

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): वे तमिलनाडु से नहीं आती हैं, बिहार से आती हैं।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, तमिलनाडु से मूल प्रश्न था, लेकिन तमिलनाडु सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों ने अपने यहां पाठ्यक्रम में भी उसको सुनिश्चित किया है और जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न है, सर्वशिक्षा अभियान के तहत सबके लिए वे सब चीजें समाहित होती हैं, जो उनकी शंका है।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न कस्तूरबा गांधी पब्लिक विद्यालय से संबंधित है। ऐसे कई विद्यालय हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं जानती हूं। वहां जो बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए आते हैं और स्कूल्स से बहुत उम्मीद रखते हैं, वहां कई ऐसे देती स्कूल्स भी हैं, जिनमें बालिकाओं का शोषण हो रहा है। टीचर्स ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देती हैं। अगर आप पूछेंगे, तो मैं उस जगह का नाम भी बता दूंगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि बालिकाओं की सुरक्षा और उनकी शिक्षा पर ध्यान दिया जाए, इसके लिए सरकार ने ऐसे क्या इंतजाम कर रखे हैं? मंत्री जी से मेरा सवाल है कि क्या स्कूल्स में कोई निरीक्षण करने के लिए जाता है?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, लगातार निरीक्षण भी होता है और माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, उसे देखा भी जाता है। इसलिए 'निष्ठा' जो एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम है, जिसमें 42 लाख अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षित करने का अभियान है, उसमें निष्ठा कार्यक्रम के तहत इस बात को विशेष कर रखा गया है कि अध्यापकों में उस संवेदनशीलता को जगाया जाए और उस अनुशासन को हर कीमत पर बनाए रखा जाए। जहां तक सुरक्षा का सवाल है। श्रीमन्, विद्यालय स्तर पर जूडो, बॉक्सिंग और तमाम प्रकार के राष्ट्रीय खेल हैं। और आत्मरक्षा से संबंधित बहुत सारे खेलों को हमने पाठ्यक्रम का हिस्सा बनाया है और हम इसे ताकत के साथ लागू भी कर रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Question No. 187.

Reasons for change of GDP base year

*187. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the specific reasons as to why the base year of GDP is being changed once again;
- (b) a detailed analysis of the fall in consumer expenditure, year-wise, during the past three years; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken to revive it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per the United Nations System of National Accounts (UN SNA)-2008, base year of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) series is revised from time to time to better capture structural changes in the economy. The choice of an appropriate base year depends on several factors like the global and national economic situation as also the data availability which in some cases is through quinquennial surveys. In India the base year of the GDP series has been revised seven times, the last two revisions being in 2004-05 and 2011-12.

(b) As per the released National Accounts Statistics (NAS) estimates, the Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) during the last three years is given below:

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (PE)
PFCE at Current Prices (₹ crore)	91,15,769	1,00,83,121	1,12,90,029
PFCE at Constant (2011-12) Prices (₹ crore)	69,04,085	74,17,489	80,16,674

PE- Provisional Estimates.

The PFCE during the last three years is showing increasing trend.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b).

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, my first supplementary is regarding the change in base year of GDP. We know that Shri Arvind Subramanian, former Chief Economic Adviser, has said that the process of GDP calculation has been changed in our country. My question is: Is it a fact that as the economic level of our country has been brought down by this Government to a level of dismal, this process is being changed repeatedly? What are the changes that have been brought in during the last five years? I want to know this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the apprehensions of the hon. Member are, according to me, unfounded. This is not the first time that the base year for computing statistics including GDP has been changed. Over the past 70 years in India, the base year has been changed seven times, namely, in 1967, 1978, 1988, 1999, 2006, 2010, and thereafter, in 2015, when 2011-12 was computed as the base year. Even in my answer to the question, I have stated that the United Nations System of National Accounts has said that the base year should be periodically changed so as to get the full rainbow of colours of the economy into the mapping and you can get a proper estimate as to what is going on in the country's GDP. And the reasons for change in this particular case, if I may just state, are that the socio-

economic environment has changed; entry of smartphones has come in whereas, earlier, there were tele-printers and typewriters; business models have changed; like Ola, Uber, etc., have come into service since 2011-12. Then there is the price dynamics. The cost of computers has decreased; there is change in consumption pattern, people have started eating fast food and started using internet. So, the structural changes in the economy over various periods needed to be factored in and this could only be done by changing the base year. This is one such time and I don't think there is need for any apprehension.

DR. SANTANU SEN: As per National Statistics Office Report 2017-18, a sharp fall in household consumption expenditure has taken place in India in the last 40 years. In 2011-12, the monthly expenditure was ₹ 1,501. Now, in 2017-18, it has become ₹ 1,446. So there is a sharp fall by 3.7 per cent.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): What is the question?

DR. SANTANU SEN: Is it the real fact? I want to know the exact fact.

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has asked whether consumption expenditure has decreased over the past three years. I have given in the written reply that it has not decreased. That is a misconception. It has increased. Even for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, I have written in my answer itself that it has increased; it has not decreased.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I have no problem about changing the base year for GDP. But I think the Minister's answer to part (b) of this question is *. The data for consumption expenditure was in public domain. It showed lowest consumption in rural areas and in urban areas in the last 48 years. The Government then decided to discontinue that data. My question to the hon. Minister is: What did the Government discover in this data that forced it to withdraw the publication of this data? The fact that it has been withdrawn is incontrovertible.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): One second. * will not be part of the record.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what is the answer?

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, any data that is computed, comes to the Ministry, and then, in the Ministry itself, there is a rigorous procedure to ensure that the data is correct, according to different standards. Here, we have not accepted it so far. It is not

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Rao Inderjit Singh]

rejected. It has not been accepted. There is a difference between the two. And why has it not been accepted, Sir? There was much divergence that was observed between the CES Report and other administrative data sources, like, actual production of goods and services. Concerns were also raised about the ability and the sensitivity of the survey instrument to capture consumption of social services by households, specially on health, education, etc... As you know, Sir, Ayushman Bharat is a scheme that has been proposed by the Government of India. Ten crore households get five lakhs of rupees of medical aid freely per year. Apart from this, there is a right to free education which has now been taken up by the Government. So, people don't spend on health either, as they used to; they don't spend on education because now, it is free, and then, there was this PDS system जिसमें अनेक loopholes थे, वे सारे के सारे आज के दिन बंद कर दिए गए हैं, तो उनके ऊपर खर्चा नहीं हो रहा है। I stand by my statement, as I said earlier, that the consumption has not decreased.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, through you, I want to ask the hon. Minister one question. The GDP of our country, at this moment, is low, low to the bottom level, and the hon. Member of this august House, Dr. Subramanian Swamy, has also categorically came out in a public statement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No, no; put your question, please.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: My question is that it is not 4.5 per cent. It is really 1.25 per cent. What is the exact GDP of our country at this moment?

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, concerns have been raised about the GDP, which according to us, the Statistical Ministry, has come down to 4.5 per cent in the second quarter. But, this is something which is not unprecedented. If I may just point out, in 2008-09, the GDP as per 2004-05 base year, had come down to 3.9 per cent. Immediately thereafter, in the next year, the GDP went up to 8.5 per cent. So, our country, as such, has the resilience to overtake this 4.5 per cent GDP that has come up in the second quarter. And even per year, quarter-wise, there have been precedents where in one quarter, it was low, and in the next quarter, the GDP had bounced back and jumped up to a high level. I will quote, Sir. In 2014-15, in the second quarter, the GDP was 8.7 per cent; in third quarter, it came down to 5.9 per cent; and in the fourth quarter, again, jumped up to 7.1 per cent. Similarly, in 2016-17, in the first quarter, it was 9.4 per cent; then, it came down to 7 per cent in fourth quarter and then, it went again up to 8.1 per cent in fourth quarter of 2017-18. So, it is not something that we need to be worried about. Sir, 4.5 per cent is the present second quarter's assessment. In the

next quarter, one hopes, it will go up again.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak finally. Sir, there has been a major structural change in India post demonetisation, squeezing the cash-based sectors like real estate and construction. Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Has this major structural change been taken on board in revising the estimation of GDP? Thank you.

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, all factors that affect the economy are taken on board in revising the GDP estimates and the way that we have computed it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Question No.188.

Anganwadis in the country

*188. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total number of Anganwadis in the country over the past three years in a year-wise format, in a State-wise and district-wise manner;
- (b) the Total number of ASHA workers and helpers over the past three years in a year-wise format, in a State-wise and district-wise manner;
- (c) how many Anganwadis have their own pucca building, toilets, drinking water, electricity supply, playground and cooking facilities, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (d) how many Anganwadis do not have their own pucca building, toilets, drinking water, electricity supply, playground and cooking facilities, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Government has approved 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and sanctioned 13,99,697 AWCs across the country. Out of 13,99,697 sanctioned AWCs, 13,77,595 AWCs are operational. Year-wise and State-wise number of sanctioned and operational AWCs in the country during the last three years is given in the Annexure-I (*See below*). District-wise data is captured in Integrated Child Development Services-Rapid Reporting System (ICDS-RRS) portal. As on 31st March, 2019, 9,13,422 AWCs have reported data on ICDS-RRS