through electronic Media including TV/Radio/digital Cinema etc	Amount
(i)	Publicity through DAVP	48178852
(ii)	Publicity through AIR	6582117
(iii)	Publicity through DD	10077600
(iv)	Genesis Media for production of Films	961818
(v)	NFDC for production of Spots	4601452
(vi)	DAVP for duplication of Film	570000
	Sub Total	70971839
2.	Outdoor Publicity	17400000
3.	Newspaper advertisement and print activity	

1	2	3
4.	Other activities like arrangement of event at Delhi through NDMC/UD/CPWD/Arch Concept and Ernt & Young/NSS/Guinness World Records etc.	
(i)	DTC for providing Transportation	7495257
(ii)	ITPO for Bus Parking	50000
(iii)	NDMC for Toilets and Water	1783482
(iv)	CPWD for Civil, Electrical & Horticulture Support	6848816
(v)	Event Management through M/s. Arch Concept Ltd.	36370997
(vi)	Guinness World Record	1249801
(vii)	Ernst & Young for Guinness World Record Consultant	13256250
(viii)	Ministry of HRD for Mobilizing Children	964165
(ix)	NSS Volunteers	2250000
	Sub Total	70268768
5.	NTC for providing T-Shirts	5301450
6.	Miscellaneous	
(i)	MTNL for Telephone Rent	2280
(ii)	Panchtatva for Logo Design	25000
	Sub Total	27280
	Grand Total	163969337

IDY-2016 Expenditure earmarked

Sl. No.	Subject	Amount
A.	Main Event at Chandigarh	
	Main Event at Chandigarh	5,00,00,000
	Sub Total	5,00,00,000
B.	Yoga Apparel	
	Procurement of T-Shirts	53,34,500
	Additional T-Shirts	22,473
	Procurement of Yoga Mats	4,57,700
	Design of Yoga Apparel	7,00,000
	Sub Total	65,14,673

1	2	3
C. Media Publicity		
(i) Telecast of IDY Spots through various TV Channels		4,47,89,638
Telecast of 10 Yoga Aasana Clips		1,81,05,462
Community Radio		24,28,065
Digital Cinema theatres		23,09,339
Pvt. FM Radio		99,99,954
AIR Stations		52,20,075
Outdoor Publicity of IDY 2016		1,37,31,597
Additional Outdoor Publicity in Delhi at Public Utility Sites		25,76,250
Telecast of 60 sec. Clip on declaration of International Day of Yoga (21st June)		32,90,388
Broadcast of Yog Geet		24,46,550
Broadcast of 10 sec. clip for Google Hangout on IDY (Baba Ramdev, B.K. Shivani, Hospitality at Vigyan Bhawan, Booking at Vigyan Bhawan		2,54,676
Newspaper Advertisement		50,27,300
Publicity through DTC Buses		28,92,900
Development of IDY Posters		87,500
AYUSH publicity through article in India Today Magazine		20,00,000
Media Persons to Chandigarh		3,78,286
Telecast of Video Spots on IDY during the Programme "Yoga for Good Health" by NE Region Doordarshan Guwahati.		46,575
Sub Total		11,55,84,555/-
D Yoga Olympiad by NCERT and other online contests		
Yoga Olympiad by NCERT		25,00,000
Online Yoga Selfie contest		15,000
Online Caption Contest		15,000

1	2	3
	Online Yoga Quiz Contest	25,000
	Online Video Contest	15,000
	Online Essay Contest	15,000
	Sub Total	25,85,000
E. Support to Yoga Events		
	IDY Event at Connaught Place by Rahgiri Foundation through NDMC	53,19,257
	Yoga on Wheels	3,25,000
	Sub Total	56,44,257
	Grand Total	18,03,28,485/-

Expenditure on IDY 2017

Sl. No.	Activity	Funds Earmarked in Rs.
(A) Publicity		
1	Publicity through TV	10,27,15,197
2	Publicity through All India Radio/Private FM	1,95,78,622
3	Outdoor Publicity	1,49,86,509
4	Newspaper Advertisement	1,78,91,493
5	Digital Cinema Campaign	70,00,000
	Sub Total	16,21,71,821
(B) Financial Assistance to Organizations		
1	NDMC	50,00,000
2	Government of Uttar Pradesh	8,50,00,000
	Sub Total	9,00,00,000
(C) Miscellaneous		
1	Procurement of T-Shirts	93,81,730
2	Procurement of Mats	5,40,000
3	MOS (IC) Letters to Gram Pradhans by Dept. of Post	21,18,919
	Sub Total	1,20,40,649
	Total funds earmarked	26,42,12,470

IDY-2018 Expenditure Statement

Sl. No.	Activity	Funds Earmarked
1.	Electronic publicity through DAVP, AIR, Doordarshan	Rs. 20,02,07,337/-
2.	Print Publicity	Rs. 3,11,17,019/-
3.	Outdoor Publicity	Rs. 1,49,88,167/-
4.	Financial Assistance to Government of Uttarakhand for Mass Yoga Demonstration at Dehradun	Rs. 3,10,00,000/-
5.	Hiring of event management agency for celebration of Mass Yoga Demonstration at Dehradun	Rs. 3,40,00,000/-
6.	Financial Assistance to MDNIY, CCRYN & NDMC	Rs. 2,00,00,000/-
7.	Procurement of T-Shirts	Rs. 1,21,81,447/-
8.	Letters to Gram Pradhans through India Post	Rs. 18,06,812/-
9.	World Yoga Ambassadors Tour through KATPS	Rs. 69,59,512/-
10.	Yoga Awards	Rs. 50,00,000/-
11.	Coffee Table Book on Yoga	Rs. 39,00,000/-
12.	Miscellaneous	Rs. 69,25,556/-
Total		Rs. 36,80,85,850/-

High Blood Pressure

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one in every eight people in the country have high blood pressure, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the results were drawn after screening about 22.5 million adults across 100 districts in 2017, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether people with hypertension are not aware of the condition which brings the risk of associated long term health complications such as heart disease; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS); 2015-16, 11% of women (1 in 10) and 15% of men (1 in 7) of age 15-49 are hypertensive. The survey has also found that about 60.4% of persons under screened have ever had their blood pressure measured.

NFHS; 2015-16 was conducted in India from 20th January, 2015 to 4th December, 2016 and information was gathered from 601,509 households, 699,686 women and 103,525 men.

(d) Government of India is implementing a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions up to District level. NPCDCS has focus on awareness generation for behavior 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 (NCDs) including hypertension. Till June, 2018; 525 District NCD Clinics, 2564 Community Health Centres NCD Clinics and 167 Cardiac Care Units have been set up under the programme.

For early diagnosis, Population-based initiative for prevention, control, screening and management of common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as Diabetes, Hypertension and Common Cancer viz. Oral, Breast and Cervical Cancer has been initiated in more than 150 districts by utilizing the services of the frontline health workers under existing primary healthcare system. This will generate awareness at ground level about risk factors and early detection for Hypertension.

Further, 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. Yoga is a part as adjuvant therapy.

Education Loan

676. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:
SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:
SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to provide interest free loan on education taken by the students and if so, the details thereof including the norms/criteria laid down for the purpose under the scheme and the present rate of interest charged by the bank;

(b) the total number of students who have availed the benefit under the scheme including total amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed during each of the last three years and the current year, bank/State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and the percentage of students who have availed benefit for higher education;

(c) whether the cases of recovering lower rate of interest by the banks from girls students compared to boy students have come to the notice of the Government and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the steps taken by the Government to remove the disparity;

(d) the total amount of education loan not repaid by the students even after completing their education as on date, bank/State/UT-wise including Maharashtra; and

(e) whether the Government has taken/proposed to be taken steps to waive off the interest on education loan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) There is no scheme to provide interest free loan on education taken by the students. However, Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) launched a Scheme titled "Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme" (CSIS) in 2009. The Scheme provides full interest subsidy during the moratorium period on education loans upto Rs 7.50 lakhs. Eligibility Criteria laid down for the scheme is as under:

- Education Loans taken under Indian Banks' Association (IBA) Model Education Loan Scheme.
- Students having parental income upto Rs 4.5 lakhs per annum.
- Students enrolled in professional/technical courses only from National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accredited Institutions or professional/technical programmes accredited by NBA or Institutions of National

Importance or Central Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs). Those professional courses, which do not come under the ambit of NAAC or NBA, would require approval of the respective regulatory body.

- Admissible only for once either for Under Graduation or Post Graduation. Also admissible for integrated courses (graduation + post graduation).

Interest charged by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on education loans ranges from 8.60 to 11.50% p.a. depending upon the MCLR (Marginal Cost of Lending Rate) of the respective Bank and size of the loan.

(b) 25,17,038 students have benefitted under CSIS since Financial Year 2009-10.

As per the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the bank-wise/State-wise number of education loan accounts and amount of loan disbursed by banks in the country including in the State of Maharashtra for the years ending on 31st March 2015, 31st March, 2016, 31st March, 2017 and 31st March, 2018 are at enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has, on February 04, 2009 at the request of the Government, advised its member banks that at least 0.50% concession in interest rates may be provided to girl students on education loans for studies in India or abroad. Some of the banks give concession in interest rate to girl students. This is in accordance with the priority of the Government to promote female education.

(d) All education loans which are not repaid in time as per terms and conditions and falls under the purview of RBI Master Circular DBR No.BP.BC.2/21.04.048/ 2015-16 dated 01.07.2015 are classified as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Bank-wise position of NPAs of Public Sector Banks as on 31.03.2018 is at enclosed Statement-III and State-wise position of NPA of PSBs Including Maharashtra as on 30.09.2017 is placed at enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) No such proposal to waive off the interest on education loan is under consideration.

Statement-I*Bank-wise number of education loan accounts and amount of loan disbursed*

(No. of Accounts in actual and amount in Rs. crore)

Banks	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2018-19	
	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	7998	63.03	7333	77.64	4263	69.50	0	0.00
State Bank of Hyderabad	5312	177.96	5186	183.57	3578	125.39	0	0.00
State Bank of India	85646	1245.76	79264	3249.00	62461	1376.77	320695	4146.58
State Bank of Mysore	9989	134.47	8571	136.23	7303	131.62	0	0.00
State Bank of Patiala	2398	72.74	2096	69.60	1433	53.05	0	0.00
State Bank of Travancore	23055	219.56	25663	129.33	5427	41.94	0	0.00
Allahabad Bank	14963	198.06	13871	146.37	18403	225.60	14623	268.40
Andhra Bank	26954	583.30	31170	872.01	23353	585.53	22296	610.80
Bank of Baroda	10519	241.37	17744	233.49	23601	192.48	22171	534.96
Bank of India	49428	582.05	44221	485.28	37899	449.50	35907	474.13
Bank of Maharashtra	8280	96.76	11717	196.33	10763	214.37	11943	8.02
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	164	3.01	166	3.16	74	1.84	0	0.00
Canara Bank	110672	1078.93	113623	1330.51	109571	1903.06	98400	1951.97
Central Bank of India	50496	559.40	44082	656.84	38904	513.62	34119	676.21
Corporation Bank	32426	338.99	8659	223.39	29264	874.59	27667	527.49
Dena Bank	3185	139.20	2652	101.33	1643	82.58	372	14.23
IDBI Bank Ltd.	5499	113.14	10803	299.48	10534	281.25	9705	260.48
Indian Bank	50339	350.23	34130	292.18	27641	407.53	26169	530.12
Indian Overseas Bank	25497	617.79	16184	579.02	10613	373.28	10034	430.64
Oriental Bank of Commerce	13317	246.76	18089	530.17	10804	245.99	13085	214.98
Punjab and Sind Bank	1357	53.85	1503	116.75	1146	99.30	1252	106.76
Punjab National Bank	45565	616.43	43092	701.31	42939	915.65	45476	1227.18
Syndicate Bank	15951	297.78	39088	663.91	37787	568.32	35619	549.37
UCO Bank	20344	246.68	16462	245.74	15172	318.22	14255	226.53
Union Bank of India	36991	553.14	57338	548.22	31306	548.99	13104	237.08
United Bank of India	5958	88.18	7044	89.74	7569	104.63	3349	65.23
Vijaya Bank	19382	271.89	25085	434.78	26278	471.31	26071	409.32
Axis Bank	8491	66.82	11802	173.95	14949	451.17	7778	498.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bandhan Bank	0	0.00	21410	22.15	20905	21.94	0	0.00
Catholic Syrian Bank	3912	109.42	495	15.14	426	10.92	261	8.37
City Union Bank	4208	36.80	2653	36.31	2746	29.83	2150	28.61
Development Credit Bank	204	4.79	336	7.04	186	5.07	222	8.23
Dhanlaxmi Bank	2631	27.51	2071	26.16	1048	10.27	874	12.24
Federal Bank	15774	152.28	13523	139.11	10128	116.95	8114	124.91
HDFC Bank	2611	47.23	3227	40.77	5353	69.31	4344	78.31
ICICI Bank	700	9.78	525	8.07	885	25.57	1782	64.24
IDFC Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.18	0	0.00
Indusind Bank	8	0.06	5	0.02	12	0.09	14	0.10
ING Vysya Bank	4	0.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	2442	37.34	2026	31.33	1561	18.42	1594	21.09
Karnataka Bank	3073	41.46	3173	72.19	3117	81.44	3214	92.37
Karur Vysya Bank	1456	31.37	4077	68.67	3159	63.08	2590	53.69
Kotak Mahindra Bank	1175	12.79	77	0.82	1298	24.25	320	11.30
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	2420	49.76	1477	30.86	1000	19.25	670	12.57
Nainital Bank	336	8.57	299	8.35	74	2.17	71	1.79
Ratnakar Bank	6436	12.28	24350	33.37	7215	18.36	8538	24.90
South Indian Bank	10754	134.02	6059	84.49	3382	49.10	3260	79.45
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	4325	34.16	3858	41.67	3110	34.27	2367	30.65
Yes Bank	2	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.10	2	0.10
Capital Small Finance Bank							2	0.16
ESAF Small Finance Bank							18333	37.79
Fincare Small Finance Bank							480	1.21
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank							45253	73.87
Total	752647	10007.53	786279	13435.86	680286	12227.62	898545	14734.67

Source: RBI

Statement-II*State-wise number of education loan accounts and amount of loan disbursed*

(No. of Accounts in actual and amount in Rs. crore)

Banks	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2018-19	
	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Island	82	1.93	93	2.71	89	2.19	175	2.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	50097	1392.65	41948	1285.55	38616	1032.21	49849	1174.23
Arunachal Pradesh	139	2.79	123	3.03	105	1.37	257	2.59
Assam	3542	44.81	5925	73.09	4296	58.98	7444	107.99
Bihar	27399	306.20	24842	282.69	21180	266.48	40502	432.84
Chandigarh	1456	49.81	1405	74.01	1606	64.30	2059	72.23
Chattisgarh	5484	65.58	6010	89.77	5813	86.44	9867	143.75
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62	1.10	49	0.94	32	1.20	83	1.97
Daman and Diu	61	1.45	71	1.79	80	2.17	72	1.84
Delhi	9826	257.10	12182	388.63	12901	514.57	15856	568.38
Goa	848	18.83	937	27.58	1422	25.10	2783	57.14
Gujarat	12809	308.77	14888	344.89	14400	359.23	23081	669.87
Haryana	9014	196.77	9978	298.20	9062	261.65	11823	331.31
Himachal Pradesh	4601	56.37	4364	69.25	4204	61.80	5716	81.70
Jammu and Kashmir	3156	42.99	2733	49.89	2135	29.15	2946	48.30
Jharkhand	10988	138.55	11418	180.46	10390	156.14	20142	331.79
Karnataka	69386	1038.74	76964	1448.13	82800	1768.16	108460	1798.65
Kerala	109882	1195.76	108719	1171.98	79050	1035.84	121573	1379.23
Lakshadweep	15	0.32	11	0.17	9	0.13	588	8.29
Madhya Pradesh	22111	248.12	23631	695.34	23243	322.82	32427	521.41
Maharashtra	62549	963.43	88547	1561.06	64830	1301.81	89064	1633.53
Manipur	331	5.11	249	6.11	221	4.73	402	8.00
Meghalaya	391	6.93	451	8.87	488	10.37	1718	24.85
Mizoram	171	2.04	155	3.92	80	1.25	180	1.49
Nagaland	111	2.21	87	1.80	73	1.35	1242	24.73
Odisha	13435	155.99	13196	206.59	13795	196.27	22314	293.18
Puducherry	3310	29.47	2499	31.68	1989	31.35	4601	51.10
Punjab	9221	253.98	10578	377.74	9956	387.39	14779	466.41
Rajasthan	18119	210.04	18726	354.61	15137	268.48	21506	387.33
Sikkim	150	2.51	481	4.40	293	3.09	1792	61.06
Tamil Nadu	247652	2222.51	194767	2056.00	156242	1832.24	188700	1932.82
Telangana		0.00	28982	1170.33	24438	887.28	31315	973.32
Tripura	1232	12.36	14851	31.91	9417	20.27	2396	17.32
Uttarakhand	9230	134.40	10440	178.67	5348	104.24	18516	358.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	28817	411.75	31804	594.96	36556	586.80	32821	596.71
West Bengal	16970	226.16	24175	359.11	29990	540.80	11496	168.20
Total	752647	10007.53	786279	13435.86	680286	12227.62	898545	14734.67

Source: RBI

Statement-III

*Bank-wise position of NPA of PSBs under
Education Loan as on 31.03.2018*

Name of the Bank	NPA Position	
	No. of A/Cs	Amt. in cr.
1. Allahabad Bank	2895	47.83
2. Andhra Bank	4122	62.07
3. Bank of Baroda (Provisional)	14334	256.82
4. Bank of India	17926	325.20
5. Bank of Maharashtra	4775	87.96
6. Canara Bank	34138	345.19
7. Central Bank of India	18635	379.12
8. Corporation Bank	8777	177.63
9. Dena Bank	3583	60.59
10. IDBI Bank	1673	39.75
11. Indian Bank	37400	687.10
12. Indian Overseas Bank	38117	524.64
13. Oriental Bank of Commerce	6162	140.43
14. Punjab & Sind Bank	830	20.53
15. Punjab National Bank	24883	686.68
16. State Bank of India	67215	1550.58
17. Syndicate Bank	21611	322.40
18. UCO Bank	15740	350.36
19. Union Bank of India	14672	255.31
20. United Bank of India	1856	46.93
21. Vijaya Bank (Pre Audit)	4779	67.50
Total	3,44,123	6434.62

Source: IBA

Statement-IV

State-wise NPA of PSBs as on 30.09.2017

State/Union Territories	No. of A/Cs	Amt. in crore
North Eastern Region	1639	41
Assam	1083	27
Meghalaya	95	3
Mizoram	48	2
Arunachal Pradesh	49	1
Nagaland	34	1
Manipur	84	2
Tripura	246	5
Eastern Region	28060	695
Bihar	9660	275
Jharkhand	3173	86
West Bengal	5815	116
Sikkim	24	0
Andaman & Nicobar Island	26	0
Central Region	18475	379
Uttar Pradesh	10532	234
Uttarakhand	769	17
Madhya Pradesh	6124	106
Chhattisgarh	1050	23
Northern Region	10344	230
Delhi	1265	31
Punjab	1933	47
Haryana	2571	57
Chandigarh	146	4
Jammu and Kashmir	215	5
Himachal Pradesh	393	10
Rajasthan	3828	77

State/Union Territories	No. of A/Cs	Amt. in crore
Western Region	20184	367
Gujarat	2537	46
Maharashtra	17509	318
Daman and Diu	6	0
Goa	112	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	1
Southern Region	266634	4644
Andhra Pradesh	11884	213
Telengana	3743	81
Karnataka	23874	415
Lakshadweep	0	0
Tamil Nadu	171774	2659
Kerala	52802	1230
Pondicherry	2557	47
Total of all regions	345340	6356

Source : IBA.

Registration of NRI Marriages

677. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any instructions/orders that all Non-resident Indian (NRI) marriages solemnized in India need to be registered within a specific time period and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government also proposes to impose any penalty or restrictions like non-issuance of passport/visa for non-registration of NRI marriages 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) Compulsory registration of marriage of all NRIs within specific time period was part of decision taken in a meeting chaired by Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs on 6th November, 2017. Consequential action in case of non registration of NRI marriages within a specific time period includes possibility of revocation and suspension of passport.

Ambulance Provided under NRHM

678. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA:

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI:

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

(a) the number of general as well as critical care ambulances provided under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any targets for the creation of such services throughout the country during the current financial year;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide the benefits of such services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under NHM technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs, *inter alia* for general as well as critical care ambulances based on the proposals made by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

State/UT-wise number of Dial-108/Dial-102 ambulances and empanelled vehicles operational under NRHM during each of the last three years and current year are at enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No, however under the Framework for Implementation of NHM, it is the endeavor to ensure universal access to emergency medical transportation facility with response time of not more than 30 minutes.

(d) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide healthcare including general as well as critical care ambulances lies with the respective State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for ambulance services including Dial-108, Dial-102-Advance Life Support

(ALS), Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulances, based on the proposals made by the States/UTs in their Programme

Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

Statement

Status of Ambulances Operational under NHM during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	As on March 2015	As on March 2016	As on March 2017	As on March 2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	936	885	848	1112
2	Chhattisgarh	538	539	597	600
3	Himachal Pradesh	308	320	324	324
4	Jammu and Kashmir	331	331	331	331
5	Jharkhand	2438	2322	2657	2730
6	Madhya Pradesh	1544	1594	1426	1346
7	Odisha	826	935	895	935
8	Rajasthan	864	1341	1225	1317
9	Uttar Pradesh	2952	2952	3758	3908
10	Uttarakhand	248	248	248	248
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	94	123
12	Assam	931	931	931	931
13	Manipur	40	43	43	43
14	Meghalaya	42	42	43	43
15	Mizoram	60	60	60	60
16	Nagaland	75	75	80	80
17	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
18	Tripura	0	0	0	0
19	Andhra Pradesh	708	439	439	439
20	Goa	38	38	36	44
21	Gujarat	406	406	406	585
22	Haryana	399	375	364	352
23	Karnataka	911	911	911	911
24	Kerala	50	50	49	43
25	Maharashtra	3691	3611	3611	3611
26	Punjab	242	242	242	242
27	Tamil Nadu	704	704	755	829
28	Telangana	519	316	316	316
29	West Bengal	1802	2300	2664	2960

1	2	3	4	5	6
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1
31	Chandigarh	10	15	15	15
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	7	7	7	11
34	Delhi	120	120	220	265
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	11	11	11	11
Total		21752	22164	23607	24766

Source: NHM-MIS report

National Clear Air Programme

679. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expenditure Finance Plan for the National Clear Air Programme has received approval from the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the proposed timeline for approval and finalisation of the same;

(c) whether any measures have been taken in the interim for the prevention and control of air pollution in various cities of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has developed any action plan for the reduction of emissions from transport fuels and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has studied the potential substitution of harmful aromatics in transport fuels 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) The National Clean Air Programme is a part of larger Central Sector "Pollution Abatement" Scheme. The draft Memorandum for Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for the Scheme has been circulated to concerned Ministries including Ministry of Finance seeking comments. The approval has not been received as yet and is subject to appraisal by competent

authority.

(c) The Government has taken several measures for prevention and control of air pollution in various cities of the country which *inter alia*, include 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 by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; 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, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR etc.

(d) The task force for 'Clean Fuels for Transportation' has recommended action plans which *inter alia* include; preponing the introduction of BS-VI compliant fuels in Delhi and NCR, setting up for Hydrogen and Compressed Natural Gas (HCNG) demonstration project, achieving 10% ethanol blending in transport fuels, nationally, by 2022, formulation of strategy for promoting LNG as transportation fuel, prioritizing implementation of Vapour Recovery Systems in Delhi etc.

(e) The Automotive fuel and lubricant division of CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum has focused on investigating the effect of gasoline fuel composition and other properties on exhaust emissions through various studies. The aromatics content & Benzene Content in petrol and Diesel has been progressively reduced and is depicted in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Aromatics content and Benzene Content in
Petrol and Diesel*

Petrol:

Year	Supply of Auto Fuel Grade	Aromatics Content	Benzene Content
2000	BS-2000 Nation-wide	No Limit	5%
2005	BS-II Nation-wide	No Limit	3%
2010	BS-III Nation-wide	42%	1%
2017	BS-IV Nation-wide	35%	1%

Diesel:

Year	Supply of Auto Fuel Grade	Poly-Aromatics Hydrocarbon (PAH) Content
2000	BS-2000 Nation-wide	No Limit
2005	BS-II Nation-wide	No Limit
2010	BS-III Nation-wide	11%
2017	BS-IV Nation-wide	11%
2020	BS-VI Nation-wide	8%

[Translation]

Non-Acceptance of Coin/Currency Notes

680. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines issued by the Government regarding exchange of coins and currency notes;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding non-acceptance of different types of coins by the shopkeepers and banks in spite of advisory/guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India in this regard;

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

(d) the details of the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Reserve Bank of India *vide* Master Circular on 'Facility for Exchange of Notes and Coins' dated 02nd July, 2018 has issued detailed instructions to banks on exchange of Notes and Coins at bank branches to members of public without any discrimination on all working days and even on one of the Sundays in a month by a few select currency chest branches. Further, the Note Refund Rules, 2009, under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 provides for exchange of Mutilated/imperfect/mismatched Currency Notes.

(b) to (d) Several complaints have been received from members of public regarding non acceptance of coins by the shopkeepers and Banks in certain regions mostly from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Delhi. RBI *vide* their circular dated 15th Feb, 2018 advised banks to accept coins of all denominations tendered for exchange or deposit at all their branches along with procedure for accepting coins from the public and remittance to Currency chests and RBI offices, if required. Reserve Bank of India also issued press release dated 17th January, 2018 requesting members of public to continue to accept coins of Rs. 10 denomination as legal tender in all their transactions without any hesitation.

Deaths of Children Due to Pneumonia

681. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of children dying of Pneumonia is on the increase in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to look into this issue and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any specific policy/scheme to deal with Pneumonia, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the necessary steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Information on deaths in under-five children due to pneumonia is not maintained Centrally.

(b) No.

(c) and (d)

- Under Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) programme of National Health Mission, health service providers such as medical officers and staff nurses are trained on diagnosis and treatment of childhood pneumonia cases. The frontline workers such as ANMs and ASHAs are also oriented on screening and referral of childhood pneumonia cases to the nearest health facilities for appropriate treatment.
- Under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), the following vaccines are provided to prevent pneumonia among children:—
 - o Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) provides protection against pneumococcal pneumonia. PCV has been introduced since 2017 in a phased manner and is available in the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
 - o Pentavalent vaccine (DPT+HepB+Hib) also provides protection against pneumonia.
 - o Measles vaccine protects children from measles disease and its complications such as pneumonia.

[English]

Free Pathology Tests

682. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to provide free pathology lab testing facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise particularly in Delhi/NCR; and

(c) the details of plan outlay of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), Ministry has developed Operational Guidelines for the NHM Free Diagnostics Services Initiative and disseminated among States/UTs on 2nd July, 2015. The Operational Guidelines provide an illustrative list of essential diagnostics including pathology lab tests for various levels of health facilities and also include 3 models of PPP- (i) Hub and spoke model for lab diagnostics (ii) Teleradiology and (iii) CT scan services in District Hospital. The details of the scheme is at http://www.nhsrindia.org/sites/default/files/practice_file/Free%20Diagnostics%20Service%20Initiative.pdf.

The Free Diagnostic Service Initiative- Lab Investigations has been rolled out in 30 States/UTs. 22 States are providing these services through in house facilities and 08 States are providing these services through PPP mode.

The Delhi Govt. has also rolled out the program and is providing free pathological tests through empaneled hospitals in Mohalla Clinics from State resources.

Under National Health Mission, States project their requirements of funds through annual Program Implementation Plans which are approved after due appraisal. In 2017-2018, an approval of Rs. 761.18 crore was accorded to 30 States/UTs. The total budget approved so far is Rs 587.51 crores for 2018-2019 for 15 States.

States/UT-wise details are given at enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Amount Approved for National Free Diagnostic Initiative including Free Pathological services 2017-18

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Approved for Free Diagnostic
1	2	3
1	Bihar	428.50
2	Chhattisgarh	59.50

1	2	3
3	Himachal Pradesh	547.00
4	Jammu and Kashmir	500.00
5	Madhya Pradesh	4000.00
6	Orissa	207.62
7	Rajasthan	2700.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	4738.43
9	Uttarakhand	1109.98
10	Arunachal Pradesh	392.97
11	Assam	2712.42
12	Manipur	500.00
13	Meghalaya	451.69
14	Nagaland	150.00
15	Sikkim	268.84
16	Tripura	133.85
17	Andhra Pradesh	13611.00
18	Goa	10.00
19	Gujarat	2000.00
20	Karnataka	10820.75
21	Maharashtra	13853.24
22	Punjab	2411.90
23	Tamil Nadu	6185.00
24	Telangana	2000.00
25	West Bengal	6000.00
26	Chandigarh	168.00
27	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.00
28	Daman and Diu	32.21
29	Delhi	75.00
30	Puducherry	20.00
Grand Total		76117.90

Statement-II

Amount Approved for National Free Diagnostic Initiative including Free Pathological services 2018-19

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Approved for Free Diagnostic
1	2	3
1	Himachal Pradesh	1300.00
2	Manipur	700.00
3	Mizoram	23.48
4	Sikkim	303.27
5	Andhra Pradesh	11986.18
6	Tamil Nadu	2850.00
7	Chattisgarh	500.00
8	Bihar	5400.00
9	Assam	4695.07
10	Uttar Pradesh	343.00
11	Telangana	2682.00
12	Maharashtra	16198.94
13	Madhya Pradesh	10969.69
14	Jammu and Kashmir	700.00
15	Nagaland	100.00
Total		58751.63

Rest of the States, ROP not yet approved.

Losses Suffered by Public Sector Banks

683. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 21 Public Sector Banks have suffered highest ever losses and biggest pile up of Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) during the year 2017-18; and

(b) if so, the bank-wise details of the profit/loss, gross NPAs and the provision made for NPAs during the year 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b)

Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. PSBs initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. The gross NPA ratio for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as a category is 14.6% in the financial year

(FY) 2017-18, as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data. In the last 25 financial years, the gross NPA ratio for PSBs was highest in FY 1993-94 at 24.8% and was also higher in six other financial years.

Bank-wise details of gross NPAs as of March 2018, and operating profit, provision done and net profit/loss in FY 2017-18, are at enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of gross Non-Performing Assets, operating profit, provisioning done and net profit/loss of PSBs

Amounts in crore Rs.

Sl. No.	Bank	As on 31.3.2018*	FY 2017-18**		
		Gross NPA ratio (%)	Operating profit	Provisioning done	Net profit (amounts with a minus sign are losses)***
1	Allahabad Bank	16.0	3,438	8,113	-4,674
2	Andhra Bank	17.1	5,361	8,774	-3,413
3	Bank of Baroda	12.3	12,006	14,437	-2,432
4	Bank of India	16.6	7,139	13,183	-6,044
5	Bank of Maharashtra	19.5	2,191	3,337	-1,146
6	Canara Bank	11.8	9,548	13,770	-4,222
7	Central Bank of India	21.5	2,733	7,838	-5,105
8	Corporation Bank	17.4	3,950	8,004	-4,054
9	Dena Bank	22.0	1,171	3,094	-1,923
10	IDBI Bank Limited	28.0	7,905	16,142	-8,238
11	Indian Bank	7.4	5,001	3,742	1,259
12	Indian Overseas Bank	25.3	3,629	9,929	-6,299
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	17.6	3,703	9,575	-5,872
14	Punjab and Sind Bank	11.2	1,145	1,889	-744
15	Punjab National Bank	18.4	10,294	22,577	-12,283
16	State Bank of India	10.9	59,511	66,058	-6,547
17	Syndicate Bank	11.5	3,864	7,087	-3,223
18	UCO Bank	24.6	1,334	5,771	-4,436
19	Union Bank of India	15.7	7,540	12,787	-5,247
20	United Bank of India	24.1	1,025	2,479	-1,454
21	Vijaya Bank	6.3	3,098	2,371	727

Sources: * RBI (global operations, provisional data for March 2018)

** Banks

*** While banks have posted operating profits, their net losses are primarily on account of continuing ageing provision for NPAs recognised as a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks.

[Translation]

Functioning of Anganwadi Centres

684. SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

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

(a) the details of operational and non-operational Anganwadi/mini-Anganwadi Centres in the country at present along with the number of children enrolled therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note that many such centres are not operational despite getting approvals and if so, the details and reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken in this regard;

(c) the funds allocated/released and utilized for setting up and operationalizing such centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether regular medical check-up is conducted and nutritious food is provided to the children in these centres and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether basic amenities like water and electricity are not available in many such centres in the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the corrective measures taken in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of such centres to generate more employment opportunities for widows and if so, the details thereof along with the measures proposed to ensure the effective functioning of Anganwadi centres?

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 details of cumulatively sanctioned, operational and non-operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country at present along with the number of children enrolled therein, State/UT-wise is given at enclosed Statement.

(b) Government is aware that many AWCs have not been made operational despite being sanctioned. Government of India sanctions the AWCs on the basis of requirements received from States/UTs. Implementation of the scheme including operationalization of AWCs rests with the States/ UTs. The matter is reviewed by the Government with States/UTs from time to time. The reasons identified for gap between the sanctioned and operational AWCs are largely administrative, procedural and legal. This Ministry has been impressing upon the State Governments/ UT Administrations to take required measures for early operationalisation of sanctioned AWCs.

The implementation of ICDS Scheme including operationalisation of AWCs is continuously monitored through prescribed monthly progress reports, reviews, as well as, supervision visits etc. Based on the inputs and feedback received, State Government/ UT Administrations are advised through letters and review meetings to address the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme including operationalisation of AWCs to bridge the gap and improve the functioning of AWCs.

(c) A Statement showing funds released under the Anganwadi Services Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, regular medical check-up of children at the AWCs is prescribed. Under the Anganwadi Services scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is one of the six services provided to the beneficiaries at the AWCs. During the year 2017-18, 89276933 of beneficiaries of the scheme were provided the Supplementary Nutrition.

(e) 1169167 number of Anganwadi Centres are having drinking water facilities in the all States/ UTs including Madhya Pradesh State. Electricity facilities is being provided by the State Governments/ UT Administrations. State/UT-wise position of drinking water facilities is given at enclosed Statement- III. There is a provision to provide water facilities in 20,000 AWCs each in 2017-18 and 2018-19.

(f) There are 14 lakh approved AWCs in the country which have already been allocated to various

States/UTs. There is no plan to increase the aforesaid number of AWCs. For effective functioning of AWCs, the implementation is monitored through 5-Tier Monitoring Committees.

Statement-I

The details of Sanctioned, Operational and Non-operational Anganwadi/mini-Anganwadi Centres and No. of Children enrolled State/UTs-wise under Anganwadi Services Scheme Quarter Ending March 2018

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Anganwadi/mini-Anganwadi Centres			Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Non-Operational	Children (6 months-3 years)	Children (3-6 years)	Total Children (6 months-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55606	1	1493050	868499	2361549
2	Telangana	35700	35634	66	930738	526670	1457408
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	0	92437	96623	189060
4	Assam	62153	62153	0	1673917	1888756	3562673
5	Bihar	115009	91677	23332	2480438	2460202	4940640
6	Chhattisgarh	52474	50448	2026	1159642	854260	2013902
7	Goa	1262	1258	4	36940	19690	56630
8	Gujarat	53029	53029	0	1697190	1407503	3104693
9	Haryana	25962	25962	0	592009	291598	883607
10	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925	0	248081	179368	427449
11	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	2339	321937	409739	731676
12	Jharkhand	38432	38432	0	1706563	927553	2634116
13	Karnataka	65911	65911	0	2347804	1688891	4036695
14	Kerala	33318	33244	74	361619	386035	747654
15	Madhya Pradesh	97135	97132	3	3369992	3237804	6607796
16	Maharashtra	110486	109779	707	2663579	2649382	5312961
17	Manipur	11510	11510	0	163401	177583	340984
18	Meghalaya	5896	5896	0	229760	259978	489738
19	Mizoram	2244	2244	0	72283	82939	155222
20	Nagaland	3980	3980	0	142177	145360	287537
21	Odisha	74154	72587	1567	1871082	2047340	3918422
22	Punjab	27314	26988	326	395846	275650	671496
23	Rajasthan	62010	61974	36	1638725	977381	2616106
24	Sikkim	1308	1308	0	18000	12500	30500
25	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	0	1743313	650930	2394243
26	Tripura	10145	10145	0	155005	189854	344859

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	2148	8956689	5378063	14334752
28	Uttarakhand	20067	20067	0	426160	181172	607332
29	West Bengal	119481	115384	4097	3135477	2982160	6117637
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	0	7777	2791	10568
31	Chandigarh	500	500	0	21697	25809	47506
32	Delhi	11150	10897	253	312717	138690	451407
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	0	8888	10475	19363
34	Daman and Diu	107	107	0	2762	2388	5150
35	Lakshadweep	107	107	0	2607	843	3450
36	Puducherry	855	855	0	24733	2203	26936
	All India	1400000	1363021	36979	40505035	31436682	71941717

As per data provided by State/UTs

Statement-II

Consolidated Statement indicating State-wise funds released (Anganwadi Services (General), SNP, construction of AWC buildings, supplementary nutrition programme and training under Anganwadi Services Scheme during last three years and current year 2018-19 (upto 16.07.2018)

Rupees in lakhs

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States including State share	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States including State share	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States including State share	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68818.48	98148.45	56387.46	86726.76	58474.18	62304.49	34207.54
2	Bihar	102372.56	144090.04	98099.36	131535.62	92217.01	121321.71	59181.66
3	Chhattisgarh	51151.54	64376.96	41939.90	62042.55	56762.73	NR	18746.59
4	Goa	1228.04	2715.22	1067.70	2206.61	1649.60	NR	576.50
5	Gujarat	64185.05	98608.32	69417.36	88592.55	62275.13	NR	20992.06
6	Haryana	16081.19	26580.94	20871.79	25778.90	20914.78	10395.30	8451.76
7	Himachal Pradesh	19507.32	21044.30	23696.07	21452.43	21612.57	NR	12490.54
8	Jammu and Kashmir	27362.65	35271.02	26732.11	17914.48	19328.24	1718.39	16882.27
9	Jharkhand	46217.72	57446.15	48163.54	68019.68	42081.45	NR	16772.55
10	Karnataka	96394.53	154998.70	53686.59	129290.96	92834.76	NR	40375.38
11	Kerala	28554.27	58765.87	34357.05	38243.59	32460.32	NR	10545.88
12	Madhya Pradesh	108673.52	196464.40	110506.46	165029.79	116645.68	NR	55186.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Maharashtra	104166.66	107134.98	105660.17	39276.10	102957.15	NR	76788.25
14	Odisha	65643.69	106505.11	72497.49	103693.47	95323.96	NR	39262.70
15	Punjab	13689.39	14497.21	16982.50	24533.14	20168.46	NR	8362.87
16	Rajasthan	49851.78	103243.25	62397.70	88770.99	67542.98	NR	22242.00
17	Tamil Nadu	63744.93	78363.14	47085.82	86703.43	49336.98	NR	21001.54
18	Uttarakhand	35710.06	28416.41	21399.62	26696.54	27990.11	14657.96	14718.25
19	Uttar Pradesh	281398.92	373571.94	278089.75	409762.10	215246.75	144712.84	118175.48
20	West Bengal	79465.80	151836.50	66563.30	149685.79	99426.41	NR	52750.74
21	Telangana	37918.23	57138.46	29877.27	55212.32	38468.27	37902.92	14201.01
22	Delhi	13775.25	18120.31	14168.00	18963.75	10868.44	NR	6120.88
23	Puducherry	1673.27	1708.59	2299.22	1691.26	1455.40	NR	223.82
24	A & N Island	1421.03	991.04	1207.51	259.80	1295.81	273.08	563.38
25	Chandigarh	1420.25	649.78	762.19	574.51	1077.47	509.47	661.82
26	D. & Nagar Haveli	210.97	148.58	569.61	NR	323.11	129.89	234.90
27	Daman & Diu	133.55	92.37	307.96	141.54	279.45	204.80	123.26
28	Lakshadweep	155.91	122.64	146.95	NR	165.31	NR	134.84
29	Arunachal Pradesh	12923.23	12473.86	11346.05	8341.25	14588.50	NR	6269.48
30	Assam	92972.20	90367.00	64397.66	70641.49	70237.54	NR	47920.16
31	Manipur	10267.27	13185.16	9998.54	6387.10	17647.46	NR	7399.22
32	Meghalaya	12418.60	12927.10	19135.66	15795.83	19864.97	16325.54	8040.94
33	Mizoram	5371.93	4902.59	4666.49	5572.76	6174.29	1778.86	2393.50
34	Nagaland	8796.00	13692.96	15149.57	13784.25	16652.36	NR	6208.30
35	Sikkim	2022.73	2129.49	1625.01	1940.57	1983.22	393.74	1090.58
36	Tripura	18194.62	16348.98	11710.57	14021.61	13101.10	7173.98	8214.60
Total		1543893.14	2167077.82	1442970.00	136484.86	1509431.95	7567.72	757511.97

NR – Not reported

* During 2017-18 expenditure booked only SNP component.

Statement-III

*State/UTs-wise showing Drinking water facilities
for the year 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Operational	Total No. of AWCs/Mini-AWCs with Drinking water facility
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	55606	37916

1	2	3	4
2	Telangana	35634	35469
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	1775
4	Assam	62153	39085
5	Bihar	91677	87842
6	Chhattisgarh	50448	40779
7	Goa	1258	1242
8	Gujarat	53029	52161

1	2	3	4
9	Haryana	25962	18322
10	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925
11	Jammu and Kashmir	29599	23502
12	Jharkhand	38432	25407
13	Karnataka	65911	35424
14	Kerala	33244	28393
15	Madhya Pradesh	97132	95451
16	Maharashtra	109779	103987
17	Manipur	11510	2418
18	Meghalaya	5896	4591
19	Mizoram	2244	2184
20	Nagaland	3980	3455
21	Odisha	72587	70849
22	Punjab	26988	26656
23	Rajasthan	61974	47633
24	Sikkim	1308	1077
25	Tamil Nadu	54439	50054
26	Tripura	10145	9336
27	Uttar Pradesh	187997	187347
28	Uttarakhand	20067	14296
29	West Bengal	115384	90270
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	674
31	Chandigarh	500	500
32	Delhi	10897	10849
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302
34	Daman and Diu	107	101
35	Lakshadweep	107	107
36	Puducherry	855	788
Total		1363021	1169167

Anti-Tobacco Campaign

685. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

be pleased to state:

(a) the details of initiatives and activities taken by the Government on 'World No Tobacco Day' in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enact strict laws to check smoking at public places;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check illegal sale of tobacco products to children and in educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) An awareness campaign on the harmful effect of tobacco use has been undertaken by airing of audio/video spots for 4 weeks during June-July, 2018.

A rally of 100 autos with the message on harmful effect of tobacco use was flagged off from Nirman Bhawan, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 31.05.2018 for a one month campaign in Delhi/NCR.

This Ministry has written letter to all States/Union Territories requesting them for stricter implementation of COTPA, 2003 and for undertaking various campaigns/activities to commemorate this year's World No Tobacco Day. States/ Union Territories have undertaken several activities to commemorate the Day.

This Ministry in collaboration with the World Health Organization organized a "National Consultation on Accelerating Implementation of Tobacco Control Measures for achievement of Goals under National Health Policy, 2017" on 6-7 June 2018, focusing on the theme of the World No Tobacco Day 2018.

(b) and (c) Government has already enacted Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003), and Section-4 of this Act read with Rules made thereunder, prohibits smoking in public places provided that in a hotel having thirty rooms or a restaurant having seating capacity of thirty persons or more and in the airports, a separate provision for smoking area or space may be made.

(d) As per Section 6 of COTPA, 2003 read with Rules made thereunder, there is prohibition on sale of tobacco products to and by persons below the age of 18 years and in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.

The onus of enforcing various provisions of the COTPA, 2003 & Rules made thereunder, primarily lies with States/Union Territories and the reports received periodically from them suggest that the same are being implemented effectively.

Exorbitant Charges in Hospitals

686. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed that private hospitals charge patients exorbitantly and supply medicine only from their in-house pharmacies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has initiated any action against such hospitals and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to take any specific steps to check arbitrariness of the hospitals and the pharmacy companies and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps already taken/being taken by the Government to regulate such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. Based on complaints and media reports on overpricing and inflated bills to the patients by some hospitals, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) had asked for details of billing from these hospitals under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). Based on the data submitted by the hospitals, NPPA has noticed that there is a gap between the procurement prices of drugs and amounts at which the drugs are billed to the patients.

As per the detailed bills submitted by the hospitals, NPPA had noticed that most of the drugs, devices and

disposables were used and sold by the hospitals from their own in-house pharmacies. Study reports prepared on the basis of information submitted by these hospitals is available under the "What's New" link of website of NPPA. (www.nppaindia.nic.in).

(b) Since Health is a State subject, it is for the respective State/UT Government to take action against the private hospitals under the appropriate statutory provisions applicable in the State/UT.

(c) and (d) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has, keeping in view the reports that pharmaceutical companies indulge in unfair practices, formulated the "Uniform Code for Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP)". It has come into operation with effect from 01.01.2015.

Also, the Government of India has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments in the country (both Government and Private) with a view to prescribing the minimum standards of facilities and services provided by them. Currently, the Act is applicable only in eleven (11) States and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

In terms of the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 notified under this Act, the clinical establishments are required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be issued by Central/State Governments, 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 which has been shared with the States/UTs where the Act is applicable for taking appropriate action by them. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the remit of the States/Union Territories.

Investigation against Officials of ED

687. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued orders/

proposes to issue orders to hold investigation against some officials of Enforcement Directorate (ED);

(b) if so, the details of the said officials along with the allegations levelled against them;

(c) whether the case files relating to scams assigned to them have been taken away from the said officials; and

(d) if so, the Details thereof along with the likely impact on the investigation of the said scams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The work area of Directorate of Enforcement (ED) includes investigation of cases under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

Complaints containing verifiable allegations are dealt by Disciplinary Authority as per the provisions of CCS (CCA) Rules 1965, Civil Services Conduct Rules 1964, and extant guidelines issued by CVC. Cases are assigned to investigating officers based on extant circumstances and exigencies of a case. The investigating officers are increased or decreased based on necessities of investigation of a case and conduct of investigating officers.

[English]

Tree Cutting Permission for National Highways Project

688. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from UT administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands seeking tree cutting permission for construction of NH-223 project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision on the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) No Madam. However, two proposals have been received from A&N Administration with regard to NH 223 road project, as follows:—

1. For change of user agency from APWD to NHIDCL.

Regional Office, Chennai has accorded permission as per the guidelines in force.

2. Rehabilitation and up-gradation of NH 223 (now NH-4) from Km 242 to Km 298.

Stage-I clearance for re-diversion approval is accorded by the Regional Office, Chennai as per the recommendation of the Regional Empowered Committee (REC).

However, it is also to mention here that tree cutting permission is to be granted by local Administration *i.e.* local Forest Department as per the existing guidelines once all the necessary levies are paid by the User Agency.

[Translation]

Universities of AYUSH

689. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:

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

(a) the details of universities of AYUSH system of medicines in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any requests regarding setting up of such universities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up such universities including yoga university in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of yoga schools proposed to be opened by the Government in the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Rajasthan; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to promote AYUSH system of medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per information received from

University Grant Commission, Universities of AYUSH system of medicines in the country, State/UT-wise information of University of AYUSH System of Medicine is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Universities
1.	Chhattisgarh	AYUSH and Health Sciences University of Chhattisgarh, Raipur, Chhattisgarh. (State University)
2.	Gujarat	(i) Gujarat Ayurveda University, Chanakya Bhavan, Jamnagar, Gujarat. (State University) (ii) Lakulish Yoga University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. (Private University)
3.	Karnataka	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana, Bangalore, Karnataka. (Deemed to be University)
4.	Punjab	Guru Ravidas Ayurved University, Jodhamal Road, Hoshiarpur, Punjab. (State University)
5.	Rajasthan	(i) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishna Rajasthan Ayurveda University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, (State University) (ii) Homoeopathy University, Saipura, Sanganer, Jaipur, Rajasthan. (Private University)
6.	Uttarakhand	(i) Uttarakhand Ayurveda University, Railway Station Road, Harrawala, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. (State University) (ii) University of Patanjali, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar, Uttarakhand. (Private University).

(b) and (c) Universities are established either by Act of Parliament or by Act of the State Legislatures. As per UGC information, there is no proposal pending before UGC for inclusion of any AYUSH University in the UGC list.

(d) Nil.

(e) The details of the steps being taken by the Government to promote AYUSH system of medicines in the country is as under:—

- (i) Established new Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic colleges those fulfilled the minimum standards requirement in terms of infrastructure, teaching and training facilities referred in Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirement of Minimum standards for under graduate Ayurveda Colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2016, Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirement of Minimum standards for under graduate Unani Colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2016, Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirement of Minimum standards for under graduate Siddha Colleges and

attached hospitals) Regulation 2016 and Homoeopathic Central Council (Minimum standards Requirement of Homoeopathic colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2013 to ensure that quality education is maintained.

Only such colleges which have complied to the requirement of said Regulations have been granted permission by the Central Government.

- (ii) Establishment of Post Graduate Institutes of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research (PGIYNER) with 200 bedded Yoga and Naturopathy hospital at Jhajjar, Haryana and Nagmangala, Karnataka.

- (iii) Establishment of Central Research Institutes of Yoga & Naturopathy in Odisha, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Jammu & Kashmir alongwith 100 bedded indoor hospital facilities and OPDs.

- (iv) Setup of regulatory frame work and laid down the standard of drugs in pharmacopoeia and providing grant-in-aid to States for quality control activities.

National Medical Commission

690. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
 SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
 SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:
 SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:
 SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering NITI Aayog's proposal to replace the Medical Council of India (MCI) with National Medical Commission (NMC);

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof along with the time by which the said Commission is likely to be set up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the rules regarding PG courses have been relaxed with a view to increasing the number of specialist doctors and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend certain clauses in NMC Bill and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) Based on the recommendations of the Group of Experts (GoE) headed by Late Prof. Ranjit Roy Chaudhary and the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare, the four member Committee headed by Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog framed a draft 'National Medical Commission Bill, 2017'. The Bill seeks to constitute a National Medical Commission for development and regulation of all aspects relating to medical education, medical profession & medical institutions and provides for constitution of a Medical Advisory Council to advise and make recommendations to the Commission along with the four Autonomous Boards – Under-Graduate Medical Education Board, Post-Graduate Medical Education Board, Medical Assessment and Rating Board and Ethics and Medical Registration Board.

The National Medical Commission Bill, 2017 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 29.12.2017 and was taken up for consideration on 02.01.2018. Subsequently, the Bill was referred to Department-related Parliamentary Standing

Committee on Health & Family Welfare to examine and report. The Committee has presented its 109th Report on the said Bill to both the Houses of Parliament on 20th March, 2018. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Ministry had proposed to move official amendments to the Bill. The proposal was approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.3.2018. Accordingly, official amendments have been moved to Lok Sabha.

With regard to increase in number of PG medical seats in the country, it has been provided in the NMC Bill, 2017 that there would be no requirement of permission to increase number of PG seats and the increased seats would be inspected before recognition.

11.01 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

Shrimati Anupriya Patel

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): On behalf of Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Rishikesh, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) 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 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. LT 9238/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, for the year 2016-2017.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9239/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9240/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) 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 Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

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

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9241/16/18]

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): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun, for the year 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. LT 9242/16/18]

- (3) A copy of the Regulation of Persistent Organic Pollutants Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.207(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th March, 2018 under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9243/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Stock Brokers and Sub-Brokers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/03 in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2018 under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9244/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of

Section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873:—

- (i) The National Savings Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2016 published in Notification No. G.S.R.31(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2018.
 - (ii) The National Savings (Monthly Income Account) (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.32(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2018.
 - (iii) The National Savings Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.34(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9245/16/18]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—
- (i) The Kisan Vikas Patra (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.29(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2018.
 - (ii) The National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.30(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9246/16/18]
- (4) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.33(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2018 notifying that the subscriptions made to the Public Provident Fund on or after the 1st day of January, 2018 and the balances at the credit of the subscribers shall bear interest at the rate of 7.6% per annum issued under Section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9247/16/18]
- (5) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.28(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2018 notifying that the

subscriptions made to the Sukanya Samridhhi Account on or after the 1st day of January, 2018 and the balances at the credit of the subscribers shall bear interest at the rate of 8.1% per annum, issued under sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Sukanya Samridhhi Account Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9248/16/18]

- (6) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Finance for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9249/16/18]

- (7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

- (1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. 5 of 2018) for the year ended March, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9250/16/18]

- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 6 of 2018)-Performance Audit of National Projects, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation for the year ended March, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9251/16/18]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Hon'ble Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, New Delhi, for the Year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pension Fund Regulatory and

Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9252/16/18]

(2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013:—

(i) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Retirement Adviser) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. PERDA/12/RGL/139/10 in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2017.

(ii) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Exits and Withdrawals under the National Pension System) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. PERDA/12/RGL/139/8 in Gazette of India dated 2nd February, 2018.

(iii) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Exits and Withdrawals under the National Pension System) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. PERDA/12/RGL/139/8 in Gazette of India dated 6th October, 2017.

(iv) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Salary and Allowances Payable to and other Terms and Conditions of Service of, Chair person and whole-time Members) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. GSR.07(E) in Gazette of India dated 3rd January, 2018,

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9253/16/18]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980:—

(i) The UCO BANK (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. HO/EST/2017-18/470 in Gazette of India dated 27 February, 2018.

(ii) The Bank of India (Officers) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. BOI/HO/HR/IR/MSS/L-234 in weekly Gazette of India as 9th February, 2018.

(iii) The United Bank of India (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. 01/2018 in weekly Gazette of India dated 2nd March, 2018.

(iv) The Syndicate Bank (Employees) Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2016 published in Notification No. 160/SWD/Pension in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2018.

(v) The Oriental Bank of Commerce (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. 3950 in Gazette of India dated 20th February, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9254/16/18]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) The Income-tax (25th Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1527(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Tax Return Preparer (Amendment) Scheme, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.44(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) The Income tax (First Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.176(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9255/16/18]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985:—

- (i) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Amendment Order, 2018 Published in Notification No. G.S.R.186(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018.
- (ii) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.187(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018.
- (iii) S.O.821(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum notifying 4-Methylethcathinone, Ethylon, Pentedrone, Ethylphenidate, MPA MDMBCHMICA, 5F-APINACA, XLR-11 and Catha Edulis and Salts and preparations thereof to the list of psychotropic substances mentioned in the Schedule of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 so that enforcement agencies can take action against illicit manufacture/use/movement of these substance.
- (iv) S.O.822(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.1055(E) dated 19th October, 2001.
- (v) S.O.823(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum declaring the substances, salts and preparations, mentioned therein, to be manufactured drugs.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9256/16/18]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi

and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R.273(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 52/2003-CUSTOMS., dated 31st March, 2003.
- (ii) G.S.R.868(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28 February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (iii) Notification No. 18/2018-Customs (N.T.) dated 1" March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (iv) Notification No, 19/2018-Customs (N.T.) dated 15th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (v) G.S.R.1144(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3 August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 925716/18]

(7) A copy of the Goods and Services Tax Settlement of Funds (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.145(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th February, 2018 under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017, the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 and Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Service

Tax Act, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9258/16/18]

- (8) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R.271(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 23 March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt payment of tax under Section 7(4) of the Union Territory Goods and Service Act, 2017 till 30.06.2018 under Section 24 of the said Act.

[Placed in the Library, See No. LT 9259/16/18]

- (9) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R.270(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 23 March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt payment of tax under Section 5(4) of the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 till 30.06.2018 under Section 24 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9260/16/18]

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017:—

- (i) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.266(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23 March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R.267(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to notify the date from which e-way Bill Rules shall come into force.
- (iii) GS.R.268(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe the due dates for filing form GSTR-3B for the months of April to June, 2018.
- (iv) G.S.R.269(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt payment of tax under Section 9(4)x

of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 till 30.06.2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9261/16/18]

- (11) A copy of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/02 in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2018 under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9262/16/18]

- (12) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Housing Bank, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of Section 40 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9263/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): Hon'ble Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the House.

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Dentists Act, 1948:—

- (i) The Dental Council of India, Master of Dental Surgery Course (1st Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. DE-87(1)-2018 in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2018.

- (ii) The Dental Council of India (Establishment of New Dental Colleges, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity in Dental Colleges) (10th Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. DE-22(10)-2018 in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9264/16/18]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:—

- (i) The Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. Stds/SP(Water and Beverages)/Notification(1)/FSSAI-2016 published in Gazette of India dated 19th September, 2017.
- (ii) The Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) First Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. Stds/O&F/Notification(6)/FSSAI-2017 published in Gazette of India dated 31st October, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9265/16/18]

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): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (34) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9266/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of

Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 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. LT 9267/16/18]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre (Utkal University), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre (Utkal University), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2016-2017.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9268/16/18]

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): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) The Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Second Amendment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 880(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th July, 2017.

- (ii) The Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Second Amendment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1526(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2017.
- (iii) The Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.48(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd January, 2018.
- (iv) The Companies (Incorporation) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.49(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd January, 2018.
- (v) The Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.51(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd January, 2018.
- (vi) The Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.155(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th February, 2018.
- (vii) The Companies (Authorised to Register) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.173(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th February, 2018.
- (viii) The Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.174(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th February, 2018.
- (ix) The Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.175(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th February, 2018.
- (x) The Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.191(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018.

- (xi) The Companies (Filing of Documents and Forms in Extensible Business Reporting Language) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.213(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th March, 2018.
 - (xii) S.O.529(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th February, 2018 regarding exemption to Government Companies under Section 129(6) of Companies Act, 2013 from recognizing Deferred Tax Assets/Deferred Tax Liability under AS-22/Ind AS-12.
 - (xiii) S.O.802(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th February, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. G.S.R.463(E) dated 5th June, 2015.
 - (xiv) The Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.768(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd February, 2018.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) and (ii) of (1) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9269/16/18]

11.02 hrs

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILLS AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA***

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, 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 State Banks (Repeal and Amendment) Bill, 2017, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 2017, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th July, 2018, with the following amendments:—

*Laid on the Table.

Enacting Formula

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

Clause 1

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

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 amendments be communicated to this House.'

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 2018, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th December, 2018, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th July, 2018, with the following amendments:—

Enacting Formula

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

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, for the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*.

Clause 2

3. That at page 2, line 9, for the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*.
3. That at page 2, line 15, for the figure "2017", the figure "2018" 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 amendments be communicated to this House.'

Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the State Banks (Repeal and Amendment) Bill, 2018 and the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

11.03 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 101st and 105th Reports of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2017-18) Demand No.5, pertaining to the Ministry of AYUSH

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): I beg to make a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 101st and 105th Reports of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2017-18) Demand No.5, pertaining to the Ministry of AYUSH.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9270/16/18]

11.03 ½ hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE*[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): With your permission Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 23rd of July, 2018 will consist of:—

1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:
 - (a) The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
 - (b) The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
 - (c) The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
 - (d) The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
 - (e) The Consumer Protection Bill, 2018.

- (f) The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2018.
 - (g) The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016.
 - (h) The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016.
 - (i) The National Medical Commission Bill, 2017.
 - (j) The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018.
 - (k) The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2018.
2. Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 3. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 2 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018 after introduction.
 4. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No.3 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018 after introduction.
 5. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Homeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 4 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Homeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018 after introduction.
 6. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the National Sports University Ordinance, 2018 (No.5 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the National Sports University Bill, 2017 after introduction.

7. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Amendment Ordinance, 2018 (No.6 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Amendment Bill, 2018 after introduction.
8. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Third Amendment) Bill, 2017 as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendment.
9. Consideration and passing of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2018 after introduction.

HON. SPEAKER: The submissions by hon. Members may be laid on the Table.

[Translation]

*DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (Ahmedabad): According to a survey, the number of deaths due to cardiovascular disease is much higher in India as compared to America. From 1990 to 2016, keeping in view the population, death rate from this disease in the US has decreased by 41 per cent, while the mortality rate in India has increased by 34 per cent which is a very serious matter. To prevent this, the Government should seriously chalk out a comprehensive health plan at local and national level and also devise a plan to check population growth rate. This is my expectation from the Government. Presently, due to the growing NPA of banks, whether it has any impact on the retired bank employees *i.e.*, the pensioners and if not, why even after implementation of several pay commissions, there has been no increase in their pension. Their pension must be revised. This is my demand from the Government.

[English]

*SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Crisis in Cashew Industry due to the imposition of customs duty and necessity of a comprehensive package for the revival of the Cashew Industry.

Waiver of Road and infrastructures for diesel used by mechanised fishing vessels for fishing.

*Laid on the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): The following items may be added to the List of Business of Lok Sabha for the next week:—

1. The economic condition of the farmers of the country is miserable because their income is not proportionate to their costs. When the crop gets harvested, the rates thereof tend to decline by 50% and there are no buyers. The MSP has just turned out to be a piece of information only. They mortgage their fields for marriage of children, purchase of agricultural tools, tractors etc. Therefore, the Government should waive off full loan of farmers under the special scheme and also make provisions for providing interest-free loans to the farmers. In addition to this, the farmers, especially small and medium farmers which are under the debt burden of the moneylenders, should be given financial assistance.
2. The condition of agricultural workers in the country is pathetic. Their population is 55 to 58 per cent in the country. Already our farming depends on weather which does not provide regular employment to agricultural labourers. Especially the condition of female agricultural labourers, is very miserable. Their small children keep on crying here and there. Some help was being provided through MNREGA, but now the performance of the MNREGA is also not satisfactory. Because the Government is not providing adequate fund. The condition of poor States like Bihar is even worse. Therefore, the Union Government should arrange for monthly allowance to agricultural Labourers on the lines of pension to agricultural workers so that their families could sustain.

*SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): Kindly include the following important items of my parliamentary constituency in the next week's agenda:—

1. There is a draught like situation in Chitrakoot and Banda districts due to less rainfall in my parliamentary constituency. Appropriate measures be taken by conducting a discussion in the House regarding draught like situation there. Artificial rain may be arranged there and the area may be declared as a natural calamity affected area.
2. In the Ohan and Baruba dams of Chitrakoot districts under my Parliamentary constituency enough water cannot be stored due to deposition of silt. Therefore, farmers do not get enough water for irrigation. Appropriate measures may be taken to make both the dams deeper and a discussion may be held in the House.

*SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE (Akbarpur): Kindly include the following items of my parliamentary constituency in the next week's agenda:—

1. There is an urgent need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Ghatanapur legislative constituency under my parliamentary constituency of Akbarpur as there is no proper means of education.
2. Keeping in view the footfall at Central Station in Kanpur district there is an urgent need to make Stoppage of train no. 12307/12308 Jodhpur-Howrah at Panki Station and stoppage of passenger trains no. 64587/64588 and 64159/64162 of Patra rail station of Kanpur Dehat District.

*SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI (Kheri): I request to include following items in the next week's agenda:—

Section 21-A of the Constitution provides every Child a fundamental right to quality education. Right to Education Act 2009 should be considered keeping in view the report of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights regarding the level of education of about four crore children.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has implemented Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System by connecting

all the police stations of the country together, which has helped in tracking the criminals. However, due to loose proceedings at the prosecution level a large number of criminals manage to escape from the courts proceedings. Thus, strengthening the preference and prosecution process for conviction of the criminals should be considered.

11.04 hrs

**MOTION RE: 54th REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move:—

“That this House do agree with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th July, 2018.”

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th July, 2018.”

The motion was adopted.

11.05 hrs

**MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS**

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Now we will take up discussion on No Confidence Motion. We have to finish it at 6 o'clock today. Right now, I am declaring the time of 6 pm for voting on it and if the House agrees, we will skip lunch too. We'll not have lunch today. All of you are aware about the time allotted to each party. I request you to conclude your speech within the stipulated time. I will not intervene much, if we follow the time limit. We would be able to discuss today with utmost calm.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): All of us, along with a delegation, had met you. Our only request was that the time allotted by you to every party, *i.e.* 38 minutes to Congress, 38 minutes to TMC and 7 minutes to Communists, 1 to 2 minutes to RJD ...*(Interruptions)*. *[ENGLISH]* We are talking on behalf of you, but still you are disturbing.

Madam Speaker, this is a very important Motion. People are looking forward, throughout the country as to what we are going to speak and what would be the response of the Government. Therefore, I would request you not to put a limitation of time. There are so many precedents in this House when the No Confidence Motion had been discussed for one day, for two days and even for three days. Therefore, if you sum up the entire Motion within five hours, it will not be possible to justify the discussion.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I have got your point. Do not talk so much. There is no new to speak more on it.

....(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Bhartruhari Ji, do you want to speak on this issue?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, I am on a different issue.

Madam, the issue is relating to the No Confidence Motion that is under consideration of the House today. During the last 14 years, Biju Janata Dal has witnessed that the UPA Government's rule of ten years and four years of NDA has done injustice to the people of Odisha. So, this discussion will not be in any way fruitful for the people of Odisha. Therefore, we are walking out. We are not participating in this discussion ...*(Interruptions)*.

11.08 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab and some other hon. Members left the House.)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Madam, the core of Parliament is the Opposition. This is a well-

accepted principle all over the world. In that case, the Opposition should be given more time than the Ruling Party. Therefore, you must allocate more time to the Opposition.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, Shri Kharge ji is a very learned parliamentarian, but there are so many precedents when we concluded the discussion in a single day. I am not going to produce all those facts, but playing 5 days test matches in the era of one day cricket is not good. *...(Interruptions)*.

HON. SPEAKER: Please don't waste time on it. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: It is not related with the cricket. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I would like to tell you one thing.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing, other than what I am saying, will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing, other than what I am saying, will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

HON. SPEAKER: Chandumajra ji, please sit down, nobody will speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOLTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): Hon'ble Speaker, *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Your point is not being recorded.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have listened to Kharge ji, I have listened to you as well as the hon'ble Members of all parties. My only point is that you have not fixed any time limit for yourself. Only the God can say so – Anaadi mi, Ananta mi. We can't be limitless. There should be a time limit. I have kept in mind your point as to how you would get more time. I will see that. It is not a matter of discussion.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS (Vijayawada): I beg to move:

“That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.”

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.”

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kesineni Srinivas has requested that Shri Jayadev Galla will speak on this motion on his behalf. I have accepted it.

[English]

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (Guntur): Madam Speaker, before moving the motion I would like to thank you for finally admitting the No-Confidence Motion and for taking this motion to its logical conclusion, that is debate and voting. I would also like to thank my leader Nara Chandrababu Naidu garu and my colleague Shri Kesineni Srinivas garu for giving me this opportunity to move this motion and to initiate the debate. I would also like to thank the Aam Admi Party, the AIMIM, the CPI, the CPI(M), the Congress Party, the Kerala Congress Party, the NCP, the RJD, the RSP, the SP and the Trinamool Congress and the other parties which have extended their support to us on this motion.

Madam, I was told that a first time MP has never been given the opportunity to initiate a debate on a No-Confidence Motion. So, I feel it a privilege and honour for a first time Member like me to initiate one of the most

*Not recorded.

important debates in the history of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha of the Indian Parliament.

Madam, the latest Telugu blockbuster "*Bharat ane nenu*", which means '*I Bharat*' is a story about a young NRI who returns to India after his father, who was a CM dies suddenly. Bharat enters politics reluctantly and becomes a young, dynamic and beloved CM. The recurring theme in this movie is about trust and Bharat recalls his mother's advice – a promise is a promise and if a man makes a promise and does not keep it, then he does not have the right to call himself a man. It was a blockbuster because the general mood of the people reflects well in this film. People are tired of empty assurances and unfulfilled commitments.

The saga of Andhra Pradesh during the Modi and Shah regime is just that -- a saga of empty promises and unfulfilled commitments by the Government of India to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, a new State with an old name and a population of five crores.

Madam Speaker, non-implementation of an act of Parliament is a national issue. Non-implementation of assurances given by none other than the then Prime Minister on the floor of the Parliament during the consideration of the AP Re-organisation Bill, without which this Bill would not have been passed, is also a national issue. So, it is not prudent to say that the issues of Andhra Pradesh are not national issues. They are certainly national issues and also emotional issues for the people of Andhra Pradesh and today is the Litmus Test for the Parliament on how it ensures the implementation of these and other similar issues.

Madam Speaker, when the President of BJP met the BJP Core Committee members including MPs, MLAs and MLCs from AP on 17th March at Delhi, he declared to wage a war on the Telugu Desam Party. It is not a war between the BJP and the TDP. It is a war between majority and morality. It is a war between the Modi regime and Andhra Pradesh and the five-crore people of Andhra Pradesh. It is a war against discrimination shown by the Modi regime towards Andhra Pradesh. It is a war to honour an Act of Parliament and an assurance made by a Prime Minister in Parliament. It is a war between the authoritarian Machiavellian attitude of the Modi regime and the rights of the States that make up the federal republic of India. It is a *Dharma Poratam* or *Dharma Yudh*.

I request the House not to construe my views and observations in the narrow sense but to look at them in a larger perspective of how the relationship should have been between the Centre and States under the federal structure.

Madam Speaker, this No Confidence Motion has been brought by the TDP for four reasons, namely, fairness, trust, priority and bias or rather, lack of fairness, lack of trust, lack of priority and lack of an unbiased approach towards Andhra Pradesh. Lack of fairness is about the unscientific and undemocratic bifurcation and its impact on the people of AP. Lack of trust is about where the Modi regime has used misleading, delaying, denying, deflecting, confusing, collusive and coercion tactics to betray the people of AP. Lack of priority is because AP is getting the least priority and lack of unbiased approach is because funds were given to AP are far less than what is being given to other projects across India.

In my speech which reflects the voice of five crore people of Andhra Pradesh, I will be focussing on these four aspects.

With your permission, I will be focussing on the special category status and the financial related issues of AP Reorganisation Act and my colleague, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu, when he will be giving his speech, will focus on infrastructure and institutions in detail. It has been four years since the Bill has been passed and two new States were formed. One is an old State with a new name and the other is a new State with an old name. Telangana is not a new State. Andhra Pradesh is the new State. All the challenges and burdens to be faced by a new State are being faced by us. We are the ones who have to build the new capital, an industrial base and an educational base while Telangana has all of them already.

It has been four years since we have been put into that challenge but the uncertainty and difficulties date back to several decades. It intensified in the decade leading up to bifurcation and we continue to struggle even after four years of bifurcation with the same uncertainty. So, we need relief from this uncertainty. Instead of providing us relief, the Modi regime is creating more uncertainties and more challenges for us.

I am not going back in history but I will certainly go back to 2014 when AP was divided. We all know how ...*, undemocratically, inequitably, arbitrarily, irrationally and by bulldozing the entire Parliament, the AP Reorganisation Bill was passed. This becomes clear if you look at the range of issues still languishing for resolution even four years later. ...*(Interruptions)* AP was divided in an undemocratic way. In an undemocratic way the Bill was passed in this Parliament. They know it very well as to how it was done. The doors were closed and cameras were off. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. You speak to me, Shri Galla. This is not proper. I am sorry.

(Interruptions) ...*

HON. SPEAKER: You can answer when your turn comes. Shri Galla, you go on.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Madam, when AP was divided, AP was burdened with a huge revenue deficit of Rs. 16,000 crores. ...*(Interruptions)* An amount of Rs. 1.3 lakh crores of loan burden was put on AP. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not proper.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: And Rs. 24,000 crores of the undivided loan was put on AP for which interest is still being paid by the Government of AP which shattered our FRBM limits.

Madam, power allocation was made on consumption basis. Andhra Pradesh is the loser. ...*(Interruptions)* Refund of tax liability was made on the basis of population, at 58 per cent for Andhra Pradesh and at 42 per cent for Telangana. ...*(Interruptions)* Andhra Pradesh is the loser again. ...*(Interruptions)* So, we have very limited revenue generation sources....*(Interruptions)* Assets had been given on the basis of their location. ...*(Interruptions)* Andhra Pradesh lost Rs. 3,800 crore because of this. ...*(Interruptions)* Singareni Collieries, a Schedule IX company, was given to Telangana with 51 per cent equity. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, can you please get the House in order?

HON. SPEAKER: You please address me.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. P. JITHENDER REDDY (Mahabubnagar): Madam, how can he speak such words? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not do that. You will get time.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I will see what he said. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Madam how can one make a speech in this kind of atmosphere? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Jitender Reddyji, this is not proper.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU (Srikakulam): If you have your personal agenda, show it somewhere. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not your personal affair. This is a Debate on the No-Confidence Motion and it is for everyone. ...*(Interruptions)* You have to let us speak. You have to let us explain our position. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No other statement will go on record, except Shri Jayadev Galla's speech.

...*(Interruptions)*...*

HON. SPEAKER: You will get time. I will give you sufficient time. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You will get sufficient time. I will see the record.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Madam, power allocation was made on consumption basis. Andhra Pradesh is the loser. Refund of tax liability was made on the basis of population, at 58 per cent for Andhra Pradesh and at 42 per cent for Telangana. Andhra Pradesh is the loser. So, we have very limited revenue generation sources. Assets have been given on the basis of their location. Andhra Pradesh lost Rs. 3,800 crore because of this. ...*(Interruptions)*

11.22 hrs

At this stage, Prof. A.S.R. Naik and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

Madam, Singareni Collieries, a Schedule IX company, was given to Telangana with 51 per cent equity. But similar dispensation towards subsidy to APHMEEL, which is also a Schedule IX company, has not been given to Andhra Pradesh. Is it equal justice, Madam? *...(Interruptions)*

Madam pension liabilities from the combined State, divided on the basis of population at 58 per cent and 42 per cent, has burdened Andhra Pradesh even further. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER; Jayadev Gallaji, please wait for a minute.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I request all of you to please go back to your seats. You will get time, I assure you. You can reply at that time, but not like this. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will see whether he has said anything wrong. So, please go back to your seats. [TRANSLATION] Do not bring your quarrels here. It does not happen like this.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: When your turn comes, you will get the time to speak.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Why does it happen like this? First, take your people back.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: If these people stay in the Well, you will also not be able to speak what's this? [ENGLISH] Let them go back to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.23 hrs

(At this stage, Prof. A.S.R. Naik and some other hon. members went back to their seats.)

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Madam Speaker, we cannot tolerate this. He cannot use that word at all. *...(Interruptions)* The word, ...* has to be removed from the record. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Hence Madam, I have no hesitation to say that it was not just the Congress alone, but even the BJP, which had supported the Bill without insisting on the UPA Government to make the Bill scientific and equitable, is equally guilty. Both the national parties have crippled Andhra Pradesh.

Madam Speaker, it has been mentioned that even after bifurcation Andhra Pradesh is still better off than some States in the country. This is the reason given to us by the Government on why we are not eligible for certain support like Special Category Status. However, when we compare ourselves, we have to compare with our neighbours. If we live in a home, our families will tend to compare themselves and their standard of living with their neighbours and their neighbourhood. If they have the worst house on the block and least income on the block, they are not going to be happy that they are better off than families who live on the other side of town.

Andhra Pradesh is a Southern State. It was one of four Southern States and now is one of five. The undivided Andhra Pradesh was competing on all parameters with other Southern neighbours. Most of the wealth generated by the State was generated from the economic engine of the Capital City of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, that is, Hyderabad. The wealth that was generated in Hyderabad was generated by people from all over the undivided State of Andhra Pradesh, who came to Hyderabad to settle in their Capital, and to seek their fortunes.

Now, after the asymmetrical bifurcation, Telangana with less population has been given more resources and AP with more population has been given less resources.

**Not recorded.*

...(Interruptions), this has created a situation where the Government of AP and the people of AP do not have the resources to ensure that the quality of life is maintained for its citizens. ...(Interruptions). We have to compare ourselves with our neighbours and therefore, when we look at its impact on the economy, we have to look at it with this lens. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, let me just compare a few things for you. When it comes to agriculture, after bifurcation, AP has been reduced to an agrarian State. ...(Interruptions). 31.77 per cent of its revenue comes from agriculture, compared to 15.3 per cent in Telangana, 11.39 per cent in Tamil Nadu and 11.68 per cent in Karnataka. ...(Interruptions). When it comes to industry, after the bifurcation, AP reduced its industrial contribution to less than 20 per cent of our GSDP when compared to Telangana's 22 per cent, Tamil Nadu's 31 per cent and Karnataka's 24 per cent. ...(Interruptions). The All India figure is much higher than AP, which stand at 29 per cent. ...(Interruptions). When it comes to services, AP lags even farther behind. It has just 46 per cent of revenue from services, compared to 63 per cent in Telangana, 57 per cent in Tamil Nadu and 65 per cent in Karnataka. The national average is also ahead of AP at 54 per cent. ...(Interruptions). This clearly shows that AP is also languishing in services in spite of having a rich talent base. It is due to lack of industrial base; the services sector has also been impacted.

Madam, when it comes to institutions, about 90 per cent of institutions, after bifurcation, have gone to Telangana. AP has been left in the lurch. There is not even a single national institute of repute left in the residual State of Andhra Pradesh. Of course, now, the Government of India has proposed some institutions, but they are also being developed at a snail's pace. The impact of bifurcation is such that despite growing at the fastest pace among the southern States and in the country, the gap between Andhra Pradesh and other southern States in terms of per capita income is clearly visible and if the same treatment is meted out, it will only widen, based on reports.

Madam, when it comes to per capita income, even though the growth rate of AP is much higher than any other Southern State, it is much less. Let me take you to 2014-15

when the growth rate of AP was 13.07 per cent, but the per capita income was the lowest and it stood at Rs. 93,699 per person. Same is the case in 2015-16 and 2016-17. In 2016-17, the growth rate was 13.14 per cent, whereas the per capita income was Rs. 1.22 lakh when compared to Karnataka's Rs. 1.57 lakh, Telangana's Rs. 1.55 lakh - more than 20 per cent lower than our neighbours.

Madam, the then PM Shri Manmohan Singh ji had given six assurances on the 20th of February, 2014 on the floor of Rajya Sabha. They are – Special Category Status for five years, industrial incentives on the lines of other 11 States, assistance to backward districts on the lines of Bundelkhand and KBK districts, amendment for Polavaram to bring seven Mandals back to AP, distribution of assets and liabilities to be completed satisfactorily and revenue deficit between the appointed day and acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations, to be compensated in 2014-15 for a 10 month period from June 2014 to March, 2015.

Madam, I want to focus a little bit on Special Category Status because it is a burning issue in our State. Madam, let me first submit the major demand of the people of AP. It is about getting the special category status. I am neither tinkering, nor twisting nor tweaking the facts. My facts are unadorned and I am ready for any challenge that contests the facts that I am going to present. So, before coming to these facts, let me with your permission start my journey from the day AP was bifurcated. Madam, the Congress Party in 2014 sliced Telugu Talli into two pieces in a crude, irrational and unscientific way. ...(Interruptions). Shri Narendra Modi while campaigning in AP has rightly said ...(Interruptions)

What is this, Madam? ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You please continue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Madam, Shri Narendra Modiji, while campaigning in Andhra Pradesh had rightly said, and I quote: "Congress had killed the mother and saved the child. Had I been there, I would have saved the mother too." The people of Andhra Pradesh fell flat for this statement. We were so thrilled when we heard this, and we were determined in our hearts and soul that come what

may, we will be with Mr. Modi. We have waited. People of Andhra Pradesh have waited for four long years that Mr. Modi will save the mother. Instead of saving Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Modi, through the Finance Minister, through his Press Conference on 7th March, 2018, announced that no SCS would be given to Andhra Pradesh. The Finance Minister said that if the demand for SCS of Andhra Pradesh is acceded, other States such as Bihar and Odisha will also demand it.

Madam, it is a baseless, frivolous and trivial argument; and I have no hesitation to say that the Finance Minister should know the fundamental difference between the two.

Let me remind this august House that the Union Cabinet conferred SCS on Andhra Pradesh in its meeting on 1st March, 2014 subsequent to the assurance made by the then Prime Minister mentioned earlier. Other States have not been given an assurance by a Prime Minister on the floor of either House of Parliament and or has a Cabinet decision been made in this regard. This is a very dangerous precedent, Madam.

Mr. Prime Minister, do you have any respect for commitments made by your predecessors? Indeed, should you even have a choice? What value does the word of a Prime Minister given on the floor of the House have? Can we believe that if you give an assurance, it will be fulfilled in the future even if you are not around? How can we function as a nation if the word of our Prime Minister given in Parliament is not respected and fulfilled?

Madam, it is not that the BJP was opposed to the Special Category Status when it was in the Opposition. In fact, the BJP, in its 2014 Manifesto for Assembly Elections in Andhra Pradesh, assured that it would give an additional five years of status, that is, 10 years instead of five years that was proposed by the then Prime Minister.

Mr. Prime Minister, in Guntur, in Nellore, in Tirupati, in front of Lord Balaji, you promised to give SCS for 10 years and you also emphasised and appealed to the people of Andhra Pradesh to decide whether they need a Seemandhra or a scam Andhra; that is, do they want to vote for a clean and honest person like Chandrababu Naidu or do they want to have a scam Andhra by voting for the Opposition rival party? ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Prime Minister, you also said: "I am a person, who will not eat or allow others to eat." "I will deal with them one by one" ...*(Interruptions)* But to the utter disappointment of the people, you are protecting people like ...* an A1 and A2 accused in Andhra Pradesh and many others. The country is aware how many cases on the family members of ... * were dismissed, and tickets were given in the recent Karnataka Assembly Elections. This reflects how serious you are on corruption and on corrupt people ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No names will go on record.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA : You raised the expectations of supporting and developing Andhra Pradesh only to share with them. Why should we have confidence and trust in you? Now, you are singing a different tune, which people of Andhra Pradesh are keenly observing; and I have no doubt, they would give a befitting reply in the coming elections. I even go to the extent of saying that the BJP will be decimated in Andhra Pradesh the way Congress was if the people of Andhra Pradesh are deceived and cheated.

Mr. Prime Minister, it is not the threat. This is a shraap. These are the words coming out of anguish, pain and frustration from the people of Andhra Pradesh. And, how has a Prime Minister, on whom we had immense faith, deceived and betrayed the people of Andhra Pradesh in such a blatant and rude manner? ...*(Interruptions)*

The third point I wish to make is relating to Article 4 of the Constitution. It says that when any State is bifurcated under Article 3 – Andhra Pradesh is divided under this Article – then, supplemental, incidental and consequential measures can be taken by Parliament ...*(Interruptions)*

Even the Supreme Court in Pradip Chowdhury and Mullaperiar cases repeatedly said this. So, the point I am trying to drive at is that the very bifurcation of the State is predicated upon the assurance of 'Special Category Status'. Therefore, the SCS is supplemental, incidental and consequential to bifurcation. And to say that the 14th Finance Commission has not recommended is a conceptual blunder of the Union Government. So, when it is clearly said in Article 4 that Parliament can do it, the 14th Finance Commission or its recommendations cannot prevent Parliament from doing it even if they had said so.

Madam, the Finance Minister and almost the entire Cabinet have been categorical that the 14th Finance Commission recommended not to confer SCS on any State. Let me disband, dismantle and dismiss this argument at one go.

Two members of the 14th Finance Commission have refuted the argument of the Finance Minister lock, stock and barrel. Shri Govinda Rao and Shri Abhijit Sen gave it in writing that the Commission did not recommend this. Even the Chairman of the 14th Finance Commission Shri Y.V. Reddy garu is on record saying that the Commission did not recommend this. Due to paucity of time, let me quote what Shri Govinda Rao, member of the 14th Finance Commission has said on SCS. He said and I quote:

“The additional terms of reference merely stated that the Commission should take into account the resources available to the successor of reorganised States in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh (Reorganisation) Act and the Ministry of Home Affairs notification. That did not require the Commission to deal with the question of according Special Category Status and it did not, therefore, make any recommendation in that regard. Therefore, the statement in the notification on the special package that “...following the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the class of SCS ceases to exist” is misleading.”

Madam, let me give one more example of how the Government of India has manoeuvred through this and denied SCS to Andhra Pradesh. As I said, Ministers and officials in the Government are taking shelter under the 14th Finance Commission to deny SCS to Andhra Pradesh. I would like to assert here that the prospective recommendations of various commissions, even if there are any to that effect, cannot be made applicable retrospectively to the past commitments, assurances and decisions. The 14th Finance Commission recommendations are prospective. How can you implement them retrospectively? Here, in this case, it is the decision of the Union Cabinet and it is not an ordinary decision.

In this context, I would like to recapitulate that the Union Government had created a Sub-Group of CMs to address the issue of continuation of Special

Category Status to the North-East and to the hilly States which are enjoying the same in the past. Based on the recommendations of the said Sub-Group, NITI Aayog had issued an Office Memorandum on 17th August, 2016, whereby it was decided to continue Special Category Status benefits to those States that were in that category earlier. Subsequently, it has extended the financial and other benefits to them as well. So, they are getting everything that Special Category Status States used to get without the name. So, when we have been demanding for Special Category Status, your argument Mr. Finance Minister is that the Planning Commission was dismantled and NITI Aayog has no mandate to give SCS to any State. If that is so, how, on the basis of Office Memorandum dated 17th August, 2016, have you extended SCS benefits to all 11 states that fall under Special Category Status? Is it not discrimination and injustice to Andhra Pradesh? Did you not mislead us about the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations? Did you also not state that it will be unconstitutional to go against these alleged recommendations?

Madam, I have one more irrefutable and undeniable truth and proof to present before this august House. I hope that this will open the eyes of the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister. It was on 15th March, 2018, the Minister of Planning, Shri Rao Inderjit Singh, in reply to an Unstarred Question number 2360, in Rajya Sabha, said and I quote, Madam:

“The 14th Finance Commission, in its recommendations, has not made any specific reference not to confer Special Category Status to any State.”

So, hon. Finance Minister, kindly stop misleading the people by twisting facts because it would not work anymore. All the proof is in front of you. You cannot fool all the people all the time.

HON. SPEAKER: How much time do you need now?

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Madam, I still need a lot more time. I need another half-an-hour.

HON. SPEAKER: No half-an-hour; in five minutes, you have to conclude.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Madam, in the history of No-Confidence Motion, nobody has initiated a discussion for less than one hour. You please see the records. I looked at

the records. Not once, has a No-Confidence Motion been initiated in less than one hour. Please do not discriminate us here also. We are tired of this type of discrimination.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I do not look into past, you please take in present, and complete your point.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Madam, I have given seven facts and justifications as to why SCS should be conferred on Andhra Pradesh. They are:

1. Assurance by none other than the Prime Ministerial candidate, Modi ji during 2014 election campaign.
2. Ours is not a demand; ours is to implement the Cabinet decision.
3. BJP Manifesto said that it will give SCS for 10 years.
4. Article 4 of the Constitution clearly and categorically says that if a State is bifurcated under Article 3 then supplemental, incidental and consequential measures can be taken by Parliament.
5. Written views of Members of the 14th Finance Commission and also views of the Chairman of 14th Finance Commission on the Special Category Status (SCS).
6. NITI Aayog has issued Office Memorandum on 17th August, 2016, wherein it was decided to continue SCS to 11 States.
7. The Minister of Planning clearly said that the 14th Finance Commission has never recommended not to confer SCS on any State.

Even the CMs of Bihar and Puducherry have supported granting SCS to Andhra Pradesh. So, with folded hands, I appeal to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to please, at least, now, realize and announce Special Category Status to AP.

Madam Speaker, BJP, YSRCP, Congress and now Jana Sena Party in Andhra Pradesh are saying that our CM has taken a 'U' turn and asking for SCS again instead of package.

Let me please go back to 2016. We were demanding for SCS till September, 2016. In September, 2016, the hon. Finance Minister made a statement that Special Package would be given which will be equal, in all respects, to that of Special Category Status. Since then we have been waiting for Special Package. But, even after presenting his final and full Budget, FM did not give even a single penny under Special Package.

When Government of Andhra Pradesh officials came to Delhi to discuss with the Ministry, did the Ministry not say that the Government of India is not agreeable for 90:10 on Externally Aided Projects, Mr. Finance Minister? Instead, they were told that Central Assistance will be provided by way of repayment of loan for EAP projects in the ratio of 70:30, that too, only till 2020, to the extent of Rs. 15,000 crores. And, this too by putting the FRBM under State head and stressing out our borrowing capacity. See, how many conditions you have put on EAP. At a press conference on 7th March, the Finance Minister came with 90:10 formula since he was cornered with facts and figures. I am giving only one example due to paucity of time. If this is how you deal with Andhra Pradesh, do you really think that people of AP would pardon you, would have confidence in you and would give you votes?

You deceived us into accepting the Special Package by using 14th Finance Commission as an excuse. You did not even bother to give it legislative backing. To add insult to injury, we have not received a single paisa promised in the package.

Since nothing has been done so far on the Special Package, we are demanding to implement the Cabinet decision on Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. So, I wish to clarify the critics of our Chief Minister and TDP that we are treading the right path. It is only you who are changing the goal posts for nefarious political gains.

The hon. Finance Minister said that industrial incentives given to other SCSs will no longer exist post-GST implementation, which is completely a misleading statement.

Even then, we insisted that whatever industrial incentives that these States get post-GST implementation should be given to AP as well on the lines of the assurance given by the then Prime Minister. But, what AP is given is 15 per cent additional depreciation on new plant and machinery, and 15 per cent additional investment allowance. But, they are given only to backward areas, not to the entire State.

Secondly, it is not exclusively for seven districts of Andhra Pradesh. It is for all the 150 backward districts in the country and they are saying that it is a special incentive for us. What is special in this for Andhra Pradesh when 150 backward districts across the country are getting the same benefit? There is nothing special. Even after post GST implementation, the SCS States continue to get industrial incentives in line with what they were getting earlier. As per the notification issued in July, 2017, in pursuance of the budgetary support of Rs. 27,000 crore to the existing 4324 units in SCS till sunset period of March, 2027.

Again on 21st March, 2018, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry approved the North East Industrial Development Scheme with the financial outlay of Rs. 3,000 crore to North East States upto March, 2020. The incentives that are given are for capital investment, to access credit, interest incentive, GST reimbursement, IT reimbursement, transport, employment and other incentives. But when we are asking to extend the same to us, the Finance Minister is silent. He is not saying anything about it. Here again, we have been misled and therefore, this promise remains unfulfilled.

Madam Speaker, Section 46(3) of the AP Reorganisation Act talks about special development package for backward districts of Andhra Pradesh. This emanates from the assurances given by the Prime Minister but this assurance has been diluted in the Act. The assurance was to provide package on the lines of KBK districts in Odisha and Bundelkhand in MP and UP. If you look at all the economic and human development indicators, it reveals all the seven backward districts in Andhra Pradesh are closer to SCS States rather than to other Southern States. But the Modi regime has given just Rs. 1050 crore for seven districts for three years period. It is not in line with what has been given to KBK and Bundelkhand under Special Package. KBK was given Rs. 5,500 crore and Bundelkhand was given Rs. 7200 crore

each to UP and MP. If you calculate per capita allocation, it is mindboggling to tell you.

Madam, under the Bundelkhand package, the per head allocation of Rs. 4,115 was made whereas for Andhra Pradesh, the per head allocation is just Rs. 428. It is one-tenth of what was given to the other regions. So, what the Government of India has given to Andhra Pradesh is a pittance. Why are we being given just one-tenth of what was given in Bundelkhand on a per capita basis?

Secondly, BJP is crying foul that we have not spent even this small amount of money. We have spent Rs. 946 crore out of Rs. 1050 crore which is 92 per cent of the allocation and not 12 per cent as claimed by them. We have the UCs to prove that Madam and will be happy to exhibit all of those.

Thirdly, the Finance Minister proposed additional Rs. 350 crore for the special package for these backward districts. RBI released it and transferred it to the State account on 9th February, 2018 but somehow, the PMO has stopped giving clearance to it on 15th February, 2018. So, the funds have gone back to the Reserve Bank of India.

Now, the Government of India has given defence industrial corridor worth Rs. 20,000 crore for Bundelkhand. But in the case of releasing a paltry sum of Rs. 350 crore to our backward districts, the file is languishing in the PMO for six months. Why is this biased and partisan attitude, Mr. Prime Minister? Is this the way you want to help backward districts in Andhra Pradesh? It is a shame. Therefore, this promise also remains unfulfilled.

Madam, we are even deprived in distribution of assets. If you look Sections 50, 51 and 56, there is a huge discrepancy in right to recover tax arrears and sharing of liability or refund of tax arrears. This has resulted in Rs. 3,820 crore loss to Andhra Pradesh. There is a great delay in apportionment of institutions under Section 68 of the Act and the Andhra Pradesh Bhawan is yet to be divided between the two States. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, there is a dispute with regard to the quantum of amount between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of India. The revenue deficit for 10 months, that is, from 2nd June, 2014 to 31st March, 2015, as per the Government of AP, is Rs.16,078 crore. The

Government of India released Rs.3,979 crore. Unilaterally taking 'standardised expenditure', the Government of India qualified it at Rs.4,117 crore making the balance to be paid as Rs.138 crore only. But the bone of contention is this. The CAG put the figure at Rs.16,078 crore and approved it also. The Ministry of Finance made its own valuation and somehow put the figures at Rs. 7,500 crore without any justification. The PMO reduced it further to Rs. 4,117 crore again without any explanation. So, now the FM says he can only give Rs.138 crore pending for us whereas we are waiting for more than Rs.12,000 crore to settle this account. How is it justified?

Secondly, as I said earlier, the Government of India has increased devolution of funds from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. But you also have to remember there are Cesses such as the Krishi Kalyan Cess, the Swachh Cess, the Higher Education Cess and other Cesses. If you look at how much the Government of India collected through the above Cesses and other surcharges under direct and indirect taxes in 2016-17, it is quite mindboggling. Madam, Rs.2.35 lakh crore has been collected under Cesses. But there is no share for States in these Cesses. So, effectively, it is not 42 per cent but it is somewhere closely to 36 per cent or 37 per cent of funds were actually going to the States.

Madam, the BJP is saying that Rs.22,113 crore has been given to AP alone as revenue deficit. It is wrong. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has also recommended revenue deficit of Rs.4,519 crore to Kerala and Rs.11,716 crore to West Bengal. They are all statutory allocations. But the tragedy is that even after five years of Award period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, AP is the only State which will remain revenue deficit, except for the 11 Special Category States. So, it is very clear where we belong financially. So, the BJP wanted to equate AP with the North-Eastern States, not willing to bring it on par with the Southern States. How is it justified? Please tell us how this is justified.

Madam, the Government of India says that Rs.8,800 crore worth of EAP projects were approved for Andhra Pradesh. But the Government of India has not issued any guidelines. When the guidelines are not issued, nothing can be spent. So, the Government of AP is paying the interest of Rs.5 crore on approved loans since the guidelines have

not been framed. The Government of AP has asked for routing them through the NABARD. But again, you are putting FRBM limits on to AP.

Finally, the Finance Ministry agreed that they could not issue guidelines for EAP projects. So, we have asked for NABARD. Then, they set up an SPV. Is there any history in the country where SPV has been set up for EAPs? We are not aware; we cannot find any such reference to route funds through SPV, and FRBM also will be borne by the State, which further burdens our financial capability. So, it is totally a delay tactic by the Finance Minister.(*Interruptions*)

I am sorry, Madam. Facts and figures are very hard to remember. We definitely do need to use papers. On Rs.13,742 crore given to Andhra Pradesh, the hon. Finance Minister and the President of AP BJP Unit, have been trumpeting through Press Conferences that they have given Rs.13,472 crore to Andhra Pradesh. They have also said that they have never given such a huge amount to any other States. Let me explain in a minute what they have given and under which head they have given it.

Madam, they are saying that they have given Rs.13,472 crore. But, actually out of Rs.16,000 crore revenue deficit, they have given Rs.3900 crore. For Polavaram, the project cost is Rs.58,000 crore but they have given Rs.6764 crore. They have given Rs.576 crore for 11 institutions whereas the required amount is Rs.11,672 crore. For the new capital, we need Rs.43,000 crore but we have been given only Rs.1550 crore. We should get Rs.23,000 crore for the backward districts, if you look at Bundelkhand package, but you have given us just Rs.1050 crore. So, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is asking for Rs.1.54 lakh crore, whereas you have given just Rs.13,472 crore.

Hon. Madam, the Government is saying that it is fulfilling all the promises. Giving just two to three per cent of the required funds, is that fulfilment? I ask you, Madam, is it fulfilment? Two to three per cent of the requirement is not a fulfilment. It is a shame to state that they are all being fulfilled.

Now, let me state under which Head and Section you have given us the money. Madam, the revenue deficit

has been given to us as mandated under Section 46(2) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. Money has been given for Polavaram as mandated under Section 90 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. Money has been given for institutions under Section 93 and Schedule 13 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. Money has been given for new capital as directed under Section 94(3) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. Money has been given for backward districts as directed under Section 46(3) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act.

Madam Speaker, they are saying that they have given Rs.13,472 crore. I agree. But they have given it under compulsion as mandated by the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. So, to say that they have given this money to Andhra Pradesh without mandate is a ridiculous comment. They have given because they are mandated to give, but it is riddled with deceit and, woefully short of being adequate. It certainly builds no confidence and no trust.

Section 94(3) says that financial support for creation of essential facilities in the new capital of Andhra Pradesh would be provided by the Government of India. The estimates were made. Madam, Rs.43,000 crore is required over a period of five years to construct essential infrastructure in Amaravati. But, the Government of India has given just Rs.1500 crore and now screaming, instead of releasing more money, that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has not submitted Utilization Certificates (UCs) in spite of submitting the same. Madam, out of Rs.1500 crore given by the Government of India, we have submitted UCs for more than that. We have spent Rs.1583 crore.

Madam, Rs.3500 crore is the cost for Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel statue in Gujarat. Similarly, Rs.3000 crore is the cost for Chatrapati Shivaji statue in Maharashtra. But you have given us Rs.1500 crore to build an entire capital. I am not saying that you should not give that money. It is fine, whether sources are from the Government or somewhere else. But the fact is that statues are getting more funding than the entire capital city of Andhra Pradesh.

Madam, the Prime Minister is constructing Dholera city in Gujarat. It is 80 km away from Ahmedabad. Dholera would be twice the size of Delhi, which took 1000 years to grow to what it is now. Dholera proposed to be six times bigger than Shanghai. Is it wrong for the enterprising

people of Andhra Pradesh to dream of having a world class capital?

Secondly, the Prime Minister is on record saying that if voted to power, he would build us a capital bigger and better than Delhi itself. Madam, he said that in front of Lord Balaji. He himself advised our Chief Minister to visit Asthana, the capital of Kazakhstan. Is it not true, Mr. Prime Minister? Madam, I wish to bring to your notice and to the notice of the House that an amount of 68 billion dollars has been spent in building the capital of Kazakhstan, Asthana. How can Amaravati be built with Rs.1500 crore?

Thirdly, the Government of Andhra Pradesh pooled 33,000 acre of land through pooling method, which is one of its kind in India, the value of which is more than Rs.50,000 crore. More than 30,000 farmers have given up their land and they are counting on our Government and the Government of India to take care of their investment that they have made by giving us their land and protecting their lives and protecting their future.

12.00 hrs

These 30,000 farmers are at risk not only here but in all the projects where land has been taken. They are all suffering because of lack of funding. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Now, your half-an-hour is also completed. You have to complete within five minutes. I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Madam, we did not start until 11 15 hours. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I have given you enough time.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: We did not start at 11 o'clock. It is only 12 o'clock now. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. You asked me to give you half-an-hour more. I have already given it to you. Now, you wrap up.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Madam, please give me ten minutes.

Thirdly, for Navi Mumbai, they are giving 48,000 acres to ease the pressure on Mumbai. Now, the Opposition

Parties are criticising as to why we should have 33,000 acres, but the moot point is: What are you doing to those farmers who sacrificed their land for the Capital.

Madam, Amravati has been given Rs. 2,500 crore, but out of this, Rs. 1,000 crore were given to Vijayawada and Guntur for underground drainage systems. When the underground drainage system in my city of Guntur, which is a small town, itself costs Rs. 1,000 crore, can we build a world-class Capital for Rs. 1,500 crore? It is ridiculous!

Madam, for drainage 32 per cent work has been completed and UCs have been submitted for 32 per cent of the work for the UGD. These are all the copies of the UCs. We will be happy to submit them to whoever wants to take a look at them. It is a four-year work. In one-and-a-half years, we have completed 32 per cent work. We have submitted UCs for works to the tune of Rs. 330 crore for UGD in Guntur. The BJP is saying that only eight per cent has been spent. It is wrong. This can be checked with the Public Finance Management online software in the Finance Ministry. It is there for all to see.

Even for backward districts, out of Rs. 1,050 crore, we have spent so far Rs. 946 crore and submitted UCs. Moreover, AP is listed as the third best State in the country for submitting UCs. We have spent 92 per cent funds. The BJP says that only 12 per cent funds have been spent so far. It is wrong. Raising the bogey of UCs and suspecting and unnecessarily tarnishing the image of our Chief Minister is not acceptable.

Recently, Rs. 350 crore have been recommended afresh by the Finance Ministry and the RBI released it on February 9, 2018, but the PMO stopped giving clearance on 15th February. So, the funds have gone back to the RBI.

As I said earlier, through the AP Reorganisation Bill, both the national parties have played havoc with its provisions and its wording. This was the strategy of the Congress to leave room in the wording to legally back out of the commitments at a later date and the BJP, instead of opposing this, supported these words when the Bill was passed. Now, the BJP is using these flexibilities to claim that they are doing everything legally required – I am sure that this term will come up again and again in their speeches – as in the case of Railway Zone, steel plant and Metro, which will never see the light of day.

The Act uses the ambiguous terms interspersed with words like examine, feasibility, provisional estimate, deliberately to have an escape route without binding them to fulfill the commitments and assurances of the Act. We demand that the provisions of the AP Reorganisation Act should be fulfilled in letter and spirit, without taking shelter under these ambiguous words. The point I am trying to drive at is that whatever has been given, it has been given as mandated by the AP Reorganisation Act or as per the award of the 14th Finance Commission, which has also been given to other States. So, there is nothing special or exclusively given for AP.

In the discussion on last Budget, I made a comment that specifically for AP, we received Rs. 1,800 crore, which is less than the collections of the Bahubali cinema that is famous in India. So, it is not charity; it is mandatory. You have not shown any magnanimity or showered your blessings on us in the form of additional allocations. It is the mandate given to you by the Act and the Commission. Any Government at the Centre has to do it and you have not given us a single penny as a part of any of the assurances given by the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, on the floor of Rajya Sabha. This is what the people of AP are demanding.

While we are asking to implement the assurances, the FM and ...* former Head of AP BJP, are telling what they have given under AP Reorganisation Act.

HON. SPEAKER: Nobody's name will be taken like this. I am sorry. No, that will not go on record.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: When we are asking about assurances, they are talking about AP Reorganisation Act. When we talk about meager allocations given under various provisions of the AP Reorganisation Act, they say that thousands of crores were proposed under various projects. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, you have to conclude.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: If we ask one thing, they reply another thing. This hit and run won't work anymore. We are not asking them to deposit Rs. 15 lakh in the

bank account of every citizen in Andhra Pradesh. We are demanding only our rights.

I am skipping infrastructure points. They will be taken up by Shri Ram Mohan Reddy. Let me take up the escalation process. The TDP waited for four long years and five Budgets of the Central Government. No justice has been done to the State of Andhra Pradesh. We have been requesting, forcefully requesting, demanding, protesting and finally threatening and walking out of the Government and the NDA. Our two Ministers resigned from the Cabinet.

In order to bring our issues to the attention of Parliament, which decided the fate of Andhra Pradesh in 2014 by bifurcating the State unscientifically and in an undemocratic manner, as a last resort we decided to disrupt Parliament, which is a part of democratic process. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not saying anything undemocratic. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Galla, now conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: It was done in most undemocratic manner. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rakesh Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Galla, complete your speech. I have taken the name of Shri Rakesh Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: These decisions were not taken in a hurry. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jayadev Galla, conclude now by thanking the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: The 14th Finance Commission is taken as a shield for not giving SCS. The GST is taken as a shield for not giving industrial incentives. Paltry funding will take 20 to 30 years for completing the institutions. The Modi regime has been saying that they are still evaluating the railway zone, studying feasibility of the Integrated Steel Plant at Kadapa, apart from other issues.

While we were protesting against the Government to deliver their promises, the BJP has been delaying, misleading, and colluding with our rival parties in Andhra Pradesh and it has encouraged them to attack the TDP. While the TDP MPs are on the watch list, the YSRCP MPs are on the guest list of the ...*...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You have completed. I have taken the name of Shri Rakesh Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Galla, you will speak only one sentence and conclude. Only say 'thank you chair and I am concluding'.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Madam, give me just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No, conclude within half a minute.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Madam, 'from the State of AP', we have become the 'residuary State of AP'. We are not asking to turn the clock back. We are only asking you to do justice to Andhra Pradesh.

In conclusion, I would like to say that it is quite relevant and necessary to quote what Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said: He said: "It will be a folly to ignore realities; facts take their revenge if they are not faced squarely and well."

This quote exactly suits Andhra Pradesh. And I am sure the Prime Minister, the President of the BJP and the Finance Minister will realise that it will be folly to ignore realities because facts and truth will take their revenge.

Hence, I demand from the Prime Minister to at least give a hand-holding to structurally defective State of Andhra Pradesh by conferring Special Category Status. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Thank you Galla ji.

Shri Jithender Reddy, I will look at the records.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Rakesh Singh.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will go through the records, but not now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You will get an opportunity to speak. Do not do like this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A. P. JITHENDER REDDY (Mahabubnagar): Madam, kindly give me a minute to speak on this particular issue. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Hon. Speaker, I express my gratitude towards you that you have allowed me to speak against this No Confidence Motion. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Reddy Ji, I will give you the time to speak, it should not happen like this on every comment.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You will not speak much, tell within seconds is to what do you want to say.

[English]

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: In 2009, the TDP had given a letter to the President of India stating that the bifurcation should happen. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Just how, do not talk about that thing. You may speak in during your speech later on. You may mention everything in your speech.

Shir Rakesh Singh.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A. P. JITHENDER REDDY: I will sit down, you please give me an opportunity to speak for one minute. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: It is not like this. You will get the time. You may speak then.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A. P. JITHENDER REDDY: Not only that, after 14 years of struggle, even the Congress was satisfied and the BJP was satisfied about it, and the Lok Sabha had passed it. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Will you respond to each of the points?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Hon. Speaker, we are proud that Indian democracy is known as a mature and worth-emulation system in the world.

SHRI NARAMALLI SIVAPRASAD (Chittoor): ...*... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Constitution makers had kept in mind these things while drafting the Constitution.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Madam Speaker, I object to that statement going on record. ...(Interruptions) He takes the name of the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions) It is not right. ...(Interruptions) I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: What is it about?

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: You have to take that statement back. (Interruptions) It is not right. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Who has said it?

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: It should be expunged, Madam. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam, he should apologize. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: How can he speak like that about the Prime Minister? ...(Interruptions) I am sorry, Madam. ...(Interruptions) He used the word ... * (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will see to it, and I will expunge it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: It is not being recorded. I do not know about it.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R .K. SINGH): Madam, he should be expelled from the House. ...(Interruptions) He should be thrown out of the House. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: If it is in record, I will expunge it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: You are not supposed to utter such baseless words about Hon'ble Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing has been recorded. If it is there, then it will be expunged immediately. It is wrong.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker, you should go through the record ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will go through it. If there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Hon. Speaker, makers of Constitution of the country kept this in mind while framing the constitution that country's democracy should continue to become strong with the process of formation of Governments and sustainability. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Reddy ji, time was given to you, this is not proper. I will see. If has been said, anything wrong I will expunge it.

[English]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, it should be expunged....(Interruptions) This is totally unacceptable. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will go through everything and expunge it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: This is the same tone in which that was spoken earlier. ...(Interruptions) It is the same type of words that he had used earlier. ...(Interruptions) Kindly give me a minute to speak. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: It is not like that.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Jitendra Ji, will you speak on every point?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Hon'ble Speaker, after 14 years of vigorous wait and after the death of so many children. we convinced the Congress and the BJP and both passed this Bill in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. [ENGLISH] How can it become an undemocratic Bill or an unscientific Bill? ...(Interruptions) So, those two words have to be removed from the records of the House. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, I will see to, it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Those two words have to be removed from the records. ...*(Interruptions)* Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam, I hope that we will now be able to discuss the matter uninterrupted.

HON. SPEAKER: I also hope that while using any of the words, do not speak such a thing repeatedly to anyone and use the correct words.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam, we believe that if maturity of democracy persists in the country, the continuation of development in the county and the process of reform will continue with it. For us, the meaning of democracy in the country is not just our Government, on our party's Government, but we believe that on the basis of the work done and the credibility, the party that the public vote for, should get complete freedom to work... *(Interruptions)* Therefore, the meaning of democracy for us is not strangulating other political parties in the country, nor blocking the activities of development. That is why when emergency was imposed in the country, we strongly opposed it. It is a different matter that due to this protest, many non-Congress parties along with us in the country had to suffer jail torture at that point of time. Many of our workers and leaders sacrificed their lives and many families were ruined, but we have learnt a lot from those tortures and struggles in the prison, and therefore, we proudly say that our morale to reform the country is not down, rather it is up.

Madam, many times in this country, No-Confidence Motions were moved this House, but this No-Confidence Motion is totally different from all. Right now, when I was listening to Gallaji, I felt there was virtually no concrete reason to bring this No-Confidence Motion. All the things he has mentioned, happened at a time when the Congress Government was in the Centre and today he is standing with the Congress and supporting and talking about Non-Confidence Motion. What could be more unfortunate than this? Without any reason, a Non-Confidence Motion is brought against the Government which is doing nice job in the country and enjoy credibility in the entire country and in the whole world. Just now, Gallaji was saying that

he was cursing the Government. Galla Ji, you yourself are cursed the moment you stood up with Congress! How can we forget that the whole country has just seen the Chief Minister of Karnataka kumaraswamy ji crying and saying that he is swallowing the poison of coalition Government. I do not want to name anyone, but now I do not know which political parties will have to swallow of this poison while standing with this No-Confidence Motion!

Madam, this has never happened in the country before as there is a non-Congress Government with such huge majority. This is the Government, which has been formed under the leadership of the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, with 282 Members of the Bharatiya Janata Party and a total 336 Members of NDA with the hope and faith of the millions of people in the country. Even after this, bringing a No-Confidence Motion against a Government elected with such an overwhelming majority, by some political parties of the country and that too by those political parties that have always been strongly opposed to each other politically and ideologically, is very unfortunate.

It proves that the Congress still does not accept any other Government in the country except the Government of a single family...*(Interruptions)* Madam, in the 70 years since Independence...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): This is the dialogue of the Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: It is absolutely true and I want to add one more thing. The country is unable to understand whether this No-Confidence Motion is an attempt to save your dwindling popularity in different States or is at an unsuccessful attempt to stop the country's ongoing victorious journey on the basis of the work done under the leadership of Prime Minister, Narendra Modi ji in the year 2019. But, the answer of it will be given by the people of the country in the time to come. Out of these 70 years of Independence, a single family of Congress has ruled for 48 years. ...*(Interruptions)* I am telling you, please listen, Nehru ji- ruled for 17 years, Indira ji- 16 years, late Rajiv ji- 5 years and thereafter Manmohan Singh ji, whose credit the respected Sonia Gandhi ji. He ruled for ten years. So, 48 years together, after Independence. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: It will not go on the record. Only Shri Rakesh Singh ji's Speech will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Rakesh Singh ji, please carry on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Hon. Speaker Madam. I have no idea why Khadge ji is so anxious. ...(Interruptions) Khadge ji, why are you so anxious? It was due to this very family you could not become the Chief Ministerial face in Karnataka. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Khadge ji, why do you stand up again and again? I don't feel good to speak it for you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Hon. Speaker, Madam, today we can say in this house that Congress has done only scam politics in the last 48 years and we have given scheme-based good governance and politics in just last 48 months....(Interruptions) Madam, all these scams are like black blats on the Nation's face be it Coal Scam, 2G scam, Tetra-Truck Scam, Common Wealth Scam, IPL Scam, Augusta Wasteland Scam, or many much others. With a never ending chain of scams we feel ashamed to say that with energy such scam India's image has been tarnished in the world.

Madam Speaker, a larger portion of the Indian society and generation after generation has waited for long to see the light of development at their doorsteps. In the last 60-70 years, slogans of poverty alleviation were loudly thrown but we could not get rid of the poverty, and the poor themselves had to step aside of the mainstream because the Congress and its allies have only emotionally exploited the society. We feel that political party of the country should follow this skill ...(Interruptions)

Madam, What could be greater than this trait of congress that on one one hand they used to defame Baba Saheb Ambedkar the architect of Indian Constitution, and indulged in strategies to defeat him in the elections, and the other hand, it misted those exploited, suffering people for which Baba Saheb fought throughout of his life.

Hon. Speaker Madam, I have just said that we have given the good governance based on various schemes. Today, I can say proudly standing in this House that for the first time in the history of Independent India, if any Welfare Schemes have landed on the surface in 70 years and we see a positive change in the lives of the people it is because of the present Narendra Modi-led Government.

Madam Speaker, on this day when we speak about Schemes, poor people's face shine with happiness. Be it Ujjwala Yojana, Saubhagya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana, Mudra Yojana or Kaushal Vikas Yojana- these are such schemes which are not only spoken about in the country but also in the entire world. There are many reasons for this. The Congress, during its tenure, divided the people in to vote banks. Therefore,....* stated at that time that minorities have the first right on the country's resources, but I have not Regitation what soever in saying that it is the poor that have the first right on the resources of the country.

Prime Minister of the country Shri Narender Modi Ji has given a new direction to the development of the country by saying so ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have asked not to name anyone.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER; The name of the person who are not present there will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER; You, please sit sown.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam, the people of the country are not able to understand the reasons for standing

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

like this with Congress after opposing whole life their basic ideologies ...*(Interruptions)* Our NDA Government and its governance under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi is an example that the needy people of the country shall get the benefits the schemes of the Government without any discrimination *i.e.*, caste, society and religion. The Government has given the mantra "Sabkaa Saath Sabkaa Vikaas" for this purpose and it, is also the determination of the Prime Minister of this country, Shri Narendra Modi ...*(Interruptions)* That is why, today's world says that now, schemes in India are formed not based on discrimination, but on the basic of the peoples and their needs are fulfilled as per the requirement. Therefore, today the country says that the top leadership of the previous Governments was on bail, the Union Ministers were in prison. So, we have no hesitation to say that the Congress has given tainted Governments to this country. We are proud to say that the Bharatiya Janata Party has given a clean and strong Government to this country under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi Ji. This is the only clean and strong Government through which a scheme like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana has been launched. Houses have been constructed for more than two crore people of the country so far.

See the power of resolution of the prime Minister that by the year 2022, every poor of the country will have a permanent house and his own roof. This announcement has also been made by the Prime Minister of the country.

Madam Speaker, Governments of the country in a democracy are responsible for the fact that every State of the country should be treated equally and provided facilities as per their requirements. We treat all the States equally. Based on the demand of a single State, on the basis of political circumstances, the interest of the whole country can not be sacrificed. How can we forget this, we are proof of this, and it is the most unfortunate fact that during the UPA Government, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had to sit on fast to repair pot holes of roads and to get coal. There are no such conditions in the country at least presently.

I have spoken regarding the Ujjwala Yojana. If the previous Governments in the country had little concern of women's self respect, honour and health, then poor

women of the country would not have to spoil their lives by damaging their health while cooking food on the fireplace. Our Government under the leadership of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji has formulated the Ujjwala Yojana. Eight crore mothers and sisters of the country are going to be honoured for whom no welfare measures were considered before. There is glow of Joy on the faces of 4,78,10,000 mothers and sisters, which has been possible due to the Ujjawala Yojana. It was a very unfortunate fact that even after 70 years of Independence of the country, more than 18 thousand villages of the country were under darkness. The Prime Minister of the country announced from the ramparts of the Red Fort on August 15, 2015 that within 1000 days, electricity will be provided to all the villages of the country where there is no electricity. I'm proud to say that it might be first time in the history of the independent India that electricity has been provided to all those villages 12 days before the target date.

Madam, my friends from Congress should also consider about those poor people whose houses, even after 70 years of Independence, were not lit ever on the day of Deepawali. Our Prime Minister took pains to think of those poor people, and within four year in the country through 'Saubhagya' Scheme, Bhartiya Janata Party and NDA led Government worked out to provide electricity to most of four core families. This light of electricity is not only for their houses, it is for the well being of their coming generations, for the brightness, in their eyes for their future; about which the previous Governments never thought and that is why, today a new ray of light is visible in their life and a new exaltation and enthusiasm is seen! The poor of the country had to wait for 70 years to get this help from the Government to poverty and illness. Within four years, through 'Ayushman' Scheme, NDA led Government under the leadership of Hon. Modi has proved that each such poor of the country, who does not have money for the treatment, will be provided free treatment up to five lakh rupees. I am feel delighted to say that this is the world's largest health scheme, which has been launched by the Hon. Prime Minister of the country in view of the needs of the poor people in the country. We have seen poor people dying helplessly and their families being ruined, and this was the concern of the Bhartiya Janata Party and NDA-led Government for

those poor people that, by giving premium of only one rupee per month, they are provided two lakh rupees under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana. In lieu of a premium of only 90 paise per month, they are provided the cover of Jeevan-Jyoti Beema Yojana. You can ask those families, who have been provided four lakh rupees after the death of the bread earner of the family. Those poor people living in huts, whose tears have dried up; when they receive a sum of four lakh rupees, they give blessings whole heartedly to the Hon. Prime Minister of the country and Bhartiya Janata Party-led Government.

Before this, no Government ever thought of their poverty and health. If somehow they afforded the treatment, they could not buy medicines! This was also the vision of the hon. Prime Minister that Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendras are opened, through which medicines at very low price are being made available to poor people today. More than 3,000 Jan Aushadhi Kendras have been opened throughout the country.

The 48-years, dynastic rule of Congress never let the country understand the meaning of cleanliness. They used to feel shy of using the word 'Shauchalaya' and especially our mothers and sisters were facing the ill effects for this. But, today under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister, a new dimension has been given to cleanliness, which is gradually becoming a part of self-respect and pride of Indian people. I am feeling proud to say that around four lakh villages in 415 districts in the country have become open defecation-free now.

In many magazines, journals and articles, we get to read that during Congress regime files were withheld and kept pending. There used to be some particular demands behind this with holding and keeping pending, and straying of them. Only after the fulfillment of those demands, would the files move ahead, I have the evidence of this. The file of broad-gauge project of my parliamentary constituency Jabalpur kept pending for 20 years due to rich with holding, pending, and straying between the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Railways. But, the moment our Government came to power at the Center, and Hon. Modi ji became the Prime Minister, I am proud to say that, that during the last four years that pending project is on the verge of completion. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): During Atalji's era also, files used to remain pending ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam, under the leadership of Prime Minister, the tradition of taking immediate decisions by our Government is the reason behind the speedy pace of development in the country. This thing must be understood. The whole country is watching this discussion today and guessing what is the meaning of this No Confidence Motion. No-Confidence Motion is being brought against which Government? At the time of the previous Government, in the time of your Government, only 12 kilometers of roads was built in one day while today 27 kilometers of roads is being built in one day. Everything is the same. People doing the work are same, the agencies are same. But if something has changed is the resolution of taking the country forward on the path of development under the leadership of Prime Minister with complete devotion in place of corruption. That is why just a few days back, the country has realized that India is going to be the sixth largest economy in the world. We will have to understand this thing. This is not merely the process of taking forward the economy of a nation but it is a proof that with the full potential of this country, under the leadership of Modi, this country is getting ready both, internally and outwardly, to lead the world. That is why people today have a hope and a glow in the eyes.

Getting approval of the construction of a temple in purely Islamic county Saudi Arabia as a symbol of Indian culture is a proof of it. This is not a small incident in India's history. ...(*Interruptions*)

I want to correct my point. That country is UAE. But, in an Islamic country we are getting this, this is happening for the first time.

Madam Speaker, despite all these enemies of India after the conflict between India and China, during dispute, between China and India retreat and it show the changed made in the country. When our soldiers deployed on the borders come back after teaching them a lesson within the enemy borders through surgical strikes, then why do we not realize the reason behind the high morale of the forces of the Country? Is it not a proof of importance of India when World Yoga Day is celebrated at international level.

Madam, today the country is surprised that in spite of all this why is this No-Confidence Motion coming against the Government? That people who were flogging the Constitution of India by writing a letter to America against the Prime Minister Narendra Modi, today the same people see the President of America breaking down the protocol for the friendly honours showing to Modi, then we understand the reason for the inhibition and depression of those people.

Madam, the development of the country cannot be kept on hold due to the constraints of protest and agony of some people, and this must be understood by all of us. This Non-Confidence Motion is not in opposition to the actions taken by the Government in the country, but as I said, it is because of this strong possibility of future that in the country, once again in 2019, under the leadership of Hon'ble Modi, Bharatiya Janata Party and NDA will be forming the Government. This frustration has laid the foundation for this No Confidence Motion.

Madam, our opposition colleagues are surprised and disturbed. Till 70 years of independence, they used farmers of the country as vote banks by giving assurances but did not do anything for them. No effort was made by earlier Governments to increase the income of the farmers. This has happened for the first time. When our Government came to power under the leadership of Honorable Modi, it was said that the income of the country's farmers will increase, and the farmers will be prosperous and the Government will make efforts for it. Today we feel proud to say that the work which has not been carried out in 70 years, was done under the leadership of the Prime Minister of this country within just four years and farmers of the country received one and a half times the cost of their yield. This Government has done it.

Madam, I remember that our friends from Congress who were questioning crop insurance scheme are now upset about the fact that today 40 per cent of the farmers have come under crop insurance coverage. The amount of allocation under this scheme has exceeded Rupees nine thousand crores. We are not hesitant to say that our friends from Congress are reluctant to take the name of our former Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and today the slogan given by him – 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' is being realized by the Prime Minister of this country Narendra

Modi ji. So, why is the Congress upset?

Madam, not only that, the country has realized today the importance of a Bharatiya Janata Party Government which stands for development, economic and social upliftment of the poor and respect and self respect of women in the country. The States where Bharatiya Janata Party has formed the Government have shown positive changes within the region and the State. As a result, Bharatiya Janata Party has been able to form the Government in 19 States, one after another. There is no need to say in detail about the North-East, there has been a lot of discussion on it.

Today, the people of North-East feel that for the first time they are an important part of India. Those states have witnessed a continuous flow of development.

Madam, as we discuss Bharatiya Janata Party Government, it should be pointed out that we have formed the Government at the Centre under the leadership of hon. Modi ji, and also in 19 other States. I would like to mention three major States, which are completing their tenure in the year 2018. A new saga of development is being written in those States.

Madam, firstly, I would like to talk about Rajasthan. What was the condition of the basic infrastructure—electricity, roads and water over there till November, 2013? Till the year 2013, the total electricity produced in Rajasthan was 12820 megawatt which increased to 19500 megawatt during the tenure of Bharatiya Janata Party Government. Today, we can say that the difference in demand and supply has reduced. Till November 2013, a total of 87 lakhs of families had domestic connection which has increased to 1 crore 12 lakhs. Till November, 2013, only 12 lakh agriculture connections were available to farmers for irrigation which has increased to 14 lakh now and this year 2 lakh more connections are being provided to the farmers. In order to encourage solar energy in last four years, the Government has given a grant of Rupees one thousand crore on pump sets to farmers in Rajasthan. Today, on an average, a road length of 26 kilometers is being constructed on a daily basis. An amount of rupees 24,500 crores has been spent on the construction of roads in four years only. All the headquarters of the districts in the State have been connected to National Highways. Today the people of

Rajasthan can proudly say that in the last four years the length of rural roads have increased from 25500 kilometer to 1 lakh 70 thousand kilometer. 1685 villages have been connected to roads for the first time. In the last four years, rupees 7500 crore have been spent on various irrigation projects and an additional irrigation facility has been provided in 57600 hectare area. Lift irrigation project of Dhaulpur was conceptualized 30 years ago, but it was by current Vasundhara Raje Government through an amount of Rupees 852 crores. Likewise, there are several in other topics, but it will consume a lot of time in discussing those topics.

Madam, I would like to mention Chhattisgarh, too. Congress was continuously ruling the State till it got carved out of Madhya Pradesh and even before that. But the country needs to know the comparison between the tenure till 2003 and after that till 2018. Till year 2003, the budget of Chhattisgarh was rupees nine thousand crores only. After the formation of Bharatiya Janata Party Government, the budget of 2018 was increased to 83179 crore rupees. ... *(Interruptions)* The per capita income in the year 2003 was Rs 13000 only. ... *(Interruptions)* Madam. I don't understand the reason for their anxiety. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: What has happened to you all? Bidhuri ji, please sit down. You people also sit down.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam Speaker, the per capita Income in Chhattisgarh in the year 2003 was Rs. 13000 only, which today has gone up to Rs. 92000 per year. The power production till the year 2003 was 4732 megawatts. The Production Capacity in these 15 years has reached 22764 megawatts in the year 2018.

Madam, I would like to talk about agriculture as well. The total agricultural produce in Chhattisgarh in the year 2003 was 65 lakh metric tones.... *(Interruptions)* Which has gone up to 103 lakh metric tones in the year 2018.... *(Interruptions)* You have to understand the meaning of a Bhartiya Janata Party Government? ... *(Interruptions)* There are talks of cooperative federalism in the country all the time.

Therefore, today the ground of moving No Confidence Motion was prepared on the basis of agrarian States and when talking about States with Bhartiya Janata Party led

Government, you will have to listen to the developmental works as well. The agriculture produce in Chhattisgarh in the year 2003 used to be 65 lacs metric tonnes. ... *(Interruptions)*

What has happened to you Suresh ji, why are you standing again and again.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): The more you will speak the lesser your leader would get to talk the more you will stand up we will not allow your leaders to speak. I am telling you this in advance ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You sit down. Anurag ji, please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I am sitting here, I request people of both the sides to please sit down. Rakesh ji, you can continue.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam, the total agricultural produce in Chhattisgarh in the year 2003 was 65 lacs metric tonnes. ... *(Interruptions)* we are proud to say that it grew upto one crore and three lacs metric tonnes in the year 2018.

On the front of infrastructure as well, a total of 1072 kilometres of roads were constructed in the year 2003 under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and today after 14 years of Bhartiya Janata Party Government rule those, a total of 22750 kilo meters of roads have been constructed till the year 2018. There was a total of 29900 kilometers of roads there in the year 2003 and we are proud to say that today there is a total of 61800 kilometers of roads there.

If we talk about education there the total Number of schools was 21082, which today is 60726. Our Compressing friends talk about the votes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes every now and then, but the total number of hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was 1837 then, has grown up to 3252 in 14 years. After independence, for such a long period, there were just two Medical Colleges, but after the regime of Bhartiya Janata Party Government, there are 10 Medical Colleges today. There are more topics like this, that would require more time to discuss.

Now I come to my State Madhya Pradesh. Since 2003, in Madhya Pradesh...*(Interruptions)* Sindhiya ji is my friend. There is Bhartiya Janata Party Government in Madhya Pradesh since 2003 and we can say this confidently that nature of developmental works that has taken place in Madhya Pradesh is the reason that Madhya Pradesh swam out of the BIMARU States category and joined the fast developing State category...*(Interruptions)* Before 2003, If we talk about the basic infrastructure of the State, Madhya Pradesh stood at the last boundary of Wretchedness. Pits in the name of roads, darkness in the name of electricity and drought in the name of irrigation, this was Madhya Pradesh of 2003. After that, the works done by the Bharatiya Janata Party Government under the leadership of Shivraj ji in Madhya Pradesh are exemplary for all the States to follow. How you can forget this fact at this time? I am speaking on the basis of the figures that agriculture growth rate was just 3 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and today, the same has increased and reached more than 20 per cent approximately. This situation persists continuously...*(Interruptions)* During the tenure of your Government "Krishti Karman Puraskar" was given and after that, Madhya Pradesh is continuously getting the same award.

You must have sufficient patience to hear more...*(Interruptions)* During the period of your Government and till 2003, *i.e.*, since the time of Rajas-Maharajas, from the British time to the Congress Government, there were seven lakh hectare irrigated lands in total and in 14 years that has gone upto 40 lakh hectares during BJP Government led by Shivraj ji...*(Interruptions)* It is a matter of happiness that we will definitely take it up to 40 lakh hectares during the coming four years ...*(Interruptions)* Total production of electricity was 2900 megawatt in Madhya Pradesh in 2003 ...*(Interruptions)* It increased to 18,364 megawatt at present...*(Interruptions)* There were only 44,787 kms of roads in Madhya Pradesh in the year 2003, that have now increased to 1,50,000 kms. ...*(Interruptions)* on the scale of economic growth also, the per capita income was only Rs. 14,000 in Madhya Pradesh in the year 2003. ...*(Interruptions)* It has now increased to Rs. 80,000 per capita per year ...*(Interruptions)* Now listen more. ...*(Interruptions)* The budget of State was Rs. 21,647 crore in year 2003 which has now increased to Rs. 1,85,464 crore ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, there were only 55000 primary schools, which have now increased to 84000 ...*(Interruptions)* There were 1700 High schools, which have now increased to 4700...*(Interruptions)* There were 12,500 Secondary schools ...*(Interruptions)* These have now increased to 30,341 ...*(Interruptions)* There were a total of 1500 Higher Secondary schools ...*(Interruptions)* Today it has increased to 3800. It is a matter of pride that Madhya Pradesh is the pioneer State of the country in the matter of making future prospectus of daughters ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, They have made you Madhya Pradesh Assembly Speaker...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Enough, sit down please.

Rakesh ji: Kindly conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Bidhuri Ji, sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You are a senior leader, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam, I don't understand why is he getting upset ...*(Interruptions)*

"Kahin ki, eent, kahin ka Rora, Bhanumati Ne kunba joda", You have laid foundation of No Confidence Motion by adding one State after another. Please have some courage to listen regarding the development of States. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask my friends from Congress that if you are not interested to hear the facts of the developments of Madhya Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)* Do you have any enmity with the Madhya Pradesh? ...*(Interruptions)* Kantilal Ji, You please sit down, you should not protest. ...*(Interruptions)* If you do like this, then next time, you will not be able to come here ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, today, Madhya Pradesh is the leading State in the country in the matter of the future of the girls. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Kantilal ji, recently development has taken place in his area. You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: The Government has taken many steps there for the respect and self-esteem of our sisters and daughters. ...*(Interruptions)* Madhya Pradesh is the first State in the country, where a law seeking capital punishment for those who sexually abuse innocent people has been framed. ...*(Interruptions)* In this House, I, on behalf of the people of the entire country would like to express my gratitude to the hon. Prime Minister that he has got implemented the above law across the country to award capital punishment to the criminal. ...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs

There are many schemes in Madhya Pradesh but as they fell inconvenience about it so, I would say it to the people of Madhya Pradesh that Congress does not like listening about Madhya Pradesh. I would definitely mention the Sambal Scheme. This is the scheme, after the implementation of which for any poor person in Madhya Pradesh, required spending of an amount ranging from rupee one upto rupees 40 lacs covering various aspects such as pregnancy, birth of child, elementary education to higher education, etc. Would be borne by the BJP-led Government in Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* If any of the States led by their party has any matching features, then I would like to know that.

SHRI JYOTIDARITYA M. SCINDIA: The way he is speaking, shows that the Government of Madhya Pradesh has done more work as compared to that has been done by the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Of course, I was born on the holy soil of Madhya Pradesh and that is why I have love for Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* I believe that the people sitting there, who too were born in Madhya Pradesh should also have love for the holy soil of Madhya Pradesh and so they should come forward and support the Government in development works. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, these are all the reasons, which prove the importance of the existence of the Bhartiya Janata Party-led Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You do work in the constituency, so do not worry. You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Kanti Lal ji, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): You cannot listen about your State. You listened to about Andhra Pradesh for one hour. You laid the foundation of no-confidence there. You have to listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Rakesh ji, now you please conclude your speech.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam, I admit that Congress does not want to about the development works carried out in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Rajasthan. I once again come to the country.

Madam, all the reasons I have just cited, prove as to what is the meaning and importance of Bhartiya Janata Party-led Government. Today, the country wants to know whether the positive changes brought by the Bhartiya Janata Party in the country and States were not necessary? Antyodya Mantra given by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya is benefiting the poor people in the country and the Governments are becoming the medium of service to the poor people.

I would like to say that in all such situations, all political parties of the country should stand together and support the Government. Any political party in the country of any state, is formed with the resolution of social service. Today, that job is being done by Bahratiya Janata Party, NDA Government under the leadership of Prime Minister of this country, Shri Narendra Modi, hence there is no justification of this No Confidence Motion? The country wants to know this.

Sometimes I see that efforts are being made to make secularism the base to bring different political parties on the same forum. This is not the truth, because there is no change in the constitutional structure of the country. The only truth is that due to fear of popularity of Prime Minister of the country, Narendra Modi Ji, and to achieve power by creating a temporary coalition is the only reason. The people of the country will never let this happen.

Madam, the country's Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee once said in this House that No Confidence Motion is brought when there is possibility of division in a ruling party or there is a need to make it a weapon to keep the Government vigilant ...*(Interruptions)* Today, we are not able to understand the reason behind this no confidence and this is the reason for this No Confidence Motion.

During this regime, people could remember the entire alphabet by names of scams and now they are blaming the Government which the country is proud of in just four years, For this, the people of the country will never forgive you.

Hon'ble Speaker, while opposing this No Confidence Motion, I would like to conclude my speech with these lines:—

*“Chaman ko seenchne me kuch pattiyan jhad gayi honghi,
Yahi ilzaam lag raha hai hum par bewafayee ka,
Chaman ko raund dala jinhone apne pairon se,
Wahi daava kar rahe hain is chaman
ki rehnumaayee ka.”*

With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you very much.

HON. SPEAKER: Rahul Ji.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Maintain silence please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (Amethi): Thank you Madam Speaker for giving me the floor. ...*(Interruptions)* Don't worry, I'll also speak in Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*

Two interesting speeches were made. One speech was made by Shri Galla from the TDP and the other

speech was made from the BJP. I heard the speech of Shri Galla very carefully. I listened to everything which he said. In his speech, I sensed a certain anxiety, I sensed a deep feeling of pain and I want to tell him from here that he is the victim of the 21st century political weapon, a very fantastic political weapon. I want to also tell him that he is not alone. There are many victims like him in this country. The political weapon is called the *jumla* strike and the symptoms are the following.

First, there is a great sense of excitement, happiness and then there is a feeling of shock and after that, there are eight hour-long speeches. Now, who else are the victims of the *jumla* strike? They are the kisans of the country, the youngsters of the country, the Dalits, the tribals and the women of the country.

[Translation]

You said that the words of a Prime Minister should have a meaning and the same question is being asked by the whole country today. *Jumla* strike No. 1- 'depositing Rs. 15 lakh in bank account of every person'. *Jumla* strike No.2- 'employment to 2 crore youth every year'.

Let's talk about the issue of employment. There was promise to provide employment to 2 crore youths.

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI (South Delhi): Provided to 12 crore ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: In which world you are living? ...*(Interruptions)* I have figures. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Bidhuri ji, sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, what is this?

HON. SPEAKER: Bidhuri ji, I have taken his name before you. You do not disturb him. Please sit down.

Kharge ji, please take your seat. I'm worrying about it.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: In the year 2016, four lakh youth got employed in whole of India. These are the details of the Labour Bureau survey, not mine. These are their figures.

The youth of India shown their trust in the Prime Minister. In every speech, the Prime Minister had said

that two crore youth will be provided employment every year. It is a fact that only four lakh youth have got jobs. In another way, I say, the work that China gives to fifty thousand youth for 24 hours, the same work they give to four hundred youth for 24 hours. This is the truth of their hollowness. This is the truth of his words. Wherever the Prime Minister goes, he speaks of employment, Sometimes he says, make pakodas: sometimes he says, open a shop ...*(Interruptions)* Who will provide employment? Employment will be provided by small and medium businessmen, small shopkeepers and the construction industry. What did they do? Do not know, what happened and where from he got the message? At eight o'clock in the night, the Prime Minister took action against the black money and brought demonetization. ...*(Interruptions)* Probably, he did not have the knowledge that farmers, laborers, poor people transact in cash only ...*(Interruptions)* I went to Surat and the people of Surat told me that the Prime Minister has given us the most severe injuries ...*(Interruptions)* I did not speak, but they said. ...*(Interruptions)*

Today, unemployment in India is the highest since last seven years. This is true of the words of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ...*(Interruptions)*.

HON. SPEAKER: Please, you do not listen to the people sitting there.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: But he did not stop there. GST was brought by the Congress party ...*(Interruptions)* Gujarat Chief Minister had opposed it. We wanted one. GST and petrol, diesel should be included in it. There should be one GST for the whole India with least dispersion ...*(Interruptions)* GST of Prime Minister is five types of separate GST and you have put the income tax department inside the small shopkeeper's house. You ruined millions and millions of people. The Prime Minister does not goes out ...*(Interruptions)* No; he goes out but. Goes out means goes abroad. He goes to Obama ji and Trump ji. ...*(Interruptions)* but does not get out of his own security cover.

There is no conversation between Prime Minister and small shopkeepers (small businessman). Prime Minister only talks to 15-20 biggest businessmen. ...*(Interruptions)* Whatever is in the heart of small shopkeepers, farmers, poor, that does not reach the Prime Minister. His Government damaged the entire system of employment and rendered people jobless.

As I said earlier people used to money by running small shops, small businesses or mid-size businesses, he put his hands inside their pocket and snatched their money ...*(Interruptions)* This truth can not be changed.

You are absolutely right, the photo of the Prime Minister be published on jio's advertisement. The powers that help them are 10-20 big businessmen, he does, all this for them. ...*(Interruptions)* but does not have even a little space in his heart for the rest of India, for the poor and the people belonging to weaker sections ...*(Interruptions)*

The Prime Minister had said that he is the watchman of the country, he will keep a watch. He said that he is not the Prime Minister, he is the watchman of the country. But, when ...*...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No name will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Name of no one will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I have already asked expunge the name.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No name will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: When ...**(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The name will not go on record. You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Hon. Madam Speaker someone took my name.*(Interruptions)* Someone took the name of Indira ji. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down, name will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have already said that name will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI : When the son of a friend of the Prime Minister increases his income by 16 thousand times in three months. ...(Interruptions) then the Prime Minister does not utter even a single word. ...(Interruptions)

About Rafael Airplane, the price of airplane in the deal during our UPA regime was 520 crore rupees per airplane. ... (Interruptions) I do not know what happened, with whom they talked? ...(Interruptions) The Prime Minister went to France. Whole country knows as to that with whom he visited there. The price of airplane magically went upto 1600 crore rupees per airplane. ...(Interruptions) The Defence Minister is sitting here(Interruptions) Earlier she publicly said that she would tell the country the price of airplane ...(Interruptions) Thereafter, the Defence Minister clearly said that she could not give these figures as there is a secrecy pact between the Governments of France and India. I myself met the President of France ...(Interruptions) I personally asked the President of France as to whether there was any pact between the Governments of India and France? The President of France told me that there is no such pact between the Governments of India and France. ...(Interruptions)

This is the fact he told me. I saying that he had no hesitation in saying this and also asking me to tell this all in the entire country.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Madam, I object to it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I am not yielding.

HON. SPEAKER: Nirmalaji, he is not yielding.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, he is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: After coming under the pressure by the country's Prime Minister, Narendra Modiji, Nirmala Sitharaman ji has told...* to the country, Prime Minister ji and Nirmala ji, please tell the country as to whom is being helped and why. You told a lie.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, he is misleading the House ...(Interruptions) Unfortunately, he has referred to my name ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, he is not yielding ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: She is present in the House, Perhaps Defence Minister's name has been taken.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: But Madam, he is not yielding.

HON. SPEAKER: Nirmalaji, I will allow you also after he concludes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: That agreement was there during their time, I am doing something, which they had agree then ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, he is not yielding.

HON. SPEAKER; I know that.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I will allow you also after this. He is not yielding now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: The Defence Minister has clearly spoken an *. The fact of the matter is that the French President personally has told me that there is no secret pact...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Name of Defence Minister is being taken again and again, so, I will allow you also to speak after this. [ENGLISH] She is present in the House. 'Defence Minister spoke ...*' you said

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: The fact of the matter is this ...(Interruptions) I met the gentleman in Delhi. You can check the records. And, the gentleman clearly said that there is no secret pact between the Indian Government and the French Government.

So, the Defence Minister has clearly spoken an ...* .

HON. SPEAKER: This ...* word will not go on records. because she will clear her position.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, ...* is a parliamentary word ...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): It is not an unparliamentary word ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Now, everybody understands the relationship the Prime Minister has with certain business people. Everybody knows it. Everybody understands and everybody can see the amount of money that goes into the marketing of India's Prime Minister' and everybody understands where it comes from. One of those people was given the Rafael contract and he benefited thousands and thousands and thousands of crores. That contract was taken away from HAL.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Madam, he cannot make an unsubstantiated statement ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please. I am observing each and every word.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: And, the gentleman benefited ...* . This is the truth. Now, the Prime Minister must explain. He must answer in this House whether the Cabinet Committee on Security took this decision or not.

The Prime Minister must also explain as to why this contract was taken away from HAL and the youngsters of Karnataka and given to a businessman who had a debt of Rs. 35,000 crore and who has never ever built an aeroplane in his life. ...(Interruptions) Now these are the things that the Prime Minister of India must explain. He must explain why a businessman has been favoured. I know, I can see he is smiling but there is a touch of nervousness in the gentleman. ...(Interruptions) There is a touch of nervousness in the gentleman and he is looking away from me. ...(Interruptions) I can understand that. ...(Interruptions) Now, he cannot look into my eyes. I can see that. ...(Interruptions) It is because the Prime Minister has not been truthful. ...(Interruptions) That is the fact. ...(Interruptions) Now, let me move on. ...(Interruptions) Let me go down the lists. ...(Interruptions) The idea of demonetisation was to damage and reduce... ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Madam, I am on point of order. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: What point of order do you have?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Madam, I am quoting the rule. ...(Interruptions) I am, drawing your attention to Rule 353. ...(Interruptions) It very specifically says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a Member against any person unless the Member has given adequate advance notice to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned, that includes, Prime Minister also, so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply." ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any Member from making any such allegation if the Speaker is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.”
 ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, what Shri Rahul Gandhi is doing, he is throwing the Rules of the Procedure to four winds and speaking. ...*(Interruptions)* Everything he is speaking is baseless, without any substance or far from the truth. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no document or anything else to support these frivolous charges. ...*(Interruptions)* I know the entire family does not care for the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)* They do not care for the Rules of the Procedure also. ...*(Interruptions)* They do not care for the Parliament also. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: The whole country has seen just now, I have spoken clearly about the Hon'ble Prime Minister. The Hon'ble Prime Minister cannot make eye-contact with me ...*(Interruptions)* This is the truth. He was stealing eyes from me. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the truth. ...*(Interruptions)* no matter how much you shout now, the country has seen that moment. The country has understood the point. ...*(Interruptions)* He is not a 'chaukidar', he is a 'bhagidar'.

Now let's move to foreign policy, let's talk a little about our foreign policy. Our Hon'ble Prime Minister, along with the President of China, enjoyed swing-rides on the banks of the river in Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*. At the same time, thousands of Chinese soldiers were present inside the territory of India. ...*(Interruptions)* After that, President of China went back to his country. The President of China goes back and sends his army to Doklam. ...*(Interruptions)* Our soldiers showed their power. ...*(Interruptions)* Our soldiers showed their power and stood face to face with China, But a few days later, Our Prime Minister goes to China and without any agenda, says in Wuhan that he is speaking without any agenda, that he will not talk Doklam here ...*(Interruptions)* It was not without an agenda ...*(Interruptions)* it was China's agenda ...*(Interruptions)* what our soldiers did standing in front of China, our Prime Minister could not do ...*(Interruptions)* and Prime

Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...* the soldiers. ...*(Interruptions)* It is the truth, no one can hide it. ...*(Interruptions)* The farmer is saying, 'Mr. Prime Minister, you have waived off 2.5 billion rupees loan of the richest twenty-to-twenty-five industrialists of India. ...*(Interruptions)* The farmers of India say that if you waived their debt. ...*(Interruptions)* They say with folded hands that please waive off a little bit of our loan too, ...*(Interruptions)* And the Finance Minister says. "No, No, No." The farmer,s debt will not be waived off ...*(Interruptions)* It will be waived-off for the biggest industrialists, but not for the farmers ...*(Interruptions)* Because they have no power ...*(Interruptions)* They do not wear suit-boot ...*(Interruptions)* The farmer's are ordinary people. They ride scooters and bikes. ...*(Interruptions)* Petrol prices are going down all over the world but rising in India, because Narendra Modi wants to put money in his friends' pockets ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down and you also listen ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: The farmers also voted for you, Mr. Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)*.

HON. SPEAKER: Please, all of you sit down. Rahul ji, you please sit down too. I have been requesting everyone, I have always requested the speakers to say no such thing while speaking. This is not a general meeting. Please put your facts and figures here, Please use proper words, whether you speak for the farmers or for the Prime Minister. I want to request this to all of you. Make allegations only if you have evidence. All may please have some patience and use proper language.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: They are violating the rules in everything. ...*(Interruptions)*.

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down No such thing has come up ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Madam, they should not say that ...*(Interruptions)* They violate rules every time and they have no evidence ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Don't fear ...*(Interruptions)*, don't fear. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, its alright, answer will surely be there.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker, If he has any proof of what he is saying, he should present it before the House, otherwise he should apologise for rubbish talk ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I am not in a position to hear anyone of you.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 13.45 hours

13.37 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty Five Minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

—————

13.45 hrs

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Forty Five Minutes past Thirteen of the clock

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTER – Contd.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Silence please.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I am requesting all of you that this is a very important subject. Therefore, today we are going to discuss this during the whole day by postponing the Question Hour and all other works. I believe that this is the No-Confidence motion, but even in the No-Confidence motion, generally direct charges are not levelled. If any

direct allegation is levelled, then it is also true that there should be evidence.

You should also know the concerned rules in case you level any charges on any person or minister by name directly.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You will now decide what I should say if you don't get satisfied with what, I say, then you may tell.

The Minister will also get the time to explain the matter, time has to be given to him. Now you will ask for yielding at that time too. In fact, that is not fair. Even then, I accepted your suggestion.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You also are doing the same thing, you are doing the same thing, So you people can come here, to join them. Please don't do this.

I want this debate to take place in a good manner. So, I am to say that we do not know if it has happened earlier also. Rahul ji, I would like to tell you. Suppose, when you have levelled certain charges by naming the Defense Minister twice, then the Minister also gets the right to explain right there. At that time, you were not yielding. You were not yielding. So, I had to speak. I am explaining it after his speech, because even I can't do anything.

Usually, a member yields. I have been in this Lok Sabha for many years too. I have seen the speeches of many stalwarts the debate. I have seen allegations and counter-allegations and all this here. If something happens like this, some allegations are made and the person in front wants to say something, then in such a situation, I have seen many stalwarts yielding. I am sorry. You please go by what I say. I have seen this.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You will not interrupt. I am saying only in general terms. I am not saying individually for anyone.

I have seen the practice of yielding. If allegation are made and the person being targetted is standing in front and wants to say something then there is nothing wrong

in yielding. When we speak, the person in front of us also has the right to speak, and thus we respect each other in this way. But, here I had to do all this. If the does not yield if these would not be yielding then there is also a rule of the House. If the person giving the speech, whose name I mentioned here, did not yield, then I cannot give a chance to another person. This has happened many times. That's why I said that because some allegations are being directly made against the Defence Minister, I should give an opportunity to the Minister to speak immediately after you. Had it happened gracefully and if he had yielded, then she would have immediately got a chance. It is not happening, so I had to speak. I will give an opportunity to her to speak later. I have to say this only.

Secondly the No-Confidence Motion is against the entire cabinet. I have nothing against targetting the Prime Minister, but as I had remained in the very beginning that decorum in language should be maintained. Some proofs have to be produced if one makes direct allegation of payments ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not be so agitated. As I had stated during the speech of Shri Jayadev Galla that some times something which is not supposed to be a part of the records is missed form being expunged amidst such a din and uproar. I will certainly check the speech and the speaker has got a right to expunge the objection able remarks from the records if the same gets included inadvertently in the records. I have also got a right to expunge the unsubstantiated allegations not supported by any proofs. All are requested to maintain decency and decorum in language. You should have mutual tolerance in your speeches. You should yield to each other and it should not be offensive to each other. There is on objection to making of allegations against the Prime Minister with some unsubstantiated figures and the same should not go on records. The President of France was named in the House which is not appropriate because he is not present in the House to reply. Such thing should not happen.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: A reference can be made to a country.

HON. SPEAKER: It is a different thing in case of a country, but contents of the meeting of individuals are not to be submitted. It would be better if a decorum is maintained in such things. It is my humble submission. I will see

the speech later and decide on what in to be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)* You all are young and hopefully will go on working for many more years. This we should understand.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Do not be afraid, do not be afraid of truth ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, a discussion was there on the farmers. Farmers had requested politely to the Prime Minister to waive off their loans too. Loans of 15-20 rich persons among the richest of the country were waived off but cry of the farmers was not heard. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No waive off has happened.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: A few days ago a new 'jumla strike' of M.S.P was made. I would like to inform the farmers from Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and farmers from other States of the country as well that the Prime Minister has extended a benefit worth Rs. 10,000 crores to farmers of the entire country while the Government of Karnataka alone had provided Rs.34000 crores to farmers of the State.

...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, now I am going to speak about the status of women in the country. Recently, the cover page of 'The Economist' magazine carried a caption that India is not able to protect its women. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: It is shame ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You are saying 'shame' It would be shame for everybody.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: It is the opinion of the outside world that India is not able the protect her women folk for the first time in its history dating back to thousands of years. ...*(Interruptions)* Gang rapes are committed ...*(Interruptions)* Atrocities are being committed against women ...*(Interruptions)*

As I have stated that it is for the first time that India is finding itself unable to protect her womenfolk and such a reputation is taking shape. Such things were not witnessed in the entire history of the country ...*(Interruptions)* Wherever you see ...*(Interruptions)* Women are being subjected to atrocities ...*(Interruptions)* Tribals and minorities are facing atrocities... *(Interruptions)* People are being killed beaten up and suppressed. ...*(Interruptions)* but not a single word is heard from mouth of the Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)* The Prime Minister cannot speak a word. ...*(Interruptions)* Are dalits, minorities, tribals are not Indians? ...*(Interruptions)* Are they from other countries? Are these woman not Indians? ...*(Interruptions)* In such cases, there comes no word from mouth of our Prime Minister. This is my question. ...*(Interruptions)* Please answer all these in your speech. ...*(Interruptions)* On the contrary, their, Ministers go and garland them. ...*(Interruptions)*. What will be the fate of Indian laws due all these? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Madam, I want to clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down, There is noise from both sides ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No name had been mentioned.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Whenever you go, you find somebody an Indian, being beaten, crushed and suppressed ...*(Interruptions)* and no word comes from Prime Minister on this.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Rahul Gandhi, speak face to face with me. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Anuragji, Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Mohd. Salim what is wrong with you?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Wherever you go, you will find somebody, an Indian, being beaten, killed and suppressed.

It does not earn good name to our country. ...*(Interruptions)* In such cases, it is duty of our Prime Minister to explain these things to the people of the country. He should intern respect and tell the country. ...*(Interruptions)* I have made a long speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down, you keep on speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Wherever a person is killed, suppressed, beaten, it is not only an attack on a person. ...*(Interruptions)* But it is an attack on Ambedkar's Constitution, and on this House. ...*(Interruptions)*

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...*(Interruptions)* When your Minister talks of changing our constitutions, They attack Ambedkar Ji and the whole nation. We cannot tolerate this ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Bidhuri ji, what you are doing, please sit down.

[English]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: This is an important part of my speech. If you let me say it is interesting. You will like it. You will enjoy this one. The Prime Minister and the President of the BJP are two very different types of politicians.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please, I cannot listen even a word. Due to your disturbances, I am not able to hear both sides.

[English]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: They are not like any of us. They are different than all of us. The difference between all of us and the Prime Minister and the President of the BJP is whereas we are okay to lose power, we can see ourselves being in power and out of power, for reasons that everybody knows here, the Prime Minister and the President of the BJP can simply not afford to lose power because the moment they lose power other processes will start against them. So, the Prime Minister and the

President of the BJP act out of fear. This fear generates anger. It is this anger that the whole of India is feeling. It is this anger that is being transmitted down India, that is attempting to crush every voice in India. That is the truth. [TRANSLATION] ...*(Interruptions)* Just now, when I entered, the hon. Members of opposition parties on thanked me. ...*(Interruptions)* They said that I spoke very well, but I was surprised that your members shook hands with me and also thanked me for my speech. ...*(Interruptions)* Not these people on my side but those of your side, because their is something within you also. Not only me think this but. There is some thanking within B.J.P. also. ...*(Interruptions)* Akali Dal leader saw and smiled at me. ...*(Interruptions)* Such is the feeling in the whole country. ...*(Interruptions)* Our duty is to connect the whole nation with such feeling. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am here to declare that the all opposition unitedly and most of your members are going to defeat Prime Minister in the general election ...*(Interruptions)* In the end I am going to say one thing to you ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Hon. Speaker Madam, it is extreme of *...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: You may think that I foster anger, rage and hate against the Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)* but I say to you whole-heartedly that I am so grateful to the Prime Minister, B.J.P. and...* that they love helped me rediscover the meaning of Congress once again...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The name of ...* may be deleted.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: They have made me understand the true sense of being a *Hindustani*. ...*(Interruptions)* Being a *Hindustani* means whatever anybody says against you, whatever anybody does against you; one may abuse you or beat you, but you should foster love in your heart for him ...*(Interruptions)* Narendra Modiji and BJP., ...* You have taught me this, ...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded as ordinary by the chair.

* Not recorded

HON. SPEAKER: The name of ...* will not go on records.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I must really thank you for having taught me my true religion. You taught me the real meaning of God Shiva and being a Hindu. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a great thing ...*(Interruptions)* I thank you for this. ...*(Interruptions)* This has been the history of our nation ...*(Interruptions)* You hate me, I know. You foster anger against me, I am *pappu* for you! You may abuse me the way you like ...*(Interruptions)* But I do not foster even a bit of anger, rage or hate for you! I am Congress and we all are Congress. The Congress and its such thought have built this nation ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not forget it. You foster a sense of hate and I will erase this tense of hate from your minds. ...*(Interruptions)* I will turn you into loving people and will make all of you Congressmen! Thank you. *Namaska!* ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, this is not necessary.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Nirmla Sitharaman wants to say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please be seated.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not make...* of this House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Mr. Prime Minister, being a Hindu means that whatever one says against you ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Rahulji, this is an august house and it has some regulation. You have completed your speech, so please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Nirmalji is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Being a Hindu means embrace everybody! May the whole world abuse you, call you a *Pappu*, but you should have love in your heart for all. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please Sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: This is the History of the country and this is the future of this country ...(Interruptions)
THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL): Madam, he has Speaker about me ...(Interruptions) therefore, I may also be allowed to speak. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: All right, you were smiling and you have a right to smile. Will every one gives an explanation? He has not objected to that .

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have called out Nirmalaji to speak you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You please sit down and let her speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You please sit down and let his speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: You have given me this opportunity because Shri Rahul Gandhi, the hon. Member from Congress, mentioning the Defence Minister's

statements referred to me. ...(Interruptions) I thank you for giving me this opportunity. ...(Interruptions)

On the Secrecy Clause, I would like to show it before you and I have submitted it for your consideration. It is an Agreement, which was signed during the previous Government on 25 January 2008. The Agreement of Secrecy is an umbrella agreement, which was signed by the then hon. Defence Minister, Shri A. K. Antony. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You first listen her.

[English]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN : This Agreement clearly mentions, and I am reading it, which states : "As per the Article 10 of the inter-Governmental Agreement between Government of India and Government of France on the purchase of Rafale Aircraft, the protection of the classified information and materials exchanged under the IGA shall be governed by the provisions of Security Agreement signed on 25 January 2008."

That is the agreement I am showing before you. ...(Interruptions) Let me finish. ...(Interruptions) That is the agreement I am showing you with the signature of the then hon. Raksha Mantri, Shri A.K. Antony. It is that which we are following. The hon. Member also referred to a conversation with him and the President of the Republic of France. We don't know what transpired between the two but permit me without naming the media house, I would like to say that in one of his interviews he has said this. ...(Interruptions) Madam, please allow me to say it because it is a serious reference made to me. It is a conversation between the hon. Member and the President of France about which I am not privy. However, I am referring here – and this can be verified, just now I had given you a copy of the agreement – to a particular interview in which the hon. Member has said to an Indian media house. I am not naming the media house. When the French President was asked, if commercial details about Rafael could be revealed. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I am referring to Rule 368. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to her. Let her explain fully now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Hon. Member could say about the conversation. ...(Interruptions) You are a very senior Member. ...(Interruptions) Madam Speaker, you have called me. I will refer to it. My name has been taken here. I am referring. ...(Interruptions) When a question was asked to the French President, if commercial details about Rafael could be revealed; the French President in that interview to an Indian media house has said this. This is what I have been clearly taking from the inputs received from my people. He said, you have these commercial agreements – this can be double-checked with the media – and obviously you have competitors, and we can't let them know the details of the deal. These are the words of the French President. This is what the French President has said to an Indian media house. What he said to the hon. Member is immaterial here. There is no record; there is no proof. He has just thrown it at me. It is absolutely wrong. Thank you, Madam. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I have not called your name, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You please sit down. you have nothing to do with it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: He has not levelled any allegation.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: She has just given a clarification.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You all are requested to sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You please sit down, it is just a clarification, it is not an allegation against any one, it cannot be discussed again.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I have not called your name. Why are you speaking time and again?

You can speak later separately, you will get time.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Harsimrat ji, what will you speak? You were just smiling.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Madam, here it has been said quoting my name. I may be given an opportunity to respond....(Interruptions) Madam, it is Parliament, it is not an area for a hug of Munnabhai.... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You also do not say this please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Madam, he has made a long speech in Punjab by claiming 70 per cent....(Interruptions) This House wants to know as to what type of intoxication he has taken ...(Interruptions) Their Government...(Interruptions) whereas thousands of Sikhs were massacred.

HON. SPEAKER: You have been asked not to make a speech. Raise other points and issues afterwards.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: There wouldn't be any clarification in this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Whatever both have said has gone in record. His clarification as well as your speech also have gone in record. Now, there couldn't be any further clarification.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): The Minister is misleading the House.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: She has not misled.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You can put for your point in your speech.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: I am on a point of order...
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: There cannot be clarification after clarification.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Sit down please. Speak only when you are allowed to speak. This is not proper. He has talked about only first deal and not levelled any wrong charges against anyone. Nothing wrong has been done.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): I am on a point of order under Rule 368....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry, but if everyone shouts, then I would not be able to hear anyone. What is yours. There must not be everybody's point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJPA (Anandpur Shhib): Madam, I am on a point of order. I would like to know; I have read it in the newspaper that Rahul Gandhi ji said. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Chandumajra, sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will not go ahead.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You have to sit down. You speak all whatever you want when your turn comes. But you sit down first.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Why should I not get the chance? ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please tell the rule number.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Rule 368 says:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a dispatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, the Minister shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest:

Provided further that where a Minister gives in one's own words a summary or gist of such dispatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I have gone through it. You please do not speak so much and get exhausted.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, a confidential document between the governments cannot be presented by the Defence Minister. They cannot present before the Parliament itself.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let her give the a reply. Let us resolve the one point of order first. You are creating a situation that we will have to sit late till 8 pm in the night.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, what do you want to say?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I want to answer that there are no documents of State secrecy here...(Interruptions) It is an inter-governmental agreement to which the Member referred. I have showed you the proof...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, the hon. member raised a point of Objection...(Interruptions) I am telling you that there are no documents of State secrecy here. It was an agreement which was signed by the Former

Minister with the date. I am giving it to you. There are no more State documents. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No, I would not allow any Point of Order now. [TRANSLATION] Now, nothing will be discussed on this issue. Proper discussion has taken place on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, Rahul ji is yet to finish his speech, let him speak. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): The Central Government is like a mother and all the States are like children....(Interruptions) It is the duty of the mother to take care of all her children with nourishment and impartiality....(Interruptions) But very sadly, now there is a feeling among the children *i.e.* the States, including Andhra Pradesh, that the Centre is not treating her children impartially. Some States are feeling that step-motherly treatment being meted out to them. Again, it is the responsibility of the mother to reverse such an impression.

With the hope that the Centre would pay attention to this, I proceed to list out why Tamil Nadu is feeling that it is getting neglected and getting step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Centre.

Madam Speaker, I want to share my views with the hon. Members about the World Bank Report. The latest World Bank Report has said that the Indian Economy has become world's sixth biggest economy pushing France to the seventh position. It is stated that new calculations were arrived at on the basis of performance of the Indian economy during 2017.

What is the real position of the Indian economy? Who are contributing to India's growth in real terms? India's GDP is dependent mainly on five to six States which contribute in a big way. I will talk about the major contributors to the National GDP. Maharashtra is leading with 14 per cent of the share to the GDP followed by Tamil Nadu, U.P., Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Each one is contributing 8 per cent to the GDP followed by West Bengal and Karnataka with 7 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. All other States are contributing a very meagre share. That being so, what are we getting in return? In poultry, we are gasping for breath

*Not recorded.

in terms of our share of money from the Centre upon which I will narrate now.

Let me first take up the unpaid claims. There are long-pending requests of the State of Tamil Nadu to get the due amount released by various Union Ministers under several Centrally Sponsored Schemes. It is observed that many Ministers have gone back from their commitments on unconvincing grounds. Due to this, there is a total unpaid claim of Rs. 6,066.5 crore which is adversely affecting the resources of the State Government leaving the State with high revenue deficit. One of the claims amounting to Rs. 522 crore which relates to the grants given during the 13th Finance Commission.

The Ministry-wise pending claims had been listed by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in his letter dated 11.-4.-2018 to the hon. Prime Minister. Hon. Chief Minister had written two more letters on 14.-6.-2018. In one letter he described the plight of both SC and ST students who are admitted under Management Quota in higher and technical institutions in the State. Since the Centre has revised the guidelines for the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme since April 2018, several students belonging to the communities have been severely affected. I would like to proudly say that Tamil Nadu has the highest enrollment ratio in the higher education in the country of more than 45 per cent solely because of the scholarship provided to them.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is effectively implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Due to committee liability the finances of the State Government have been to put to a lot stress. The State is yet to receive an amount of Rs. 1,803.4 crore arrears up to 2017-18 from the Government of India. I request the Centre to immediately release the Central Assistance to Tamil Nadu.

Through the second letter on the same day the hon. Chief Minister brought to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister the serious financial constraints the urban and rural local bodies are facing due to the non-release of second installment of 14th Finance Commission's Basic Grant. Due to the court case regarding elections to the local bodies, the second installment is not released by the Centre. This is depriving the urban and rural local bodies from discharging

their basic civic functions. It is pertinent to point out here that the 14th Finance Commission did not say that the funds should be released only if the elections are held for urban and rural local bodies. Madam Speaker, hence I request the Government to immediately release the second installment of Basic Grant of Rs.1,390 crore and Performance Grant of Rs.560 crore to the urban and rural local bodies for the year 2017-18 and also the first installment of Basic Grant of Rs.1,608 crore for the year 2018-19.

In the case of grants-in-aid for implementing various Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, Tamil Nadu witnessed a huge downturn which is not the case with other similarly placed States. Without going to how much other States have got, I would like to say that Tamil Nadu had a shortfall of Rs.570 crore this year as grants-in-aid from the Centre. Though the Union Finance Minister claims that the share in devolution of the Central taxes has been increased to 42 per cent, in reality the effect has been neutralised by the reduction in the horizontal devolutionary share of Central taxes from 4.969 per cent 4.023 per cent. This is the highest erosion of share among all the States. Yet, the combined effect of Tamil Nadu's overall share in Central taxes has increased only marginally from 1.59 per cent to 1.69 per cent.

The 14th Finance Commission had announced an unfair and unscientific formula which singles out the welfare State Tamil Nadu. We feel that Tamil Nadu has been penalised for the State's achievement in economic development and population control.

The Government of Tamil Nadu requested the Centre to provide an annual special grant of Rs.2,000 crore each year for the remaining period of the 14th Finance Commission which is acceded to so far. I request the Government to kindly consider and accede to this demand.

Madam Speaker, due to the repeated punishment and unfair treatment meted out to Tamil Nadu by successive Finance Commissions for achieving higher growth, we requested a change in the Terms of Reference of the 15th Finance Commission so that due weightage is given to performing States like Tamil Nadu.

Coming to the GST, it has been implemented more than a year ago. The country has to understand the impact of implementation of the GST in India over the last one year.

I would like to point out that Tamil Nadu has been one of the best performing States after introduction of GST. But there is going to be a significant shortfall in settlement amounts due to Tamil Nadu under the new GST regime. I request the Government to consider and rectify the aberrations.

Coming to Bills, we hear that the Ministry of Human Resource Development has proposed a draft bill for setting up a higher education commission replacing the age-old University Grants Commission. The Government of Tamil Nadu is of the view that the existing institutional arrangement of the University Grants Commission with regulatory and financial powers is functioning quite well. So, there is no need to disband the University Grants Commission by replacing it with a higher education commission. In the proposed Bill, the financial powers are supposed to be transferred to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. All of us have apprehensions in this regard. So, we oppose the proposed Bill and plea that the present framework of the University Grants Commission should be allowed to continue.

We also hear from the Government that it proposes to bring Dam Safety Bill which was approved by the Union Cabinet on 13.06.2018. This House may recall that a similar bill was introduced during the UPA regime in 2010. That Bill was objected to by then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hon. Dr. Jayalalitha. Fortunately, it did not see the light of the day. Now, the present Dam Safety Bill is violating the rights of Tamil Nadu. In this regard, the Tamil Nadu had adopted a unanimous resolution on 26.06.2018 that urged the Central Government to take up the legislation only after consulting the States. The Resolution also urged that till the time there is a consensus, this should be kept in abeyance. In view of the above, I request the Government not to bring forward this Bill. This Bill is not going to affect only Tamil Nadu, but other States as well. Firstly, the Centre must resolve all the inter-State river water disputes before bringing this Dam Safety Bill.

Hon. Speaker, women's safety, mob lynching etc. are very important issues that plague the nation. A global report in one of its surveys mentioned that India is the world's most dangerous country for women. The reason for this is illiteracy, unemployment and drugs. Drug addiction

is the major problem. The Centre cannot wish away by saying that it is a State subject and it is the responsibility of States to take care of the menace. I would like to point out that States do not procure or produce drugs; drugs are being illegally smuggled into the country through porous international borders. Safeguarding the international borders is the responsibility of the Centre and the Centre should seal the porous borders so that drugs are not smuggled in. Mob lynching is another issue which needs to be paid sufficient attention so that it does not take place in any part of the country.

14.33 hrs

(HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Women's Reservation Bill has been pending for a long time and this is the right time that we take up the Bill for consideration and passing with consensus. We are thankful to the Government of India led by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and the Indian judiciary for having constituted the Cauvery Management Board. Former Chief Minister *purutchi thalaivi amma* made a lot of efforts and sacrificed a lot for constitution of Cauvery Management Board. At the same time, I request the Government to see that the monthly release of water from Karnataka is properly monitored as mandated by the Supreme Court without any hitches for the sake of farmers of Tamil Nadu.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, if the Government does not pay immediate attention to the aspects that I raised, people of the country and specially the people of Tamil Nadu may lose their confidence in the Central Government. So, I would like to iterate that there must be cordial relations between the Centre and States. The present AIADMK Government in Tamil Nadu has been following in the footsteps of earlier Governments headed by Dr. M.G. Ramachandran and *purutchi thalaivi amma* and functioning effectively for the cause of the people of Tamil Nadu. We are going to face the people in less than a year.

The AIADMK feels that the people who are the real masters will decide and give their verdict in 2019.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for the opportunity. Thank you.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, I rise to speak on the No-Confidence Motion brought by TDP. The

fact that TDP has brought a No-Confidence Motion is a sign of no confidence because TDP was an ally of BJP in 2014.

Now, I see another 'no confidence' in the Treasury Benches. Shiv Sena which is still an ally of the BJP and got a Minister in the Central Government has boycotted the House today. Apart from that BJP, which was neutral has also walked out. So, the 'no confidence' is already taking place.

The 'no confidence' is not a matter of number crunching. As our Chief Minister says, 'no confidence' is a matter of principles. 'Among the people', our Chief Minister says, 'already there is no confidence in the Government'.

Wherever there is a bye-election held, the BJP has lost. They have lost in Uluberia in West Bengal by five lakh votes. In Gorakhpur, Phulpur and Kairana in Uttar Pradesh, they have lost. They have lost in Araria in Bihar. They have lost in Bhandara and Gondia in Maharashtra. They have lost in Ajmer and Alwar in Rajasthan. They have also lost in Karnataka Assembly elections [TRANSLATION] Wherever election are taking place, BJP is losing. Keep it in mind. In the year 2019, opposition will unite together and BJP will get defeated in 2019 also. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I want to mention that the Prime Minister of our country has become a travelling ...* Like a ... *he went to West Bengal and addressed a meeting without any reason. He did not announce any new project; he did not praise the State Government for its success in Kanyashree Scheme for looking after the girl children He did not mention that in West Bengal the rate of growth is 12 per cent, higher than any other State in the country. What did he talk about? He talked about two things. He said if Trinamool Congress is there, there will be no Durga Puja. he tried to polarise the State, which is absolute bunkum. The other thing he talked about was the Trinamool syndicate.

[Translation]

How far the Prime Minister will go to lower the level of discourse? Let the Prime Minister should speak about the whole country, his Vision policy, foreign policy, etc. He is talking about the Trinamool Syndicate. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

During his speech the stage collapsed there and 90 people got injured. ...*(Interruptions)* He talked about syndicate. I will tell you about Modi syndicate. ...*(Interruptions)* There is a Lalit Modi, there is a Neerav Modi andi also a senior Modi, whose name I don't want to take...*(Interruptions)* All there form a syndicate which is ...* the country. If the Prime Minister has to make a political speech...*(Interruptions)* I didn't take any one's name...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Sir, he is talking about the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)* What is he talking about?

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: It should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, I will go through the record.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I was speaking about the Modi syndicate. I will repeat it again.

[Translation]

This syndicate is plundering the country...*(Interruptions)* [ENGLISH] MODI is not an unparliamentary word unless they make it unparliamentary. [TRANSLATION] Second thing is that if the Prime Minister has to address a political meeting, and win against Trinamool, then he should have sent his close colleague from Gujarat there. He should give speeches there. The Prime Minister should perform but he is only giving speeches here these like a travelling salesmen. It is a matter of shame. The Prime Minister has developed this habit of travelling here and there. [ENGLISH] He has got a habit of travelling. He has made 41 trips to 52 countries, taking 165 days. The total cost of the trips is Rs. 355 crore; not only this, Rs. 1,088 crore is the cost of maintenance of aircraft and Rs. 387 crore is the cost for chartering flights.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

So, the cost of Prime Minister's foreign travel comes to Rs. 1,800 crore. What have we achieved after Prime Minister's globe trotting except that he used to say, "Barack is my friend"? [TRANSLATION] No one can be friend like the if Hindustan can stand on its an legs, it will command respect on its own, Prime Minister need not travel like a hawker by spending so much amount thereon.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You, please address the Chair.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I will speak to you only.

The Prime Minister says that he has done something for the *kisans*. He is calling his rallies as '*Kisan Sankalp*' rallies. The farmers' suicide continues unabated. Sir, 2016-17 figures are not available but the total number of farmers' deaths in 2015 was 8,007. In 2015, 8,007 farmers committed suicides and 4,595 labourers committed suicides in 2015. In 2014, 5,650 farmers and 6,700 farm labourers committed suicides. The Prime Minister is spending Rs.1,800 crore for globetrotting and poor farmers are committing suicides for lack of little money. When farmers protested, as they did in Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh, the police fired on them killing five farmers. This is the friendliness.

The Prime Minister has tom-tommed that he has given a huge relief to farmers on 4th July. He had announced that MSP for Kharif was increased by 150 per cent over production cost. This is all an eyewash. The Swaminathan Commission had recommended that 'C2', which is a comprehensive measure of cultivation cost that includes interest and the rental value, should be the basis of fixing the MSP. What the Prime Minister has cleverly done is, he has announced the MSP on the basis of 'A2' plus 'FL'. FL is Family Labour. This is much below the production cost and the whole exercise of announcing this rate for the farm labourers is a total eyewash.

In Maharashtra, the price recommended by the State Government for paddy is Rs. 3,251 and MSP approved by the Central Government is only Rs.1750, which is almost the half. So, this whole thing of announcing MSP and addressing *Kisan Sankalp* rallies

in West Bengal where his tent collapsed is all bogus, bunkum and an eyewash.

Sir, I want to mention a few things about the NaMo's DeMo. Arun Shourie describes demonetization as economic suicide. It has costed us Rs. 3 lakh crore in GDP growth and wiped out 25 lakh jobs.

This is Modi's contribution to the country. Around 25 lakh jobs were wiped out only due to demonetisation. Then, what happened? Sir, you know that the total money which was involved in demonetisation was Rs. 15,44,000 crore. They were demonetised. How much money came back? About 15,28,000 crore came back. So, after causing so many deaths and so much harassment to the common people, only Rs. 16,000 crore was detected as black money. So, this is another *jhumla*, like he said that he will all the black money from foreign banks ...*(Interruptions)*. He could not do so. The demonetisation proved to be a total *jhumla*. ...*(Interruptions)*. One ... * man is shouting. I would not listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)* When demonetisation was announced on 8th November, 2016, then what happened? That was the time when the Rabi wheat sowing season was underway and Kharif marketing season was on. It had an adverse impact on the farmers' income – whether in the purchase of inputs or marketing of produce. These activities are in the hands of intermediaries who deal in cash. Farmer suicides happen because of this. It is because they were deprived of their income. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, economically, GDP growth has fallen to 6.6 per cent in 2017-18 from 8.2 per cent in 2015-16. Modi has throttled the country's economy. Only people who gained was one ... *. He has around Rs. 700 crores in a cooperative bank in Ahmedabad. These are the only people who gained.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): He is taking the name of a person who is a Member of another House. That should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The name will be expunged. Please continue. The name will be expunged.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : I have not named anyone.
...(Interruptions)

I will now slowly come to the conclusion. What is the conclusion? The BJP's economic policy has caused a disaster in the country, brought down the rate of GDP growth, caused unemployment among lakhs of people and it has led to scam....(Interruptions) BJP is involved in Neerav Modi, Mehul Choksi, Vijay Malya, Lalit Modi Scams. ...(Interruptions) Their names are linked to the BJP. The banks are in a horrible condition. Do you know that the total NPA of banks today is Rs. 9 lakh crore? The Reserve Bank has asked certain banks not to lend any money. Like Dena Bank is not allowed to lend any money. So, where will the country's economy grow?

Lastly, I want to say that the BJP was very rattled when Shri Rahul Gandhi mentioned about 'Rafael'. The hon. Defence Minister did not reply as to why the price of Rafael was hiked. She presented a secret and confidential document to the Parliament without any authentication, which is totally unparliamentary. She should not have done that. She has failed in her duties.

Finally, what is happening in India? We are living in an atmosphere of fear. Thirty-one people across more than ten States were murdered from May 10 to July 1, 2018. Five members of a nomadic community were lynched in Phule, Maharashtra on July 1, 2018. One Minister garlanded a group of convicts who were found guilty of lynching a Muslim trader in June 2017 in Jharkhand. On July 17, the Supreme Court has asked Parliament to pass a law establishing lynching as a separate offence with punishment.

Earlier Muslims were lynched in the name of cow protection. In 2015, Mohammad Akhlaq was lynched in Dadri village of Uttar Pradesh. In April 2017, Pehlu Khan, a trader, was killed in Alwar, Rajasthan. In June 2017, a juvenile was trapped to death on a train near Faridabad Station. In Una, Gujarat, dalits were flogged. Many such other cases have happened apart from killing of nationalists like Dabholkar, Punsare, Kalburgi and Gauri Lankesh by Hindu zealots.

The BJP wants Congress Mukht Bharat. But in fact they want Muslim Mukht Bharat. We want a *bhaya mukt*

Bharat. Trinamool Congress wants to follow Tagore's dictum. We want a society where the mind is free and the head is held high. We want India to rise to that level and not to this communal BJP level.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the No Confidence Motion.

First of all, let us thank the hon. Speaker, Madam, for allowing a discussion on the No Confidence Motion in this Monsoon Session. There were many disruptions in the Budget Session on the same issue. Normally, the No Confidence Motion is discussed on the performance and non-performance of the Government. After four years, we are debating the performance and non-performance of the Government. The speaker who spoke just before me made observations with regard to the performance and non-performance of the Government also.

Sir, I can say that people expectation from this Government across the nation have not been fulfilled. They are not fulfilled by Modi Ji's Government. In particular, the people of Telangana were annoyed on the first day of the governance of this Government. Sir, you are well aware, the first Cabinet of the Modi Government took a decision for promulgating an ordinance which was against the spirit of the Constitution. That ordinance took away seven Mandals from Khammam District, Telangana ...(Interruptions). Mr. Jayadev, you are not having the correct information. Till 1952, Khammam was part of Warangal District. Khammam became a district in 1952 in the Hyderabad State. This is a fact which you are not aware of.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please address the Chair.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : Sir, those seven Mandals were snatched away from the new born State of Telangana. When the Bill was introduced in this House to replace that Ordinance, we, the Members of the *Telangana Rashtra Samiti*, took serious objection. I think all the Members of the House should recollect that day. On the first day of this 16th Lok Sabha, we discussed that Bill at length which was regarding the merger of those seven Mandals in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, this decision was taken by the hon. Prime Minister Modiji and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh

Shri Chandrababu Naidu during their honeymoon period. ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Chandrababu Naidu said many times to the Press that he did not take oath as Chief Minister till these Mandals were merged into the State of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Chandrababu Naidu himself expressed: 'I told the Prime Minister that until and unless these Mandals are merged into the State of Andhra Pradesh, I am not going to take oath as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Those were the days.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Vinod Kumar, please come to the point.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Sir, whatever it may be, the first decision of Modiji's Government annoyed us and the people of Telangana will never forgive this Government. So, we demand here that a new Bill should be brought before this House to amend the Andhra Pradesh State Re-Organisation Act to ensure that those seven Mandals are, once again, merged into the State of Telangana. The reason why I am asking this is because a hydel project, Sileru Hydel Project, which is located in these seven Mandals, was snatched away from Telangana. Telangana was a new born State and so, immediately there was dearth of power in our State. But this hydel project was snatched from the State of Telangana.

Moreover, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh took a decision against Section 92 of the Andhra Pradesh State Re-Organisation Act. Section 92 of this Act ensured the State of Telangana that power should be supplied from the Government of Andhra Pradesh till we construct our own power projects. But unfortunately, their Government took that decision. In spite of this, our Chief Minister Shri K. Chandrashekhara Rao, who is popularly known as 'KCR', took a decision immediately, he went into neighbouring States, entered into Power Purchase Agreements with Chhattisgarh and other States to purchase power and today we ensured the people of Telangana, particularly the farming community 24x7 power supply. That is free power and full supply of power without any interruption.

Sir, our Government opposed that Ordinance. Today, Shri Jayadev Galla requested to allocate some money for the Polavaram Project which they are constructing now. We are not concerned with their request with regard to allocation of funds. We are not coming in the way. Let

them have whatever amount they want. What happened to the Polavaram Project?

15.00 hrs

Regarding Polavaram Project, at the time of enacting the Act, the Congress Government also never thought of Telangana State. It ensured the allocation of Central Government funds to the Polavaram Project in Andhra State. Sir, Telangana State has a few demands. The first demand is regarding allocation of water. We have two rivers – the Godavari and the Krishna. As you know Sir, Telangana is on the Deccan plateau. We have to lift water from both the rivers, that is from the Godavari and the Krishna. Sir, immediately after formation of the State of Telangana, our Chief Minister Mr. KCR went to the neighbouring State of Maharashtra. He made a request for constructing a dam at Tummidi Hatti. They refused. So, immediately we re-engineered the Pranahita-Chevella Project. We are constructing three barrages on river Godavari *i.e.* at Medigadda, Sundilla and Annaram.

Sir, we could convince the Maharashtra Government and later on we all the Members of Parliament in Delhi approached different Ministries. The Minister of Environment and Forest is also here and we could ensure that the permissions were given to all these projects. Sir, now the Congress Party in our State is making a hue and cry and they are approaching different forums and court and trying to stall these projects. The Congress Party, the UPA Government failed to ensure financial assistance to these projects either on River Godavari or River Krishna. So, now we request hon. Prime Minister to make an announcement today for Telangana people. Four crore Telangana people are watching or going to hear and they feel that hon. Prime Minister should make an announcement today in this House for allocation of funds for the projects we are constructing on Rivers Krishna and Godavari. They can choose whichever project they want to, but such a project should be declared as a national project and we should be given some amount as they are giving it to the Polavaram Project.

The Congress Party in its enactment failed to make a clause in the Section. Had it been there, today we would have asked the Government to implement the Act. But unfortunately, that was not ensured. However, after our Chief Minister got all these permissions - these projects

required statutory permissions - we have approached many financial institutions and now we could get some amount through borrowings and we are constructing those projects.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to be brief.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : Sir, nobody is speaking on this Act. All these parties are speaking on issues other than what is there in this Act....*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please address the Chair. Do not divert your attention. Please come to your point.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: They are not serious on our subject. ...*(Interruptions)*. So, you should give some time. The motion moved is on the subject of AP Reorganization Act. So, you should give some time to us.

Regarding the other provisions in the Act, the most important issue is with regard to the assurances given to us. They have assured to give us a Tribal university. Sir, day before yesterday, the Government of India had enacted a law to give a Central university to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, there is an assurance in the Act for a Tribal university to be established in the State of Telangana and our Government has shown 180 acres of land for construction of such a university. But to this date, they have not come forward and I hope today the hon. Prime Minister will also answer this issue.

Sir, there is another assurance regarding the construction of a steel factory at Bayyaram by SAIL which was categorically mentioned in the Act. But to this date, nothing has happened. They have not taken any steps to see that such a factory is constructed in the State of Telangana. Regarding other assurances, some have been fulfilled to some extent. Regarding the national thermal power project, we were assured of 4000 MW, but now they have already taken steps to construct 1600 MW project at Ramagundam.

The hon. Minister, Shri Gadkari has already given his consent for all these projects.

Sir, with regard to railways, there was a demand during the Telangana agitation itself for construction of a rail coach factory at Kazipet. This was also assured in the Act, but to this day, the Government has not taken any step for construction of a rail coach factory at Kazipet.

Sir, the other railway lines and projects which we had asked for, are under consideration, and I am not going to say anything more on them. Now, the land acquisition is also under process. We hope that these projects would come up shortly.

Sir, now, I am coming to the most important point, which is regarding setting up of a separate High Court. It was under Section 31 of the AP State Reorganisation Act. This Act specifically mentioned about having two separate High Courts for the two successor States, one each for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The former hon. Law Minister, Shri Sadananda Gowda is very much here. He had made a statement in this House that it would be considered as early as possible in the year 2016. But to this day, nothing has happened.

Sir, it is only because of their Chief Minister ...*(Interruptions)* They have constructed a Secretariat and they have constructed a city ...*(Interruptions)* They have constructed a State Secretariat...*(Interruptions)* They have constructed their State Assembly in a record time but they have not taken any step to construct a High Court ...*(Interruptions)* This is only with ill motive. I want to say that it is their ill motive because in the present High Court at Hyderabad, which serves both these States, the majority of the Judges are not from our region ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I do not want to attribute anything. But unfortunately, they have ill intentions for not having their own High Court. Why are they not coming forward to have their own High Court? That is the issue. That is why I want to know from them ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, in spite of all these hurdles, our Chief Minister has taken steps. There are two flagship programmes, particularly with regard to the rural community. One is restoration of water bodies. It is called 'Mission Kakatiya'. We are restoring around 46,000 water bodies in the State of Telangana. The NITI Aayog, which is the brainchild of the hon. Prime Minister, had proposed Rs. 5,000 crore for this flagship programme. Many a time, under the leadership of our leader, Shri Jithender Reddy, we approached the Finance Minister on this issue. In spite of the recommendations made by the NITI Aayog, they have not come forward to allocate these Rs. 5,000 crore for 'Mission Kakatiya'.

Sir, there is another flagship programme called as 'Mission Bhagiratha'. Our Chief Minister, Mr. K. Chandrashekhara Rao has taken a decision that each household in the State of Telangana, right from a tribal hamlet to the city of Hyderabad, should have a tap connection with filter water. For this programme, an allocation of Rs. 40,000 crore was made, and it is in progress. Here also, the NITI Aayog had proposed Rs. 19,000 crore as grants to the State of Telangana. Many a time, our hon. Chief Minister KCR had met the hon. Prime Minister and requested him to release this fund, which was proposed by the NITI Aayog, his own brainchild. Seeing all these projects, the NITI Aayog had recommended these allocations. But unfortunately, not even a rupee was allocated.

Now, on this day, we are requesting the hon. Prime Minister that while replying to the No-Confidence Motion, he should answer all our points and he should also ensure that these allocations are made to the State of Telangana.

Sir, there are many other issues in the AP State Reorganisation Act with regard to the bifurcation.

Today, they made a request that they want tax incentives. Yes, the other Special Status States have this tax incentive. We are not coming in their way as far as the allocation of funds and allotment of some scheme to them is concerned. We do not have any objection also. In the year 2014, when there was a discussion on tax incentives, Congress Party Chief Minister from Karnataka and the senior MP Mr. Veerappa Moily also opposed it. The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Madam Jayalalithaa also opposed it and had written a letter to the Government of India regarding the tax incentives. I want to ask one thing from Mr. Rahul Gandhi today. Very recently, there was a statement in the Press that if they come to power in 2019, they will ensure Special Status to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Do they mean that they are also going to give tax incentives? That is what we want to know or the people of Telangana want to know. It is because neither they nor we want to hear false promises. What is special status? That should be defined or you redefine it. *...(Interruptions)*
There is no Act for Special Status. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : There is no Act for Special Status. It is a decision of the National Development Council regarding giving Special Status to any State....*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Sir, I want to know from Bharatiya Janata Party leadership and also Congress Party leader Mr. Rahul Gandhi – they should specify – as to what is Special Status. What they want to ensure?

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, forget about it. Tell us what you want.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : Sir, this is very important. This fighting should not continue even after 2019. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, that is a different issue. Whatever points you want to make, you may do so.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: It should come to a logical conclusion. My contention is that the assurances given in Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act for my State, Telangana, should be fulfilled. The hon. Prime Minister, while replying to the debate, should answer us. I would also like to request Mr. Rahul Gandhi to respond to my query. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He cannot respond here.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : No, their Party should answer as to how they will ensure Special Status to the State of Andhra Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Mulayam Singhji.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Ajamgarh): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

Today's debate is very important. To make it important is the responsibility of the Government. If the Government had fulfilled the promises made during election, the country would have become prosperous. What was said? It was said that Rs. 15 lakh will be provided to the persons belonging to ordinary families. Employment will be given to two crore unemployed people. It was repeated many times. They agree to this fact, but today they cannot speak. When we talk personally, they admit it.

Today, I am reiterating it. Two or three years ago, I had said this. If facilities are provided to farmers, traders and youth, they will become prosperous. They will become strong. To what extent the support price will be provided to farmers for their produce. I am saying this because in all professions, in all trades, there is profit and only farmers incur losses.

Irrigation, fertilizer, etc. all have become costlier. The hon. Prime Minister has again said that he will give the details about the production cost. I will be happy if he makes an announcement about it. This is the most important thing. Anyone may keep saying this, but there are many examples of this. In the beginning, America was a poor country. First of all, it gave opportunity to its farmers and did not let the farmers incur losses. If wheat was produced, in excess, they threw that in the sea, but did not let the farmers bear losses. In our country, the entire loss is borne by the farmer. Fertilizer, seed, water everything is expensive. Now, irrigation has become expensive. Irrigation through tube well has also become expensive.

15.17 hrs

(SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA *in the Chair*)

I want to ask something from the people sitting here. They belong to agricultural families. When farmers prosper, youths get employment, jobs, when they are given opportunities then only the country will prosper. Simultaneously, I am able to see, that now there is news that two crore educated people are unemployed. When in our country there are two crore unemployed people how the country will prosper? If we make efforts, all the unemployment people will get employment. I did it when I was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. The officers of the Secretariat in UP used to manage their acquaintances

get employment there. I showed strictness against it and at least three thousand to five thousand employment, ranging from fourth class to higher posts, were provided. You people must be aware about this.

Apart from this, I also took decisions about the agricultural production cost. I called all the traders and told them that if we solved the problem of traders, farmers and unemployed youth, this country will become prosperous. Today, traders and farmers are facing problems. The Government has not given employment to the unemployed people. I do not know what has happened now? We provided employment to six lakh unemployed people in P.A.C, Police, home guard, etc. Today, they are posted at their places, some are in the Secretariat, and some are at other places. All have been promoted. Thereafter, our Government was out of power. They are in power at the Centre as well as in Uttar Pradesh. They should find out as to what the Government of Uttar Pradesh is doing? Today, farmers, youth and traders are facing problems.

We want to make the country prosperous. I had raised this point long ago in the House. We tried to do something. At that time, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, though that was BJP led Government, agreed with us to some extent and did some work also. Now, such a Government has come to power, about whom you must be aware.

There is no one who is not facing problems. People from BJP are also unhappy. I do not want to take their names. I will tell about them personally. They are so sad that they started crying and said that they were ruined. They are the people from BJP. We are from opposition party, it is okay, but they are in power, they have formed the Government, and also made the promises. The hon. Prime Minister said that he will provide Rs.15 lakh to ordinary people and will provide employment to two crore unemployed people. I cannot count the promises he made. He hasn't fulfilled even a single promise. People will ask them for those promised certainly.

The farmers, youth and the businessmen are aware now. Today, the traders and the farmers are incurring maximum losses. Farmers and traders are ruined. I could like to repeat this to my friends that they should put pressure on the Prime Minister. We have already met him

and conveyed our opinions. He has neither denied this nor done any thing. This Government neither denies it nor works on it. What is the solution for this? If he denies, then we can at least say that we had met him but he said 'no'. Today, I would like to tell you that whatever we demanded was not implemented. Our colleague Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan Singh ji, who was sitting here, was with us. We made medicine free of cost, we made education free, we provided assistance to people suffering from disease and needed to go abroad for treatment, as we could not even think that the persons with illness would lose their lives due to lack of money. Whatever we had done, is still free, it is as still going on because they have compulsion to do so. But the facilities have not been increased further instead they have decreased it. It has been decreased gradually so that the public is unable to figure it out. You know what methods have been adopted? It's a fact that there is shortage and we agree that there is shortage of money in U.P. What can a Chief Minister do in it? Area of Uttar Pradesh is 1/6th of that of whole country. The prosperity of U.P. will lead to the prosperity of the country. Therefore, it should be provided with facilities. The farmers and the unemployed youths should be provided with facilities. Let these two works be done. Make arrangements to sell the produce of the farmers. The traders assumed that they would not be affected, but we figured it out in Lucknow. Hon. Chairperson, you can ask the traders. Some of them start crying. The traders are going through rough situation. In such bad condition how would they purchase from the farmers. I had given an example that America had given maximum facilities to the farmers. The produce of the farmers increased. When it was not purchased, the produce was thrown away in the ocean in order to avoid loss by the farmers. Therefore, America is an advanced country. America has given top priority to the farmers and because of this, it became the most prosperous country in the world. I would like to repeat this, we have already conveyed this to the Prime Minister, what else can we do? We have already said this and the Prime Minister has responded in affirmative. He has promised us to fulfill it. Now you should do it. We will congratulate him if he does it. We would like to say that the farmers and the unemployed should be given employment.

Today, nothing significant is being done in the country. We made irrigation education free of cost we

made medicines free of cost, we waived off 16500 crore rupees loans. Due to this, the land of the people had to be auctioned. They were not able to pay debts and the interest accrued and eventually the land got auctioned. It was our Government, Akhilesh Government, when a farmer from Mathura visited us and told us that his land has been auctioned. I asked him how much was the debt, he told me it was five thousand rupee. I asked him about total, amount with interest and he said, that now with interest it was 27 thousand and the land was auctioned as he had to pay off debts of Bhumi Vikas Bank.

Sir, we repayed the loans of Bhumi Vikas Bank on behalf of that farmer and for this, we had to take loans but we did not allow farmers' land to be auctioned. We attended a meeting in Sadabad. A man from behind started shouting. He was speaking like us. I said he is creating a ruckus in the meeting. I was told that don't say this, as he was praising me, I was like God for him who saved his land. You should give priority to farmers, provide facilities to traders and give employment to youths. What else we can say. Our Home Minister is sitting here, he told us in Mirzapur and he also replied through News paper on how we could make the education, medicine and irrigation free of cost. But when I did it, then we thought that they would come to ask, but they did not come to ask, but their behavior was right. Farmers are not able to repay the loan due to lack of funds, but the farmers have given support there too. Now, what happened to the farmers after this? Your Chief Minister is there, we do not want to criticize him, but what is he doing? I do not know what he's doing. People sitting in your Government do not know what the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is doing? Such is the situation today. I do not want to speak again and again, I have already told that the Government should provide employment to farmers and youth in some way. But nothing is happening. At least you should do something. The cabinet Minister said that they would provide employment to many a young people. Youth is roaming jobless today. There are more than two million registrations of youth, who are unemployed and aspirant for jobs. When 20 million youth are unemployed, how will the country be prosperous? But, it is true that the farmer of Hindustan is the most industrious and especially the farmers of Uttar Pradesh are very diligent. They have improved their condition with their own hard work and with our and your cooperation.

I would not say that you did not do, you also supported them. We urged you and you supported them. Therefore, in this debate when no one is speaking about farmer, who is going to work in favour of the unemployed youth? You at least promise something. Say something for farmers, the unemployed and the youth and give priority to education and health. If health is good and citizen of the country is educated, then the country becomes prosperous, like America. Take the example of America, once the US had thrown their the wheat into the ocean, but did not let the farmers lose their money. America gave priority to farmers and educated youth. That's why it has progressed ahead of all. We are having the most industrious farmers and the best fertile land in India, such fertile land is not available in other countries. There is a lot of fertile land in our country, there is water, everything is there, but even then farmers and youth are very upset. You have not given any facility to farmers in UP, not to the youth and businessmen. My submission is that you should provide facilities to youth, businessmen and farmers and also anyone who requires it.

They should be given facility on priority, then all this will come to an end. All those who are sitting here, have come from the farmers' families. 80% of the Members of the Parliament must be belonging to the farmers' families. ...*(Interruption)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mulayam Singh ji, how much extra times will you take?

...*(interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Why have you forgotten those farmers? We talk very often. ...*(interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I said that your speech has exceeded the time limit.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon'ble Rajnath Singh, who is the Home Minister today, extended some relief on my appeal and accepted our point of view. But you never opposed us and did something. That's right, you have done something. I will not tell a lie, you have done work for the farmers.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He was the Chief Minister, that's why he did. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: That's why I am saying that what is happening is fine. If it is happening to enrich the country, then if not more, at least accept just three points. Please give facilities to the farmers, businessmen and unemployed youth.

The country will be prosperous by providing them facilities. Such a hardworking farmer is not found anywhere, which we are having. There is plenty of brotherhood here. Some people have tried very hard to break it, we will not name them, you know they must be sitting here. But despite this, the people did not have any discrimination in the name of caste, creed and religion. Many efforts have been made till date, but these couldn't succeed in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is the land of Gautam Buddha, land of lord Ram, land of lord Krishna. What was said by Lohiya Ji? He said that the backwards should get 60% representation in everything. Did he belong to the backwards. No, he was born in an upper caste His father was Agarwal. Lohiya Ji never disclosed his caste, but he belonged to a forward caste. Today I am happy that Prime Minister remembered Lohiya Ji in the House as well as out side. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mulayam Singh Ji, you have taken enough time, now please be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You have some what realized this today and you have shown some will power also but there are some obstacles which you should try to identify.

The Minister of Home affairs also shares this will-power. You might also have this you have never opposed us....*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your time is over. You have made your point.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Many people are worried about it and elections are round the corner and people are more worried for that. There is an example before you. By elections were hold to three Lok Sabha

constituencies in Uttar Pradesh. First was the Parliamentary constituency of Chief Minister, Second was the constituency of Phulpur *i.e.*, Allahabad represented by of Deputy Chief Minister and third was Kairana.

You had strong wave there in your farmer, but all the three seats were won by the Samajwadi Party. ...*(Interruptions)*

Your party has to take a lesson that despite being in the power, and having all things in your favour, Samaj wadi Party won all the three seats. They remembered the past and thought that this Government should come to the power, and a strong party might have supported This is the message, but there is a problem which creates a mess sometimes on the basis of religion, sometimes on the basis of castes. Some persons from your party are are over clever please don't mind, they create problems. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mulayam Singh Ji, You have taken more time than allotted to you hence, you conclude how.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAY: Hon. Chairperson Sir, if my time is over, there I only want to say that do some thing after consultations with all. We are with you call an all party meeting. Hon. Home Minister can decide as to what is their opinion regarding farmers, youths and businessmen. You should try to find out how businessmen suffering at present. Businessmen are crying today. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have repeated it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Businessmen are crying. If you require suggestions we may help you in this regard. We may give you suggestion with which you will agree and follow also. I want to say this much only.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, if you no longer permit me than I conclude my speech.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM (Raiganj): Sir, thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

I come to the point and the matter is "that this House expresses no confidence in the Cabinet." In the morning

when this discussion was started, this lack of confidence became more prominent. Its reason is that when the first Hon. Member from the ruling party stood up to speak, he deviated towards Madhya Pradesh. The no-confidence is being expressed here in the Central Cabinet and there was a need to defend it. Hon. Home Minister Rajnath Singh is present here, I wish him good luck. This Government is in power from 2014 to 2018. In order to form a Government, he had released a manifesto. I mentioned about him because the other three persons mentioned above him been included in the group of advisors. Vajpayee ji, Advani ji and Murli Manohar Joshi ji are included in the group of advisors. In this list, his name was at third place. He still exists and may continue to exist, it is my wish.

The Government is unable to find any way out, the ruling party's group of advisors is also unable to find any way out. After all, when you will find a way, you will convene a meeting of the group of advisors. Somewhere the direction is lost because some promises were made by them. Through today's motion. I directly want to ask some questions as to what happened to their promises? Since, one year is left, the promises which were made have to be fulfilled. In this regard, any anger, envy is not required. I am not reading the complete manifesto. I begin with the sentence with regard to black money at page number five in the English version. [ENGLISH] "The process of bringing black money to India, what belongs to India, will be put in motion on priority."

[Translation]

During the last one year, what to talk of bringing black money back from foreign country. The money which has been deposited by the people of the country in Swiss Bank though there are many other foreign banks, has increased by 50 per cent. The ruling party which used to say to the present opposition party that black money is being stashed in foreign countries, now they say that the money sent to foreign country, is the white money and the money in the country is black money and that is why they brought demonetization. They say that they did it so that everyone needed to deposit his/her money. The nationalist people became foreign friendly people. Earlier, they used to say that 'Indians absconded from India', and now after four years, they are bringing Absconder Criminal Law. Yesterday

only a discussion on this Bill took place. Something should be thought about it. I am talking about the direction because they had promised to the public that in a year, two crore employment will be given. The statistics bureau of labour is calling it a failure. They have strange intention, they advertise, they celebrate Digital India as an event. Hon. Prime Minister says that they have given employment, but we did not get the data. The hon. Finance Minister says that black money is recovered, but we did not get the data so far. They brought demonetization, but how many currency notes have been deposited, how many notes have been issued, we do not have this data. Digital India does not mean 'Mann Ki Baat' and 'Video Conferencing' only. We call ourselves a world power in the field of software. They are advertising Digital India and shouting Jio-Jio. At the time of demonetization, they were saying everything will be cashless.

At the time of demonetization, they were saying that everything will be cashless. Today more than the thousand-lakh-crore of rupees which were in circulation before demonetization are in circulation. At that time, in newspaper also, something was being published. They were also saying that Paan shop, our Parliament Coffee shop everything has been digitalized and now amount is being transfer through machines. So and so village has been digitalized and become cashless. They should tell what progress has been made during the cost three to four years?

Recently, world cup was held. On the front page of a renowned magazine, hon. Prime Minister's picture was depicted in which he is scoring a goal. I am talking about the world cup in France. Now, I am not talking about Rafael deal. They are saying that so many goals have been scored. Because everyone of you were not brought in the field as player, but all of them were given goal posts. Where the Prime Minister will hit the shot, put the goal post there. When Surgical Strikes are being done, then say, look, we finished terrorism and taught a lesson to the foreign country. When demonetization took place you had claimed that the black money was over, counterfeit currency was over and corruption ceased to exist. You have been given a stick with which we used to play in childhood which had not even a goal post. At that time, we made a goal post by putting some bricks and a cloth. The condition of BJP Member of Parliament is like this only. This is the biggest

problem. This is the reason that when we want to discuss in Parliament the issues like demonetization, surgical strike, Docklam, unemployment, problems of farmers, and ask for data in this regard, all hell breaks loose. This morning we saw this when we wanted to bring confidence motion for the last two sessions. When we were looking for an adjournment motion, then what was the reason for not having it? From where did the obstacle arise therein? What was the reason for adjournments at that time? If you consult any data regarding that you will find that it is self evident. 'So we wanted to reach an objective conclusion and reality with unbiased discretion.

The first thing is that the Government claims to have achieved which could not be achieved during the last 70 years. This is right. But in the same breath they allege that the country has been considerably damaged during the last 70 years. You have done more damage than the extent of damage caused during the 70 years. You did so just in 4 years. You say that nothing has happened in the last 70 years. Nothing happened in the 40-48 years of Congress rule, nothing happened during the term of your opponents, and then you say what they did, we did that in the last four years. If they had taken the country towards the path of annihilation, then you should have brought the country back on the track. But, you are also tracking the same path. When any debate is held on this and when it is pointed out to you that you were involved in corruption then you deny the corruption made during your regime. When we claimed that you resorted to corruption in the purchase of aircraft, you turn into the denial mode and hold that the deal was made at such and such a price. When you wash your dirty linen in the public, the good thing that comes out of it is that ordinary people like us get familiar with this truth because whatever dirt is there it comes out of that, otherwise everything goes on in a furtive manner.

This Government has made biggest economic gamble by undertaking demonetization. We have gained nothing from it. When we ask for figures, you say that there is no that available about this. Public has 18, 578 billion currency by May, 2018. Before demonetization, it was 17,564 billion in November, 2016. The Cashless system you were talking about through the advertisements that currency notes are not required any more but in place of that you have already added one thousand billion currency notes in the

market. You are declaring something and doing something else. Your declarations do not support your words, your advertisement and reality have contradictions. Seeing your advertisement, seeing your P.I.B. Headnotes you are saying that you did this, you did that, but to face the reality you have to go to the farmers. The Farmers of Maharashtra are facing extreme hardships and still they are performing their duties, please don't turn a blind eye to their plight.

The farmers are in your area too. What is the condition of farmer's income today? What is the conditions of agricultural labour? Today, the conditions of farming has deteriorated whether it is due to lack of irrigation, natural disaster and the annual turn over has declined. Most of the people who are engaged in farming do not have their own land, so they have to work in informal sector and have to work as labourer. Today this sector is facing the biggest problem due to GST and demonetization. Sir, you are a knowledgeable person and you have experience, you yourself look after small and medium scale industry under this Government.

Hon. Chairperson, you know the condition of migrant labourers. The income of these labourers had increased due to MGNREGA and other schemes between the years 2004 to 2014. There was no increase in their income between the year 2014 and 2018. Today inflation is rising. It's possible that it is not increasing at the rate at which it rose before. But the price of the items they use has increased. The food items, clothing, medicines, education-everything is expensive now. You can be happy to know that the Jio Model's centre of Eminence will be upgraded. The Government claims that it is an impressive presentation, so it will allocate one thousands crore rupees. when we set-up a school, at first we have to show a land in our area, and then a building, and also the number of teachers, then only we can get affiliation. Today, whom is this Government working for? You are unable to understand. We have to go through so much in order to set up a school in a village. We can't get thousand crore from Government without showing anything. We assume its affiliation with Centre of Eminence BITS Pilani and IIT Delhi and IIT Mumbai. In my opinion this was the advertisement. You created band worth thousand crore rupees. The scheme has not been conceptualized yet, but you already named it. This is in violation of rules.

I would like to know who this Government is working for? All can see the condition of education and employment. I am not blaming anyone. It's not like that this is a recent phenomenon. I am saying that the financial condition of the general public is deteriorating. The liberalisation policy was adopted in this country and they are working really fast for that. This is our experience about them. They were promoting Swadeshi, but now they are promoting privatization and 100 per cent FDI in Government Sector, defence production and rail sector one after another. Initially, they were protesting it on roads, then they took a U-turn. It doesn't suit them.

Similarly. I would like to say that they could have prevented the suicides of farmers. They should protect the financial, social and educational interests of the poor, tribals, Scheduled Tribes, women, minorities, backward people, the downtrodden and the marginalized section. The old and the retired people are distressed too due to the pension related matters. Their pension policies have been changed. Now, it's contributory. These people are being sidelined by the Government. There is no increase in their pension. Our life expectancy has increased, but you are not paying attention towards the means which can improve the lifestyle. What are you doing?

In the last one year, 73 per cent incremental wealth has been created in the country, but it is possessed by only one per cent persons of the country. In order to favour that one per cent, they are pitting the rest of 99 per cent people against each other saying his food is different, his language is different, his clothes are different, his way of worshipping are different, he does not go to temple, church or mosque like you and therefore, all of them are enemies of each other. What kind of nationalism are they propagating? Nationalism is the real symbol of love towards one's country. We have seen it during the struggle of Independence that showing unity is the patriotism and distorting unity is anti-national.

They are saying that they will search for traitors and anti-nationals in Jawaharlal Nehru University, Hyderabad Central University, Aligarh Muslim University and Delhi University. Today, the terrorist attacks are increasing. Soldiers are dying on the borders. They formed a coalition Government with PDP in Kashmir...*(Interruptions)*. I

am saying something important, please listen to it...
(*Interruptions*).

A few things are beyond your understanding. So please don't try to understand them. The thing is quite clear, they are arrogant as they are in power, but you always stick to your stand, they will keep bringing irrelevant issues, but you should not debate from the real issues. This is our decision. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now you conclude please.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: They are shameless, we are not.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please address the Chair. Do not answer them.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: When we see in a foreign magazine that the women in our country are the most unsafe, it raises, our concerns. Has it no concern for you? ...(*Interruptions*) The society, politics, democracy or country which can not protect the women, minorities, dalits of residing in there, has no right to be called a civilized country...(*Interruptions*)

Just Mention of Kashmir has enraged you. You will rehabilitate the Kashmiri Pandits back there, and you won the elections with the promise. You forgot the Pandits. You made Government with the PDP. You again jumped this side from that before elections. Now, you are blaming them. In this manner, the separatists anti-national elements, anti-Democratic elements have been promoted during last four years from Tripura to Kashmir for your own interest. The first proposer said this on the issue of Andhra Pradesh....
(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please don't talk to each other.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: I support them. He mentioned about the promise regarding Special Category for the State. You are not fulfilling your promises. It was promised. He said that it took him four years to realize and understand that they had been cheated. TDP was with you. The people of this country were very well aware of the fact that now they were in the hands of a jumlebaaz, a magician.

I, personally, wrote to Arun Jaitley ji regarding corruptions in Cooperative Banks. They started politicising it. Which...* the maximum member of scams took place in his cooperative bank. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: You did not investigate. Investigate it if you have the courage. Pure gold does not fear the flames. I am making demands for an investigation.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your time is over.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: I will conclude in one minute.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Conclude in one minute.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: When we discussed intolerance, moblynching in the House, at that time also we alerted the Government. The day Mohsin Sheikh was murdered in Pune, the silence of the Government encouraged them. Today, we see, what happened in Latehar. What happened in Jharkhand, who is covering them, we don't know. Don't you feel ashamed of the people sitting with you who garland the moblynchers.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: We feel ashamed to sit in this House, they ...* with those who support the criminals, and not the law. It you have to save the Nation, the law must prevail. ...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Sir, I am here to speak against No-confidence Motion. I would like to start with one incident of this parliament only. Nearly Thirty years ago, our Prime Minister was late Rajiv Gandhi pointing towards Bhartiya Janata Party had said that 'Hum do aur hamare do', because at that time there were only two members from Bhartiya Janata party. By 'Hum do' he meant hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Advani ji, and by 'hamare do' he meant that Bhartiya Janata Party has only two members in Parliament. Today, after 30-32 years, When I am standing here to speak, I can see that Bhartiya Janata Party has attained clear majority.

*Not recorded.

The people who have brought No-confidence Motion, belong to political parties sitting in front of us and which do not have the required numbers to stand against us at their own. Hence various political parties have joined hands to bring this No-confidence Motion against Bhartiya Janata Party. This is a magic of time period, we need to understand this magic of time period. Anything can happen anytime, one should not mature arrogance. Today the same Bhartiya Janata Party, which was two members political party in Parliament in gaining., trust of large number of people in Majority of Indian States. It was being said that it would be tough for our party to gain ground in Kerala. When local body elections were conducted in Tiruvanathapuram Kerala one-third members of Bhartiya Janata Party were elected for local body.

15.56 hrs

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

In small places like Ladakh and Kargil, which have Councils, we had never imagined 25-30 years ago that people of Bhartiya Janata Party would be in majority.

We have also attained special place in Councils.

...(Interruptions) Tripura had Communist Government for a very long period. People never imagined that Bhartiya Janata Party will form Government in Tripura.

We have been successful in forming our Government with two-third majority. ...(Interruptions)

I would like to say that the people or friends or political parties, which have brought no-confidence against us were unable to read the confidence of people, understand them, and tried to bring No-confidence Motion against our party. It is nearly after 15 years that No-confidence Motion has been brought against any political party. About 15 years ago, when hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Government was in power, the Congress had brought a no-confidence against him. For the last 10 years Congress led UPA-Government was in power, but we never tried to bring a No-confidence Motion against Congress led UPA Government, because we knew the fact that Congress Government had clear Majority, they had the required numbers. If the Government in functioning, let it function. The Government had the faith of people, hence we never brought a No-confidence Motion against Dr. Manmohan Singh led Government. We feel that the opposition has its own importance in democracy,

opposition should be respected. Their feelings should be respected. A large number of people felt that No-confidence Motion in being brought unnecessarily, even opposition people knew that this Government will be successful in proving Majority and the No-confidence Motion will fail. We took a decision with the Prime Minister that the role of the opposition in very important in a healthy democratic set-up. If the opposition wants to move the No-Confidence Motion, then we should accept the No-Confidence Motion and hold discussions on it. The discussion is going on in the Parliament No confidence Motion today. So far as Government is concerned those in the opposition may accept by heart, but they would not accept it before the general public directly. Everybody in the world accepts the truth that our Government is in power and has been working for the four and half years. The Prime Minister has achieved success in raising the dignity of India on in the international community.

16.00 hrs

He has achieved success in raising the dignity of India. We are in the Parliament today, if we see the political history of last 30 years we would find that the clear majority in the Parliament of India was got by a political party either 34 years ago has or now just four years ago. In between, no political party has ever got a clear majority in the Parliament. This is also an historical fact and we should understand the fact that none of the Congress political parties could ever get a majority in the Indian Parliament in the history of independent India. If a non-congress political party has got the clear majority in the history of Independent India then that is the Bharatiya Janata Party. The Comrades moving the No-Confidence Motion have to see to it as to against which leadership are they moving the No-Confidence Motion? Against a leader whom the entire country trusts? On the appeal of the Prime Minister of which country, thousands and crores of the people of the country have completely given up the subsidy getting on LPG under the 'Give it up' scheme? You are here just to move the No-Confidence Motion against such a leader. Not only this, the senior citizens had the facility to travel in the AC coaches, but lakhs of those senior citizens have forgone and given up this facility just on the appeal of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Have you assembled here to hold discussion over the No Confidence Motion against a leader

whose appeal has such a big impact amongst the masses? A Point regarding the demonetisation has been raised here and it is told chaos has been created in the economy of India due to it a big chaos has been created and the public had to bear the brunt. I would like to Congratulate the people of this country. Though the people had to face problem for the time being them but after demonetisation, elections were conducted in one of the biggest State of the country *i.e.* Uttar Pradesh. The people of Uttar Pradesh faced little trouble due to decision of demonetization, but they voted the Bharatiya Janata Party to power with a clear majority, and thus our Government was formed in Uttar Pradesh.

...(Interruptions)

16.03 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Naramalli Siva Prasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

The people of Uttar Pradesh expressed their belief on the decision of the Prime Minister in this regard. I would like to say that people don't have trust in the people bringing this Motion...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seat. This is not the way. You have to listen. It is not only for Andhra Pradesh.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Hon. Speaker, I would like to say that the extent of the public confidence over those who have brought the No-Confidence Motion here, could easily be gauged ...(Interruptions)

16.04 hrs

[English]

(At this stage, Shri Naramalli Siva Prasad and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

[Translation]

I can see that several political parties have joined hands and tried to move the No-Confidence Motion against our Government. I know that the political parties that have joined hand and tried to move the No-Confidence Motion against our Government, they also don't have any trust on each other.

Madam Speaker, as far as the leadership is concerned, the alliance on which a discussion is going on is made up several political parties. I can say it with confidence that if a discussion is conducted about the leadership of this alliance, believe it, the condition will become 'out of control'. ...(Interruptions) the entire alliance will break up completely...(Interruptions) I believe, all of them known that the people by whom this No-Confidence Motion has been brought, our friends themselves do not have complete confidence in them also. They know this truth that the no-confidence motion brought by them will not Pass through the House at any cost.

Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very important second issue. I saw that important people in the House have expressed their concern about the economy of the country. Whatever is there, that is crystal clear like a mirror and I am not saying this, not only economists of the world are saying this, rather international agencies are also accepting this truth that at this time, if here is any fastest growing economy in the world, that is the economy of our country India. As far as the GDP growth rate is concerned, United Nation's agency has stated, and IMF too has said that this fact cannot be denied that Indian economy is growing so rapidly and during the Financial Year 2019-20, GDP growth rate will cross 7.8 per cent. Renowned economists of the country are saying it and international agencies have also accepted this fact.

Many of our friends said that four years ago, our country was among top ten economies of the world, it was at 9th place. From the point of view of the size of the economy, our country was at 9th place. Earlier, the country was at 9th place whereas in those four years, today it has occupied 6th place. Whether hon. Prime Minister and this Government should not be congratulated for this?

Hon. Speaker, I have been a science student and whatever little knowledge of economics I have, on the basis of that I can say that this fact also cannot be denied that today our country is among top 6 economies of the world and by 2030, it will secure its place among top 3 economies. As far as investment is concerned, our Government has carried out many major reforms. Our Government has carried out many structural and procedural reforms, as a result, of which I can say that if there is any most attractive country for the investment for the investors of the world, that is our country India. Today, such a favourable condition is prevailing in the country.

Today, our friends from Congress party are sitting in front of us, for a long time, they have run the Government. I do not want to make any remark on their Government, but this fact has to be accepted. Data speaks, truth can be understood by looking at the data. Is it not true that their previous Governments had been in power continuously for ten years? Rate of inflation used to be equal to GDP growth rate. What has happened today? Today all those indicators have changed. Today, GDP growth rate is higher and rate of inflation is lower and sometimes such a condition existed that rate of inflation decreased to half of the GDP growth rate. I can say that there are many economic indicators, on the basis of which the economy of the country may be estimated, all those economic indicators are now fully under our control. I am saying so with confidence.

In the entire world, if there is any country as a spot of pride for the investors, it is India, I want to say this with confidence.

As far as the Foreign Direct Investment is concerned, one of our young friends from Assam, Shri Gaurav Gogoi ji is sitting here. I know that he carries out study and he has sound knowledge of economics also.

As far as the Foreign Direct Investment is concerned, 150 billion dollar has been invested into our country. If i discuss, it will take a lot of time.

Hon. Speaker, I would like to ascribe on be a few point to here from the point view of the economy. As far as manufacturing units are concerned, say a mobile factory, four years ago, there were only a few in the country. At

present, condition is such that more than 120 mobile factories are working here within a span of four years. World's biggest mobile factory Samsung, ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badayun): Hon'ble Speaker it is brought by the Samajwadi Government... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Let's assume that the Samajwadi Party or the Congress brought it, anyone may have brought it, but you must have seen that it is only our Government who has invited its President here and helped in enhancing its capacity, it. This truth can not be denied.

In respect of Ease of Doing Business, I would like to say that India has become an attractive destination for investors, because of our efforts towards ease of doing business. We are moving fast in this direction. There were fraudulent practices prevailing in the infrastructure sector. In order to fully control the Real Estate Sector, we have created Real Estate Regulatory Authority. Not only this, only our Government have made sincere efforts to bring in a Bill for effective action on fugitive economic offenders, who left the country looting the country's money it. This Bill has just been passed in the Lok Sabha yesterday.

I want to remind you of our late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi's comments 30 years ago. He used to say that when we send 100 paise for development, only 16 paise reaches the ground level...(*Interruptions*) First, he had said 16 paise, later it was corrected as 15 paise. But, today, our Government has taken the route of the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for the direct transfer of the subsidy to the eligible people and benefits are being availed from that.

Apart from this, I have spoken of India's reputation in the world too. I know, some people would feel that how. I can claim that India's prestige has increased in the international area. I have given many facts for it, but want to give one more fact here. Let me talk about Missile Technology Control Regime here. China, which is the world's largest economy is not a member of Missile technology Control Regime, but our country has achieved success in getting the membership of the Missile Technology Control Regime within four years. It is India's extra-ordinary success. That's why it should be appreciated. but I understand that our Opposition's friends are in a state of suspicion. There is also a state of suspicion about forging

an alliance. If there becomes a coalitions, then it will work or not, there are doubts about it. There is also a doubt about who will be the leader, and about the policies. But sometimes they compromise. They satisfy their mind...
(Interruptions) I am coming to that...*(Interruptions)* I am coming to that ...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down, I am coming to that ...*(Interruptions)* you suspect ...*(Interruptions)* I am coming to that ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, in our scriptures, it is raise that ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. This is not the way

...*(Interruptions)*

16.15 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Thota Narasimham and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near centre the Table.)

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way. He is the Home Minister of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Let me speak....
(Interruptions) Please do not, do that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: He is the Home Minister of India. He is not the Minister only for Andhra Pradesh.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way. I am sorry. He will have to speak for the whole of India. Please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to me for a minute. What is happening?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Thota Narasimham, please go back to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: All of you, please go to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 4.30 p.m.

16.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Sixteen of the Clock.

16.30 hrs

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Sixteen of the clock

(HON. SPEAKER in the Chair)

MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ...Contd.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Hon. Speaker Madam, I was discussing that there is a doubt about the alliance and the leaders and policies. I would like to discuss here as to what kind of doubt prevails in the leaders. What kind of faith they are having that they have started a Chipko movement in the Parliament ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: But, actually it was not proper to have done that.

[Translation]

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not done in this House. It is not as per the decorum of the House. After all the office has also some dignity. At that time, I did not like it too.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Gaurav ji. You still need to learn lot of things in the life.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Every Office has its dignity. I did not like anything that happened.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): What is wrong in that, Madam?... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: It should not be so, all people should keep it in mind. The House has a decorum. He is the Prime Minister [ENGLISH] At that time, he was sitting in the Prime Minister's seat. [TRANSLATION] While sitting in the Prime Minister's seat, there is a decorum and we also have from decorum. There is also the decorum of behavior of Member of Parliament. [ENGLISH] Everybody must keep this in mind. [TRANSLATION] You all have to follow decorum also, I do not have to follow decorum alone.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, you will never do this in your life too.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister was on his seat. It should not have happened. You might have liked it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, you might have not seen the whole incident. You understand the whole thing. I will not refuse him to embrace anyone. I am also a mother. I have a sense of love of all kinds, but the way he comes after speech, it is not right. The Prime Minister is on his seat. He is sitting on that post, he is not Narendra Modi, he is the Prime Minister.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: There is one thing also that after coming back and winking all over here [ENGLISH] all that behavior is not proper.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I am saying this to all. You do not shout, I am saying this to all of you that you must understand. We have to maintain the dignity of this House. No one from outside will come to maintain the dignity of the House. No one from outside will come to maintain the dignity of anyone's post. Being a Member of Parliament, we have to maintain the dignity of ours and the post. Do not yell at each other. Sometimes you may commit mistake. You should take the matter seriously. I only said that the way it happened, it is not right. If you meet each other, will I raise any objection? I also want you to be in love with each other, but after coming back the way the speech started, what was that?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, Rahul ji is not my enemy, he is like my son. He has to spend a lot of time here and he has to leads as well, but whatever naughty behavior he should, it is my job to control them as a mother. I am sitting on the Speaker's Chair. They are in the Opposition, so I am not saying that. The House has its own decorum. I did not even understand what was happening. At that time, I thought what it was... * happening. Then I said that it is not right. My point is that you may not say anything but whatever is the feeling, you have to respect that feeling.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now you do not say anything. You go to the house of Narendra Modi Ji.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Hon. Speaker Madam, Thank you very much. After going out of this house, Shri Kharge ji and we too are going to embrace each other.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am not against him, Rajnath ji.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: I am discussing that it has been said in our scriptures - "Sanshayatma vinashyati." That is, the person who is in a dilemma and who does not have faith, his soul is destroyed. It is also mentioned in

our scriptures. For a moment, it could be philosophical for people, but it is the reality of scripture. So, I want to say it here that when the soul is overpowered by the doubt, then ego takes birth in a man. I have seen something similar to this in some of my friends from the Opposition that how a person or a party or an organization becomes egoistic. A extremely close friend of mine from Congress party has attributed existence of democracy in India to Congress. Had the Congress not been at the helm of affairs democracy would not have flourished in India. *...(Interruptions)*. I want to say that before giving this statement, he should have read at least the history of India and the one who said so was a resident of Karnataka. The Congress leader said this. I want to request them very humbly. Although you may have not read the history of India, but I would like to say that you must be aware of the Lord Vishwanathan's experience, 'Anubhav Mantap' in Karnataka. In 12th century it was 'Anubhav Mantap', which is also considered ancient than 'Magna Carta' of Britain. What was there in that 'Anubhav Mantap'? There used to be discussion in it. The issue on which consensus was reached was followed by the entire society. This type of ethos was there.

HON. SPEAKER: Everybody does not read History, so we are going to bring 'Surajya Samhita' programme on Lok Sabha TV so that practised we get the information as to what type of politics was practised in India.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, here I also want to discuss about the Chola empire because you are also aware of history. The capital of the Chola empire was Thanjavur, which is today's Tamil Nadu. At that time, in the Chola empire, there were elections of small committees, elections were held for gram sabhas, the voters chose their representatives by voting. That is, there was a democratic tradition at that time too.

When the former President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee went to the headquarters of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, then he too started the discussion from 600 AD and said that if any nation is oldest nation of the world, it is India. In 600 AD there was Vaishali Republic, which is considered to be the world's oldest republic. How elections were conducted there, how committees were formed, 'Veethis' were made, our many friends would have good information about it.

Not only this, if we look at whatever the written history of India is now available Suggests that people belonging to dynastic lineage often used to become kings. But, if someone outside dynastic lineage became king for the first time, it was Chandragupta Maurya. He was a commoner. He was not a person from upper caste. He belonged to the dynasty. *...(Interruption)* he had a vast empire from Afghanistan to Burma. *...(Interruption)*

Speaker Madam, Chandragupta had came to power under the guidance of a Vedic Brahmin Chanakya, but his coronation was done in Jain style. In the concluding years of his life, he left the kingdom for Shravanabelagola in Karnataka and became a hermit. I am discussing this because Khargeji is sitting here.

HON. SPEAKER: He is not a hermit.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has also written this in the Discovery of India as to how secularism has been there in India in the past. Since it has been mentioned by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Discovery of India, so I am discussing this here. *...(Interruptions)*. Chandragupta Maurya was a shepherd in the village. Democracy was present in all the systems of India, so, an ordinary shepherd like Chandragupta Maurya from the village background became king of the country. I understand that the person who used to sell tea has become the Prime Minister of this country. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, It has happened because of India's ancient and healthy democratic system. It has happened due to what is inculcated in veins and minds of Indians.... *(Interruptions)* It was 43 years ago when the democracy was strangled for the first time, in the year 1975 by imposing emergency in the country...*(Interruptions)*. Madam, I can raise a lot of points but I will not discuss those things. Since I have the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs I will not speak much on that. But speaking on this, I feel satisfied and I also want to express it here.

Madam, Speaker the condition with regard to the security in the North-East region has improved. My friends sitting in opposition benches would also agree it. Shri Gogoi belonging to the North-East would also agree it *...(Interruptions)*. Insurgency has gone down by 85 per cent as compared to the earlier times *...(Interruptions)*. Earlier,

the casualty of security forces was high and the casualty of insurgents or Naxalites was very low. Now, this entire trend has reversed...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (Kaliabor): Sir, You please speak on the Naga Peace Accord ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: You please remain assured. The framework agreement related to the Naga issue would certainly mature. I want to assure you this...*(Interruptions)*.

Madam, Speaker the biggest achievement during these four years, is that no major terrorist activity has happened in the country. I want to remind you that the whole country has been in the grip of the terrorist incidents that have happened earlier in the major cities, be it Delhi, Jaipur, Nagpur, Bantalore and Hyderabad, ...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to mention the incidents of Gurdaspur and Pathankot...*(Interruptions)*. There, our brave security personnel succeeded in killing terrorists. They also succeeded in keeping fully safe, the major strategic asset at Pathankot...*(Interruptions)*.

I would like to appreciate the response of the defence forces, CRPF and other security forces as well as courage, bravery and efficiency of State police forces.

Madam, Speaker I would also like to tell the House that we have not kept the hands of our troops, Security forces and police tied. That's why we are getting such kind of success today on the security front.

Madam, mob lynching was discussed here. Yesterday, also, mob lynching was discussed. Today also, a senior leader has talked about the mob lynching. One or two of our friends have also talked about mob lynching in their speeches. Yesterday I have spoken in this regard, I have said that such incidents should not happen and strict action should be taken in this regard. This is also what I said. Whatever cooperation is needed from the Central Government, to stop the mob lynching. We would provide full support in the regard I also want to assure this here. I would like to say it to the State Governments that if there is any need to enact strict laws to stop the incidents of mob lynching, they be enacted and incidents of mob lynching stopped.

I want to say it to those speaking on Mob Lynching that if the biggest incident of mob lynching has ever

happened in India, it happened in the year 1984. A leader of this country had said that when a big tree falls down, the earth shakes. Today, those people are teaching lessons to us as to how to stop the Mob Lynching? When people of Sikh community come to meet me, I see the condition of their families. I would also like to assure them that we would not sit relaxed until and unless they get full justice. We have constituted the SIT which is doing its work and believe me. We would make it sure the justice is done to the Sikh community.

Hon. Speaker, some leaders and MPs blabber a lot. They use words like '*Hindu Taliban*' and '*Hindu Pakistan*'. Madam, where are they leading this country to? What kind of India they want to make? I would like to remind them about what happened in their tenure. When a teacher named Joseph's hand was cut off in front of his students, were not they reminded of Taliban then? Not only this, when the killings of soldiers in Kashmir is celebrated, are not they reminded of Taliban? And, then here they talk about '*Hindu Taliban*'! When some people sympathised with the attackers of Parliament, you were not you reminded of Taliban? What do you want to do in India? Today you are talking about Hindu Taliban. I would like to appeal to my friends from the Opposition that they should understand the Indian tradition and flip the pages of the past. What is Indian history and tradition? *Ravana* is considered a demon, but when he was on his death bed, Lord Rama advised his younger brother Laxman to go and get some learning and knowledge from him. People in India honour everyone. In the Mahabharata war, the *Kaurvas* were wiped out by the *Pandavas*, but their last rites were eventually performed by the *Pandavas* themselves. This is an example of our tolerance. Not only this, Mohammad Ghori was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan several times, but he was forgiven 25 times. Here, I would like to remember Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. After capturing the Fort in Kalyan, he ceremoniously sent away Gauhar Bano, the daughter in law of the '*killedar*' of Kalyan. This is the tradition of India! I would say that you should try to understand the reality. In India Hindus, Sikhs, Christians and Muslims share a brotherly bond. Do not create unwanted situations in India. In the other gourd, Pakistan is not a country, it's an ideology. I would like to remind you that a session of the Congress was held in Lucknow, which is my constituency.

That time, Muslim league had proposed a separate constituency.

From that time on the ideology of Pakistan started taking and roots by 1947, India was divided into two nations-India and Pakistan. Do we want to keep the ideology of Pakistan alive and allow it to flourish in India? We are talking about Taliban inspired *Hindu Pakistan*. In Pakistan, the number of minorities is continuously decreasing and they are disappearing. On the other hand, minorities in India are totally safe and are flourishing. So, do we want to create India Pakistan? Where do you want to lead it the country? They do not remember that a Minister in West Bengal had said that there is a mini 'Pakistan Zindabad' in his Parliamentary constituency. Shouldn't it be condemned? Slogans like 'Pakistan Zindabad' were raised on Indian soil. ISI flags were hoisted. I think that not only this Parliament, but the whole country should combat these elements together and they should be firmly dealt with. This is my request.

Hon. Speaker, Madam we have discussed about the poor and the farmers. I would like to congratulate Hon. Prime Minister that he has taken a very important decision regarding farmers. At least we can discuss today that whether their earnings would become double by 2022 or not? If yes, then what kind of approach would be taken? It can be discussed, but no one can question the Prime Minister's intention and honesty. The farmers of this country are fighting for their rights and seeking help since Independence, but it is our Prime Minister who is showing some concern. Who would have thought that the minimum support price of paddy. Kharif would be two hundred rupees per quintal? The price of *jowar* would increase by 75 per cent? There are several other items, too, but I do not want to discuss about them. If someone can do difficult task like this certainly he will be a person of might, a man from poor background and the son of a poor mother and that son is our Prime minister, Shri Narendra Bhai Modi. I want to say that many people are 'born with a silver spoon in their mouths'. They cannot think about the farmers. To them, poverty is a matter of hearing, not a matter of suffering.

As far as our Government is concerned. Rakesh Singh ji, who was our first speaker, spoke about the Ayushman Yojana. Saubhagya Scheme, Mudra Scheme

etc. in a very detailed manner. We were discussing about indebtedness. I would like to remind that 12 crore people have taken loans under the Mudra Scheme. Out of which 3.25 crore people have started working as first time entrepreneurs. Statistics prove this.

Not only this when our parliamentarian. Rakesh Singh ji was speaking. He said that many of our BJP ruled States have an agriculture growth rate upto 20 per cent, this is beyond imagination. If the country's agricultural growth rate goes beyond 4 per cent mark, it is believed that we have achieved a lot. But, how the agricultural growth rate is enhanced, many of the BJP ruled States have shown this.

Granting one rank, one pension has not been done any previous Governments. Their demands have been pending for thirty years. It is our Govt which did had this proper pricing. Fasal Beema Yojana and issue urea was solved by our Government. People used to stand in queue for urea and it attracted 'Lathi' charge by the police. The price of urea has been decreased and it is also easily available to the people now.

I want to say that our Government has complete almost quarter past from years now. But, I can say this confidently that our Prime Minister has not taken a leave of a quarter past four minutes during this period and he has worked continuously and day and night.

Therefore, I oppose this No Confidence Motion and would ask my colleagues appreciate my courage, come and join us. I have burnt a lamp against the storm. Try to understand this reality. (*Interruptions*) I want to say this very fact. I am coming to that as well....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Please take your seats. He is speaking about you now.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Telugu Desham Party has expressed its concern for Andhra Pradesh. So many issue have been raised by our honourable Members and Chandra Babu Naidu is our friend even today. Party may differ, but even, today our relations with Chandra Babu

Naidu are that of a friend and will remain the same. This relation is not meant to break. But as for as Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 is concerned, it has been implemented to a great extent. A few things are still left. Since this is a matter of conflict between two States, until there is an any agreement between there, it cannot be resolve.

Therefore, it is pending. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, listen to him. He has not completed yet.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, when Andhra Pradesh was devided, we had granted a additional Tourist Police force and Reserve Battalions to it also. Four Reserve Battalions were granted for Telangana at that time, But Telangana got eight at that time. The facility of State Cadre and IAS officers will be given as soon as possible. ...*(Interruptions)* I am talking about A.P. Reorganisation Act. You, Please listen to me. Sit down, after that if you do not agree, you can stage a walk out protest, shout slogans. I will accept everything, everything is permissible in a democracy.

Madam, we have given 1500 crore rupees for development of new capital 'Amravati' of Andhra Pradesh and hon. Member has raised objection, to it being very less. Though one thousand crore rupees have been given for Guntur and Vijaywada separately. Central Government has released 6764 crore rupees out of 7158 crore rupees for Kolavaram Irrigation Project and we are also considering cost-revision of this project. Very soon, a final decision will be taken in this regard. Our Government has separately given 1050 crore rupees for Backward Area Development. If more is required, needful will be done. Since, resources were divided at the time of division, 3979 crore rupees out of 4147 crore rupees were released to fill it. Madam, Our Government has taken due care of Andhra Pradesh and it can be proved from the fact that 14th Finance Commission has recommended 22,113 crore rupees as revenue deficit grant to Andhra Pradesh for 2015-20. We have released on

amount of 15,969 crore rupees for the period between 2015 and 2018. We have done this also An additional amount of 135 crore rupees has been released for one Central university, one tribal university, Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy, a look on long ring road for Amravati, AIIMS. Agriculture University in Andhra Pradesh. Not only this we have also approved Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor. All this has been provided as special assistance to Andhra Pradesh. TDP has been constantly demanding special status they have been constantly demanding special category status for the State which is called ACF. But we have some constrains. They have discussed 14th Finance Commission here. But we will provide all kind of assistance needed fer development of Andhra Pradesh State share has been increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent under 14th Finance Commission. Andhra Pradesh will receive 2,06,910 crore rupees from Central Government for the period of 2015-20, means between 2015 to 2020. Not only this, apart from the allocation, a special assistance package was given in September 2016. Under this 8140 crore rupees was given to externally aided project after approving it, and a project of Rs. 24,037 is crore under pipeline and soon decision will be taken on this.

Madam, Government of Andhra Pradesh should implement these projects immediately. I think they should not demand special status but instead should implement all these projects. Andhra Pradesh should try to progress with the help of the assistance received. I would like to tell whole nation and Andhra Pradesh through this House that 14th Finance Commission have not made any discriminations between special category status and General category status. They have not made any provision that any state be called as General Category State or Special Category State. 14th Finance Commission believe that resource gap between two States, will be filled through tax devolution. If, even then, this gap in not filled then that State will be given post devolution revenue deficit grant. This has been made clear. In order to fill this resource galb a special grant of Rs. 4,117 crore has been made between 2 June, 2014 to 31 March, 2015 and out of it Rs. 3900 crore have already been released.

In the end, I would like to say that Andhra Pradesh is a part of this country. I know that some States have

to suffer after partition. The Central Government knows its responsibility. The Central Government will provide necessary assistance required for development of Andhra Pradesh, we are ready to help them with open hands, I can assure for this. I oppose this No-Confidence Motion and conclude. Thank you.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Ram Mohan Naidu ji is yet to speak. He can raise it at that time. Now, Secretary General.

...(Interruptions)

17.00 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 2018."

2. Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018 as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 19th July, 2018.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Ram Mohan Naiduji will get the chance to speak. At that time, whatever issues he wants to raise, he can do so.

Now, Tariq Anwarji.

*Laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

17.04 hrs

MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS – *Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Katihar): Madam, I stand to speak in support of No Confidence Motion moved by the opposition against the Union Government. I would live to start my speech with two Urdu lines. This is a Urdu couplet.

"Bahut shor sunte they, Pahaloo main dil ka Jo chira
to ek katara khon bhi na nikla".

This Government is like that. They promised a lot, but, after four years, when we review that, we feel that we get nothing. There is a long list of failures of this Government. I can't count the number of failures.

First of all, there is the problem of unemployment, Then distress of farmers, security of women, and a issue of victimization of tribals, Dalits, minority weaker sections of the society. The country is upset with rising inflation the cost of petrol and Diesel has increased. There is failure of foreign policy and Kashmir policy.

Hon. Speaker Madam, four years have passed, but Lokpal has not been appointed. Our Home Minister is sitting here. He didn't discuss on that matter and said nothing. There are thousands of crores of rupees of banks. just now, an incident of mob lynching was quoted. The value of rupee has gone down day by day.

Hon. Speaker Madam, this a Government which came to power on the issue of development, and the slogan of 'Acche Din'. Now, he mentioned that they came to power with full majority. People believed and thought that picture of India will change under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi Ji and all the problems of India will be solved. A slogan was given-'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas'. It was very fascinating slogan. But, if we review that, we find that it is not all or the development all. It may be possible that...* some people may have developed. but, common people are disappointed, harassed hopeless.

*Not recorded.

HON. SPEAKER: Why this...* comes? There is no relation of... * with it.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Hon. Speaker Madam, as such a situation every community of the society is disappointed today. Youths are disappointed with their unemployment and future. Farmer, whom we call "Annadats" is its the problem today.

We all know ti. He is forced to commit suicide. Similarly the biggest concern of the country at present about when many people discuss that there is bads name of the country in the matter security of women and our image is being tarnished by this act on this front, no initiative is being taken by the Government.

Today, intellectuals, writers, Journalists fell inseure in the country. They fear to say, fear to write, because there is no guarantee of future.

There after comes the problem of price-rise. As I said, common public is under the pressure of inflation today and no alternative is available to is them.

I would like to talk regarding the Bank scam, because our Prime Minister said that he shall not eat himself and not let other eat. He also said that he would act as a watch-dog of the country. But, the way banks are being looted in the broad day light and that the money belonging to poor, Farmers, labourers, common public of the country were taken away by the person out of country. That were not one-or-two, they were 31 persons. These people fled out of country with the money taken from banks as loan and we could do nothing. The Government could do nothing except just watching contd. It is a matter of great concern. What were the caretakers of the country, doing at that time?

The Prime Minister says that the country is moving forward and Ram Raj is about to come in the country. If this is the *Ram Raj*, which I have mentioned, then what will be the *Ravan Raj*, ti would be difficult to say it.

Rajnath singh ji also has mentioned many things. We listened to him very attentively, yet it seemed that he was not speaking from the heart. The reason for this is that today a strange situation is prevailing inside the Bharatiya Janata Party. Bharatiya Janata Party's leadership has been reduced to only two people. Our friend Shatrughan Sinha

ji is not here. We had read a tweet by him, in which he had said that the Bharatiya Janata Party has become 'One-man show, and Two-men army.' This has really become a 'Two-men party.' Even the senior Ministers like Shri Rajnath Singh are not consulted, they are not heard too. A Guiding Board (Mergadarshek Mandal) was formed in the Bharatiya Janata Party consisting of Shri Advaniji and Shri Murli Manohar Joshi ji and I do not know who will be in it in the future. But no guidance is being taken from this Guiding Board, nothing is consulted with them, no opinion is taken from them, it is just a 'Mergadashak Mandal for name sake only. This is the reason that today their allies are trying to get rid of them.

Recently, someone mentioned about the Telugu Desam Party. Till yesterday this party was in the NDA alliance, but today it has left the NDA. Shiv Sena, which is present in this coalition, is not seen on this occasion today. Our Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar also frequently dodges them. Why is all this happening? It is happening because the NDA alliance-partners are feeling that they cannot win the elections under the leadership of Modi ji. So, this is a sinking boat and no one is ready to board the sinking boat. Gradually, people are deboarding from it. This needs to be understood.

We will only advise this to the hon. Prime Minister, though he does not accept the advice of the Opposition, that if he should the take advice from senior leaders like Shri Advani Ji, Shri Joshi ji, only then we think that this situation can still be improved, it can be changed.

Madam Speaker, many MPs of BJP are our friends. We told them that on this No-Confidence Motion they should listen to their conscience and vote for what is right. Then a friend said a very good thing. He is an MP from the Bhartiya Janata Party. I do not want to take his name. He said that our soul is mortgaged, what can we do? We cannot take any decision because our conscience is mortgaged.

I would like to advise the MPs of the Bharatiya Janata Party, because the Prime Minister does not have full confidence in his MPs too. I got this information from the sources of the Bharatiya Janata Party that in forthcoming election, the names of more than 150 MPs will be struck off, they will not be given tickets. They will be replaced with

new people. Such discussions are going on in the Bharatiya Janata Party. The MPs are today frightened. That is why we are saying that in the coming days the dissatisfaction among the members of the Bharatiya Janata Party, will come out. What is the reason that the Bharatiya Janata Party had to issue a three-line whip for this Non-Confidence Motion. Had they had full confidence, then they would have left them to their conscience and wait for the result. But you do not believe even in your MPs! They have been given a three-line whip that they have to vote against this No-Confidence Motion.

Madam Speaker, What I actually want to say is that the criteria for the popularity of any Government, which we can term the thermometer, is the bye-election. Our Home Minister has just told where we have won, in which States we have got success and the member of States where our Government has been formed. But, the bye-elections that held within just two years, were the Lok Sabha bye-elections. I am not talking about the election to the Legislative Assembly. The Bharatiya Janata Party had to face massive defeat in those bye-elections to the Lok Sabha.

Madam Speaker, there cannot be any criteria better than this. This bye-election proves that how the present Government is functioning. How it is heading With its programme and what it is doing for the public welfare. The outcome of the bye-election proves that the people are not satisfied with the functioning of this Government...

Madam Speaker, I would like to say one more thing that this Government has wasted its time. Four years have passed. Now there are only 10-11 months left. We saw and realized that in these four years, our Prime Minister and the National President of the Bharatiya Janata Party and all his associates spent most of the time one how to defame the Gandhi and Nehru families and how to malign their image. They kept themselves engaged in this act only. Instead of this, had they done some work for the country, for the weaker sections of the society, for the farmers and for the youth, them I think it would have been better. Even today if you listen the Prime Minister's speech, you will find that he repeats what happened in the past days, and talks about the past only. You do not mention to your achievements made in four years. Let us know about

your achievement made in four years. You are not telling about that. You are cursing and condemning the previous Government. What for did the people give mandate to you? Why did the people bring the change? The purpose behind this was that there should be a change in the country, but all your time was spent on how to tarnish the image of the opposition. Whatever machinery is there, be it the CBI, IT, ED, or all such type of agencies, they all are being politically misused. The way and the extent to which this Government is misusing them, was never seen before.

Madam, this Government has failed on every front. I will just advise this Government that the BJP should pay attention to its manifesto, which they have placed in the cold storage. All the things which they said, promised, turned out to be a 'Jumlebaji', but the people of this country are not going to tolerate this thing. The coming election will prove this. I understand that the Government needs to pay attention to these things again.

As far as lynching is concerned, our Home Minister has clarified on lynching. The manner in which he clarified, I feel that there is a silent support to it. Silent support of the Prime Minister. Had there not been a support, there would not have been 200 incidents of mob lynching in this country. The Supreme court had to intervene in it. Why? ...*(Interruptions)* The Supreme Court had to say that this thing should be stopped, it is an anarchy and it should be stopped. They have instructed this Government to make laws for it. The Amnesty International has told that about 200 such incidents have occurred, which is a matter of great concern. Today the country wants to know from the Prime Minister about all the incidents that are occurring, things that are happening. The Supreme Court, in its observation has said that there is a chaos and anarchy like situation in the country. The Government should take concrete steps to address this.

The issue raised by our companions from Andhra Pradesh is very important. The Government should pay attention to it. The condition of Bihar is same, Odisha too face the same condition. The States which are backward, economically weak whatever may be the reason, face the same condition. At the time of Bihar's division, all the factories and minerals which were the source of income went to Jharkhand. Today, Bihar does not have any

facilities. In the recent past, Chief Minister Nitish Kumar was demanding for this, then he alleged that there was UPA Government at the Centre, so the UPA Government was not cooperating. Today, it is a matter of fortune that NDA Government is there in Bihar as well as at the Centre too. So, what would be a better occasion than this? Bihar should get special state status or special economic package so that it could get justice, so that the injustice done to it can be rectified. I want to thank you for giving me a chance.

Madam, the rhetoric Government will not last long. You have a majority, you prove that you have a majority in the House. But outside the House, the public is awaiting as to how this rhetoric Government can be defeated in the forthcoming elections. The people of this country want that a new Government and a new leadership should emerge. The people of the country feel cheated. They are convinced that they have been cheated, so they are anxiously waiting to teach a lesson to the BJP's NDA Government in the coming elections.

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Speaker Madam, oppose this non-confidence motion. I am a Member of Parliament since 1977. The main opposition party, Congress Party, has not moved the no confidence motion.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): No Confidence Motion notice has been given.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Speaker Madam, that is not the moved issue. No Confidence Motion has been moved by the TDP. Key speaker who moved the No-Confidence Motion has not spoken other than anything on issue of a State. The case of Andhra Pradesh is not of today. It was unilaterally ruled by the Congress for thirty years, from 1947 to 1977. It was unilaterally ruled by the congress from year 1980 to 1989, and again from 1991 to 1996 and 2004 to 2014, If added, it is 55 years in total. On one hand is 55 years of Congress Government and on the other hand, it is fifty-month of our Government. In between different Governments were formed. Janata Party's Government was formed. Janata Party's Government was removed from the power and Chaudhary Charan Singh became the Prime Minister with the support of the Congress.

Even that Prime Minister was not supported by the Congress Government, within three months that Government collapsed. After that, Chandrasekharji's Government was formed with the support of Congress and that too was not supported and within three months, the Government also collapsed. He is our colleague and leader too. In 1996 Deve Gowda's Government was formed, I was a Minister in that Government leader the of House and also the Railway Minister. Soniaji is here, nothing used to happen in Deve Gowda's Government without consent of Sonia Gandhi. However, that Government was also thrown out of power. After that, Gujarat Government was formed and that Government was thrown out of power in nine months. I said that because whether it is a case of Andhra Pradesh or any other State, I do not subscribe to the blame the only contribution of this that this Government did injustice to AP do and I want to make everybody understand it.

I welcome the No Confidence Motion I do so because this proposal is like rain. When it rains, the pottery tends to melt and the metal starts to glow. We have come from a poor family of rural area. There should also be discussion on the problem faced by the but we have not heard anything about the poor. Our Colleague, Shri Rakesh Singh has raised many issues. Our target is to empower the Poor, how will the poor rule? He said that bank accounts of 32 crore people were opened at zero balance under under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana under which Rs. 87,000 crores have been deposited. Four and a half crore free gas connections were provided to people living below poverty line.

Now 70 years after winning freedom, whether it is Bihar or Uttar Pradesh, today the situation is that a shoemaker has no slipper, a weaver has no clothes, a raj mistry has no hut, a sweeper is living in the most unhygienic area, a farmer who feeds everyone, his own child sleeps without meal. In a village, a child of a poor family dies without medicines and keeps yelling for milk. His mother slaps when he asks for meal. When the child falls asleep while crying and next morning he asks his mother why did she slap him while he was just asking for a roti? At that time the mother does not have any answer.

Regarding Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, I would like to say that even after 70 years of Independence, people

do not have houses to live, there their is no roof above their head. We used to listen the slogan *Saare jahan se achcha Hindustan humara*, but there is no house to live, still the entire world is ours. We have set a target to provide housing to all by the year 2022.

When the Hon'ble Prime Minister spoke about the toilet from the Red Fort, the people laughed at him. We have come from the village, who is not aware that women used to defecate in open in the evening on the roadside. While travelling by train, we see that poor people are defecating along the railway line.

It should be our priority. There was no electricity in 18 thousand villages. I want to thank the Prime Minister that this target has been completed before deadline. Now our target is to provide electricity to every household by December.

The National Food Security Act was enacted in 2013, it was a dream project of Sonia ji, it was a food security law. It was said that it will be amended within three years, but our government is going to complete five years, we are giving at the rate of Rupee one per kilogram coarse grains, wheat at Rs. 2 per kilogram and rice at Rs. 3 per kilogram through this programme. We are still providing grains at the same rate which was prevalent in 2013. The Prime Minister ordered six months ago that this would continue till 2019, that means in six years we will not increase a new penny. In the year 2014, the amount of food subsidy was Rs. 1,23,000 crores, it has now increased to Rs. 1,40,000 crores.

With regard to health, I would like to ask whether the Ayushman scheme is a small thing? Ten crore families *i.e.* 50 crores of people will be given Rs. 5 lakh in a year through health insurance. I would like to urge the Government. A fetus grows in a healthy body. A mother who does not get nutritious food, her child takes birth as a weak child and remains weak throughout life. About 80-90 per cent of children are victims of malnutrition. A few subjects like education and health are under the control of both State and the Union Government. When children are born, within one month of their birth, you should do their medical test. If they are sick, they get treatment and they get a health card. The blood group does not change. How much does it cost?

Same is the care of education. We have repeated and gave a slogan:

“Be it the child of the president or a peon.

Or of a Birla or a poor, should get equal education”

Each child must be given equal opportunity. If the child of Ram Vilas Paswan travels by car and a child living in our servant quarter travels on foot or by bicycle and we talk of equal merit for both children, then is not possible. I am happy that our Government is opening 20 new, AIIMS. If you go to All India Institute of Medical Sciences. you will see that 50 to 60 per cent patients from Bihar standing in a kilometer long queue to get card. Who will take care of them? I am happy that Government has taken decision of opening twenty new AIIMS out of which six AIIMS have been opened.

There is a scheme called Stand Up. Hon. Member talked about employment. Its ok, there is a problem of unemployment. The problem should be solved. What is Stand-up scheme? The people of DICI came, people of Dalit Indian Chamber came. The Banks have been asked to make one dalit and one woman enterprenuer and businessman so that they will be able to give jobs in place of seeking jobs.

We see street vendors, tea shop owners, Pan shop owners who live on roads. What is there in Mudra Yojana? They will be given interest free loan from Rs.10 thousand to Rs 10 lacs. As per record, eight crore people have benefited from this scheme.

Madam, the next issue is related to social justice. I come from a dalit family. There are people from backward, tribal and minority community. Questions are raised and should be raised also about the welfare of dalit and tribal community during the regime of this Government, I am happy about this.

There are two generations and there is a basic difference in these two generations. First generation is of Ram Vilas Paswan which tolerated the atrocities. Second generation is of Chirag Paswan which wants to live with dignity. If you do not care about them then what will happen? But where is the problem? There is no problem here in Parliament. 90 per cent members of Parliament

come from villages and from the poor background. We make the laws but where do these laws get stuck up? These laws get stuck up in Courts. Till our representation is increased in judiciary, no revolutionary decision can succeed. Hence as per Article 312 of Constitution ...*(Interruptions)* We need two third majority for bringing in and passing this. All the leaders are sitting here. You get prepared. When we were in the opposition, then also we used to demand for this. Indian Judicial Service should be brought under Article 312 of the Constitution. We know that Supreme Court would not agree for that. The Supreme court does not want this to happen because of their collegium system. We can say this in Parliament, else it will be treated as contempt of court. There is no transparency in collegium system. Who will be appointed judge and who will not qualify is not transparent. But there is transparency in the selection of IAS and IPS officers. Nobody can point it out that IAS and IPS officers of dalit and backward community are not efficient. They are efficient. When it can be done in the case of IAS and IPS When why not in case of Indian Judicial Services? When it is implemented in Indian Judicial Services then whatever law we made will get through judiciary.

At present, we have three issues. First issue is of Dalit Act which has created ruckus outside. There is SC/ST prevention of atrocities Act. It was prepared when I was Minister in 1989. We have added 22 clauses in that. When Modi Government came to power in 2014, 25 more clauses were added to the Act. Now there are total 47 clauses. A few people went to the court against this. When the matter was taken to the Court. The Court abolished the very crux of the matter. What did the Supreme Court observed? That Act was enacted as per Article 16(4) of the Constitution. That was a special law. That has nothing to do with the CrPc. As per the CrPc, the offence has first to be verified and only then any asset can be made. But, this law says that once the F.I.R. is registered against a person, he will be arrested first and then the Court will decide the matter. Here, the Judge will decide the matter

...*(Interruptions)*

Please listen to me. Listen what I am saying. The Judge was decided the matter and allowed for anticipatory bail. The judgment was given on 20th March and the Government filed the review petition (against this judgment)

on 02 April. The Review Petition is still pending. We have also filed a Review Petition on behalf of the Lok Jan. Shakti Party and, as a Minister, I want to assure you that the Government is committed. If the Court given a contradictory verdict against this and decides to change the original law then we will come again with an ordinance or a bill whatever need may arise. Then, we will not accept even a minor change in it and will not buy away excuse.

Then, there is the matter of reservation in promotion. What happened in the case of reservation in promotion? What is the court's say in that matter? The Mandal Commission, is there. The Kaka Kalekar Commission was formed in 1952; Chaudhary Sahab was Home Minister in 1978, and the Janata Party led Government was formed in 1977. The Mandal Commission was brought in 1978, and it gave its report in 1980. Then, that report was lying pending. When the V.P. Singh is Government was formed in 1989, it implemented the Mandal Commission Report on this, some people went to the Court. The Court allowed 27 per cent reservation for the backward classes in promotion, with a condition that it would be done away after a period of 5 years.

This provision of reservation in promotion was only for the SCs and STs and not for OBCs, but the Honorable Supreme Court struck at the very roots of the Commission. At that time, congress was in power and Narasimha Rao ji was the Prime Minister. We met him and this the First Constitution Amendment was made The Constitution amendment of 1995 provided that the reservation would continue in the promotion. Again, some people went to the Supreme Court and the Court said that reservation in the Promotion would continue, but the seniority would be maintained. Then, came in the Government of Atal Ji. Again, the Constitution was amended to the effect that the seniority would also be there. Than, the Honorable Supreme Court that seniority would remain but there will not be any relaxation. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji was the Prime Minister. We amended the Constitution for the relaxation provision. Then, the Court said that relaxation would remain but the ceiling of the reservation will be at 50 per cent. The NDA Government amended the Constitution for the that time to not to give reservation more them 50%. But, it could be hundred per cent under Special Recruitment Drive. Then, Nagraj went to the Supreme

Court and argued that all the Constitutional amendments in this regard were against the spirit of the Constitution. Since then, this has been lynching pending in the Supreme Court. A Bill of amending the Constitution was brought at the time of UPA Government. It was passed in one House but could not get through the other. There were some reasons for that. We do not want to go in those reasons pass...*(Interruptions)*. After that we sat together and discussed the matter with the Attorney General. So, the point is that the honorable Supreme Court did never say that the reservation in the promotion is not right. The Court approved of it with three conditions: First, you will have to prove but kept backwardness in the case; this does not apply to SCs/STs as they suffered untouch ability, what to say of backwardness. Then, the Court said that you there they would have to show efficiency. But, what type of what efficiency should they show? If some IAS or IPS officer belongs comes from SCs/ST, or from OBC, does that mean that he is unefficient? Again, the Court asked for representation. Where is the representation? The representation of Scheduled Tribes in class one is 3 to 4 per cent while that of scheduled caste and backward class is 3 to 4 per cent. Then we approached the Court and said that the condition laid by you is wrong, so it should be removed. The case is pending in the Court. The verdict of the Court was good to an extent, it said that at present every thing will go as usual and we will discuss all thing later. Letters from the DOPT to all the States were issued and ordered reservation in promotion should continue as usual.

There is an issue of reservation for women. Three days before, I read Rahul ji's statement. You said you are ready to give unconditional support to the Government. We want that you should talk to your associates in this regard. You should consult Mulayam Singh ji and RJD. Deve Gowda ji is sitting here. He was the Prime Minister in 1996 and I was leader of the House. There was a strong demand from all corners for passing women's reservation Bill. I was heading the Welfare Department to him and informed him that there is a ruckus in the House. Then he came her and asked [ENGLISH] "brother, what is happening?" [TRANSLATION] told him everything, He said, [ENGLISH] "What do you want?" Mahila Reservation Bill should be passed without discussion (TRANSLATION]

Everyone agreed. It was decided that the Bill would be passed. Then the Secretary General asked for time to test the electronic machine.

Half an hour was given for this. During this half an hour, the game was over and some of the members from the party started demanding reservation for backward class, SC, ST and minority. Then the matter was stuck. I think you should make a consensus on this issue...*(Interruptions)* Mulayam Singh ji has been our leader, and a companion during socialist movement. You should ask him whether they are ready for it without any condition...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER; Ramvilas ji, Please, address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am saying whether the Congress Party is ready give unconditional support to it do so? Are Samajwadi Party and RJD ready to do so? ...*(Interruptions)* We are ready for it, but Samajwadi Party and RJD should be asked whether they are ready or not?...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You should address the Chair and do not discuss among yourselves. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Madam, I am addressing you only, but they are interrupting me. Mulayam Singh ji is sitting in the House, I shouldn't say that the promotion in reservation may have been passed but it was halted due to opposition of his party. He had an argument with Miss Mayawati...*(Interruptions)*? I would like to say that it is good that BSP and Samajwadi Party have come together. When Reservation and Dalit Act Movement started several parties including BSP supported it. Mayawati formed the Government in 2007 with full majority. On May 20, 2007 a state order was released which read "Proper care should be taken in the implementation Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe Act. Many people will try to defame the Government using this Act. Sometimes, a some powerful men make false charges using a person from Scheduled Caste as a pawn against someone fueled by vengeance due to personal grudge. In such cases, the cases FIR, should be filed only after corroborating the facts". ...*(Interruptions)*

The Supreme Court is also saying that the facts should thoroughly be verified by S.S.P. ...*(Interruptions)* You are telling two things at the sometime you should make Mayawati ji understand...*(Interruptions)* Not only this, what it said further, listen to it...*(Interruptions)* Mayawati ji has stated in the order that a case may be registered under The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only after a crime *primes-facial* is confirmed based and the medical report in a rape case. It means that if an SC or ST woman in raped, then she should be first medically examined. Mayawati supports the boys taking part in agitation. Why does she support? What she earlier stated in the year 2007 in now being stated by the Supreme Court ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Ramvilas ji, kindly conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way to hold discussions here.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Shri Mulayam Singh ji knows everything, why are you standing? You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*. That's why I would like to say that a leader should not make two types of statements...*(Interruptions)* They differ internally from what they are externally. They act in a way while not in power and act differently while in power. I don't know this, but Shri Mulayam Singh ji does. Today, Ms. Mayawati ji, BSP leader is sitting here. At that time, their slogan was-

"Thakur-Baniya-Brahman Chor,

Baki sab hani DS-four

Tilak, Taraju Aur Talwar

Inko Maro Joote Char."

When they come to power their slogan changed.

"Hathi Nahin, Ganesh hai

Brahma-Vishnu-Mahesh hai

Brahmar Shankh Bajayega,

Hathi Badtha Jayega."

See, two kinds of policies should not be these.

HON. SPEAKER: Ramvilas Paswan ji, please conclude now.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: This is our Government. What has been or what has not been done by the Congress to honour Baba Saheb Ambedkar, we are not going to say anything about that. But I would definitely like to say that Shri Narendra Modi's Government was formed, and I become a Minister. It was for the first time after a period of 42 years of that a picture of his was installed in the Central Hall of the Parliament in the year 1990. His birth day was declared a holiday and the Bharat Ratna was conferred on him. Presently, it is the Narendra Modi's Government. There are four places related to Baba Saheb Ambedkar. One is Mau. A national memorial in his name has been constructed in Mau...*(Interruptions)* The second is 26 Alipuri Road which has been made a National Museum. The third is Indu Mill at Bombay, when land has been purchased, and an international memorial in being constructed there, Fourthly the house where Baba Saheb Ambedkar stayed and studied in London, has been purchased there and the same has been made a national memorial. These is a place in Nagpur called the 'Deeksha Bhumi'. This 'Deeksha Bhumi' is already in the form of memorial Gawali Saheb had lived there. But now, it is being made of the international standard.

The point to accord the Constitutional Status to Other Backward Classes Commission has been raised. Last time, a Bill in this regard was brought in. The same has not materialised yet. I would like the same to passed at the earliest.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): The earlier one was lapsed and this one has also not materialised as yet.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Sit down please. This would require an amendment to the Constitution. If you are not all present here, then how could an amendment be made in the Constitution...*(Interruptions)* A large numbers of people belong to the backward classes and there are people amongst them belonging to very backward classes. These are several very small castes - Nai, Teli, Tamoli, Lohar, Kumhar, Badhai, Mallah, Nishad, Bind, Baniya, Chaurasiya, Tatma, Tanti, Vanu, Dharuk, Pal, Chandervanshi, etc. And they should also be given their rights.

Our Government constituted a commission for people belonging to extremely backward classes for this

purpose. The report of the commission will be received and that report should be passed ... *(Interruptions)* The persons who always speak about the minority should to understand that 80 per cent Muslims are part of the Mandal Commission. Not one or two but 80 per cent are Muslims. Like this, I would like to say that we are from Lok Jan Shakti Party. It is important what the Government says and not what we say and what others say... *(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. Has Shri Narendra Modi Ji ever said that Ram Mandir or Babari Masjid have to be constructed at Ram Janm Bhumi site? He said that let the decision of the court come first. There is Article 370, there is Common Civil code. This Government is the Government of India. You might remember that when Modi Ji came here as Prime Minister, when he was entering the Parliament House, he greeted Parliament by bowing his head. He said that we are neither Hindu nor Muslim, our religion is the Constitution of India ... *(Interruptions)* I would like to say that the day we people understood that the Government is not working according to the Constitution, we will also protest ...*(Interruptions)* They shall not do so alone, but this Government is working according to the Constitution ... *(Interruptions)* Why they are shouting? ...*(Interruptions)* Please tell me even a work done by the Prime Minister and NDA Government which is against the interests of the minorities till date... *(Interruptions)* Therefore, I would like to say to the Congress party and Rahul Ji that they should work hard, but they should also think. As there was no sunset for Britishers, like that they also used to have no sunset. Their Governments were in every States as well as in the Centre. What has happened today that their Government have remained only in Ponducherry, Mizoram and Punjab... *(Interruptions)* People are not so foolish.... *(Interruptions)* Please listen to me ... *(Interruptions)* Many false statements were given during the emergency. Did people believe them? So, I would like to tell them that they must work hard and hard work should be done. Speaker Madam, I would like to say, through you, that as far as 2019 is concerned, there is no vacancy for the post of Prime Minister.... *(Interruptions)* Don't do meaningless efforts and wait for 2024. I am concluding here. Thank you very much.

HON. SPEAKER: Mallikarjun Kharge Ji.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Thank you hon'ble Speaker. I rise to speak about the No Confidence Motion brought in accordance with the Rule 198 of the Lok Sabha. The sub-clause-3 of Article-75 of the Constitution clearly states that the Council of Ministers is accountable to the Lok Sabha. Today, I have heard a number of speeches here. The Minister of Home Affairs, Paswan Ji and other Ministers took part in it.

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, do not let the flow of your speech, interrupt while one minute is remaining now, and because in one minute your speech will not be complete, so, I propose to extend the time of the House till seven o'clock, because it all has to be done. After that, we will decide with the consent of all members.

18.00 hrs

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I heard the speeches of both the leaders as well as other members. I tried to understand as to what they have and achieved in these 4 years and 3 months, what achievements they have made to benefit the people, in which programs they are ahead in comparison to the previous Governments? I hoped that they would try to tell all these things. But Rajnath Singh ji taught us the history of the country. Where he mentioned about Kalyan, and also mentioned the name of Saint Basaveshwar ji and also told us about the Anubhav Mantap, our colleagues were clapping at that time. Everybody in Karnataka knows about the Anubhav Mantap and he was telling us about that. Its Chairman Shri Allam Prabhu was from backward class. He used to take decisions in a democratic way. The complete ritual was performed in the Lichhavi Sangh of Mahatma Gandhi Buddha and also in other smaller sanghs at the time of decision making. This is not a new thing. You are teaching us and asking us to go through the history. Do not sharpen your memory by telling these things here. Instead, you should tell about your achievements made in 4 years and 4 months. That's more important. In his speech, he talked only of Rama, Krishna and Bhima and Arjuna of the Ramayana Mahabharata, but he did not remember Shambhu and Eklavya ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt. Everyone has the right to put forth one's point. It wastes time.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I am asking as to why you do not remember those people? You chant the name of Rama. You are a hypocrite. You leave that aside. Nothing far from the truth should be said. He said that 18 thousand villages in the country had no electricity connection. Okay, agreed. But whether electricity was not generated in the last 70 years. Did Bhakhra-Nangal not generate electricity? There are many such things. There are 6 lakh 23 thousand villages in the country. Who provided electricity connection to 6 lakh 10 thousand villages out of them? Whether it was done by Congress or Modi ji? You provide connections in 18 thousand villages in 4 years, but we provided electricity connections in more than 6 lakh villages. Is this not a achievement for the country? Has there been no development during the last 70 years? It was also said that the Congress Party is the only contractor of democracy. No leader of Karnataka took my name, but said so.

He said that it is because the Congress Party saved the democracy, why Modi Ji is the Prime Minister today. ... *(Interruptions)* The Minister of Home Affairs said so, but I want to tell the Minister of Home Affairs that it is true, admit this. If we worked in the manner in which you are working today, then the democracy would not survive. The manner in which you are working today, the path that is being followed by you. You are trying to divide the society, suppressing the freedom of speech and also trying to create inequality amongst the people and so democracy will not survive in such situation. That is why you have to appreciate the efforts made by Congress to save the democracy. The steps they are taking, today I will particularly say this also that BJP and ...* which elements do they believe in, they should tell. ...*(Interruptions)* I also respect Paswan ji, he is very senior leader ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Why are you mentioning the name of. ...*?

HON. SPEAKER: I have already told. It is understood. I need not tell time and again that no mention of name should be made.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He is your Guru.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Why are you mentioning the name of...*?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Why should not we mention?

HON. SPEAKER: You sit down, I have already said that all these names will not go on record.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: See, because they believe in their clements. In the beginning, when for the first time their Government was formed, during speeches every hon. Minister, every hon. M.P used to say that I am Swyamsevak of...**(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Yes.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: That is why I am saying that...* who had joined, this principle of their Government is against Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's principles. It is against the principles of Buddha. Rajnath Sahab, you listen to me, this*... against the principles of...* you compare the Principles of RSS with...*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, discussion is taking place on...* ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This discussion is to be completed, do not interrupt on every point.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: When they are exposed, they retaliate. That is why, I am saying that do not teach us the history. When they tell a lie, we have to expose it.

Apart from this, I have been repeatedly targetted and it has been told that Opposition Party does not cooperate and the Opposition Party does not help in the Democracy, not does it help in promoting the elements of democracy. They brought the Lokpal Act, but they could not do a small amendment in it.

Over the two years around six to twelve ordinances have been brought, but the amendment regarding inclusion of the Leader of the Opposition Party or the Leader of the largest party has not been made till date. What right do they have to talk about democracy? I am the Member of the largest single party, who acts as member in the CBI and the Vigilance Committee. An amendment has been

made in the circular. A new G.O has been issued, but what did they do here? Within half an hour they could have amended it, but they did not do so.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: You were called.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: If one is invited as a special invitee, will he come? Tomorrow, if I call them as a special invitee, will they come? You can not go anywhere at your will. They should talk about the principle. Madam, you are very kind.

Madam, second thing is that Shri Mavalankar was the first Speaker of Lok Sabha and he is always mentioned. He set a precedence there that 10 per cent majority of the elected members should be there for the leader of opposition. But, it is under your and the Government's purview that it can be changed. This is not the statute. This is the business transaction Rule. They do not intend to include me in that. They talk of lofty things, talk about democracy, they are doing all these things.

Madam, There are many reasons for bringing this No Confidence Motion. The implementation of various subjects is not being done particularly by this Government. The TDP members have moved the No Confidence Motion here and we, Left parties and all other parties have also endorsed the same. You have given permission for a debate on that. I thank you for this. It is for the first time that every member is getting enough time, otherwise the time would have been cut, But, this time, you have given more time, so I thank you for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: At least, I have got thanks after such a long time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, previous UPA Government had passed an Act to resolve the issue of Andhra Pradesh. There was consensus on at least five subjects after discussion under the Act. These five topics are:-

[English]

1. Special Category Status for Andhra Pradesh for five years.
2. Fiscal measures and tax incentives as has been given to Himachal Pradesh.

3. Special Development Package for Backward Regions of Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema and North Coast on the lines of Koraput, Balangir, Kalahandi Special Plan and Bundelkhand Special Package.
4. Transfer of seven Mandals of Polavaram Project region to Andhra Pradesh for Smooth and full rehabilitation and resettlement.
5. To augment and compensate the revenues lost to the State of Andhra Pradesh as they will be deprived of revenues of Hyderabad.

[Translation]

In support of this, the then Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh, in his speech on 20 February, 2014 said that:

[English]

"First, for the purpose of Central Assistance, Special Category Status will be extended to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh comprising 13 districts, including the four districts of Rayalaseema and three districts of North Coastal Andhra for a period of five years. This will put the State's finances on a firmer footing."

[Translation]

This is the promise he made, but he could not fulfill that promise. So, when this issue was raised again and these five points were not implemented, Manmohan Singh ji on 5th of August, 2016 reiterated in Rajya Sabha at that time.

[English]

On 5 August, 2016, the former Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh in Rajya Sabha said

"I as then Prime Minister made six promises on the floor of the august House. The then Leader of the Opposition and now the Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley, satisfied with these promises, withdrew all amendments he had proposed. Sir, in light of these promises, I urge the Union Government to implement and thereby protect the honor of the august House."

[Translation]

This is what he said. I tell my friends that we are with you. In the previous Lok Sabha, you always used to come here and spoil the things. It used to happen always.

HON. SPEAKER: You are provoking them.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Last time, it used to happen like that. The people from the Government used to prompt them and the Government did not want to have a discussion on this. The Government did not want them to get their rights. This Government is expert in instigating and they are dividing them all by instigating and sending out someone. Few people have been sent out now. They told someone to be remain absent and asked them to keep on messing up the thing. They do all these things. If someone indulge in divide and rule policy, then it is the BJP Government and Modi ji. I am with the people of Andhra Pradesh, my whole party is with them. Our party will do everything possible to protect the people of Andhra Pradesh. It is not a matter of party. We have taken this step in the interests of the people of Andhra Pradesh. They are not having the numbers, even then our all 48 Members, Members of TMC, CPM, CPI, RSP and Muslim League have supported them altogether. We have done this work in the interests of the people. I thank you too, because I had to put forth this point. Now I come to the third point.

HON. SPEAKER: Now you have made your point.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, still I have twenty pages.

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge, ji, there is not much time. It will take a lot of time.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, let me speak.

HON. SPEAKER: There is not much time.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: If you speak in between he will be disturbed. We are both talking, it is okay.

SHRI MALLIKARJUNA KHARGE: I want to remind you that in the 2014 elections, Modi ji said that if the Modi Government came to power the farmers would

get the cost plus 50 per cent MSP according to M.S. Swaminathan's recommendation. After this, another bluff was made that farmer's income will be double by 2022. Mr. Minister, you have also mentioned it. What did you give, in the matter of MSP for Kharif Crops. Swaminathan had said at that time. I only read two or three points for your information. Not for the sake of knowledge, because you have a lot of knowledge. You have told us everything from history to science. Per quintal cost price of paddy production is Rs. 1484 and cost plus 50 per cent cent as per CACP recommendations is Rs. 2226. You have given Rs. 1750 which is Rs. 476 less and you are claiming that no Government has given the farmers in this way. It's just you have done. I can read every item. Jowar, Ragi, Maize, Tur, Moong, Urad, Groundnut, Sunflower, Soyabean, Cotton, etc. are all like this. You see all of them, how much difference is there in all? Along with this, let me remind you of something else. You have said that the previous Government had not done nothing.

Madam, I want to tell that when Paddy's MSP in 2010-2011 was one thousand rupees, the UPA Government increased it to Rs. 1250 in the year 2012-13. After that, MSP for Jowar, Miller and everything's was increased. MSP for some items was raised by ten rupees, and in some cases it was raised less. In the past, MSP of Urad was raised, rather MSP of Moong and other things was raised. In this case, I went to the Agriculture Minister and told him that. Moong is a short-term crop. It is produced in 100 days. But, Tur dal is a long term crop. In many places, it takes five to six months. I asked him he is giving more MSP for Moong. So for the first time, the UPA Government increased it by Rs. 150. You do not mention that. You speak your words loudly. Since, today the media is in your favour or gives more importance to you and the corporate is also with you. If they get advertisement, then everywhere they say 'Modi, Modi, Modi'(Interruptions)

This is your MSP's loophole. Open it and see, you will know about in the matter of farmers' suicides, let me give you a figure. According to one figure, almost three suicides occur every day in the country. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, In reply to an unstarred question No. 4111, dated March 28, 2018, it was reported that in the year 2014-15, 12,360 farmers committed suicide. It was 12,602

in the year 2015-16, and 11,458 in the year 2016-17 and more than 14,000 in the year 2017-18. I am telling about this subject because on the one side suicides are increasing and on the other, you are saying that you have done a lot for the farmers. If you had done a lot for the farmers, if you had given relief to them, then it would not have happened. Now, you have increased the MSP because seven months are left for the election. Now, that the elections are going to take place after seven months, so you have find a way to approach the masses. By increasing that MSP a bit, you are giving it so much importance.

The farmer does not belong to any particular party. Many farmers have voted for you too, but you never talked about them. So far, if you talked about someone, it is about Adani and Ambani. But, you did not talk about farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*.

In this context, I would like to say that even a single drop of tear is is also a threat for the Government. The farmers are shedding tears today, they are committing suicide, they are dying. You have not felt the pain and agony. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: It's over now. Half an hour's time if over.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The Government ...**(Interruptions)* It is recorded in the telephone. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This won't be allowed. It will not go on the record. Whatsoever may have happened outside, but this will not be allowed in the House...

(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, finish your point. I gave you a lot of time. Shri Khargeji, its enough. It's been half an hour now. Now, your issues are over....

(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: See, its telephone recording is here. ...*(Interruptions)* This was done to unseat the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Crop Insurance Scheme has been appreciated greatly.

HON. SPEAKER: Now you please conclude your speech, otherwise I will have to call the next name.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: In the year 2016-17, premium of Rs. 20478 crores was deposited during Rabi crop and the farmers got Rs. 5650 crores. Private insurance companies pocketed Rs. 14828 crores and you talk about farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* I reviewed the 'Disha' meeting as per your instructions. In Karnataka, the premium deposited by the farmers is Rs. 8. crore 33 lacs and the farmers received Rs. 3 lakh 35 thousand crore rupees. ...*(Interruptions)* Despite that, if you think for the welfare of farmers then I can't say anything.

HON. SPEAKER: Now you conclude, I am calling another name. You have been given half an hour time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, please give me an other half-an-hour time to speak.

HON. SPEAKER: No-No, you will not get half an hour. You don't have that much time right now. Khargeji, you have stood up again. I have given sufficient time. You yourself has accepted it. Now, you do not say anything. Khargeji please conclude, please don't do that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I am putting the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I know that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I am giving the facts, which have been given in starred and unstarred questions.

HON. SPEAKER: I will call another person at 6:30 p.m. sharp.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I am not beating about the bush ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Still, you have to conclude. Talk about the important issues that you have, because you don't have much time.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Okay Madam. I am speaking one by one on each point, you please keep listening. *...(Interruptions)* I do not have faith in this Government. Why I am saying this, because one of their Union Ministers has said that the BJP has come to power to change the Constitution. *...(Interruptions)* People agree on the word 'secular' because it is enshrined in the Constitution. He said that it should have been changed long ago *...(Interruptions)* we are going to change it now. You please check it up. If they say this kind of thing, then should we believe in this Government?

HON. SPEAKER: How can that be? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: You bring a Privilege Motion against me. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Why should I bring Privilege Motion against you? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: This is very true. Second thing, ...*... They have said. They say. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You will not take their name. Their name will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Chief of the ...* [ENGLISH] 'Addressing the concluding ceremony of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Akhil Bharatiya Adhivakta (Advocates) Parishad in Hyderabad, ...* ...said though the new Constitution was drafted after Independence, some old laws were taken from foreign sources. [TRANSLATION] This is what they say. Their intention is to change Constitution and they have further said that [ENGLISH] "Our Constitution was written based on the understanding of the Bharatiya ethos" *...(Interruptions)* [TRANSLATION] I am expressing my point.

HON. SPEAKER: You have hundreds of points, but you will have to conclude in time. Kharge Ji, I am requesting you. Now it has been more than half an hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I am not saying...* *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The question is not about truth...* It's about the time. You do not have much time.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please Conclude, otherwise I will call another member.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Give me two minutes. please.

HON. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, please listen to my point of order *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You have to say your last point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, Today people want to know when 80 lakh crore of black money will be brought from abroad? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, Please listen to my point of order *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, rule 356. Please listen to me once. He is repeatedly mentioning the name of ...*. He is mentioning the name of the Minister *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I have already ruled that neither of his name nor his name of anybody will go on record. I have repeated it many times and also telling now. I have said it now also *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He has tendered his apology in this House. You please sit down. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, Please conclude. Otherwise I will call the next speaker. I am requesting you, otherwise I will call the next speaker after ringing the bell.

SHIR MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The people of this country want to know when 80 lakh crore of black money

will be brought back from abroad? When the amount of 15 lakh rupees will be credited to the account of individuals? ... *(Interruptions)* When per year 2 crore youth will get employments? When will the prices of petrol and diesel come down? When will farmers get justice? When will atrocities on dalits come to an end? ...*(Interruptions)* when will attacks on women stop? ...*(Interruptions)* When will defaulters of the banks be arrested? ...*(Interruptions)* When will Prevention of Atrocities on SC and ST Act, be strengthened? ...*(Interruptions)* When will defaulters of the bank be brought back to the country? ...*(interruptions)* When the Reservation in Promotions for SC/ST Act will be made a reality? ...*(Interruptions)* When will SC, ST and OBC get reservations in the vacancies of Universities? ...*(Interruptions)* When will good days (Acche Din) come? ...*(Interruptions)* It seems now that good days (Acche din) will come when Modi Government is ousted from power ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Have you finished?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I have requested you ten times. You please stop now. Nobody is listening to the Speaker. I have already said that I will call next speaker.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: What is this? Will you not follow the ruling of the Speaker?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Your time is over now.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I have given you sufficient time.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, one minute, It is not like this. Please do not make a request. You started your speech and I have given you half-an-hour. Then I requested you many times to conclude. It was not your time, however I gave you the time. It does not go like that. You have completed your speech only then I have called next

speaker. Now only one sentence otherwise not. [ENGLISH] I will allow only one sentence. That's all. Yes Kharge ji.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, finally I would like to say that this Government befooled the people with false promises only to win the election. The people of this country do not trust this Government. Through you, I would like to say to the countrymen:

“Yeh qaafile walon tum itna bhi nahin samjhe, Loota hai tumhein rehjanon ne, rehbar ke isharon par”

That's why they are not trustworthy. Please accept this. Thank you.

[English]

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU (Visakhapatnam): Thank you Madam for giving me this opportunity. I rise to oppose the No Confidence Motion against Narendra Modi Government. ...*(Interruptions)*. Today I was really amused to see Telugu Desam Party joining hands with Congress. ...*(Interruptions)*. Telugu Desam Party was founded by the late Shri N.T. Rama Rao to oppose Congress politics. ...*(Interruptions)*. He fought against Congress. He put the Telugu Desam Party against Congress throughout his life. Now, today you have joined hands with Congress. ...*(Interruptions)*. You have a right to join. You have a right to choose your line. ...*(Interruptions)*. You can do politics on your own. There is no problem at all. ...*(Interruptions)*.

HON. SPEAKER: Hari Babu ji, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: ...*(Interruptions)* But Shri N.T. Ram Rao's soul will be affected by what you are doing now in the House today. ...*(Interruptions)*. I really saw Telugu Desam Party's leader going to the Congress leaders to have Floor coordination. ...*(Interruptions)*. I really have seen that. ...*(Interruptions)*. I think, after so many years of politics, Telugu Desam Party taking a stand today is not really good for the State of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*.

HON. SPEAKER: Hari Babu, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: *...(Interruptions)* Congress Party leaders shed the crocodile tears on Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*. Madam, when the Act was prepared, when the Act was passed in the Parliament – Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha – in Rajya Sabha, BJP leaders Shri Venkaiah Naidu and Arjun Jaitley Ji stood for the welfare/development of divided Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*. Kharge Ji read out the Manmohan Ji's statement and he is very much interested to extend special category status to the State of Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*. If they were really interested, if they were really sincere, I am asking one question – why had you not included special category status in the Act itself? Why had you not done it? *...(Interruptions)*. Why have you not done that? *...(Interruptions)*. At that time, where were you? *...(Interruptions)*. At that time, when the Bifurcation Act was being passed, Telugu Desam Party did not ask what they want for the divided Andhra Pradesh. They were shouting justice for Andhra Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)*. They were shouting equal justice. *...(Interruptions)*. They have given letter for the division of Telangana and Andhra. At the same time, they criticized the division. *...(Interruptions)*. I proudly say today Madam, I believe, BJP believes, if the State is divided, the present residual State of Andhra Pradesh will be developed at a faster rate. *...(Interruptions)* and we supported it. *...(Interruptions)*. I will give details *...(Interruptions)*. I will give details *...(Interruptions)*.

Madam, as far as the special status is concerned, Prime Minister's statement clearly says that 'people are not clear about the special status; special status does not contain industrial incentive; special status provides Central Assistance; special status to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh is comprising of 13 Districts including the four Districts of Rayalaseema and three Districts of North Coastal Andhra Pradesh for a period of five years so as to put the State's finances on a firmer footing.' *...(Interruptions)* Go to your seats. You have nothing to do with me *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this is not fair. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Haribabu, please address the Chair.

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU : The divided State will have financial problems. Therefore, to bring it out of the financial problems, to give it the financial assistance, the Special Category Status was mentioned *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, do not stand there. Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU : The 14th Finance Commission gave its Report to the Government. It was adopted by the Parliament. It was a Constitutional body.

The 14th Finance Commission said:'

"We did not make a distinction between special and general category States in determining our norms and recommendations..... In our assessment of State resources, we have taken into account the disabilities arising from constraints unique to each State to arrive at the expenditure requirements. In this regard, we have observed that the North-Eastern and Hill States have several unique features that have a bearing on their fiscal resources and expenditure needs, such as low level of economic activity, remoteness and international borders. Our objective has been to fill the resource gaps of each State to the extent possible through tax devolution. However, we have provided post-devolution revenue deficit grants for States where devolution alone could not cover the assessed gap.....

We are of the view that intra-state inequality is within the policy jurisdiction of the States and provisioning of adequate resources through tax devolution should enable them to address intra-State inequalities in an effective manner."

After 42 per cent devolution to the State, because Andhra Pradesh is going to have revenue deficit, they have assessed the revenue deficit from the Financial Years starting from 2015 to 2020, for five years. They have estimated an extent of 22,120 plus crores of rupees to be paid by the Government of India to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. That recommendation was accepted. Five years' deficit finance is to be given to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, in addition to the devolution,

whatever the revenue deficit is there, that is being provided which is to the extent of Rs. 22,120 plus crore.

18.45 hrs

(HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Not only the revenue deficit provided through the budgetary support but the Special Category Status is also being promised by BJP. I am not denying it. Therefore, what we are trying to do is that if the name is not to be given or if there is any problem because of the 14th Finance Commission for declaring it a Special Category State, instead of giving the name, whatever benefits a Special Category State will get, that financial benefit, we are willing to provide to the State of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* I will tell you....*(Interruptions)* If a State is declared as Special Category State, they will get 90 per cent of the Central grant in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. If the Special Category Status is not given, the Central Government will only give 60 per cent of the grants. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, even if the Special Status is declared to Andhra Pradesh, the difference of the Financial benefit or the grant – from 90 per cent to 60 per cent – that is, 30 per cent is calculated approximately at Rs. 3,500 crore for five years as mentioned in the then Prime Minister's statement. ...*(Interruptions)* About Rs. 17,500 crore were accepted by the Government of India to extend as a special financial package for the State of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has accepted this special assistance. They requested the Government of India: "You finance this Rs. 17,500 crore as externally aided loan. That loan is to be repaid by the Government of India." That is the agreement in that special assistance package....*(Interruptions)*

When the Government of India had accepted to extend that assistance through externally aided projects, the Government of Andhra Pradesh took one-and-a-half years' time. ...*(Interruptions)* They thought getting externally aided assistance is time taking. There are certain problems. Therefore, it is not possible to get externally aided assistance. Please consider extending this assistance through the domestic financial agencies like NABARD and HUDCO. This letter was written by the hon. Chief

Minister to the Government of India on 3rd January, 2018. ...*(Interruptions)* That was also accepted by the Government of India and by the hon. Finance Minister. Then, the issue came that if this assistance is to be taken as loan by the Central Government, the FRBM problem will arise for the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)* If the loan is to be taken by the State Government, the FRBM problem will come to State Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, to avoid the problem of FRBM limits, both, for Central Government and the State Government, the Finance Minister has suggested a via-media, a way out: "You form special purpose vehicles. That loan will be given to PVs and then the FRBM problem will be avoided for both, Centre and State. Please avail it." ...*(Interruptions)* But the State Government has not come forward even till today with the announced via media model of SPVs. I am really sorry. When the Government of India is ready to extend the financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 17,500 crore, the State Government is not ready to accept the assistance. It is a loss to the State of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, please do not blame the Government of India saying that they have not given any assistance to us. An assistance of Rs. 17,500 crore is being offered to the State of Andhra Pradesh....*(Interruptions)*

Apart from the Special Category Status, I categorically state that the Government of India is ready to give all possible assistance except the name. Today, you form an SPV; give the account number; the Government of India will deposit the money which is required by you and which is accepted by you.

Today, you form an SPV and give the account number. To that account number, tomorrow, Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, the money will be transferred. Please give the account number. ...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, I would like to ask whether you are interested in financial assistance or you are interested only in the name. Whatever financial benefit will accrue through the Special Category Status, if that money comes, I will be happy to develop the State in a different form. Therefore, I would request the Government of Andhra Pradesh to think about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Regarding Polavaram Project, the Congress Party made the Act. They have put all the areas which are going

to be submerged under Polavaram Project in the State of Telangana. Polavaram Project is in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Then, how will the project work go ahead? In the very first Cabinet Meeting, after Narendra Modi ji assumed office as the Prime Minister, it was decided to approve an ordinance. In the immediate next Session, it was passed as an Act. All the submerged areas are being transferred from Telangana State to Andhra Pradesh so as to remove all the hurdles in the construction of Polavaram Project. Polavaram Project was taken up as a national project. So far, Rs. 6,734 has been released to the Project, to a single project, by the Government of India. Within two years, Nitin Gadkari ji, the hon. Minister, visited the Polavaram site. He assured that it is his personal responsibility to see to it that the project will be completed in right time. I do not know whether you have confidence or not; he has the capability to complete it. Polavaram Project is the lifeline project of Andhra Pradesh. We will complete it at any cost. ...*(Interruptions)*

I will just mention about some projects which have been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India has sanctioned 85 per cent of the projects mentioned in the Act to the State of Andhra Pradesh....*(Interruptions)* Even though Section 93 of the Act says that these projects should be established in a period of 10 years, Narendra Modi ji Government took only four years to start 10 institutions out of 11 that have to be started in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Only one institute, namely, Girijan University is due. The hon. Minister, Prakash Javadekar ji, is here. He will take steps to start Girijan University and to complete the projects cent per cent that are to be given to Andhra Pradesh. Two days back, he has taken steps to start a Central University in Anantapur. Even though the Act is not passed in Parliament, classes are going to commence in Anantapur. That is the project we have done.

Sir, five issues are pending. One is the Girijan University, which is a tribal University. That is to be started by the hon. Minister, Javadekar ji. Another issue is regarding establishment of Kadapa Steel Plant. The Congress Party made an Act saying that for all these institutions, we have to examine their feasibility, examine their possibility and to set up Committees.

The Committee's report was not positive. But the Government of India set up a task force to see how to

make it viable and the Government is in the process of announcing it in Kadapa district. Vizag Railway Zone is more important to me. Vizag Railway Zone is to be established and Visakhapatnam has to be its headquarters. A Committee was set up. The Committee gave a negative report but the hon. Minister is taking steps as to how to make Vizag Railway Zone feasible and possible. I am sure Shri Piyush Goyal Ji will announce that Railway Zone shortly. He will take a positive decision in this regard.

Sir, with regard to Dugarajapatnam port, the hon. Minister Nitin Gadkari Ji informed the State Government that the Dugarajapatnam port is not feasible and also sought suggestions for an alternative site. About six months back, he wrote the letter to the State Government. So far, the State Government has not responded. You come out with an alternative site. Tomorrow, this Government will announce a major port construction in the suggested site. Therefore, I want to ask some questions to Telugu Desam Party friends. You have moved the No Confidence Motion. Is it because Modi Government has brought the seven submerged mandals of Polavaram Project into the State of Andhra Pradesh? Are you moving the No Confidence Motion for that reason? Modi Ji has agreed to extend special financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 17,500 crore. Is that the reason you are moving the No Confidence Motion?

The Government of India has to start the projects within a period of 10 years. They have started 10 projects within a period of 2-3 years. Are you moving No Confidence Motion for that reason? Please introspect yourselves. You may take your stand for political reasons. We are together for four years. We worked together for the development of Andhra Pradesh. For the political reason, you took a different stand. Even though Narendra Modi's Government has given the commitment, not to Telugu Desam but to the Telugu People of Andhra Pradesh. We continue our support to the State of Andhra Pradesh whether you are with us or you are not with us. Therefore, even without your political support, we will continue to support the cause of Andhra Pradesh.

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN (Chennai South): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, this is a first ever Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers being brought in the 16th Lok Sabha. I take this opportunity to express several issues

with regard to the State of Tamil Nadu whereby in certain cases, intervention was required by the Central Government where it had not intervened to solve the problems of our State and in some cases where it was not necessary for the Centre to intervene or exercise its unwarranted excess rights on the State Government.

My first part of speech is on the issue of Central Government's use of its excess power over the State Governments. I wish to State about the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test. The introduction of NEET is a direct infringement on the rights of the States and has caused grave injustice to the students of Tamil Nadu who are already covered by a fair and transparent admission policy laid down by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu admission system protects the interest of the students particularly from the weaker sections and rural areas, as such students cannot compete with the urban elite students in common entrance examination. A large number of social and economically backward meritorious students have benefited by the Government of Tamil Nadu decision to abolish common entrance examination. For admission to post graduate courses, the Government of Tamil Nadu gives preference to those who have served in rural areas with special weightage for those working in hilly and tribal areas. The introduction of NEET has nullified such policy initiatives intended to further the socio-economic objectives of the State.

19.00 hrs

Is this not a direct infringement on the rights of the State by the Central Government?

Sir, with regard to the draft Dam Safety Bill, 2018, the proposed Bill contains clauses which violate the rights of Tamil Nadu, especially with respect to the dams constructed by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the neighbouring States, which will lead to various problems in their maintenance and operation.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Jayavardhan, please wait a minute.

Now, it is seven o' clock. If the House agrees, we can extend the time by one more hour, up to eight o' clock.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS: AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, the discussion on No-Confidence Motion is likely to continue till late evening. Therefore the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is making arrangement for dinner for the hon. Members. The hon. Members are invited for dinners in Room No. 70, First Floor, Parliament Building at 8 pm. The dinner for media persons and the officials of Parliament has been arranged in Room No. 73 and Room No. 74 respectively.

Please have a good meal.

19.01 hrs

MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS — *Contd.*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Jayavardhan, you can continue.

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN (Chennai South): I urge the Central Government to take up the legislation on dam safety only after consulting the States and till then keep in abeyance the process of legislation on dam safety.

With regard to the proposed move by the Central Government, which will affect the fiscal health of the State, I would like to mention here about the Central Government's decision to dismantle the University Grants Commission which has both regulatory and fund sanctioning functions and replace it with Higher Education Commission of India which will have only the regulating function. So, it has a direct consequence on the fiscal health of the States. At present, the UGC gives 100 per cent grants for proposals but it has been our experience that when the schemes of the UGC are subsumed under the scheme of Higher Education Department of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Government of India's funds for the schemes are shared between the Centre and the State Governments in the ratio of 60:40 respectively. For example, the schemes of the UGC, like university with potential of excellence and college with potential for excellence, have now been subsumed under the RUSA. Further, funds are granted in the ratio of 60:40 which has

caused additional financial burden on the States. In the interest of the States' fiscal health, the UGC should not be replaced by the Higher Education Commission of India.

Secondly, with regard to the levy of surcharge of two per cent on the super rich that has replaced the wealth-tax, I would like to mention here that this decision of the Union Government has shifted the fiscal resource from the State to the Centre. It is a direct encroachment by the Union Government to reduce the fiscal capacity of the State. We have, time and again, asked the Central Government to include the surcharge on the super rich and other surcharges in the divisible pool of resources to the States. However, no decision has been taken by the Central Government in this regard.

With regard to the action of the Central Government, which is against the will of the people of Tamil Nadu as well as an incorrect decision of the Central Government, I would like to mention here about the Steel Authority of India's decision to privatise Salem Steel Plant. The Public Sector Undertakings are capable of performing better, provided they are given the right support and direction in a dynamic economic scenario. Rather than the Central Government examining and studying thoroughly the reasons for the Salem Steel Plant's recent losses, the Central Government's act of resorting to privatisation is totally against the will of the Government and the people of Tamil Nadu.

Second part of my speech is on the issues where the Central Government should have intervened in the issues of the States but it had not done so. In this regard, I would like to mention here about the shortage in the disbursements of share from the Central tax from 1996-97 to 2014-15. In the Report of Comptroller and Auditor-General on Compliance of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, it has been indicated that during the certification of the net proceeds by the C&AG based on recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions, it was noticed that during the period from 1996-97 to 2014-15, an aggregated amount of Rs. 81,647.70 crore was short devolved to the States.

It is estimated that Tamil Nadu is eligible to get around Rs. 4500 crore as a shortfall in the share of the Central taxes devolved by the Government of India during that period. A pertinent question that arises here is, whether it is not obligatory on the part of the Union Government to

devolve shortfalls in the share of the Central taxes devolved to the State. However, no action has been made in this regard by the Central Government.

Now, on the issue of the 14th Finance Commission, I would like to mention here that the 14th Finance Commission had recommended an increase of 10 per cent in the vertical devolution from 32 per cent to 42 per cent to the States. However, this effect has been neutralized by reduction in the horizontal devolutionary share of the Central taxes to Tamil Nadu from 4.969 per cent to 4.023 per cent. This reduction in the interse share to Tamil Nadu is 19.04 per cent, which is the highest erosion among all the States. Further, year after year, the actual release of share in the Central tax to Tamil Nadu fell short of the estimates in the 14th Finance Commission recommendation. This, coupled along with the unscientific formula adopted by the Commission, has penalised the State of Tamil Nadu for its achievement in better economic development and population control. The Government of Tamil Nadu has urged the Central Government to provide an annual special grant of Rs. 2000 crore in each of the remaining years of the 14th Finance Commission period to Tamil Nadu either as a grant available through NITI Aayog or as a special allocation. However, Sir, no progress has been made in this regard by the Union Government.

With regard to the 15th Finance Commission, the terms of reference contains certain clauses that are likely to have an adverse impact on the fiscal transfer to the State of Tamil Nadu. There is a growing discontent among the people of Tamil Nadu on the unfair treatment meted out by successive Finance Commissions to Tamil Nadu. Concerns are now being raised by people of all political and academic hues in the mainstream as well as the social media that the resources from the State of Tamil Nadu are unjustly being transferred to other States through the mechanism of Finance Commission causing a drag on the ability to grow further and impeding the efforts of the State Government towards fulfilling the growing aspirations of the people. The growing disparity in the fiscal transfer does not augur well for the country and could in fact undermine the strength of the Indian Union.

With regard to the grant-in-aid released to the State Governments by the Union Government, I would like

to mention here that the grant-in-aid released to Tamil Nadu by the Union Government in 2017-18 compared to 2016-17 has witnessed a 3 per cent negative growth. On the contrary, the Union Government has provided a substantial grant-in-aid to other States, that is, 56 per cent for Maharashtra, 119 per cent for Uttar Pradesh. We are unable to understand the disparity meted out against us.

Coming to the issue of GST, Tamil Nadu had concerns about the impact of GST on the fiscal autonomy of the States and the huge permanent revenue losses it is likely to cause to a manufacturing and net exporting State like Tamil Nadu. As feared by us, there is a significant shortfall in settlement of the amount due to Tamil Nadu in the new Goods and Service Tax system. A large amount of IGST remains unsettled even after the second provisional settlement of Rs. 50,000 crore made on 27th June, 2018. I wish to state that by a rough estimate, our State will receive over Rs. 5604 crore of additional revenue if the unsettled IGST credit is apportioned to the State. It has been urged that an on account payment may be made for the entire balance of unsettled GST by using a formula such as the protected revenue of each State or the GST collection. Otherwise, the amount of unsettled GST will continue to increase and will undermine the whole structure of the GST.

With regard to disaster management by the Central Government, it has always fallen short in providing a helping-hand to the State. Take for instance, the severe flood in Tamil Nadu during November 2015. A special assistance of Rs. 25,914 crore was sought as disaster relief assistance from the Centre. However, the fund allocated was only a few hundred crores by the Central Government.

During December 2016, a severe cyclonic storm 'Vardah' hit the northern district of Tamil Nadu leaving unprecedented damage to infrastructure and property and the disaster assistance sought was Rs. 22,573 crore. However, only a few hundred crores were allocated by the Central Government. For the severe drought situation that prevailed in Tamil Nadu during 2016, an amount of Rs. 39,565 crore was sought from the National Disaster Relief Fund, but only a few hundred crores were released by the Central Government.

In 2017, when severe cyclonic storm 'Ockhi' caused an extensive damage to Kanyakumari and adjoining

districts, a sum of Rs. 9302 crore as a disaster relief was sought by the State Government. However, again only a few hundred crores were released by the Centre.

Sir, this clearly shows the State of response and the helping-hand provided by the Central Government to the State Governments in times of distress.

Sir, with regard to the Central Government's affairs with the nations worldwide, I would like to mention here that our hon. Prime Minister has travelled to several nations worldwide, establishing friendly ties with far-flung nations. Even our hon. External Affairs Minister had quoted, and I also quote:

"In the last four years, the prestige of India in the eyes of the world has reached such heights that today when India speaks, the world listens."

But the Central Government has not taken cognizance of the pathetic situation right here in our Indian Ocean. There is a deep concern in our entire country about the unabated apprehension and killing of our innocent Indian fishermen from Tamil Nadu by the Sri Lankan Navy while they carry out fishing in the Palk Bay area. It has been the repeated request by the Government of Tamil Nadu, and several Members of Parliament, to send a firm, unequivocal and unambiguous message to the Sri Lankan Government that such inhuman and hostile activities should be stopped henceforth.

Has the Central Government taken measures to restore the Katchatheevu Island which was unilaterally ceded to Sri Lanka as part of the ill-advised Indo-Sri Lankan Agreements of 1974 and 1976, which lack constitutional and legal sanctity. Has the Central Government taken measures to redraw the international boundary line? The answer is 'no'.

What about the Sri Lankan Tamils issue. The entire world is aware that during the final stages of the war, an ethnic pogrom and genocide was perpetuated on the Tamil minorities of Sri Lanka. We have repeatedly asked the Central Government to sponsor a resolution in the UN condemning the genocide of Tamils in Sri Lanka and hold all those responsible for it accountable. Further, the resolution should also demand a referendum among the Tamils in Sri Lanka for the formation of a separate Tamil Eelam. Did the Government take any steps in this regard?

Finally, the Government of Tamil Nadu has always been the harbinger of cooperative federalism, working in tandem with the Government of India towards the progress of our nation. One of the fundamental principles of this cooperative federalism is timely fulfilment of the commitments it made, and fulfilling the financial commitments forms its bedrock. If the Central Government falters in fulfilling this commitment, it will severely deter the socio-economic development of the State and the entire country.

We, in Tamil Nadu, under the leadership of *Perignar Perundagai Anna*, *Puratchi Thalaivar MGR* and *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, have always pleaded for an increased role of the States in the development and nation-building process, and for a greater fiscal autonomy of the States. It is our belief that a strong Union can emerge only out of strong States, and India's governance structure has to reflect more and more federal features.

Thank you.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI (Barrackpur): Sir, to begin with, I would like to thank the Chair and also my Party for giving me this opportunity to participate in this very important debate and discussion.

At the outset, let me say that we sing the song [TRANSLATION] Saarey Jahan Se Acha Hindustan hamara, hum Bulbuley hain iski yeh gulsitan hamara. [ENGLISH] For the benefit of our friends from Andhra Pradesh, I will speak a little in English. Today, they have moved a very important Motion and from my Party, and from our leader, Mamata Banerjee, we want to tell them we are totally with them in this matter. What is India? [TRANSLATION] When we talk about our country, then we all are people of every State, so without all these people, this country cannot survive. You can see today's scenario. [ENGLISH] Who has moved this Motion, and rightly so? They have moved it because they feel aggrieved and they have explained at great length 'why'. They were with the BJP and the ruling Government, but if they feel aggrieved, can you imagine what the rest must be feeling? I am talking about the rest of the States as well. Obviously, whether it is Shiv Sena, whether it is TDP, [TRANSLATION] it's said that one by one all are being separated. Now your turn is coming.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to say that we had appealed to you and the Government with folded hands. The Chairman and the hon. Speaker had no role there in but we appealed to the Government that 21st July may be celebrated as Martyr's day, which is completing 25 years this year. 21st July is Martyr's day and this year, it is completing 25 years. We observe 21st July as Martyr's Day you do not have much relation with Martyr's. You may be having a broad chest but it requires big heart. Gandhi ji hadn't had a broad chest, but his heart was big. If this debate can be conducted on Monday or any other day, then I don't think it will make any difference, last session was completely washed out and everyone knows why the same was washed out! We don't want to get into it. If you do this, then it will be probably good for martyrs. I salute those Martyrs and I will put forward my views. Only after paying tributes to them.

Sir, this is the fight for principles. There was a talk of 'Achhe Din' and let's start with 'Achhe din'.

"Gajab kiya tere Vaade par Aitbar kiya,
Char saal tak Achhe dinon ka intezaar kiya"

"Yeh tay hai ki usoolon ki ladai mein Andhere
sath nahin denge, chiragon ki safai mein."

[English]

They were asking as to why a No Confidence Motion has been moved. If you still do not realise as to what is the situation, I think, it is a very difficult thing which I cannot explain you. It is like the ostriches. They choose to hide their head under the sand and they do not want to see the reality. Why do I say this? This was a very important time to set the house in order as far as the BJP Government is concerned. The democracy is in danger. This very temple of democracy is in danger. Democracy cannot be the new normal. I am not saying that. I believe in whoever said it. Who has said this? The four senior most judges of the Supreme Court - one of them retired now - said this. They have gone on record in a Press Conference saying that democracy is in danger. It is only the other day the hon. Supreme Court mentioned that democracy cannot be the new normal. It was said by the top Court. It said the horrendous act of democracy cannot be permitted. All your institutions are crumbling. Judiciary has said whatever it has

to say. If you look at our friends in media, if you look at the industrialists, if you look at the general public, there is an atmosphere of some kind of fear and fear is not in our *fitrat*. We are independent. It has taken a long time to get this Independence. Again these are the words of senior most Judges of the hon. Supreme Court [Translation] You talk of religion. But, "*Usse hai wafa ki ummieed, jo janate Nahin Wafa kya hai*" People talk about religion, they sewear of it but they even don't know about it? Someday asked me whether you have number or not? We want to say in this regard very clearly. It's good that you talk about the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. We learn much from it. I am sorry to say regarding Mahabharata war. Please don't take it otherwise, we are talking about political battle. That battle was between Kauravas and Pandawas. Pandawas had no strength, but Kaurawas had a large number of soldiers. Pandawas had truth their side and "*Satyamev Jayate*" is our slogan *i.e.* truth always wins. It may be possible that today we may not have numbers during voting but it's our duty that we have to save this democracy and we are discussing the No Confidence Motion and we are giving our full support to it.

Sir, I felt good when the Prime Minister came here first time, he bowed his head on the stairs. We also thought that there might be an atmosphere of Rama Rajya, but Rama Rajya is nowhere to be seen. If you even follow the character of Rama as he was 'Maryed a Purushottam' he gave up the crown to protect his people. He went to jungle after leaving the crown to fulfill his duty. You wish to run the Government in the name of Ram and Ram himself gave up the crown. You also have to understand that Ram is very much in Ayodhya, only for you. Ram is everywhere, it exists in the particles, it exists in the air, it exists in the water, it exists in every person. You want to have your monopoly over Ram. We have been taught that we see Ram everywhere.

But when we ask some questions from you, you have a single answer for all the questions and that answer is Hindu-Muslim, India-Pakistan, Shamshan-Kabristan. It's your narrative. Many data have been received, but I would talk about some data, Data received recently are value of rupee is very low today. Value of rupee is historically very low. It is an alarm bell for us and we will have to understand that it is a very serious matter. If you do not

take it seriously, we understand that it's an alarming bell for India.

As told by Mahesh Vyas that investment required to be done by 2012 is already done. He is the chief of C.M.E.T. Investment is very low, low investment is there at present is comparison to the required investment. [ENGLISH] "...manufacturing has shrunk to 15 per cent of the GDP from a peak of 18.6 percent in 1995. The value of stalled projects climbed to Rs. 7.63 trillion from Rs. 5.29 trillion. The RBI's bulletin shows that corporate capital expenditures have fallen since Modi Government has come to power...". [TRANSLATION] These data are not ours, it is the official data. You all shall get it. This was the only thing we told everywhere. You told GDP forecast as 7.73 per cent. Actually, it is 5 per cent. That is because the method of forecast have been changed and consequently two per cent losses in these Employment has not increased, but unemployment has increased definitely. There is no increase in the fresh FDI. Export has declined and there is still a declining trend. Banks have gone bankrupt. Neither they are lending loans nor is anyone borrowing from these loans. On being contacted the banks reply that they have only power to target their own schemes. The atmosphere of the banks has completely changed. Complications are likely to arise in our powers and financial policies due to trade war, prices of oil and the problem still persists. When we put this question to them, what reply do we get? Only one reply is given Hindu-Muslim, India-Pakistan, Crematorium-Graveyard. Only this sort of reply is given, whatever is the question there is only one reply. Why do they have this lack of confidence? The reason of this lack of confidence is that people have lost faith in Government's data. They boast of GDP growth just merely because of methodology but when asked to compare with the previous data, they avoid to do so.

19.26 hrs

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

They boast of Ujjawala Scheme, but do not reveal how many people turned up to get second and third refilled cylinder. That is important because this information will expose them. Funds are provided by someone else and they take the credit. Loan is provided by someone else

and they take the credit. They neither have interest nor understanding of economic governance.(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude now. I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I have got about 15-20 minutes to conclude. That is not possible.(Interruptions) I have got 20 minutes, Madam. You have given everybody enough time. Everybody has spoken. It is not fair. If you want, I will sit down.(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Within five minutes, you please conclude your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, I need at least 12 minutes. I guarantee you that I would complete my speech in 12 minutes.(Interruptions) I will obey you and I will finish my speech in 12 minutes.(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Trivedi ji, no. You complete your speech in five minutes.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I can't help it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, two minutes have already passed.(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now you speak, you will get only five minutes more.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Please, let me speak. Do not disturb. [ENGLISH] I am sitting, Madam, I am not talking. This is not fair.(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Alright, you speak. Anantkumar Ji, you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, neither they have interest nor understanding of economic governance. If it is so, ask them as to who is the Chief Statistician of India. This post is lying vacant for the last six months. But, for them it is a trivial matter because if they reveal the data, they will be exposed. They want that good data should not be revealed. When it is asked why they do not appoint the Statistician, they have only one reply -Hindu-Muslim, India-Pakistan, Crematorium-Graveyard. Discussion about farmers was held on daily basis, but I will not talk about that because of the paucity of time. They talk about demographic dividend, but today that demographic dividend is going to prove disastrous, because employment is not being provided. Women in the country are very unsafe. All these things have been already dealt with, I don't want to repeat them. There is no programme today for the weaker section people, dalits, the exploited ones and women. When we ask about them, the only answer we get is Hindu-Muslim, India-Pakistan, Crematorium-graveyard.

Madam, the game of polarization is a dangerous thing. Vote for a change, betrayal, hatred and selfishness, hunger of power, all those are very harmful for the nation.

The brutal India cannot be our India the lynching India cannot be our India. A good Hindu, a true Hindu, the real patriot is upset today. He is very disappointed. The real issue is something else. One of the issues relates to black money about which they had said that they would put an end to it. We won't discuss on that subject anymore, because we are running out of time. None of the three or four goals that they had sought for in demonetization has been achieved by them so far. What is going on today? The Prime Minister must tell us why the CBI Chief is having a rift with his deputy? Why is their Revenue Secretary having a rift with one of the officials of E.D? Why is the Chief of E.D. highlighting the Revenue Secretary's statements in public in order to shield one of his officials? They must tell us about this. This means that something is definitely wrong here. When the question of RBI across it was said the counting of notes was still going now. It's been two years now, but it is still unclear as to how much currency was returned. The democracy and all the institutions have been compromised with during the four years of this Government. This is what we have said earlier. Now, I have two minutes left and I would conclude in these two minutes.

A peculiar state of intoxication is prevalent outside like beating everyone, hurting everyone, showing aggression, and when lynching happens, police stands like a silent spectator there. The one, who gets beaten, has just two lines in his mind. I would conclude after saying this. Today the one who is lynched, the dalits the exploited ones say:

“Zindagi se Badi koi Saza nahin,
Aur kya jurm hai, ye pata hi nahin.”

The one who gets beaten doesn't know what crime he has committed.

“Kitne hisson mein baat gaya hoon main.
Mere hisse mein ab kuch bacha hi nahin.”

These lines Noor.

“Aye zindagi bata ab kahan jayen,
Zahar bazaar mein milta nahin,
Dhan ke hatton bik gaya hain sab,

Ab kisi jurm ki saza nahin.”

In the end, he says.

“Log toot jaate hain ek chhota sa ghar banaane mein,
Aur tum taras nahin karte ho bastiyaan jalaane mein.”

The reason for all these conflicts is found nowhere. If the situation doesn't change, then pardon me, these would be no sign of them in the year 2019.

Thank you very much.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Madam, the no-confidence motion which TDP has moved. I on behalf of Akali Dal and on behalf of our party Chief Mr. Prakash Singh Badal, Sukhbir Singh Badal Ji, I am in favour that Andhra Pradesh be given the special status. As far as giving special status to Andhra Pradesh is concerned and the promise which was made to them, that must be fulfilled.

Madam, there is one reason behind it, because we have also suffered this pain. When Punjab was formed on the basis of Punjabi language, it got Katroda Hypers Bhakra Dam but it was taken away and given to the Centre.

With regard to our capital, it was taken away and given to the Centre. With regard to our capital, it was said that Chandigarh would be made a UT for some time, but it has not been given to Punjab yet. Our leaders Badal Saheb, Tohara Saheb, all of us and Shri Brahma Prakash, etc, were locked in the jails. In addition our water was snatched away. We were punished. All the leaders of the country were locked in prisons. We demonstrated to get them released. As a result, our water was snatched.

We are not being given that water even now by ignoring the law, legislation and tradition. The Punjabi speaking area, for which we formed Punjab province, they were kept out. That's why we know this pain. But, I would like to give this advice to our friends of TDP that with the help of the people they are bringing this no confidence motion, are not trustworthy. They can betray. After placing the ladder, they pull it down later. They betrayed Devgowda ji, Chandrashekhar ji & Gujral ji. They say that '*baccha chadh suli, bhagwan bhali karega*'. They specialize in funning a gun from anyone's shoulder.

Madam, I missed one thing. An old lady was going through a lane in the village. Someday advised the lady to be alert bull ahead may kill her. She said, brother, this is the bull that has widowed me. All of us, who are sitting here, have been widowed by the Congress.

You see there was a leader like Master Tara Singh. When Congress was not allowed to organize a session on the bank of Ravi, then Master Tara Singh organized Congress session there with a thousand volunteers. When the country got freedom, they first handcuffed him.

T.M.C. leader has praised the great qualities of Mahatma Gandhi. When SGPC was formed, Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Akali leaders mentioning, "Congratulations, you have won the first war of independence of the country." When the country got freedom, they divided our SGPC. Talked about constituting a separate unit in Haryana. Who can trust them?

Madam, I also want to say to T.D.P. friends that we had so many expectations. Hon'ble Home Minister has spoken. We used to say first of all that we expected that our Government shall take the culprits of the massacre of the year 1984 to court and punish them. People like

Jagdish Tytler and Sajjan Kumar, who have been identified by the commissions, will be handcuffed. But, we are sad that this did not happen. We wanted that we will get Punjab's water as well as Punjabi speaking area, but have not got them yet. We expect that we will get them. During Congress regime, to save those who were allegedly guilty, Congress closed the cases against them with the help of CBI. But, we are grateful that when this Government came to power it first put them in the courtroom. This Government constituted SIT and gave five lakh rupees each to the widows. The people of Jodhpur, who returned after serving jail term, were also given two lakh rupees each. We also expect that the complaints which we had against these people, this Government will resolve them.

Madam, when Modi Government came to power, it brought a new model of development in the country. All of them should accept it. Earlier, development model was only for ten per cent people and families. Due to this, the rich became richer and the poor became more poorer. But now, the current development model is for 90 per cent of the people Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana, Ujjawala Yojana has been introduced. Four crore people got LPG gas connections. Earlier our mothers and sisters used to cook food with wood and matchsticks. They got eyes problems due to this. Rich people and hotel owners used to take all the gas subsidy. When Modiji's Government came to power, this subsidy was distributed amongst the poor people. In order to bring parity in the country, to reduce gap between the rich and the poor, villages and poor people were given priority. Roads, education, medical facilities were provided and the best thing was done for the farmers.

Madam, they introduced soil health cards. They introduced neem-coated urea. Four years back each and every farmer was buying urea in black. But in these four years nobody bought urea from black market. Because Government introduced neem-coated urea. The same is the case with soil health card.

Farmers saw it on TV that increase in MSP by the Government is a welcome step. Now, our people in Punjab say that their investment on policy, expenses on paddy, diesel and insecticides expenses on paddy is all being taken care of by the Central Government.

Similarly Central Government has provided Rs.8000/- per acre on maize crop. I am hurt that people are calling it a gimmick. They have given something to farmers, and have not taken anything from them. They have even imposed tax on diesel and petrol in Punjab. They are taking from people and what the Government is giving to people; they are calling it a gimmick.

Madam, now, I am come to co-operative federation. We are happy that for the very first time in the country, Akali Dal Government in 1973 in Anandpur stated about federation and decentralization of powers. Modi Government accepted our demand and increased Central fund from 29 per cent to 42 per cent. Someone asked our Badal ji, about our achievement? He said that our achievements are huge, but our biggest achievement in communal harmony. Our country believes in the policy of 'live and let live'. Guru Teg Bahadur Sahab gave sacrifice and said 'live and let live'. Our country believes in 'unity in diversity'. Dr. Radhakrishnan went to Russia in 1948. Someone asked him you will run your country because it has different religions, languages and attires. He read one line of Allah Khan- in India, we have a religion, where father scarified his son for religion. He explained about chamkor Sahabu and Sirhind walls to Russian people. He told them that we have a history of sacrifice by Guru Arjun Dev. He was sitting on a hot 'tawa' and hot sand was being poured on him. But he kept saying "Tera Bhana Meeta Mana". That is our history. In this country, if anyone wants to bring the country out from a needle hole, then one can do that. Our country has different languages and religions and we want that diversity to flourish.

Madam, as far as democracy is concerned, I would like to narrate one incident of North-East. There is a need to have a conclusive environment in the country for securing the country. Article 356 was first imposed on Gian Singh Ranewala and second time, it was imposed during Namundripalas Government in 1957. An attempt was made to topple the Non-Congress Governments. Maximum number of Governments which were toppled were of Akali Dal. Our friends from Jammu and Kashmir is sitting here. His brother-in-law was asked to stand against him in the election. The conditions in Jammu & Kashmir were normal, but when his brother-in-law was asked to stand against him and the Government was brought down under

anti-detection law, at that time, the situation changed in Jammu & Kashmir. Today, Rahul Gandhi went to hug Modiji in this House, but why isn't he visiting the farmer's committing suicides? Nobody has made efforts from their side to remove tears of 1984 widows.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, please speak. You don't want to speak? Please speak.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Madam, I'll take some more time. First, you create chaos and thereafter you try to settle down do away with it. Take Bargari in Punjab as an example. The Government of Punjab is spoiling the atmosphere in the State by making toilets and erecting texts. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not in the House. This is a matter of concern. By spoiling atmosphere they just want to get the political mileage. The Congress Party is the only party that has used the 'divide and rule' policy in the country.

Madam, what could be worse than the tanks pounding on gurudwaras, sending army and killing our guru. They have not done anything for it. They teach us about democracy (*Interruptions*) I understand that this is not a 'No Confidence Motion'. Some of them called it a 'Drama Motion'. I don't understand why Congress has taken back seat. The so called biggest party is depending on another party for support. It is leaving on TDP. I would like to tell the friends from TDP that a party which deceiver people of this country should never be trusted. You should learn from our experience. It will lead you to your downfall. We all work on our principle, and we work together. I oppose the No Confidence Motion.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Madam Speaker, I stand here to speak for the No Confidence Motion passed against the Cabinet in the House. I would like to speak for the No Confidence Motion passed against the Government. They have been making promises since last four years. "Vaada tera vaada pe mara gaya matdata seedha sada". (The promise of yours the voters were cheated by your promise). You have done the same thing. I stand here to speak in support of No Confidence Motion passed by the honorable leaders of Andhra Pradesh their State should be given special status. Andhra should get special status. We will discuss about Bihar later. The country will never forgive us if we

do not tell the truth. "Chup rahegi zabaan-e-khanjar, laho pukarega aasteen ka".

Hon. Rahul ji was putting forward his thoughts. He is the symbol of youth power. He has hit back sharply. Everything should be replied discreetly. Your face has been blackened. He spoke straight from the heart. You are sitting on the seat of power in democracy corrupted your idea of democracy has been tainted. You have spoiled the process of democracy. Here Satyamev Jayte (only truth prevails) is written but in this country, the current BJP Government is the Government of lies. This Government is full of lies. There's a saying that "As you sow, so shall you reap". The Constitution has been betrayed, reservation has been betrayed, the rights of SCs, STs, and OBCs are being denied, Baba Saheb's dreams have been betrayed and attacks have been made in all hooks and corners. In Bihar, Rashtiya Janata Dal, Congress Party, Hon. Lalu ji had got the mandate, but it was disrespected and the Government was formed by BJP. BJP should be ousted from Bihar and from the country. In 2019, you will be rejected from the country as well as from Bihar. Remember that. Then the Mandal Commission was force, which Shri Ramvilas ji was talking and Lalu ji compared the Mandal versus the Kamandal.

Lalu Yadav will have to leave the power someday, but the Dalits and the backwards...(*Interruptions*) Madam, I have just started. I request you to please allow me to speak for a couple of minutes. Nothing has happened in the last seventy years. If there were no aeroplane, Nirav Modi could not have fled today. I want to say something about my constituency. Granting of special package to Bihar was mentioned here. How much do will be given? Some lakhs, some crores, ten crores millions or billions? But not even a single penny was given. There are incidents of gang rapes in Bihar. Riots are taking place on Ram Navami. There is floods and drought in Bihar. High dams have been constructed in Nepal. The rail projects, launched by Shri Luluji, have not been started yet. The poor have been exploited in the name of toilets and ban on liquor. Mega projects should be given in Banka, and seven AIIMS plan should be implemented there. There is an Asia fame factory in Jamalpur, it should be revamped.

Government agencies are being misused. This Government is like a hunter, the hunter will come, plant the trap, place the bail, but in the year 2019 no one is going to get trapped in it.

“Chanda mama aare aao, paahre aao nadiya kinare aao,

Jhoche babua ke doodh- bhaat ghutus.”

Such force will not be repeated. The sun of you sins will set how. There is social and political peace and brotherhood in the country.

“Rahiman Dhaaga Prem ka, mat todo chatkaaye,

Toote pe jir na jude, jude gaanth pad jaye.”

Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians are brothers in arms, our culture is a composite one and we have to retain this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to express my views against this No-confidence Motion. The entire incidence seems surprising and ridiculous to me. Today, a No-Confidence Motion has been moved against such a reputed Prime Minister, who has made India proud at the international platform; who after this popularity name and leadership, helped more than half of the State Governments form in the country. In whose leadership every Indian has belief and who rules every Indian's heart. No-Confidence has been expressed against the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi led Government and I feel this whole incidence is ridiculous. I remember a few lines that I would like to quote:

“Jahan sach hai wahan hum khade hain,

Is khaatir aapki aankhin mein gade hain.”

The popularity of Hon. Prime Minister is the opposition's some eye and they call it as a *'jumlabaz'* Government. This Government has fulfilled every promise in reality. It is the specialty of our Government that if we lay the foundation of some projects, we duly inaugurate it. Even the pending, stalled projects of the previous Governments have been started and delivered to the public by us. This is the specialty of our Government and therefore, perhaps

the only crime we have committed is that we are not the *'jumla'* Government, but the one which strive for making them a reality.

Madam Speaker, I won't describe all the schemes in detail because their facts have already been expressed by the previous speakers. I would like to say that we did not give the *'jumla'* of poverty alleviation, but in fact we worked by keeping the poor in the centre of every scheme. Ujjwala Yojana, Saubhagya Yojana, Pradhanmantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana, Pradhanmantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhanmantri, Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhanmantri Mudra Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Pradhanmantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana, and Direct Benefit Transfer Schemes, etc. These all are such schemes, which are directly going to bring change in the life of the poor people. I am Health Minister, hence I will definitely mention that we have provided free of cost medicines worth fourteen thousand crore under free of cost drugs initiative to the poor people. We have reduced the prices of knee implants and cardiac stents.

We have opened AMRUT pharmacy stores in the whole country and provided life saving drugs for cardiovascular diseases at 70-80% cheaper rates in comparison to market price. Our biggest announcement and promise to our people is regarding health sector, in which, under Pradhanmantri Swasthya Suraksha Mission, one and half lakh sub-centres, that is wellness centres, are being provided for the poor people under Primary Health Care. Our Government has provided, insurance of five lakh rupees under tertiary and secondary health sector annually to 50 crore people of this country. We have tried to bring changes in the life of only the poor and in their lives and have brought smile on their lives. Perhaps, our only fault is that we have become world's sixth biggest economy from 9th ranks by stet pushing a country like France. If we progress with same pace then by 2030 our economy will be third biggest one. I think it is our fault and my oppression friend's do not liking this.

We are being blamed that we have not shown any concern towards dalits and backward class. I would like to say that constitutional status demand for National Backward Class Commission was in demand for last so many years in the House, but those Governments paid no need to this matter. It is Hon. Modiji's Government that initiated steps

to provide constitutional status to National Backward Class Commission by bringing a constitutional amendment bill in Parliament.

We can see in recent example in which appointment were being made, in Universities by implementing department wise roster by UGC. When this matter was brought to the notice of Hon. Prime Minister in the NDA meeting, it was stopped with immediate effect. This shows that our Prime Minister himself and our Government is concerned about the rights of dalits and backward people.

A lot has been said about farmers here. I would like to say this with an example that if we do not give polio vaccine to a child and later when his legs are affected by polio, we provide him crutch and say that we have helped him, it is similar to waiving the loan of farmers after worsening their plight. But we do not want to oblige then in this way, but we want to empower them. Our Government had promised the farmers that they will get one and a half times of their production cost. Our Government has done this. Our Government had made all efforts continuously for empowering public and farmers by launching e-Mandi organic farming to neem coating etc.

I would like to conclude by saying that popularity of NDA Government in the minds of common man has increased so much that today opposition agitated, disturbed and restless, and hence they have brought this No-Confidence Motion. They have harmed themselves by bringing the same, because whole country is witnessing this discussion and opposition was exposed themselves. We have got one opportunity to place our four year achievement to whole country. Our Government has given good governance and whole country can see it. I conclude by showing faith in my party and Government. Thank you.

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU (Srikakulam): Hon. Speaker, You have given me an opportunity to speak on the No-Confidence Motion. I would like to express my gratitude from my party, led by Hon. Chandra Bapu Naidu who is supporting it.

Hon. Speaker, Madam I am to give many clarifications in this regard, so please give me some time and since Shri Hari Babu Ji and Hon. Minister of Home Affairs have spoken already, I need to reply. First of all, I would like to say regarding the Railway Zone. A Railway Zone was

given in the Act at Vishakhapatnam. Since then four years have elapsed, but no decision has been taken yet. Shri Hari Babu Ji hails from Vishakhapatnam. If he gives more time to the people of his constituency, then staying at Delhi, he would know that the people really want. Four years have elapsed since then. Seven new Zones were created under the Prime Minister of Hon. Vajpayee Ji in 2002.

20.00 hrs

There one talks to create a new Zone, Let's take the case of Vishakhapatnam, where 250 acres of land of Railway is available...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Ram Mohan Ji, stop for a minute. We had decided the time up to 8 O'clock. Now, with permission of all of you, Let us extend it for another hour.

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Yes, Madam. Please extend it till the discussion is over.

HON. SPEAKER: No, that is not possible. There is a limit. Now, we have extended it for one more hour.

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Madam, we have move No-Confidence Motion. It needs proper discussion...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, discussions are going on properly. You please come to your issue without wasting your time.

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Madam, Let us speak of Vishakhapatnam where land is available, it has ports, NALKO, NDMC, HPCL, NTPC, VIZAG, Steel Plant, Diesel LOCO shed and Electronic loco shed. There are so many things available there which will help them to establish a Railway Zone. However, even after four years have elapsed, no decision has been taken yet. We are chewing on the same subject like a broken gramophone record; like the speech of Hon. Vice President....* which sings like a broken gramophone disc e.g.

“O Chanda Mama, O Chanda Mama, O Chanda Mama.”

Even, other Ministers of the Government repeat the same thing. Nothing has changed since 2014 and the issue of Rail-Zone is pending. Many excuses have been lited for the same.

Just now, they were taking of special category stats. Why have you not given us special category, status? ...
(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Name of Hon. Vice President will not go on the record. ...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Madam, when partition of Andhra Pradesh was taking place, the then former Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh considered it to be an injustice and spoke of giving us special category status. Who demanded it though? Then,...ji* demanded for it. A Hon. Arun Jaitely Ji was in the Rajya Sabha then and he advocated for special category status to Andhra Pradesh for ten years and not for five years. It was also mentioned in the manifesto of Bharatiya Janata Party that special category status would be accorded for a period of ten years. Now you are in the Government why have you not brought an Act for the Special Category Status for Andhra Pradesh, like you did in the case of seven Mandals of Palavaram? Today they say that there is no special category status in the Act. When the Government is theirs, the Prime Minister is theirs, why is it not being done? After 2 years, they say that assistance will be provided, after two years they say that this much fund will be provided, after 4 years say that constitute an SPV, then fund will be provided. When they stopped the status of special category in the year 2017 and the manner in which they are increasing the amount for North-Eastern States, likewise why do they not increase the fund for us? Why are we being viewed separately? When they too have a negative deficit budget state and ours is also a negative deficit budget state, why are we being viewed differently? I would like to ask this. Such many things are given in the Act. Before speaking about the statement given by the hon. Home Minister, I would like to ask a question directly to the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister. Four years have passed after enactment of this Act. It was passed before them, that is why it is the responsibility of the Union Government to implement it. Now, the Union Government is stepping back. Our hon. Chief Minister has visited Delhi 29 times for this purpose, although this is Union Government, responsibility. I want to ask one thing During these four years, the Home Minister, who is the nodal Minister of this and the hon. Prime Minister who have this responsibility,

did they ever hold any meeting for the any meeting review of the implementation of the Act? They did not conduct any meeting till today. Had it been conducted, they would have come to know the reality.

Whatever the hon. Home Minister said in his speech is not correct. He and replies wrongly for special category status, and railway zone. He gives wrong answer with regard to the fund which should have been provided. For revenue deficit budget, CAG had decided that 16 thousand crore rupees should be given but for that they are providing four thousand crore rupees. What will happen to the rest of 12 thousand crore rupees, the solution for that has not been suggested. According to the Act, Andhra Pradesh should get 11 institutions but till now only 8 institutions have been provided. Those eight institutions are given for the reason that we, our farmers that provided the land, they thought that this act of theirs will make the future of their children, and some new institutions will be set up. In order to construct these 8 Institutions, we require 11 thousand crore rupees, whereas we have been provided only 6 thousand crore rupees. We have been provided only 5 per cent of the allocated fund, if during the next 4 years 5 per cent amount is to be provided, so in order to get cent per cent fund, it will take another 80 years. If it is constructed in 80 years, then who will see that, who will do graduation from there? I would like to remind one thing. The headquarters of BJP which is just 5 km away from here, they constructed that within one and a half years. They constructed an office that has 70 rooms, it is a seven storied building, it has three blocks, it has a digital library and the modern facilities are available there and this has been completed within one and a half years. Can they not construct an IIT and an AIIMS within 4 years in our State? I would like to know the solution for this from the hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* I have just started, please provide me some more time.

I would like to talk about special category status. I would like to read a report submitted by Ministry of Commerce in the year 2002, because Hari Babu ji has misled. He said that special category status does not include tax incentives. I would like to read in this regard [ENGLISH] The new industry policy and other concessions for the State of Uttaranchal and the State of Himachal Pradesh- the hon. Prime Minister during the visit to Uttaranchal on

*Not recorded.

29th of March, 2002 had made an announcement that tax and Central excise concessions to attract investments in the industrial sector will be Translation worked out for the Special Category States including Uttaranchal. [TRANSLATION] That is why we are asking that special category status also includes tax incentives, about which he does not talk. Today, he says that this much fund will be provided, and take that through SPV. Today he says that it is ready now. What guidelines have been framed? Who has allowed Hari Babu Ji to say this because he says that take the fund for SPV. He further says that take it tomorrow. What sort of joke is this? Inside he says something and outside he says something else. He talks about the structure of SPV but does not talk about the limit, does not say anything about FRBM. He misleads the house incorrectly, [ENGLISH] it is not good for the House and State of Andhra Pradesh also.

A couple of Issues and I will conclude. This is a very important point. When it comes to Visakhapatnam and Chennai Industrial Corridor, they have said that they are going to give money. [TRANSLATION] Not even a single paisa has been received so far, while Rs 17,500 crore is given for Mumbai-Delhi corridor. The petri-chemical complex that Andhra Pradesh should have got under the Act, has not been even started yet. But, in Gujarat, GSPC has spent eight thousand crore rupees for acquiring a sick unit of ONGC costing is 24,500 crores rupees. When ONGC, a PSU, can take such a huge burden, why cannot it meet the viability gap to make a petri-chemical complex in Andhra Pradesh? Speaking about Kadappa Steel Plant is also a out of context thing. May I clear it to all that not even a single step has been taken in that regard? You instead all by saying that all is done. There are 15 Members of our party. These 15 Members have come out with a No-Confidence Motion. We did not know that Congress would support us, all of them would stand with us, yet we 15 people showed courage. If we do not speak here, then where will we? It is the temple of democracy. This Bill has been passes right here, the Act is enacted here only. If a Prime Minister does not respect the decision of another Prime Minister, if he does not respect the system, then where will we go? Should we go to the court? We discuss the everything here every time. Once more, way I tell all of you that we have brought this No-Confidence

Motion, because we want to hear from the Prime Minister about his thoughts in respect of Andhra Pradesh. What is his opinion and what has he done? We spoke about it in a lot of forums. We have presented ourselves in many ways here. We did not like it but we jumped the Well, because we were not finding the solution. That is why also we left the alliance. Our Minister resigned from the alliance fighting for the same thing. Please do not think politically. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhagwant Maan Ji.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI. BHAGWANT MAAN: He is speaking.

HON. SPEAKER: You please speak, his mike is off.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Ram Mohan Ji, [ENGLISH] I have given you enough time. I have given you ten minutes, yet, you are not concluding. This is not fair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWANT MAAN: Madam, the House is not in order....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON SPEAKER: You conclude within one minute.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Madam, there is a Metro Rail project. Metro Rail is also there in the Act but not a single penny has been given to us so far. The Central Government changes its policy for Metro Rail and pressurizes the State Government. They say that the policy has changed and now you provide the money. We have been saying it continuously that we don't have money. Our deficit budget is Rs. 16000 crore, it is a negative deficit and still you don't help us. Why we are so much agitated? You see that our neighboring States- Telangana, Karnataka, Odisha and Tamilnadu, their GDP and per capita income is much ahead of us. They will still be ahead from us even after five years. But we will not more ahead. That's why this Act has been enacted.

I want to remind the Prime Minister that when he came to Andhra Pradesh, and visited Tirupati, Gunter and Vishakhapatnam during Elections, he said that he would grant Special Status to Andhra Pradesh not for five years but for ten years. He had said that they would make the new capital of Andhra Pradesh even more spectacular than Delhi. The whole country will be proud of that.

HON. SPEAKER: You had requested for one minute's time, but now it's been two minutes. You please sit down.

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: Madam, I rise to speak in favour of No-Confidence Motion. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, the House is not in the order.

HON. SPEAKER: The House is in order, go on speaking.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: Madam, I sympathize with my TDP friends and tell them that this is not the first promise, on which Modi ji has backed out. Modiji has backed out even on the promise of implementing the Swaminathan report. Has also backed out from fulfilling the promise of giving two crore jobs *...(Interruptions)* They are experts in going back on their promises so I sympathize with you and support you...*(Interruptions)* I want to say that all BJP friends of mine who spoke said that they would give rights to all State Government to run their Governments democratically. I want to ask them whether they consider Delhi as a the part of the country or not? What are you doing in Delhi? The elected Chief Minister of Delhi, waited for nine days to meet LG in the waiting room of LG's house, but LG did not meet him even for nine minutes. Is this a democracy? The Chief Ministers of four States came to meet LG but he did not give time to meet them. In the house where LG lives, the British viceroy used to live there. Perhaps Viceroy's soul had entered into LG. Will you govern Delhi with the stick of Lord Sahib? Is this a democracy? This is a huge threat to the Federal Structure. They do the same in Goa too, they do the same in Arunachal Pradesh, Whenever Prime Minister goes to a state, the traditional dress of that state is worn. Last time the Prime Minister went on a tour of Punjab, he was wearing a turban. 90 per cent of the

scarifies for country have been made by Punjabi's wearing turban, who liberated the country. Our country's Prime Minister could not even keep the turban on his head for 90 seconds and put off the turban and threw it. This shows how much respect the Prime Minister has in his heart for Minorities. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Turban is put off, not thrown.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: Madam, today there is no debate on unemployment. Today no one talks on Digital India. Today, debate is organized on Hindus-Muslims. You switch to any TV channel, Hindu-Muslim debate goes on. This divisive politics is very dangerous. It's a matter of dividing the country. Today, the prices of petrol and diesel have surged to a high level. The Government came to power with the slogan –'bahut hui mehngai ki maar, abki baar bhajpa sarkar'. If you go to buy vegetables, then you will have an idea of inflation. Today, the dollar has reached 70 rupees. What is this achievement? Many honorable members were counting major achievements.

Madam, I will finally sit down after reciting a small poem, please do not ring the bell, it disturbs,

"Baat chali thi bharat ko digital indai banana se
 Baat chali thi ek ke badle das sir lane se
 Baat chali thi bullet train chalane se
 Baat chali thi chappan inch ka seena dikhane se
 Baat chali thi na khane se na khilane se.
 Kaha gai voh sau din mei kale dhan ki baat
 Pichale char sal se desh ki janata sun rahi hai
 Radio par sirf man ki baat
 Chowkidar dekh raha hai aur log bankon ko
 choona lagakar,
 Bhagore ho rahe hai aur lakho padhe-likhe
 naujawan ke sapne
 Aankho ke saamne pakode ho rahe hai
 Ab to Sahev ke office se menu banker aata hai
 Ke hamne kya pahana hai aur hum kya
 khane vale hain

Modi ji aap agle char saal mahine mein jaane vale hain
 Kripya jate-jate bata dijiye acche din kab aane vale hain"

SHRI VIRENDARA SINGH (Bhadohi): Hon. Speaker, I oppose the TDP's Non-Confidence Motion brought against the Government.

First of all, the Motion of No Confidence in this Parliament was brought in 1963, by Acharya J.B.Kripalani, who was an MP of the Samajwadi Party from Amroha. Shri Nehru ji was the Prime Minister at that time comes to understand is that whenever there is a No Confidence Motion against the Government, then it reflects restlessness and resentment among the people against the Government which shows that popular confidence in the Government is broken. When this happens, there is a constitutional responsibility of the Opposition in the Indian democracy that it should bring in a no confidence motion. In the year 1963, when Acharya J.B. Kripalani had brought a no confidence motion, the war between China and India has just ended. India was defeated by China in the war. Many sons of the farmers had made the Supreme on the border. There was a sense of uneasiness in the country which made Acharya J.B. Kripalani Ji to bring No Confidence Motion at that time. I do not think there is any uneasiness in the country today. Some people have misguided them to talk about the farmers and attack the Prime Minister. I know the level of their discomfort, the reason of their stomach-ache because they are hungry for chair.

Many of the former speakers, the Minister of Home Affairs of India, Hon'ble Rajnath Singh ji, Rakesh Singh ji and all the speakers of the NDA made their point. Hon'ble Mulayam Singh Ji also put his views. Keeping the farmers at centre, I want to talk about villages, the poor, farmers, people living in huts. I want to talk about their restlessness.

Since the Parliament came into existence, it has seen many a great people. This Parliament has witnessed the greatness of Acharya J B Kriplani, Mahveer Tyagi, Morarji Bhai Desai, Atal Bihari Vajpai in the past and Honorable Lal Krishna Advani, Great scholar Dr. Murali Manohar Joshi at present. Earlier Shri Ram Sevak Yadav, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal of Samajwadi movement were there. We have seen some of them and heard several of them. But today, the role of a President of a big party like Congress is witnessed by this Parliament. The leaders who are in heaven and those who are present, will be worried where this Parliament is being led by the president of Congress.

He has stated that Prime Minister is not able to look into his eyes. I am happy that our Prime Minister does not look into eyes of such -----*people....(interruptions)

HON.SPEAKER: This type of language will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: If you want to have eye-to-eye conversation, I am a worker of Bharitya Janata Party and my leader is Narendra bhai Modi ji. Can anybody dare have eye-to-eye conversation with me? He was going to hug Prime Minister and threw at him. ...(Interruptions). Hon. Speaker, you tell me, if I go to hug him, I am likely to attract the penal provision of breach of privilege.

He would say that he has been humiliated and he would serve the notice of privilege.

HON. SPEAKER: Virendra ji, please stick to your point.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Hon. Speaker, I am coming to that, I feel sad for this, that's why I am saying this. You too have expressed concern over this matter. The members of Congress should feel ashamed because Hon. Speaker has made a comment on the President of Congress. Is any dignity for Parliament is left in Congress? Madam Speaker, I am talking about the farmers.

HON. SPEAKER: Now your line is up, I am sorry.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Madam, please allow me for one minute more.

HON. SPEAKER: You can conclude in one minute, proceed. There is not much time. I have to give everyone a fair share of chance to speak. Everyone will get three minutes each, otherwise you can place your speech on Table in writing.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Madam Speaker, many points have come up regarding several projects. I would like to discuss about these points. There is Arya Yojana under the Ministry of Agriculture under which the youths are provided training at the Agriculture Science Centers for the development of villages as well as providing

training to the farmers. Rural electrification has also been discussed. Bamboo Yojana has not been discussed. Our country imports bamboo in order to make cabs. This is the first Government since Independence which has allocated 1,600 rupees in the Budget to farmers to grow bamboos.

Madam Speaker, this is an important discussion. This Government under the leadership of Prime Minister has been giving subsidy on manure since two years. The farmers have got subsidy on cow dung manure. I have started it in my area. 1560 people have got subsidy there.

How would they respond to it? Have they ever thought of the outcome of subsidy given on cow dung manure? The subsidy on cow dung manure will lead to discontinuation of chemical fertilizers in agriculture. Today, the demand of production by using organic agriculture has increased all over the world. In the coming days, India will become its centre and it will result in the hike in farmers income.

HON. SPEAKER: Your time is up. Mohammad Sirajuddin Ajmal ji.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Your time is up now. You placed some good points.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: If you want to speak you can speak the last line. Apart from that, do not say anything on this topic.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: The Government of India has done a lot in the field of water conservation. Under MGNREGA, ten lakhs ponds have been constructed in India. We have facilitates the inflow of Morna river up to 67 kilometers for the water conservation in the river.

HON. SPEAKER: You have covered many topics. Don't ask for point of order. Today there were so many points of order. Why is it so?

Sirajuddin Ajmal ji.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): As per Rule 368, if a Minister quotes in the House a dispatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, the Minister shall lay the relevant paper on the Table. Here is the speech of Nirmala Sitharaman Ji. ...(Interruptions). She has already made the speech. I would like to show it before you and I have submitted for your consideration. I checked with the Table Office. She did not lay that paper. ...(Interruptions). It should be laid as per the rules. Madam Speaker, it should be laid. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Sirajuddin Ajmal ji.

SHRI BADRADDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): Madam, my name is Badraddin Ajmal.

HON. SPEAKER: Sorry.

SHRI BADRADDIN AJMAL: Madam, You have given me three minutes to speak, for that I am very thankful to you. I want to speak in support of No-Confidence Motion. I regret to say that I listened to everyone one today, yet I think something wrong is definitely going on within before elections. The people in power should understand the anxiety of the people. You should know that is this happening. This should not happen. I'll express myself in brief, because I knew you would allow me to speak at the last. We are three Members in number so we should have got nine minutes. But you gave us just three minutes.

Madam, I am going to read out my issues. Our issue number one is of Assam. The Minister of Home Affairs of Assam knows about it. NRC is the most burning issue there right now. Citizenship Amendment Bill is the second issue. The Indian Government wants to bring about thirty lacs Bangladeshis here. The Assamese has now become the minority language in Assam. People fear that Assam might become Bengal someday. Please ensure no such thing happens there, otherwise God knows what might happen. My third issue is of the Detention Camps. We have its complete report. People live there like animals.

Madam, even when a murder is committed, there is a window available for appeal. People are living in these camps for like 10-12 years, but there is no room for

appeal there. Something must be done for this, so that people could appeal at least. At least there should be a humanitarian angle. Then, we have flood and erosion issue. This is what we complain about every now and then. We want to get it declared as a national calamity. Me and my people have repeatedly said about flood and erosion which have destroyed Assam.

A permanent solution should be found in this regard. Any temporary solution should be avoided. I have to say something about North-East Industrial Policy. When the Prime Minister visited the area during elections he made a promise to develop industries there.

We have a paper mill in Panchgram and industry in Naugam, but its closure has been announced. It was announced to close it down about 15-20 days ago. Industries are being developed and opened at other places, whereas they are being closed there. It is my humble request to you to please reopen them, otherwise thousands of people will become jobless. In fact, the unemployment is on the rise already. I feel ashamed talking about mob-lynching. All the members have said regarding this yesterday itself and even today our friends pointed in out. Our Minister of Home Affairs has assured us in this regard, but no arrests have been made. Today, people record these incidents on their mobile phones. All the faces are visible. If only a few people get sentenced, it might end soon. I request the Minister of Home Affairs to consider this. I want to say something about the crimes against women. From Nirbhaye to small girls, girl child aged two-three years are being gang raped today. It is sad that there is a provision for death sentence for this, but it is useless. I want to say about black money. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You have spoken on all the points now. Shri Upendra Kushwaha to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Madam, I stand here to speak against the No-Confidence Motion brought by the opposition against the Council of Ministers. I, on behalf, of my party, have full faith in the leadership of the hon'ble Prime Minister. The people of country have full faith and particularly by the people of Bihar have more faith in him. I will not take much time, but I will speak on two points.

Bihar has its own history. When Hon. Minister of Home was speaking, he mentioned about licchari republic. We also feel proud that we belong to the same motherland. Vikramshila University and Nalanda University have spread knowledge and wisdom in the world. But when we hear the term 'BIMARU' for Bihar, we feel bad at heart. Why do we still fall in the category of BIMARU State? Youth of Bihar go to other States to work as labourers. People of Bihar are hard working people. A large number of IAS and IPS come from this State only. They serve in other parts of the country as well. I think there is not a single department of Government of India, which doesn't have officers from Bihar at important posts. Bihar has such a potential. When people of Bihar to go to other places for their livelihood, we feel good, but when youth of Bihar leave their home and parents and migrate to other places. They are insulted, we feel bad for this. What is the fault of people of Bihar, what is the fault of youth of Bihar? History has not been kind to them. Hence, today, this is the condition of Bihar. We have full faith and 10 crore people of the country have full faith in the Prime Minister of India. We would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister to kindly buy special attention to Bihar in order to uphold our trust. I would like to demand from the hon. Prime Minister on behalf of ten crore people of the country.

Madam, a discussion was going on that the Judiciary does not represent deprived people of the society like the SCs, the STs and the OBCs. They cannot be represented in their condition, and it is not the matter of their representation only. The present system of Collegium in the Judiciary, appointment procedure, and its result is that the SCs, the STs, and the OBCs people do not have representation in it. Our President has shown concern towards the matter. The number of women is very less. Leave them apart, the present scenario is not even allowing the poor, brahmin youth to become judge in the Supreme Court and High Courts, even after coming in the merit. For them all roads are closed.

Today it is closed for everyone. On the one hand, it is said that everyone should get their rights, equal opportunities, merit should be given weight age, but no importance is being given to merit. I want to say in the House that there should be a discussion to change this system. Until we change that system, until we give representation to all categories, we will not be able to do

anything to give justice to people. Hence, we want that this system may be implemented there. We want that this system may be implemented there. We would like to thank our hon. Prime Minister. National Judicial Appointment Act has been enacted, this is an important step in this direction. This Government has only taken steps for this important measure.

This Government has done this important work under the leaderships of the hon'ble Prime Minister. I am happy that when this decision was taken a debate was underway in the House. Whether in this House or the other House, all political parties supported this. An Act was made after being supported, but the Supreme Court refused it. How does collegiums system works in the Supreme Court, a member of collegiums system said that the formula of give and take functions there.

There is no consideration there. Merit is not valued. There is no transparency. Despite this system, we talk of democracy everywhere, but I would like to say that in a great institution like judiciary there is no scope of democracy. Justice to the poor will continue to be denied until. Their children get any representation in the judiciary.

That is why, I would like to urge that it should be pursued further. With these words, I conclude my speech, while opposing again this No-Confidence Motion. Thank you.

[English]

SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA (Kurnool): Madam Speaker, the people of Andhra Pradesh have become despondent; they are living in despair; and are unable to realise what was promised to them while adopting the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. This Motion of No-Confidence is a culmination of all failed initiatives.

The Special Category Status is a result of a historical decision of dividing the State against the wishes of the people of Andhra Pradesh. You are aware of the circumstances in which the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh was divided by forcing the decision on us. It was a black day in the history of democracy when a serious and a momentous decision, affecting the lives of crores of people, was taken in just 20 minutes, closing all the doors of Parliament, in a most disgraceful manner without any transparency and consensus.

In this process, just to appease the agitated people of Andhra Pradesh, Special Status was offered and a promise was made to this effect that Special Status would be granted for a period of five years on the Floor of the House by the earlier Government. The very Party, which is in power, had demanded that the five-year period be extended to ten years which was agreed to by the then Prime Minister. Thus, both, the party in power and the opposition, were unanimous in offering the Special Category Status.

Today, surprisingly, for the reason not known, the Government is expressing its inability in conferring the Special Category Status. You are aware that the State of Andhra Pradesh has lost substantially because of the division in terms of revenue and needs to spend a lot on building of new capital, relocation of employees, infrastructure development, etc.

The adamant attitude in not granting the Special Status, apart from causing severe hardship to the newly created State, has also got serious implications for the democracy which is dearer to us. The credibility of the Parliamentary institutions is in danger and the people lose faith in the Parliamentary system when the commitments made by the Government in the Parliament are not honoured. I reiterate that people heading the institutions are temporary while the institutions themselves are permanent and continuous.

The commitments need to be honoured irrespective of who is heading them. This is the basic principle of democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*

I represent Kurnool constituency which is the backward Rayalaseema Region. I am deeply disappointed that the special promises relating to the development of backward districts have not been implemented causing anguish among the people of Rayalaseema. The promised institutions have not yet become operational. Funding for other programmes in backward districts is very meagre.

Madam, IIT, which has been sanctioned to my constituency is still functioning in Kanchipuram, although till today, it has not been functional in my constituency. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Dushyanat Chautala.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA : Madam, kindly give me some time.(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You complete it in one sentence only.

SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA: Madam, I will just conclude. I just want to say, our hon. Prime Minister, during 2014 elections had promised and given a hope to the people of Andhra Pradesh. The hope has been converted into a sentiment. It has strongly been converted. They do not want to compromise on anything and to be convinced by anything. So, I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to immediately confer a Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): Hon. Speaker, No-Confidence Motion means suspicion, doubt and lack of confidence in the Government. Whose Confidence does this Government enjoy today? Today, the youth is running from pillar to post, because they do not have the confidence that the Government can provide them employment. Today, farmers are committing suicide because they do not have confidence that they will get remunerative price for their crops. Today, labourer is not sure whether he will get the work tomorrow or not. Parents are living in fear that tomorrow private schools and colleges may increase the fee to an extent that their children will not be able to get admission.

Hon. Speaker, the kind of confidence which had gained in the year 2014 in the country was that perhaps good days would come, but during these four years people have started asking that leave the good days aside, when will the truth prevail?

Madam, I would like to say about this Government that:—

*“Rahane de aasman, jamin talash kar,
Sab kuch yahin hai,
Kahin aur kuch na talash kar
Har aarju poori ho to jeene mein kya maja hai,
Jeene ke liye bas khoobsurat vajah talash kar.”*

Madam, today the Government will definitely try to negate this No-Confidence Motion. But, next year, will this

Government be able to retain the confidence of the people during the general election?

Madam, today youth are travelling to cities in the hope of employment, they must be remembering this Government had promised to provide employment to two crore youth. Today when youth get job through contract system, they remember that they had believed in BJP's manifesto wherein it was promised that contract system will be abolished. But he is not sure whether he will have his job on the next day or not. Even farmers won't believe that those who travel in the entire country for Swaminathan reports, did nothing to implement it. When a matter comes with regard to brings family labour together on the rate of MSP, the same has been put aside.... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Your time is over.

Shri P. K. Kunhalikutty.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Hon. Speaker Madam, even I have only spoken for two minutes, you had allowed me for five minutes.(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am giving two minutes to everyone not five minutes.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Speaker Madam, when you talk about faith, Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji had faith that the rivers and canals of the country will be inter-linked. One and a half years have passed, the Supreme Court has given a decision that Satluj – Yamuna rivers should be linked. ... (Interruptions)

How can we trust you because you have your Government in the Center and the State as well, but you failed to provide water to the fields of the farmers even after 1.5 years? I feel very sorry to speak in the House that people like Chaudhary Charan Singh, Chaudhari Devi Lal Ji, Jai Prakash Narayan ji who are no more today, sacrificed their political career to fulfill their commitment. If the Government wants to assure the people of this country, then it should work towards fulfilling the promises made by them in the manifesto. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI P. K. KUNHALIKUTTY (Malappuram) : Madam, I support this No Confidence Motion. At this juncture, I do not have too much time and everything has been said by many hon. Members. In my opinion, the purpose for which the Opposition brought this No Confidence Motion has been very well served. Many Members from that side were worrying that when you do not have the number, why you are bringing this No Confidence Motion? We may lose this No Confidence Motion in this House but that will get passed in the people's house in the coming elections. We are sure about that. One can very well sense this. We all sensed the tremendous amount of confidence which many of you have lost. This is very clear. We may lose the No Confidence Motion. The confidence which you have lost is very clearly visible during the discussion. Many of you do not like to touch upon the great promises that you gave to the people. During the discussion, there was not even a mention about some of the points I would like to mention, which are being discussed widely in the country. For example, you do not even like to remember about that Rs. 15 lakh deposit in the account. I do not know whether you will deposit the entire amount at the end of your rule with interest. So far there is no talk about that. There is no digital India and no Make in India. Nobody knows what you have done during this time.

Rajnath Ji was mentioning here that many projects have come during your time. I was an Industry Minister in my State. Many things that you mentioned here, I remember, came during the UPA time.

I would like to say one word about the kind of communal divide that is happening now had not happened during the British time. It is a shame on you that the minorities are being alienated. It is a shame on you. Definitely, you will have the reaction for this.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam, I stand here to speak against the No Confidence Motion. This Motion has been moved by Kesineni Srinivas. He talked about the incidents of Andhra Pradesh for about 45 minutes. His issues were related to the States only. I believe that the No-Confidence Motion should have been

brought on a larger national issue. I think so. I was also a member of the 15th Lok Sabha. At that time I had also seen something like this. When we were in the NDA last time, something used to happen every day, be it coal scam, 2G scam, 3G scam, Spectrum scam and the Commonwealth scandal which were continuously happening in the previous Government. Andhra Pradesh leaders today made a mistake by bringing the No Confidence Motion. You were in the Government in Delhi, you should have talked to the Government repeatedly about this. We all might have also joined you to work together and put some efforts to achieve your goal of special status.

Hon'ble Home Minister narrated his long count about the development that has happened in your region. I wished you had worked for developing the State of Andhra Pradesh by staying in the Government in Delhi. But, by moving No Confidence Motion you have put a question mark on the Prime Minister which should not have been done. The Prime Minister of the country is the son of OBC community and the tea seller.

The poverty of the country is a gift given by the Congress Party. There has been a Congress Government in Delhi for 55 consecutive years and it is said that the pours do not have drinking water, roof and electricity today. Who is responsible for the same?

What was Rahul Gandhi speaking in his speech? They are constantly attaching NDA. I want to ask them. Do you want that you get seats without doing work for the people? The public will not forgive you again. Narendra Modi will again sit in this chair in the elections which will be held in the year 2019. I want to assure the House that no one will get even a single seat in Bihar except NDA. Jai Prakash ji was just speaking. I would like to say to Jai Prakash ji that today the whole country stands against corruption. If the Prime Minister of the country is pointing towards corruption today, then you are bringing in a No-Confidence Motion. I congratulate the Prime Minister of the country that he has tried to make a corruption-free India.

Thanks a lot.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK (Rajmahal): Madam, I rise to speak in favour of No-Confidence Motion on behalf

of my party J.M.M. We have heard a lot of things about Andhra Pradesh. Now, I would like to say that whatever is going on in my State Jharkhand, should neither happen in any country nor in any State.

In the Land Acquisition Bill which has been brought in there, the people of Jharkhand have been deprived of their due rights to benefit the Adanis. The provisions as contained in the Central Act of 2013, seeking consent of 70 per cent of the people, social impact assessment, failing which people can go to the court.

The tribes there are being divided in the name of religion. But, since long the tribals there are demanding Sarva Dharma Code, and the same is not being given. Today the downtrodden, tribals and Christians are being attacked. I would like to say that everybody here wants to send their children for studies in missionary schools, but I am against the thought that only two per cent Christians have become a threat to this country today.

Today, the incidents of mob-lynching have increased in the name of the cow. I say that you provide an Aadhar Card and the voting right to the cow. You take the money in your fund from those exporter of a country that is the biggest exporters of meat and you do encourage such people, but those having their livestock in the villages have been the victims of neglect because of your policies. What is happening in our Jharkhand today, I would not like it to happen in any other State. Today, more than nine thousand primary and secondary schools have been closed down there and they do not have even nine thousand rupees to give to the para-teachers. Today, liquor is being sold by the Government in Jharkhand and those engaged in selling liquor are being given more than twenty thousand rupees. This policy is being implemented by the BJP Government there, I oppose it.

Madam, regarding the point of the gas distribution as raised here I would like to say that when a person has a pension of just 600 rupees, then who would be able to buy gas for 800 rupees to cook food? By saying this much, I conclude.

Thanks you.

HON. SPEAKER: Now those who are yet to speak, I would just like to say to them that we have to conclude

it before nine o'clock. I have extended that much time only. After that I would begin to take the reply. B.J.P. is till having time; even then I have told them that I would not allow anyone to speak.

If you can speak and conclude in one minute, then speak. I had given time to each and everyone, even to the two-member parties. Those who are left may lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Madam, with due respect I will ask you this only that you remain in the kind of mood you were in the morning. Now is the same.

HON. SPEAKER: You speak. How much time can I give you?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Of course Madam, you are also a human being, I know this. I am standing here to support the No Confidence Motion. I have only seven questions to ask. I will convey these questions to the Government through you and hope that Prime Minister will answer them.

My first question is that the Government knows that the literacy rate among the Muslims is 68 per cent and it is 75 per cent in the country.

Hon. Prime Minister said that he wants to see the Quran and computer in the hands of Muslims, then what is the reason why allocation for post-matriculation and per-matriculation scholarship is same from year 2013 to 2018. What is the reason? Do you not want to see the computer and the Quran in their hands?

Madam, my second question is from Prime Minister, through you, that 15-point Prime Minister program, I want to know from Prime Minister through you that since four years the rule of 15-point program is this that Cabinet Secretary will take meeting in every three months. But Madam, there was not a single meeting in four years, Is this your love for minorities? Madam, the tenth point of the 15-point program is that this Government will try hard to find that the jobs for minorities which includes Muslims, in Para Military Forces, Railways, Public Sectors and Banks. I am challenging through you that even one per cent of minorities have not got employment.

Madam, I have got seven questions and this one is fourth out of them. The question is that Prime Minister has spent 1400 crore rupees in his foreign tours but what we got in turn- Let it be Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives or Bangladesh, all these countries are sitting in the lap of China.

My fifth question is from Government through you that such big claims are being made for the love of Dalits, but the judge who gave the order against the SC/ST Act, Your Government has appointment him the Chairman of NGT. You do not have the courage to issue an Ordinance.

Madam, I want to ask the last question to the Government that the interest on fixed deposit is six per cent, inflation is also six per cent, What is this policy, what is Kashmir's policy? The number of militants that die, if two militants die, then one of our soldier is also martyred. Madam, I am concluding immediately, Our 124 soldiers were martyred. What is your Kashmir policy? I want to ask the Government through you whether you want a Congress-free India or a Muslim - Dalit free India? Your policy has created an atmosphere of fear in the country, the walls of hate have been raised This Government created force, terrorism and fear. In the end, I'm ending my speech with this couplet as you are asking me to conclude. Listen, maybe they understand this.

"Tum Kaho Shakho ke phool phalne lage tum kaho chak seeno ke silne lage

Is----* ko, jahan ki loot ko

Mai nahi Manata, Mai nahi Janata

Tumane Loota hai Sadiyon. Sadiyon hamara Sukoon

Apna Dhamm Par Chalega Tumhara Khusoom

Charagar dar mandon ke banate hain kyon Tum Nahi Charagar

Koi Maane magar nahi maane, mai nahi maanata mai nahi Jaanata'

I would like to tell Rajnath Singh Saheb that long ago, about the position which you hold a poet had once said "Tumse pehle bhi wo jo shakhs yahan takht nasheen tha, isko bhi apne khuda hone par itna hi yakeen tha". Sir the

incidents of lynchings occurred not only in 1984, but also in 2002. Lynching incident occurred during the devolution of the Babri Mosque. This Government has to go. You might win here, but whether the people of India are going to vote you to power again. Inshallah. Thank you Madam.

[English]

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me this time. This is my maiden speech also. I have never seen this House so quiet to listen to everybody. I am proud of this House, whether it is on that side or this side, that at least we are able to put our point of view. Many of you may not like it, but one has to put the point of view [TRANSLATION] Shri Dwivedi ji, has just readout the following lines by Sir Mohammad Iqbal as—

"Saare Jahan se achhchha, Hindustan hamara.

Hum bulbule hain iski, yeh gulistan hamara."

But he missed a para, which is—

"Mazhab nahin sikhata aapas mein bair rakhna.

Hindi hain hum watan hain, Hindustan hamara."

I would like to ask you not to doubt the Muslims. A Muslim is as much an Indian as you are. I know and I do not hesitate even today to say that when a war broke out between India and Pakistan in 1947, then the brigadier there was a Muslim – Usman. That time the armies were not in order. There were different armies from different states. These armies were under the British kings. He was a commander who fought for this country on the border till his last breath. Don't forget that.

I'll not talk about farmers. I'll not talk about Dalits. I'll talk about Kashmir. We have been demanding justice for years. Where is that justice? It was said that demonetization would end the stone-pelting. Has it stopped? The Minister of Home Affairs knows that now the guns and the grenades have replaced it. We can't even sleep peacefully. We want peace to be restored. You would not like whatever Farooq Abdullah speaks. Until and unless we solve our problems with Pakistan, we can't restore peace.... (Interruptions) I say this to you, very honestly. I am an Indian, not a Pakistani.... (Interruptions) I had never been a Pakistani

*Not recorded.

nor would I ever become one. I will die in this country. On this soil only ...*(Interruptions)* But way has to be found out a. North Korean was using missiles and planning for atom bombs but now it is being embraced by the President of America. They try to find a way out. A meeting was held with putting in Helsinki. We too expected it and I honestly say that I too expected it that the Prime Minister who leads a majority govt. could do, what even Atal Bihari Vajpayee could not do. If Congress had taken the same step, you people would have said that Italy has done a deal in respect of India with Pakistan. ...*(Interruptions)* Listen to me please I did not speak loudly in this way when you were speaking. I did not shout. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, there was a hope and there is a hope even today that a way out would be there. The hatred is being spread out between Hindus and Muslims. Russia cannot destroy us, America cannot destroy us. No country can destroy us. We would ourselves destroy our own country, if the Hindus and Muslims don't embrace each other.

I don't think that our Prime Minister is your Prime Minister only. As long as he holds that particular position he is the Prime Minister of India. He says from the Red Fort that we have to win the hearts of Kashmiris. This is my appeal to him as well as to all of you in the House to please forget the hatred. We are not enemies. But what we are seeing today in India is that the youth there is scared that they have no future there. I appeal to you to make that future for them.

21.00 hrs

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to me for a minute. I know you have years of experience. You have done a lot too. We can discuss this in detail someday, you will also participate in it, but, right now, we do not have much of time. I told you already.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Hon. Speaker Madam, I seek your kindness. There has never been silence in this House. I could not deliver my maiden speech. Today I got the opportunity. I need a few minutes from you. I want to say something about this nation. This is my country too and yours as well. You want to make it such so that everyone here lines with dignity, love and brotherhood.

To make such a nation, you will have to move together, you cannot, make this nation by walking separately. We cannot forget that Congress also did its part in it. They have also contributed for a short time. Our Prime Minister is also trying but please stops the hatred. Yesterday I was in Srinagar, a reputed retired officer who was eighty years old, his wife came to my house and said.

HON. SPEAKER: We have given you time till nine O'clock.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam Speaker, the time of the House may kindly be extended till reply and voting is over.

HON. SPEAKER: We are extending the time of the House till the reply is over. Now we do not have time any more.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Hon. Speaker Madam, Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and Christians, who live in India, are equal, have equal rights and have the right to live.

*SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI (Patiala): India is a multilingual, multi religious, multi nationalism, multi social and multi cultural nation. But for the last 70 years there has been a struggle between the Centralization and decentralization of powers and economy. According to the Indian Constitution, India is a federal structure, there is unity in diversity. But it is a harsh truth that different Governments in the Centre during the past 70 years have always tried to suppress and kill the diversity. International Riparian laws and section 262 of the Constitution have openly been violated by taking the river waters of Punjab, the rights of Punjab were violated by sections 78, 79 and 80 of Reorganisation of Punjab Act, our capital was shifted to Chandigarh and the control of Punjab Hydel projects were snatched from us, these are all its burning examples. The balance of powers has shifted towards the Centre in such a manner that the existence of the States is in danger in the Centre-State relations.

All the natural resources, gross domestic products and wealth generation are in the States, but there is a

*Speech was laid on the Table.

monopoly like situation in terms of control of political powers and economy. Due to these situations, none of the State Governments are in a position to provide and sort of service to its local people.

In this situation, the Centre-State relations and powers should be redefined today. Without this, India cannot become a federal, democratic State in true sense. To achieve this, the slogan of 'Federal India, democratic society' is the only way to transform the above said miserable condition.

[English]

*SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN (Thrissur): This is the first No-Confidence Motion being brought against the NDA Government led by Shri Narendra Modi. The irony is that this motion is brought by one of the erstwhile partner of the NDA, the Telgu Desam Party. It is a known fact that our Party, the CPI has always supported the demand for a special package for Andhra Pradesh which is the main issue paused by the TDP for bringing this no-trust motion. So we support this motion.

When the Modi Government came to power in May 2014, our party had said that coming to power to the Modi regime was not just a democratic change. This Government represents the interests of the combination of Corporate and Finance Capital, the most reactionary rightist ideology and worst form of majoritarianism and communalism. It has a fascist tendency. The past four years have proved our analysis true. This Government controlled by RSS is destroying all democratic norms, institutions and even the secular democratic constitution of the country.

It seems that the Narendra Modi Government has realized that it cannot wait for completing the full term. The main ruling party, the BJP has already started campaign for the next general election, which may be held at the end to this year itself. The basic theme of their campaign is to hasten the process of caste and communal polarization. The mob lynching has become the new weapon of RSS-BJP and its satellite organizations. In some places it is by cow vigilantes, in some other places, it is done branding the innocent people as child lifters based on the unfounded rumours. The Muslim minority people are the victims in

most of such cases.

The Dalits too are under attack. False cases are being forged against the emerging new leaders of the Dalits. Cases of rape and attacks on Dalit women have gone up considerably. Government is using the judiciary to create controversies on issues like implementation of laws against atrocities on SC-ST as well as issues like reservation for them in service promotion.

The country's economy is in shambles. This regime has been under the control of Corporate and international finance capital. Banking system is on the verge of bankruptcy. NPAs problem of the public sector banks is being resolved by making a huge hair-cut of 60 to 80 per cent of the defaulted loans owed by big industrialists. All economic indicators are declining. Rupees is crumbling. Inflation is sky high. People are crying under the burden of sky rocketing prices of all essential commodities and services.

The much repeated slogan of "Sabka saath, Sabka vikas" stands empty. The growth in agriculture sector remains at a mere 2.5 per cent per annum despite average rate of GDP growth at 7.2% during, the last four years of this Government. Farmers' crisis has escalated in the last four years of NDA rule. The Government was forced to increase the MSP of Kharif crops, but it was done not on the basis of Swaminathan Commission recommendations as promised by the Government. The cost of cultivation has sky rocketed with the increase in the diesel and fertilizers. The Government's promise to double farmers' income is not going to be realized.

So, every section of the common people are becoming conscious of the dangers the country faces and are preparing for ouster of this regime in the next elections. Our Party, the CPI has declared that primary task is to defeat RSS-BJP to save the country and its people. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Honble Speaker, No Confidence Motion was being discussed today morning. A leader of the opposition made false allegations against hon'ble Minister of Defence and Hon'ble Prime Minister, He, not only attempted to mislead the country but

*Not recorded.

also tried to tarrush the image, He also made allegations inside as well as outside the House He said, [ENGLISH] "I stand by what I said, Let them (France) deny if they want, Along with me Anand Sharma and ex-PM were also there: Congress President Rahul Gandhi on French President Macron denying any secreos pact on Ratale deal." [TRANSLATION] This thing did not stop here, only the country was por misled. When this matter reached France, a journalist asked the President of France, have a translated copy of that question asked in French language, The question is, [ENGLISH] The President of the Indian National Congress, Shri Rahul Gandhi declared in front of the Indian Parliament today "I met the President of France. I asked him about the secrecy clause and he denied that any such clause agreement exists in the agreement. He told me so and I don't have any objection if you tell this to everyone in the country, the gentleman clearly said that there is no secret pact between the French Government and the Indian Government. So, the Defence Minister has clearly spoken an .." What is your reaction? That was the question. [TRANSLATION] What was his answer, the President of France said, [ENGLISH] "We have noted the statement of Mr. Rahul Gandhi before the Indian Parliament. France and India concluded in 2008 a security agreement, which States, legally binds the two states to protect the classified information provided by the partner, that could impact security and operational capabilities of the defence equipment of India or France. These provisions naturally apply to the IGA concluded on 23rd September 2016 on the acquisition of 36 Rafale aircraft and their Weapons."

The President of the French Republic indicated this publicly in an interview given to *India Today* on 9th March 2018. It is very important. He said: "In India and in France, when a deal is very sensitive, we can not reveal all details."... *(Interruptions)* [TRANSLATION] This clearly shows that Rahul Gandhi ji has said ... * in front of the country. He misled the House. He should apologize to the country for this. ... *(Interruptions)* apologize to the House. ... *(Interruptions)* He has to apologize to the country and the House. ...*(Interruptions)* You said, the President of France has said back. ...*(Interruptions)* You have to apologize to the country. ...*(Interruptions)* Call Rahul Gandhi ji here. ...*(Interruptions)* He should apologize to the country.

*Not recorded.

... *(Interruptions)* Madam, Rahul Gandhi Ji will have to apologize to the country. ...*(Interruptions)** he had made allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Now you have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*...*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, kindly conclude now.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Ramdas Athawale, please go ahead if you can speak in a minute, otherwise we will start reply. All other Members may lay their speech on the Table. Now, I will not allow anyone to speak. There are parties with a single member, so please lay your speeches on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): Madam Speaker, a similar No-Confidence Motion came twenty years ago, when the Government of Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji was in power... *(Interruption)*

HON. SPEAKER: Ramdas Athawaleji, please conclude in a minute.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Today, Rahul Gandhi ji delivered his speech very dashingly.

"Today Rahul Gandhi embraced the Prime Minister's,

And Narendra Modi ji will defeat his party, the Congress,

Which had completed 50-51 or 55 years in power,

And earned a lot of disgrace.

Narendara Modi did a great miracle in 2014,

And the magic of development is going on in the country.

The Congress is not in a good state now,

*Not recorded.

And Narendra Modi will win the year 2019”

Shortly, the result of the match will come. Although Rahul Gandhi ji has scored good runs in the initial 20 match, but now its Narendra Modi's turn. Narendra Modi is the captain of our team. He is our Virat Kohli. I am also a player. Rajnath Singh ji is also a member of the team. There are many other people. ...*(Interruptions)*.

HON. SPEAKER: Thank you. Now you please sit down.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Please listen to me. I am speaking something against you. ...*(Interruptions)* I am playing cricket match here. This is a cricket match ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikara): Madam, why are you allowing this? ...*(Interruptions)* He is not making his speech on the No-Confidence Motion...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Ramdas Athawale ji, now please conclude.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: You have just scored a few runs, now the responsibility of scoring its double score on us and Modi Sahab will score that double score! I am standing with him. We will also try to cover the required score.

The Republican Party of India is the party of Baba Saheb. BJP is not anti-dalit, Congress too is not anti-dalit. Blaming each other will not work. We have to work for the betterment of Dalits, minorities and the whole society...*(Interruptions)* I request to Rahul Gandhi that we should co-operate with this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

*SHRI THOTA NARASIMHAM (Kakinada): Telugu Desam Party introduced Motion of No Confidence, as this Government lost it's credibility and peoples' trust due to it's failure to fulfill the promises made to the people of Andhra Pradesh on the floor of the House.

Our fight is for righteousness. Had it been for selfish motives through unethical means, we couldn't garner support of so many national leaders and these many parties wouldn't respond positively to our motion. The support, our

party got for this motion in shortest time is a reflection of national leaders' belief in sincerity and commitment of Telugu Desam Party. On same issue, opposition party in our State also gave notice, but the way Telugu Desam Party was supported at national level in single day shows our party's credibility. Congress, Trinamool Congress, Communist parties, RJD, Samajwadi Party, Majlis, AIUDF and other parties supported our motion. Telugu Desam Party is concerned about matters of only State and national interests. As our Party does not compromise on principles, it got so much support in short notice. I heartily thank all the party leaders who supported this motion and showed that they are with us in our struggle for justice for the people of Andhra and Telugu community.

50 members support is mandatory to admit Motion of No Confidence. It is unfortunate that even when we had more than 50 members support, it took these many days to allow discussion on this motion. People of this country watched the reasons for the delay and such incidents are harmful for democracy. Till now, three Prime Ministers lost power due to passage of Motion of No Confidence. Shri V P Singh in 1990, Shri H D Deve Gowda in 1997 and Shri A B Vajpayee in 1999 lost power due to passage of Motion of No Confidence. First ever Motion of No Confidence was introduced by Acharya J B Kripalani of Socialist Party in August 1963 against Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru. This is the first such motion after NDA came to power in 2014. Congress Governments faced 23 Motions of No Confidence in total. Smt Indira Gandhi 15 times, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shri P V Narasimha Rao 3 times each, Shri Morarji Desai twice and Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shri Rajiv Gandhi one each, faced Motion of No Confidence. It's more than four years after bifurcation of our State and now our State has grown from infant to walking toddler. People are high command for Telugu Desam Party; we don't have our high command in Delhi. Anything can happen to political parties, there could be fears and selfish motives. When a Chief Minister of a State chose to fight against Central Government for the rights of people of his State by protesting strongly against injustice that has been meted out to our State; opposition parties are indulging in weakening tactics instead of strengthening our struggle. I question the intent of those parties. People are observing their actions, where they are working for their own selfish motives by

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Telugu.

ignoring interests of people of Andhra Pradesh. If anyone thinks they are intelligent, people are more intelligent. People know when to take right decisions. They took an intelligent decision in 2014 and in 2019 also they will take right decision. If you think people do not observe anything, it's your illusion.

Our Chief Minister visited Delhi 29 times in last four years. Our CM visited Delhi these many times for the implementation of Re-organisation Act and Central Government's assurances. It was not our weakness, we followed principle of alliance, but there was no response from Central Government. We agreed for special package because we were told that special package will be equivalent to special status, but even that was not implemented. They said that 14th Finance Commission did not recommend special category status to any State. But Chairman and members of Finance Commission denied making such recommendations. Same was verified by Minister of State for Finance in the Parliament. Similarly, in April 2017 it was stated that after implementation of GST no State will be given special status. But post April 2017, States which were getting privileges under special category are still getting those privileges. We had hope for justice in this year's budget, but it was in vain. Now we are convinced that Central Government is not prepared to fulfill its promises to the people of Andhra Pradesh therefore we are compelled to resort to protests and agitations.

Special Category Status was promised by Prime Minister to the people of Andhra Pradesh. Why that promise is not being fulfilled? Why Andhra Pradesh will not be accorded with Special Category Status? We are not fighting as a political party but as a Government. This is a fight for self respect of Telugu people. This is struggle for righteousness and not something unethical or unjust. We are fighting for implementation of assurances made by the Prime Minister before the Parliament. Why there should be politics in helping people of Andhra Pradesh who lost in bifurcation of the State. BJP leaders demanded ten years of special status for Andhra Pradesh but when they came to power they are not even ready to accord Special Category Status for even five years. What happened to those demands? People of Andhra Pradesh are not ready to be cheated again and again.

There was an announcement of Special Package for 7 backward districts; people of AP know the fate of that announcement. Two years back, Bundelkhand was given Rs 6,000 crores and now Rs 20,000 crores has been announced. When we asked for Rs 13,000 crores for backward districts of Northern Andhra Pradesh and Rayalseema, only Rs 1,050 crores were given, out of which Rs 350 crores has been taken back. Why People of AP are being mistreated? Do you think we have any magic wand to develop our State overnight? It is not fair to mistreat People of AP in this manner. It would be a misadventure to get closer to those, who are entangled in legal cases and make them dance to your tunes to attack us. I would like to make it clear that any attempt to weaken us will be countered effectively and we will emerge stronger. What's wrong in demanding implementation of Reorganization Act? We waited for four years and how long will we have to wait? It's not just about Special Category Status but there are other assurances mentioned in AP Reorganization Act.

There were 18 points in AP Reorganisation Act 2014. Though there was no mention of Special Category Status in the Act, former Prime Minister assured Special Category Status to AP in the Parliament. Revenue deficit, Polavaram Project, Separate Railway Zone, Greenfield Crude oil refinery, Petro Chemicals Complex, Central assistance for building new capital Amaravati, funds for national institutes, Port construction at Duggarajapuram in Nellore, inverting number of Assembly seats in AP, tax related issues, Steel factory in Kadapa, Vizag-Chennai industrial Corridor, Metro rail in Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam, Rapid Rail and road connectivity to Amaravati, Financial assistance to backward districts, addressing issues in Schedule 9 and 10, setting up of Grey hound center are some of the 18 points that were included in the act. We are aware of what are being implemented and what are not being implemented. I will refer to them briefly.

We are discussing on revenue deficit, but at the time of bifurcation it was said that Centre will supplement revenue deficit. Revenue deficit in the State was Rs 16,072 crores; Central Government released Rs 2,303 crores during 2014-15, we are in 2018 now. In 2015-16, Rs 500 crores were released, in 2016-17, Rs 1,176 crores were released, so in total Rs 3,979 crores were given to AP. We asked Central Government for Rs 16,072 crores,

out of which Rs 11,960 crores were deferred by citing different reasons. Which means we are supposed to get 4,117 crores out of which Rs 3,979 crores were given over three years, so now we are left with only Rs 138 crores. As gentlemen, they promised to provide assistance of Rs 7,500 crores but now they have one argument for Rs 135 crores and another for Rs 1500 crores. Central Government is not taking into consideration even the calculations made by C&AG.

Then Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh discussed about Polavaram Project in his last cabinet meeting, in which it was decided that Polavaram Project would be considered as National Project and all the expenditure will be borne by the Central Government. In 2013, as part of Project State Government brought R&R and land acquisition which escalated the cost of the project. At that point of time, Central Government assured that it will bear the burden. After this Government came to power, our CM represented before Prime Minister about this issue which was further referred to NITI Aayog. NITI Aayog made a comprehensive study about the project and suggested that to expedite the works of the project it is desirable that the works be executed by the State Government. After Cabinet's approval it was decided that the State Government would execute the Project works. At that time it was said that as Rs 5,349 crores were spent for the project by the State Government before it was declared a National Project therefore let that amount be the share of State Government and remaining expenditure which is Rs 5,135 crores would be spent by the centre. This Government also made another condition that expenditure would be met at 2014 estimates.

Center released Rs 5,349 crores only and the amount of Rs 2,568 crores that was spent by State Government should be reimbursed by the Central Government. There are allegations that we are not submitting Utilisation Certificates, It's not proper to allege like that when we are submitting UCs as per the format. We have Polavaram Authority PPA, to which we submit all necessary documents, which will be forwarded to Central Government and our expenditures will be reimbursed. We all are aware that there are hurdles and difficulties in Polavaram Project. It is lifeline of Andhra Pradesh and we should complete this Project at any cost. We were hopeful of completing this project in 2018 but due to some reasons it is getting postponed. As per DPR-1 Rs

16,000 crores were spent and as per DPR-2 Rs 58,000 crores were spent, out of which Rs 4,000 crores would be spent on power project and remaining Rs 54,000 crores would be spent on this project. Earlier Rs 2,900 crores were meant for R&R and land acquisition which has gone up to Rs 32,000 crores. This is not State act; this act was brought by Central Government. If we delay further rehabilitation and land acquisition cost will increase further. Therefore, Central Government should expedite the works and complete this project, which is lifeline of Andhra Pradesh.

There is mention of Railway zone in AP Reorganization Act. As Andhra Pradesh does not have a railway zone, we are asking for one. There were committees after committees on Railway zone for Vishakhapatnam but till date it could not be fructified. There are four railway divisions in Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur and Guntakal, but still Railway zone could not be created.

There should be 11 educational institutes in our State at the cost of Rs 11,637 crores, but only Rs 420 crores were released for this purpose. Its four years and four budgets. For land, State Government spent Rs 2,911 crores. We feel sad looking at the progress and allocations made to these institutions. Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Tirupati was set up four years ago and first batch of students will be graduated soon, but the institute is still running in rented accommodation and is yet to have its own building. Even after five years if this institution do not have own buildings, by when we can expect these buildings to be available? Out of Rs 1,613 crores, IISER got only Rs 74 crores. For IIT Tirupati Rs 100 crores, for NIT Tadepalligudem Rs 60 crores were released. Still Rs 420 crores is pending. For IIM Vishakhapatnam Rs 45 crores were given out of Rs 692 crores. There were assurances to set up Central University and Agricultural University but when Rs 504 crores was the estimate, the responsibility was transferred to the State by giving only Rs 135 crores. For IIPe Vishakhapatnam, Rs 53 crores was released against Rs 605 crores. For Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM), Kurnool Rs 23 crores were released against Rs 400 crores. For AIIMS we gave Rs 1,618 crores and 180 acres of land. Cost of that land itself is Rs 1,800 crores. Till now no funds were made available by the Central Government. Tribal University and

Central University Bills are yet to be passed. On the other hand National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) in Vijayawada requires Rs 70 crores, but funds are yet to be released here as well whereas we provided 10 acres of land. Private institutes like VIT and SRM started classes in their institutes within six months of allocating land to them, but the Central Government is yet to start work in the lands provided to it. It is the responsibility of Central Government to complete these works at the earliest.

There is clear mention of Dugarajapatnam Port in the Act, but now we are being told that port will be provided somewhere else. There is no information for these many days about quantum of assistance or places where such help will be provided and now they are offering something else as assistance. There was an assurance to increase Assembly seats of AP to 207 from 175. This is yet to see the light of the day. Kadapa steel plant is viable and is a commercial venture, why the Government is not initiating the process? Why can't they set up steel company under PSU? If they set up steel plant as PSU there won't be any litigation. If required we can get iron ore from neighbouring States. In the name of DPRs and expert committees there were five reports but still work has not started. There is land, water and electricity. All permissions will be given in 21 days. What else you want? Why can't you set up Steel plant in Kadapa as per the AP Reorganization Act?

Telugu people are emotional, soft hearted and hard working. They know what Injustice is. One should not play with the sentiments of such people. If elders in Central Government think that AP is weak after bifurcation with less number of MPs, then, they are grossly mistaken. Similar mistake was committed by Congress Party when they were in power. NTR is son of Andhra who mobilized and united anti congress parties. Though those parties were different in principles and beliefs, NTR united them. NTR was Chairman of National Front and VP Singh was Prime Minister, that's the power of son of Andhra. In 1985, TDP was the principal opposition party and BJP should not forget that they had just two seats at that time. Though there is no NTR now, we have Chandra Babu Naidu who is following the footsteps of NTR. If NTR gave Telugu people self-respect, Chandra Babu Naidu gave us self confidence. I would like to warn elders in Central Government, not to under estimate or demean people of Andhra. Telugu

Desam Party is ever ready to fight on behalf of people without any compromise.

BJP leaders should remember one point, that people won't let you function in a whimsical manner. People are not that ignorant or innocent, they can give you befitting reply. You already tasted that experience by losing three Parliamentary seats in UP and Bihar. The unstoppable success streak you had in Hindi belts of North Indian States in 2014 is now in shambles. Whole country witnessed your struggle to retain power in Gujarat and you somehow managed to win in Gujarat. Open your eyes and fulfill alliance dharma, only then other allies will remain with you. As you did not follow alliance dharma, Shiv Sena and TDP walked out of alliance. See the reality and retain your allies, otherwise BJP will be left alone. People should not think of BJP free India instead of Congress free India and I request elders of BJP not to push their party into such circumstances.

We have a matured democracy which has made arrogant leaders kneel down, who thought that they can never be defeated. This can be understood from the recent fact when, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Yogi Adityanath could not retain Gorakhpur constituency which he represented for five times.

As Central leaders did not realize the ground reality, this has happened. There were bye elections to 19 Lok Sabha Constituencies since 2014, 12 seats were retained by the earlier parties but BJP lost 6 out of remaining 7 seats. These are advance warnings to your working style. Open your eyes and see the reality. It will be good for you and the nation if you wake up before people think of and implement BJP free India. In Telugu there is one good idiom which says that the person who is suffering from jaundice finds whole world green. I don't say that BJP is affected by Jaundice but I would advise them to take out green glasses and see the reality. I request leaders at Centre to take out green glasses and look at Andhra Pradesh. People of Andhra will not tolerate politics that you do in Tamil Nadu. You should not under estimate Andhra Pradesh as it's number of MPs are less now. People of Andhra Pradesh are not only hard working but also they are courageous and can revolt if required. Son of Andhra, Sri Potti Sriramulu followed path of Mahatma Gandhi and

achieved statehood on linguistic basis to Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, courageous Tanguturi Prakasham Pantulu who stood against guns of Britishers, was also from Andhra Pradesh. Alluri Seeta Rama Raju, Kanneganti Hanumanthu and others lost their lives in their struggle for independence against Britishers. In this context, I would like to mention that Andhra Pradesh is mother of soft people like Potti Sri Ramulu and brave people like Tanguturi Prakasham Pantulu, Alluri Seeta Rama Raju, Kanneganti Hanumanthu and you cannot make them dance to your tunes. When there is a problem we can solve it peacefully and if required we can solve the problem with courage like Subhash Chandra Bose. Anchorites are spread over Amalapuram to America, don't under estimate them.

Prime Minister assured us of a capital city better than Delhi, but only Rs 1,500 crores were given and an additional grant of Rs 1000 crores were provided for Guntur and Vijayawada urban development. We were told that there are no DPRs but we provided DPRs for Rs 43,000 crores. Now you say you don't have funds. Rs 1600 crores were released to construct a convention center in Ahmedabad of Gujarat. If Rs 1600 crores are required to construct one convention center, how much is required to construct a capital city? Are Rs 1500 crores sufficient? One principle for Gujarat, another for AP. Funds announced for Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam Metro are yet to be released, but Rs 15,000 crores were released for Bengaluru Metro. One Lakh crores were provided for Ahmedabad bullet train. From where do they get funds for these projects? Central Government sanctioned many projects in other States. Rs 10,573 crores were made available for Ahmedabad Metro Project, on the other hand Rs 12,600 crores were sanctioned for six highways. Rs 1800 crores were given for Jagadapur-Koraput railway line. Central funds were given for Chennai Metro, Lucknow Metro, Mumabai Metro and Bengaluru Metro, then why funds cannot be sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh?

Central Government should remember that whatever funds that were given to AP were taxes collected from people of Andhra Pradesh. To be precise, Central Government is having money of Andhra Pradesh. Why the money paid as taxes by Andhra Pradesh cannot be used for the development of Andhra Pradesh? We are not asking for alms. We are asking for our legitimate share.

We are seeking help in distress. I request you, not to give step motherly treatment to Southern States. We want to be treated at par with Northern States. Our demands are legitimate and we are extremely disappointed with the Central Government for their failure to fulfill their promises. As Central Government failed to implement our legitimate demands, I conclude by requesting everyone to support Motion of No Confidence introduced by our Party and protect the rights of people of Andhra Pradesh.

I am also laying in details the various assurances given to us. The APR Act 2014 (Act 6 of 2014) was notified on the 1st of March, 2014. 2nd June, 2014 was notified as the Appointed Day, the day on which the State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into the State of Telangana and the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Lack of adequate and serious consultations with key stake holders, absence of consensus amongst key political parties, lack of transparency haphazard mode of drafting the bill characterized the process of bifurcation. Despite series of agitations from the people, scant regard was shown to their feelings/aspirations and this had causes serious disenchantment amongst people of Andhra Pradesh.

The inconsistencies in the Reorganization Act and the actions of the Government of India causing injustice to the State of Andhra Pradesh are given below:

46% of the estimated revenue was given to Andhra Pradesh against a population of 58%, which has been confirmed by the 14th Finance Commission.

Assets are given on location basis (most of which were located and thus left behind in Hyderabad), whereas liabilities are divided on population basis.

The pension liability of the combined State is also divided on population basis.

The power allocation was done on consumption basis.

The refund of taxes, a liability, was allocated on population ratio, whereas deferred tax collections, which is an asset, is given on location basis (being treated as the location of the Head Office

which are mostly in Hyderabad). This alone has caused a huge loss of about Rs. 3,800 crores to the State of Andhra Pradesh. This anomaly was not addressed despite several requests to Home and Finance Ministries.

The State of Andhra Pradesh lost its capital city, institutions manufacturing centers and service sector hubs while inheriting the drought prone and cyclone prone areas.

The new State of Andhra Pradesh is predominantly

agrarian. The contribution of the Agriculture sector which was 23% in the combined state during 2013-14, is 34% during 2017-18 for the new State of Andhra Pradesh, pointing towards the loss of manufacturing and service sector areas due to unscientific bifurcation. The Service sector which generates higher tax revenue and higher per capita income, contributes about 44% to the economy of Andhra Pradesh, which is considerably lower compared to other Southern States viz., Telangana (63%), Tamil Nadu (57%), Karnataka (64%) and Kerala (64%) and all India average of 53%.

Broad sector-wise GVA/GSDP/GDP estimates of Southern States all India at current prices and its contribution

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No	Industry	2016-17 (AE)				
		AP	TG	TN	Kar	All India (Lakh Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	203860	92162	137080	117132	23.82
	% of contributions	31.77	15.34	11.39	11.68	17.32
2	Industry	142651	132742	381732	237518	39.90
	% of contributions		22.23	22.10	31.72	23.68
3.	Services	295186	375762	684444	648256	73.79
	% of contributions	46.00	62.56	56.88	64.64	53.66
	GVA	641697	600666	1203256	1002906	137.51
	GSDP/GDP	699307	646265	1298511	1132690	151.84

The per capita income of the combined State of Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 89,214 for the year 2013-14. The per capita income of remaining 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh for the same year stood at Rs. 82,870 whereas it was Rs. 1,12,162 for the State of Telangana, highlighting the loss of higher income generating areas to Telangana.

Despite the highest average economic growth in the country during last four years, Andhra Pradesh with a per capita income of Rs. 1.42 lakh continues to lag behind the other Southern Indian States which have crossed the mark of Rs. 1.74 lakh per capita income, amounting to a huge debilitating gap of around Rs. 32,000+per person in Andhra Pradesh.

Per Capita Income in Southern States States

State	Per Capita Income (In rupees)							
	2013-14	Gr. Rate (%)	2014-15	Gr. Rate (%)	2015-16	Gr. Rate (%)	2016-17	Gr. Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.P. (Combined) (2004-05 base)	89214	12.99	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	82870	10.96	93699	13.07	108163	15.44	122376	13.14
Telangana	112162	11.24	124058	12.02	137955	9.63	155612	12.80
Tamil Nadu	116583	11.00	130197	11.68	137837	5.87	153263	11.19
Karnataka	119023	17.01	132880	11.64	142906	7.55	157474	10.19
Kerala	123388	11.85	139195	12.81	147190	5.74	NA	NA
All India	79146	11.46	86513	9.31	94130	8.80	103219	9.66

Special Category Status (SCS): UPA Cabinet passed resolution for SCS in March 2014 and forwarded it to Planning Commission, which asked National Development Council (NDC) to take decision.

Citing constraints of 14th Finance Commission's recommendations, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley announced SAM (Special Assistance Measure). Stating that all ingredients of SCS including industrial incentives would be made available with SAM. It was informed to the State Govt. that after introduction of GST, the Assistance & Incentives offered to SCS States would lapse. Government of Andhra Pradesh expected that SAM would be implemented in letter and spirit by Government of India at par with other Special Category States (N.E. and Hill States) However, Government of India has extended Central Assistance measures & Incentives to SCS States In Aug'17 . A new industrial incentive package has been given to NE States in Mar'18.

Union Cabinet approved to grant SAM to Andhra Pradesh in Mar'17 to provide Legal sanctity. But failed to issue any detailed Orders to implement it in letter and spirit as assured.

Initially, for providing SAM, the EAP mechanism was suggested by Government of India. But, no Orders were issued. Andhra Pradesh Govt. requested to at least provide SAM through NABARD/HUDCO/Banks. But Government of India proposed formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) and has put the burden of borrowing on the FRBM (Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management) limits of the State. Further, no written communication was issued till date clarifying this issue.

For providing Central Assistance to SCS States, formation, of SPV was never sought, where as in the case

of Andhra Pradesh, SPV is being insisted upon which again is an example of insincerity and indifference.

Regarding Special Category Status/Special Assistance Measure during the discussion on the AP Re-organization Bill, the then Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha on 20, February 2014 assured that "For the purpose of Central Assistance, Special Category Status will be extended to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh for a period of five years. This will put the States finances on a firmer footing." Accordingly, the Union Cabinet at its meeting held on March 1, 2014 had decided to accord Special Category Status to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh for a period of five years. The Government of India have not issued the orders so far to assign Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. State Government made request several times to issue the orders in this regard. Hon'ble Chief Minister also addressed the Prime Minister in this regard.

Due to constant persuasion of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of India announced a special package, on 8th September, 2016 and on their commitment to provide assistance to Andhra Pradesh. It is mentioned regarding the special status as below:

"The statement of the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh on 20.2.2014 contains six paragraphs. There are no issues with regard to five out of six paragraphs. With regard to first point *i.e.* the grant of special status, an apparent conflict has set in, between the statement and the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission which came subsequently. On page 17 (para 2.29 & 2.30 of the report, the Commission has stated (*inter alia*)"

"We did not make a distinction between Special and General Category States in determining our norms

and recommendations. In our assessment of State resources, we have taken into account the disabilities arising from constraints unique to each State to arrive at the expenditure requirements. In this regard, we have observed that the North-Eastern and Hill States have several unique features that have a bearing on their fiscal resources and expenditure needs, such as low level of economic activity, remoteness and international borders. Our objective has been to fill the resource gaps of each State to the extent possible through tax devolution. However, we have provided post-devolution revenue deficit grants for States where devolution alone could not cover the assessed gap....”

“We are of the view that intra-State inequality is within the policy jurisdiction of the States and provisioning of adequate resources through tax devolution should enable them to address intra-State inequalities in an effective manner”

Thus following the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the class of Special Category States ceases to exist. However, the Central Government has announced a special assistance measure for Government of Andhra Pradesh for five years, which would make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during these years, *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20, if the funding of CSS would have been shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and State. The Special Assistance will be provided by way of repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAP) signed and disbursed during 2015-16 to 2019-20 by the State.

The Government of India approved the above Special Assistance measures in the Union Cabinet meeting held on 15.03.2017.

It is pertinent to note that even though it is noted that 14th Finance Commission have not made any distinction between Special Category and General States, Central Government is continuing to give funds in the ratio of 90:10 under CSS and EAP like previous practice to the Special Category States.

As per the above package, State Government computed the amount that State might have received in the ratio of 90:10 under CSS and arrived at Rs. 2,951 crores in 2015-16 and Rs. 2,992 crores in 2016-17. Government of India computed it as Rs.2,516 crores for 2015-16 by deducting the Central Sector Schemes and other schemes for which sharing pattern is same for Special Status and other States. Based on these lines, the amount for 2016-17 is computed, which comes to Rs. 2,854 crores. Thus, there is a growth of 13.43%. Assuming the same growth, this amount comes to Rs.3,238 crores in 2017-18, Rs.3,673 crores in 2018-19, Rs.4,166 crores in 2019-20. Thus, it is tentatively arrived at RS.16,447 crores for 5 years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20. We presumed that this amount would come under EAP as grant from Government of India and a provision of Rs.3,500 crore was made in the Budget 2017-18. We also presumed this would not form part of FRBM limits.

Apart from this, the Special Category States are eligible for grants under CSS as well as Externally Aided Projects at 90:10 ratio. However, the announcement of Special Package to our State did not mentioned EAP. Hence, it is requested that Special Assistance at 90:10 ratio for Externally Aided Projects as being given to Special Category States may also be awarded to the State of Andhra Pradesh for all the ongoing projects and projects signed from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

As the State Government may not be eligible to spend this amount on EAP projects in the stipulated 5 years, we requested the Government of India to permit the State Government to provide Special Assistance at 90:10 ratio for externally aided projects as well as CSS (Central Sponsored Schemes), as being given to Special Category States which tentatively comes to about Rs. 20,010 crores as assistance from Government of India.

Permit the State Government to clear other outstanding loans towards EAPs, Small Savings and NABARD. Borrow from internal lender like NAPARD, HUDCO and other Commercial Banks. Use the gap to pay interest commitments to Government of India, NABARD and EAPs. Not to make the Special Assistance as a part of State's FRBM Limit. Government of India in response to our letter dated 3.6.2017 of the above proposals, it is intimated

on 10.7.2017 that the Special Assistance measures will be given to the State by way of repayment of loans and interest under EAP signed and disbursed during 2015-16 to 2019-20. The EAP loans will be given to the State in the present procedure only *i.e.* within the FRBM limits. It is also stated that the Special Assistance will not be given for other purposes such as repayment of loans.

Hon'ble Chief Minister addressed the Union Finance Minister on 27.7.2017 and 25.9.2017 to reconsider the issue and Special Assistance measures should be given to repay the loans etc. as indicated. Since the clearance of DEA and external agencies may take time and grounding the same. Therefore it is suggested, that the special dispensation amount as arrived above (Rs. 16,447 crore), may be provided to the Andhra Pradesh for the specified projects from the NABARD instead of EAP loans. This will facilitate the State Government for early commencement of the projects and to avail the special assistance measures announced to our State.

But since the Union Government failed to honour its commitment and Special Category Status is extended to North Eastern States in March 2018, we reiterate our demand to extend SCS to AP also on a par with other SCS State.

Polavaram Project: The Polavaram Irrigation Project, on river Godavari, is a lifeline for the State of Andhra Pradesh and recognizing this the Government of India has declared it as a National Project (NP) under section 90 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been diligently pursuing completion of the project and about 57% of the total work has been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 14,141.80 crores upto the end of June 2018.

After declaration of the project as a National Project, an amount of Rs. 9005.93 Crores has been spent upto the end of June, 2018 from State Government funds. Of this, Rs. 6727.26 Crores only has been reimbursed till date leaving a balance of Rs. 2278.67 Crores to be reimbursed.

Para 5.3 of the Cabinet note dated 29.04.2014 reads as follows about the financing of the project: "5.3 The existing guidelines of AIBP envisage execution of the project. As such with a view to expeditiously complete the

project, by the State Government, whereas in the instant case, the Central Government is mandated to execute the project. As such with a view to expeditiously complete the project it is requested that a dispensation may kindly be considered to include the expenditure that has already been incurred on the project by the State Government as the State's share. In relaxation of AIBP and National Project guidelines, it is proposed that all further expenses on Polavaram Project and that of the Authority may be borne by the Central Government out of grants-in-aid under the scheme for the National Project. The previously approved estimate cost is Rs. 16010.45 crores at 2010-11 price level, which is likely to increase considering time and cost over-runs including in Command area development works and increased compensation due to project affected families under the right to fair compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 of 2013)".

On 01.05.2014 the Union Cabinet had approved that all further expenses on Polavaram Project would be borne out of grants-in-aid under the scheme for the National Project a special dispensation. Subsequently, on 08.09.2016 the Union Finance Minister announced that Central funding would be provided for the remaining cost of Irrigation component of Polavaram Project assessed as on 01.04.2014. Accordingly, the Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) of the project for the balance quantities as on 01.04.2014 (*i.e.* 2013-14 price level) has been furnished for Rs. 57,940.86 crores to CWC on 16.08.2017. Replies to all the observations of CWC have also been furnished by the project authorities.

At present, the expenditure incurred on the project by the State is being reimbursed within the originally approved Cost Estimate (*i.e.* 2010-11 price level) of Rs. 16010.45 crores pending approval of RCE (2013-14). The balance Irrigation component provision available for reimbursement is Rs. 431.27 crores though the amount due for reimbursement is Rs. 2278.67 crores.

All the steps required for timely completion of works, have been taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for improving the progress of Head Works. The Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LA&RR) works are also progressing in parallel to the construction

of Polavaram Project so as to derive timely benefits of the Project.

Hence, in order to aid early completion of the project it is essential that Government of India (i) direct the concerned authorities to expedite the approval of the Revised Cost Estimate of the project. (ii) ensure timely release of funds in advance to the State Government to ensure speedy execution. As on date Rs. 2278.67 crores is pending reimbursement from Government of India.

Revenue Deficit: The resource gap that may arise in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh in the very first year, especially during the period between the appointed day and the acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations by the Government of India, will be compensated in the Regular Union Budget for 2014-15.

As against a Revenue Deficit of Rs. 16,078.76 cr. Certified by a Constitutionally inundated body, the CAG, the Government of India has irrationally arrived at a figure of Rs. 4,117.89 cr. Using an unheard terminology called "Standard Expenditure". Part of this money is yet to be given even after 4 years.

In the Process of trying to bring down the Revenue Deficit figures, Government of India calculated the Social Security Pension amount for only one month, instead of 10 months (June 2014 to March 2015).

Government of India has to release the entire balance Revenue Deficit, as certified by CAG. The resource gap in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh from 1st year, especially during the period between appointed day and the acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations by the Government of India has to be compensated in the regular Union budget for the year 2014-15. AG certified Revenue Deficit of Rs. 16078.76 crores. Gol so far released Rs. 3,979.50 crores. Gol indicated that entitlement of State Government is Rs. 4117.89 crores only and indicated that balance Rs. 138.39 crores only would be released. A.P. Chief Minister requested Hon'ble Prime Minister to release the entire balance amount of revenue deficit as certified by CAG/Accountant General.

Capital Amaravati: Government of India shall provide special financial support for the creation of essential facilities in the new Capital of the Successor State of

Andhra Pradesh including the Raj Bhawan, High Court, Government Secretariat, Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and such other essential infrastructure. Shri Narendra Modi Ji assured a new Capital better than Delhi. Rs. 1500 crores only has been released towards the Capital City while Rs. 1000 crores released for improving the underground drainage in Vijayawada and Guntur towns is projected as released for Capital City. Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted a detailed Project Report for Rs. 39,937 crores for creation of essential facilities in the new Capital and essential infrastructure. Gol Should fund for Capital City based on the DPR.

Government of India support is totally inadequate and not in line with the promise made by the present PM and with the provisions of the Act. Rs. 1,500 crores only was released towards Infrastructure of Capital City. Rs. 1,000 crores released for improving the underground drainage in Vijayawada and Guntur towns is projected as released for Capital City promised to release Rs. 1,000 crore in the coming years. Request for complete funding towards development of Capital City as per DPR. NITI Aayog has recommended for release of Rs. 666 crores on 4.5.2018. The same has not been released so far. Under a unique 'Land Pooling Scheme' devised by Government of Andhra Pradesh farmers handed over 33,000 acres of land valued at more than Rs. 50,000 crores for the construction of Greenfield capital 'Amaravati'. Rs. 1,500 crore only was released towards Infrastructure of Capital City. Rs. 1,000 crore released for improving the UGD Vijayawada & Guntur towns is projected as release for Capital City. Government of India promised to release Rs. 1,000 crore in the coming years. All UCs (Utilisation Certificates) have been submitted and NITI Aayog approved them. Demand Government of India for complete funding towards development of Capital City as promised by the Prime Minister in various meetings in Nellore, Tirupati and during the foundation laying ceremony of capital city Amaravati in 2015.

Development of Backward Districts: The Bill provides for a special development package for the backward regions of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, in particular for the districts of Rayalaseema and North Coastal Andhra Pradesh. This development package will be on the lines of K-B-K (Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi) Special Plan in Odisha and the Budelkhand

special package in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Special Development Package that was submitted to the then Planning Commission, *i.e.* Rs. 24,350 cr shall be sanctioned. As desired by the Planning Commission, the Government of India Andhra Pradesh submitted a proposal on 16.10.2014 to Government of India for a special development package of 7 backward districts for an amount of Rs. 24,350 Cr. But, only Rs. 1,050 Cr. Released. Under Bundelkhand Package, per head allocation of Rs. 4,115 has been done. Whereas, for AP, per head, Rs. 428.57 only was given.

Government of India released Rs. 350 crore on 09.02.2018 and in an unprecedented manner, took back the same on 15.02.2018 reportedly on the instructions of PMO. Hon'ble Chief Minister requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 23.06.2014 and 24.08.2014 to release the funds

under SDP during 2014-15.

Chief Secretary to Government on 06.09.2014 and 16.10.2014 requested the Planning Commission to sanction the Special Development Package (SDP) proposal. A meeting was held by the advisor (SP_Andhra Pradesh), Planning Commission with the officials of State Government on 02.12.2014 at New Delhi to discuss SDP proposal. As desired by the Planning Commission in the above meeting, the Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted a proposal on 16.10.2014 to Government of India for a Special Development Package of 7 backward districts (*i.e.*, 4 Rayalaseema and 3 North Coastal districts) as per section 46(2) & 46(3) of Andhra Pradesh Re- organisation Act, 2014 for an amount of Rs. 24,350 crore.

Sector-wise funds proposed to the Government of India under SDP are as below:

Sl. No.	Sector/Department	Amount Proposed (Rs. In crore)
1.	PR Roads	6929.96
2.	R&B	2336.00
3.	Minor Irrigation	2087.25
4.	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	2078.48
5.	Women Development & Child Welfare	1199.80
6.	Skill Development	500.00
7.	Marketing Support to Self Help Groups	500.00
8.	Agriculture	2906.00
9.	Horticulture	1592.19
10.	Horticulture Micro Irrigation	1720.08
11.	Animal Husbandry	669.00
12.	Fisheries	1064.80
13.	Dairy Development	500.00
14.	Cyclone Mitigation Measures	100.00
15.	Project Management	165.55
Total		24350.00

Hon'ble Chief Minister requested the Vice Chariman, NITI Aayog on 05.05.2015 to release the SDP funds to the State and also requested for a provision of Rs. 5000 crore during 2015-16 for financing the Special Development Package. Chief Secretary re-iterated the request of Hon'ble

Chief Minister through letter addressed to CEO, NITI Aayog on 06.05.2015.

As on date, the Government of India have released an amount of Rs. 1050 crore during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (@ Rs. 150.00 crore each for 7

backward districts of Rayalaseema and North Coastal Region) in three installments. The total amount of Rs. 1050 crore was in turn released to the District Collectors for taking up the projects that will ameliorate the backwardness of the districts. The detailed guidelines were also issued from time to time to the District Collectors for identification, appraisal and sanction of the projects.

Government of India released Rs. 350 crores on 09.02.2018 and took back the amount on 15.02.2018. A total of 23,329 works with an estimated cost of Rs. 1600.06 crores are sanctioned. Out of which, 14,089 works are completed, 4,445 are under progress. Rs. 946.47 crores expenditure is incurred so far. Important works sanctioned are road works, drinking water, minor irrigation works, anganwadi building, agriculture etc.

The State Government have so far submitted consolidated Utilisation Certificates for an amount of Rs. 946.47 crores so far based on the U.Cs received from the districts and requested for release of next installment of Rs. 350 crores from Government of India.

Government of India released Rs. 350 crores on 09.02.2018 and took back the amount on 15.02.2018.

New Railway Zone: Indian Railways shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine establishing a new railway zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and take an expeditious decision thereon. We demand from the Government of India to constitute a new Railway zone with Vishakhapatnam as the Headquarters. At present, South Central Railway is catering for the railway needs of major portion of AP and certain parts of Maharashtra and minor portion of Karnataka and the South Central Railway is having six Railway divisions namely, Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Nanded, Vijayawada, Guntur and Guntakal. The Visakhapatnam (Waltair Division) is under East Coast Railway with headquarters at Bhubaneswar and all the districts of North Andhra are under Vishakhapatnam Division. Kadapa Steel Plant: Section-93 of AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 states that the Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the XIII Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day. The XIII Schedule States that SAIL shall examine, within 6 months

from the appointed day, the feasibility of establishing an Integrated Steel Plant in Kadapa District of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

To examine the feasibility of setting up the steel plant, the Government of India set up a Task force with representatives from GoI, Government of AP, Telengana State and Central PSUs to suggest ways & means for making the steel plant viable. The first meeting of the Task force was conducted on 7th December 2016 and MECON was directed to submit a revised financial feasibility report within one month.

Distressed by the abnormal delay Shri C.M. Ramesh, MP, Rajya Sabha and Shri Ravi, MLC hailing from Kadapa Region had gone on fast unto death from 20.06.2018. Their health had deteriorated and the same has triggered strong emotions among the people of the State. Agitations had been launched in different parts of the State raising concerns of law and order. The Hon'ble Chief Minister convinced Shri Ramesh and Shri Ravi to break their fast with a promise to bring resolution to the issue.

Based on discussions with all stakeholders, options available under existing MMDR Rules for setting up the integrated steel plant are (a) By Government of India or its PSUs (b) Through a Joint Venture between Government of India & Government of Andhra Pradesh (c) By Government of Andhra Pradesh or its PSUs.

As a measure of our commitment to make the integrated steel plant a reality, Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to provide a plethora of incentives for the plant, some of which are unique and provided for the first time to any Industry. Though these would place considerable strain on the state's resources, they are being offered to make the steel plant a reality at an early date. Some of the incentives offered and facilitation measures are listed below:

Allocation of iron ore mines (with huge potential reserve of 266 million tonnes) for captive purpose, without any additional cost. Subsidized and uniform land rate of Rs. 4 lakhs/Acre, irrespective of land type. Fixed power cost reimbursement @1.00 per unit for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. Reimbursement of 100% of stamp duty and transfer duty paid on purchase or lease of land.

Reimbursement of 50% of net VAT/CST or SGST for a period of 7 years from the date of commencement of commercial production or up to realization of 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is earlier. Other Incentives as per the State's Industrial Policy Establishment of external power supply infrastructure at Government of Andhra Pradesh cost to make power available at the plant boundary. Establishment of external water supply infrastructure at GoAP cost to make water available at the plant boundary from the nearest water reservoir.

Though Kadapa District was identified as a backward district by NITI Aayog, Government of India, has been intentionally avoiding the establishment of Steel Plant here, Given the reluctance of Government of India to move forward with the project, and taking into account the deeply felt development needs of the region, the State Government is willing to set up the Steel Plant, provided, the following support is extended by the GoI:

Full exemption of GST for the first 7 years after start of commercial production

- Corporate Tax Exemption of a period of any 10 years out of first 15 years from start of commercial production.
- Exemption of import duty for the period of 10 years on capital goods as well as raw material imports;
- Provide all clearances required.

Given the fact that the Government of India stands to gain about Rs. 660 crore annually by way of corporate tax and CGST in addition to import duties on capital equipment, the Government of India should come forward to provide the above concessions without much difficulty and make the Kadapa Steel Plant a reality.

Establishment of Institutions: The Government of India shall take steps to establish institutions of national importance in the 12th and 13th Plan periods in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. This would include one IIT, one NIT, one IIM, one IISER, one Central University, one Petroleum University, one Agricultural University and one IIT. Not even a Single Permanent Campus constructed so far. Government of India should take steps for time

bound completion of infrastructure and recruitment of regular faculty' through adequate allocation of funds.

Land worth Rs. 11,600 cr was handed over and Rs. 138 crores sanctioned for constructing Compound walls by Andhra Pradesh. Expenditure incurred by Government of India is only Rs. 627.50 cr. Central University will start admissions from August 2018 in a temporary campus from Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh. Tribal University yet to be commenced. Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent DPR of Rs. 1,506 cr. 8 of 11 institutions are functioning from temporary campuses, including one in campus in Tamil Nadu. AIIMS is scheduled to be commenced from the next academic year. Thousands of students from all over the country are studying in these institutions.

*Comparison between National Institutions
(No. of Students)*

Sl. No.	Institute	Andhra Pradesh	Others
1.	IIT	330	8000 (IIT Madras)
2.	IIM	100	407 (IIM Bangalore)
3.	IISER	700	1252 (IISER Pune)
4.	NIT	480	3457 (NIT Tiruchirappalli)
5.	IIITDM	600	15222 (IIIT Hyderabad)
6.	Central University	Yet to be established	5000 (University of Hyderabad)

To reach the level of other National Institutions, Andhra Pradesh needs support from the Center. A mere name sake support will not help.

Duggirajapatnam Port: The Government of India shall develop a new major port at Duggirajapatnam in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to be completed in phases with Phase I by the end of 2018; Ministry of Shipping, Government of India informed Government of Andhra Pradesh on 5.3.2018 to suggest any alternative sites for development of a major port in Andhra Pradesh. But it has not been implemented yet.

We demand the Intervention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister in ensuring that the provision is implemented fully.

The feasibility study done by NITI Aayog and Ministry of Shipping has concluded that the project is economically not feasible and requires huge viability gap funding. NITI Aayog is not in favour of gap funding and have suggested Government of Andhra Pradesh to suggest alternate infrastructure project in place of the Port. There is very clear provision in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 making it mandatory for Government of India to develop a new major port at Duggirajapatnam with a target to complete phase-I by the end of 2018. In spite of such a clear and emphatic provision in the Act, it is surprising to note that NITI Aayog has said that major port at Duggirajapatnam is not feasible; and that since this is a mandatory assurance in the Act, request intervention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister in ensuring that the assurance is implemented fully.

Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC): The Government shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing a Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor along the lines of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and take within such period an expeditious decision thereon.

For the development of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), an amount of Rs. 17,500 cr was contributed as equity through National Industrial Corridor Development & Implementation Trust (NICDIT). Additionally, a corpus of Rs 1,000 cr was provided as grant-in-aid to carry out project development activities. The funds were released to the SPVs formed between the Center and the respective State Governments.

The Government of India had earmarked Rs. 1,200 crores for development of infrastructure in the Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat and the Aurangabad Industrial Township (Shendra-Bidkin) in Maharashtra. However in the case of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of India has not provided any grant for development of the VCIC. Only a loan of Rs. 4,170 cr (USD 625 million) was facilitated through the Asian Development Bank (ADB). On its part, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is contributing Rs. 1,434 cr (USD 215 million) for the development of the VCIC from its own budget.

Government of India should develop VCIC on the lines of DMIC through 100% grant funding by National

Industrial Corridor Development & Implementation Trust (NICDIT), rather than through a loan to be repaid by the State Government.

Greenfield Crude Oil Refinery and Petro-Chemical Complex by HPCL-Gail in Andhra Pradesh: IOC or HPCL shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing a greenfield crude oil refinery and petrochemical complex in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, and take an expeditious decision thereon.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has shown its full commitment to ensure an early finalization and commencement of this project by offering to fund all external connectivity & infrastructure, and providing significant subsidies on power and water usage by the proposed petrochemical complex, including: (a) Power subsidy of Rs. 577 crores per annum; (b) Water subsidy of Rs. 51 crores per annum; (c) All external infrastructure and provision of utilities for the project.

Through the project, the gross tax revenue to Government of India would be to the tune of Rs. 3,150 crores per annum. However, the project did not take off due to Government of India's insistence that the State Government provide an interest-free loan of Rs. 1,238 crores per annum, for 15 years from the zero-date, repayable over the next 15 years. Implementation of the petrochemical complex in Andhra Pradesh without any Viability Gap Funding (VGF) from the State.

Tax Incentives: Under section 46 (2) (3), Government of India shall, while considering the special development package for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, provide adequate incentives, in particular for Rayalaseema & North Coastal Regions.

Under Section 94 (1) & (2): The Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives, to the successor States, to promote industrialisation and economic growth in both the States. The Central Government shall support the programmes for the development of backward areas in the successor States, including expansion of physical and social infrastructure..

Further, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has also made an announcement in Rajya Sabha on 20th February 2014 that Special status will be extended to

the successor State of Andhra Pradesh comprising 13 districts, for a period of five years. This will put the State's finances on a firmer footing. Bill already stipulates that the Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives to the successor States in order to promote industrialization and economic growth in both the States. "These incentives will be along the lines extended to some other States."

Government of India shall have to give Tax Incentives to Andhra Pradesh, on par with those given to erstwhile Special Category States like North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh to spur industrial and economic growth in terms of Section 94 (1). These incentives include exemption of Excise Duty, Income Tax, Capital Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, Freight Subsidy, Insurance Premium etc.

However, Government of India has notified 15% of higher additional depreciation and 15% of investment allowance on the cost of plant and machinery for seven backward districts of Andhra Pradesh, which are not effective in attracting investments & Industrialization as envisaged under the Act.

Further, these incentives have been extended to various States like Telangana, West Bengal, and Bihar.

Recently, The Union Cabinet has approved the North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017, which offers. GST-Reimbursement up to the extent of Central Government share of COST and IGST for 5 years; Reimbursement of Centre's share of income tax for first 5 years; 30% of the investment in Plant & Machinery with an upper limit of Rs. 5 crore; 3% on working capital credit advanced; Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium on insurance for 5 years; Transport and Employment subsidy etc.

We demand that the same be extended to Andhra Pradesh.

Metro Rail Projects: The Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the Thirteenth Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day.

The Government of India shall examine the feasibility of Metro Rail facility in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Urban Development Authority within period of one year from the appointed day and take an expeditious decision thereon.

As per the Provisions of the Act, the State Government initiated the feasibility study and submitted the DPR for Vijayawada Metro and Visakhapatnam Metro within one year (29.06.2015 & 29.11.2015). However, the expeditious decision on the part of the appropriate Government has not come through and instead the appropriate Government namely Government of India has delayed the decision making process and pushed these two projects to the new metro policy of 2017, after keeping in store these projects for two years, which is totally unjustifiable and in any case not in the interest of State of Andhra Pradesh.

When the Act specifically made a provision for examining the feasibility of Metro Rail Policy in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and for taking an expeditious decision, the underlying intention is to develop the facility within a reasonable time of 3 to 4 years. This obviously, has not happened due to the partisan attitude of the Central Government. Adding fuel to the fire, new metros have been sanctioned to Pune, Noida and Lucknow around the same time. This is despite the fact that in-principle approval for Vijayawada Metro has been given by the Government of India on 22.09.2015 and the pre PIB meeting has cleared the proposal on 16.05.2016.

Amaravati & Hyderabad Connectivity: The Central Government shall take measures to establish rapid rail and road connectivity from the new capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to Hyderabad and other important cities of Telangana. But it has not been implemented. NHAI, after agreeing for a 200 meter width/8 lane Amravati-Anantapur Exp. Highway, has now asked Andhra Pradesh to restrict it to 100 meter width/4 lane. The State R&B Dept has already done peg-marking for acquisition of land for 8-lane Exp-way. Till now, NHAI has not allotted highway number for this proposed Exp. Highway.

NHAI to finalise the Agency and start the project with a view to provide connectivity to Rayalaseema districts. Two existing National Highways connecting Amaravati and Telangana, Hyderabad-Suryapeta-Kodada- Nadigama-

Vijayawada (NH-65 with 4 lane). Bhadrachalam-Kothagudem-Tiruvure-Ibrahimpattanam-Vijayawada (2/4 lane of NH-30). Government of India declared the Miryalaguda (Telangana)-Piduguralla-Narsaraopet-Chilakaluripet near Amaravati as National Highway (NH-167 A). Existing Hyderabad to Vijayawada NH-65 is to be widened to 6-lane and NHA invited tenders for study of DPR. Existing Bhadrachalam to Vijayawada NH-30- part of the road is 4-lane and major length of the road is of 2-lane with paved shoulders. It is to be widened to 4-lane. Approximate amount required is Rs. 600.00 cr. Miryalaguda to Amaravati NH-167 A is a newly declared National Highway. For preparation of DPR for 4-lane, bids have been invited by (R&B) National Highways Department. Approximate amount required is Rs. 1400.00 cr. An Expressway Hyderabad- Vijayawada-Amaravati (275 km) is proposed and the bids are called for Preparation of DPR for this Expressway by the NHA and agency is to be finalized. NHA, after agreeing for a 200 meter width/8 lane Amaravati-Anantapur Exp. Highway, has now asked Andhra Pradesh to restrict it to 100 meter width/ 4 lane. The State R&B Dept has already done peg- marking for acquisition of land for 8-lane Exp-way.

Expanding Airports: The Government of India shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of expanding the existing Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati Airports to international standards and take an expeditious decision thereon. Government of Andhra Pradesh has acquired and handed over the required lands for expansion of the Airports at Vijayawada & Tirupati to make them on par with International standards. However, AAI has spent very meagre amounts in upgrading the airports and failed to make necessary arrangements for operationalisation of International flights. We demand that AAI to take immediate measures for operationalising international flight services at Vijayawada & Tirupati.

Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati Airports have been given International status. International flights are already operating from Visakhapatnam. Government of Andhra Pradesh has handed over an extent of 698 Acres. At Vijayawada and 732 Acres at Tirupati to AAI for expansion and necessary funds have also been released for relocation of utilities. For Vijayawada and Tirupati airports, transit terminals have been constructed and runways are being expanded. Government of India in Gazette No.

1724, dt. 20.06.2017 has declared Vijayawada Airport as International Airport *w.e.f.* 01.08.2017. Various Airlines are willing to start International flights from Vijayawada and Tirupati. Despite 60% growth of passenger traffic, the capital Airport of Vijayawada is not yet operational for international flights.

Increasing No. of Assembly Seats: Subject to the provisions contained in article 170 of the Constitution and without prejudice to section 15 of this Act, the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh shall be increased from 175 to 225. But it has not been implemented. Ministry of Home Affairs should take further action. The 07 mandals merged with Andhra Pradesh to facilitate completion of Polavaram Project are predominantly tribal. These mandals have to be made part of concerned Assembly/Parliament constituencies to ensure their representation in Assembly/Parliament.

Greyhound Training Center: The Central Government shall assist the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to set up a similar (Greyhound Training Centre) state-of-the-art training centre at such place as the State Government of Andhra Pradesh may be order notify. DPR has already been submitted By Government of Andhra Pradesh. Ministry of Home Affairs to act on the DPR of Rs. 858.37 crore.

Pending (AP & TS) Interstate Issues: All pending issues on division of assets and liabilities of IXth Schedule institutions including Singareni Collieries, Xth institutions, Andhra Pradesh Bhavan etc. have been referred to Government of India for resolution in May, 2017. It is pending with Government of India. We demand that Government of India to resolve all the issues in a specified time frame.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri. N. K. Premachandran, I would allow you only for one minute, if you want. Otherwise, I would not be able to allow you to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Madam Speaker, thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the No-Confidence Motion. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, I rise to support the No-Confidence Motion moved by the TDP. ...*(Interruptions)* I support the Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I would like to say that though it is a Motion moved by the Opposition, yet it reflects the aspirations of the people of this country that this Government has miserably failed in fulfilling the promises that were made during the 2014 election. ...*(Interruptions)*

This Government has come to power on the slogans of 'development' and 'good governance'. Instead of attempting to achieve the developmental goals, what the Government did was destabilising and disturbing the social fabric of this country. The specific charge I would like to make is that the social fabric of this country is under threat. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to conclude with one sentence. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER : No, I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: All member may lay their speeches on the Table of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

*SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA (Araku): I express my concerns over the burning issues of my State and to express my stand on the No-Confidence Motion. I feel honoured to express the concerns and sentiments of people of Andhra Pradesh, who were badly let down by the UPA regime through the arbitrary bifurcation against the will or interest of the people of Andhra Pradesh. Both the TDP and the YSR Congress were the votaries of bifurcation but today they unabashedly claim to represent the woes of the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh.

At the outset, I expose the political hypocrisy of the ruling and the main opposition party in my State. The emotions and sentiments of the people cannot be allowed to be exploited. Let me tell the nation that the TDP was a part of the NDA Government for over four years. The TDP, especially its leader, was one who enthusiastically

embraced the special package and completely disowned the special status. He has even repudiated the demand for special status and let loose a reign of repression on the civil society organisations fighting for such a status for my State.

One fine morning, our Chief Minister suddenly woke up to the special status, and not special package. Is this not a hallmark of hypocrisy that needs to be exposed and summarily rejected? Today, in Andhra Pradesh, there is no democracy but a zamindari rule or monarchy. If the Chief Minister feels that a special package is good, it means that is the opinion of the people. If he says it is not good, again it means that. The TDP which is now proposing a No-Confidence Motion has no moral and ethical right to speak about special status, leave alone moving a No-Confidence Motion on the subject.

Talking about the the Opposition YSRCP which has no respect for democracy, it has miserably failed to raise the issues on the appropriate platform and at the appropriate time; and run away from Parliament by resigning and thus lost a historic opportunity to voice the concerns of the people who elected them to Parliament. When the Parliament is discussing the concerns of Andhra Pradesh, the YSR Congress MPs are protesting outside the House revealing the lack of any commitment to the people who have sent them to this House.

For the past four months, the TDP Government has been accusing the Union on non-fulfillment of the assurances as per the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, one year just before the general election. Time and again, the Union Government has been stating that they are committed to the assurances and not ignoring Andhra Pradesh. There was never a situation in the country wherein any State Government has involved the citizens and conducted agitations against the Union Government with public money. Crores of rupees of public money is being swindled. People are also confused with various statements made by the Union and the State Governments. On the one side, Andhra Pradesh is carrying deficit and on the other side, it is engaging in events swindling crores of rupees.

With respect to the status of MPs in Andhra Pradesh, I wish to state and I believe all my Member colleagues will also agree, that MPs are neither informed nor considered a

*Speech was laid on the Table.

part of the Government machinery and are only treated as numbers whenever a situation demands. State Government officials are even averse to conduct DISHA meetings as required by Union Government as the officers don't feel neither accountable nor would like the MPs to know anything of the funds received under Central Government schemes. They are not even ready to acknowledge the good schemes of the Centre and try to give a picture to the common man that the Union Government has done nothing for the State. Corruption has become widely rampant and officers have become irresponsible and irresponsible.

I would also like to state that the Union Government is also a silent spectator in this and is not enforcing the State to strictly adhere to the regulations and ensure the end-point delivery mechanism. I have to confess that until this agitation by the ruling party got started, no MP was aware of any figures or facts of what support the State has got from the Centre.

As a people's representative, on behalf of the people of the State, I feel that Union Government should give this clarity to the citizens of Andhra Pradesh as to what is the status of the issues pending before the Union Government and the reasons thereof.

Let me now come to the demands of the people of my State. I firmly state that the special status is our birth-right as the demand is intimately identified with the bifurcation itself and the special package is our civil right. We need both of them to prosper and get healed from the wound that the bifurcation has made. The North Coastal Andhra Pradesh, the region from which I was elected to this august House is one of the most backward regions of the country.

Our demand for Railway zone to Visakhapatnam needs to be fulfilled. Adequate grants should be given to the backward districts (aspirational districts) of North Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema to build infrastructure as promised in the Reorganisation Act.

The Kadapa Steel Plant has to come up. The promise of Dugarajapatnam port and the assured assistance to construct the green field capital city for Andhra Pradesh have to be fulfilled. It is disgusting that even till date not even one permanent building has come up in the capital city.

We would also like to know the status of the Vizag-Chennai industrial corridor, the petroleum refinery etc. which have already been approved under EAP.

Industrial incentives that are due to the State have to be granted for the rapid industrialisation of the State. The State still largely remains an agrarian economy despite tremendous potential with robust natural and human resource landscape.

Polavaram Project should be completed in the stipulated time especially the rehabilitation of the displaced should be a priority. The Government needs to ensure the fair and transparent means in providing the displaced families with the R&R package.

Besides, the peasant indebtedness, tribal deprivation, rampant unemployment etc. are the challenges rocking my State. The corrupt administration under the State Government which is making such a hue and cry over special status is diverting even Central funds. Such issues of governance need to be tackled if the State has to progress.

Therefore, I wish to reassure that I uncompromisingly stand for the demands of people of Andhra Pradesh both in terms of provisions of bifurcation and the promises made therein. I would neither quarrel with the Centre nor compromise with it for narrow political ends. The interest of the people of Andhra Pradesh cannot be held hostage to the political and electoral machinations of the political parties whether in power or in opposition in my State.

TDP, in a brazen bid to cover up its own failures in running the truncated State post-bifurcation, is indulging in this political optics in the form of No-Confidence Motion. Due to the sinister political designs of TDP which proposed this No-Confidence Motion, I do not wish to support it. I have no hesitation in rejecting the TDP sponsored No-Confidence Motion which was moved solely for a parochial partisan political purpose. This No-Confidence Motion will not, in any way, alter the prevailing political reality. I stand firm on the grievances of my State and my people.

Though I was elected on the YSR Congress Party ticket, I have long been disassociated with that Party to save my self-esteem. I once again reject the motivated political propaganda that I have joined the TDP. Let me proudly

state from this platform that I have decided to launch a new party to stand on behalf of the people and start a new political culture for the people of my State who are vexed with the existing political parties and the exploitation of the citizens. Parties are for the people but people should not be used by the political parties for selfish gains.

Let us all together affirm our commitment and fight for our rights. I stand firm on the grievances of my State and my people. To conclude, once again, I would request the Union Government to ensure support for the people and State of Andhra Pradesh and fulfil all the assurances made under the Reorganisation Act.

[Translation]

*SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT (Farrukhabad): I wish to express my views against No-Confidence Motion. I do not agree with the issues on which they are bringing the No Confidence Motion. Number of developmental works and historic decision taken in the last four years under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, are more than the developmental works done since Independence to 2014. Today, the fundamental needs of the people are being fulfilled across the country. The development in the fields of electricity, water and roads has been historical. Today, almost every village of India has access to electricity and the remaining villages will get the electricity within one year. The migration of villagers from villages to cities has stopped. There is expected growth in the means of transportation and roads transport. India's image has strengthened in the world. Whether it be chabaha agreement or land dispute between India, Bangladesh, this Government has resolved them all. Today, the leaders of our neighboring countries are asking to vote in their favour by giving examples of our famous Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji and promising that if they win the elections they will serve as Modi's Government is serving. Here, some opposition leaders have brought No Confidence Motion and the fact in this that even their family members have no confidence in them. Their family members and relatives have filed criminal cases against them. Many of them are out on bail. Those who have no credibility no existence are raising their fingers at moon. But do not forget that if you raise one finger at others, three of your fingers are pointing towards you. Today the country has got a strong leadership. It has taken but

a decision, whether it is GST or demonetization, they all have left positive impact on the country. The economy of the country has strengthened. Inflation and corruption has declined. Corrupt people are either in jail or they are out on bail. Today, the country is progressing fast. This is the first Government after Independence whose general budget has been made keeping in mind the interest of farmers. The life style of farmers is rising. Modi Government has taken concrete initiatives so that farmers get remunerative price for their crops. This Government is working for the dalits, downtrodden poor farmers-workers keeping their interest in mind. I fully support the works being done by honorable Prime-Minister and out rightly reject the No Confidence Motion in the House.

HON. SPEAKER: Raju Shetty ji, Please take one minute only for your speech.

SHRI RAJU SHETTY (Hatkanangle): Hon. Speaker Madam, today thousands of farmers of the country assembled at Parliament Street ...*(Interruptions)*. They had invited me and told that they were angry with the Swaminathan as he deceived the farmers. As they expressed their no-confidence against the Modi Government, I also support this No-Confidence Motion.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Madam, I rise to support the Government. My Party, the Sikkim Democratic Front Party, and its leader, Shri Pawan Chamling ji, who is also today the longest serving Chief Minister of India, supports the Government.

This House knows the crisis of Doklam. We are the most peaceful State. The hon. Prime Minister led from the front to diffuse the Doklam crisis last year. This is something which we support.

I would just like to make a demand to the hon. Prime Minister, that is, to reserve the seats of Limbu and Tamang Tribes in the State Assembly and bring into Parliament the relevant Bills to be passed within this Monsoon Session.

With these words, I thank the Government for whatever work they are doing and for making the progress of Sikkim possible. Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

*SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): I oppose the No Confidence Motion moved by the opposition in the House. This Government, under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi ji, has done historical works during the last 4 years. The Government's Schemes are aimed for the poor which have improved their lives. The Government has worked with the slogan "Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas" as was their agenda of no-discrimination. The Government has taken an historical decision to increase the Minimum Support Price of produces up to one and a half time of the cost of produce to increase the income of farmers. This has made agriculture a business of profits and has improved the condition of farmers. The Government has undertaken the work of electrification of thousands of villages under Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Vidyulikaran Yojana and has provided free electricity connection to the house of poor people under Saubhagya Yojana. Under "Ayushman Bharat Yojana" free medical facilities worth Rs. 5 lakh per year have been provided to 50 crore people of 10 crore families. Under "Rashtriya Gokul Mission", cattle, especially indigenous cows are being made useful. Under Prime Minister Sinchayi Yojana, irrigation facility is being provided to each and every field. Similarly, almost 60 big schemes and 55 other schemes have been launched which have improved the condition of the country and India has become sixth largest economy in the world. This is a pride moment of for us and also for this country.

HON. SPEAKER: Tabassum Begum, do not speak now because your maiden speech will not be completed in one minute. I will give you enough time later on. I will love to stop your speech in one minute.

SHRIMATI TABASSUM BEGUM (Kairana): Madam, you are going enough time to everyone.

HON. SPEAKER: You will get only one minute, if you want to speak, go ahead.

SHRIMATI TABASSUM BEGUM: Madam, I cannot complete in one minute.

HON. SPEAKER: Therefore, you should speak another time. For now, you can lay your speech on the table in writing.

SHRIMATI TABASSUM BEGUM: Madam, our Party's points will be left out.

HON. SPEAKER: I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to participate in the ongoing discussion on the No Confidence Motion. I have come to this House after being elected in the by polls of the Kairana Parliamentary Constituency. My constituency is known for sugarcane farming. The points pertaining to farming and labour there are above all.

HON. SPEAKER: I got to know the sufferings of the people in my interactions with people during the elections. None of the sections of the society is happy there. The farmers face all the odds along with different climatic conditions while they grow crops, but the Government is not making efforts to provide them the remunerative prices for their produce.

The right costs of seeds, fertilizers, tractor, electricity and irrigation facility have left the farmers in a pathetic condition. The MSP that has been increased by the Union Government is not enough keeping in view the sufferings of the farmers. Farmers are farmers, there is no Hindu-Muslims between them. They have already shown their distrust in the Union Government and their policies by electing me to send to this House...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Your time is over.

SHRIMATI TABASSUM BEGUM: Madam Speaker, I am a woman parliamentarian. The Union Government that came to power with the gimmicks of 'Beti Padhao-Beti Bachao' has done nothing in order to ensure safety of women's in the country. From Kathua to Unnao girls are unsafe. The entire nation is observing as to who are those playing with dignity of our girls and daughters. When the Union Govt. is questioned in this regard it puts entire responsibility on the States there by saving itself...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I have already told you that we do not have enough time. You have come with a long written speech it is not like this.

.... *(Interruptions)*

*Speech was laid on the Table.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, Please allow me to speak...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

.... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI TABASSUM BEGUM: Madam, the first and foremost responsibility of any Government is to promote love and humanity among all the sections of the society and to take effective measures in this regard so that no person or organization could spread hatred among the countrymen. The Union Government has completely failed on this front. The Supreme Court had to intervene after the Union Government's failure and advise them to make a law to check incidents of mob lynching. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs expressed his views on Mob lynching yesterday itself in the House. His views seem to dilute the matter totally and indicative of shirking own responsibility. Whenever a need for maintaining Law and Order providing safety and respect to the weaker sections of the society was felt. The same was fulfilled by Governments by way of enacting laws in this regard. But the present Government is shirking all of its responsibilities and hiding its failures. It is ignoring the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the minorities.

HON. SPEAKER: You please sit down. You have completed your pointfully.

[English]

*DR. RAVINDRA BABU (Amalapuram): The APR Act 2014 (Act 6 of 2014) was notified on the 1st of March, 2014. 2nd June, 2014 was notified as the Appointed Day, the day on which the State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Lack of adequate and serious consultations with key stake holders, absence of consensus amongst key political parties, lack of transparency haphazard mode of drafting the bill characterized the process of bifurcation. Despite series of agitations from the people, scant regard was shown to their feelings/aspirations and this had caused serious disenchantment amongst people of Andhra Pradesh.

The inconsistencies in the Reorganization Act and the actions of the Government of India causing injustice to the State of Andhra Pradesh are given below:

46% of the estimated revenue was given to Andhra Pradesh against a population of 58%, which has been confirmed by the 14th Finance Commission.

Assets are given on location basis (most of which were located and thus left behind in Hyderabad), whereas liabilities are divided on population basis.

The pension liability of the combined State is also divided on population basis.

The power allocation was done on consumption basis.

The refund of taxes, a liability, was allocated on population ratio, whereas deferred tax collections, which is an asset, is given on location basis (being treated as the location of the Head Office which are mostly in Hyderabad). This alone has caused a huge loss of about Rs. 3,800 crores to the state of Andhra Pradesh. This anomaly was not addressed despite several requests to Home and Finance Ministries.

The State of Andhra Pradesh lost its capital city, institutions manufacturing centers and service sector hubs while inheriting the drought prone and cyclone prone areas.

The new State of Andhra Pradesh is predominantly agrarian. The contribution of the Agriculture sector which was 23% in the combined State during 2013-14, is 34% during 2017-18 for the new State of Andhra Pradesh, pointing towards the loss of manufacturing and service sector areas due to unscientific bifurcation. The Service sector which generates higher tax revenue and higher per capita income, contributes about 44% to the economy of Andhra Pradesh, which is considerably lower compared to other Southern States viz., Telangana (63%), Tamil Nadu (57%), Karnataka (64%) and Kerala (64%) and all India average of 53%.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Broad sector-wise GVA/GSDP/GDP estimates of Southern States all India at current prices and its contribution

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Industry	2016-17 (AE)				
		AP	TG	TN	Kar	All India (lakh cr.)
1.	Agriculture	203860	92162	137080	117132	23.82
	% of contributions	31.77	15.34	11.39	11.68	17.32
2.	Industry	142651	132742	381732	237518	39.90
	% of contributions	22.23	22.10	31.72	23.68	29.02
3.	Services	295186	375762	684444	648256	73.79
	% of contributions	46.00	62.56	56.88	64.64	53.66
	GVA	641697	600666	1203256	1002906	137.51
	GSDP/GDP	699307	646265	1298511	1132690	151.84

The per capita income of the combined State of Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 89,214 for the year 2013-14. The per capita income of remaining 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh for the same year stood at Rs. 82,870 whereas it was Rs. 1,12,162 for the State of Telangana, highlighting the loss of higher income generating areas to Telangana. Despite the highest average economic growth in the

country during last four years, Andhra Pradesh with a per capita income of Rs. 1.42 lakh continues to lag behind the other Southern Indian States which have crossed the mark of Rs. 1.74 lakh per capita income, amounting to a huge debilitating gap of around Rs. 32,000+per person in Andhra Pradesh.

Per Capita Income in Southern States

States	Per Capita Income (In Rupees)							
	2013-14	Gr. Rate (%)	2014-15	Gr. Rate (%)	2015-16	Gr. Rate (%)	2016-17	Gr. Rate (%)
A.P. (Combined) (2004-05 base)	89214	12.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	82870	10.96	93699	13.07	108163	15.44	122376	13.14
Telangana	112162	11.24	124058	12.02	137955	9.63	155612	12.80
Tamil Nadu	116583	11.00	130197	11.68	137837	5.87	153263	11.19
Karnataka	119023	17.01	132880	11.64	142906	7.55	157474	10.19
Kerala	123388	11.85	139195	12.81	147190	5.74	NA	NA
All India	79146	11.46	86513	9.31	94130	8.80	103219	9.66

Special Category Status (SCS): UPA Cabinet passed resolution for SCS in March 2014 and forwarded it to Planning Commission, which asked National Development Council (NDC) to take decision.

Citing constraints of 14th Finance Commission's recommendations, Finance Minister Arun Jaitly announced SAM (Special Assistance Measure). Stating that all ingredients of SCS including industrial incentives would be made available with SAM. It was informed to the State Govt.

that after introduction of GST, the Assistance & Incentives offered to SCS States would lapse. Government of Andhra Pradesh expected that SAM would be implemented in letter and spirit by Government of India at par with other Special Category States (N.E. and Hill States)

However, Government of India has extended Central Assistance measures & Incentives to SCS States In Aug'17. A new industrial incentive package has been given to NE States in Mar'18.

Union Cabinet approved to grant SAM to Andhra Pradesh in Mar'17 to provide Legal sanctity. But failed to issue any detailed Orders to implement it in letter and spirit as assured.

Initially, for providing SAM, the EAP mechanism was suggested by Government of India. But, no Orders were issued. Andhra Pradesh Govt. requested to at least provide SAM through NABARD/HUDCO/Banks. But Government of India proposed formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) and has put the burden of borrowing on the FRBM (Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management) limits of the State. Further, no written communication was issued till date clarifying this issue.

For providing Central Assistance to SCS States, formation, of SPV was never sought, where as in the case of Andhra Pradesh, SPV is being insisted upon which again is an example of insincerity and indifference.

Regarding Special Category Status/Special Assistance Measure during the discussion on the AP Re-organization Bill, the then Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha on 20, February 2014 assured that "For the purpose of Central Assistance, Special Category Status will be extended to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh for a period of five years. This will put the States finances on a firmer footing." Accordingly, the Union Cabinet at its meeting held on March 1, 2014 had decided to accord Special Category Status to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh for a period of five years. The Government of India have not issued the orders so far to assign Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. State Government made request several times to issue the orders in this regard. Hon'ble Chief Minister also addressed the Prime Minister in this regard.

Due to constant persuasion of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of India announced a special package, on 8th September, 2016 and on their commitment to provide assistance to Andhra Pradesh. It is mentioned regarding the special status as below:

"The statement of the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh on 20.2.2014 contains six paragraphs. There are no issues with regard to five out of six paragraphs. With regard to first point *i.e.* the grant of special status, an apparent conflict has set in, between the statement and the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission which came subsequently. On page 17 (para 2.29 & 2.30 of the report, the Commission has stated (*inter alia*)"

"We did not make a distinction between Special and General Category States in determining our norms and recommendations. In our assessment of State resources, we have taken into account the disabilities arising from constraints unique to each State to arrive at the expenditure requirements. In this regard, we have observed that the North-Eastern and Hill States have several unique features that have a bearing on their fiscal resources and expenditure needs, such as low level of economic activity, remoteness and international borders. Our objective has been to fill the resource gaps of each State to the extent possible through tax devolution. However, we have provided post-devolution revenue deficit grants for States where devolution alone could not cover the assessed gap...."

"We are of the view that intra-State inequality is within the policy jurisdiction of the States and provisioning of adequate resources through tax devolution should enable them to address intra-state inequalities in an effective manner"

Thus following the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the class of Special Category States ceases to exist. However, the Central Government has announced a Special Assistance measure for Government of Andhra Pradesh for five years, which would make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during these years, *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20, if the funding of CSS would have been shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and State. The Special Assistance will be provided by way of repayment of loan and interest for

the Externally Aided Projects (EAP) signed and disbursed during 2015-16 to 2019-20 by the State.

The Government of India approved the above special Assistance measures in the Union Cabinet meeting held on 15.03.2017.

It is pertinent to note that even though it is noted that 14th Finance Commission have not made any distinction between Special Category and General States, Central Government is continuing to give funds in the ratio of 90:10 under CSS and EAP like previous practice to the Special Category States.

As per the above package, State Government computed the amount that State might have received in the ratio of 90:10 under CSS and arrived at Rs.2,951 crores in 2015-16 and Rs.2,992 crores in 2016-17. Government of India computed it as Rs.2,516 crores for 2015-16 by deducting the Central Sector Schemes and other schemes for which sharing pattern is same for Special Status and other States. Based on these lines, the amount for 2016-17 is computed, which comes to Rs.2,854 crores. Thus, there is a growth of 13.43%. Assuming the same growth, this amount comes to Rs. 3,238 crores in 2017-18, Rs.3,673 crores in 2018-19, Rs.4,166 crores in 2019-20. Thus, it is tentatively arrived at RS.16,447 crores for 5 years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20. We presumed that this amount would come under EAP as grant from Government of India and a provision of Rs.3,500 crore was made in the Budget 2017-18. We also presumed this would not form part of FRBM limits.

Apart from this, the Special Category States are eligible for grants under CSS as well as Externally Aided Projects at 90:10 ratio. However, the announcement of Special Package to our State did not mentioned EAP. Hence, it is requested that special assistance at 90:10 ratio for Externally Aided Projects as being given to Special Category States may also be awarded to the State of Andhra Pradesh for all the ongoing projects and projects signed from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

As the State Government may not be eligible to spend this amount on EAP projects in the stipulated 5 years, we requested the Government of India to permit the State Government to provide Special Assistance at 90:10 ratio for externally aided projects as well as CSS (Central Sponsored Schemes), as being given to Special Category

States which tentatively comes to about Rs.20,010 crores as assistance from Government of India.

Permit the State Government to clear other outstanding loans towards EAPs, Small Savings and NABARD. Borrow from internal lender like NABARD, HUDCO and other Commercial Banks. Use the gap to pay interest commitments to Government of India, NABARD and EAPs. Not to make the Special Assistance as a part of State's FRBM Limit. Government of India in response to our letter dated 3.6.2017 of the above proposals, it is intimated on 10.7.2017 that the Special Assistance measures will be given to the State by way of repayment of loans and interest under EAP signed and disbursed during 2015-16 to 2019-20. The EAP loans will be given to the State in the present procedure only *i.e.* within the FRBM limits. It is also stated that the Special Assistance will not be given for other purposes such as repayment of loans.

Hon'ble Chief Minister addressed the Union Finance Minister on 27.7.2017 and 25.9.2017 to reconsider the issue and Special Assistance measures should be given to repay the loans etc as indicated. Since the clearance of DEA and external agencies may take time and grounding the same. Therefore it is suggested, that the special dispensation amount as arrived above (Rs. 16,447 crore), may be provided to the Andhra Pradesh for the specified projects from the NABARD instead of EAP loans. This will facilitate the State Government for early commencement of the projects and to avail the special assistance measures announced to our State.

But since the Union Government failed to honour its commitment and Special Category Status is extended to North Eastern States in March 2018, we reiterate our demand to extend SCS to AP also on a par with other SCS State.

Polavaram Project: The Polavaram Irrigation Project, on river Godavari, is a lifeline for the State of Andhra Pradesh and recognizing this the Government of India has declared it as a National Project (NP) under section 90 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been diligently pursuing completion of the project and about 57% of the total work has been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 14,141.80 crores upto the end of June 2018.

After declaration of the project as a National Project, an amount of Rs. 9005.93 crores has been spent upto the end of June, 2018 from State Government funds. Of this, Rs. 6727.26 crores only has been reimbursed till date leaving a balance of Rs. 2278.67 crores to be reimbursed.

Para 5.3 of the Cabinet note dated 29.04.2014 reads as follows about the financing of the project: "5.3 The existing guidelines of AIBP envisage execution of the project. As such with a view to expeditiously complete the project, by the State Government, whereas in the instant case, the Central Government is mandated to execute the project. As such with a view to expeditiously complete the project it is requested that a dispensation may kindly be considered to include the expenditure that has already been incurred on the project by the State Government as the State's share. In relaxation of AIBP and National Project guidelines, it is proposed that all further expenses on Polavaram Project and that of the Authority may be borne by the Central Government out of grants-in-aid under the scheme for the National Project. The previously approved estimate cost is Rs. 16010.45 crores at 2010-11 price level, which is likely to increase considering time and cost over-runs including in Command area development works and increased compensation due to project affected families under the right to fair compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 of 2013)"

On 01.05.2014 the Union Cabinet had approved that all further expenses on Polavaram Project would be borne out of grants-in-aid under the scheme for the National Project a special dispensation. Subsequently, on 08.09.2016 the Union Finance Minister announced that Central funding would be provided for the remaining cost of Irrigation component of Polavaram Project assessed as on 01.04.2014. Accordingly, the Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) of the project for the balance quantities as on 01.04.2014 (*i.e.* 2013-14 price level) has been furnished for Rs. 57,940.86 crores to CWC on 16.08.2017. Replies to all the observations of CWC have also been furnished by the project authorities.

At present, the expenditure incurred on the project by the State is being reimbursed within the originally approved Cost Estimate (*i.e.* 2010-11 price level) of Rs. 16010.45 crores pending approval of RCE (2013-14). The balance Irrigation component provision available for

reimbursement is Rs. 431.27 crores though the amount due for reimbursement is Rs. 2278.67 crores.

All the steps required for timely completion of works, have been taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for improving the progress of Head Works. The Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LA&RR) works are also progressing in parallel to the construction of Polavaram Project so as to derive timely benefits of the Project.

Hence, in order to aid early completion of the project it is essential that Government of India (i) direct the concerned authorities to expedite the approval of the Revised Cost Estimate of the project. (ii) ensure timely release of funds in advance to the State Government to ensure speedy execution. As on date Rs. 2278.67 crores is pending reimbursement from Government of India.

Revenue Deficit: The resource gap that may arise in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh in the very first year, especially during the period between the appointed day and the acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations by the Government of India, will be compensated in the Regular Union Budget for 2014-15.

As against a Revenue Deficit of Rs. 16,078.76 cr. Certified by a Constitutionally inundated body, the CAG, the Government of India has irrationally arrived at a figure of Rs. 4,117.89 cr. Using an unheard terminology called "Standard Expenditure". Part of this money is yet to be given even after 4 years.

In the Process of trying to bring down the Revenue Deficit figures, Government of India calculated the Social Security Pension amount for only one month, instead of 10 months (June 2014 to March 2015).

Government of India has to release the entire balance Revenue Deficit, as certified by CAG. The resource gap in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh from 1st year, especially during the period between appointed day and the acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations by the Government of India has to be compensated in the regular Union budget for the year 2014-15. AG certified Revenue Deficit of Rs. 16078.76 crores. GoI so far released Rs. 3,979.50 crores. GoI indicated that entitlement of State Government is Rs. 4117.89 crores only

and indicated that balance Rs. 138.39 crores only would be released. A.P. Chief Minister requested Hon'ble Prime Minister to release the entire balance amount of revenue deficit as certified by CAG/Accountant General.

Capital Amaravati: Government of India shall provide special financial support for the creation of essential facilities in the new Capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh including the Raj Bhawan, High Court, Government Secretariat, Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and such other essential infrastructure. Shri Narendra Modi Ji assured a new Capital better than Delhi. Rs. 1500 crores only has been released towards the Capital City while Rs. 1000 crores released for improving the underground drainage in Vijayawada and Guntur towns is projected as released for Capital City. Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted a detailed Project Report for Rs. 39,937 crores for creation of essential facilities in the new Capital and essential infrastructure. Govt should fund for Capital City based on the DPR.

Government of India support is totally inadequate and not in line with the promise made by the present PM and with the provisions of the Act. Rs. 1,500 crores only was released towards Infrastructure of Capital City. Rs. 1,000 crores released for improving the underground drainage in Vijayawada and Guntur towns is projected as released for Capital City promised to release Rs. 1,000 crore in the coming years. Request for complete funding towards development of Capital City as per DPR. NITI Aayog has recommended for release of Rs. 666 crores on 4.5.2018. The same has not been released so far. Under a unique 'Land Pooling Scheme' devised by Government of Andhra Pradesh farmers handed over 33,000 acres of land valued at more than Rs. 50,000 crores for the construction of Greenfield capital 'Amaravati'. Rs. 1,500 crore only was released towards Infrastructure of Capital City. Rs. 1,000 crore released for improving the UGD Vijayawada & Guntur towns is projected as release for Capital City. Government of India promised to release Rs. 1,000 crore in the coming years. All UCs (Utilisation Certificates) have been submitted and NITI Aayog approved them. Demand Government of India for complete funding towards development of Capital City as promised by the Prime Minister in various meetings in Nellore, Tirupati and during the foundation laying ceremony of capital city Amaravati in 2015.

Development of Backward Districts: The Bill provides for a special development package for the backward regions of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, in particular for the districts of Rayalaseema and North Coastal Andhra Pradesh. This development package will be on the lines of K-B-K (Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi) Special Plan in Odisha and the Bundelkhand special package in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Special Development Package that was submitted to the then Planning Commission, *i.e.* Rs. 24,350 cr shall be sanctioned. As desired by the Planning Commission, the Government of India Andhra Pradesh submitted a proposal on 16.10.2014 to Government of India for a special development package of 7 backward districts for an amount of Rs. 24,350 cr. But, only Rs. 1,050 cr. Released. Under Bundelkhand Package, per head allocation of Rs. 4,115 has been done. Whereas, for AP, per head, Rs. 428.57 only was given.

Government of India released Rs. 350 crore on 09.02.2018 and in an unprecedented manner, took back the same on 15.02.2018 reportedly on the instructions of PMO. Hon'ble Chief Minister requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 23.06.2014 and 24.08.2014 to release the funds under SDP during 2014-15.

Chief Secretary to Government on 06.09.2014 and 16.10.2014 requested the Planning Commission to sanction the Special Development Package (SDP) proposal. A meeting was held by the advisor (SP_Andhra Pradesh), Planning Commission with the officials of State Government on 02.12.2014 at New Delhi to discuss SDP proposal. As desired by the Planning Commission in the above meeting, the Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted a proposal on 16.10.2014 to Government of India for a Special Development Package of 7 backward districts (*i.e.*, 4 Rayalaseema and 3 North Coastal districts) as per section 46(2) & 46(3) of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 for an amount of Rs. 24,350 crore.

Sector wise funds proposed to the Government of India under SDP are as below:

Sl. No.	Sector/Department	Amount Proposed (Rs. In crore)
1	2	3
1.	PR Roads	6929.96
2.	R&B	2336.00

1	2	3
3.	Minor Irrigation	2087.25
4.	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	2078.48
5.	Women Development & Child Welfare	1199.80
6.	Skill Development	500.00
7.	Marketing Support to Self Help Groups	500.00
8.	Agriculture	2906.00
9.	Horticulture	1592.19
10.	Horticulture Micro Irrigation	1720.08
11.	Animal Husbandry	669.00
12.	Fisheries	1064.80
13.	Dairy Development	500.00
14.	Cyclone Mitigation Measures	100.00
15.	Project Management	165.55
Total		24350.00

Hon'ble Chief Minister requested the Vice Chariman, NITI Aayog on 05.05.2015 to release the SDP funds to the State and also requested for a provision of Rs. 5000 crore during 2015-16 for financing the Special Development Package. Chief Secretary re-iterated the request of Hon'ble Chief Minister through letter addressed to CEO, NITI Aayog on 06.05.2015.

As on date, the Government of India have released an amount of Rs. 1050 crore during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (@ Rs. 150.00 crore each for 7 backward districts of Rayalaseema and North Coastal Region) in three installments. The total amount of Rs. 1050 crore was in turn released to the District Collectors for taking up the projects that will ameliorate the backwardness of the districts. The detailed guidelines were also issued from time to time to the District Collectors for identification, appraisal and sanction of the projects.

Government of India released Rs. 350 crores on 09.02.2018 and took back the amount on 15.02.2018. A total of 23,329 works with an estimated cost of Rs. 1600.06 crores are sanctioned. Out of which, 14,089 works are

completed, 4,445 are under progress. Rs. 946.47 crores expenditure is incurred so far. Important works sanctioned are road works, drinking water, minor irrigation works, anganwadi building, agriculture etc.

The State Government have so far submitted consolidated Utilisation Certificates for an amount of Rs. 946.47 crores so far based on the U.Cs received from the districts and requested for release of next installment of Rs. 350 crores from Government of India.

Government of India released Rs. 350 crores on 09.02.2018 and took back the amount on 15.02.2018.

New Railway Zone: Indian Railways shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine establishing a new railway zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and take an expeditious decision thereon;

We demand from the Government of India to constitute a new Railway zone with Visakhapatnam as the Headquarters. At present, South Central Railways is catering for the railway needs of major portion of AP and certain parts of Maharashtra and minor portion of Karnataka and the South Central Railway is having six Railway divisions namely, Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Nanded, Vijayawada, Guntur and Guntakal. The Visakhapatnam (Waltair Division) is under East Coast Railway with headquarters at Bhubaneswar and all the districts of North Andhra are under Vishakhapatnam Division.

Kadapa Steel Plant: Section-93 of AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 states that the Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the XIII Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day. The XIII Schedule States that SAIL shall examine, within 6 months from the appointed day, the feasibility of establishing an Integrated Steel Plant in Kadapa District of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

To examine the feasibility of setting up the steel plant, the Government of India set up a Task force with representatives from GoI, Government of AP, Telangana State and Central PSUs to suggest ways & means for making the steel plant viable. The first meeting of the Task force was conducted on 7th December 2016 and MECON was directed to submit a revised financial feasibility report within one month.

Distressed by the abnormal delay Shri C.M. Ramesh, MP, Rajya Sabha and Shri Ravi, MLC hailing from Kadapa region had gone on fast unto death from 20.06.2018. Their health had deteriorated and the same has triggered strong emotions among the people of the State. Agitations had been launched in different parts of the State raising concerns of law and order. The Hon'ble Chief Minister convinced Shri Ramesh and Shri Ravi to break their fast with a promise to bring resolution to the issue.

Based on discussions with all stakeholders, options available under existing MMDR Rules for setting up the integrated steel plant are (a) By Government of India or its PSUs (b) Through a Joint Venture between Government of India & Government of Andhra Pradesh (c) By Government of Andhra Pradesh or its PSUs.

As a measure of our commitment to make the integrated steel plant a reality, Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to provide a plethora of incentives for the plant, some of which are unique and provided for the first time to any Industry. Though these would place considerable strain on the State's resources, they are being offered to make the steel plant a reality at an early date. Some of the incentives offered and facilitation measures are listed below:

Allocation of iron ore mines (with huge potential reserve of 266 million tonnes) for captive purpose, without any additional cost. Subsidized and uniform land rate of Rs. 4 lakhs/Acre, irrespective of land type. Fixed power cost reimbursement @ 1.00 per unit for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. Reimbursement of 100% of stamp duty and transfer duty paid on purchase of lease of land.

Reimbursement of 50% of net VAT/CST or SGST for a period of 7 years from the date of commencement of commercial production or up to realization of 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is earlier. Other Incentives as per the State's Industrial Policy.

Establishment of external power supply infrastructure at Government of Andhra Pradesh cost to make power available at the plant boundary. Establishment of external water supply infrastructure at GoAP cost to make water available at the plant boundary from the nearest water reservoir.

Though Kadapa District was identified as a backward district by NITI Aayog, Government of India, has been intentionally avoiding the establishment of Steel Plant here, Given the reluctance of Government of India to move forward with the project, and taking into account the deeply felt development needs of the region, the State Government is willing to set up the Steel Plant, provided, the following support is extended by the GoI:

Full exemption of GST for the first 7 years after start of commercial production

- Corporate Tax Exemption of a period of any 10 years out of first 15 years from start of commercial production.
- Exemption of import duty for the period of 10 years on capital goods as well as raw material imports;
- Provide all clearances required.

Given the fact that the Government of India stands to gain about Rs. 660 crore annually by way of corporate tax and CGST in addition to import duties on capital equipment, the Government of India should come forward to provide the above concessions without much difficulty and make the Kadapa Steel Plant a reality.

Establishment of Institutions: The Government of India shall take steps to establish institutions of national importance in the 12th and 13th Plan periods in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. This would include one IIT, one NIT, one IIM, one IISER, one Central University, one Petroleum University, one Agricultural University and one IIIT. Not even a Single Permanent Campus constructed so far. Government of India should take steps for time bound completion of infrastructure and recruitment of regular faculty' through adequate allocation of funds.

Land worth Rs. 11,600 cr was handed over and Rs. 138 crores sanctioned for constructing Compound walls by Andhra Pradesh. Expenditure incurred by Government of India is only Rs. 627.50 cr. Central University will start admissions from August 2018 in a temporary campus from Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh. Tribal University yet to be commenced. Government of

Andhra Pradesh has sent DPR of Rs. 1,506 cr. 8 of 11 institutions are functioning from temporary campuses, including one in campus in Tamil Nadu. AIIMS is

scheduled to be commenced from the next academic year. Thousands of students from all over the country are studying in these institutions.

Comparison between National Institutions (No. of Students)

Sl. No.	Institute	Andhra Pradesh	Others
1.	IIT	330	8000 (IIT Madras)
2.	IIM	100	407 (IIM Bangalore)
3.	IISER	700	1252 (IISER Pune)
4.	NIT	480	3457 (NIT Tiruchirappalli)
5.	IIITDM	600	15222 (IIIT Hyderabad)
6.	Central University	Yet to be established	5000 (University of Hyderabad)

To reach the level of other National Institutions, Andhra Pradesh needs support from the Center. A mere name sake support will not help.

Duggirajapatnam Port: The Government of India shall develop a new major port at Duggirajapatnam in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to be completed in phases with Phase I by the end of 2018; Ministry of Shipping, Government of India informed Government of Andhra Pradesh on 5.3.2018 to suggest any alternative sites for development of a major port in Andhra Pradesh. But it has not been implemented yet.

We demand the Intervention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister in ensuring that the provision is implemented fully. The feasibility study done by NITI Aayog and Ministry of Shipping has concluded that the project is economically not feasible and requires huge viability gap funding. NITI Aayog is not in favour of gap funding and have suggested Government of Andhra Pradesh to suggest alternate infrastructure project in place of the Port. There is very clear provision in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 making it mandatory for Government of India to develop a new major port at Duggirajapatnam with a target to complete phase-I by the end of 2018. In spite of such a clear and emphatic provision in the Act, it is surprising to note that NITI Aayog has said that major port at Duggirajapatnam is not feasible; and that since this is a mandatory assurance in the Act, request intervention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister in ensuring that the assurance is implemented fully.

Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC): The Government shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing a Vizag- Chennai industrial corridor along the lines of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and take within such period an expeditious decision thereon.

For the development of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), an amount of Rs. 17,500 cr was contributed as equity through National Industrial Corridor Development & Implementation Trust (NICDIT). Additionally, a corpus of Rs 1,000 cr was provided as grant-in-aid to carry out project development activities. The funds were released to the SPVs formed between the Center and the respective State Governments.

The Government of India had earmarked Rs. 1,200 crores for development of infrastructure in the Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat and the Aurangabad Industrial Township (Shendra-Bidkin) in Maharashtra. However in the case of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of India has not provided any grant for development of the VCIC. Only a loan of Rs. 4,170 cr (USD 625 million) was facilitated through the Asian Development Bank (ADB). On its part, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is contributing Rs. 1,434 cr (USD 215 million) for the development of the VCIC from its own budget.

Government of India should develop VCIC on the lines of DMIC through 100% grant funding by National Industrial Corridor Development & Implementation Trust

(NICDIT), rather than through a loan to be repaid by the State Government.

Greenfield Crude Oil Refinery and Petro-Chemical Complex by HPCL- GAIL in Andhra Pradesh: IOC or HPCL shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing a greenfield crude oil refinery and petrochemical complex in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, and take an expeditious decision thereon.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has shown its full commitment to ensure an early finalization and commencement of this project by offering to fund all external connectivity & infrastructure, and providing significant subsidies on power and water usage by the proposed petrochemical complex, including: (a) Power subsidy of Rs. 577 crores per annum; (b) Water subsidy of Rs. 51 crores per annum; (c) All external infrastructure and provision of utilities for the project.

Through the project, the gross tax revenue to Government of India would be to the tune of Rs. 3,150 crores per annum. However, the project did not take off due to Government of India's insistence that the State Government provide an interest-free loan of Rs. 1,238 crores per annum, for 15 years from the zero-date, repayable over the next 15 years. Implementation of the petrochemical complex in Andhra Pradesh without any Viability Gap Funding (VGF) from the State.

Tax Incentives: Under section 46 (2) (3), Government of India shall, while considering the special development package for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, provide adequate incentives, in particular for Rayalaseema & North Coastal Regions Under Section 94 (1) & (2). The Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives, to the successor states, to promote industrialisation and economic growth in both the States. The Central Government shall support the programmes for the development of backward areas in the successor States, including expansion of physical and social infrastructure..

Further, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has also made an announcement in Rajya Sabha on 20th February 2014 that Special status will be extended to the successor

state of Andhra Pradesh comprising 13 districts, for a period of five years. This will put the State's finances on a firmer footing. Bill already stipulates that the Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives to the successor States in order to promote industrialization and economic growth in both the States. "These incentives will be along the lines extended to some other States."

Government of India shall have to give Tax Incentives to Andhra Pradesh, on par with those given to erstwhile Special Category States like North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh to spur industrial and economic growth in terms of Section 94 (1). These incentives include exemption of Excise Duty, Income Tax, Capital Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, Freight Subsidy, Insurance Premium etc.

However, Government of India has notified 15% of higher additional depreciation and 15% of investment allowance on the cost of plant and machinery for seven backward districts of Andhra Pradesh, which are not effective in attracting investments & Industrialization as envisaged under the Act.

Further, these incentives have been extended to various States like Telangana, West Bengal, and Bihar.

Recently, The Union Cabinet has approved the North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017, which offers. GST-Reimbursement up to the extent of Central Government share of CGST and IGST for 5 years; Reimbursement of Centre's share of income tax for first 5 years; 30% of the investment in Plant & Machinery with an upper limit of Rs. 5 crore; 3% on working capital credit advanced; Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium on insurance for 5 years; Transport and Employment subsidy etc.

We demand that the same be extended to Andhra Pradesh.

Metro Rail Projects: The Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the Thirteenth Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day.

The Government of India shall examine the feasibility of Metro Rail facility in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Urban Development Authority within period of one year from the appointed day and take an expeditious decision thereon.

As per the Provisions of the Act, the State Government initiated the feasibility study and submitted the DPR for Vijayawada Metro and Visakhapatnam Metro within one year (29.06.2015 & 29.11.2015). However, the expeditious decision on the part of the appropriate Government has not come through and instead the appropriate Government namely Government of India has delayed the decision making process and pushed these two projects to the new metro policy of 2017, after keeping in store these projects for two years, which is totally unjustifiable and in any case not in the interest of State of Andhra Pradesh.

When the Act specifically made a provision for examining the feasibility of Metro Rail Policy in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and for taking an expeditious decision, the under lying intention is to develop the facility within a reasonable time of 3 to 4 years. This obviously, has not happened due to the partisan attitude of the Central Government. Adding fuel to the fire, new Metros have been sanctioned to Pune, Noida and Lucknow around the same time. This is despite the fact that in-principle approval for Vijayawada Metro has been given by the Government of India on 22.09.2015 and the pre PIB meeting has cleared the proposal on 16.05.2016.

Amaravati & Hyderabad Connectivity: The Central Government shall take measures to establish rapid rail and road connectivity from the new capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to Hyderabad and other important cities of Telangana. But it has not been implemented. NHAI, after agreeing for a 200 meter width/8 lane Amravati-Anantapur Exp. Highway, has now asked Andhra Pradesh to restrict it to 100 meter width/4 lane. The State R&B Dept has already done peg-marking for acquisition of land for 8-lane Exp-way. Till now, NHAI has not allotted highway number for this proposed Exp. Highway.

NHAI to finalise the Agency and start the project with a view to provide connectivity to Rayalaseema districts. Two existing National highways connecting Amaravati and Telangana, Hyderabad-Suryapeta-Kodada-

Nadigama-Vijayawada (NH-65 with 4 lane). Bhadrachalam-Kothagudem-Tiruvure-Ibrahimpattanam-Vijayawada (2/4 lane of NH-30). Government of India declared the Miryalaguda (Telangana)-Piduguralla-Narsaraopet-Chilakaluripet near Amaravati as National Highway (NH-167 A). Existing Hyderabad to Vijayawada NH-65 is to be widened to 6-lane and NHAI invited tenders for study of DPR. Existing Bhadrachalam to Vijayawada NH-30 part of the road is 4-lane and major length of the road is of 2-lane with paved shoulders. It is to be widened to 4-lane. Approximate amount required is Rs. 600.00 cr. Miryalaguda to Amaravati NH-167 A is a newly declared National Highway. For preparation of DPR for 4-lane, bids have been invited by (R&B) National Highways Department. Approximate amount required is Rs. 1400.00 cr. An Expressway Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Amaravati (275 km) is proposed and the bids are called for Preparation of DPR for this Expressway by the NHAI and agency is to be finalized. NHAI, after agreeing for a 200 meter width/8 lane Amaravati-Anantapur Exp. Highway, has now asked Andhra Pradesh to restrict it to 100 meter width/ 4 lane. The State R&B Dept has already done peg-marking for acquisition of land for 8-lane Exp-way.

Expanding Airports: The Government of India shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of expanding the existing Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati Airports to international standards and take an expeditious decision thereon. Government of Andhra Pradesh has acquired and handed over the required lands for expansion of the Airports at Vijayawada & Tirupati to make them on par with International standards. However, AAI has spent very meagre amounts in upgrading the airports and failed to make necessary arrangements for operationalisation of International flights. We demand that AAI to take immediate measures for operationalising international flight services at Vijayawada & Tirupati.

Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati Airports have been given International status. International flights are already operating from Visakhapatnam. Government of Andhra Pradesh has handed over an extent of 698 Acres. At Vijayawada and 732 Acres at Tirupati to AAI for expansion and necessary funds have also been released for relocation of utilities. For Vijayawada and Tirupati airports, transit terminals have been constructed and runways are

being expanded. Government of India in Gazette No. 1724, dt. 20.06.2017 has declared Vijayawada Airport as International Airport *w.e.f.* 01.08.2017. Various Airlines are willing to start International flights from Vijaywada and Tirupati. Despite 60% growth of passenger traffic, the capital Airport of Vijayawada is not yet operational for international flights.

Increasing No. of Assembly Seats: Subject to the provisions contained in article 170 of the Constitution and without prejudice to section 15 of this Act, the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh shall be increased from 175 to 225. But it has not been implemented. Ministry of Home Affairs should take further action. The 07 mandals merged with Andhra Pradesh to facilitate completion of Polavaram Project are predominantly tribal. These mandals have to be made part of concerned Assembly/Parliament constituencies to ensure their representation in Assembly/Parliament.

Greyhound Training Center: The Central Government shall assist the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to set up a similar (Greyhound Training Centre) state-of-the-art training centre at such place as the State Government of Andhra Pradesh may be order notify. DPR has already been submitted By Government of Andhra Pradesh. Ministry of Home Affairs to act on the DPR of Rs. 858.37 crore.

Pending (AP & TS) Interstate Issues: All pending issues on division of assets and liabilities of IXth Schedule institutions including Singareni Collieries, Xth institutions, Andhra Pradesh Bhavan etc. have been referred to Government of India for resolution in May, 2017. It is pending with Government of India. We demand that Government of India to resolve all the issues in a specified time frame.

*PROF. RICHARD HAY (Kerala): I oppose the motion.

In my opinion, the Government of India has done its best to safeguard the interest of Andhra Pradesh. Our country is the fastest growing economy in the world due to the exemplary efforts put in by the Government of India. Indian economy has risen from doldrums-the aftermath of mismanagement of economy during the UPA regime.

India's progress in IT is now the envy of the world. It is also the fastest growing Knowledge Economy.

The energy generated by the vision of the Hon. Prime Minister is unparalleled. India ranks 100 out of 190 countries in Ease of Doing Business. People have accepted well the Government of India due to its credible and consistent performance. Good governance is the key factor that attracts the citizens. This Government is Development-oriented, Corruption-free, Scam-free and practices the principle of Inclusive Growth. Government is working hard to solve problems of Unemployment, Malnutrition, Agri-crisis, Quality Education, Universal Health Care, Electrification of all Villages etc.

Also challenges posed by Terrorism, Climate change, Pollution are addressed practically. Minorities are well taken care of through innovative schemes.

This Government is progressive in its outlook and the management of the economy is outstanding. Inflation is controlled, GDP is promising, Demonetisation a daring act, ended corruption, Lakhs of shell companies closed, Rise in number of tax-payers, DBT, Swachh Bharat Mission, Financial inclusion, Pragmatic Foreign Policy, Curb on Money-laundering, China being tamed, most favoured FDI destination- building a New Bharat.

All these point to one important fact that India has become a land of opportunities for all.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT (Jhunjhunu): I am in favour of the Government in this No Confidence Motion.

[English]

*SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO (Machilipatnam): I wish to bring to you kind notice the grave injustice caused to the State of Andhra Pradesh due to inconsistencies in A.P. Reorganization Act, 2014 and non implementation of assurances made by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister on the floor of Rajya Sabha on 20.02.2014. The un-scientific process adopted by then UPA Government without adequate and serious consultations with key stakeholders, absence of consensus among the key political parties and

*Speech was laid on the Table.

lack of transparency while passing the A.P. Reorganization Bill has resulted in severe economic and put and severe financial burden on AP Government.

The APR Act 2014 (Act 6 of 2014) was notified on the 1st of March, 2014. 2nd June, 2014 was notified as the Appointed Day, the day on which the State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Lack of adequate and serious consultations with key stake holders, absence of consensus amongst key political parties, lack of transparency haphazard mode of drafting the bill characterized the process of bifurcation. Despite series of agitations from the people, scant regard was shown to their feelings/aspirations and this had causes serious disenchantment amongst people of Andhra Pradesh.

The inconsistencies in the Reorganization Act and the actions of the Government of India causing injustice to the State of Andhra Pradesh are given below:

46% of the estimated revenue was given to Andhra Pradesh against a population of 58%, which has been confirmed by the 14th Finance Commission.

Assets are given on location basis (most of which were located and thus left behind in Hyderabad), whereas liabilities are divided on population basis.

The pension liability of the combined State is also divided on population basis.

The power allocation was done on consumption basis.

The refund of taxes, a liability, was allocated on population ratio, whereas deferred tax collections, which is an asset, is given on location basis (being treated as the location of the Head Office which are mostly in Hyderabad). This alone has caused a huge loss of about Rs. 3,800 crores to the State of Andhra Pradesh. This anomaly was not addressed despite several requests to Home and Finance Ministries.

The State of Andhra Pradesh lost its capital city, institutions manufacturing centers and service sector hubs while inheriting the drought prone and cyclone prone areas.

The new State of Andhra Pradesh is predominantly agrarian. The contribution of the Agriculture sector which was 23% in the combined State during 2013-14, is 34% during 2017-18 for the new State of Andhra Pradesh, pointing towards the loss of manufacturing and service sector areas due to unscientific bifurcation. The Service sector which generates higher tax revenue and higher per capita income, contributes about 44% to the economy of Andhra Pradesh, which is considerably lower compared to other Southern States viz., Telangana (63%), Tamil Nadu (57%), Karnataka (64%) and Kerala (64%) and all India average of 53%.

Broad sector-wise GVA/GSDP/GDP estimates of Southern States all India at current prices and its contribution

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Industry	2016-17 (AE)				All India (lakh cr.)
		AP	TG	TN	Kar	
1.	Agriculture	203860	92162	137080	117132	23.82
	% of contributions	31.77	15.34	11.39	11.68	17.32
2.	Industry	142651	132742	381732	237518	39.90
	% of contributions	22.23	22.10	31.72	23.68	29.02
3.	Services	295186	375762	684444	648256	73.79
	% of contributions	46.00	62.56	56.88	64.64	53.66
	GVA	641697	600666	1203256	1002906	137.51
	GSDP/GDP	699307	646265	1298511	1132690	151.84

The per capita income of the combined State of Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 89,214 for the year 2013-14. The per capita income of remaining 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh for the same year stood at Rs. 82,870 whereas it was Rs. 1,12,162 for the State of Telangana, highlighting the loss of higher income generating areas to Telangana. Despite the highest average economic growth in the

country during last four years, Andhra Pradesh with a per capita income of Rs. 1.42 lakh continues to lag behind the other Southern Indian States which have crossed the mark of Rs. 1.74 lakh per capita income, amounting to a huge debilitating gap of around Rs. 32,000+per person in Andhra Pradesh.

Per Capita Income in Southern States

States	Per Capita Income (In Rupees)							
	2013-14	Gr. Rate (%)	2014-15	Gr. Rate (%)	2015-16	Gr. Rate (%)	2016-17	Gr. Rate (%)
A.P. (Combined) (2004-05 base)	89214	12.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	82870	10.96	93699	13.07	108163	15.44	122376	13.14
Telangana	112162	11.24	124058	12.02	137955	9.63	155612	12.80
Tamil Nadu	116583	11.00	130197	11.68	137837	5.87	153263	11.19
Karnataka	119023	17.01	132880	11.64	142906	7.55	157474	10.19
Kerala	123388	11.85	139195	12.81	147190	5.74	NA	NA
All India	79146	11.46	86513	9.31	94130	8.80	103219	9.66

Special Category Status (SCS): UPA Cabinet passed resolution for SCS in March 2014 and forwarded it to Planning Commission, which asked National Development Council (NDC) to take decision.

Citing constraints of 14th Finance Commission's recommendations, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley announced SAM (Special Assistance Measure). Stating that all ingredients of SCS including industrial incentives would be made available with SAM. It was informed to the State Govt. that after introduction of GST, the Assistance & Incentives offered to SCS States would lapse. Government of Andhra Pradesh expected that SAM would be implemented in letter and spirit by Government of India at par with other Special Category States (N.E. and Hill States) However, Government of India has extended Central Assistance measures & Incentives to SCS States In Aug'17 . A new industrial incentive package has been given to NE States in Mar'18.

Union Cabinet approved to grant SAM to Andhra Pradesh in Mar'17 to provide Legal sanctity. But failed to issue any detailed Orders to implement it in letter and spirit as assured.

Initially, for providing SAM, the EAP mechanism was suggested by Government of India. But, no Orders were issued. Andhra Pradesh Govt. requested to at least provide SAM through NABARD/HUDCO/Banks. But Government of India proposed formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) and has put the burden of borrowing on the FRBM(Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management) limits of the State. Further, no written communication was issued till date clarifying this issue.

For providing Central Assistance to SCS States, formation, of SPV was never sought, where as in the case of Andhra Pradesh, SPV is being insisted upon which again is an example of insincerity and indifference.

Regarding Special Category Status/Special Assistance Measure during the discussion on the AP Re-organization Bill, the then Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha on 20, February 2014 assured that "For the purpose of central Assistance, Special Category Status will be extended to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh for a period of five years. This will put the States finances on a firmer footing." Accordingly, the Union Cabinet at its meeting held on March 1, 2014 had decided to accord special category status to

the successor State of Andhra Pradesh for a period of five years. The Government of India have not issued the orders so far to assign Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. State Government made request several times to issue the orders in this regard. Hon'ble Chief Minister also addressed the Prime Minister in this regard.

Due to constant persuasion of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of India announced a special package, on 8th September, 2016 and on their commitment to provide assistance to Andhra Pradesh. It is mentioned regarding the special status as below:

"The statement of the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh on 20.2.2014 contains six paragraphs. There are no issues with regard to five out of six paragraphs. With regard to first point *i.e.* the grant of special status, an apparent conflict has set in, between the statement and the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission which came subsequently. On page 17 (para 2.29 & 2.30 of the report, the Commission has stated (*inter alia*)"

"We did not make a distinction between special and general category states in determining our norms and recommendations. In our assessment of State resources, we have taken into account the disabilities arising from constraints unique to each State to arrive at the expenditure requirements. In this regard, we have observed that the North-Eastern and Hill States have several unique features that have a bearing on their fiscal resources and expenditure needs, such as low level of economic activity, remoteness and international borders. Our objective has been to fill the resource gaps of each State to the extent possible through tax devolution. However, we have provided post-devolution revenue deficit grants for States where devolution alone could not cover the assessed gap...."

We are of the view that intra-State inequality is within the policy jurisdiction of the States and provisioning of adequate resources through tax devolution should enable them to address intra-State inequalities in an effective manner"

Thus following the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the class of Special Category States

ceases to exist. However, the Central Government has announced a special assistance measure for Government of Andhra Pradesh for five years, which would make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during these years, *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20, if the funding of CSS would have been shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and State. The Special Assistance will be provided by way of repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAP) signed and disbursed during 2015-16 to 2019-20 by the State.

The Government of India approved the above Special Assistance measures in the Union Cabinet meeting held on 15.03.2017.

It is pertinent to note that even though it is noted that 14th Finance Commission have not made any distinction between Special Category and General States, Central Government is continuing to give funds in the ratio of 90:10 under CSS and EAP like previous practice to the Special Category States.

As per the above package, State Government computed the amount that State might have received in the ratio of 90:10 under CSS and arrived at Rs.2,951 crores in 2015-16 and Rs.2,992 crores in 2016-17. Government of India computed it as Rs.2,516 crores for 2015-16 by deducting the Central Sector Schemes and other schemes for which sharing pattern is same for Special Status and other States. Based on these lines, the amount for 2016-17 is computed, which comes to Rs.2,854 crores. Thus, there is a growth of 13.43%. Assuming the same growth, this amount comes to Rs.3,238 crores in 2017-18, Rs.3,673 crores in 2018-19, Rs.4,166 crores in 2019-20. Thus, it is tentatively arrived at RS.16,447 crores for 5 years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20. We presumed that this amount would come under EAP as grant from Government of India and a provision of Rs.3,500 crore was made in the Budget 2017-18. We also presumed this would not form part of FRBM limits.

Apart from this, the Special Category States are eligible for grants under CSS as well as Externally Aided Projects at 90:10 ratio. However, the announcement of Special Package to our State did not mentioned EAP. Hence, it is requested that Special Assistance at 90:10 ratio for Externally Aided Projects as being given to Special

Category States may also be awarded to the State of Andhra Pradesh for all the ongoing projects and projects signed from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

As the State Government may not be eligible to spend this amount on EAP projects in the stipulated 5 years, we requested the Government of India to permit the State Government to provide Special Assistance at 90:10 ratio for externally aided projects as well as CSS (Central Sponsored Schemes), as being given to Special Category States which tentatively comes to about Rs.20,010 crores as assistance from Government of India.

Permit the State Government to clear other outstanding loans towards EAPs, Small Savings and NABARD. Borrow from internal lender like NABARD, HUDCO and other Commercial Banks. Use the gap to pay interest commitments to Government of India, NABARD and EAPs. Not to make the Special Assistance as a part of State's FRBM Limit. Government of India in response to our letter dated 3-6-2017 of the above proposals, it is intimated on 10-7-2017 that the Special Assistance measures will be given to the State by way of repayment of loans and interest under EAP signed and disbursed during 2015-16 to 2019-20. The EAP loans will be given to the State in the present procedure only i.e. within the FRBM limits. It is also stated that the Special Assistance will not be given for other purposes such as repayment of loans.

Hon'ble Chief Minister addressed the Union Finance Minister on 27.7.2017 and 25.9.2017 to reconsider the issue and Special Assistance measures should be given to repay the loans etc as indicated. Since the clearance of DEA and external agencies may take time and grounding the same. Therefore it is suggested, that the special dispensation amount as arrived above (Rs. 16,447 crore), may be provided to the Andhra Pradesh for the specified projects from the NABARD instead of EAP loans. This will facilitate the State Government for early commencement of the projects and to avail the Special Assistance measures announced to our State.

But since the Union Government failed to honour its commitment and Special Category Status is extended to North Eastern States in March 2018, we reiterate our demand to extend SCS to AP also on a par with other SCS State.

Polavaram Project: The Polavaram Irrigation Project, on river Godavari, is a lifeline for the State of Andhra Pradesh and recognizing this the Government of India has declared it as a National Project (NP) under section 90 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been diligently pursuing completion of the project and about 57% of the total work has been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 14,141.80 crores upto the end of June 2018.

After declaration of the project as a National Project, an amount of Rs. 9005.93 crores has been spent upto the end of June, 2018 from State Government funds. Of this, Rs. 6727.26 crores only has been reimbursed till date leaving a balance of Rs. 2278.67 crores to be reimbursed.

Para 5.3 of the Cabinet note dated 29.04.2014 reads as follows about the financing of the project: "5.3 The existing guidelines of AIBP envisage execution of the project. As such with a view to expeditiously complete the project, by the State Government, whereas in the instant case, the Central Government is mandated to execute the project. As such with a view to expeditiously complete the project it is requested that a dispensation may kindly be considered to include the expenditure that has already been incurred on the project by the State Government as the State's share. In relaxation of AIBP and National Project guidelines, it is proposed that all further expenses on Polavaram Project and that of the Authority may be borne by the Central Government out of grants-in-aid under the scheme for the National Project. The previously approved estimate cost is Rs. 16010.45 crores at 2010-11 price level, which is likely to increase considering time and cost overruns including in Command area development works and increased compensation due to project affected families under the right to fair compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 of 2013)"

On 01.05.2014 the Union Cabinet had approved that all further expenses on Polavaram Project would be borne out of grants-in-aid under the scheme for the National Project a special dispensation. Subsequently, on 08.09.2016 the Union Finance Minister announced that Central funding would be provided for the remaining cost of Irrigation component of Polavaram Project assessed as

on 01.04.2014. Accordingly, the Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) of the project for the balance quantities as on 01.04.2014 (*i.e.* 2013-14 price level) has been furnished for Rs. 57,940.86 Crores to CWC on 16.08.2017. Replies to all the observations of CWC have also been furnished by the project authorities.

At present, the expenditure incurred on the project by the State is being reimbursed within the originally approved Cost Estimate (*i.e.* 2010-11 price level) of Rs. 16010.45 crores pending approval of RCE (2013-14). The balance Irrigation component provision available for reimbursement is Rs. 431.27 crores though the amount due for reimbursement is Rs. 2278.67 crores.

All the steps required for timely completion of works, have been taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for improving the progress of Head Works. The Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LA&RR) works are also progressing in parallel to the construction of Polavaram Project so as to derive timely benefits of the Project.

Hence, in order to aid early completion of the project it is essential that Government of India (i) direct the concerned authorities to expedite the approval of the Revised Cost Estimate of the project. (ii) ensure timely release of funds in advance to the State Government to ensure speedy execution. As on date Rs. 2278.67 crores is pending reimbursement from Government of India.

Revenue Deficit: The resource gap that may arise in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh in the very first year, especially during the period between the appointed day and the acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations by the Government of India, will be compensated in the Regular Union Budget for 2014-15.

As against a Revenue Deficit of Rs. 16,078.76 cr. Certified by a Constitutionally inundated body, the CAG, the Government of India has irrationally arrived at a figure of Rs. 4,117.89 cr. Using an unheard terminology called "Standard Expenditure". Part of this money is yet to be given even after 4 years.

In the Process of trying to bring down the Revenue Deficit figures, Government of India calculated the Social Security Pension amount for only one month, instead of

10 months (June 2014 to March 2015) Government of India has to release the entire balance Revenue Deficit, as certified by CAG. The resource gap in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh from 1st year, especially during the period between appointed day and the acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations by the Government of India has to be compensated in the regular union budget for the year 2014-15. AG certified Revenue deficit of Rs. 16078.76 crores. GoI so far released Rs. 3,979.50 crores. GoI indicated that entitlement of State Government is Rs. 4117.89 crores only and indicated that balance Rs. 138.39 crores only would be released. A.P. Chief Minister requested Hon'ble Prime Minister to release the entire balance amount of revenue deficit as certified by CAG/Accountant General.

Capital Amaravati: Government of India shall provide special financial support for the creation of essential facilities in the new Capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh including the Raj Bhawan, High Court, Government Secretariat, Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and such other essential infrastructure. Shri Narendra Modi Ji assured a new Capital better than Delhi. Rs. 1500 crores only has been released towards the Capital City while Rs. 1000 crores released for improving the underground drainage in Vijayawada and Guntur towns is projected as released for Capital City. Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted a Detailed Project Report for Rs. 39,937 crores for creation of essential facilities in the new Capital and essential infrastructure. GoI Should fund for Capital City based on the DPR.

Government of India support is totally inadequate and not in line with the promise made by the present PM and with the provisions of the Act. Rs. 1,500 crores only was released towards Infrastructure of Capital City. Rs. 1,000 crores released for improving the underground drainage in Vijayawada and Guntur towns is projected as released for Capital City promised to release Rs. 1,000 crore in the coming years. Request for complete funding towards development of Capital City as per DPR. NITI Aayog has recommended for release of Rs. 666 crores on 4.5.2018. The same has not been released so far. Under a unique 'Land Pooling Scheme' devised by Government of Andhra Pradesh farmers handed over 33,000 acres of land valued at more than Rs. 50,000 crores for the construction of

Greenfield capital 'Amaravati'. Rs. 1,500 crore only was released towards Infrastructure of Capital City. Rs. 1,000 crore released for improving the UGD Vijayawada & Guntur towns is projected as release for Capital City. Government of India promised to release Rs. 1,000 crore in the coming years. All UCs (Utilisation Certificates) have been submitted and NITI Aayog approved them. Demand Government of India for complete funding towards development of Capital City as promised by the prime minister in various meetings in Nellore, Tirupati and during the foundation laying ceremony of capital city Amaravati in 2015.

Development of Backward Districts: The Bill provides for a Special Development Package for the backward regions of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, in particular for the districts of Rayalaseema and North Coastal Andhra Pradesh. This development package will be on the lines of K-B-K (Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi) Special Plan in Odisha and the Bundelhand special package in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Special Development Package that was submitted to the then Planning Commission, *i.e.* Rs. 24,350 cr shall be sanctioned. As desired by the Planning Commission, the Government of India Andhra Pradesh submitted a proposal on 16.10.2014 to Government of India for a special development package of 7 backward districts for an amount of Rs. 24,350 Cr. But, only Rs. 1,050 cr. Released. Under Bundelkhand Package, per head allocation of Rs. 4,115 has been done. Whereas, for AP, per head, Rs. 428.57 only was given.

Government of India released Rs. 350 crore on 09.02.2018 and in an unprecedented manner, took back the same on 15.02.2018 reportedly on the instructions of PMO. Hon'ble Chief Minister requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 23.06.2014 and 24.08.2014 to release the funds under SDP during 2014-15.

Chief Secretary to Government on 06.09.2014 and 16.10.2014 requested the Planning Commission to sanction the Special Development Package (SDP) proposal. A meeting was held by the advisor (SP_Andhra Pradesh), Planning Commission with the officials of State Government on 02.12.2014 at New Delhi to discuss SDP proposal. As desired by the Planning Commission in the above meeting, the Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted

a proposal on 16.10.2014 to Government of India for a special development package of 7 backward districts (*i.e.*, 4 Rayalaseema and 3 North Coastal districts) as per section 46(2) & 46(3) of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 for an amount of Rs. 24,350 crore.

Sector wise funds proposed to the Government of India under SDP are as below:

Sl. No.	Sector/Department	Amount Proposed (Rs. in crore)
1.	PR Roads	6929.96
2.	R&B	2336.00
3.	Minor Irrigation	2087.25
4.	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	2078.48
5.	Women Development & Child Welfare	1199.80
6.	Skill Development	500.00
7.	Marketing Support to Self Help Groups	500.00
8.	Agriculture	2906.00
9.	Horticulture	1592.19
10.	Horticulture Micro Irrigation	1720.08
11.	Animal Husbandry	669.00
12.	Fisheries	1064.80
13.	Dairy Development	500.00
14.	Cyclone Mitigation Measures	100.00
15.	Project Management	165.55
Total		24350.00

Hon'ble Chief Minister requested the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog on 05.05.2015 to release the SDP funds to the State and also requested for a provision of Rs. 5000 crore during 2015-16 for financing the Special Development Package. Chief Secretary re-iterated the request of Hon'ble Chief Minister through letter addressed to CEO, NITI Aayog on 06.05.2015.

As on date, the Government of India have released an amount of Rs. 1050 crore during the years 2014-15,

2015-16 and 2016-17 (@ Rs. 150.00 crore each for 7 backward districts of Rayalaseema and North Coastal Region) in three installments. The total amount of Rs. 1050 crore was in turn released to the District Collectors for taking up the projects that will ameliorate the backwardness of the districts. The detailed guidelines were also issued from time to time to the District Collectors for identification, appraisal and sanction of the projects.

Government of India released Rs. 350 crores on 09.02.2018 and took back the amount on 15.02.2018. A total of 23,329 works with an estimated cost of Rs. 1600.06 crores are sanctioned. Out of which, 14,089 works are completed, 4,445 are under progress. Rs. 946.47 crores expenditure is incurred so far. Important works sanctioned are road works, drinking water, minor irrigation works, anganwadi building, agriculture etc.

The State Government have so far submitted consolidated Utilisation Certificates for an amount of Rs. 946.47 crores so far based on the U.Cs received from the districts and requested for release of next installment of Rs. 350 crores from Government of India.

Government of India released Rs. 350 crores on 09.02.2018 and took back the amount on 15.02.2018.

New Railway Zone: Indian Railways shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine establishing a new railway zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and take an expeditious decision thereon;

We demand from the Government of India to constitute a new Railway zone with Visakhapatnam as the Headquarters. At present, South Central Railways is catering for the railway needs of major portion of AP and certain parts of Maharashtra and minor portion of Karnataka and the South Central Railway is having six Railway divisions namely, Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Nanded, Vijayawada, Guntur and Guntakal. The Visakhapatnam (Waltair Division) is under East Coast Railway with headquarters at Bhubaneswar and all the districts of North Andhra are under Vishakhapatnam Division.

Kadapa Steel Plant: Section-93 of AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 states that the Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the XIII Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor

States within a period of ten years from the appointed day. The XIII Schedule States that SAIL shall examine, within 6 months from the appointed day, the feasibility of establishing an Integrated Steel Plant in Kadapa District of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

To examine the feasibility of setting up the steel plant, the Government of India set up a Task force with representatives from GoI, Government of AP, Telangana State and Central PSUs to suggest ways & means for making the steel plant viable. The first meeting of the Task force was conducted on 7th December 2016 and MECON was directed to submit a revised financial feasibility report within one month.

Distressed by the abnormal delay Shri C. M. Ramesh, MP, Rajya Sabha and Shri Ravi, MLC hailing from Kadapa Region had gone on fast unto death from 20.06.2018. Their health had deteriorated and the same has triggered strong emotions among the people of the State. Agitations had been launched in different parts of the State raising concerns of law and order. The Hon'ble Chief Minister convinced Shri Ramesh and Shri Ravi to break their fast with a promise to bring resolution to the issue.

Based on discussions with all stakeholders, options available under existing MMDR Rules for setting up the integrated Steel Plant are (a) By Government of India or its PSUs (b) Through a Joint Venture between Government of India & Government of Andhra Pradesh (c) By Government of Andhra Pradesh or its PSUs.

As a measure of our commitment to make the integrated Steel Plant a reality, Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to provide a plethora of incentives for the plant, some of which are unique and provided for the first time to any Industry. Though these would place considerable strain on the State's resources, they are being offered to make the steel plant a reality at an early date. Some of the incentives offered and facilitation measures are listed below:

Allocation of iron ore mines (with huge potential reserve of 266 million tonnes) for captive purpose, without any additional cost. Subsidized and uniform land rate of Rs. 4 lakhs/Acre, irrespective of land type. Fixed power cost reimbursement @1.00 per unit for a period of 5 years

from the date of commencement of commercial production. Reimbursement of 100% of stamp duty and transfer duty paid on purchase of lease of land.

Reimbursement of 50% of net VAT/CST or SGST for a period of 7 years from the date of commencement of commercial production or up to realization of 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is earlier. Other Incentives as per the State's Industrial Policy.

Establishment of external power supply infrastructure at Government of Andhra Pradesh cost to make power available at the plant boundary. Establishment of external water supply infrastructure at GoAP cost to make water available at the plant boundary from the nearest water reservoir.

Though Kadapa District was identified as a backward district by NITI Aayog, Government of India, has been intentionally avoiding the establishment of Steel Plant here, Given the reluctance of Government of India to move forward with the project, and taking into account the deeply felt development needs of the region, the State Government is willing to set up the Steel Plant, provided, the following support is extended by the Gol:

Full exemption of GST for the first 7 years after start of commercial production

- Corporate Tax Exemption of a period of any 10 years out of first 15 years from start of commercial production.
- Exemption of import duty for the period of 10 years on capital goods as well as raw

material imports;

- Provide all clearances required.

Given the fact that the Government of India stands to gain about Rs. 660 crore annually by way of corporate tax and CGST in addition to import duties on capital equipment, the Government of India should come forward to provide the above concessions without much difficulty and make the Kadapa Steel Plant a reality.

Establishment of Institutions: The Government of India shall take steps to establish institutions of national importance in the 12th and 13th Plan periods in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. This would include one IIT, one NIT, one IIM, one IISER, one Central University, one Petroleum University, one Agricultural University and one IIT. Not even a Single Permanent Campus constructed so far. Government of India should take steps for time bound completion of infrastructure and recruitment of regular faculty' through adequate allocation of funds.

Land worth Rs. 11,600 cr was handed over and Rs. 138 crores sanctioned for constructing Compound walls by Andhra Pradesh. Expenditure incurred by Government of India is only Rs. 627.50 cr. Central University will start admissions from August 2018 in a temporary campus from Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh. Tribal University yet to be commenced. Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent DPR of Rs. 1,506 cr. 8 of 11 institutions are functioning from temporary campuses, including one in campus in Tamil Nadu. AIIMS is scheduled to be commenced from the next academic year. Thousands of students from all over the country are studying in these institutions.

*Comparison between National Institutions
(No. of Students)*

Sl. No.	Institute	Andhra Pradesh	Others
1.	IIT	330	8000 (IIT Madras)
2.	IIM	100	407 (IIM Bangalore)
3.	IISER	700	1252 (IISER Pune)
4.	NIT	480	3457 (NIT Tiruchirappalli)
5.	IIITDM	600	15222 (IIIT Hyderabad)
6.	Central University	Yet to be established	5000 (University of Hyderabad)

To reach the level of other National Institutions, Andhra Pradesh needs support from the Center. A mere name sake support will not help.

Duggirajapatnam Port: The Government of India shall develop a new major port at Duggirajapatnam in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to be completed in phases with Phase I by the end of 2018; Ministry of Shipping, Government of India informed Government of Andhra Pradesh on 5.3.2018 to suggest any alternative sites for development of a major port in Andhra Pradesh. But it has not been implemented yet.

We demand the Intervention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister in ensuring that the provision is implemented fully. The feasibility study done by NITI Aayog and Ministry of Shipping has concluded that the project is economically not feasible and requires huge viability gap funding. NITI Aayog is not in favour of gap funding and have suggested Government of Andhra Pradesh to suggest alternate infrastructure project in place of the Port. There is very clear provision in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 making it mandatory for Government of India to develop a new major port at Duggirajapatnam with a target to complete phase-I by the end of 2018. In spite of such a clear and emphatic provision in the Act, it is surprising to note that NITI Aayog has said that major port at Duggirajapatnam is not feasible; and that since this is a mandatory assurance in the Act, request intervention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister in ensuring that the assurance is implemented fully.

Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC): The Government shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing a Vizag- Chennai Industrial Corridor along the lines of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and take within such period an expeditious decision thereon.

For the development of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), an amount of Rs. 17,500 cr was contributed as equity through National Industrial Corridor Development & Implementation Trust (NICDIT). Additionally, a corpus of Rs 1,000 cr was provided as grant-in-aid to carry out project development activities. The funds were released to the SPVs formed between the Center and the respective State Governments.

The Government of India had earmarked Rs. 1,200 crores for development of infrastructure in the Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat and the Aurangabad Industrial Township (Shendra-Bidkin) in Maharashtra. However in the case of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of India has not provided any grant for development of the VCIC. Only a loan of Rs. 4,170 cr (USD 625 million) was facilitated through the Asian Development Bank (ADB). On its part, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is contributing Rs. 1,434 cr (USD 215 million) for the development of the VCIC from its own budget.

Government of India should develop VCIC on the lines of DMIC through 100% grant funding by National Industrial Corridor Development & Implementation Trust (NICDIT), rather than through a loan to be repaid by the State Government.

Greenfield Crude Oil Refinery And Petro-Chemical Complex by HPCL-Gail in Andhra Pradesh: IOC or HPCL shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing a greenfield crude oil refinery and petrochemical complex in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, and take an expeditious decision thereon.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has shown its full commitment to ensure an early finalization and commencement of this project by offering to fund all external connectivity & infrastructure, and providing significant subsidies on power and water usage by the proposed petrochemical complex, including: (a) Power subsidy of Rs. 577 crores per annum; (b) Water subsidy of Rs. 51 crores per annum; (c) All external infrastructure and provision of utilities for the project.

Through the project, the gross tax revenue to Government of India would be to the tune of Rs. 3,150 crores per annum. However, the project did not take off due to Government of India's insistence that the State Government provide an interest-free loan of Rs. 1,238 crores per annum, for 15 years from the zero-date, repayable over the next 15 years. Implementation of the petrochemical complex in Andhra Pradesh without any Viability Gap Funding (VGF) from the State.

Tax Incentives: Under section 46 (2) (3), Government of India shall, while considering the special development package for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh,

provide adequate incentives, in particular for Rayalaseema & North Coastal Regions.

Under Section 94 (1) & (2) : The Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives, to the successor States, to promote industrialisation and economic growth in both the States. The Central Government shall support the programmes for the development of backward areas in the successor States, including expansion of physical and social infrastructure..

Further, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has also made an announcement in Rajya Sabha on 20th February 2014 that Special Status will be extended to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh comprising 13 districts, for a period of five years. This will put the State's finances on a firmer footing. Bill already stipulates that the central government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives to the successor States in order to promote industrialization and economic growth in both the states. "These incentives will be along the lines extended to some other States."

Government of India shall have to give Tax Incentives to Andhra Pradesh, on par with those given to erstwhile Special Category States like North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh to spur industrial and economic growth in terms of Section 94 (1). These incentives include exemption of Excise Duty, Income Tax, Capital Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, Freight Subsidy, Insurance Premium etc.

However, Government of India has notified 15% of higher additional depreciation and 15% of investment allowance on the cost of plant and machinery for seven backward districts of Andhra Pradesh, which are not effective in attracting investments & Industrialization as envisaged under the Act.

Further, these incentives have been extended to various States like Telangana, West Bengal, and Bihar.

Recently, The Union Cabinet has approved the North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017, which offers. GST-Reimbursement up to the extent of Central Government share of CGST and IGST for 5 years; Reimbursement of Centre's share of income tax for first 5 years; 30% of the investment in Plant & Machinery with

an upper limit of Rs. 5 crore; 3% on working capital credit advanced; Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium on insurance for 5 years; Transport and Employment subsidy etc.

We demand that the same be extended to Andhra Pradesh.

Metro Rail Projects: The Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the Thirteenth Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day.

The Government of India shall examine the feasibility of Metro Rail facility in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Urban Development Authority within period of one year from the appointed day and take an expeditious decision thereon.

As per the Provisions of the Act, the State Government initiated the feasibility study and submitted the DPR for Vijayawada Metro and Visakhapatnam Metro within one year (29.06.2015 & 29.11.2015). However, the expeditious decision on the part of the appropriate Government has not come through and instead the appropriate Government namely Government of India has delayed the decision making process and pushed these two projects to the new metro policy of 2017, after keeping in store these projects for two years, which is totally unjustifiable and in any case not in the interest of State of Andhra Pradesh.

When the Act specifically made a provision for examining the feasibility of Metro Rail Policy in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and for taking an expeditious decision, the under lying intention is to develop the facility within a reasonable time of 3 to 4 years. This obviously, has not happened due to the partisan attitude of the Central Government. Adding fuel to the fire, new metros have been sanctioned to Pune, Noida and Lucknow around the same time. This is despite the fact that in-principle approval for Vijayawada Metro has been given by the Government of India on 22.09.2015 and the pre PIB meeting has cleared the proposal on 16.05.2016.

Amaravati and Hyderabad Connectivity: The Central Government shall take measures to establish

rapid rail and road connectivity from the new capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to Hyderabad and other important cities of Telangana. But it has not been implemented. NHAI, after agreeing for a 200 meter width/8 lane Amravati-Anantapur Exp. Highway, has now asked Andhra Pradesh to restrict it to 100 meter width/4 lane. The State R&B Dept has already done peg-marking for acquisition of land for 8-lane Exp-way. Till now, NHAI has not allotted highway number for this proposed Exp. Highway.

NHAI to finalise the Agency and start the project with a view to provide connectivity to Rayalaseema districts. Two existing National highways connecting Amaravati and Telangana, Hyderabad-Suryapeta-Kodada-Nadigama-Vijayawada (NH-65 with 4 lane). Bhadrachalam-Kothagudem- Tiruvure-Ibrahimpatnam-Vijayawada (2/4 lane of NH-30). Government of India declared the Miryalaguda (Telangana)-Piduguralla-Narsaraopet-Chilakaluripet near Amaravati as National highway (NH-167 A). Existing Hyderabad to Vijayawada NH-65 is to be widened to 6-lane and NHAI invited tenders for study of DPR. Existing Bhadrachalam to Vijayawada NH-30-part of the road is 4-lane and major length of the road is of 2-lane with paved shoulders. It is to be widened to 4-lane. Approximate amount required is Rs. 600.00 cr. Miryalaguda to Amaravati NH-167 A is a newly declared National Highway. For preparation of DPR for 4-lane, bids have been invited by (R&B) National Highways Department. Approximate amount required is Rs. 1400.00 cr. An Expressway Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Amaravati (275 km) is proposed and the bids are called for Preparation of DPR for this Expressway by the NHAI and agency is to be finalized. NHAI, after agreeing for a 200 meter width/8 lane Amaravati-Anantapur Exp. Highway, has now asked Andhra Pradesh to restrict it to 100 meter width/ 4 lane. The State R&B Dept has already done peg- marking for acquisition of land for 8-lane Exp-way.

Expanding Airports: The Government of India shall, within six months from

the appointed day, examine the feasibility of expanding the existing Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati Airports to international standards and take an expeditious decision thereon. Government of Andhra Pradesh has

acquired and handed over the required lands for expansion of the Airports at Vijayawada & Tirupati to make them on par with International standards. However, AAI has spent very meagre amounts in upgrading the airports and failed to make necessary arrangements for operationalisation of International flights. We demand that AAI to take immediate measures for operationalising international flight services at Vijayawada & Tirupati.

Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati Airports have been given International status. International flights are already operating from Visakhapatnam. Government of Andhra Pradesh has handed over an extent of 698 Acres. At Vijayawada and 732 Acres at Tirupati to AAI for expansion and necessary funds have also been released for relocation of utilities. For Vijayawada and Tirupati airports, transit terminals have been constructed and runways are being expanded. Government of India in Gazette No. 1724, dt. 20.06.2017 has declared Vijayawada Airport as International Airport *w.e.f.* 01.08.2017. Various Airlines are willing to start International flights from Vijayawada and Tirupati. Despite 60% growth of passenger traffic, the capital Airport of Vijayawada is not yet operational for international flights.

Increasing No. of Assembly Seats: Subject to the provisions contained in article 170 of the Constitution and without prejudice to section 15 of this Act, the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh shall be increased from 175 to 225. But it has not been implemented. Ministry of Home Affairs should take further action. The 07 mandals merged with Andhra Pradesh to facilitate completion of Polavaram Project are predominantly tribal. These mandals have to be made part of concerned Assembly/Parliament constituencies to ensure their representation in Assembly/Parliament.

Greyhound Training Center: The Central Government shall assist the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to set up a similar (Greyhound Training Centre) state-of-the-art training centre at such place as the State Government of Andhra Pradesh may be order notify. DPR has already been submitted By Government of Andhra Pradesh. Ministry of Home Affairs to act on the DPR of Rs. 858.37 crore.

Pending (AP & TS) Interstate Issues: All pending issues on division of assets and liabilities of IXth Schedule

institutions including Singareni Collieries, Xth institutions, Andhra Pradesh Bhavan etc. have been referred to Government of India for resolution in May, 2017. It is pending with Government of India. We demand that Government of India to resolve all the issues in a specified time frame.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): According to World Health Organization, India stands at 156th position amongst 189 countries of the world with respect to per capita health expenditure. Even the poor countries of African and Asia like Cameroon, Zambia, Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Angola, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Sudan are in a better position than India.

Shri Dushyant Kumar has said—

“Bhoonkh hai to Sabra kar, Roti Nahin to kya hua,

Aajkal Dilli mein hai Jere-Bahas ye Mudda.”

Our country stands at 100th position in the world in respect of hunger. We are at 123rd position in the world as far as expenditure on education is concerned. We stand at 156th position amongst 189 countries with respect to expenditure on health. Yes, we are in top five countries in the matter of religions violence. We are at fourth position with respect to religions violence. We stand at forth position in the world as far as killing of people in the name of religion is concerned. Only Syria Nigeria and Iraq are before India as far as religious violence is concerned.

Farmers are leaving agriculture and committing suicide. Dalits are being subjected to atrocities and we feel happy that we are becoming fourth largest economy of the world by 2022. We should be ashamed that we have not been able to that all our people get two meals a day.

Trying to change the country Prime Minister himself has turned into a silent mod. Even if the so called cow vigilants kill anyone, any girl becomes victim of rape or prices of Diesel-Petrol rise to a new high, he breaks his silence only when he has to say “Man ki Baat.”

Our country, Hindustan has for thousands of years lived the philosophy of “Vasudhai Kutumakam” but people

are calling India is lyn chistan Vandalism in the name of vigilants is the main agenda of R.S.S. Cow vigilants are a group of hooligans who do mischief in the name of cow protection R.S.S. has given them to assault tribals, Dalits, minorities in the name of Cow. Modi Government must ban the cow vigilants before Hindustan turns into lynchristian lynching may happen anywhere with anybody, there is atmosphere of fear at present but majority society have no problem with it.

I wonder how the country has turned into republic of hatred of in the Modi Government regime and people are suffering from unemployment and poverty and are being deprived of their rights most affected are in Modi Government regime is un-organised sector, farmers are in trouble and the complete system of jobs has collapsed. After demonetization, G.S.T. has ruined the country completely. And truth is that Prime Minister Narendra Modi not has replied to single questions with respect to demonetization in the Parliament. All the institution right from Reserve Bank to Parliament are being destroyed.

Modi Government has lost its good will among its neighbours. India has hurt its interest in many neighbouring countries like Maldives, Afghanistan and Pakistan during these four years. Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka have come near to China and destructive foreign policy of the Prime Minister is responsible for it.

The way BJP's people stood in favour of the rapists in Kathua case that makes the Government's stand clear. BJP led Government is dividing and spreading hatred among people. Modi has destroyed the country, and degraded the integrity of the Prime Minister's position.

According to Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy more than 15 lakh people lost their jobs during the first four months in 2017 due to demonetization. During the last three years corporate loans 4.5 crore rupees with have been waived off. The banks with which people deposit their money in grow faith, were allowed to be fearlessly looted by Vijay Mallya, Nirav Modi, Mehul Choksi and Jatin Mehta. Current State of the Public Sector, increasing inequality, crisis in agricultural sector, decline in exports neglect of social sector, increasing unemployment are due to the functioning of the Government and none of the promises made by the ruling party has been fulfilled.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The hon. Prime Minister claimed the credit for cent per cent electrification of India, but truth is that only 8 per cent villages have been electrified during the last three years in the country. If we talk about the last seven months 3900 villages have been electrified, but out of the said villages only 236 villages are there wherein each household could avail electricity. More than three crore families in the country are still waiting for electricity. Even many villages in the Parliamentary Constituency of the hon. Prime Minister could not be electrified till date. There are many such villages, where wires and poles have been installed, but electricity has not been provided. Whereas by providing electricity to a few houses, it has been named as complete electrification.

On the occasion of 70th Independence Day, the hon. Prime Minister in his speech had said that "You will be surprised, there is a village Nagla-Fatela in Hathras area which is situated at a mere 3 hour's drive from Delhi, but it took 70 years to provide electricity there." But it will be called dilemma only that even after the passage of two years of hon. Prime Minister's claim, most of the villagers in Nagla-Fatela are waiting Till now for electricity. Till now 3 crore 14 lakh houses out of 17 crore 99 lakh houses have not been provided electricity in the country. More than 33 lakh villages in the biggest State Uttar Pradesh are still in darkness, On the other hand, in Bihar, Odisha, and Jharkhand altogether around the same number of houses are still waiting for electrification.

This year, in the month of January, during an interview by a news channel hon. Prime Minister Modi had said that more than 3.35 crore cylinders have been distributed under Ujjawala Yojana in the country.

He had even said that considering the success of this scheme, its target has been increased to 8 crore cylinders and it will also be achieved before the fixed time period in this regard. In order to achieve the target of 8 crore cylinders the Government has increased the amount for this item in the budget also. During the Current Financial year a proposal of 4800 crore rupees has been approved for this.

Before the implementation of this scheme, a survey was conducted by Crisis, which stated that 86 per cent people do not use LPG because it is a costly affair. Gas stove and LPG cylinders are being distributed to people,

but most of them are unable to refill then again, because it is very expensive. Most of the beneficiaries of Ujjawala Yojana are the people living below poverty line. They are MGNREGS labourers or wage labourers. The condition of MGNREGS is also very miserable at present, in private sector also there is a dearth of employment. So it is obvious how a poor person will refill the cylinder by spending 800 rupees.

On behalf of the Government on 6th February it was informed in Rajya Sabha that at present, unemployment rate is crossing 5 per cent, which was 4.9 per cent in 2013, 4.7 per cent in 2012, and 3.8 per cent in 2011. Though, just after a few days, when hon. Minister Rao Inderjit Singh discussed the data, the unemployment rate crossed the figure of 6 per cent. There is a shortfall of employment in the Public Sector as well as the Private Sector. The report of the Corporate Affairs Ministry published this year says that till January 31, 2018, there were 17 lac registered companies, out of which 5 lac 38 thousand companies have been closed so far. Out of 5 lac 38 thousand, 4 lac 95 thousand companies told the reason of closing was non availability of business. Only In 2017, about 3 lakhs of companies had closed their business.

At the rural level, MNREGA was considered to be the main means of employment, but today this scheme is going to be completely dead. The number of people getting employment of hundred days through this scheme is decreasing year by year. In the year 2013-14, the number of families getting employment for 100 days by this scheme was 46,59,347, which was 39,91,169 in 2016-17 and it was 27,38,364 in 2017-18. It is also worth mentioning that on the one hand, the number of people demanding work is on the increase, while on the other hand, work availability is diminishing.

Last year, it was revealed through an RTI that Modi Government has spent Rs 100 crore for the promotion of Clean India Campaign within a year. The objective of Clean India Campaign is not only dying on the roads but rivers are also being converted into drains. Namami Gange Yojana was started on May 13, 2015 to make the Ganges clean. For this, a fund of 20 thousand crore was sanctioned in 5 years, out of which Rs 4131 crore was to be spent between 2015-18, but till February 2018, only Rs. 3062 crore could be spent out of it.

Kanpur, Faridabad, Varanasi, Gaya, Patna, Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, Muzaffarpur, Srinagar, Gurugram, Jaipur, Patiala, Jodhpur.... These are the 14 most polluted cities in the world and these are the same cities of India, where four years ago the Prime Minister had made cleanliness an ambitious mission. There has not been any such year since 2014, when there was no programmes worth crores took place on the name of sanitation campaign. Clicking photos by taking brooms in the hands by the leaders became a political symbol but the heaps of garbage in the country remained unchanged.

According to a report, more than one crore new people join the country's work force every year. In his 2014 election speeches, the Prime Minister had assured the people, especially the youth, that if he became the Prime Minister, he would create new jobs for them and every person would get employment in his own area. However, nearly four years have passed since the start of Make in India Campaign. How successful has this campaign been in these four years? What was the situation of foreign investment during this period? Has India moved into a manufacturing hub or came forward in this direction? Has India's exports increased? And the biggest thing is whether the youth got employment?

According to the data of the Ministry of Commerce, from the beginning of Make in India till date *i.e.* 2014-15 to the year 2017-18 total 160.79 billion dollar Foreign Direct investment (FDI) has come in the country. According to these figures, 50 billion dollars in 2015-16 and 60 billion dollars of FDI in 2016-17 has come. In the press release of the Ministry of Commerce, it has been claimed that since 2000, share of the inflow of FDI that came after make in India is 33 per cent. Now the question arises that after 33% increase in FDI, whether the growth in employment opportunities also recorded up to or around 33%. According to a survey conducted by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India, in the last quarter of the country, the employment sector has increased only 1.8 per cent, which is disappointing in every sense and it does not match with the figures of the FDI of the Government, so is it merely a trick of statistics?

According to a study by a private company C.M.I.I. (Center for Monitoring Indian Economy providing) trade

sector news unemployment rate in India have doubled between July and April 2018. According to it, the unemployment rate in the country increased from 3.39 per cent on 3 July, to 6.23 per cent on 6 March 2018. Not just that, in the CMII proves that after the demonetization, the process of increase in unemployment rate, which started in the country, still continues. That is, the increase in foreign investment is not proving to be helpful in the creation of jobs. In other words, this is job-less development.

MNREGA: Increasing Budget, Decreasing Employment

2014-15: 32,139 crore	Total MNREGA Workers-25,17,00,000
2015-16: 32,974 crore	Job Card Holders-12,65,00,000
2016-17: 47,411 crore	Who got work-4,86,41,132
2017-18: 53,152 Crore	Hundred days work-27,38,364.

According to reports published by the Ministry of Agriculture, the number of farmers who have insured both Kharif and Rabi crops has declined by 14 per cent, while the total cropped area has seen a decline of 24 per cent.

In India, whether it was the Congress's Government in power or BJP's, all the leaders have been continuously making big claims of progress and development in the country, but the reality is different. The embarrassing disclosures of being at 100th place in the global hunger index have presented a real picture of development and progress. According to the latest report released by Washington-based International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) on the Global Hunger Index, India has been ranked 100th among in 119 developing countries of the world in the index of hunger. Earlier, in the last year, India was at number 97, *i.e.* in this case the condition of the country has deteriorated during the year.

In GHI, the ranking of most of the neighbouring countries of India is better. China is at the top of the list, which is at the 29th position. Followed by Nepal at 72nd, Myanmar at 77th, Sri Lanka at 84th, Bangladesh at 88th, Pakistan at 106th and Afghanistan at 107th. North Korea is ranked 93rd and Iraq is 78th. This time there are four criteria for GHI ranking – under-nutrition, child mortality rate, hampered growth. IFPRI has said that in India, the weight of every fifth child under the age of five years is very less according to his height.

Dalits demonstrated their ire as 'Bharat band' against softening the provision of immediate arrest by the Supreme Court in Scheduled Castes-Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act enacted in 1989, in which violence has killed more than a dozen people.

The common man has not yet forgotten the Gujarat's Una incident and Rohit Vemula suicide in Andhra Pradesh, and a downtrodden youth in Hathras of Uttar Pradesh has to appeal for the passage of his marital procession. Against the insistence of the upper castes of his village, that path that is used for the marriage prevention dalit, his Barat should pass through the same.

Last year, in Gujarat, there were fatal attacks on dalits on the issue of having moustache and just recently, in Bhavnagar, a downtrodden youth was killed as he bought a horse to fulfill his hobby of horse riding and continued to roam around sitting on it, despite all the threats.

Unfortunately, what we are witnessing now a days is that students, farmers, unemployed people affected by misconducts youth examinees by paper leaks in examinations or Dalits or any other community take to streets with their demands and reminds the Government about its duty, An atmosphere is made against all of them that no one has the right to raise his voice in this Government. This cannot be accepted because it raises a question mark on country's democracy.

At the very beginning of the year (January First) on 200th anniversary of the historic battle of Maharashtra and Pune 'Bhima-Koregaon, the Dalits were attacked by Hindu organizations. During this period many people died and many were seriously injured. After this dalit leader Prakash Ambedkar called for shut down of Maharashtra which took a violent turn and it was criticized all over the country. Looking at the gravity of incident, Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis had to come forward after which the dalit leaders withdrew the movement.

Atrocities against Dalits were not limited to this place only. On July 11, 2016, members of the Gaurakshak Committee in Una, Gujarat, had beaten some dalit youths for skinning a dead cow, its video was also made viral on a large scale. Dalit youths perturbed by this incidence refused to take away the dead bovines. After this, dalit

leader Jignesh Mewni led an agitation which got support Muslim also.

A Dalit student doing his PhD. from Hyderabad Central University, Rohit Vemula committed suicide on 17 Jan, 2016. It was said that due to the strict action of the college administration, Vemula committed suicide. After this dalits once again led demonstration against the Modi Government. In view of anger of dalits, the Central Government ordered for strict action.

During Modi Government's tenure, a dalit family was burnt alive in Faridabad's Sunned village in which two children died and many people were injured. Sunned village has approximately 20 per cent dalit population and 60 per cent upper caste population. After this incident it was said that the boys of the upper caste burnt the dalit family alive due to old enmity. The incidence also aggravated in which the Government once again ordered for strict action.

On the one side, B.J.P.'s so-called nationalist Modi followers are dreaming of one undivided India and at the same time the difference chasm between upper caste and the dalits in the country seems to have widened during this period. During the last four years, such incidents of harassment of dalits have happened one after another which has unmarked the Modi Government's claim of 'Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas'.

If the latest figures of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) are true, even then in the last four years incidences of anti-dalit violence have risen very rapidly. In 2006, a total of 27,070 cases of crime against dalits were reported which increased to 33,719 in 2011. In 2014, 40,401 in 2015 38,670 cases and in 2016 40,801 cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes were registered. According to figures during this period a dalit became of victim of some crime in every 15 minutes in Hindustan. The most alarming thing that has come out of the NCRB data is that in the last four years the state's where the maximum harassment of dalits took place have either BJP Government or BJP coalition Government. If one talks about the most leading State in respect of dalit harassment, Madhya Pradesh stands first. In 2014 3,294 cases of dalit harassment were registered in Madhya Pradesh and its number increased to 3,546 in 2015 and 4,922 in 2016. 12.1 per cent of all criminal cases

against dalits in the country has been committed alone in Madhya Pradesh.

BJP ruled Rajasthan ranks second in cases of atrocities on dalits. Although the cases of atrocities have declined there. In Rajasthan, 6735, 5911 and 5136 cases of dalit atrocities during the 2014, 2015 and 2016 were registered respectively.

Bihar ranks third in case of dalit atrocities where Coalition Government of BJP and JD(U) is in power. In Bihar, 5701 cases of dalit atrocities were registered during the year 2016.

Most astonishing is the case of Gujarat which appeared at place in this regard. The State which was presented as the model State before the country in the run up to the 2014 Lok Sabha election by Narendra Modi, where the condition of dalits is worrisome there. As per the data of N.C.R.B. in Gujarat 1094,1010 and 1322 cases of dalit atrocities were registered during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. As per Government records. In 2016 the national average of dalit atrocities is 20.4 per cent whereas it is 32.5 per cent in Gujarat.

Uttar Pradesh tops the list with 10.426 cases of attacks on dalits in the year 2016. Here, 1065 cases of rape with dalit women were registered out of which 88 cases were from Lucknow. Out of there, 43 cases were of rapes with women.

Modi Government has started a campaign to have meal in the homes of dalit families attract them sensing wide spread resentment of dalits towards the BJP. India took the help of Gram Swaraj Campaign to woo dalits. This Campaign was lasted from 14 April to 05 May in which the Ministries and leaders of the BJP Government went to remote villages to feel the pulse of dalits. They organized Chaupal (meetings) in night but dining at homes of dalit with their entourage has caused controversing only.

Let it be the case of Cabinet Minister S.S. Ahluwalia who had the meet brought from outside in a dalit house in Begusarai of Bihar on the case of Sugarcane Development Minister of U.P. Government Shri Suresh Rana who enjoyed Palak-Paneer, Makhani Dal, Chhola, Raita Tandoor, Coffee, Rasgulla and mineral water bought from halwais.

Even the Prime Minister Modi ji has said it time and again that nobody can abolish reservation from this country, but his publicity team on social media is busy creativity an environment against reservation in public. Let us take the incident of Prime Minister's Parliamentary Constituency, Varanasi where three beams of under-construction bridge collapsed and almost dozen of people lost their lives. After that, massages like." In a country where half of the engineers are product of reservation, there collapse of an under-construction bridge is not a wonder" were circulated in social media.

During the last four years some incidents have taken place which suggest that it is degenerated from social evil to repression by the Government machinery. Because in most of the cases of dalit atrocities administrative officials have shown their insensitiveness.

Let it be the case of not allowing the dalit bridegroom's procession to cross through the forward caste dominated habitation in Kasganj of Uttar Pradesh or the instruction of informing three days in advanced before the passage of dalit procession in Ujjain. The Cases of misbehavior with dalit bridegrooms and dalits processions. Keeps accruing in various parts of the country.

Modi Government faced the difficult moments when most of its dalit Ministers rase against the party. Dalit Leader Ashok Dohre Member of Parliament from Etawah belonging to the B.J.P. has alleged that atrocities against SC and ST are being perpetrated at the protract of Supreme Court Order.

Chhotelal, the MP from Robertsganj and Yashwant Singh. The MP from Nagina has questioned functioning of the BJP Government. The BJP which won all the reserved Lok Sabha seats in U.P. in 2014 and more than 80 per cent reserved seats in assembly election in 2017, is now facing resentment from its own dalit MPs.

It has emerged again from a 2016 report that the BJP ruled accounted for a majority of crimes against Dalits as compared to other States of the country. The same situation prevailed in 2015 as well. At present, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Goa and Jharkhand are BJP ruled States where crimes of harassment of dalits are higher than other States. This

situation exposes Modiji's sympathy and love towards Dalits. Apart from these States, there are some other States like Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where the cases of harassment of dalits are higher than the national rate (per one lakh dalit population).

Referring to the incidents of crimes against Dalits in BJP ruled States in 2016, Madhya Pradesh occupies the top position which registered 4,922 crimes and the crime rate recorded was 43.4 which are higher than the national rate of 20.3. Madhya Pradesh is followed by Rajasthan which recorded 5,134 crimes and the rate recorded was 42.6 which is double the national rate of 20.3. Goa holds third position which recorded the crime rate of 36.7. Gujarat stood 5th in the list which recorded the crime rate of 32.2 which is one and an half times the national rate of 20.3. It is obvious that the average national crime rate against Dalits is higher in majority of BJP ruled States.

During this period 786 crimes of murder were reported and the crime rate recorded was 0.4 per lakh. Out of these, 35 Dalits were murdered in 32 cases in Gujarat and it had the rate of 0.8 which resulted in its top position in the country. It was followed by Madhya Pradesh (81 cases), Haryana (34 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (271 cases) with 274 murders and had the rate of 0.7. Rajasthan is at 5th place where 67 murders were reported in 66 cases and had the rate of 0.5. It is clear from this data that the situation in the BJP ruled States is pathetic in case of murder.

During the above period, 732 crimes were reported across the country and the crime rate was 0.4 per lakh. Rajasthan (106 cases) and Gujarat (35 cases) topped the list with the crime rate of 0.9 which is more than twice the rate of national rate. 60 cases were reported in Maharashtra which affected 71 people and had the rate of 0.5 which is higher than the national rate. It is evident from the data that Dalits are not safe in most of the BJP ruled States.

There were 1070 cases of serious physical injury in which 1,148 people got injured and the national average was 0.5. The crime rate of this crime in Gujarat, Bihar, Odisha, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh is 1.6, 1.5, 1.3, 1.0 and 0.8 respectively which is higher than the national rate.

During the above period 3173 crimes of attempt to molest Dalit women were reported across the country

and the national rate was 1.6. The crime rate in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana and Gujarat was 6.0, 3.6, 2.7, 2.0 and 1.8 respectively which is much higher than the average national rate of 1.6.

A total of 1,268 crimes, of molestation were reported in 2016 and the national rate was 0.6. The crime rate in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat was 3.6, 1.1, 1.3, 0.8, 0.7, and 0.6 respectively which is higher than the national average of 1.6.

2,536 cases of rapes were reported across the country out of 2,540 to Dalit women became the victims of rape and the national crime rate was 1.3. The crime rate in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat and Maharashtra was 0.7, 3.9, 2.9, 2.7, 1.9, 1.7 and 1.7 respectively which is higher than the national rate of 1.3. So It is clear that dalit women are unsafe in most of the BJP ruled States. Actually the rapes among the dalit women is used as a weapon to demoralize the dalits.

Under The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Afocities) Act a total of 35,676 crimes were committed under this category out of which 36,855 people were reported victims and the atrocity rate was 18.0 per one left people. The rate of this atrocity in Madhya Pradesh is 43.4 in Rajasthan 41.1, in Bihar 32.9, in Gujarat 28.4, in Odisha 25.0, in Kerala 23.7, and in Uttar Pradesh 22.6 which is more than the national rate of 18.0.

Every fourth beggar in India is a Muslim. Their share in population is 14.3 per cent whereas amongst the beggars, their share is 24.9 per cent. This is according to the causes of year 2011. Before this, when a 403 page report of Justice Rajinder Sacchar was presented in the Lok Sabha on 30th November, 2006. We got to know that the condition of the Muslims had become much worse than that of the Dalits.

If you ask for the list of the names that have sold Government files to Pakistan since 1947 then you will take your words Back, because 95 per cent of them are non-muslims. Is survival the only challenge a Muslim faces in Modi Government. After Prime Minister Narendra Modi took over at the Centre it has repeatedly been alleged that religions tolerance in India has worsened. It is being said

that it is the so called Hindu nationalists who are involved in all kinds of threatening, oppressions and violence against the religions minorities.

Religions conversion cow-slaughtering, beef, etc. are such issues which have been used by these organizations for oppressing the minority sections. The lack of strict laws in order to take such groups and so called State protection has created such an environment that the people of religions minorities are feeling extremely insecure. The worst part is that they lack options in order to escape such religion motivated crime.

The society of world's largest democracy, India is a very religious one. Hindus are the majority holders and the largest minority group is of the muslims in this country. India is the third largest country in terms of residing muslims in the world.

After attaining power, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been saying repeatedly that there will be no discrimination on the basis of religion in his tenure. For this he even gave the slogan of 'Sabka sath Sabka vikaas'. But according to an American institution United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, in its report in the year 2016, it shows an increase in oppression and fear among the Muslims in India. They had to face many agitations from the hate spreading Hindu Nationalists groups and local and State politicians.

The report says that defaming the media is also done on a large scale in which Muslims are accused of being terrorists, Pakistani Sky, abductors of Hindu women their religious conversion, marrying them and for insulting the Hindus by killing the cows.

According to the report, the muslim community says that their mosques are under surveillance. The young boys and men are arrested in the name of tackling the terrorism readily some major incidents of atrocities against also been mentioned in the report. After the kidnapping and murder of a Hindu Youth in January 2015 a crowd of over 5000 people attacked muslims dominated village, Ajiipur of Bihar. Thereafter, three muslims were burnt alive and approximately 25 houses were set on fire.

After the violence, police arrested approximately 150 persons most of which were Muslims who were seriously

injured during September 2014 in Gujarat. Violence allegedly started when some of the self appointed Hinduism activists posted the pictures of Hindu Goddess, Maa Amba and Lord Ram atop Mcca and Kaba over internet. The groups of Right Wing Hindus made an announcement to bring back thousands of Christian and Muslim families to the Hindu fold under the alleged "Ghar Wapasi" programme. Further, assertions of some members of the BJP and the RSS that increasing muslims population is aimed at reducing the Hindu majority to minority, increases religious tension. For example, the BJP leaders like Yogi Adityanath and Sakshi Maharaj have promised to make law to control Muslims population.

Mohammad Akhlaq of Bisahara village near Dadri of Uttar Pradesh was lynched on the allegations of keeping beef in the house in September 2015. On the death of one of the accused due to illness in the jail, his dead body was kept in the triocolor and given the status of martyr. Meanwhile statements aimed at spreading tension were given by many leaders of the Uttar Pradesh BJP and efforts have been made for the polarization of majority community keeping in view the upcoming assembly election.

Shrichand Sharma, Vice President of Western Uttar Pradesh BJP unit said- "People of Hindu community worship cow. In such a situation if somebody kills the cow, people will definitely be angry." Nabab Singh Nagar. Ex BJP MLA from Dadri said- if cow was killed and eaten, it a wrong act on the part of Muslims." Crowd through petrol bomb on a truck at Udampur of Jammu on 9th October 2012 based on a rumour of cow killing. In this incident, two truck men were injured seriously while Jahid Ahmad, a 20 resident of Anantnag died.

A muslim couple was thrashed at Khidkiya Railway Station of Madhya Pradesh with the charge of allegation keeping beef against by so called cow vigilantes in January 2016. On 27th July 2016, two women were beaten at Mandsor Railway Station of Madhya Pradesh at the pretext of keeping beef. Both of them were Muslim women and live this an animal trader Pahalu Khan was beaten to death by the so-called cow vigilantes in the Alwar district of Rajasthan in April this year, despite papers being shown by the animal traders. While they were being beaten they told them that they have not cow smugglers.

They purchased cows from the animal fair of Jaipur. At the same time, Home Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Gulab Chand Kataria also gave protection to the so called cow vigilantes, He said that mistakes were committed by both the sides. People know that cow smuggling is illegal. But inspite of that they indulge in it. Cow vigilantes are just trying to stop only such persons who indulge in such crimes.

Cow vigilantes physically assaulted people of a family with iron rod in the Riyashi district of Jammu- Kashmir on 21 April this year and a nine-year-old-girl was seriously injured in the above incident. Similarly, Naeem Shekh Sajju, Shekh Siraj and Shekh Haleem were lynched by the crowd on the suspicious of child abductors at Shobhapur near Jamshedpur of Jharkhand on 18th of this month.

A senior journalist Neerja Chaudhary says, "Muslims have felt very insecure in the last three years. Now, on a mere suspicion of having beef, any Muslim is mob lynched and the Government is unable to punish the culprits. In such a situation, insecurity pervades the minds' of Muslims in the country." Tahir Alam who is a thread dyer in Banaras says, "This has happened for the first time, when while living in a city like Banaras, I am feeling scared that anytime anyone will enter into my house and start inquiring. I had never thought that at the age of 55 that I would see this day."

He further says, "Though, Banaras is Known as a city of temples, the way Hindu-Muslims live here in harmony with one another is quite exemplary. But now that harmonious atmosphere is being disrupted. The present Government has harmed this Ganga-Jamuni culture." Mumtaj Ansari who runs a grocery store in Mau in Uttar Pradesh also shares the same opinion. He says, "The Hindu brothers who used to wait eagerly for Eid festival and expected to enjoy the feast and savor the delicious delicacies have not been coming for the last two years even after inviting. Even if they happen to meet in the market, they look at us with suspicious eyes as if I were carrying beef in my bag! I have crossed 60, but witness of such days really hurt a lot."

According to Union Home Ministry, in 2015 the incidents of communal violence have increased by 17 per cent in India as compared to 2014. In 2014, 644 incidents

of communal riots had occurred. If we look at the data pertaining to 2015, it was mentioned in the report which was issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs that during 2015, 751 incidents of communal violence occurred in the entire country wherein 97 people were killed, and 2264 people got injured.

Though in 2016 there has been a decline in the number. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, in 2016, 703 incidents of communal violence happened wherein 86 people lost their lives and 2321 people were critically injured.

There is one kind of politics which seeks to unite the people, the other one seeks to disintegrate easier to become popular by adopting the politics that creates friction among people. By raising issues like beef, cow, religious conversion, the ruling BJP has been fueling the issue for the last three years. On the other hand, over the past years the policies of the Government have been aimed at isolating the minority, even majority has not got any benefit. Their economical condition has not witnessed any change.

The annual income of Ajimji Premji is 18.5 billion dollars, Shahrukh Khan's income is 600 million Dollars, Amir Khan's income is 180 million dollars and Salman Khan's income is 200 million dollars. The contribution of these four individuals to the Indian GDP put together is more than one per cent.

A common Indian Muslim on an average spends 32.7 rupees per day, whereas a common Indian Sikh spends 55.3 rupees 37.5 rupees per day. Is this fabricated data able to show the true picture of Muslims? Hardly any Muslim will agree to it. A hidden tag of terrorism has been attached to them. Today, perhaps Muslim is undergoing the severe mental agony.

I would like to say that a judicial inquiry should be conducted with regard to the attack on the former Vice-President Shri Hamid Ansari. The culprits of the 2nd May 2018 attack should be arrested. Moreover, the police personnel who were involved in this attack should also be suspended. The case against 300 innocent students of A.M.U. should be with drawn. The tribes of Kishan Ganj (Khairat) have been used for years as a vote bank. Under the aegis of the order of the Honorable Supreme Court, the Government has been showing evasive attitude with

respect to roster cases in higher education. Through a letter issued by UGC in 18.07.2018, the appointment process in higher education was stopped and for the earlier advertised posts, no clear direction were given to universities about the reservation roster. Information about the Government's plans should be made available in cases where permanent appointments have been made. If the Government believes that the reservation is over, the law should be enacted by bringing a Bill in this Session itself. Bihar should be given the status of special State. Special Package should be given for the area of Mithila, Kosi and Seemanchal. Magadh should be given special package.

*SHRIMATI MEENAKSHI LEKHI (New Delhi): I oppose the No-Confidence Motion moved by the opposition. I am surprised why this No-Confidence Motion has been brought? Does the opposition not like anything related to development of the country and the prosperity of the countrymen? Perhaps there is something wrong with the opposition's perspective, otherwise they should have brought a confidence motion in place of the No-Confidence Motion today. I would like to say in the words of Ghalib for my opposition friends:

“Mujhe dekhne se pehle saaf kar, apni aankhon ki putaliyan Ghalib, Kahein dhak na de meri achchayon ko bhi nazaron ki ye aib teri.”

I am surprised today on the way of thinking of the opposition. There must be some problem in your eyes. After clearing your eyesight, if you look at the works of the Modi Government till now. Only achievements will be visible to you. But, you should also have the courage to accept the truth. There must be courage to embrace goodness. Today, when the entire country is benefiting from the policies of the all-round development of Modi Government, there is no need of No-Confidence Motion.

Is this no-confidence against the policies which our Government has implemented for the betterment of the farmers? Farmers are the largest producer and consumer of the country, but they have never got the right price for their produce. The Prime Minister understood the frustration and desperation among the farmers and the Government took a historic decision to give the farmers more than one and a half price of the cost of production of their crops. Under this assurance, the Central Government has

approved the new support price of Rabi and Kharif crops and not only all the crops have been brought under the ambit of Minimum Support Price (MSP), but purchases at unprecedented scale are also being done. Along with this, 4 crore 5 lakh farmers have been covered under the biggest crop insurance scheme till now.

We promised farmers to double their income. We are moving fast on that path to fulfill this promise and there is no doubt that we will achieve this goal by 2022. In the history of independent India, such a big increase in the minimum support price was never done and no one had taken such an important decision for the benefit of the farmers. Till now, the Government in power always used to show that they are farmers friendly but they did nothing for them. Therefore, they couldn't digest the decision taken in the interest of farmers. This No-Confidence Motion has been moved against the farmers and their historical happiness and their progress.

This No-Confidence Motion is against those economic policies of the Modi Government because of which India has become the sixth largest economy in the world today. Today, India has overtaken France in economic growth, whose GDP was double than our GDP ten years ago. We have doubled our economy in 10 years. We have become the fastest growing economy of the world by overtaking China in growth rate and there is a forecast that we will soon become the fifth largest economy by overtaking Britain. Remember, India was counted among “Fragile Five” economics 5 years ago.

By applying the tax system like GST, we not only simplified the tax system but registered 48 lakh new enterprises in only 1 year so that there is transparency in business transactions. Monthly GST collections have crossed Rupees 1 lakh crore today. Today India has risen to 100th rank in “Ease of doing business” ranking by taking a huge leap. These are the strengths of the economic policies of the Modi Government. This is the reason that the Opposition is afraid today. Today, the people in the country want to know whether this No Confidence Motion by the Opposition is not against the economic development because of these policies.

Is this No Confidence Motion by the opposition not against the unprecedented efforts of Modi led Government

*Speech was laid on the Table.

for the respect and rights of the women? Modi led Government has done laudable work with regard to the issues of girls and women. An amazing programme 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' has been launched with an objective to balance the gender ratio in the society, to stop discrimination between boys and girls and to ensure the existence, protection and education of girls. Today more than 1 crore 26 lakh accounts have been opened under 'Sukanya Samridhi Yojana' to ensure the acceptance of every girl child in the society. Apart from 'Nirbhaya' Fund, implementation of "One Stop Centre Scheme" to provide security and assistance to any woman victim of any kind of violence under which police desk, legal, medical and counseling services are provided, or 'Mahila Shakti Yojana' to empower the rural women through community participation and to make them experience their capability, are some of such schemes which have improved the respect of Modi led Government among women. But here I would like to make a special mention of "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" under which gas cylinders have been distributed to more than 3.80 crore rural women who are living below poverty line.

Till now the previous Governments had confined LPG cylinders to urban and semi-urban areas and in that too, high class and middle class families were the main beneficiaries. This is a well accepted fact that due to bio-fuel, which is used by poor people, most of the women face health problems. World Health Organization (WHO) has said that in India, due to the pollution caused by the waste fuel for cooking food, around five lakh people lose their lives every year. Therefore, under the guidance of Modi ji for the first time, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has prepared a framework of an ambitious and welfare scheme for crores of women belonging to poor families in the country, which was inaugurated by the hon. Prime Minister in May 2016. Ujjawala Yojana, is one of the incredible schemes in the world to empower the women, to improve their basic health, to reduce their hardships and to reduce the time consumed in cooking food. Now the target of distributing Gas connections under this scheme has been increased to 8 crore.

In order to provide equality, respect, and rights to Muslim women, Modi led Government while supporting the Muslim women introduced an Act in Lok Sabha and

got it passed to abolish triple talaq system as per the decision given by the Supreme Court. Is this the reason to bring No-Confidence Motion by our Opposition? Is there No-Confidence Motion not a filthy effort against women empowerment? Today there are so many achievements of Modi led Government that if I count them here, the entire time of the House will get exhausted but the list of achievements will not be over. Is this No-confidence not step taken anxiously against these achievements? Is this No Confidence Motion not against that financial inclusion, under which more than 80 thousand crore rupees have been saved by transferring the subsidy of 3,65,996 crore rupees through D.B.T to the bank account of the beneficiaries of 431 Schemes during the last 4 years.

Is this No Confidence Motion not against the ambitious projects like 'Bharatmala' to create Next Generation infrastructure wherein a comprehensive scheme for development of border roads is there with an investment of lakhs of crores of rupees? Is this No-Confidence Motion not against the efforts to develop the rail network in North-East region and to connect these areas to the rail network in the country? Is this motion not a failed attempt to stop the revolutionary changes in the development of highways, long bridges, long tunnels and rural roads in the entire country?

Is this No-Confidence Motion not an effort to oppose to schemes like 'Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana' and Housing for All Indian's by 2022 providing affordable loans for housing to low-income group? Aren't they afraid of how we have built more than 10 million houses in the last 4 years? Is not this No-Confidence Motion a joint conspiracy to thwart these plans?

Is this No-Confidence Motion not a protest against efforts to implement the world's largest health insurance scheme under the "Ayushman Bharat" under which there is ambitious goal to provide insurance coverage of up to Rs. 5 lakh to around 500 million people? Does this No-Confidence Motion not show their fear against our achievement of providing electricity in every village under the "Pandit Deendayal Rural Electrification Scheme"? Is this is not against our ambition to provide electricity to every household in the country?

Is this No-Confidence Motion not against our ambitious steps to generate employment by distributing

easy loans under the “Mudra Yojana” under which we have provided loans of more than Rs 10 lakh crore among 12 million small enterprises? This number is equal to the total population of Italy and France. Our friends from the opposition even couldn't think so. Is this No-Confidence Motion a result of their frustration?

Is there No-Confidence Motion not a sign of frustration against the growing credibility and importance of India in the world? Today, India's cultural heritages like “Yoga” have become international movement and have been included by the UNESCO in the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. This is probably not acceptable for our friends from opposition. So they have brought a No-Confidence Motion against us.

Is their No-Confidence Motion not against Modi Government's unprecedented cleanliness mission “clean India-healthy India”, where revolutionary movement of cleanliness is being run among citizens by making toilets in every village and every house of the country?

Does their No-Confidence Motion not show dissatisfaction with the law by which Modi Government has taken action against corruption and black money and restricted frauds against banks? Is the opposition not feeling uneasy by subsequent investigations and numerous steps taken by the Government during demonitisation and thereafter?

Their No-Confidence Motion indicates the frustration of the success of the schemes related to the welfare of scheduled castes, minorities, poor and backward classes. This No-Confidence Motion is against progress, against prosperity, against economic advancement, against social equality, against women's honor, against schemes for rights of the poor, against the country's growing international credibility, against the growing power of N.D.A Government and this Motion is against the growing popularity of Narendra Modi.

This well thought No-Confidence Motion in the minds of our friends sitting in the opposition is nothing but distrust against the unprecedented development of the country and prosperity of the countrymen because they do not want such India.

They do not want such an India where there is transparency, where there is cleanliness, where there is

employment, where there is hygiene, where there is good health, where there is prosperity for farmer, where there is happiness for the poor, where there is respect for the women, where there are opportunities for minorities, where everyone has equal opportunities for livelihood under “Sabka Sath–Sabka Vikas” principle.

[Translation]

They do not want such an India where there is development, there is trust. That's why they talk about No-confidence. Hence they talk about intolerance. Tulsidas ji had said.

*“Jako Rahi Bhavana Jaisi Prabhu Moorat Tin Dekhi
Jaisi”.*

We think of uniting all development for all hence we talk about, “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas”. But they always think of division. They think of dividing the country in castes, sub-castes, forwards and backwards. We talk about 130 crore countrymen, they talk about percentage. We talk about policies, they talk about equations.

We talk about 100 per cent countrymen, They talk about 16+14 (RJD) percentage or 20+2 (SP) percentage, 20+20 (BSP) percentage or 27+18 (Mamta) percentage. They are afraid that if 100 per cent remain united then their “Divide and Rule” politics will not work as it happened in 2014 or in year 2017.

Hence dividing politics is important for you. Divide the society and rule with the help of largest part of it. You like this type of society only. You like the politics which divide the people. That is why, you have brought this No- Confidence Motion. You want to divide the society in 34 per cent 40 per cent and 45 per cent by unseating us. This is the real fact behind your No Confidence Motion. You cannot tolerate 100 per cent, that is the main reason for your intolerance.

No-Confidence has become the philosophy of your life. Why it is so? Opposing has become your identity. ‘Remove Modi’ is the role aim of your politics. What is reason behind it?

*“Kuch Ajeeb sa Rishta Hai, Mere aur Uske Darmiyan
Na Nafrat Ki Vajah Mil Rahi hai, Na Mohabbat Ka Sila”*

So, I wish to advise them to come out in light from darkness, to come to confidence from No-Confidence. They should connect themselves with main stream of all round development and should adopt tolerance for us instead of intolerance. The day you start believing in tolerance, intolerance will vanish from the country.

Moreover, I wish to advise them that they should forget removing us from their hearts because we are already there.

I want to conclude with adverse of Daag Dehlavi

“Aur Honge Teri Mahfil se Uthane Vale

Hazrat-e-Daag Jahan baith gaye baith gaye”

Modi ji has taken over to expedite the development of the country. So, he will keep on doing it. He will sit till the people wish because people have elected him, not you.

Hence I appeal all the members to defeat this motion by voting against it and strengthen the hands of Prime Minister Modi Ji so that he can complete the development works in his remaining tenure.

[English]

*SHRI R. RADHAKRISHAN (Puducherry): The No Confidence Motion brought by TDP is to stress the need for Special Category Status for Andhra Pradesh, a few members have already resigned on the same issue.

The Central Government has stated that no State can be provided Special Category based on the recommendation of NITI Aayog. If the Central Government decides to bring any Bill to provide financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh our party will support it.

The Central Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has taken numerous measures for the economic and social development of the country, especially Punducherry.

Our party opposes the No Confidence Motion.

[Translation]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI NARENDRA MODI): Madam Speaker, I express my sincere gratitude for the way you have run the House with endurance. This No

Confidence Motion is a testimony of power that one democracy wields. Though the motion was moved by TDP but some of the honorable members associated with the party expressed their views which, supporting the Motion, whereas a large section has expressed their views opposing it. I would urge upon all of you to reject the motion and once again repose confidence in this Government which has got absolute majority after 30 years and worked intensely for the country. I think that this is not only a good opportunity for them express themselves, but the country has also got the opportunity to gungs the negativity and their grudge against development.

The way the political negativity has enveloped some of them have come out in the open. Many of them are still wondering on to why this No Confidence Motion has been brought in the House. They have neither the numbers nor the majority in the House, then why this Motion has been brought in the House? Their impatience to topple the Government has surprised, me and forced me to think as to why we should not suspend it for 48 hours? It does not require immediate discussion. Would it cause any havoc if the No Confidence Motion is not discussed soon? If you are not prepared for the discussion, if it was to be delayed by 48 hours, they why did you bring it? Therefore, I think the way they were trying to defer it, indicates their problem.

“Na manjhi, na rehbar, na haque mein hawayen,

Hai kashti bhi jarjar, yeh kaisa safar hai?”

Their tone and tenor, their behaviour medicate that it did not happen in violation and nor did it happening over confidence. It happened because their arrogance is pushing them to indulge in such an act. Remove Modi..... *(Interruption)* I am shocked, the discussion imitated this morning, voting was yet be done, result was yet to be announced, but their excitement to remove me knew no bounds. But they were forgetting the fact that only one hundred and twenty five crores people of this country has power to do so. In a democracy, it is essential to have faith in the democratic system. What is the need to hurry?

It is their arrogance which says that the Prime Minister cannot face them for 15 minutes even if confronted Hon. Madam Speaker, I not only stand but stand firmly what

we have done in four years. Our thinking is very different from theirs. We have learn that-

“Saar saar ko gahi rahe,

Thotha deyi Udaa ya”

Anyway, I was trying to grasp the gist, but I couldn't do that today. In simple sentence, such arrogance states that they will not let us return to power in 2019. Those who do not trust people's monelate consider themselves fortune teller. In a democracy, it's the people who are supreme. It is essential to have trust in the democratic process. If Congress comes out as the biggest party 2019, they aspire to become the Prime Minister, but their confusion regarding what will happen to other people's aspirations....
(Interruptions)

Madam Speaker, this is not the floor test of the Government. This is actually the floor test of the Congress and its so-called partners. The support from other parties is being sought to fulfill the dream of becoming Prime Minister and a trial run is also being done..... *(Interruptions)* They have tried hard to assemble the entire clan on the pretext of this Motion. Their main concern is to keep their flock intact. A serious attempt is being made to accumulate various poles who aren't even in regular contact, only to remove one Modi. I would like to suggest the Congress that they are free to examine their potential friends but at least don't do on the pretext No Confidence Motion. The amount of discomfort you show towards the Government, at least show that much confidence towards your prospective colleagues.

Madam Speaker, we are here because we have the strength. We are here because we are blessed with the blessings of one hundred and twenty five crore people.... *(Interruptions)* Do not question the interest of the countrymen, their blessings just because of your own self... *(Interruption)*. We have been working on the mantra of 'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas' without pleasing anyone, though any vote bank politics....*(Interruptions)*

21.24 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Thota Narasimham and some other non. Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table).

HON. SPEAKER: Narasimham Ji, please take your seat.

.....(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Thota Narasimham. You will have to listen.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Anuraj Singh Thakur, please go to your seat.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI NARENDRA MODI: Hon. Speaker Madam, earlier also, the work of power supply to 18 thousand villages. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Thota Narasimham, this is not proper. You have to go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ramesh Bidhuri, please go to your seat.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seat. I can see, I am requesting you. Why are you standing here.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Mohan Naidu, this is not fair. You will have to listen. Please listen quietly. You will have to listen to the reply. [ENGLISH] Please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seat.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You people sit down quietly.

...(Interruption)

SHRI NARENDAR MODI: Hon. Speaker Madam, Our Government is the one that works with the motto of

everyone's participation and everyone's development...
(Interruptions) The work related to providing electricity to 18 thousand villages could have been done by the previous Governments also. Madam Speaker, out of previous governments also. Madam Speaker, out of these 18 thousand villages, 15 thousand are in Northern India and out of them 5 thousand are purely from North East...
(Interruptions) You can imagine, who lives there? The tribals poor, dalits, oppressed the exploited ones, the deprived ones and the ones living in jungles, a major part of these people live there...*(Interruptions)* Why didn't they do it, because these people did not fit into their vote bank mathematics. They had no confidence over this population. That is why North East was left isolated...*(Interruptions)* It is not just that we have provided them electricity, we worked swiftly on the front of connectivity...*(Interruptions)*

Banks were nationalized in the name of poors, but the doors of those banks were not opened for the poors. When they were in power, they remained in power for so long. They could have opened the doors for the poors. The job of opening 32 crore Jan-Dan accounts has been done by our Government and today these poor people have deposited 80 thousand crore rupees in these Jan-Dan accounts. This Government has constructed eight crore toilets for their honor of our mothers and sisters. This could have been done by the earlier Governments also.

Four and a half crore poor women have today got a smoke free life and better health- this work has been done by our Government. These were the people who remained busy in the discussion of nine or twelve cylinders and they were creating confusion among the people. According to an international report, nearly five crore countrymen have come out of the extreme poverty in the last two years. 20 crore poor people got insurance cover at a premium amount of just 90 paisa per day and only rupee one per month. This Government has given assurance to provide rupees 5 lakhs under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme in the coming days for helping the poor people in the treatment of disease. They do not believe in these things too. We are taking steps one by one for doubling the income of farmers by 2022. They also do not believe in that. We are improving in the entire system including seeds and markets and making the systems seamless. They do not even believe in. Work is going on to complete 99 irrigation schemes and

all other projects pending since years with a spending of more than Rs. 80 thousand crores. Some schemes are about to complete while some have been dedicated to the people. But they do not believe it too. We provided the Soil Health Card to 15 crore farmers, took the farmers towards adopting modern farming, but they do not believe this also.

Madam, they left the work after a little bit neem coating in urea, but we could not get the benefit without doing it 100 per cent. We did 100% neem coating which has benefited the farmers of the country. The lack of urea that was felt is no more, but they do not believe it also. We created confidence in farmers through the Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme to help farmers. We not only reduced the premium, but also expanded the coverage of the insurance. For example, the farmers have paid approximately 1300 crores as insurance premium in 2016-17 while they were paid a claim amounting to more than Rs. 5500 crores as assistance. That is, the amount of claims given to the farmers is three times the amount received from them, but these people do not believe it.

Madam Speaker, they may explain as to why the L.E.D. bulb was being sold for rupees three hundred fifty, four hundred and four hundred fifty during the tenure of their Government, while today the same is being sold for rupees forty to forty five only. Hundred crores of the L.E.D. bulbs have been sold till date and it is not a thin figure.

Not only this, more than 62 lakhs LED bulbs have been installed in the street lights in more than 500 urban bodies due to which the expenditure of the municipalities has also reduced. There were only two mobile manufacturing companies during their tenure Government. Today there are 120 companies manufacturing mobile phones, but they do not believe it. The educated youths were awarded certificates in the name of their self-employment but they had to wander here and there for livelihood. We have provided loans to 13 crore youths under the 'Mudra' Yojana. Not only this, the time has changed, more than ten thousand start-ups are being run by the youths of our country at present and are working to take the country towards innovative India. When we started talking about digital transactions, then the stalwarts began to say that our country is an illiterate one so how can it adopt the digital transaction? How can it reach one to the poor of

our country? Madam Speaker, the person who used to undermine the power of the people of the country in this way the public has given befitting reply to them. With the help of the 'BHIM' App and mobile phones, the citizens of our country are making transactions worth approx. rupees 41 thousand crores at present just within amounts. But they done trust the people of the country. They were of the view that people were illiterate and they would not be able to do this and that. This is the result of their mentality only.

21.43 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Thota Narasimham and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

Hon. Speaker, ease of doing has improved by 42 points. Now they have doubt on that also. They have started showing lack of confidence in those institutions. Global Competitive Index has improved by 31 points. They have doubt on that also. Innovation Index has improved by 24 per cent. Our Government is bringing cost of doing business down by improving ease of doing business. Be it 'Make in India' or 'GST', they do not have faith in them either. India has strengthened the economic growth of the world along with its own growth. India is at sixth position among the biggest fastest growing economics in the world. The credit of this does not go to the people who are running the Government, rather it goes to the hard work of 1.2 billion Indians. They should learn to feel proud for this. But they do not feel proud. The country is rapidly moving in the direction of becoming an economy of five trillion dollars. We have waged a war against black money and this is not going to stop. I know that because of this people are facing problems. Their problem has not been solved yet. This reflects from their behaviour. We used technology and the money which was withdrawn from the exchequer and misused. In this regard, we through the use of technology saved Rs. 90 thousand crores. That money was misused, and the country knows it very well how and in what ways it was misused. We have banned more than 2.5 lakh shell companies, and around 2 - 2.5 lakh companies are on the radar and they are likely to be banned any time. Who fostered them? Who were providing them support and through these systems their own vested interests were being fulfilled? Everyone knows this.

Benami Property Bill was passed in the House, but it was not notified even after the passage of 20 years. Why, and whom they wanted to protect? We notified it and I am happy that under this law, benami property worth Rs. 4 – 4.5 thousand crore has been seized till date. The country has confidence in us, the world has confidence in us, the best organizations have confidence in us, but those who do not have confidence in themselves, how will they have confidence in us. It does not happen like this. In our Shastras (scriptures) it is very well said about the people of such mentality.

“Dhara naiv patani chatak mukhe meghasya kim dooshnam”

It means to say that rain water does not fall straight into the mouth of Chatak (a kind of bird), so what is the fault of clouds in it?

Madam, the Congress is not confident about itself. They are suffering from lack of confidence. Lack of confidence itself is the part of their entire work-culture, cultural life. They do not have confidence in anything. They do not have confidence in Swacch Bharat, International Yoga Day, Chief Justice, Reserve Bank of India, the organizations which provide the data related to economy. The recognition of passport is improving in the foreign countries, the country is being applauded in international forums but they do not have confidence in this also. They do not have faith in the Election Commission and Electronic Voting Machine. Why is it so, because they have lack of confidence in themselves. Why this lack of confidence built up? Earlier, a handful of people were enjoying the privilege, they used to consider it their exclusive right. When this privilege started converting into mandate, their problems started soaring up. When the tradition of affecting the system is stopped, it is obvious their problems will augment. When the income from corruption stopped their restlessness increased. When they had to appear in Court, they too started to suffer a little. I am surprised that such topics were touched upon here. Nowadays, discussion about the devotion of Shiva is taking place. I also pray to Lord Shiva and I also pray to 125 crore people of the country that they should give you so much power that in the year 2024 also, you again bring No-Confidence Motion. I wish them good luck.

Doklam was discussed here. I believe that the subject about which you are not aware of, sometimes speaking on that hit back on you. It affects the person less but the country suffers a lot. Therefore, we should be a little informed before speaking on such topics. We must remember the event when the whole country, the whole system, the entire Government was unitedly working on the issue of Doklam and were performing their own responsibilities.

Those who talk of Doklam today, they used to sit with the ambassador of China then. Later, it was going in filmy style like 'Sometimes No, Sometimes Yes, it was happening dramatically. Someone used to say that he has not met, someone said that he has not met. Why was there such a suspense? The Congress spokesman had clearly denied that its vice-president met the Chinese ambassador. Meanwhile a press release was issued and then the Congress was compelled to accept that yes, a meeting took place. Is there no seriousness on the issues related to the country? Will there be childish acts everywhere?

Rafael dispute was also known about here. I can not imagine that truth can be crushed in such a way, truth can be truncated in this way. Now again, screaming is being done to mislead the country. On these topics and on the issues related to the security of the country, are these issues discussed in this manner? This country will never forgive him. How sad it is that the two countries had to issue statements on the allegations leveled in this House and both the countries had to issue rebuttal. Will we keep doing such childish acts? Is there any responsibility or not? Those who have been in power for so many years, they are just screaming and shouting without any evidence. They are trying to thwart the truth. The people of the country know it well. Every time the public has responded to you. Now there is a chance to improve, try to improve. This level of politics is not in the favour of country.

Speaker Madam, I want to assure the countrymen through this House, I want to assure the countrymen that this agreement has been signed between the two countries. It has not been signed between any business parties. It has been signed between two responsible Governments and has been done with complete transparency. My prayer is also to avoid these childish statements on the issue

of national security, on such sensitive issues. It is my insistence too. As a request of naamdaar, I can pray only because we have seen that a trend has been created to use bad language for the Chief of the Army. Has it ever happened? Will this type of language be used for the Chief of the army of the country? Even today, every soldier of India, either posted on the border or retired, must have felt hurt so much today. We can't imagine that by sitting in the House. Those who are ready to die for the country, who work for the well-being of the country, you do not have courage to accept the feats of the troops of the army. But, should they call the surgical strike a jumla strike? They called the surgical strike a jumla strike and the country will never forgive them for it. If they want to abuse, then Modi is there. He is ready to listen to their all abuses, but please stop abusing the country's jawans, who are ready to die for the country.

They call surgical strike a jumla strike and such kind of work of insulting the Army continues...*(Interruptions)*

Honorable Speaker Madam, such no-confidence is continuing since generations and it is in the blood of the Congress party. Congress has misused the constitutional arrangement of No Confidence Motion for creating instability in the country. We read in the newspaper that immediately after the acceptance of No-Confidence motion, a statement was given, "who says we don't have the numbers." See their ego. I want to remind this House of the year 1999, standing before the President House, it was claimed that we have the figure of 272 and others are going to join us and Atal ji's Government was voted out of power by one vote, but the claim they made of 272, proved hollow and the country had to go for election within 13 months. Election was forced on the country.

Hon'ble Madam Speaker, today the game of destabilizing the stable mandate is being played again. Fulfilling their selfishness through political instability has been the nature of the Congress. In the year 1979, earlier they gave the illusion of giving support to the son of the soil, farmer leader Chaudhary Charan Singh and then support was taken back. What can be more insulting than this for a worker, a farmer? Same modus operandi was seen in case of Shri Chandrashekhar. First throw the rope of support and then take it back by cheating. The game

continued. The same formula adopted once again in the year 1997, first Hon'ble Devgowda ji was humiliated and then it was Indra Kumar Gujaral Ji's turn...*(interruptions)* Whether it was Devgowda ji or Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji, who can forget what the Congress people did with them. The Congress cheated those parties and leaders who emerged as mass leader and made space in the heart of the people with their hard work and then committed the sin of forcing the country into instability time and again. How the Congress tried to but the confidence twice to save their Government. Who is not aware of the Vote for Note game...*(Interruptions)*

Today, here one more point has been raised. It has been asked that Prime Minister cannot make eye to eye contact with me *(Interruptions)*.

22.00 hrs

Hon'ble Madam Speaker, it is right. Who are we to make eye to eye contact with him? I am a poor mother's son, born in a backward caste family, coming from a rural background. You are 'naamdar' and we are 'kaamdar'. I can't dare to make an eye to eye contact with you. No, I can't. History is itself a proof that as to what was done with Subhash Chandra Bose, who tried to do so. Morarji Bhai Desai is also an example of the same and what was done to him also and same has been the case with Jai Prakash Narayan ji, Choudhary Charan Singh ji, Sadar Vallabh Bhai Patel ji, Chandrashekhar ji and Pranab Mukherjee... *(Interruptions)* and not only that, Sharad Pawar ji is another example of the same thing.... *(Interruptions)* I can disclose all the ins and outs. How the eye contact makers are being humiliated. How to kick them out is the history of a family and nobody is unaware of it in the country. We are 'kaamdar', how we can make eye to eye contact with 'naamdar'? Today, the whole country is watching the acts of the eyes of those who talk about eyes, how the eyes are hinked this is the game of eyes. Truth has been crushed again and again. Here, it has been said why did not we brought petroleum under GST? I just want to say that there is a history of Congress outside Gandhi family. There is a history of Congress Government outside your family too. At least take care of that. When there was UPA Government, you Government took a decision to keep petroleum out of the GST...*(Interruptions)* You do not know even that.

Today it is said here...*(Interruptions)* I am going to take your subject. Jaidevji, I am going to take your issue... *(Interruptions)* Your subject will come.... *(Interruptions)* Let it be in order.... *(Interruptions)* You need not to worry as everybody will be covered...*(Interruptions)* I will respect everyone. You don't worry.... *(Interruptions)*.

It is also said here that I am not 'Chowkidar' but 'partner'. Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, with pride I want to say that I am 'Chowkidar' and 'Partner' too, but we are not Dealer and Contractor like you. Neither we are Dealer not Contractor, we are partner, partners of sorrow of country's poor people, we are partners of pain of country's farmers. We are partners of aspirations of country's youth.

There are 115 aspirational districts in the country and we are partners in the dreams in their development. We are a partner of working labourers, taking the country on the new path of development. We are partners and will be partners. Sharing their sorrows, it is our participation and responsibility and we abide by it. We are not the contractor, we are not the dealers. We are chowkidar and we are partners also. We are proud of this. This Congress has only one Mantra-either we will remain there or there will be instability in the country. The rumors will rule. You look at the entire period. Sufferers are also there. What happened with the people, everyone knows. Rumours are passed,...* spread. Now technology is available in the country to spread rumours There are rumours like reservation will be over, the law prohibiting atrocities on the oppressed has been abolished, conspiracy to throw the country in the fire of violence is being hatched.

Madam Speaker, these people have been doing politics by emotional blackmailing of dalits, victims, exploited, disadvantaged and poor people. Without worrying about the sufferings of the workers and farmers, and instead of finding ways to solve their problems, an attempt is being made to find the shortcut to win an election in this country. This is the reason that a large section of the country has been deprived of empowerment. The people who make fun of Baba Saheb Ambedkar's language and his clothes, his politics have started praising him today.

Madam, the people who repeatedly abused Article 356 are teaching us a lesson of democracy. The Chief

*Not recorded.

Minister, who was not of their choice, was removed. To create instability, this game started immediately after the Independence and never a chance was left. It is the result of the same policy that country was dragged in the elections before time in the year 1980, 1991, 1998 and 1999. Whoever came before the dreams and aspirations of a family the same treatment was met to him, even if the country's democracy was to be put at stake. It is natural that how can we accept the people whose mentality is such that there is so much ego in them? How can they tolerate we sitting here. We understand it very well, so it is natural to dislike us.

Hon'ble Speaker Madam, Congress Party has been cut off from the ground. They have been drowned and people going with them will also be drowned. "We have drowned and you too will be drowned," the same thing will happen to them. The people who are always entangled in significance and insignificance and who considered themselves as a great scholar and have ego of scholarship, a person who is constantly entangled in significance and insignificance has told me something and I want to quote his words.

"Why and how did the Congress party become weak in different States? I come from a state where this party's dominance has finished. Why Congress could not understand that power has now shifted from higher classes, resourceful sections to the villagers, the intermediate castes and even to such castes, who are at the bottom of the alleged social order to those who are poor, unemployed and who do not have property, those who do not have any income. It has reached those who were never heard. As the power decentralizes towards the downtrodden, which should be there in a democracy, the influence of Congress decreased in many States."

This is a quotable quote. This belongs to 11th April, 1997 when a discussion on the confidence motion of Devgowda ji's Government was taking place. This is the sentence of your erudite member, Shri Chidambaram ji who at that point of time was quite confused us how to differentiate between wrong and right. A few might not have understood the things said by a few scholars there.

18 years ago, the Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji Government created three States – Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and

Chhattisgarh. No conflicts at all. No tension at all, we sat together and sorted things out as easily as possible, and all three States are progressing peacefully and rapidly and contributing in the development of the nation. But to gain political advantage, without taking the people of Andhra Pradesh in confidence, by making Rajya Sabha, inaccessible and by putting pressure and force, when the House was not in order they divided Andhra Pradesh and Telangana...(Interruptions) This is true. Jayadevi ji said this and it is true that at that time I had said- "Telugu is our mother. We must not let the spirit of Telugu break. They saved the child and killed the mother. It is our responsibility to retain the Telugu spirit". These were my words at that time and I still believe the same...(Interruptions) What happened to them in the year 2014? They thought that no matter even if they lose one but they will get the other one. But the public was so clever that they neither got this not that and they left a mess behind. This is not new for them. They divided the country into India-Pakistan, which is still creating problems for us. They have divided them like this only. If they would have taken them in confidence, then this would not have happened, but they did not think about anything...(Interruptions) I remember very well a sort of tension prevailed in the first year between Chandra Babu Naidu and Telangana CM KCR regarding the division of State. These were fights as well. The Governor, Home Minister had to sort it and sometimes I had to intervene. At that time TDP's was dead against Telangana. They used to fight over this. We used to calm them down. TRS showed maturity and put their energy in development. What happened on that side, everybody knows it problems pertaining distribution of resources is still going on. It shows as to how they have divided the State that the rift over resources is still going on there.

The NDA Government ensured that there will be no stone unturned so far as development of Telengana and Andhra Pradesh are concerned and we are fully committed to that. The measures we took, I remember a few media reports. A Hon. Member of TDP from this House said that Special Category is far better than Special Category Status. I would like to repeat the recommendations of the Finance Commission once again. Under this recommendations the Commission removed the difference between Special and General Category Status...(Interruptions) The Commission coined a new category of North Eastern and Hill State.

In the process, the Commission has kept in mind that no other State suffers economically. The NDA Government respects the hopes and aspirations of Andhra Pradesh people...*(Interruptions)* Please listen till the end, things of your concern are yet to come. NDA Government respects the hopes and aspirations of the people of Andhra Pradesh, but along with that we are bound by the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. Therefore, a new special assistance package has been made for Andhra Pradesh so that the concerned State gets the amount of financial assistance it could receive by having a Special Category Status. This decision was implemented on 8th September, 2016. On November 4th, 2016. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh himself accepted this package and thanked the Finance Minister. NDA Government wanted to fulfill every commitment given under the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act and special assistance package, but TDP took the U-turn to cover up its failures. Hon'ble Speaker Madam, when TDP divided to part away from NDA, then I rang up Shri Chandrababu. This information might be new for you...*(Interruptions)*

22.18 hrs

(At this stage Dr. Ravindra Babu and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

This information is useful for you...*(Interruptions)* TDP opted out from NDA. I talked to Shri Chandra babu on phone and told him that he is getting trapped in the net of YSR Congress. You are being trapped by YRS-Congress. I said that he cannot save himself from competition...*(Interruptions)* I told him this one day...*(Interruptions)* I can see that. They have dispute there but using House for that... *(Interruption)*. The people of Andhra Pradesh are observing this sheer opportunism. As elections are approaching, appreciation turned into criticism... *(Interruption)*. Whatever special incentive or package they provide it leave its effect on other parts as well... *(Interruption)*. Shri Veerappa Moily said this in the House three years back:-

[English]

"How you can create this kind of an inequality between one State and the other State? It is a major issue. After all you are an arbitrator."

[Translation]

This was said by Moily ji and today I want to assure the people of Andhra that be it the case of Capital or welfare of farmers, Central Government or NDA Government will not shy away from the welfare works of people of Andhra and whatever help we can give, we will keep on giving. We think that welfare of Andhra and the welfare of country is intertwined. We will leave no stone unturned in the development works. Our effort, our working process is for solving the problems. Who kept pending 'One Rank, One Tension, for decades? Who kept pending the issue of GST for years together? Today, it was said that Chief Minister of Gujarat did not allow it to happen. I wish to inform the House and the activities of those time also know it. The letters I have sent as Chief Minister are still available. I had told the Government of India that it cannot roll out the GST without addressing the concerns of States. They should address the issues raised by the States. But they were so egoist that they were not ready to listen even a word from States. I want to disclose it today that Non-BJP Chief Ministers including those from Congress used to tell me in the meetings that they would not be able to speak, so I should raise the concerns. This will benefit their States also. I raised the voice. When I became Prime Minister, the experience of Chief Minister came handy for me. I could address the concerns of all States because of that experience. We could bring all the States on board. If you had no ego, you could have addressed the concern of the States; the GST would have rolled out five years ago. But your modus operandi is to keep the work pending.

Supreme Court had asked to constitute SIT on black money. Who kept that issue pending? You kept that pending who kept pending the Benami Property Law?

Madam Speaker, NDA Government has taken an historic decision to increase the MSP of Kharif crop of farmers by 150 per cent. Who stopped this? This report was pending with you since 2006 and you were in Government till 2014. You did not care for that report for 8 years. We have decided to increase the MSP by 1.5 times for farmers and we did that. When UPA Government declared National Agriculture Policy in 2007, they committed the issue of 50 per cent. They forgot it. After that also Congress led Government ruled for seven years, but they kept talking

about MSP and gave false assurance to the people and the farmers.

Hon. Speaker, today I would like to tell one more thing. This information is very important for the country. Those who do not want to listen to it, for them it is not useful, but it is necessary for the country. We came to power in the year 2014. At that time, many people had asked us to bring a white paper on the economy. This was in our mind too that we would bring white paper, but at the outset, when we started gathering information, then one after another we got such information that we were startled as to what is the condition of the economy.

Therefore, today, I would like to tell the story of NPA. What conditions were created? This story started in 2008 and election was scheduled in 2009. Congress thought that only one year was left, so let us squeeze the banks as much as possible. Once, they got habitual, so underground loot of banks continued from 2009 to 2014. Till the Congress was in power, this game of looting of banks continued incessantly.

A figure will astonish the hon. Members of this House also. After sixty years of Independence of the country, the amount as farm loan given by the banks was 18 lakh crore rupees. It was 18 lakh crore rupees during 60 years. But from 2008 to 2014, in mere six years, this amount increased from 18 lakh crore rupees to 52 lakh crore rupees. 18 lakh crore rupees during 60 years and it increased to 52 lakh crore rupees in mere six years. What had happened during the last 60 years, they doubled it in six years. How did it happen?

Internet Banking was introduced quite later in the World. But, Congress has such intelligent people that before the introduction of Internet banking in the World, phone banking was started in India. Telephone banking was started. It was the miracle of the telephone banking that within six years the amount of loan increased from 18 lakh crore rupees to 52 lakh crore rupees and treasures of banks were squandered for their near and dear ones. What was the modus operandi?

No documents verification required only a call was made with regard to sanctioning of loan. And then another call was made with regard to sanctioning second loan

for the repayment of first loan. Whatever was lost was compensated by sanctioning loans for repayment of previous loans. This very trend continued and the banks in the country amassed a gigantic amount as NPA. And this NPA was laid just like a Land mine for the Indian Banking System. We have initiated an inquiry with full transparency in this regard. And to determine the actual picture of NPA, we have initiated a new mechanism. We conducted an indepth inquiry in this regard and this problem of NPA went an getting messed up.

UPA Government took certain decision which led to indiscreet increase in import of capital goods. You will be surprised to know that import of capital goods increased by reducing custom duty to such an extent that the same has reached the equivalent of crude oil import. All these imports were financed through Bank loans. It had an adverse impact on the capital goods production in the country. The clearness were given without Bank lending and project assessment. Banks extended loans even against equity in a lot of projects.

On one hand, custom duties on the imports of Capital goods and Government tax for projects construction were reduced. On the other hand, new tax was imposed for seeking Government clearance and these taxes were not credited onto the Governments account. Due to these tax, there was a delay in the clearance for the projects. As a result, Bank Loans were not repaid and they remained stuck and NPA kept on rising. Today, when our opposition friends constantly issue statements on the Status of NPA, the Government is bound to come forward to place some new facts before the people of this country through this House.

On one hand, our Government has decided to honestly show the actual status of NPA which are in the accounts of Bank and on the other hand, we have taken a Number of policy decisions for improvement of the banks and I hope that these decisions will be fruitful for economy of the country in the coming years. All NPA accounts worth more than Rs.50 crore have been reviewed. In this regard an assessment of willful defaulters and chances of frauds is being carried out. A new system of management of stressed assets in banks has been prepared. An amount of more than two lacs ten thousand crore is being given to banks for re-capitalization.

Our Government has chalked out insolvency and bankruptcy codes. The cases of top-12 defaulters, whose NPA forms 25 per cent of Total NPAs, have been undertaken by National Company Law Tribunal. An amount of about 3 lakh crore rupees are involved in these 12 big cases. Our Government has made a recovery of around 55 per cent in three cases only out of all these during the last one year. If we see these 12 big cases, in around 45 per cent amount has been recovered there from yesterday, only the Lok Sabha has passed Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill for such type of offenders. Now it has become much difficult to escape from law for those who do not pay the loans of the banks. This will help in controlling NPA. Had the NDA Government not come in to power in 2014 and the way country was run by the Congress, the country could have been in great danger.

I would like to inform the country through this House that the preceding Government had left the Special Foreign Currency Non-Resident Deposit (FCNR) loan of around 32 million dollars. As of today, India has repaid this loan fully. We have done this.

....(Interruptions)

Hon. Speaker Madam, to carry forward the campaign of Gram Swaraj Abhiyan and to fulfill the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi. We have worked towards opening bank account for every person in 65 thousand villages and providing gas connection to every person, electricity for every household immunization and, insurance cover for all and LED bulbs in every house. These villages are in those 115 districts, which backward due to wrong policies and we have inoculated a new hope in them.

New India's facilities are smart and sensitive. There were no labs in school, We have identified talents through 'Skill India', 'Khelo India' and started Atal tinkering lab.... (Interruptions). Schemes have been formulated for women, giving due attention to their needs at various stages, I say it with extreme pride that we have two women members in the cabinet committee on security for the very first time and they are part of the process of decision making. Women have also been inducted as fighter pilots.... (Interruptions). The Government strongly supports Muslim women facing Triple Talaq...(Interruptions). 'Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao' campaign has become a mass revolution. In

various districts of the country, child birth rate has increased and there are even provisions for capital punishment for the people committing atrocities against girls. There is no place for violence and atrocities in a democratic set-up...(Interruptions). Even a single death in such incidents is tragic. This is against the spirit of the humanity... (Interruptions). Wherever such incidents are taking place, State Governments are taking actions. I would like to urge again through you to State Governments that they should take strict action against people indulging in violence... (Interruptions). We need to fulfill the dreams of our country in the 21st century. Highway network is being laid through out the country under 'Bharatmata'.... (Interruptions) Port-development and port-led development is being promoted under 'Sagarmala'. Air connectivity is being provided at fast pace in Tier-II and Tier-III cities. There is significant growth of Metro train in the cities and the work is continuing at a fast pace...(Interruptions). Efforts are being made to provide internet to all panchayats in the country. The whole country is witnessing it. There has been a change in the lifestyle of the poor and middle class people, right from the villages to big cities...(Interruptions). The pace of development is quite better than the previous Governments, whether it is construction of roads, electrification of railway lines, increase in the production capacity of the country, new educational institutes, NITs. IIM increase in the number of medical seats. The employee is the same in bureaucracy, the person is the same, the modality of the flies is the same, but in spite of this, it is political will due to which, we are moving ahead by filling the new energy in the country's strength...(Interruptions) There are so many confusions about employment in this country. Once again they are trying to crush the truth, doing baseless talk, spreading rumours without any information. It would have been better if you could pay attention to it, then you would commit the sin to do the politics by disappointing the youth of the country...(Interruptions) The Government has decided to present various data available in the system related to employment in the country. Employees Provident Fund is a way to measure the employment growth in the corporate sector or in the formal sector, i.e. contribution of employees in EPF...(Interruptions) Around 45 lakh new subscribers has connected to EPF in nine months from September, 2017 to May, 2018...(Interruptions) 77 per cent of these are below 28 years of age. In the formal system, more than 5 lakh

68 thousand people have connected to the new pension scheme i.e. NPS in the last two months...*(Interruptions)*

Thus, while combining the figures of both EPF and NPS, over fifty lakh people were engaged in employment in the formal sector in the last nine months. This number will be more than 70 lakhs for the whole year. Figures of these 70 lakhs personnel of ESIC have not been included because currently Aadhaar linking work is underway. Apart from this, there are many professional bodies in the country in which young professionals having professional degrees register themselves and do their work. For example, Doctors, Engineers, Architects, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountants and Company Secretaries. An independent institute has conducted a survey among these profession. As per the study of this Independent Institute, about 17 thousand new Chartered Accountants are connected in the system during 2016-17. More than five thousand of these people have started new companies. If a Chartered Accountant institution employs 20 people, then more than one lakh people gets employment in these institutions. With regard to Post Graduate Doctors, Dental Surgeon and AYUSH Doctors, I would like to tell you that more than 80 thousand post graduate doctors, dental surgeons and AYUSH doctors pass out from the colleges every year. If sixty per cent of them practice themselves, then five people per doctor will get employment opportunities and this number will be two lakh forty thousand. In 2017, around 80 thousand under graduate and post-graduate persons became lawyers. If sixty per cent of them have started their practice and given employment to two to three people, around 2 lakh people must have been employed through those lawyers. In 2017, more than six lakh people have got employment opportunities in these three professions.

If we talk about the informal sector, there is a lot of employment scope in the transport sector. Last year, 7 lakh 60 thousand commercial vehicles were sold in the transport sector. If the 25% sale of these vehicles is considered to replace the old vehicles, then 5 lakh 70 thousand vehicles as well as new ones have landed on the road to carry the goods. If two people are employed on such a vehicle, then the number of people getting employment is 11 lakh 40 thousand.

In the same way, if we look at the sales of passenger vehicles, the number was 25 lakh 40 thousand. Of these, if twenty per cent vehicles are considered to replace old ones, then about twenty lakh new vehicles landed on the roads. If only 25 per cent of these vehicles have employed one driver, then more than five lakh people have got employment.

In the same way, last year 2 lakh 55 thousand autos were sold...*(Interruptions)* Of these, ten per cent of the sale is considered to replace the old ones, then around two lakhs thirty thousand new autos have landed on the road last year, because autos runs in two shifts. ...*(Interruptions)* Three people get employment from two autos...*(Interruptions)* In this manner, three lakh forty thousand people got employment through new autos...*(Interruptions)* Twenty lakh job opportunities have been generated in transport sector alone during the last one year through these three means...*(Interruptions)* if we count EPF, NPS, Professional Transport Sector together, we will find that more than crore people have got employment during the last one year alone ...*(Interruptions)* This is a report of survey conducted by an independent institution...*(Interruptions)* I am quoting that independent institutions...*(Interruptions)* I am not giving the Government data ...*(Interruptions)* That is why, I request that do not try to suppress the truth without facts...*(Interruptions)*. Do not try to mislead the country...*(Interruptions)* Today, the country is standing of a critical stage. The 85 per cent youths of the country out of 125 crore people will decide the future of the country in next five years...*(Interruptions)* New India will become the basis of country's new hope and aspirations...*(Interruptions)* where there will be infinite confidence of possibilities, opportunities, stability...*(Interruptions)* where there will be no lack of confidence and discrimination towards any community of the society and any area...*(Interruptions)* In such an important time of change in global scenario, There is a need to be united...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, I would like to thank those members who participated in this discussion...*(Interruptions)* I once again reiterate that this Government will try its best for the welfare of Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)* We have vowed to support every person contributing in the development of India...*(Interruptions)* I once again conclude by inviting these great persons to bring No-Confidence Motion in 2024

and I also urge the House to defeat this No-Confidence Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: He will get time only when they go back to their seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

22.49 hrs

(At this stage, Dr. Ravindra Babu and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kesinani, you want to reply. You will get two or three minutes. Then, they will have to go back to their seats. Otherwise, you will not get time to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No, they will have to go back to their seats. Not like this. I will not allow like this. You don't want to say anything. Let them go back to their seats. Then only you can speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS (Vijayawada): I want at least half an hour. I have the right to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I know that. But you will get only five minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: I have to reply to all the false data, false words that our Prime Minister has expressed on the floor of this House. So, I want at least 30 minutes.

HON. SPEAKER: You will get five minutes and not 30 minutes. It is not given like that.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: If you want, you will get five minutes. You can say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Madam, Prime Minister

Sahib spoke for two hours. He gave a great *Bhashan*. As usual, it was a great ...* and everything was great. I have to reply to that. He has wonderfully dramatized the whole thing. I have to reply to that. It is my privilege.

HON. SPEAKER: I am allowing you. You can.

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Thank you Madam Speaker. I also thank everyone who have supported our Motion today against the Government. I also appreciate Prime Minister Sahib. As usual, he has a wonderful oratory skill. It was also a great action. I thought for one and a half hours, I was watching a...* What an action! I have no doubt and I think my colleagues also agree with me that he would have been the best actor in this world. There is no doubt about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You do not have to say anything about him. This is not the way. What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Do you want to reply? [TRANSLATION] Every thing should not be taken in lighter rein.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: You keep the House in order. I am ready to speak. I am ready to give a reply. Please call the House in order. Keep the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Do you not want to speak anything?

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: I want to speak. I want the House to be in order. How can I speak when there is so much noise from that side?...*(Interruptions)* HON. SPEAKER: I know it. Your Members were also shouting like this. If you want to speak, please speak, otherwise, I shall put the Motion to vote.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: ...* *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Do you not want to say anything?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Even before 2014, people of the country have been betrayed like this, have been cheated like this. A lot of promises, false promises were made but there was no delivery. What a great *Bhashan* it was! In the afternoon, our Home Minister Sahib made a reference to the times of the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and everything. He referred to Chola, Chalukya, Pandya, Mauryas, but there was no mention of our Andhra Pradesh, about the fulfillment of promises given to us...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You cannot have a speech like this. If you want to ask any question or if there is any query, that only you can ask. It is not like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam, they should apologize. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: You were also a witness at that time. You were also a Member of the last Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam, whatever Shri Kesineni Srinivas imputed ... * should be expunged. He can only ask for a clarification ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I will see the record and I will expunge it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Madam, you were also a witness as you were a Member in the last Lok Sabha. Unethical and unscientific bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh took place in this House. The Party which is at this side today was at that side at that time. I appreciate my colleague, Mr. Haribabu, who is also the Ex-President of BJP, Andhra Pradesh. He has very frankly accepted that they are also responsible for the bifurcation of Andhra

Pradesh. Both Congress Party and BJP are responsible for the bifurcation.

Madam, when Division takes place, the doors of the House get closed. But when the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act was passed in this House, the TVs were 'band', the doors were closed and three Members from our Party were present in this House, Mr. Konakalla Narayana Rao, Mr. Sivaprasad and Mr. Kristappa had been beaten by the then Members of this House. Mr. Konakalla collapsed in the same House and was airlifted to Mumbai for heart treatment. That was the agony through which the people of Andhra Pradesh had to go at the time of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. The House was not having the simple majority. Fourteen Members out of twenty-five Members from Andhra Pradesh had been suspended.

HON. SPEAKER: Just say what you want to say.

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Madam, I am telling you about the base of the bifurcation. Modi Sahab just now said, "[TRANSLATION] mother was killed, child was saved" [ENGLISH] but what Modi Sahab and his '*Sarkar*' are doing, [TRANSLATION] After condoning the child, now they kill him. That child is crying now. Modi Sahab now says that Telugu is our mother. [ENGLISH] Yes, Telugu is your mother. I accept it. I told you that you are a great orator, you are a great...* . I accept that.

HON. SPEAKER: If you have any substantial point, please say that. You do not have any substantial point. I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Kesineni Srinivas to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Madam, I want Division

HON. SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

23.00 hrs

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

Secretary-General to read the instructions.

SECRETARY GENERAL: Kind attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:—

1. Before a Division starts, every Hon'ble Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.
2. When the Hon'ble Speaker says "Now Division", the Secretary-General will activate the voting button whereupon "RED BULBS" above display boards on both sides of Hon'ble Speaker's Chair will glow and a GONG sound will be heard simultaneously.
3. For Voting, Hon'ble Members may please press the following two buttons simultaneously "ONLY" after the sound of the GONG and I repeat only after the sound of the GONG.

Red "VOTE" button in front of every Hon'ble Member on the Head phone plate

and

any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seat'

Ayes : Green Colour

Noes : Red Colour

Abstain : Yellow Colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till another GONG, is heard and the Red BULBS above plasma display are "OFF".
5. Hon'ble Members may please note that their votes will not be registered:
 - (i) If buttons are kept pressed before the first GONG.
 - (ii) Both buttons are not kept simultaneously pressed till second GONG.

6. Hon'ble Members can actually "SEE" their vote on display boards installed on either side of Hon'ble Speaker's Chair and on the LED screens fixed on parapet on either side of the public gallery.
7. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

The Lok Sabha divided:

23.11 hrs**Division****Ayes**

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq

Adhikari, Shri Deepak (Dev)

Adhikari, Shri Dibyendu

Adhikari, Shri Sisir Kumar

Ahmed, Shrimati Sajda

Ajmal, Shri Badruddin

*Ali, Shri Idris

Antony, Shri Anto

Anwar, Shri Tariq

Aujla, Shri Gurjeet Singh

Babu, Dr. Ravindra

Baite, Shri Thangso

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

Banerjee, Shri Prasun

Barman, Shri Bijoy Chandra

Basheer, Shri E. T. Mohammad

Begum, Shrimati. Tabassum

Bhonsale, Shri Chh. Udayanraje

Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal

Biju, Dr. P. K.

Biswas, Shri Radheshyam
 Bose, Prof. Sugata
 Chandrappa, Shri B. N.
 Chaudhary, Shri Santokh Singh
 Chaudhury, Shri Jitendra
 Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao
 *Chowdhury, Shri A. H. Khan
 Chowdhury, Shri Adhir Ranjan
 Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh
 Datta, Shri Sankar Prasad
 De (Nag), Dr. Ratna
 Dev, Kumari Sushmita
 *Devegowda, Shri H.D.
 Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
 °Engti, Shri Biren Singh
 Faizal, Mohammed
 Galla, Shri Jayadev
 Gandhi, Shri Dharam Vira
 Gandhi, Shri Rahul
 Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
 George, Adv. Joice
 Ghosh, Shrimati Arpita
 *Gogoi, Shri Gaurav
 Gowda, Shri S.P. Muddahanume
 Hansdak, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
 Hazra, Dr. Anupam
 Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
 Innocent, Shri
 Jakhar, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Jatua, Shri Choudhury Mohan
 Jayadevan, Shri C. N.
 Karunakaran, Shri P.

Khalsa, Shri Harinder Singh
 Khan, Shri Md. Badaruddoza
 Khan, Shri Saumitra
 Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
 Kinjarapu, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu
 Kristappa, Shri N.
 Kukade, Shri Madhukarrao Yashwantrao
 Kumar, Shri Shailesh
 Kunhalikutty, Shri P. K.
 Mahadik, Shri Dhananjay
 Mahato, Dr. Mriganka
 Mandal, Dr. Tapas
 Mann, Shri Bhagwant
 Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
 Mohan, Shri M. Murli
 Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
 Mondal, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Mondal, Shrimati Pratima
 Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
 Naik, Shri B.V.
 *Narasimham, Shri Thota
 Nishad, Shri Praveen Kumar
 Noor, Shrimati Mausam
 Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
 Pala, Shri Vincent H.
 *Patel, Shri Nagendra Pratap Singh
 Paul, Shri Tapas
 Poddar, Shrimati Aparupa
 Premachandran, Shri N.K.
 Raghavan, Shri M.K.
 Rajesh, Shri M. B.
 Raju, Shri Ashok Gajapathi

*Voted through slip

*Corrected through slip for Ayes

*Voted through slip

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Ranjan, Shrimati Ranjeet

Rao, Shri Konakalla Narayana

Rao, Shri M. Venkateswara

Rao (Avanthi), Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa

*Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva

Ray, Shri Partha Pratim

Reddy, Shri J.C. Divakar

Reddy, Shri S. P.Y.

Renuka, Shrimati Butta

Roy, Prof. Saugata

Roy, Shrimati Sandhya

Roy, Shrimati Satabdi

Ruala, Shri C.L.

Sahu, Shri Tamradhwaj

Salim, Shri Mohammad

Sampath, Dr. A.

Sanghamita, Dr. Mamta

Saren, Dr. Uma

Satav, Shri Rajeev

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.

Shanavas, Shri M.I.

Shankarrao, Shri Mohite Patil Vijaysinh

*Sharma, Dr. Raghu

Shetty, Shri Raju

Singh, Shri Ravneet

Sivaprasad, Shri Naramalli

Soren, Shri Shibu

Srinivas, Shri Kesineni

Sriram, Shri Malyadri

Sule, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand

Suresh, Shri D.K.

Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil

Teacher, Shrimati P.K. Shreemathi

Thakur, Shrimati Mamata

Tharoor, Dr. Shashi

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Tirkey, Shri Dasrath

Trivedi, Shri Dinesh

Varma, Shrimati Dev

Venugopal, Shri K. C.

Yadav, Shri Akshay

Yadav, Shri Dharmendra

Yadav, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan

Yadav, Dr Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri Tej Pratap Singh

Yadav, Shrimati Dimple

Yellaiah, Shri Nandi

Noes

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj Gangaram

Ahluwat, Shrimati Santosh

Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.

Alam, Shri Sarfraz

Amarappa, Shri Karadi Sanganna

Ananthkumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh C.

Arunmozhithevan, Shri A.

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Baheria, Shri Subhash Chandra

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baker, Shri George

Bala, Shrimati Anju

Balyan, Dr. Sanjeev

Bansode, Adv. Sharadkumar Maruti

*Baruah, Shri Pradan	Choudhary, Shri Babulal
Bhabhor, Shri Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai	Choudhary, Shri Birendra Kumar
Bhagat, Shri Bodh Singh	Chouhan, Shri Nand Kumar
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan	Chudasama, Shri Rajeshbhai
Bhamre, Dr. Subhash Ramrao	Danve, Shri Raosaheb Patil
Bharathi Mohan, Shri R.K.	Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru
Bharti, Sushri Uma	Deka, Shri Ramen
Bhatt, Shrimati Ranjanben	Devi, Shrimati Rama
Bhole, Shri Devendra Singh	Devi, Shrimati Veena
Bidhuri, Shri Ramesh	Dharambir, Shri
Birla, Shri Om	Dhotre, Shri Sanjay
Bohra, Shri Ramcharan	Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti
*Brahmpura, Shri Ranjit Singh	Diwakar, Shri Rajesh Kumar
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Dohre, Shri Ashok Kumar
Chand, Shri Nihal	Dubey, Shri Nishikant
Chandel, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh	Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra
Chandrakasi, Shri M.	Dwivedi, Shri Harishchandra alias Harish
Chandumajra, Shri Prem Singh	Elumalai, Shri V.
Chaudhary, Shri C. R.	Fatepara, Shri Devjibhai G.
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.
Chaudhary, Shri P.P.	Gadkari, Shri Nitin
Chaudhary, Shri Pankaj	Gaikwad, Dr. Sunil Baliram
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Chauhan, Shri Devusinh	Gandhi, Shri Feroze Varun
Chauhan, Shri P. P.	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka Sanjay
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Chavda, Shri Vinod Lakhmashi	Gautam, Shri Satish Kumar
Chhewang, Shri Thupstan	Gavit, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar
Chhotelal, Shri	Gavit, Shri Rajendra D.
Chinnaiyan, Shri S. Selvakumara	Geetha, Shrimati Kothapalli
Choubey, Shri Ashwini Kumar	Ghubaya, Shri Sher Singh
Choudhary, Col. Sonaram	Giluwa, Shri Laxman
	Girri, Shri Maheish

Gohain, Shri Rajen	Khadse, Shrimati Rakshatai
Gopal, Dr. K.	Khanduri AVSM (Retd.), Maj. Gen. B.C.
Gopalakrishnan, Shri C.	Kher, Shrimati Kirron
Gopalakrishnan, Shri R.	Khuba, Shri Bhagwanth
Gowda, Shri D.V. Sadananda	Kishore, Shri Jugal
Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan	Kishore, Shri Kaushal
Gupta, Shri Sudheer	Koli, Shri Bahadur Singh
Gurjar, Shri Krishanpal	Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Hari, Shri G.	Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Haribabu, Dr. Kambhampati	Kumar, Dr. Arun
Hay, Prof. Richard	Kumar, Dr. Virendra
Hegde, Shri Anantkumar	Kumar, Kunwar Sarvesh
Hemamalini, Shrimati	Kumar, Shri Ashwini
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay	Kumar, Shri Dharmendra
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana Vikram	Kumar, Shri K. Ashok
Jaunapuria, Shri Sukhbir Singh	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Jayavardhan, Dr. J.	Kumar, Shri P.
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh	Kumar, Shri Santosh
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Kumar, Shri Shanta
Joshi, Shri Chandra Prakash	Kundariya, Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai
Joshi, Shri Pralhad	Kushawaha, Shri Ravinder
Jyoti, Sadhvi Niranjana	Kushwaha, Shri Upendra
Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai	Lakhanpal, Shri Raghav
Kaiser, Choudhary Mehboob Ali	Lekhi, Shrimati Meenakashi
Kamaraj, Dr. K.	Maadam, Shrimati Poonamben
Karandlaje, Kumari Shobha	Mahajan, Shrimati Poonam
Kashyap, Shri Dinesh	Maharaj, Dr. Swami Sakshiji
Kashyap, Shri Virender	Mahato, Dr. Banshilal
Kaswan, Shri Rahul	Mahato, Shri Bidyut Baran
Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal	Mahendran, Shri C.
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar	Malviya, Prof. Chintamani
Katheria, Dr. Ramshankar	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Kaushik, Shri Ramesh Chander	Marabi, Shri Kamal Bhan Singh

Maragatham, Shrimati K.
 Marutharajaa, Shri R. P.
 Meena, Shri Arjun Lal
 Meena, Shri Harish
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
 Mishra, Shri Anoop
 Mishra, Shri Bhairon Prasad
 Mishra, Shri Daddan
 Mishra, Shri Janardan
 Mishra, Shri Kalraj
 Modi, Shri Narendra
 Mohan, Shri P.C.
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Munde, Dr. Pritam Gopinath
 Nagar, Shri Rodmal
 Nagarajan, Shri P.
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
 Natterjee, Shri J.J.T.
 Nete, Shri Ashok Mahadeorao
 Ninama, Shri Manshankar
 Nishad, Shri Ajay
 Nishad, Shri Ram Charitra
 Nishank, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal
 Oram, Shri Jual
 Paatle, Shrimati Kamla
 Pal, Shri Jagdambika
 Pandey, Dr. Mahendra Nath
 Pandey, Shri Hari Om
 Pandey, Shri Rajesh
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
 Panneerselvam, Shri V.
 Parasuraman, Shri K.

*Parthipan, Shri R.
 Paswan, Shri Chirag
 Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
 Paswan, Shri Ram Chandra
 Paswan, Shri Ramvilas
 *Patel, Dr. K. C.
 Patel, Shri Devji M.
 Patel, Shri Dilip
 Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai
 Patel, Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai
 Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
 Patel, Shri Subhash
 Patel, Shrimati Anupriya
 Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
 Pathak, Shrimati Riti
 Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
 Patil, Shri C. R.
 Patil, Shri Kapil Moreshwar
 Patil, Shri Sanjay Kaka
 Phule, Sadhvi Savitri Bai
 Prabakaran, Shri K. R. P.
 Prasad, Dr. Bhagirath
 Pratap, Shri Krishan
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon
 Radhakrishnan, Shri R.
 Radhakrishnan, Shri T.
 Rai, Shri Nityanand
 Rai, Shri Prem Das
 Raj, Dr. Udit
 Raj, Shrimati Krishna
 Raajhaa, Shri A. Anwhar
 Rajbhar, Shri Harinarayan
 Rajendran, Shri S.

Rajoria, Dr. Manoj	Shetty, Shri Gopal
Rajput, Shri Mukesh	Shirole, Shri Anil
Raju, Shri Gokaraju Ganga	Shyal, Dr. Bhartiben D.
Ram, Shri Janak	Siddeshwara, Shri G. M.
Ram, Shri Vishnu Dayal	Sigriwal, Shri Janardan Singh
Ramachandran, Shri K. N.	Simha, Shri Pratap
Rathod, Shri D.S.	Singh, Dr. Bhola
Rathore (Retd.), Col. Rajyavardhan	Singh, Dr. Jitendra
Rathore, Shri Hariom Singh	Singh, Dr. Nepal
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh	Singh, Dr. Satya Pal
Raval, Shri Paresh	Singh, Dr. Yashwant
Rawat, Shrimati Priyanka Singh	Singh (Retd), Gen. Vijay Kumar
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Singh, Kunwar Bharatendra
Ray, Shri Ravindra Kumar	Singh, Kunwar Haribansh
Rijiju, Shri Kiren	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap	Singh, Shri Abhishek
Sahu, Shri Chandulal	*Singh, Shri Bharat
Sahu, Shri Lakhan Lal	Singh, Shri Bhola
Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev	Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
Saini, Shri Rajkumar	Singh, Shri Dushyant
Sampla, Shri Vijay	Singh, Shri Ganesh
Sangma, Shri C.K.	Singh, Shri Giriraj
Sanjar, Shri Alok	Singh, Shri Gyan
Sarmah, Shri Ram Prasad	Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan
Sarswati, Shri Sumedhanand	Singh, Shri Lallu
Sathyabama, Shrimati V.	Singh, Shri Nagendra
Sawaikar, Adv. Narendra Keshav	Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
Senguttuvan, Shri B.	Singh, Shri R. K.
Senthilnathan, Shri P. R.	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajyalakshmi	Singh, Shri Rajnath
Sharma, Dr. Mahesh	Singh (Raju Bhaiya), Shri Rajveer
Sharma, Shri Ram Kumar	Singh, Shri Rakesh
Sharma, Shri Ram Swaroop	Singh, Shri Rama Kishore
Shekhawat, Shri Gajendra Singh	

Singh, Shri Satyapal
 Singh, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
 Singh, Shri Virendra
 Sinha, Shri Jayant
 Sinha, Shri Manoj
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit P.
 Somaiya, Dr. Kirit
 Sonkar, Shri Vinod Kumar
 Sonker, Shrimati Neelam
 Sundaram, Shri P. R.
 Supriyo, Shri Babul
 *Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
 Tadas, Shri Ramdas C.
 Tamta, Shri Ajay
 Tanwar, Shri Kanwar Singh
 Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad
 Teli, Shri Rameshwar
 Teni, Shri Ajay Misra
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
 Thakur, Shrimati Savitri
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.
 Tiwari, Shri Manoj
 Tokheho, Shri
 Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
 Tripathi, Shri Sharad
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
 Udhayakumar, Shri M.
 Usendi, Shri Vikram
 Utawal, Shri Manohar
 Vaghela, Shri L. K.

Vanaroja, Shrimati R.
 Vardhan, Dr. Harsh
 Vasanthi, Shrimati M.
 Vasava, Shri Manshukhbhai Dhanjibhai
 Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai
 Venkatesh Babu, Shri T. G.
 Venugopal, Dr. P.
 Verma, Dr. Anshul
 Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh
 Verma, Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh
 Verma, Shri Rajesh
 Verma, Shrimati Rekha
 Vijaya Kumar, Shri S. R.
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Laxmi Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
 Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

HON. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 126

Noes: 325

The motion was negated.

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the lobbies may be opened.

The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 23rd July, 2018 at 11 a.m.

23.12 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 23, 2018 / Shravana 1, 1940 (Saka).

*The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips.

Ayes: 126+ S/Shri Thota Narasimham, Rayapati Sambasiva Rao, Nagendra Pratap Singh Patel, Idris Ali. H.D. Devegowda, Biren Singh Engti, A.H. Khan Chowdhury, Dr. Raghu Sharma and Shri Gaurav Gogoi =135

Noes: 325+ Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, Shri Bharat Singh, Dr. K.C. Patel, S/Shri Pradan Baruah, Ranjit

Singh Brahmmpura, R. Parthipan = 331-Shri Biren Singh Engti = 330

Abstain: 000

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24.	Col. Choudhary Sonaram	551, 558	50.	Dr. Gavitt Heena Vijaykumar	605, 614, 618, 630
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30.	Shri Chautala Dushyant	634	56.	Shri Gopalakrishnan R.	523, 535
31.	Shri Chavan Ashok Shankarrao	613, 614, 616	57.	Shri Gupta Sudheer	613, 614, 616
32.	Shri Chavan Harishchandra	573, 583	58.	Shri Hansdak Vijay Kumar	631
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70.	Shri Kachhadiya Naranbhai	481, 577, 627	96.	Dr. Mahato Banshilal	505, 660
71.	Shrimati Kalvakuntla Kavitha	585, 592, 603	97.	Shri Mahato Bidyut Baran	613, 614, 616
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73.	Shri Kaswan Rahul	540, 623, 689	99.	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	611, 612
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77.	Shrimati Khadse Rakshatai	472, 487, 649	103.	Shri Meena Arjun Lal	511, 663
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79.	Shri Khan Md. Badaruddoza	556, 622	105.	Shri Mishra Bhairon Prasad	561, 589, 609
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135.	Shri Radhakrishnan T	613, 614, 616	162.	Adv. Sawaikar Narendra Keshav	494, 613, 655
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139.	Shri Rajendran S.	613, 614, 616	166.	Shri Shankarrao Mohite Patil Vijaysinh	605, 614, 618, 630
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178.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	535, 585	199.	Shri V. Elumalai	467, 533, 535, 609, 631
179.	Shrimati Singh Pratyusha Rajeshwari	507, 615, 661	200.	Shrimati V. Sathya Bama	560, 587, 622, 629
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181.	Shri Singh Uday Pratap	680	202.	Shri Vasava Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai	617, 642
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183.	Dr. Somaiya Kirit	492, 612, 653	204.	Dr. Venugopal P.	477, 616, 644
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