

Vol. 232

No. 2



Tuesday  
8 July, 2014

17 Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 8th July, 2014/17th Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,  
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

## MEMBER SWORN

Shri Anang Uday Singh Deo (Odisha)

### DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON THE PROBLEMS OF FARMERS

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, किसानों से जुड़ी समस्या का सवाल है। इस सरकार के एक प्रतिनिधि ने, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने चुनाव में घोषणा की थी कि किसानों को उनकी फसल का समर्थन मूल्य, उनकी लागत का 50 परसेंट मुनाफा करके देंगे, लेकिन इन्होंने अभी जो धान की फसल का मूल्य बढ़ाया है, वह कुल 50 रुपए बढ़ाया है। यह तो किसानों के साथ अन्याय है।

**श्री सभापति** : आपका नोटिस मुझे मिल गया है। हम उस पर डिस्कशन शेड्यूल करेंगे।

**प्रो. रामगोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, किसानों से जुड़ा सवाल है।

**श्री सभापति** : थैंक यू।

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** (मध्य प्रदेश) : सभापति जी, देश भर में सूखे की स्थिति से गंभीर समस्या पैदा हो गई है।

**श्री सभापति** : जी, आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : हमने इस पर नोटिस दिया है। सर, किसानों की बुरी दशा है और पूरे देश में सूखे की वजह से चिंता है। आप इस पर चर्चा करने के लिए समय निर्धारित करें।

**श्री सभापति** : ठीक है, थैंक यू। क्वेश्चन नं. 21।

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### FAQs on CSR activities undertaken by various companies

\*21. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to come out with detailed Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities to be undertaken by various companies;

(b) if so, by when, the guidelines would be ready;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend tax benefits for social welfare spending by companies, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to expand CSR Umbrella to include rural development projects, working towards protection of national heritage, art and culture, setting up of public libraries, promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be finalized?

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

#### *Statement*

(a) and (b) Following several representation received from various stockholders seeking clarifications about operationalization of the mandated Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, Schedule VII of the Act and Rules made thereunder, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs have issued a Circular on 18th June, 2014 giving a series of clarifications. The Circular *inter alia* provides that the activities required to be undertaken by a company as per Schedule VII are to be liberally interpreted. This Circular has been placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website (<http://www.mca.gov.in>). For the time being, clarifications sought on the subject stand addressed. Based on the nature of queries received in future, the question of introducing 'FAQs' or guidelines may also be considered.

(c) while as on date no specific tax exemptions has been extended to expenditure incurred on specified CSR activities, spending on several activities like contributions to Prime Minister's Relief Fund, scientific research, rural development projects, skill development projects, agricultural extension projects, etc., which find place in Schedule VII, already enjoy such exemptions under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(d) and (e) All activities mentioned in part (d) of the question stand in Schedule VII.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I am sure the hon. Minister realizes and appreciates that this CSR is the new responsibility which was a way of giving back to society from which the corporate world has gained so much. It has also been a very good example of public-private cooperation. Sir, the hon. Minister has once again fallen back on all the good work done by the UPA Government. But in his answer he has inserted one small line which says that 'all the schemes are to be very liberally interpreted'. Now, Sir, it is 'very liberally interpreted'. We are talking of huge funds, 2 per cent of a three year average profit or ₹ 500 crore worth company or ₹ 1000 crore turnover. So, we are talking of huge funds. When you allow anybody to liberally operate these funds without

any mechanism for supervision, then I want to tell the Minister that there have been innumerable instances of these funds being misused either for advertisements or for the products of that particular company being used and changed. I myself recall seeing a film.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I am coming to my question. It needs a little bit of preface on tiger, how it was domesticated, how it used to sit on the wall of a religious building. Now that was for environment. I want to ask the hon. Minister that if we are going to liberally interpret, why don't you include new schemes which the Government wants to implement? You will recall rural Punjab is bereft of public latrines. There is no sanitation. There are no link roads. Why are these items which are of great public importance not being added in the Schedule for CSR?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this is not a partisan issue. This law has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament. It is a commendable law. When the phrase is being used that 'liberally to be interpreted' there is Schedule VII which is annexed to this gives the details of the activities of the Corporate Social Responsibility for which this amount can be spent. Those details are mentioned here. The word 'liberal' does not mean that you can go outside the circular. The word itself means that within the framework of the activities, outlined in the circular, there may be several activities that may be included in them. For instance, let me give the example of what the hon. member has mentioned. The last of the activities is 'rural development projects'. Now, the words 'rural development projects' have to be broadly construed and shall include the illustration that the hon. Member has given, that is, rural lavatories.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: The hon. Minister will appreciate that when the details are not given and it is given a 'liberal context', then... In the name of saving environment you have a film on tiger which takes the focus of the viewer away from the environment protection importance to how beautiful the tiger is. But I would also like to put a supplementary on tax exemptions. The hon. Minister, in his reply, has mentioned some of the items, like, contribution to the Prime Minister's Fund and several funds that are entitled for income tax rebates. But if a corporate, with a proper supervision of a defined mechanism, fulfils its responsibility of really giving back to society, fulfilling Government programmes that are of great importance to our rural and semi-urban population, maybe, under rural development, what the problem is for not considering a tax incentive and giving them extra motive to fulfil what should really be the Government programmes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the legislative scheme is that you take the last three years profit and you take the 'mean' of that profit, then, find out the 2 per cent of that

profit. The 'profit' is post-tax profit. After a company has prepared its balance sheets and has paid its taxes, whatever is the residual amount left, it is the mean of three years of that amount which is taken as a profit. Therefore, this is post-tax profit on the basis of which the legislative scheme is that you will have to then calculate as to what the two per cent works out to be. Now, in the schedule of activities, which have been permitted in Schedule VII, there are several activities that are included in the Income Tax Act as exempted activities. So, if it is spent on those activities, a company under the Income Tax will get an exemption. The exemption provision is under the Income Tax Act and not under the Companies Act. Therefore, the Income Tax Act already gives you details of activities where you are entitled to an exemption. If your activity falls under that activity you can get an exemption. Maybe, I take the suggestion of the hon. Member and, at a later stage, this legislature may decide to expand that list of the income tax exemptions. Therefore, if that were to happen, then, those expanded activities will also get tax exemptions. But from the very moment of its legislation, the view taken by the Government consistently has been that this is post-tax profit, therefore, you cannot spend post-tax on those activities to get another round of tax exemption.

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना :** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या स्पोर्ट्स एक्टिविटीज को इस सी.एस.आर. में इन्क्लूड करके और जिला प्रशासन को इन्चाल्व करके यह पैसा खर्च कराने की कोई स्कीम है ?

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** सभापति जी, शेड्यूल 7 में जो सातवीं श्रेणी है, वह मैं पढ़ देता हूँ — training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Para-olympic Sports, and Olympic Sports. तो इसके लिए अगर कुछ खर्चा होता है तो वह सी.एस.आर. के अंदर आएगा ।

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, we had enacted this mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility quite recently. Now, we are in the Opposition Benches to see how the Act is going to be implemented. Having been a Member of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, which elaborately studied the Corporate Social Responsibility, I would like to make a small mention in the form of a question. All the public enterprises and several corporate enterprises in private are trying to spend certain amount as per their whims and fancies. There is every necessity to synchronize and channelize the implementation of such corporate social responsibility to create certain asset and to be of great use for the improvement of the communities. There is every necessity to have certain mechanism to involve certain overseeing authority from the State or the Central Government so as to understand how exactly it is giving the results. So far, there are no such arrangements to check the implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility. So, I would like to know, through you, Sir, from the Union Finance Minister whether they are going to propose any mechanism to involve certain

Government machinery to understand the exact implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility Schemes as well as involving the Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assemblies and other members who are there as public representatives. They are not in the know of developments that are happening through the Corporate Social Responsibility. There is every necessity for involving public representatives in organising certain schemes so that they will be much more useful and nearer to the people. I would like to know from the Minister about that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I take the suggestion. As the hon. Member has rightly said this is more of a suggestion that he is making. We shall certainly consider this suggestion. Every company is supposed to make an entry in its annual returns that it files about the amount that it has spent on Corporate Social Responsibility. If some companies do not spend it, then they are to give reasons which will also be a part of that return. Those reasons will be scrutinized as to why they have not given it. Now, the regulatory Department which deals with it is the Department of Corporate Affairs which, certainly, will look into the suggestions which the hon. Member has given.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, actually, my question is about the new Act that has come into being. A new provision was made to expand the responsibility of corporate social expenditure for community development and other developmental projects. I think the modality mechanism, a full-fledged mechanism, of implementation of this serious point is yet to take a full shape. Having said that, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that for the public enterprises as a company, there is already a mechanism to monitor their expenditure rather grill them in different Standing Committees and CoPU etc., about their Corporate Social Responsibility expenditures and it is being done. But I think the non-PSU companies are just obliged to make a Statement in their balance sheet mentioning that 'we have spent'. How they have spent, whether it is at all a Corporate Social Responsibility or in the name of Corporate Social Responsibility they are promoting their businesses, I think, if all these are not properly scrutinised and monitored, the whole purpose of this clause stands completely defeated. I don't expect that immediately after the passage of the Act, today, the whole thing will be in position. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is seriously going to reconsider the Corporate Social Responsibility which practically theorises the necessity of a company operating in the Indian soil has got some responsibility to the society. For this basic concept of closely monitoring their spending, whether a fool-proof mechanism would be put in place involving the people's representative and some accountability on that matter has to be established. I think just mentioning that we have spent that money is not enough. That will not serve the purpose. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is going to consider that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Bill was passed last year and this is going to be the first year when this is going to be implemented. As I said, we will, certainly, look into the entire mechanism. But only mentioning that I have spent is not enough; this has to be and will be a necessary part of the auditing, and, hence, of the annual returns that a company files and the regulating Department will, certainly, go into that question. It is because it is based on a principle that it is only profit-making companies which have to pay. And, therefore those who earn from the society, this is 'pay back time' for them, and, certainly, a scrutiny that people are paying back, or, at least, the reasons that they mentioned for not having paid back are plausible reasons or not, the Department will certainly look into a mechanism to check this.

\*22. [The Questioner (Shri Ramdas Athawale) was absent.]

### बढ़ता राजकोषीय घाटा

\*22. श्री रामदास अठावले : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आज की तारीख के अनुसार, विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आज तक भारत के राजकोषीय घाटे का विवरण क्या है;

(ख) राजकोषीय घाटे में निरन्तर वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) राजकोषीय घाटे को कम किए जाने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार ने अब तक क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं अथवा उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त अवधि के दौरान केंद्रीय सरकार को अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (आई.एम.एफ.) सहित अन्य विश्व स्तरीय वित्त संस्थाओं से राजकोषीय घाटा और मुद्रा संकट कम किए जाने से संबंधित कुछ अनुरोध अथवा निर्देश प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

### विवरण

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान और वर्तमान में आज की तारीख तक देश के राजकोषीय घाटे का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है ।

वर्ष	राजकोषीय घाटा (रुपये करोड़)	राजकोषीय घाटा (स.घ.उ. का प्रतिशत)
2011-12	5,15,990	5.8
2012-13#	4,90,597	4.9
2013-14@	5,08,149	4.5

#अनंतिम आंकड़े @अनंतिम

वर्तमान वर्ष अर्थात् 2014-15 के दौरान मई, 2014 तक, राजकोषीय घाटे का स्तर 2,40,837 करोड़ रुपये है जो बजट अनुमान 2014-15 का 45.6 प्रतिशत है ।



(ख) जैसाकि उपर्युक्त (क) से देखा जा सकता है, विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजकोषीय घाटे में गिरावट का रुख देखा जा रहा है।

(ग) राजकोषीय घाटे को वांछनीय स्तर से कम करने और वृहद-आर्थिक माहौल में सुधार लाने के लिये, सरकार ने अनेक उपाय किये हैं ताकि व्यय को युक्त-संगत बनाया जा सके और उपलब्ध संसाधनों का इष्टतम उपयोग किया जा सके। सरकार ने एफआरबीएम अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के बाद राजकोषीय समेकन के लिये एक रूपरेखा निर्धारित की है। अनेक चुनौतियों के बावजूद, सरकार ईमानदारी से राजकोषीय नीति का पालन करने में दृढ़ रही है। मध्यावधि फ्रेमवर्क के संदर्भ में, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के प्रतिशत के रूप में कुल व्यय में कमी करके और सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के प्रतिशत के रूप में सकल कर राजस्व में बढ़ोत्तरी करके अर्थात् दोनों को युक्ति-संगत ढंग से करके, राजकोषीय घाटे में कमी की गयी है।

(घ) जी, नहीं। अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष जैसी अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएँ किसी देश के राजकोषीय घाटे और अन्य पैरामीटरों पर केवल अपना आंकलन देती हैं। अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष ऐसा, मुख्यतया, अनुच्छेद IV विषयक परामर्श करके करता है। यह अनुच्छेद आई.एम.एफ. के करार अनुच्छेदों के अनुसार द्विपक्षीय निगरानी का एक साधन है। भारत भी इस करार का एक सदस्य है।

### **Rising fiscal deficit**

†\*22. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the fiscal deficit of the country during the past three years till date;
- (b) the reasons for continuous increase of fiscal deficit;
- (c) the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to reduce the fiscal deficit; and
- (d) whether the Central Government has received any request or directions from international financial institutions including International Monetary Fund (IMF) for reducing fiscal deficit and to mitigate monetary crisis during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) The details of the country's Fiscal Deficit during past three years and in the current year till date are as below:

Year	Fiscal Deficit (in ₹ crore)	Fiscal Deficit (% of GDP)
2011-12	5,15,990	5.8
2012-13#	4,90,597	4.9
2013-14@	5,08,149	4.5

#Provisional actuals @ Provisional

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The level of Fiscal Deficit during current year i.e. 2014-15, up to May, 2014 is ₹ 2,40,837 crore which is 45.6 % of BE 2014-15.

(b) As seen from (a) above, the fiscal deficit is showing declining trend during past three years.

(c) To reduce fiscal deficit below desirable level and to improve macroeconomic environment, the Government has taken various measures for rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources. Government has adopted roadmap for fiscal consolidation following amendment to the FRBM Act. Despite several challenges; Government has been steadfast in policy of fiscal rectitude. In the Medium-term Framework, the reduction in fiscal deficit has been designed with a judicious mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP.

(d) No, Sir. International financial institutions, such as IMF, only provide their assessment on a country's fiscal deficit and other parameters. IMF does this primarily through Article IV consultation which is an instrument of bilateral surveillance as per the Articles of Agreement of IMF, of which India is also a member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is absent. Any supplementary? Yes, Mr. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, as per the reply, the fiscal deficit is in a serious situation. It is ₹ 5,08,149 crore. Sir, as per the statistics submitted in this House, the default collection of assessed tax is ₹ 5.10 lakh crore. In the last Budget document, the default in collection of assessed Direct Tax is ₹ 5.10 lakh crore. Out of this, Sir, ₹ 75,000 crore is undisputed tax. The uncollected tax, *i.e.*, ₹ 5.10 lakh crore is above the fiscal deficit. In addition to this, the revenue forgone, as per the reply given to me in this august House in the last Session, is ₹ 5.29 lakh crore, which is, again, above the fiscal deficit. If you add these two, the revenue forgone plus the uncollected tax, it is more than ₹ 10.39 lakh crore. It is ₹ 10.39 lakh crore. I would like to know from the Minister whether you are ready to change your policies and take strong action to collect the taxes and revisit the revenue forgone, *i.e.*, exemptions given to the corporate. Are you ready to revisit these policies?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, when we get to the debate in the course of this Session, I think, the question of various revenue proposals of the Government will be gone into in detail. But whether we want to be a 'very high tax society' or otherwise is a question which will be a part of the policy of the Government. Now, revenue forgone is not a factor which is taken into consideration when fiscal deficit is calculated. Revenue forgone does not mean that at its whims and fancies — because this question has been raised earlier also — a Government decides not to charge some people revenue. But there

are industries to which legitimate exemptions are given. There are citizens to whom exemptions are given. Supposing senior citizens are given an exemption. Now do you want us to remove those exemptions and ask them to pay more and then say that this is revenue forgone? Now, all kinds of exemptions which are given under the Income Tax Act are given to incentivize a particular industry. Recently, when manufacturing growth for two years has fallen flat, the interim Budget granted exemption to the manufacturing industry. I have continued that exemption further. Now is that revenue forgone or is that an attempt to give a fillip to the industry? So, it is not a case where favoritism is shown and that you are not collecting legitimate cases.

As far as your other point is concerned about people from whom taxes are due and not collected, we certainly will intensify that action and I am one with you that those are the people to whom no laxity has to be shown.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, in his reply, has given the details on fiscal deficit. It is, Sir, very reassuring that the Minister's reply confirms a fact that the fiscal deficit of the country has been consistently going down for the last three years after the amendment of the FRBM Act and there is better revenue mobilization, collection of taxes and judicious mix of expenditure and revenue collection. This means that unnecessary, non-essential expenditure has been brought down in the last three years and tax collection is better. I was listening carefully to the Finance Minister's reply on the revenue forgone. On that, we are on the same page. I entirely agree that there are certain exemptions which had to be given. But I would like to know from the Minister, conscious of the fact that there are many intentions, initiatives and policy decisions that he and the Government will make in the coming days, which cannot be revealed today, do you propose to continue with the policy of fiscal rectitude to bring down the fiscal deficit, as has been done? Also, there are numbers given — 4.5 per cent of the GDP coming down from 5.8 per cent; what would be your fair expectation, a manageable deficit, for the current year?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a number of points. He is very well aware that there are facts which are going to be disclosed in the General Budget. I would only request my friend to wait for another 48 hours when the Government makes its fiscal deficit projections clear during that presentation. I would like to, not join issue but substantially agree, with him on one point. He is right when he says that fiscal prudence is required. If our fiscal deficit goes out of control, all that it means is, we are borrowing more and more in order to finance the current expenditure. So, if we are borrowing more in order to finance the current expenditure, we are spending beyond our means. If we are spending beyond our means, we are going to leave behind a legacy of debt, as far as the present policy makers from all States in this House are

concerned. Therefore, fiscal deficit has to be maintained at an acceptable level. And, the current acceptable level, which is by the FRBM Act, is that you have to move towards three per cent. Currently, the States are doing better than the Centre. Their fiscal deficit is a little less, collectively; for some States it has gone out of control. But all that I would like to say is that I would personally have been happier if the containment of fiscal deficit takes place by expansion of the economy, by greater tax buoyancy, by greater tax collection, rather than by contracting expenditure. Therefore, you can control fiscal deficit by either collecting more revenues or by spending less. When you spend less, you also tend to contract the expenditure and the economy. Therefore, we will have to have a judicious mix of expenditure as well as revenue collections. But, at the same time, we would always try to balance it, except under extreme circumstances, just as when the 2008-09 global slowdown took place when we had to put fiscal deficit behind us and come out with an economic stimulus. These are circumstances where the fiscal deficit itself will rise.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, in the context of the reply given by the Minister stating *inter alia* that the Government has taken various measures for rationalization of expenditure, my question is whether as a part of measures taken by the Government to reduce fiscal deficit the Government has also resorted to deferring the income tax refund for years together, as otherwise, why have payment of Income Tax refund become alarmingly irregular?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, what the hon. Member is mentioning is an issue which has been legitimately raised by several people — whether deferment of refunds itself is one of the factors which is taken into account while maintaining a particular figure. Now, without going into the details of that purpose, we are trying to ensure that those who are supposed to pay tax must pay tax and those who are entitled to refunds must get refunds. Otherwise, a fair tax system in the country cannot function. My learned friend has asked whether refunds are there. Certainly, there are refunds which are due. Particularly, under the TDS system, round the year people are entitled to refunds. Therefore, we are looking into that question and the process of refunding, whatever is due to the tax payer, is also being taken into consideration.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, my question was altogether different. I had categorically asked whether the deferment of Income Tax refunds relates to containing fiscal deficit or not. That was my question. That was my question.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: At any given point of time, there would be refunds due and, therefore, those refunds due at that time will not be taken into consideration. What is available with the Government will be taken into consideration while calculating the fiscal deficit.

**Poor standard of treatment at government hospitals**

\*23. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infrastructural facilities in government hospitals are shockingly dissatisfactory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many patients die due to careless and negligent attitude of doctors employed in government hospitals; and

(c) if so, the measures being considered by government to bring the standard of treatment of government hospitals at par with private hospitals.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Although Health is a State subject and the responsibility to provide the required infrastructural facilities in the government hospitals rests with the respective State Governments, the Central Government supplements their efforts by way of providing assistance for new construction/renovation, setting up of Health Centres, hospital strengthening, etc. under various schemes and programmes. So far as the Central Government hospitals are concerned, the availability of infrastructure and treatment facilities is satisfactory.

(b) and (c) No, Sir, the medical care and treatment facilities for patients are provided as per established protocols and infrastructure facilities available in the hospitals.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the hon. Minister has given the reply, but he has not yet given what exactly I wanted to know from him. He has said that it is practically a State subject and the Central Government is only helping them, giving them assistance in innovation and construction. But my specific question is that the infrastructure of different Government hospitals is not working properly. Whether the Government of India proposes any scheme to build new infrastructure so that they can provide patients all the modern arrangements and modern assistance? That is exactly what I wanted to know from the hon. Minister.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, as I had said in my reply also, basically it is the duty of the State. But in more than one way the Central Government has been helping the States to improve their health infrastructure also. And also, through various national health programmes, we are helping them in fighting many diseases which are covered under the National Health Programme. Your question right now specifically relates to

the improvement of infrastructure in which the Central Government is assisting the State Governments. We have a scheme under which we are already helping the States in improving the infrastructure at the Primary Health Centre level, at the sub-centre level, at the medical colleges level, and in the medical colleges we are even helping the State Governments for improving their under-graduate and post-graduate seats. For that, there is a specific provision in which they can improve their infrastructure, and within those medical colleges also they can improve their structure in terms of adding emergency services and various other services. Apart from this, within the States, we have plans to build AIIMS like institutions so that the health infrastructure of the States also gets improved. But, basically, through the National Health Mission, we are funding the States to carry out various programmes and improve their activities at the various levels of the health care delivery system in the country.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that for the development of Primary Health Centre, they are trying to help. But, Sir, everybody knows, all over the country so many Primary Health Centres are there, but there are no doctors. The previous Government, the UPA Government, has tried its level best to send the doctors in the Primary Health Centres. But doctors are reluctant to go there. Do you have any specific suggestion for considering enactment of a legislation so that doctors must go to the rural areas for the treatment of rural people in the Primary Health Centres?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, we are actively discussing and deliberating all these issues within our Health Department. A lot of suggestions have come to us. One of the suggestions which we feel is quite feasible at the moment and which might be received positively by everyone is that during the course of the post-graduation of the medical students, we can ask them to spend a specific duration of that post-graduation period at those Primary Health Centers in the villages which are grossly deficient of medical manpower.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय के संज्ञान में एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने अभी राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार की बात कही, लेकिन अस्पतालों में कुछ मूलभूत सुविधाएं ऐसी हैं, जो होते हुए भी मरीजों को नहीं मिल पाती हैं। अगर आप सुबह 7.00 से 8.00 बजे के बीच में डा. राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में जाइए, चूंकि बहुत सारे मेम्बर्स का डेरा उसी स्वर्ण जयन्ती सदन में है, इसलिए हम लोग डेली यह देख रहे हैं कि सैकड़ों मरीज सुबह धूप में इस इन्तजार में खड़े रहते हैं कि अस्पताल का गेट कब खुलेगा। एक तो बीमार, ऊपर से कितनी-कितनी देर तक उन्हें धूप में खड़े रहना पड़ता है। एक कहावत भी है, “एक तो करेला, ऊपर से नीम चढ़ा”, एक तो बीमारी, ऊपर से धूप में कितनी-कितनी देर तक खड़े रहना।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अपने स्तर पर आप इसका निरीक्षण करवा कर उनके लिये उचित व्यवस्था करेंगे? अस्पताल 8.00 बजे खुलता है, लेकिन 8.00 बजे से पहले ही वहां सैकड़ों मरीज धूप में खड़े रहते हैं। उनके लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि वहां के मरीजों को

उचित सुविधा मिल सके। हालांकि डा. राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में बैठने की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन उसे समय पर खोला नहीं जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इसका निरीक्षण करवाएं और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि समय पर वहां का गेट खुल सके। साथ ही आप यहां वायदा भी करें कि आप इस कार्य को अवश्य करवाएंगे।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ, जहां तक निरीक्षण का प्रश्न है, मैंने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का दायित्व संभालने के 8-10 दिन के अन्दर ही भारत सरकार के द्वारा संचालित दिल्ली के जितने भी प्रमुख-प्रमुख अस्पताल हैं, जैसे ऑल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसिज़ (AIIMS), सफदरजंग अस्पताल, डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, इन सबका विस्तार से दौरा किया है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं, जैसा आपने कहा कि हमारे अस्पतालों के अन्दर मरीजों की बहुत भारी संख्या है। इन अस्पतालों की जितनी कैपेसिटी है, उससे कई गुना ज्यादा मरीज वहां पर आते हैं। इसमें भी कोई दो मत नहीं है कि अगर ओ.पी.डी. के खुलने का समय 8.00 बजे है, तो मरीजों को उससे बहुत पहले ही आना पड़ता है। हमारे दिल्ली के अस्पतालों के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा ही लोड है, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए आने वाले समय में हमने स्टेट्स के अन्दर टर्शियरी हेल्थ केयर या दूसरे अन्य सेंटर्स, जिनको हम केंद्र की सहायता से बना सकते हैं, बनाने की योजना बनाई है।

चूंकि आपने मूलतः डा. राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल की बात कही है, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि आने वाले समय में वहां पर हमारा एक प्रोजेक्ट तैयार हो रहा है, जिसके तहत वहां मरीजों के कमरों की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था और एमरजेंसी की बड़ी व्यवस्था की जा रही है, ताकि उनको तुरन्त स्वास्थ्य सेवा मिल सके। आने वाले समय में वहां पर एक बहुत बड़ा सुपर स्पेशियलिटी कॉम्प्लेक्स बनने जा रहा है। वहां हमें जितनी भी जगह उपलब्ध है, उसके अनुसार जितना मैक्सिमम एक्पेंशन वहां हो सकता है, वह किया जाएगा। इसके तहत लगभग 40 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत बेड्स की संख्या को वहां बढ़ाया जाएगा।

जैसा कि आपने कहा कि उनके लिए और ज्यादा बेहतर बैठने की व्यवस्था की जाए, उपलब्ध स्थान पर जितनी भी बैठने की उचित व्यवस्था हो सकती है, वे वहां कर दी गई है, लेकिन चूंकि आपने एक विशेष विषय पर मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, इसके सन्दर्भ में अगर कुछ भी और करने योग्य होगा, वह अवश्य ही किया जाएगा। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि दोबारा से मैं उसका निरीक्षण करवा कर, इस व्यवस्था को ठीक करवाने का प्रयास करूंगा।

**DR. CHANDAN MITRA:** Sir, the Minister has rightly said that the task of infrastructure building for hospitals is something for which the Centre shares the burden with the States. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Minister that when the funds are allocated for a specific purpose or project, whether there is any monitoring mechanism on the part of the Centre to see whether this money is being spent, how soon it is being spent and whether it is being spent in an appropriate manner.

I would specifically like to raise this issue with the Minister that there was a cancer hospital in the city of Chandannagar in West Bengal. Sir, this hospital is lying

in disuse for the last several years because the building has virtually collapsed. It is in ruins. Money has been sanctioned by the Health Ministry. It has gone to the CPWD, but it has since not been forwarded to the State Administration. Does the Minister have any idea of any specific cases like this where even after the sanction is given and the funds are transferred, the hospitals are not functioning? It is the only cancer hospital in a one hundred kilometre radius. Will the Government take steps to ensure that when they sanction a project, it is carried out in a given time-frame?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, as far as the monitoring mechanism is concerned, there is already an institutionalized mechanism which is called 'Plan Implementation Programme' under which concerned officers go to the relevant States from time to time. They monitor things at their own level and they take feedback reports from various State Governments regarding various programmes. In spite of this, I have observed that there is a need to strengthen this monitoring mechanism and one of the few things which I have done in my few days in office is to review this monitoring mechanism, strengthen it further and add professional inputs from outside to strengthen the Government mechanism of monitoring. I can assure this august House and the hon. Member that in times to come, we will have better monitoring systems in place and we will make sure that those who are not delivering will be taken care of, and, those who are delivering well, will be rewarded for their good work.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, अभी हाल ही में हम लोग ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** एक महिला को सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने का मौका नहीं मिला ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: All Members are equal. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, today, the first question was put by a *mahila* only.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** महोदय, अभी हाल ही में लोक सभा के चुनाव हुए हैं । जब लोक सभा के चुनाव हो रहे थे, उससे पहले दो बड़ी प्रतिपक्षी पार्टियों, भाजपा और कांग्रेस के बीच अनेक मुद्दों पर विवाद था, लेकिन खुशी की बात यह थी कि एक मुद्दे पर दोनों पार्टियाँ एकमत थीं। वह मुद्दा था, स्वास्थ्य। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपना घोषणा पत्र जारी करते हुए जनता से यह वायदा किया था और घोषणा की थी कि अगर हमारी सरकार बनती है तो हम इस देश के सभी नागरिकों को मुफ्त इलाज की सुविधा प्रदान करेंगे । हमारी इस घोषणा के तत्काल बाद भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अपना घोषणा पत्र जारी करते हुए इसी घोषणा को लागू करने का वायदा जनता से किया था । मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से और सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इस देश के सभी नागरिकों को अपने घोषणा पत्र में किए गए वायदे के अनुसार मुफ्त इलाज की योजना और सुविधा देने के लिए इस बजट में या इस सेशन में घोषणा करेंगे और क्या वे उन्हें यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराएंगे, यही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।



**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने दस वर्ष सत्ता में रहने के बाद केवल अपने घोषणा पत्र में इसकी घोषणा की थी। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने अपनी घोषणा करने से पहले उनका घोषणा पत्र पढ़ा। यह सच नहीं है। मैं उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने भी अपने अभिभाषण में हमारी सरकार की नीति को बड़ा स्पष्ट किया है। हमने यूनिवर्सल हेल्थ और उसके तहत यूनिवर्सल हेल्थ इश्योरेंस की बात की है। इसके ऊपर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** श्रीमान्, मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** एक मिनट, बात सुन लीजिए।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** जब आपने इतना ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** मैंने स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न किया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** सत्यव्रत जी, जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान:** घुमा-फिराकर बात क्यों कर रहें हैं ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب محمد علی خان: آپ سیدھا بتائیں کہ سُویدھا دیں گے یا نہیں؟ ...**(مداخلت)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** अपने घोषणा पत्र के अनुसार आप इस देश के नागरिकों को सुविधा देंगे या नहीं ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान:** आप सीधा बताइए कि सुविधा देंगे या नहीं ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب محمد علی خان: گھما پھرا کر بات کیوں کر رہے ہیں؟ ...**(مداخلت)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** इसमें घुमा फिराकर कहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** श्रीमान् मुझे आपका संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not correct ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not correct ...**(Interruptions)**... आपने सवाल पूछ लिया, please listen to the answer.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** सर, मेरे सीधे प्रश्न का सीधा जवाब आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the answer.

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, जैसा मैंने आपको कहा कि हमारी सरकार ने अपने मेनिफेस्टो में जो घोषणा की, उसके ऊपर पूरी गम्भीरता से हमने काम करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। सारे देशवासियों को और उसमें भी विशेषकर गरीब लोग, विपन्न लोग, असहाय लोग, दुखी लोग, इन सब लोगों के लिए यूनिवर्सल हेल्थ इन्श्योरेंस की स्कीम के ऊपर काम करने के लिए बहुत वरिष्ठ एक्सपर्ट्स ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जवाब तो सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** इन्श्योरेंस नहीं । ...**(व्यवधान)**... स्वास्थ्य का अधिकार ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुफ्त इलाज ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not correct ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** सर ये घुमा-घुमाकर बता रहे हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**... बचने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप यह क्या कह रहे हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen to the answer ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to the answer ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** साफ जवाब आना चाहिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Members, there is a procedure of asking questions and getting answers. If the answers are not satisfactory, there is a procedure for pointing that out. So, I would request all to ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** सर आपको अधिकार है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मंत्री को निर्देशित कर सकते हैं कि स्पष्ट प्रश्न का जवाब दें ।

**श्री सभापति :** जवाब खत्म नहीं हुआ और आपने एतराज करना शुरू कर दिया, तो यह कैसे होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** आप सभी नागरिकों को मुफ्त इलाज की सुविधा प्रदान करिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please ...**(Interruptions)**...

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, मैं आश्चर्य चकित हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इतने वरिष्ठ हैं, लेकिन वे जवाब सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप जवाब दे दीजिए। Please, do not deviate.

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** पहली बात, जो प्रश्न आपने किया, वह मेरे मूल प्रश्न से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, फिर भी मैं उसका जवाब दे रहा हूँ कि हमारी सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता है कि देश के हर नागरिक को उसमें भी विशेषकर हर गरीब इंसान को हर प्रकार की स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं दवाइयों-समेत, निःशुल्क और सुलभ ढंग से सारे देश में उपलब्ध कराने के लिए हम काम कर रहे हैं । ... **(व्यवधान)**... इसके साथ-साथ हमने सारे देशवासियों को यूनिवर्सल हेल्थ इन्श्योरेंस के तहत कवर करने के लिए भी काम करना शुरू कर दिया है । हम यूनिवर्सल हेल्थ इन्श्योरेंस पर इस सदन के अन्दर विश्वासपूर्वक यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हम इस देश के अन्दर किसी भी नागरिक को स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं से वंचित नहीं रहने देंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे साथी ने काश मुझसे पूछा होता, मैंने पूछा भी था कि आप क्या पूछ रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं बताया, तो शायद इनको भी मैं जानकारी देता और आपको भी जानकारी देता। मैं इस सदन में कई दफा कह चुका हूँ कि यूनिवर्सल हेल्थ केयर का प्रोग्राम पिछले दो सालों से आलरेडी चालू है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Just in a phased manner because it depends on the availability of resources. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** सर, इसके लिए दो कदम, दो इकदामात भारत सरकार ने, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने आलरेडी उठाए हैं। उनको दो इंसेंटिव्स देते हैं। एक तो जो भी फ्री मेडिसिंस देगा, उसको हम गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से एडिशनल बजट as incentives देते हैं। आपकी इतिला के लिए आधे दर्जन स्टेट्स ने अभी तक इसे लागू किया है। मैं अपनी मेमोरी से अभी दो तीन स्टेट्स के ही नाम लेता हूँ, जिनमें तमिलनाडु, राजस्थान, हरियाणा तथा अन्य तीन-चार स्टेट्स हैं। So, the process is already on. सिर्फ इस साल हमने प्रॉमिस किया था कि हम अगर इस साल सत्ता में आएं तो इसे फेज्ड मैनर के बजाय 100 परसेंट स्टेट्स में इसे करेंगे, otherwise, this programme has been on for the last two years.

### **Upgradation of domestic and international airports in Tamil Nadu**

\*24. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to develop the infrastructure and flights handling capacity of domestic and international airport terminals at Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated during the last three years for the same; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated for installation of such electronic security and surveillance systems at both the domestic and international airports at Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Madurai?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Construction/Modification work of Terminal Buildings and Runway extension to increase the peak passenger handling capacity and flight handling capacity have been undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) at Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Madurai Airports in Tamil Nadu.

Development/ upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending on commercial viability, socio-economic considerations,

availability of land etc. Funds allocated for the upgradation of these four airports during the last three years are as given below:—

	Chennai	Tiruchirapalli	Madurai	Coimbatore
2011-12 (₹ in crores)	506.0	0.05	3.08	10.06
2012-13 (₹ in crores)	170.49	0.14	2.05	5.10
2013-14 (₹ in crores)	98.29	0.09	1.23	0.60

(c) AAI has earmarked a provision of ₹ 42.5 crores for procurement of security equipments and surveillance systems for both the domestic and international airport terminals at Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Madurai Airports at Tamil Nadu.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there has been an inordinate delay of more than two years in the Chennai Airport expansion project and that is why there is significant cost escalation. In fact, the Minister has mentioned it in his reply that in the last three years, they have allotted nearly ₹ 775 crore for the Chennai Airport. They expanded the Chennai Airport. It looks outwardly very pretty and impressive. But the moment you enter it, you will see that it is ill-conceived and it lacks basic amenities. In fact, the lounge where we all sit before coming to Delhi does not even have a toilet facility. Not only that, I don't know whether the new Minister is aware that in the last one year, on more than 20 occasions the glass panes, the roof and the ceiling have fallen giving a constant impression to the passengers whether they are under a safe roof at all. The Minister's reply shows allocation of funds in the last three years to the other three airports, namely Tiruchi, Madurai and Coimbatore. It is really peanuts. In the last three years, they have allotted ₹ 28 lakh for the Tiruchi Airport. What type of upgradation and newer facilities will they provide to an airport of international stature at Tiruchi with ₹ 28 lakh? I am suspicious and that is why I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. What is the revenue generated in the last three years from the four airports of Chennai, Tiruchi, Madurai and Coimbatore in terms of airport fee, user development fee, commercials, rentals, parking of vehicles, landing and parking of regular domestic and international passenger flights, cargo flights and also through the additional flights? They generate enough revenue. But the funds allotted are meagre. The design is very poor. Even though they are called international airports, they are sub-standard airports.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you making a Statement? Or are you asking a question?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I have asked the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fine.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, in the main question, there was nothing about revenue. Anyway, I can gather that information and send it to the hon. Member.

Sir, there have been newspaper reports of falling roofs, etc., in that airport. It gives an impression that it has to be looked into. I can only tell the hon. Member that I will visit Chennai like I have already visited Delhi and Mumbai Airports. I will visit Chennai. It is a premier city in India which deserves much better. It is the responsibility of our Government to see that passengers get fair and good facilities.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any plans to liquidate the shares of the Airports Authority of India at Chennai to any private players and separate the Communications, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) and the Air Traffic Management (ATM) of the Airports Authority of India because this will result in further revenue loss. I want a solemn assurance in this august House from the hon. Minister that the Chennai Airport will not be privatised. I would also like to know from the Minister whether the Ministry will provide jobs to the people who have contributed land for the expansion programmes at Tiruchi, Madurai and Coimbatore airports.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you know very well that supplementaries have to follow the main question.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, they come from the main question. They say that all these things have been done. But I have the information that they are probably trying to liquidate the airports and hand them over to private players.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, we have not yet taken a decision. But every suggestion is being examined and decisions will be taken on merits. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Hanumantha Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, give us the assurance that it will not be privatised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question at a time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given him the floor. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your turn will come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, I want to know...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, they want to change the name of some of the international airports. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister himself has given a Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... He wants to change the name of the international airport. I want to know whether it is a fact. Its name is Rajiv Gandhi International Airport. He wants to

rename it after N.T. Rama Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know whether it is there or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. May I please draw attention to the well established procedure that supplementaries have to come out of the main Question and the answer given? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is about upgradation of domestic and international airports in Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, this is an international airport. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Delhi is also there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mumbai is also there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्वेश्चन पढ़िए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you wish to say anything on this?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, if you want me to answer this, out of my own information, in the Hyderabad airport, the international terminal was named after Rajiv Gandhi and the domestic was named after N.T. Rama Rao. The previous Government decided to remove N.T. Rama Rao's name from there. That is what has exactly happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, no second question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. Ramalingam. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am coming to you, Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*.....

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, in Tamil Nadu, apart from Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Madurai airports, Salem airport was built in the year 2002 at a cost of ₹ 300 crore. Flight operations were continued up to 2010, but the operation was stopped because Kingfisher flights were not running. So, the entire flight operations were stopped. Mr. Minister, are you going to start operations of new flights to Salem airport? Otherwise, you can hand over the airport to the cattle farm.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, our Government is trying to improve on connectivity and reaching flights to airports is part of connectivity.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, Chennai is one of the topmost and busiest airports in India. The Airports Authority of India undertook the responsibility of upgradation, renovation and modernisation of that airport, spending more than ₹ 2,000 crore. But, in the meantime, it is the Government which has created chaos and confusion in the management of that airport by indicating that the airport would be privatised. The employees agitated;

the unions agitated. They also went to court against the proposal of privatisation. It is because of the Government's policy that Chennai airport remains criminally neglected. As Minister, you can visit Chennai airport. You can see the international terminal. The area between the international terminal and the domestic terminal looks like a ghost house and unutilised. I do not know why it is being wasted. It is because of Government's policy. If you make an assurance that the Chennai airport will not be privatised, that the Chennai airport will be under the Airports Authority of India and that the Airports Authority of India will be given adequate powers to manage that airport, then only, Chennai airport can be saved. I request the Minister to make such an assurance on the floor of the House.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I have already mentioned that no decisions have been taken. We are open to all suggestions. Hon. Members can send us their suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 25. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is not a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are spending public money to build a national asset. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let us go on to Question No.25. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not under discussion at the moment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

### **Performance of Air India**

\*25. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it, is a fact that in spite of receiving more than ₹ 12,200 crores financial help, Air India is not showing any financial improvement and it is surviving on taxpayers money;

(b) the total income of the national carrier during the last five years and losses suffered by it during the same period; and

(c) the total debt on it and the details of measures Government is proposing to tackle this problem including the option of its privatisation ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) No, Sir. Air India has shown improvement both in terms of Operational and Financial Parameters in FY 2013-14 as compared to FY 2012-13:

- Passenger Load Factor (PLF) has improved from 72.4% in 2012-13 to 73.6% in 2013-14.
- Passengers travelled on total network have increased from 14.10 million to 15.30 million *i.e.* by 8.5%.
- Passenger Revenue has increased from ₹ 12494.44 crores in 2012-13 to ₹ 14300 crores in 2013-14 *i.e.* by 14.45%.
- Total Operating Revenue has increased from ₹ 16072.11 crores to ₹ 19170.38 crores *i.e.* by 19.6%.
- Total Expenses have increased from ₹ 23703.95 crore to ₹ 25050.60 crores *i.e.* only by 5.7% .
- The Operating Loss has declined from declined from ₹ 3807.15 crores to ₹ 2123.78 crores *i.e.* by 44.2%.
- Net Loss has declined from ₹ 5490.16 crores to ₹ 5388.82 crores.
- Cash Losses have reduced from ₹ 3647.18 Crores to ₹ 3371.95 crores *i.e.* by 7.5%.
- EBIDTA has improved from ₹ 191.67 crores in 2012-13 to ₹ 770.94 crores *i.e.* an improvement of almost 300%.

(b) Details of the total income and losses suffered by Air India during the last 5 years are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total Revenue	13402.27	14255.11	14173.81	16027.84	19170.38
Total Expenses	19035.83	21319.65	23459.48	23703.95	25050.60
Net Profit/(Loss)	(5550.90)	(6863.67)	(7557.69)	(5490.16)	(5388.82)

(c) As on 31st March, 2014, there is an Aircraft debt outstanding of ₹ 17,565.05 crores and Working Capital Loan of ₹ 21257 crores NCD of ₹ 7,400 crores.

The details of measures taken by Government to tackle the debt related problem in Air India are as under :

(1) In view of the losses suffered by Air India upto 2010-11 and its mounting debt burden, Air India formulated a Turnaround Plan (TAP), comprising an Operational Turnaround Plan and a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP), which was approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). The FRP provides for infusion of additional equity by the Government, cost reduction and improved operational



performance. The financial support approved under TAP from the Government is as under:-

- (i) Induction of upfront equity of ₹ 6,750 crores.
- (ii) Equity for cash deficit support of ₹ 4,552 crores from FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18.
- (iii) Equity for already guaranteed aircraft loan of ₹ 18,929 crores till FY 2021, and
- (iv) GOI Guarantee for repayment of Principal amount and payment of interest on the Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of ₹ 7400 crores proposed to be issued Air India to the financial institutions, Bank, LIC and EPFO.

(2) As a part of the TAP/FRP, Government has laid down performance milestones for Air India and constituted an inter Ministerial Oversight Committee to monitor the performance of Air India *vis-a-vis* milestones set in the TAP.

At present, there is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry in respect of privatization of Air India.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is heartening that the Minister has given answer that the Air India is making a turnaround and the Civil Aviation Ministry has started its moves. Now on 11th July Air India will be joining elite international group of airlines, that is, Star Alliance. It will be its 27th member. I want to know this, through you, Sir, Will it really be a commercial move for Air India? As our past experience shows, Air India management was really doing mismanagement in the profitable sectors. They have sold out their profitable routes to the private airlines. By joining the Star Alliance, Air India will really be making profits out of it and that turn around will be helpful as far as the Government is concerned.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, Air India by joining Star Alliance will have greater reach and will provide seamless travel and facilities to the passengers who use the airline. Profitability is another thing. So, I think, these two things have to be looked at a bit differently. As far as joining the Star Alliance is concerned, increasing the reach will definitely help in a small percentage of revenue increase. It could be four to five per cent. I don't think that it will be more than that. Reviews ought to be taken on the profitability of various routes and steps have to be taken to reduce the losses. We are at it.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the bail out package of ₹ 12,200 crores is welcome. We have contribution from the North Eastern Region also. But, unfortunately

Air India has withdrawn the flight from Guwahati to Bangkok; and all the flights from Tezpur Airport and Lakhimpur Airport. Sir, as the Minister knows, the Guwahati Airport had been upgraded as an international airport; and also upgraded the Tezpur Airport and Lakhimpur Airport. I am putting my specific question and I want a categorical answer. When is Air India going to reintroduce the Guwahati to Bangkok flight; and utilise upgraded Tezpur Airport and Lakhimpur Airport by operating Air India flights?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, certain airports and certain airlines of either public sector or private sector do withdraw, or, do operate. It is our endeavour that airports should be covered by airlines. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalita, please sit down.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I seek your indulgence before putting this question. I had been Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee that dealt with the Ministry of Civil Aviation also. There have been a number of reports that we had submitted on the issue of Air India. There have been various suggestions that have been made as to how Air India could turn around. All of us are patriotically interested in our Maharaja flying high; and our National Flag to be upheld. That is something that none of us would oppose.

Now, in reply to this question, the hon. Minister has mentioned, I am not going into the larger ambit, that the total network has increased, the passenger revenue has increased and the operating revenue has increased. All these have increased and expenses also have increased. This is a contradiction which you will agree. Now, why is this happening? That is the question. I entirely sympathise with your problem because you have just come and taken over the portfolio. Why are the expenses rising? You have not examined the actual area as to why this is happening. We have normally heard and we continue to hear even today, that indication is there, per aircraft manpower in India is very high in Air India. That is one of the reasons for Air India losses. All our examination has shown that wage bill of Air India is less than one third of its total expenses. Much of the irrational expenditure is because of your leasing in, because of your bilaterals and because of all political decisions taken by the Government. Are you going to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. I go by my word.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, just one minute. Are you going to re-examine this entire gamut? That is my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I am afraid Question Hour is over.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Modalities adopted by private companies in escaping CSR**

\*26. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether private companies are adopting clandestine modalities to escape Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has identified such operations/modalities adopted by companies and whether any action has been taken against them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder have come into force only recently, *i.e.*, 01.04.2014. Companies are thus generally at a preliminary stage of undertaking CSR activities like setting up of CSR Committees and formulation of their respective CSR Policies by such Committees and their approval by the Board. Further, so far no such incident has come to the notice of the Government.

**Veterans Commission**

\*27. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the timeline and terms of reference of the Veterans Commission to be set up by Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : President of India in his Address to the joint session of Parliament on 9.6.2014, *inter alia* mentioned that Government will appoint a Veterans Commission to address their grievances. The matter regarding setting up of the Commission is under consideration of the Government.

**Privatisation of Air India**

\*28. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plan to privatise Air India;

(b) if so, the details of the policy, procedure and time-frame; and

(c) if not, how the Ministry proposes to clear the financial liabilities of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The Government has approved Air India's Turnaround Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) on 12.04.2012, that provides for infusion of additional equity by the Government, cost reduction and improved operational performance. The financial support approved under TAP from the Government is as under :

- (i) Induction of upfront equity of ₹ 6,750 crores.
- (ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of ₹ 4,552 crores from FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18.
- (iii) Equity for already guaranteed aircraft loan of ₹ 18,929 crores till FY 2021.
- (iv) Government of India (GOI) Guarantee for repayment of Principal amount and payment of Interest on the Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of ₹ 7400 crores proposed to be issued by Air India to the financial institutions, Banks, LIC and EPFO.

Till date, an amount of ₹ 15033 crores has been released as equity support to Air India. Further, as part of the TAP/FRP, Government has laid down performance milestones of Air India and constituted an inter Ministerial Oversight Committee to monitor the performance of Air India *vis-à-vis* milestones set in the TAP.

#### **Rise in inflation rate**

\*29. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been unexpected rise in inflation rate during May and June 2014;

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

(c) whether Government would take concrete steps to bring down inflation and ease the life of common people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The average annual inflation measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) moderated gradually

from 9.56 per cent in 2010-11 to 5.98 per cent in 2013-14. However, year-on-year WPI inflation tends to fluctuate for some months due to certain seasonal or commodity specific spikes. As such, WPI inflation has inched upward to 6.01 per cent in May, 2014. The data on WPI inflation for June 2014 is not available. Higher inflation in some food articles, manufactured products (chemicals, textiles, rubber etc), revision in electricity prices and higher inflation in non-administered mineral oils due to increase in global crude oil prices has led to this rise in inflation in May, 2014.

(c) and (d) Government is closely monitoring the situation and taking measures on an ongoing basis to bring down inflation. Some of the specific measures taken recently include:

- Recommending the delisting fruits and vegetables from the purview of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Acts of the States; this has since been implemented by Delhi.
- Fixing/revising minimum export price of US \$ 500 per MT and US \$ 450 per MT on the export of onions and potatoes respectively.
- Approving the inclusion of onion and potato under the purview of stock holding limits under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. This will empower the State Governments to undertake de-hoarding operations and to control the prices of onions and potatoes. This decision is expected to help in the efforts being taken to tackle the problem of rising prices and also improve the availability of these commodities to the general public especially vulnerable sections.
- Allocating additionally 50 lakh tonnes of rice for distribution to below poverty line (BPL) families at BPL prices and above poverty line price for others for the period July, 2014 to March, 2015 or till implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) by the respective State/UT whichever is earlier.

Besides the above recent measures, some of the important steps taken earlier in this regard include: reducing import duties to zero — for wheat, onion and pulses and imposing stock limits on various commodities; suspending futures' trading in rice, urad and tur as a matter of abundant precaution; maintaining the central issue price (CIP) for rice (at ₹ 5.65 per kg for BPL and ₹ 3 per kg for Antyodya Anna Yojana) and wheat (at ₹ 4.15 per kg for BPL and ₹ 2 per kg for Antyodya Anna Yojana) since 2002 for protecting the poor from price rise.

**Impact of accidents on the naval preparedness**

†\*30. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the submarine, INS Sindhuratna of Indian Navy had met with an accident at Mumbai coast;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a naval ship caught fire at naval dockyard in Mumbai on 6th April, 2014;

(c) if so, the total number of accidents happened to the naval warships from July, 2013 till date along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether these accidents have adversely impacted upon the preparedness of the Navy; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to modernize the Navy keeping in view the present challenges?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) An incident of fire occurred in the third compartment of INS Sindhuratna, a submarine, on 26.02.2014 off the Mumbai Coast.

(b) There was also an incident of smouldering and thick smoke in armoury during hot work (welding/cutting) onboard INS Matanga, a ship, on 06.04.2014.

(c) A total of 14 incidents have happened to the naval warships from July, 2013 till date. Board of Inquiry (BoI) have been instituted in all these cases to determine the reasons for the incidents. As immediate measures, corrective steps have been taken by Naval Headquarters with extensive checks on weapon related safety systems and audit of Standard Operating Procedures on all operational naval units.

(d) The incident involving INS Sindhurakshak, a submarine, has resulted in her being non-operational. INS Sindhuratna is under repair. All other platforms where incidents took place are operational. Modernisation and acquisition of new assets is an ongoing process dictated primarily by capabilities to be achieved, threat perceptions, prevailing external strategic security environment, emerging technologies and availability of funds.

(e) Modernisation programme of the Indian Navy is being pursued in accordance with the Maritime Capability Perspective Plan (MCP 2012-2027).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Development of low cost airports in the country**

\*31. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry intends to develop low cost and energy-efficient airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such airports, likely to be developed in the near future; and

(d) how many such airports will be developed in Punjab and by when?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The low cost airport model is to be based on a modular building concept with maximum use of natural light, water harvesting, solar cell roof on the terminal as per feasibility, etc. The low cost airport is designed for only clear weather, day time, Visual Flight Rule (VFR) operations with no perimeter light, no perimeter road, no separate isolation bay, etc.

(c) and (d) Government of India (GoI) has so far identified 50 locations to promote regional air connectivity in the Tier-II and Tier-III cities across the country, one of which is in Punjab. New Civil Enclave has been developed as no frill enclave at Bhatinda airport. Presently, there are no scheduled flight operations at Bhatinda airport. Ludhiana has been identified as one of the airports for upgradation. State Government is taking action for acquisition of additional land and for removal of obstruction in the approach funnel in vicinity of this airport. Development of low cost airports depends upon many factors such as availability of land, availability of mandatory clearances, environmental clearances, traffic projections, and provision of support services by the State Government such as access road to the airport, water supply, power supply, services of State Police and State Fire Staff for Security and Safety needs of the airport, etc.

**Request made to Swiss Government regarding black money**

\*32. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any request regarding black money held by Indian nationals in Swiss Bank;

(b) when the request was sent and what was the information sought;

(c) whether it is a fact that Parliament of Swiss Government has passed a law called, 'The Swiss Tax Administrative Assistance Act';

(d) if so, when this Act was passed;

(e) whether the changes to be brought in under the law have to be approved through a referendum; and

(f) the details of response given by the Swiss Government in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (f) After the amendments to the Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) with Switzerland came into force on 7th October, 2011, several requests seeking information in respect of Indian nationals holding bank accounts in Swiss banks in specific cases have been made. There has been a positive response to some requests, where information has been provided subject to the confidentiality clause in the said DTAC. In other cases, the Swiss Government has not been providing the information requested citing restrictions imposed by their domestic laws.

Recently, reports appearing in the media on 22nd and 23rd June, 2014 indicated that during an ongoing exercise to identify the real beneficiaries or owners of funds held in various banks operating in Switzerland, the names of some Indian individuals and entities had been identified by the Swiss Government, who may have held untaxed money in Swiss banks through structures like trusts, domiciliary companies and other legal entities based out of countries other than India. A letter was accordingly written to Swiss Authorities on 23rd June, 2014, under the provisions of Article 26 of the DTAC between India and Switzerland, requesting them to provide the information in this regard that has been compiled by Switzerland. The Swiss authorities in their reply dated 4th July, 2014 have stated that there is no list of Indian tax residents holding assets in Swiss financial institutions in their own names or through structures.

(c) to (e) As per the information available on the website of the Federal Authorities of the Swiss Federation (<http://www.admin.ch>), the Tax Administrative Assistance Act (TAAA) passed by the Swiss Parliament came into force on 1st February, 2013. The Swiss Parliament approved the revision of the TAAA on 21st March, 2014. As per the information available on the said website, any proposed enactment, which includes changes in the existing law, may be subject to referendum in Switzerland. The referendum deadline will expire on 10th July, 2014 and if no referendum is called for by that date, the amended TAAA will come into force on 1st August, 2014.

### **Constitution of SIT on black money**

†\*33. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Special Investigation Team (SIT) on black money has been constituted by Government;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, the extent of success achieved by SIT in bringing back the black money of Indians stashed abroad;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Bank of Switzerland, Swiss National Bank has recently revealed that there has been a sudden phenomenal increase in the amount of money deposited by Indians in Swiss banks during the last year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue has constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice M.B. Shah, former Judge of Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide Notification dated 29.05.2014. The work of SIT is in progress.

(c) and (d) As per information available on the website of Swiss National Bank (<http://www.snb.ch>), the total liabilities of Swiss Banks towards Indians, including in the fiduciary business, at the end of 2013 was 2.03 Billion CHF (approximately ₹ 14,100 crores) as against 1.42 Billion CHF (approximately ₹ 8,547 crores) at the end of 2012.

#### **Road map for revival of small and medium industries**

\*34. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that non-availability of adequate finance, paucity of raw materials, absence of technical and managerial guidance, and non-availability of industrial accommodation and marketing facilities are the key problems of small and medium industries in India;

(b) if so, what Government proposes to do about each of these problems;

(c) whether Government has prepared a road map to revamp this sector to make the products of small scale units more market-oriented; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has been consistently maintaining a higher rate of growth as compared to the country's industrial sector as a whole. It is a heterogeneous sector, both in terms of size of enterprises and its sectoral composition. Hence, the problems faced by the sector are diverse. However, some of the common problems faced by the sector relate to lack of timely and adequate credit, difficulties in availability of raw materials, obsolete technology, lack of managerial skills and expertise, infrastructure bottlenecks, marketing constraints, etc.

(b) The Ministry of MSME is implementing a number of schemes to address these issues. Major schemes/ programmes include (i) Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises to facilitate collateral free credit to new and existing Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs); (ii) Scheme for Raw Material Assistance implemented by National Small Industries Corporation Limited under the Ministry; (iii) National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme implemented to facilitate upgradation of technology, improve processes and design; (iv) Management Development Training Programmes (MDPs) for enhancing managerial skills; (v) Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme to facilitate infrastructure upgradation and setting up of Common Facility Centres; and (vi) Marketing Development Assistance Support to MSME.

(c) The Government is expanding the coverage/strengthening the schemes/ programmes for MSMEs to improve productivity, enhance competitiveness and marketability of products of this sector.

(d) The Ministry provides assistance to enhance the marketing competitiveness of MSMEs through NMCP which consists of the schemes like Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme for MSMEs, Design Clinic scheme for MSMEs, Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation Scheme, adoption of Bar code, Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs, Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be Competitive through Quality Management Standards (QMS) and Quality Technology Tools (QTT).

#### **HAL — Rolls Royce deal**

\*35. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the contract between Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Rolls Royce;

(b) the reasons that Government put on hold the Rolls Royce deal with HAL;

(c) the details of rules that have been violated by Rolls Royce and the quantum of commission paid to mediators; and

(d) the decision the Ministry has taken on the deal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) M/s Rolls Royce *vide* their letter dated 19th December, 2013 has informed HAL that despite a prohibition on appointment of agents and requirements for confirmation of non-payment of commission in HAL's Purchase Orders, M/s Rolls

Royce paid commission to M/s Aashmore Pvt. Ltd. in connection with sales transactions with HAL. The quantum of commission declared by M/s Rolls Royce is 1.85 million British Pounds. The dealings with M/s Rolls Royce were deliberated by HAL Board and as per Board decision, HAL sought further instructions from Ministry before placing any further orders on Rolls Royce and its Allied and Subsidiary Companies. The matter was examined in the Ministry and it has been decided to seek the opinion of learned Attorney General/Solicitor General as to whether we can deal with M/s Rolls Royce pending preliminary inquiry by CBI on the grounds of operational urgency, national security and non-availability of other alternatives, to be certified in writing by the user agency/Services, at the level of PSO.

### *Statement*

The details of the existing Contracts / agreements between Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Rolls-Royce, UK(RR) .

#### **(A) Defence Programme - Aero-Engines:**

1. **Adour Mk 804/811 Engine (Jaguar Aircraft):** License Agreement was entered into with M/s Rolls Royce Plc., UK in 1978 for Jaguar Engine (Adour Mk804/811) support. The Agreement is valid till 2023. Based on this Agreement, HAL had entered into LTBA's with RR for supply of spares for MRO activities of Adour Mk804/811 Engines in 2002 and 2008. HAL intended to enter into LTBA with RR for supply of spares for the year 2013-14 to 2017-18 which is kept in abeyance due to issues relating to Integrity Pact.
2. **Gnome Engine (Sea king Helicopter):** An agreement was signed with M/s Rolls-Royce during 2006 for Gnome Engine spares support for Sea King Helicopters. The Agreement is valid till 2021. Based on this agreement, Engine Division had entered into a LTBA during 2012 with RR for supply of spares for Gnome Engine Support for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17.
3. **Adour Mk 871 Engine (57 Hawk Aircraft:-40 aircraft):** An agreement was signed with M/s Rolls-Royce on 30th August, 2010 for supplies and services for license manufacture of Adour Mk871 Engine for Additional 57 HAWK programme. Based on this agreement, HAL is receiving the Engine Material Kits from RR for manufacture of Engines at HAL.
4. **Dart Engine (Avro Aircraft):** M/s Rolls-Royce is supporting for supply of spares for Dart Engine Projects on Case to Case basis on the basis of HAL RFQs.

5. **Orpheus Engine (Kiran MkII Aircraft):** M/s Rolls-Royce is supporting for supply of spares for Orpheus Engine Projects on Case to Case basis on the basis of HAL RFQs.

**(B) Non-Defence Programme - Energy Sector:**

1. **Industrial Marine Gas Turbines:** HAL established an Industrial Marine Gas Turbine Division (IMGT) in 1998 to carryout repair overhaul of Industrial Avon and Allison 501-K engines under the license agreement with Rolls-Royce.
2. HAL entered into EMROC (Energy Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul Centre) agreement with RR from June, 2007 till 31st December, 2011 for repair and overhaul of Industrial Avon and Allison 501-K engines. Fresh EMROC agreement was signed by HAL during August, 2012 which is valid up to 31st December, 2016. Based on this EMROC agreement, HAL has been placing Purchase Orders directly to RR for supply of engine spares as per RR published price catalogue from time to time.

**Proposal for construction of Jodhpur Airport in Rajasthan**

†\*36. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the construction of Jodhpur Civil Airport in Rajasthan is pending before the Central Government;

(b) if so, by when the approval would be given to the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the alternative plan?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI) (a) to (c) At the Jodhpur Airport that belongs to Indian Air Force (IAF), Airports Authority of India (AAI) maintains a Civil Enclave in land measuring 12 Acres for Civil Operations. For expansion and upgradation of infrastructure at the Civil Enclave, AAI has requested for 80 acres of land free of cost and free from all encumbrances from IAF/State Government of Rajasthan. IAF have indicated their willingness to handover 37 acres of land to AAI for expansion of Civil Enclave subject to State Government giving equal value of land at Jodhpur. The concurrence of the State Government to the proposal is awaited.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Disinvestment of SAIL**

\*37. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering disinvestment in the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 19th July, 2012 approved the sale of 10.82% equity of SAIL out of the Government of India's holding of 85.82% through offer for Sales of Shares through stock exchange mechanism as per SEBI Rules and Regulations. Accordingly, first tranche of disinvestment of 5.82% was completed in March, 2013. The remaining 5% disinvestment is tentatively scheduled for completion in the current financial year.

**FDI in defence sector**

\*38. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to allow 100 per cent FDI in defence sector instead of adopting a policy of mastering technologies through indigenous efforts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per the current FDI Policy, upto 26% FDI is permissible in the Defence Sector subject to licensing through Government route. However, wherever FDI beyond 26% is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology in the country, decisions can be taken to allow higher FDI on a case-to-case basis with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Security.

(b) The Defence Production Policy, 2011 aims at achieving substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment / weapon systems / platforms required for defence in as early a time frame as possible; by creating conditions conducive for the private industry to take an active role in this endeavour; by enhancing potential of SMEs in indigenization and broadening the defence R&D base of the country. In order to encourage the indigenous efforts for developing technologies and products required for defence, the Defence Procurement Procedure has been amended giving preference to Buy (Indian) category of capital acquisitions.

**Development of new airport at Chakulia**

\*39. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is proposing to develop a new Airport at Chakulia in Jharkhand which is not an appropriate place as it is 30 km away from NH-33;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether AAI is aware that a big airstrip used in World War-II is available at Dhalbhumgarh which is very much suitable for establishment of an airport and is near to NH-33 that connects Odisha; and

(d) considering the above factors, reasons for AAI not changing its proposal for establishment of a new airport at Dhalbhumgarh instead of in Chakulia?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Dhalbhumgarh Airstrip belongs to Ministry of Defence and is around 15 Kms (air distance) from Chakulia. The existing Chakulia Airport belongs to Airports Authority of India (AAI) and is non-operational. At present, no request has been received from any airline operator indicating their willingness for commencement of flights to and from Chakulia Airport or Dhalbhumgarh Airstrip, nor any proposal received from State Government for development of Chakulia Airport or Dhalbhumgarh Airstrip.

**Transfer of land to DIAL**

\*40. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether transfer of land to Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL) has been made on the basis of any physical survey;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to conduct any enquiry or audit;

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

(d) whether Government is aware that there are conflicts between the Development Agreement and the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons for Government allowing the private partner to treat handling services as non-aeronautical services?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) had prepared a Master Plan (MP) for Delhi airport and submitted to the local bodies from time to time. The Master Plan was submitted to Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in 1997. This MP gave approximate areas and percentages of land identified for specific use. Subsequently, the Delhi Airport Land was transferred to M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) based on the demised area map which has been enclosed in the Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) and the Lease Deed, entered into by AAI and M/s DIAL.

(b) and (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C and AG) has carried out and laid its Performance Audit Report No. 5 of 2012-13 in Parliament on 17.08.2012 on the subject Implementation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) - Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi.

(d) and (e) There is no conflict between OMDA which was signed in 2006 and the provisions of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) Act, 2008. The provisions of OMDA and AERA Act have been harmonized through Section 13 (1) (a) (vi) of the AERA Act. As per this clause, AERA is required to give due consideration to the concessions granted by the Government under any agreement or memorandum while determining the aeronautical tariff for major airports.

(f) The Cargo and Ground Handling Services have always been shown as non-aeronautical services as per the Annual Account Statement of AAI. Accordingly, these services were included in the OMDA based on the legacy followed by AAI for its own airports.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Cash infusion in Air India

129. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Air India (AI) has requested Government to release the next instalment of cash infusion due to it under a ₹ 30,000 crore rescue plan;

(b) if so, what is Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Air India for revenue enhancement and cost cutting measures for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) The Government has approved Air India's Turnaround Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) on 12.04.2012, that provided for infusion of additional equity by the Government, cost reduction and improved operational performance. The financial support approved under TAP from the Government is as under :

- (i) Induction of upfront equity of ₹ 6,750 crores,
- (ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of ₹ 4,552 crores from FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18,
- (iii) Equity for already guaranteed aircraft loan of ₹ 18,929 crores till FY 2021,
- (iv) GoI Guarantee for repayment of principal amount and payment of Interest on the Non- Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of ₹ 7400 crores proposed to be issued by Air India to the financial institutions, Banks, LIC, EPFO,

Till date, an amount of ₹ 15033 crores has been released as equity support to Air India and sufficient funds have been provided in the budget to cater to future infusion of equity to Air India.

(c) Steps taken by Air India for revenue enhancement and cost cutting measures are as follows:

1. Rationalization of certain loss making routes,
2. Induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic and international routes to increase passengers appeal
3. Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost,
4. Freezing of employment in non-operational areas,
5. Enhanced utilization of new fleet resulting in production of higher ASKMs,
6. Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations,
7. Plans to Operationalize Subsidiary Companies such as AIATSL and AIESL and transfer of manpower and equipment to these subsidiary companies,

#### **Operation of aircraft in dense**

130. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop certain aircraft which can operate in dense fog and Government has given green signal for such aircraft;



(b) whether new standards have since been devised in this regard on the lines of other countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of the airports from where clearance will be given to aircrafts to fly in dense fog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

### **Action against drunk pilots**

131. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the number of drunk pilots, having higher than permissible limit of alcohol in their bloodstream, grounded during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of drunk pilots grounded region-wise;

(d) whether such pilots have been suspended for the first offence and for two years for the second offence, as per the rules;

(e) if so, the number of such pilots suspended, year-wise;

(f) whether any awareness campaign have been launched sensitizing the pilots about air safety and alcohol drinking; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the other measures proposed to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) and (b) 97 Pilots have tested positive during pre-flight medical examination for consumption of alcohol and grounded since 2011 as detailed below:

Year	No of Pilots
2011	17
2012	41
2013	31
2014 (Till 30.06.2014)	08

(c) The region-wise details of drunk pilots grounded are as follows:

Region	No. of pilot grounded
Northern Region	26
Western Region	32
Southern Region	25
Eastern Region	14

(d) and (e) In terms of Civil Aviation Requirements issued by DGCA, pilots tested Breath Analyzer positive for first time are suspended 03 months and those tested 2nd time Breath Analyzer positive were suspended for 05 years. Details of action taken against 1st time/2nd time violations is as under:

Year	No. of pilots Suspended for 3 Months	No. of pilot Suspended for 5 Years
2011	17	Nil
2012	39	02
2013	29	02
2014 (30.06.2014)	07	01

(f) and (g) Airline Operators are required to include the guidance for their pilots on adverse effect of consumption of alcohol and drugs in their Operations Manual. Further, the Airline Operators have been advised by DGCA to educate their flight crew on adverse effect of alcohol and drugs.

#### **Privatisation of Lucknow airport**

†132. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports in India earning profit and the names of the airports running in loss;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite Lucknow being a profit making airport, it is still being considered for privatisation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) 8 airports in India were earning profits as per audited annual accounts of Airports Authority of India (AAI) for the financial year 2012-13. A list indicating the names of 107 AAI Airports that have incurred losses is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Lucknow airport has incurred a loss of ₹ 63.92 crores as per the audited annual accounts for the financial year 2012-13 and this airport is not being considered by the Government for privatisation. However, the Planning Commission in its Financing Plan of Airports has recommended in July, 2012 for taking up the operation and management of 6 airports including Lucknow Airport through Public Private Partnership model.

**Statement**

*List of AAI Airports incurring Loss*

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Sl. No.	Name of Airport
1.	Port Blair	28.	Raxual
2.	Guwahati	29.	Shillong
3.	Amritsar	30.	Agartala
4.	Jaipur	31.	Aizawl
5.	Lucknow	32.	Barapani
6.	Srinagar	33.	Dibrugarh
7.	Varanasi	34.	Dimapur
8.	Coimbatore	35.	Jorhat
9.	Mangalore	36.	Kailashahar
10.	Tiruchirapalli	37.	Kamalpur
11.	Trivandrum	38.	Khowai
12.	Ahmedabad	39.	Lilabari
13.	Bhubaneswar	40.	Passighat
14.	Imphal	41.	Rupsi
15.	Bagdogra	42.	Shella
16.	Balurghat	43.	Silchar
17.	Behala	44.	Tezpur
18.	Chakulia	45.	TEZU
19.	Cooch Behar	46.	Agra
20.	Daparjio	47.	Allahabad
21.	Gaya	48.	Bikaner
22.	Jharsuguda	49.	Chandigarh
23.	Malda	50.	Dehradun
24.	Muzaffarpur	51.	Gaggal
25.	Patna	52.	Gorakhpur
26.	Raipur	53.	Gwalior
27.	Ranchi	54.	Jaisalmer

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Sl. No.	Name of Airport
55.	Jammu	82.	Tirupati
56.	Jodhpur	83.	Tuticorin
57.	Kanpur	84.	Vellore
58.	Kargil	85.	Vijayawada
59.	Khajuraho	86.	Visakhapatnam
60.	Kota	87.	Warangal
61.	Kulu (Bhuntar)	88.	Akola
62.	Leh	89.	Aurangabad
63.	Ludhiana	90.	Bhavnagar
64.	Pant Nagar	91.	Bhopal
65.	Pathankot	92.	Bhuj
66.	Safdarjung	93.	Deesa
67.	Shimla	94.	Gondia
68.	Udaipur	95.	Indore
69.	Agatti	96.	Jabalpur
70.	Bangalore-Hal	97.	Jamnagar
71.	Belgaum	98.	Juhu
72.	Cuddapah	99.	Kandla
73.	Donakonda	100.	Keshod
74.	Hubli	101.	Kolhapur
75.	Hyderabad-Begumpet	102.	Porbandar
76.	Madurai	103.	Pune
77.	Mysore	104.	Rajkot
78.	Nadirgul	105.	Solapur
79.	Pondicherry	106.	Surat
80.	Rajahmundry	107.	Vadodara
81.	Salem		

### **Renaming of Surat airport**

133. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any communication for naming Surat airport in Gujarat in memory of Late Shri Morarji Desai ji, Former Prime Minister of India, keeping in view of his great contribution in our freedom history and his dedicated services to our nation; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received recently in this regard. As per the standard procedure followed by the Government, proposals for naming/renaming of airports are generally considered based on the recommendations of the concerned State Government expressed by way of a resolution passed in the State Legislative Assembly. However, no such proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat for renaming of Surat airport.

#### **Revenue earned from aviation sector**

134. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by Government from the aviation sector during the last three years;

(b) whether the revenue earned is not commensurate with the growth registered by the aviation sector;

(c) if so, the reformative measures being taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether the country is lacking in the aviation safety infrastructure despite the large scale developments and investments in this sector; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Privatisation of air ports**

135. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for augmentation and modernization of Ahmedabad airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and funds allotted for this purpose;

(c) whether there is a proposal for privatization of airports;

(d) if so, whether Ahmedabad airport would also be privatised;

(e) whether this would halt the modernization process of the airport; and

(f) if not, by when the proposed work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) Board has approved recarpeting of runway and Cat-III B lighting system of Ahmedabad airport at an estimated cost of ₹ 73.64 crores. AAI has earmarked an amount of ₹ 17.92 crores in the BE 2014-15 for this work.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, the Planning Commission in its Financing Plan of Airports has recommended in July, 2012 for taking up the operation and management of 6 airports including Ahmedabad Airport through Private Public Partnership model.

(f) The PDC for work related to Cat-III B approach lighting system and recarpeting of runway is 31st March, 2016.

#### **Windshield cracks incidents in dreamliners**

136. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the series of incidents of windshield crack in the dreamliners during the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The on-going investigation by Boeing indicates that moisture ingress has resulted in an increased rate of occurrence. A new window design with improved features is in progress to reduce such incidents. The occurrences experienced on the airplanes were cracking of the non-structural outer glass ply, which does not affect the safety of the airplane due to the windshield's "fail safe" (multiple-layer) construction.

(c) Air India has taken up the issue with Boeing, who have informed that old windshields shall be replaced by new windshields with improved design features.

#### **Airport dues of Air India**

137. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mumbai Airport Authorities have put Air India on a cash-and-carry mode after its dues mounted to 450 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether backlog of airport dues to Air India exists in case of Delhi Airport and Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) also; and

(d) if so, the total dues Air India owes to airports and the reasons for non-payment of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Air India owes M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) a sum of ₹ 631.33 crores as on May 31, 2014 and M/s Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) a sum of ₹ 350.56 crores as on 30th June, 2014. The reasons for delay in payment are on account of liquidity constraints faced by Air India.

### **Revival of Air India**

138. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to give infusion of capital to Air India (AI) as part of turnaround plan and to meet the shortage in the equity;

(b) what would be the amount of money that would be extended to Air India for restructuring its capital;

(c) whether Air India has taken steps to cut costs in the expenditure like cutting loss-making routes and wages and sale of old aircraft and real estate assets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) The Government has approved Air India's Turnaround Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) on 12.04.2012, that provided for infusion of additional equity by the Government, cost reduction and improved operational performance. The financial support approved under TAP from the Government is as under :

(i) Induction of upfront equity of ₹ 6,750 crores,

(ii) Equity for cash deficit support of ₹ 4,552 crores from FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18.

(iii) Equity for already guaranteed aircraft loan of ₹ 18,929 crores till FY 2021.

- (iv) GoI guarantee for repayment of principal amount and payment of Interest on the Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of ₹ 7400 crores proposed to be issued by Air India to the financial institutions, Banks, LIC, EPFO.

Till date, an amount of ₹ 15033 crores has been released as equity support to Air India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Air India has taken various steps to cut costs in expenditure, which are as follows:-

1. Route rationalization of erstwhile AI and IA routes and elimination of route network involving parallel operations.
2. Rationalization of certain loss making routes.
3. Induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic and international routes to increase passengers appeal.
4. Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost.
5. Freezing of employment in non-operational areas.
6. Enhanced utilization of new fleet resulting in production of higher ASKMs
7. Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations.
8. Introduction of PSS (Passenger Service System) to have single code and SAP ERP based solutions throughout the organization in terms of increase in revenue and decrease in cost.
9. Establishment of Integrated Operations Control Centre (IOCC) and the Central Planning and Control System. Air India signed a broad ranging agreement for establishing its Central Planning and Control IT System (CPCS) with M/s Sabre Airline Solutions who are industry leaders in this field. It will cover Network Planning and Scheduling, Flight Operations Control (including integrated Operations Management and Hub Management) and a comprehensive Crew Management System.
10. Plans to Operationalize Subsidiary Companies such as AIATSL and AIESL and transfer of manpower and equipment to these subsidiary companies.
11. Upgradation of FFP and Introduction of several marketing initiatives including Companion Free Scheme, Apex fare, GOI packages, Preferred Agents Partnership, Promotion of web bookings and other promotional schemes like AI Holidays, Get Upfront scheme, etc.



12. Air India has withdrawn 5 domestic and 7 international routes during the last two year which have not been able to recover the ATF costs/Cash cost of operations and were not of strategic importance in domestic and international sectors.
13. Wage negotiation after implementation of Dharmadhikari Committee report is underway.
14. Air India is also in the process of monetization of some of its assets.

### **New air routes/airports in Himalayan Region**

139. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes to open new air routes and new airports/helipads in Himalayan areas of Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur; and
- (b) the details of existing air routes and quantum of air flights and passenger traffic annually in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Government of India has promulgated a policy for establishment of new greenfield Airports/heliports in the country in 2008. Airports Authority of India (AAI) is constructing a new airport in Pakyong in Sikkim. Work is also in progress for operationalization of Tezu airport in Arunachal Pradesh for ATR type of aircraft operation. There is a proposal to develop a new Greenfield airport at Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh by AAI. Government of India does not have schemes for helipads in these areas. Helipads in these areas are mainly constructed by State Governments.

(b) Helicopter routes namely India valley, Juliet Valley, Kilo Valley, Mima Valley, Mike Valley, November Valley, Tenga Valley, Bhutan Valley for VFR operations have been established in Arunachal Pradesh. In Uttarakhand helicopters are operated at the behest of State Government from Phata to Kedarnathji temple on seasonal basis in May-June and September- October every year.

Existing Air Routes for fixed wing operations are: (1) W85 connecting Dehradun-Pant Nagar- Lucknow (2) W55 Connecting Agartala-Silchar-Imphal-Dimapur (3) W83 connecting Lengpui-Imphal (4) W54 connecting Agartala-Imphal. There is no scheduled flight operating to/ from Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim at present. Quantam of air flights movements and passengers traffic annually (2013-14) is as under:

State	Airport	Aircraft Movement	Passengers
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4078	306832
	Pantnagar	34	114
Nagaland	Dimapur	804	60182
Manipur*	Imphal	5344	628766

\*Including four International movements with 590 passengers.

### **Market share of Air India in Middle East**

140. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the impact on Air India (AI) on the decision taken by the Ministry to give 11,000 seats per week to Dubai;

(b) whether this would erode AI's market share in the Middle East; and

(c) how Ministry is planning to protect the AI's interests in view of the above decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Additional traffic rights of 11000 seats per week was enhanced for the designated carriers of India and Dubai for operation on India - Dubai Sectors. Air India has also requested to grant additional traffic rights of 3906 seats per week from the above enhanced seats effective Winter Schedule 2014-15.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per policy, due consideration is given to the operational plans of Air India before allocating traffic rights to other eligible schedule carriers. Hence, Air India is also benefitting from the enhanced traffic rights on India - Dubai Sector. The decision has been arrived at in consultation with all Indian carriers including Air India.

### **Setting up of heliports in Mumbai and Navi Mumbai**

†141. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for setting up of heliports in Mumbai and Navi Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the present status of the proposal; and

(d) by when the proposal is likely to be finalized and the reasons for the delay in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (d) No such proposal as per the Greenfield Airport Policy has been received by the Government.

### **Air connectivity to destinations in NER**

142. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any plan for ensuring better air connectivity to various destinations of the North-Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of criterion fixed as well as provision made upon relaxation and incentives in the policy for promoting regional airlines particularly for the NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) With a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services and taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions and remote areas in the country including North-East region, the Central Government has issued Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG), to provide a minimum of air transport services to designated areas of the country as well as within the area so designated. Copy of RDG is given in Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Provision of Services of Different Categories of Routes*

#### **Category-I**

#### **Routes connecting directly**

Bombay-Bangalgre	Calcutta-Delhi
Bombay-Calcutta	Calcutta-Bangalore
Bombay-Delhi	Calcutta-Madras
Bombay--Hyderabad	Delhi-Bangalore
Bombay-Madras	Delhi-Hyderabad
Bomeay- Trivandrum	Delhi-Madras

**Category-II**

Routes connecting Stations in North-Eastern Region, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

**Category-III**

Routes other than those in Category-I and Category-II.

Anyone who operates scheduled air transport service and one or more of the routes under Category-I, shall be required to provide such service in categories-II and III as indicated below:

The operator will deploy on routes in category-II at least 10% of the capacity he deploys on routes in category-I and of the capacity thus required to be deployed on Category-II routes, at least 10% would be deployed on services or segments thereof operated exclusively within the North-Eastern region, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

The operator will deploy on routes in Category-III at least 50% of the capacity he deploys on routes in Category-I.

Note 1: A service operated on a Category-I route as a part of the international air service will not be reckoned for the above purpose.

Note 2: Capacity deployed will be reckoned in Available Seat Kilometers (ASKM).

Note 3: On multiple sector routes like Delhi-Calcutta-Guwahati-Imphal, the capacity provided on Delhi-Calcutta sector will count towards Category-I that provided on Calcutta-Guwahati sector will count towards Category-II and the capacity on Guwahati- Imphal sector will count towards service exclusively within Category-II.

**Low cost airports in smaller towns**

143. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop low cost airports to promote air connectivity to smaller towns;

(b) if so, the names of small towns identified for this purpose;

(c) whether any time bound programme has been prepared in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India (GoI) has so far identified 50 locations to promote regional air connectivity in the Tier-II and Tier-III cities across the country namely, Kadapa, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Warangal in Andhra Pradesh, Along, Daparizo, Pasighat, Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh, Jorhat, Rupsi, Silchar in Assam, Gaya, Raxaul in Bihar, Bilaspur, Raigarh in Chattisgarh, Daman, Diu in Daman and Diu, Bhawanagar, Jamnagar, Kandla, Keshod in Gujarat, Hisar, Karnal in Haryana, Kishtwar in J & K, Deoghar, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Belgaum, Hubli in Karnataka, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Rewa in Madhya Pradesh, Akola, Amravati, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Solapur in Maharashtra, Jharsuguda in Odisha, Ludhiana in Punjab, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Kota in Rajasthan, Thanjavore in Tamil Nadu and Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Faizabad, Kanpur, Meerut, Moradabad and Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Development of individual airport will depend upon availability of land by the concerned State Government and assessment of traffic requirement.

#### **In-operative airports in the country**

144. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of airports in the country are lying in-operative;
- (b) if so, the names of airports which have no scheduled operations;
- (c) the amount of money being spent for maintenance of these airports; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to windup these Airports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details of operational airports managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) which currently do not have any scheduled operations and expense incurred on the maintenance of the same are given in Statement (See below)

(d) The Government does not propose to wind up these airports considering the overall growth and futuristic requirement of civil aviation in India

#### **Statement**

*List of operational airports managed by AAI with no scheduled operations*

(Year 2012-2013)

Sl.No.	Name of the Airport	Expenditure (in crore)
1.	Akola	2.80
2.	Bangalore (HAL)	45.37

Sl.No.	Name of the Airport	Expenditure (in crore)
3.	Behala	2.01
4.	Gondia	20.33
5.	Hyderabad (Begumpet)	55.12
6.	Jaisalmer	0.92
7.	Jalgaon	0.02
8.	Juhu (Mumbai)	30.74
9.	Kandla	4.47
10.	Gagal (Kangra)	7.14
11.	Keshod (Junagarh)	2.89
12.	Kolhapur	2.63
13.	Kota	2.32
14.	Lilabari (Nqrth Lakhimpur)	10.05
15.	Ludhiana	5.32
16.	Pant Nagar	8.48
17.	Pathankot	2.88
18.	Puducherry	7.57
19.	Safdarjung (delhi)	38.57
20.	Salem	2.64
21.	Shillong (Umroi) Barapani	8.32
22.	Shimla	7.12
23.	Sholapur	0.76
24.	Tezpur	3.66

### **Impact of Open Space Policy on AI**

145. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private air services being run by various companies on the international routes in the country as a result of the open space policy;

(b) the percentage of decrease in passengers and cargo of Air India (AI) during this period;

(c) the extent to which the Air India have been adversely affected as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Air India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) At present India has open sky policy with U.S.A. only. Amongst private scheduled airlines, only Jet Airways is operating following air services to/from U.S.A. Mumbai-Brussels-Newark and vv - 07 flights/week.

(b) Air India has shown steady increase in passenger carriage and upliftment of cargo over the period.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

### **Malpractice by Private Airlines**

146. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government mulls any action to curb the tendency of private airlines to increase the air-fare in certain sectors abruptly to take advantage of the situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of such malpractices by the private operators;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government aims to reduce time of actual checking of the passenger's possessions and luggage in the airports by half; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (d) Airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff under the provision of sub-rule (1) of rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristic of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. The airline pricing runs into multiple levels (buckets or RBDs) which are in line with the practice followed globally. The lower fare in the fare buckets is available for advance booking much earlier. As time lapses and the date of journey approaches closer, the fare in higher side of fare bucket is made available as per the respective airline policy. Airline remains compliant to the regulatory provisions of Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

### **Drunk pilots**

147. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) The number of cases of drunk pilots reporting for flying duty, which came to the notice of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) during the last three years; year-wise and Airlines-wise;

- (b) the details of the action Government has taken on each of these cases;
- (c) whether Government has issued any guidelines to tackle the menace; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) 97 Pilots have tested positive during pre-flight medical examination for consumption of alcohol since 2011. Year wise and airline-wise data along with the action taken in these cases are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Director General of Civil Aviation has issued detailed Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR Section 5 Series F-Part-III) detailing safety regulations including procedure for medical examination of aircraft personnel for alcohol consumption and action to be taken in case of violations.

**Statement**

*Year-wise and Airline-wise data (since 2011) of pilots tested positive during pre-flight examination for consumption of alcohol*

Sl. No.	Airlines	Year				Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014 (till 30.06.2014)	
1.	Indian Airlines	01	***	***	N/A	01
2.	Air India	02	06	02	01	11
3.	Kingfisher	03	03	N/A	N/A	06
4.	Indigo	02	08	05	02	17
5.	Air India Charters	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	01
6.	Blue Dart	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Jet Lite	02	04	03	Nil	09
8.	Spice Jet	03	06	05	03	17
9.	Go Air	Nil	03	01	01	05
10.	Jet Airways	04	11	12	01	28
11.	Alliance Air	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	01
12.	State Govt. of Haryana	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	01
TOTAL		17	41	31	08	97



Action Taken against the drunk pilots since 2011 is as follows:

Year	Action Taken
2011	17 pilots who tested BA positive for the first time suspended for 03 months as per CAR Section 5, Series-F-III dated 30.11.2010.
2012	39 pilots who tested BA positive for the first time suspended for 03 months and 02 pilots (one pilot of Go Airways and 01 pilot of Jet Airways) found 2nd time BA positive suspended for 05 years in terms of CAR Section 5, Series-F-III dated 30.11.2010.
2013	29 pilots who tested BA positive for the first time suspended for 03 months and 02 (one Pilot of Indigo and 01 Pilot of Jet Airways) found 2nd time BA positive suspended for 05 years in terms of CAR Section Series-F-III, Rev 2 dt. 18.06.2012.
2014	05 pilots who tested BA positive for the first time suspended for 03 months and one pilot of M/s. Indigo who found 2nd time BA positive suspended for 05 years in terms of CAR Section 5, Series-F III, Rev 2 dt. 18.06.2012. 02 pilots who tested BA positive for the first time suspended for 03 months in terms of CAR Section 5, Series-F-III, Issue-II dt. 06.06.2014.

### **Operation of international scheduled air transport services**

148. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has amended the existing eligibility criteria regarding operation of international scheduled air transport services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government faced stiff resistance to such move from various stake holders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

### **Acquisition of land for international airports**

149. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to construct an international airport in village Hopa of Pernem-Taluka, North Goa;

(b) whether land has been acquired for the purpose;

(c) the quantum of land acquired and the stage at which land acquisition proceedings have reached;

(d) the total amount of compensation paid with respect to the said land and enhanced quantum, if any, sought by the land owners;

(e) whether the landowners/tenants are going to be considered for enhanced compensation in view of the new Land Acquisition law; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Govt. of India has granted "In Principle" approval to the proposal of State Government of Goa for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Mopa in Goa.

(b) and (c) As per the details submitted by the State Government, an area of 7841738 sq. mtrs has been acquired and is in possession with the State Government.

(d) The State Government has awarded total compensation amounting to ₹ 54,79,02,451/- of which ₹ 11,40,15,394.20 is paid. There are 04 (four) cases of enhanced quantum sought by the land owners.

(e) and (f) State Government has informed that the Land Acquisition was done prior to the enactment of New Land Acquisition Law. Therefore, the question of paying the enhanced compensation under the new Legislation does not arise.

### **Safety audit of DGCA**

150. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) had conducted a series of safety audit of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in recent months;

(b) whether the audit has thrown up a number of deficiencies on the part of the DGCA which included lack of adequate manpower, absence of key safety manuals and shortage of flight operations inspectors; and

(c) whether the DGCA has rectified the deficiencies and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Yes Sir. FAA conducted an audit of DGCA in September

2013 and came again in December 2013 to confirm the actions taken by DGCA to address the findings raised by FAA in September 2013.

(b) The FAA September 2013 audit raised 31 findings which related to procedural issues, shortage of manpower in DGCA especially flight operations inspectors and training. Actions on 24 findings out of the 31 total findings were completed before the visit of FAA in December 2013. FAA, during their December visit, closed these 24 findings with 7 findings remaining open.

(c) Post December 2013 visit, DGCA has completed actions on 6 open findings. To address the remaining open finding which relates to lack of sufficient number of flight operations inspector, Government has approved 75 positions of regular FOIs in DGCA. In order to address the finding early, one-time approval from the Government has been obtained to hire Senior FOIs and FOIs on-contract from the market instead of going through the UPSC route. In all 35 regular flight operations inspectors have been appointed, out of which 14 FOIs have joined so far. Additionally, 6 FOIs have been taken on-contract for a period of one year.

#### **Inclusion of sports under CSR activities**

151. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent by the companies under CSR during the last three years, company-wise;
- (b) the project on which the amount is spent and the result thereof;
- (c) whether Government is planning to add sports under CSR; and
- (d) if so, by when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder have come into force only recently, *i.e.*, 01.04.2014. Details about the amount spent by the companies under CSR would be available only after the mandatory disclosures of CSR spend are made by companies, which would be due within six months after completion of financial year 2014-15.

(c) and (d) Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 that indicates a list of CSR activities includes 'training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and Olympic sports.

**Individuals holding multiple DINs**

152. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of individual are holding multiple Director Identification Numbers (DINs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such persons;

(c) the action taken by Government against such persons for violating the provisions of Companies Act; and

(d) the preventive steps taken by Government to avoid such violations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) As per MCA database, there are 7135 individuals holding multiple Director Identification Numbers (DINs) dating back to the period prior to June, 2011 when validation of application for DIN with the Income Tax PAN data was made compulsory.

While a few defaulters have already submitted applications for compounding of the defaults, directions have been issued for verification of all cases of the same individual holding more than one DIN.

No fresh case relating to the period after June, 2011 has come to light.

**Rules regarding CSR**

153. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the rules pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) after holding discussion with various stake holders like CII, FICCI, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014 were finalised in consultation with various stakeholders including CII and FICCI and notified on 27.04.2014. A copy of the Gazette notification has been placed in the public domain in the Ministry's website (<http://www.mca.gov.in>)

**Frequent aircrafts crashes of Soviet era**

154. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been instituted to go into the cause and circumstances in the wake of MIG-21 aircrash happened in Anantnag district of Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many such aircrafts, both transport and fighter aircrafts of Soviet-era crashed in the past, and the details thereof;

(d) the reports of the inquiry instituted in all those accidents;

(e) the details of safety measures being proposed to avoid such accidents in future;

(f) whether any replacement is proposed due to frequent air crash of this type of aircrafts; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Every IAF aircraft accident / incident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (CoI) to ascertain the cause of accident and the recommendations of the completed Court of Inquiry are implemented.

(c) and (d) During the last five years (from 2009-10 up to 2.7.2014), thirty fighter aircraft (three Su-30 and twenty seven MIG series) and eight transport aircraft (one AN-32 and seven helicopters) of Soviet era have crashed. Main reasons for these accidents were human error and technical defect.

(e) Various preventive measures like invigoration of Aviation Safety Organization, streamlining of accident reporting procedure, analytical studies and quality audits of the aircraft fleets to identify vulnerable areas have been taken to reduce aircraft accidents. Also, accident prevention programmes have been given an added thrust to identify risk prone / hazardous areas specific to the aircraft fleets and operational environment to ensure safe practices / procedures.

(f) and (g) Replacement of existing aircraft and induction of new aircraft is an ongoing process. All the necessary steps are taken to meet the operational requirements of the defence forces keeping in view the evolving security challenges.

**Increase in FDI limit in defence sector**

155. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the limit of FDI in the Defence sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether concerns were also raised that higher FDI limit is a threat to the nation's security; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) As per the current FDI Policy, upto 26% FDI is permissible in the Defence Sector subject to licensing through Government route. However, wherever FDI beyond 26% is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the art technology in the country, decisions can be taken to allow higher FDI on a case-to-case basis with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Security.

The current FDI in Defence sector is also subject to the condition that the management of applicant company / partnership should be in Indian hands with majority representation on the Board as well as Chief Executives of the company / partnership firm being resident Indians. As per another condition of the current FDI Policy, adequate safety and security procedures would need to be put in place by the licensee once the licence is granted and the production commences. The Government has also finalized and put in public domain a Security Manual for private sector defence manufacturing units. The Manual prescribes guidelines for physical, documents, IT and other security measures to be put in place by such units.

#### **ARMS import for meeting defence preparedness**

†156. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan and China import more weapons than India;

(b) if so, whether Government has reviewed or proposes to review its implications so that India can also take appropriate action for its defence preparedness; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Government keeps a close watch on the evolving security scenario in the region and monitors activities in the neighbourhood which may be inimical or adverse to national security. Government is taking necessary measures to enhance the capabilities of Armed Forces to safeguard India's security interests.

#### **Amendment to Coast Guard Act, 1978**

157. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to amend the Coast Guard Act, 1978 in the backdrop of increasing terror threat through sea route;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Coast Guard Act deals exclusively with governance of Coast Guard organization. The threats posed by terrorists and anti-social elements through sea route, are dealt under various other Acts.

### **Inquiry into mishaps in the Indian Navy**

158. SHRI C.M. RAMESH :

SHRI H.K. DUA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the accidents / mishaps that took place in the Indian Navy in the last two years;

(b) the reasons for each of such incidents;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted on these accidents / mishaps;

(d) if so, the details of the outcome of each of such inquiry and whether any accountability has been fixed;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of efforts his Ministry is making or going to make to ensure that such mishaps do not recur again?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) A list of the mishaps in the Indian Navy in the last two years with details is given in Statement (*See* below). Boards of Inquiry (BoIs) have been instituted in all these cases.

(f) Lessons learnt from the BoIs are being implemented. Corrective steps have been taken by Naval Headquarters with extensive checks on weapon related safety systems and audit of Standard Operating Procedures on all operational naval units. Safety procedures and professional checks are being re-emphasised. Incidents Study and Analysis Cells have been instituted at professional schools wherein lessons learnt are incorporated into professional training. Safety Audits of various units have been instituted and safety stand downs conducted.

**Statement***List and Delis of Mishaps in the Indian Navy*

Sl.No.	Incident	Date	Status of Inquiry
1.	Fire on board LCU L-38.	11.03.2012	Disciplinary action taken against one officer and two sailors on duty watch found culpable by the Board of Inquiry.
2.	Fire in engine room-IN FAC 83.	08.10.2012	No individual or organization was held blameworthy for the incident. The incident was attributed to dislodging of 'Air Purging Plug'.
3.	Fire in AFT battery pit onboard INS Shankush.	19.12.2012	No individual or organization was held responsible for the cause of fire and the incident was treated as an accident. The cause of accident was likely spark in the battery pit.
4.	Fire onboard INS Tarasa.	14.07.2013	The Board of Inquiry (BoI) Proceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
5.	Damage to Starboard Helo hanger and other fittings of INS Delhi by Yard 12701 (Kolkata).	26.07.2013	The BoI Proceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
6.	Explosion in INS Sindhurakshak	14.08.2013	BoI re convened post salvage of the submarine to ascertain the cause of explosion.
7.	Fire onboard INS Virat.	22.09.2013	The BoI Proceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
8.	Fire onboard INS Konkan	04.12.2013	The BoI Proceeding are under examination at Naval HQ.
9.	Scraping of INS Tarkash Ship side on SBW Knuckle	19.12.2013	The BoI Proceeding are under examination at Naval HQ.
10.	Accident of INS Talwar with unlit fishing boat.	23.12.2013	Disciplinary action being taken against four officer and two sailors found culpable by the Board of Inquiry.



Sl.No.	Incident	Date	Status of Inquiry
11.	Crack on sonar dome of INS Betwa.	08.01.2014	The BoI Proceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
12.	Suspended movement of INS Sindhughosh while securing to alongside berth.	17.01.2014	The BoI is in progress at HQWNC
13.	Sea water increase into tiller flat through a crack/ hole in ship side of INS Vipul.	23.01.2014	The BoI Proceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
14.	Damage to Port propeller whilst entering harbor of INS Airavat.	30.01.2014	The BoI is in progress at HQENC.
15.	Fire in the Third Compartment of INS Sidhuratna.	26.02.2014	The BoI Proceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
16.	Accident onboard Yard 12701 (Kolkata) under construction at Mazgaon Dock Limited while carrying out trials of Engine Room fire fighting system.	07.03.2014	The BoI Proceeding are under examination at Naval HQ.
17.	Incident of smouldering and thick smoke in armoury during hot work onboard INS Matanga.	06.04.2014	The BoI is in progress at HQWNC.

#### **AID for border villages in Rajasthan**

†159. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the International Border adjoining the State of Rajasthan and Pakistan;

(b) whether the farmers living close to the International Border have the freedom of tilling their holdings;

(c) whether the farmers are given compensation by Government in the event of damage caused to their fields and homes due to activities of the Army in the villages close to the International Border;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(e) whether Government proposes to offer special economic package for the districts along the International Border which suffer due to military activities, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The total length of the International Border of Rajasthan state with Pakistan is 1037 km.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Farmers are given compensation in the event of damage caused to their fields and homes due to activities of the Army in the villages close to the international border as per the relevant guidelines of Ministry of Defence.

(e) and (f) In view of the comprehensive extant guidelines issued by Ministry of Defence for providing compensation, there is no proposal for a special economic package.

#### **Manufacturing of defence equipment**

†160. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has to import most of its defence equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is working out on any action plan to make the country self reliant in the field of defence equipment productions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any plan to include private sector in the production of defence equipment on large scale; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The proportion of expenditure in respect of payments to foreign vendors to the total expenditure on defence equipment for Capital Acquisition during the financial year 2013-14 is 42.7% for three services.

(c) and (d) With a view to achieve greater self-reliance in defence production, Government has announced a Defence Production Policy in January, 2011. Additionally, the Defence Procurement Procedure-2013, lays emphasis on providing the desired boost

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to the Indigenous Defence Industry by mandating a higher preference to the 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categorisations in Capital Procurement.

(e) and (f) The Government has taken several steps to promote participation of private sector in defence production. These measures, interalia, include promulgation of Defence Production Policy; opening up of the Defence Industry Sector since May 2001 with upto 100% participation for Indian Private Sector and FDI permissible upto 26%.

### **Shortage of weaponry in the Armed Forces**

†161. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute shortage of weaponry is prevailing in all the three wings of the Armed Forces;

(b) whether Government has chalked out any action plan for the procurement of arms;

(c) if so, by when the arms would be procured; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence weapons / equipment.

Procurement of weapons / equipment and ammunition is carried out on a continuous basis as per the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP) which in turn is part of the Service Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) of five years. The procurement process aims at keeping the Defence Forces in a state of readiness and remaining equipped with modern weapon systems.

### **Domestic defence production units**

162. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defence production units in the country at present;

(b) the percentage of country's requirements met by them;

(c) the number of people employed in them and the latest figures thereof;

(d) whether there are private producers in the field of defence production in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, how much do they produce for the country and for export; and

(f) the proportion of FDI in these private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) Ordnance Factory Board, consisting of 41 Factories and 9 Defence Public Sector Undertakings, under Department of Defence Production, with their various units in the country are involved in production of defence items. Besides, as per the information received from Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, 194 number of licences have been issued to 121 private sector companies till 30.6.2014.

(b) Over a three year period, *i.e.*, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, 69% of the total capital and revenue requirement of Services was met through indigenous procurement.

(c) The total number of employees deployed in 9 Defence Public Sector Undertakings and Ordnance Factory Board as on 1.1.2014 is approximately 1.76 lakhs. The data on people employed in private sector is not maintained in the Department.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Data related to production by the private companies is not maintained in the Ministry. Department of Defence Production has issued No Objection Certificates (NOCs) to Private Exporters for export of Military Stores for an amount of ₹ 286 crore during the year 2013-14.

(f) 28 private sector companies are having FDI varying up to 26%.

#### **Unused land for infrastructure development**

163. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a demand to provide unused land on the eastern waterfront to the Mumbai Municipal Corporation, including that belonging to Mumbai Port Trust and the salt pans areas of Mumbai for infrastructure development, housing, industries, tourism purpose etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Mishaps in the Indian Navy**

164. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there have been many incidents of mishaps

in the Navy particularly eleven accidents since the Russian-built submarine, INS Sindhurakshak, exploded and sank at Mumbai harbour last August;

(b) if so, whether Government had ordered any inquiry on each of the accidents in the Navy;

(c) if so, the details of findings and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Navy is suffering due to old and outdated equipment and there is also short supply of spare parts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been eleven incidents of accidents since INS Sindhurakshak sank last August.

(b) Yes, Sir. Boards of Inquiry (BoIs) in each of the incidents have been instituted.

(c) A status report on the BoIs is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Modernisation and acquisition of new assets is an ongoing process dictated primarily by capabilities to be achieved, threat perceptions, prevailing external strategic security environment, emerging technologies and availability of funds. Modernisation programme of the Indian Navy is being pursued in accordance with the Maritime Capability Perspective Plan (MCPP 2012-2027).

### *Statement*

#### *Status Report on BOIS*

Sl.No.	Incident	Date	Status of Inquiry
1.	Fire on board INS Virat.	22.09.2013	The Board of Inquiry (BoI) Proceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
2.	Fire onboard INS Konkan.	04.12.2013	The BoI wproceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
3.	Scraping of INS Tarkash Ship side on SBW Knuckle.	19.12.2013	The BoI Proceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
4.	Accident of INS Talwar with unlit fishing boat.	23.12.2013	Disciplinary action being taken against four officer and two sailors found culpable by the Board of Inquiry.

Sl.No.	Incident	Date	Status of Inquiry
5.	Crack on sonar dome of INS Betwa.	08.01.2014	The BoI Proceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
6.	Suspended movement of INS Sindhughosh while securing to alongside berth.	17.01.2014	The BoI is in progress at HQWNC.
7.	Sea water increase into tiller flat through a crack/hole in ship side of INS Vipul.	23.01.2014	The BoI Proceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
8.	Damage to Port propeller whilst entering harbor of INS Airavat.	30.01.2014	The BoI is in progress at HQENC.
9.	Fire in the Third Compartment of INS Sindhuratna.	26.02.2014	The BoI Proceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
10.	Accident onboard Yard 12701 (Kolkata) under construction at MDL, while carrying out trials of Engine Room fire fighting system.	07.03.2014	The BoI Proceedings are under examination at Naval HQ.
11.	Incident of smouldering and thick smoke in armoury during hot work onboard INS Matanga.	06.04.2014	The BoI is in progress at HQWNC.

### **Defence preparedness along China border**

165. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in the recent past there have been incidents of intrusion by Chinese military establishment on the Indo-China borders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the military preparedness of China is far superior to that of India; and

(c) if so, the steps being initiated to modernize and update armament and ammunition of the armed forces of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) There have been no incident of intrusion by Chinese Military along India-China border. However, due to differing perceptions of Line of Actual Control (LAC) and both sides patrolling up to their respective perceptions, transgressions do occur. Government regularly takes up any transgression with the Chinese side through established mechanisms.

(b) and (c) Government is aware that China has been carrying out rapid military modernization and extensive infrastructure development along the India-China border. Government is fully seized of the security needs of the country. Military capacity enhancement and modernization of armed forces including armament and ammunition is a dynamic and continuous process and is done in consonance with our threat perception.

#### **Henderson brooks inquiry report**

166. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of recent reports purported to be disclosing a part of the Henderson Brooks Inquiry Report on the India-China war in 1962;

(b) if so, whether Government will release the Henderson Brooks Report which was submitted nearly 50 years ago;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Government is aware of reports purporting to disclose part of the Henderson Brooks Report on the India-China war. This is a Top Secret document and has not been declassified so far. Further, release of this report, fully or partially or disclosure of any information related to this report would not be in national interest.

#### **Shortage of officers in the Armed forces**

167. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of officers in the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the number of armed personnel required; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Details of the shortage of the officers in the Armed Forces are as under:

Army	Navy	Air Force
(as on 1.1.2014)	(as on 1.6.2014)	(as on 1.7.2014)
8455	1672	532

(c) Government has taken a number of measures to encourage the youth to join Armed Forces to meet the shortages, including participation in career fairs and exhibitions, media campaign, etc. Further, Government has taken various steps to make armed forces jobs attractive for youngsters. These include implementation of the recommendations of the VI Central Pay Commission with improved pay structure, additional family accommodation through Married Accommodation Project (MAP) and improvement in promotion prospects in the Armed Forces.

#### **Implementation of one rank one pension scheme**

168. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of One Rank One Pension scheme (OROP) for the ex-servicemen;

(b) whether orders have been issued to the concerned pension authorities for re-calculation of pension of ex-servicemen on the basis of OROP;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in implementing the scheme and by what time it is expected to be implemented covering all the ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) to (d) The principle of One Rank One Pension for the Armed Forces has been accepted by the Government. The modalities for implementation were discussed with various stakeholders and are presently under consideration of the Government. It will be implemented once the modalities are approved by the Government.

#### **Resettlement of retired soldiers**

169. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average anticipated number of officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks likely to be retired during each of the next five years;

(b) the details of schemes launched for providing alternate jobs to this trained and disciplined man-power;



(c) the number of retired soldiers below fifty years registered on the rolls of respective Directorate General of Resettlements who have not found any alternative job as on date; and

(d) the details of long-term plan for resettlement of retired soldiers including resettlement on Government land, particularly in J&K and Eastern Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The average anticipated number of Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks likely to be retired during each of the next five years is as follows:

Year	Officers	Other Ranks
2015	1407	46483
2016	1462	49410
2017	1519	49697
2018	1594	48392
2019	1864	47846

(b) Reservation ranging from 10% to 24.5% of the available vacancies in Group C & D posts in Central Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings / Banks has been provided for the willing and eligible ex-servicemen. Most State Governments also provide reservation to ex-servicemen in State Government jobs. 10% vacancies are reserved in the posts upto the level of Assistant Commandants in Para-military forces. Moreover, age relaxation is available for the ex-servicemen in services or posts filled by direct recruitment. ESM Officers are sponsored by DG Resettlement for jobs based on requisitions received from Government / PSUs and Corporates. DG Resettlement implements certain schemes / resettlement opportunities for ESM viz. Security Agency scheme, management of CNG stations in NCR, allotment of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., / Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Company Owned Company Operated) outlets, Coal Loading and Transportation scheme, Mother Dairy / Gopaljee outlets.

Meaningful professional and vocational training to retiring officers, junior Commissioned Officers & Other Ranks is imparted by DGR through various training institutes for the rehabilitation and resettlement of ESM in civil life.

Army Welfare Placement Organization and similar placement cells in Air Force help ESM in finding suitable jobs in Banks, industries, corporate Houses, Academic Institutions, Hospitals, Hotels and Real Estate.

(c) No such data are maintained.

(d) There is no plan for resettlement of ESM on Defence Land. However, there are two policies involving Defence land for the welfare of ESM viz.

- (i) Use of temporarily surplus Defence Lands for agricultural / horticultural purposes and
- (ii) Leasing of Defence Land for retail outlets.

However, welfare of ESM is a continuous process and all eligible ESM are provided the entitled facilities. All efforts are made on an on-going basis by the Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare to address the concerns of ESM.

### **FDI in defence production**

170. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to open defence production sector for FDI; and

(b) whether the technology transfer condition would also be applied to such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As per the current FDI Policy, upto 26% FDI is permissible in the Defence Sector subject to licensing through Government route. However, wherever FDI beyond 26% is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the art technology in the country, decisions can be taken to allow higher FDI on a case-to-case basis with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Security.

### **Domestic production of defence equipment**

171. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of expenditure incurred on import of defence equipment to the total expenditure on defence equipment of India as on 31 March, 2014;

(b) what are the factors that constrain the increase in domestic production of defence equipment of the country; and

(c) the steps, the Ministry proposes to undertake to increase the domestic production of defence equipment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The proportion of expenditure in respect of orders placed on foreign vendors to the total expenditure on defence equipment for Capital Acquisition during the financial year 2013-14 is 42.7% for three services.

Production of defence equipment entails large amount of initial capital investment. At present the domestic defence research and production is largely confined to DRDO, OFB and Defence Public Sector Undertakings.

In an effort to strengthen the indigenous defence production base, the Government has announced a Defence Production Policy in January, 2011. Additionally, the Defence Procurement Procedure-2013 lays emphasis on providing the desired boost to the Indigenous Defence Industry by mandating a higher preference to the 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categorizations in Capital Procurement.

### **Setting up of holding company by SBI**

172. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to float a holding company by the State Bank of India (SBI) to facilitate funding of capital required by its subsidiaries;

(b) what is the total estimated amount of capital required to meet the requirement under the Basel III capital adequacy framework for all its subsidiary banks; and

(c) the details of pattern of share-holding of the proposed subsidiary company to facilitate funding of capital for the SBI subsidiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that there is no such proposal under process. SBI has estimated ₹ 32,831 crore as total capital requirement under the BASEL-III capital adequacy framework for all SBI subsidiary banks, during the Financial Year 2015 to financial year 2019.

### **CSO suggestion for bringing down retail inflation**

†173. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a research paper has been prepared by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) on the basis of analysis of the data of retail inflation on national level as well as State-wise and therein several suggestions have been given to bring down retail inflation rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to implement the suggestions of the CSO with a view to bring down the rate of inflation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Central Statistics Office (CSO) has not prepared any such paper. However, two officers who are presently working in the CSO have prepared a paper entitled "Opposite Behaviour of Food Market from that of Other Commodities: A Cause of High Inflation".

(b) Main findings of the paper regarding bringing down the inflation are:

- (i) Five commodities, namely Rice, Wheat/wheat atta, Liquid Milk, Potato and Onion, together contribute about 20.57 % to the total expenditure per household. Therefore, 5% fall of inflation on these items would result in decline of overall inflation by 1%.
- (ii) Eight States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Karnataka contribute about 64.29% of the total consumer expenditure at all India level.

(c) and (d) The paper doesn't suggest any specific measures to contain inflation, but quantifies the impact of a 5 per cent fall in inflation in certain items on headline inflation and indicates that a strategic targeting of some key items and States for price control would bring down headline inflation.

### **IT exemption limit for working women**

174. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to raise the IT exemption limit for working women as an incentive for saving and economic security;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to reduce the age for tax exemption for senior citizens to 60 years from the present 65 years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Any such proposal can be considered only during the Annual Budgetary exercise. The Budgetary exercise for the year 2014-2015 is currently under progress. Government's response in this regard shall be reflected in the Finance (No.2) Bill, 2014.

(b) The age for providing higher basic limit of exemption to senior citizens under the Income-tax Act, 1961 is already 60 years.

(c) Nil, in view of (a) and (b) above.

### **Steps taken to bring back black money**

†175. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken to bring back black money in the country which has been stashed abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any possibility to bring back black money stashed abroad at the earliest;

(d) if so, by when black money would be brought back; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps taken to bring back black money in the country which has been stashed abroad include (i) Setting up of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, to unearth black money stashed abroad (ii) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border global tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on automatic exchange of information, on a fully reciprocal basis, to address the problem of taxpayers hiding their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens through multilayered entities with non-transparent ownership (iii) Taking appropriate legislative measures such as reporting of assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country (iv) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding our treaty network by signing new DTAAs and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency (v) Joining the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (vi) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention (vii) Effectively utilizing the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance (viii) Conducting training and sensitization programmes for the officers of the tax department for making requests in appropriate cases to our treaty partners, etc.

(c) and (d) Sustained efforts as above made to obtain information about Indians having black money stashed abroad have resulted in levy of taxes and penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. However, it is not possible to state by which date the black money would be brought back.

(e) Does not arise.

### **National Asset Management Company**

176. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Asset Management Company (NAMC) for taking over bad loans of banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the modalities worked out for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to examine the stressed asset issue holistically including taking over of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and revival of sick units and clear such assets quickly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) RBI has holistically examined the stressed asset issue and released guidelines on 30th January, 2014 for “Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders: Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy” suggesting various steps for quicker recognition and resolution of stressed assets.

### **Reviews of guidelines pertaining to overdraft facilities**

177. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is periodically reviewing the guidelines on overdraft facilities being extended to customers by banks;

(b) the details of existing guidelines; and

(c) whether Government proposes to review the existing guidelines and make it more stringent in the backdrop of increasing Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Overdraft facilities extended by banks to customers are governed by their Board approved credit policies in compliance of various directions issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under section 21 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. RBI has informed that it advised all banks to put in place a well-defined Board approved loan policy keeping in view various regulatory guidelines. The loan policy shall lay down exposure limits to individual / group borrowers, documentation standards, margin, security, sectoral exposure limits, delegation of powers, maturity and pricing policies, factors taken into consideration for deciding interest rates etc. Banks consider different loan proposals based on their commercial judgment and merits of each case keeping in view the loan policies.

### **GST reforms**

178. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to complete the on-going Goods & Services Tax (GST) reform by 31st March, 2016 and begin action by clearing all CST dues of the States;

(b) whether Government is committed to implement the new Direct Tax Code beginning with next fiscal year while reworking the existing draft and developing consensus on it during the current fiscal; and

(c) whether non-taxation of all agricultural income contributes to narrowing of tax base as well as tax evasion and if so, whether Government would consider bringing atleast urban agricultural income under the tax net?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) On 3rd July, 2014, a meeting was held between the Union Finance Minister and State Finance Ministers to discuss issues relating to introduction of GST. Government seeks to bring on board all State governments in adopting GST, addressing all their concerns.

(b) With the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha, the Direct Taxes Code Bill, 2010 has lapsed.

(c) Exemption to agricultural income is in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India which provides that Central Act cannot levy tax on any agricultural income.

### **Black money in foreign banks**

179. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of black money of Indians in foreign banks;

(b) the names of the persons having black money in foreign banks; and

(c) the action taken in each case, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No authentic estimate of black money of Indians in foreign banks is available with the Government.

(b) The information received under the provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/SAARC Multilateral Agreement (in short tax treaties) is covered by the confidentiality clause in the said tax treaties and the contents of the information received cannot be disclosed to persons other than those involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the said treaties. Further, the details relating to assets and assessment of income, etc. regarding specific taxpayers cannot be disclosed.

(c) Drive against tax evasion is an on-going process. Appropriate action under direct tax laws including assessment of income, raising tax demand, levy of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases was taken.

#### **Report of P. J. Nayak Committee on governance in banks**

180. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P. J. Nayak Committee on the issue of governance in banks has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the committee and Government's decision thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that major bank trade unions have protested against the implementation of its recommendations particularly on the dilution of Government ownerships in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to 50 per cent of their paid up capital; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The P. J. Nayak Committee has submitted its report to Reserve Bank of India. The main recommendations of the Committee relate



to elimination of dual control over Public Sector Banks (PSBs), upgradation of the quality of Board deliberation, setting-up of a Bank Investment Company (BIC) and reducing Government's stake in PSBs to less than 51%, uniform licence regime across all broad based banks, selection of top management of bank by Banks Board Bureau and subsequently by BIC and then Banks' Board.

(c) and (d) Major Bank Trade Unions have protested against the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee including dilution of Government ownership. There is no proposal with the Government to dilute its ownership in PSBs below 50%.

### **Flaws in Caveat Emptor Doctrine for financial products**

181. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Caveat Emptor Doctrine for sale of financial products and services has certain fundamental flaws in the customer protection architecture and has created large welfare losses for customers;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to discourage lenders from mis-selling financial products and services and to hold them accountable for all products they are offering by converting the caveat emptor principle by caveat venditor doctrine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The sale purchase of financial products and services are governed by the regulatory framework administered by financial sector regulators *viz.* Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). On account of the growing complexity of financial markets, information asymmetries, market externalities and differences in bargaining power between the financial service providers and the consumers, protection standards for financial consumers are constantly being improved. The financial sector regulators are committed to the principle of open disclosures by the seller, ensuring well informed decisions by the consumers.

### **Proposal for revival of Land Development Bank in Maharashtra**

†182. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any request from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding relaxation of certain norms for revival of Land Development Bank along term cooperative credit structure in Maharashtra;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and the up-to-date status of this proposal; and

(c) by when this proposal is likely to be finalised and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Government had constituted a Task Force in January, 2005 to suggest an implementable action plan for reviving the Long-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) in the country which submitted its report in August, 2006. Subsequent to the implementation of Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, the LTCCS package was revised by the Government. However, the Government decided to have a re-look at the viability and relevance of a separate package for LTCCS and constituted a Task Force, in September, 2009, which submitted its report to the Government in February, 2010.

In this regard, a reference was received in January, 2011 from Government of Maharashtra requesting, *inter alia*, for postponement of the 50% recovery criteria upto June, 2012 instead of 2011; relaxation of the cut-off date for Agricultural & Rural Development Banks (ARDBs) under liquidation, which was proposed to be fixed as 31st March, 2008, up to another three months; dropping the criteria of minimum yearly transaction, etc. The Government of Maharashtra was informed that the draft LTCCS package was being formulated in consultation with various stakeholders and the suggestions of Government of Maharashtra would be considered while finalizing the package.

However, it was later decided in April, 2013 not to implement the LTCCS package, *inter alia*, due to uncertain stakeholder ownership and lack of adequate budgetary provisions for the purpose, etc

### **Black money stashed in Switzerland**

†183. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Switzerland has furnished the list of suspected Indians to Government, who have stashed black money there;

(b) whether these people and entities have deposited money in Swiss banks through trusts, domiciliary companies and other illegal entities outside India without paying income tax;

(c) whether the money deposited by Indians in these Swiss banks is in billions of dollars;

(d) whether India has moved up to 58<sup>th</sup> rank in term of foreign money belonging to India stashed in Swiss banks; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof and the names of all those Indians who have stashed their black money in Swiss banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No information is available with Government in this regard.

(c) and (d) As per information available on the website of Swiss National Bank (<http://www.snb.ch>), the total liabilities of Swiss Banks towards Indians, including in the fiduciary business, at the end of 2013 stood at 2.03 Billion CHF (approximately ₹ 14,100 crores). India is at the 58th rank as per this information.

(e) No information is available with Government in this regard.

### **Reduction in interest rate by NABARD**

184. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reduced interest rates by 0.20 per cent on long term refinance facility provided to banks with a view to promote investment in agriculture sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the reduction in rates will aid in enhancing capital information in agriculture; and

(c) if so, how these reduced rates have benefited the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has informed that the reduction of interest rate on refinance is expected to result in increase in term-lending for agriculture and allied activities by financing banks.

NABARD has further reported that for the financing banks, reduction in interest rate in refinance from NABARD acts as an incentive to further lend to farmers/borrowers at lower rates of interest which in turn results in financing of more and more productive assets required for enhanced agriculture production and allied activities (through minor irrigation projects like tubewell and pumps, land development, dairy, poultry, etc) which results in enhancing capital formation in agriculture.

However, the benefits of the reduced rates to farmers can be quantified only after few years of implementation.

**Priority to control inflation**

185. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given top most priority to control inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the trends in the Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index during January to May, 2014, month-wise;

(d) the trends in the prices of food items during January to May, 2014, commodity-wise and month-wise; and

(e) what has been the role of RBI in keeping prices under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government monitors the price situation regularly and price stability remains high on its agenda. Government has taken several measures to contain inflation in recent past. Some of the specific measures include: bringing onion and potato under the purview of stock holding limits under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which will empower the State Governments to undertake de-hoarding operations and to control the prices of onions and potatoes; de-listing of Fruits and Vegetables from the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Delhi; fixing minimum export price (MEP) of US \$ 500 per MT and US \$ 450 per MT on the export of onions and potatoes respectively; allocating an additional 50 lakh tonnes of rice for distribution to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families at BPL prices and Above Poverty Line price for others for the period July, 2014 to March, 2015. This is likely to have a salutary impact on the availability of these items.

(c) and (d) The trend in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) and WPI based Food Items from January to May 2014 are given below:

	Weight	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14
Level of Index						
WPI	Base 2004-05=100	179.0	179.5	180.3	180.2	181.7
CPI-NS	Base 2010=100	137.4	137.3	138.1	139.1	139.9
Year-on year inflation based on WPI						
WPI Food	24.31	6.15	5.54	6.96	6.34	6.98
Cereals	3.37	9.27	9.22	8.75	8.31	7.67
Pulses	0.72	-7.12	-5.68	-2.32	-0.77	0.78
Fruits & Vegetables	3.84	9.77	6.42	11.68	9.3	9.23
Milk	3.24	7.22	8.78	9.47	9.19	9.57
Eggs, Meat & Fish	2.41	12.12	9.66	10.6	9.97	12.47

*Note:* WPI figures for April and May 2014 are provisional; CPI-NS (New Series) for May-2014 is provisional

(e) The main objectives of monetary policy in India are maintaining price stability and ensuring adequate flow of credit to the productive sectors of the economy to support high rate of economic growth. The RBI hiked the repo rate thrice during 2013-14 by 25 bps each from 7.25 per cent to 8 per cent on 28.01.2014 on account of upside risks to inflation. The policy rates have been kept unchanged since then. The current policy stance of the RBI is firmly committed to keeping the economy on a disinflationary course, taking CPI inflation to 8 per cent by January 2015 and 6 per cent by January 2016.

**New guidelines issued by IRDA for universal life products**

186. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDA) has issued certain guidelines for universal life products or variable insurance products;

(b) whether the new guidelines are very valuable to the policy holders;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these guidelines have been given publicity to help the policy holders avail such benefits; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDA) have informed that the Authority has notified Variable Insurance Products under the linked platform and the non-linked platform *i.e.* IRDA (Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2013 and IRDA (Non-Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2013 in the month of February, 2013.

(b) and (c) The new guidelines issued for variable insurance products provide for flexibility, transparency, ease in understanding and also allow for maintaining individual policy accounts for each policy holder. Further, the net premiums of these products are invested in the policy account and they are not subjected to market fluctuations or underlying asset value changes. Thereby any downside is protected.

(d) and (e) These guidelines as contained in the IRDA (Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2013 and IRDA (Non-Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2013 are uploaded in the website of the Authority and circulated to the Industry. Insurance companies also advertise their products individually as per their marketing plan and publicise the features and benefits available under their insurance products/ policies for the policyholders to avail.

**Report of SIT on Black Money**

187. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards recent report that black money belonging to Indian nationals in Swiss Banks has risen by over 40 per cent touching nearly ₹ 14,000 crore in 2013;

(b) if so, what is Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government has received any report from a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to probe cases of alleged black money of Indians, including funds stashed abroad in places like Switzerland; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when it will be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information available on the website of Swiss National Bank (<http://www.snb.ch>), the total liabilities of Swiss Banks towards Indians, including in the fiduciary business, at the end of 2013 was 2.03 Billion CHF (approximately ₹ 14,100 crores) as against 1.42 Billion CHF (approximately ₹ 8,547 crores) at the end of 2012. This represents increase of approximately 43% in CHF terms.

There is no bifurcation available in this information between legitimate money and black money belonging to Indian nationals in Swiss Bank.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The SIT has been constituted through a Notification issued on 29th May, 2014 and its terms of reference have been fixed on the basis of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 4th July, 2011, which does not specify by which date the SIT has to submit its report. In accordance with the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of 4th July, 2011, the Notification, however, specifies that the SIT should be responsible to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and that it is charged with the duty to keep Supreme Court informed of all major developments by filing of periodic status reports and following of any special orders that Supreme Court may issue from time to time.

**Revenue foregone**

188. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Revenue foregone during the last three years;

(b) whether Ministry has taken any steps to address this issue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of revenue foregone during the last three years for direct taxes and indirect taxes are given below:

	(₹ in crore)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-12 (Estimated)
Corporate* Income Tax	83328	81214.3	89446.6
Firms/Associations of persons/ Body of Individuals	6173	7146.4	8606.6
Individuals	30653	32230	36857.5
Excise	192227	195590	206188
Customs	172740	236852	253967

\*The figures are exclusive of net additional tax liability on account of MAT.

(b) and (c) So far as direct taxes are concerned, steps have been taken to gradually phase out profit linked deductions in the Income Tax Act, 1961. Further, minimum alternate tax @18.5% has been levied on assessment (companies) having book profit. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, Revenue foregone is defined to be the difference between the duty that would have been payable but for the exemption notification and the actual duty paid in terms of the said notification. The Central Government has the power to issue general exemptions under sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 in respect of excise duty and sub section (1) section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 in respect of customs duty. These exemptions are given in public interest.

#### **Punitive measures against loan defaulters**

189. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any punitive scheme against loan defaulters in view of the alarming increase of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) RBI has released guidelines dated 30 January, 2014 for “Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for

Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders: Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy” suggesting various steps for quicker recognition and resolution of stressed assets. This Framework provides for centralised reporting and dissemination of information on large credits; early formation of a lenders’ committee with timelines to agree to a plan for resolution; incentives for lenders to agree collectively and quickly to a plan - better regulatory treatment of stressed assets if a resolution plan is under way, or accelerated provisioning if no agreement can be reached; improvement in current restructuring process; independent evaluation of large value restructurings mandated, with a focus on viable plans and a fair sharing of losses (and future possible upside) between promoters and creditors; more expensive future borrowing for borrowers who do not co-operate with lenders in resolution and more liberal regulatory treatment of asset sales.

The intention of the above stated Framework is not to encourage a particular resolution option, *e.g.* restructuring or recovery, but to arrive at an early and feasible resolution to preserve the economic value of the underlying assets as well as the lenders’ loans.

In addition, the Government has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery, appointment of Nodal officers for recovery at the Head Office/Zonal Office/for each DRT, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, and has instructed PSBs that writes-offs should not be more than recovery.

### **Adverse effect of IRAQ crisis on Indian Rupee**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that escalation of crisis in Iraq has adversely affected the Indian rupee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Since the escalation of the Iraq crisis in the second week of June 2014, the exchange rate of the rupee (RBI Reference Rate) has depreciated marginally from ₹ 59.33 on June 12, 2014 to ₹ 60.14 per US dollar on July 1, 2014. The details are as follows:



Date	₹/US\$
12-06-2014	59.33
13-06-2014	59.48
16-06-2014	60.01
17-06-2014	60.37
18-06-2014	60.12
19-06-2014	60.00
20-06-2014	60.28
23-06-2014	60.19
24-06-2014	60.11
25-06-2014	60.28
26-06-2014	60.16
27-06-2014	60.10
30-06-2014	60.09
01-07-2014	60.14

(c) The Government closely monitors the emerging global economic situation and calibrates appropriate policy responses to cope with it.

#### **Customer protection in pension sector**

191. DR. T. SUBBARAMĀ REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has finalised regulations that would help in institution building, development of market infrastructure besides protection in the pension sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any punitive action can be taken in case of any market misconduct by intermediaries, once the regulations come into force'.

(d) whether due weightage has been given to protect the interests of pension subscribers, to redress their grievance, to educate the subscribers and to provide protection fund; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has informed that as provided in the PFRDA Act, 2013, the following draft regulations have been drafted and placed in the public domain

for stakeholder and public comments/ feedback prior to finalisation and adoption:

- (i) Redressal of Subscriber Grievance Regulations
- (ii) Subscriber Education and Protection Fund Regulations
- (iii) Pension Advisory Committee Meeting Regulations
- (iv) Points of Presence (PoP) Regulations
- (v) Aggregators Regulations
- (vi) Trustee Bank Regulations
- (vii) Central Recordkeeping Agency Regulations
- (viii) Custodian of Securities Regulations
- (ix) Procedure for Authority Meeting Regulation

(c) In addition to provision for cancellation of registration of an intermediary, penalty can be imposed as per Section 28 of the pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013 which is extracted as under:-

Section 28. (1) Any person, who is required under this Act or any rules or regulation made there under:-

- (a) To obtain a certificate of registration from the Authority for carrying on any activity under this Act, carries on such activities without obtaining certificate of registration, he shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees for each day during which the failure continues or one crore rupees, whichever is less;
- (b) to comply with the terms and conditions of a certificate of registration fails to do so, he shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees for each day during which the failure continues or one crore rupees, whichever is less;
- (c) to furnish any information, document, book, returns or report to the Authority, fails to furnish the same within the time specified by the Authority, he shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to one crore rupees or five times the amount of profits made or losses avoided, whichever is higher.
- (d) to maintain books of account or records, fails to maintain the same, he shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees for each day during which the failure continues or five times the amount of profits made or losses avoided, whichever is higher.

(2) If any person, who is required under this Act any rules or regulation made there under, to enter into an agreement with his client, fails to enter into such agreement, he

shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees for each day during which the failure continues or five times the amount of profits made or losses avoided, whichever is higher.

(3) If any intermediary registered with the Authority, after having been called upon by the Authority, in writing to redress the grievances of subscribers, fails to redress such grievances within the stipulated by the authority, he shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one crore rupees of five times times the amount of profits made or losses avoided, whichever is higher.

(4) If any person, who is required under this Act as an intermediary, fails to segregate moneys of the client or clients or uses the money of a clients for self or for any other client, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one rupees or five times the amount of profits made or losses avoided, whichever is higher.

(5) Whoever fails to comply with any provision of this act, the rules or the regulation made or the directions issued by the Authority under the provisions of this Act for which no separate penalty has been provided, he shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to one crore rupees or five times the amount of profits made or losses avoided, whichever is higher.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, details are furnished against points (a) and (b) above.

### **Revenue contribution from Tamil Nadu**

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

(a) the total revenue contribution from Tamil Nadu to central exchequer during the financial years from 2010 to 2013 and from April to December, 2013;

(b) the total amount received by Tamil Nadu from the Centre during the same period;

(c) whether Government has allocated Tamil Nadu its due share from the central exchequer; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The information about State-wise collection of revenue is not maintained.

(b) to (d) The Government has allocated Tamil Nadu its due share from the central taxes in terms of accepted recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. Details of share of Central Taxes/Duties to Government of Tamil Nadu released during the financial years from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (up to December, 2013) are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Period	Details of amount released as State share
2010-11	10913.97
2011-12	12714.95
2012-13	14519.69
April to December, 2013	11112.20

### SHGs operational on Goa

193. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Self-Help-Groups (SHGs) provided loans in Goa by various nationalised banks;

(b) the details of activities for which loans are provided;

(c) whether Self-Help-Groups are registered bodies under Societies Registration Act or under any statute; and

(d) the quantum of outstanding dues from Self-Help-Groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) As per information provided by State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) of Goa, as on 31.03.2014, 943 number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been provided loans. Loans are provided to SHGs, *inter-alia*, for activities like making of home made items (like Pickle, Papad, Chips), Catering, Tailoring, Agarbati making and Embroidery. SHGs financed by Nationalised Banks do not require any registration. Total outstanding balance of loans to SHGs in Goa with Nationalised Banks as reported by SLBC, Goa as on 31.03.2014 is ₹ 8.46 crore.

### List of black money holders abroad

†194 . SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of black money deposited in foreign countries as per the estimates of Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that Swiss Government, German Government and other countries having deposits of black money have handed over list of black money holders to the Central Government; and

(c) the efforts made by previous Government to bring black money to India and the plan of the present Government in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No authentic estimate of black money of Indians in foreign banks is available with the Government.

(b) In June, 2011, France has provided details of Indians having bank accounts in one of the banks of Switzerland, under the provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) between India and France. In March, 2009, information regarding deposits/outstanding amounts in the accounts maintained by 12 trusts/entities with LGT Bank in Liechtenstein was received by Government of India from the German Tax Authorities under the DTAC between India and Germany. The 12 trusts/entities involved 26 individuals of Indian origin/nationality.

(c) The previous government and the current government have continued efforts to bring back black money, that include (i) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border global tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on automatic exchange of information, on a fully reciprocal basis, to address the problem of taxpayers hiding their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens through multilayered entities with non-transparent ownership (ii) Taking appropriate legislative measures such as reporting of assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country (iii) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding our treaty network by signing new DTAAs and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency (iv) Joining the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (v) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention (vi) Effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance (vii) Conducting training and sensitization programmes for the officers of the tax department for making requests in appropriate cases to our treaty partners, etc.

Besides, the present Government has set up a Special Investigation Team (SIT) Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, to unearth black money stashed abroad, and is rendering all possible assistance to the SIT.

### **Opening of new SBI Branch in Chirgaon**

195. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's guidelines for opening of new State Bank of India (SBI) branch in rural and hilly areas;

(b) whether Government has received any letter regarding opening of SBI branch with ATM facility at Chirgaon in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, what action Government has taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Government is aware that if SBI branch is opened in Chirgaon it will be beneficial for Government employees / pensioners as well as farmers residing in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) In terms of extant policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), (excluding Regional Rural Banks) are permitted to open branches in Tier 2 to Tier 6 Centres (with population upto 99,999 as per census 2001) without the need to take permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting. Further, SCBs have also been advised that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), they should allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during the year in unbanked Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres *i.e.* (population upto 9999) centres which do not have a brick and mortar structure of any SCB for customer based banking transactions.

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. Some requests were received for opening of a bank branch in Chirgaon, which were forwarded to State Bank of India(SBI). SBI has conducted a survey on the basis of which they have not found the setting up of a branch at Chirgaon to be viable in view of branches of other banks already being present there.

### **Bringing back black money from abroad**

196. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister had assured the Parliament on 23 February, 2011 that 'Everything would be done' to bring back black money hoarded abroad by Indians;

(b) if so, the steps taken and the progress so far made in this context till February, 2012; and

(c) the country from which and how much black money belonging to Indians has been brought back from abroad after Prime Minister's assurance to the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Prime Minister on 24th February, 2011, had stated the following in the Lok Sabha "I also wish to assure the House that, on this question of black money, particularly black money held abroad, we are one with

the Opposition in saying that everything should be done to bring back this money to India because it belongs to us. This is not the issue which should divide the House.”

(b) Efforts have continued to be made in this regard including legislative changes, negotiation and entering into new tax treaties for exchange of information and pursuing information received to determine tax consequences including penalty and prosecution in appropriate cases. Specifically, during the period referred to, India signed the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters on 26th January, 2012.

(c) The ongoing efforts have resulted in receiving information about Indians having black money stashed abroad leading to levy of taxes and penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. It is not possible to state how much black money was brought back from abroad due to these efforts.

#### **Protection of customers from online fraud**

197. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is making efforts to protect the customers from online frauds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, the directives issued by RBI in this regard and the remedial measures being offered to victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), instructions have been issued by RBI on Credit/Debit card transactions - Security and Risk mitigation measures to enhance the security of online card transactions and Security and Risk Mitigation measures for electronic payment transactions. The details of the instructions issued are enumerated below:

1. The banks have been advised to provide online alerts for all card transactions (*card present and card not present*), vide, RBI Circular No. RBI/DPSS No. 1501/02.14.003/2008-2009 dated February 18, 2009 and Circular No. DPSS.CO.PD 2224 / 02. 14.003/2010-2011 dated March 29, 2011 with a view to arresting misuse of card/fraudulent activities.

2. The banks have been advised, vide, RBI's Circular No. RBI/DPSS No. 1501/02.14.003 / 2008-2009 February 18, 2009 and Circular No. DPSS. CO. No. 1503 / 02.14.003 / 2010-2011 dated December 31, 2010 to put in place a system of providing additional factor of authentication (2FA) for all card not present transactions using the information which is not available on the card.

3. RBI has also issued Circulars No. DPSS (CO) PD No.1462 / 02.14.003 / 2012-13 dated February 28, 2013 and No. DPSS (CO)PD No.2377 / 02.14.003 / 2012-13 dated June 24, 2013 for securing electronic (online) transactions advising banks to introduce following additional security measures:

- (i) Customer induced options may be provided for fixing a cap on the value / mode of transactions/beneficiaries. In the event of customer wanting to exceed the cap, an additional authorization may be insisted upon.
- (ii) Limit on the number of beneficiaries that may be added in a day per account could be considered.
- (iii) A system of alert may be introduced when a beneficiary is added.
- (iv) Banks may put in place mechanism for velocity check on the number of transactions effected per day/ per beneficiary and any suspicious operations should be subjected to alert within the bank and to the customer.
- (v) Introduction of additional factor of authentication (preferably dynamic in nature) for such payment transactions should be considered.
- (vi) The banks may consider implementation of digital signature for large value payments for all customers, to start with for Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) transactions.
- (vii) Capturing of Internet Protocol (IP) address as an additional validation check should be considered.
- (viii) Sub-membership of banks to the centralised payment systems has made it possible for the customers of such sub-members to reap the benefits of the same. Banks accepting sub-members should ensure that the security measures put in place by the sub members are on par with the standards followed by them so as to ensure the safety and mitigate the reputation risk.
- (ix) Banks may explore the feasibility of implementing new technologies like adaptive authentication, etc. for fraud detection.

4. In addition to the above, RBI has been sensitizing banks and general public against the fictitious offers of cheap funds/lottery winnings etc from abroad sent by fraudsters. Various advisories were issued by the Bank cautioning the members of public against responding in any manner to offers of money from abroad.

5. A working group on “Information Security, Electronic Banking, Technology Risk Management and Tracking Cyber Frauds” had been set up by RBI in April 2010. After



obtaining feedback from various stakeholders, RBI *vide* their circular DBS.CO.ITC. BC.No. 6/31.02.008/2010-11 dated April 29, 2011 advised banks to implement the Guidelines based on recommendation of the Working Group. Key areas of focus of the guidelines were on information security, cyber frauds and customer education. The guidelines are fundamentally expected to enhance safety, security, efficiency in banking processes leading to benefits for banks and their customers.

6. RBI has written to banks on January 29, 2013 advising them to spruce up their IT infrastructure to face the challenges arising from potential frauds on account of fictitious offers of cheap funds from abroad, operation of "mule" accounts to further money laundering, change of SIM cards and mobile numbers of customers etc. The letter focused on technology initiatives to be adopted by banks to strengthen fraud prevention.

7. RBI *vide* circular DPSS. PD. CO. No. / 02.14.003 / 2011-2012 dated September 22, 2011 on "Security Issues and Risk Mitigation measures related to Card Present (CP) transactions" has advised the banks to move to secure Card Not Present (CNP) transactions, making it mandatory for banks to put in place additional authentication/validation for all on-line/IVR/ MOTO/recurring transactions etc. based on information available on the credit/debit/prepaid cards.

8. RBI has also issued Master Circular on "Credit card Operations of banks" *vide* DBOD.No. FSD. BC.23/24.01.011/2012-13 dated July 02, 2012. The banks have been advised to set up internal control systems to combat frauds and to take proactive fraud control and enforcement measures. They were also advised to ensure that credit card operations were run on sound, prudent and profitable lines as also fulfill 'Know Your Customers' requirements, assess credit risk of customers, specify terms and conditions in clear and simple language, ensure prompt dispatch of bills, maintain customer confidentiality etc.

### **Surcharge and cess collection on taxes paid**

198. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cesses and surcharges Government is charging on the tax paid in the tax paid in the country and the collection from them during the last three years;

(b) the details of the status of the schemes for which the cess and surcharge is levied with the amount allocated and spent thereon; and

(c) the details of the share of the cess and surcharge collection out of total tax revenues during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of collection of cesses and

surcharges under direct taxes during the last three financial years are given below:

(₹ in crore)			
F.Y.	Cess	Surcharge	Total
2011-12	14464	14677	29141
2012-13	15812	6816	22628
2013-14#	18056	13746	31802

Details of collection of cesses and surcharges under indirect taxes during the last three financial years are as under:

(₹ in crore)			
F.Y.	Cess	Surcharge	Total
2011-12	28360	1128	29488
2012-13	36674	1059	37733
2013-14#	38474	979	39453

(b) The information on status of schemes-wise amount allocation and utilization thereof is maintained by the Ministries/Department concerned.

(c) Details of the share of the cess and surcharge collection of total tax revenues during the last three financial years are as under :

<i>Direct Taxes</i> (₹ in crore)				
F.Y.	Total Cess collected	% of total direct taxes collection	Total Surcharge collected	Surcharge as % of total direct taxes collection
2011-12	14464	2.93%	14667	2.97%
2012-13	15812	2.83%	6816	1.22%
2013-14	18056	2.83%	13746	2.15%

<i>Indirect Taxes</i> (₹ in crore)		
Financial Year	Cess and Surcharge	Share of cess/surcharge (% of total indirect tax)
2011-12	29488	7.5%
2012-13	37733	8.0%
2013-14#	39453	7.9%

# Provisional

### Rising NPAs of Banks

199. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NPAs of public sector and private banks as on 31 March, 2014;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rise in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of public sector banks is much higher as compared to private sector banks;

(c) whether Government is aware of a Credit Suisse report of 2012 highlighting that only 10 groups in India account for ₹ 5,50,000 crores of debt, which is 98 per cent of the entire banking system net worth and an unprecedented concentration of risk on PSU Banks not prevalent in any other country; and

(d) if so, the details of remedial steps, Government has taken, proposes to take to restructure and restore the health of public sector banks, and ensure that taxpayers are not burdened further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The details of NPAs of public sector and private banks as on 31 March, 2014 is as under:

Bank Group	Gross NPAs		Variation March, 2013 over March, 2014
	March, 2014	March, 2013	
Public Sector Banks (PSBs)	216739	155890	39.03%
Private Sector Banks	22708	19986	13.62%

Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

(c) As per RBI Master Circular on Exposure norms, dated 1st July, 2014, a bank's exposure to a single borrower can go up to 25 per cent of the bank's total capital while its group exposure limit can go up to 55 per cent of its total capital. Financial Stability Report (FSR), December, 2013, of RBI has stated that these are on higher side by international standards and suggests review of the same to enhance stability of the banking sector. However, the report also states that the current level of NPAs do not pose a systemic concern as the CRAR of the banking system is above the prescribed levels and many projects are just delayed, not unviable.

FSR June, 2014 has noted that the level of Gross Non-Performing Advances (GNPAs) as percentage of total gross advances for the entire banking system declined to 4 per cent in March, 2014 from 4.2 per cent in September, 2013. This improvement in asset quality was due to the lower slippage of standard advances to non-performing advances and a seasonal pattern of higher recovery and write-offs that generally take place during the last quarter of the financial year.

FSR further states that there are five sub-sectors; infrastructure (which includes power generation, telecommunications, roads, ports, airports, railways [other than Indian

Railways] and other infrastructure), iron and steel, textiles, mining (including coal) and aviation services which contribute significantly to the level of stressed advances. The share of these five sub-sectors in total advances is the highest for public sector banks.

(d) RBI released guidelines dated 30 January, 2014 for “Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders: Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy” suggesting various steps for quicker recognition and resolution of stressed assets. This Framework provides for centralised reporting and dissemination of information on large credits; early formation of a lenders’ committee with timelines to agree to a plan for resolution; incentives for lenders to agree collectively and quickly to a plan - better regulatory treatment of stressed assets if a resolution plan is under way, or accelerated provisioning if no agreement can be reached; improvement in current restructuring process; Independent evaluation of large value restructurings mandated, with a focus on viable plans and a fair sharing of losses (and future possible upside) between promoters and creditors; more expensive future borrowing for borrowers who do not co-operate with lenders in resolution and more liberal regulatory treatment of asset sales.

The intention of this Framework is not to encourage a particular resolution option, e.g. restructuring or recovery, but to arrive at an early and feasible resolution to preserve the economic value of the underlying assets as well as the lenders’ loans.

#### **Printing of national icons picture on currency notes**

200. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the past the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has considered a proposal to have photograph of other note-worthy icons of the country on currency notes besides Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the RBI intends to go ahead with the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) On the advice of Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India had constituted a Committee for designing future currency notes in October, 2010. The Committee, *inter alia*, deliberated on the issue of changing the existing image of Mahatma Gandhi and inclusion of certain other personalities in the new design of banknotes. After due consideration, the Committee decided that no other personality could better represent the ethos of India than Mahatma Gandhi.

**Rupee instability due to global oil prices**

201. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is slight instability of rupee because of Iraqi oil shocks and global fear of oil prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Since the escalation of the Iraq crisis in the second week of June 2014, the exchange rate of the rupee (RBI Reference Rate) has depreciated marginally from ₹ 59.33 on June 11, 2014 to ₹ 60.14 per US dollar on July 1, 2014. Hardening of international oil prices and market expectations on the same could be the main reason that led to the depreciation of the rupee. International oil prices (Indian basket) increased from US\$ 107.24 per barrel (bbl) on June 11 to US\$ 112.45 per bbl on June 19, 2014. It has however moderated subsequently and was US\$ 109.20/bbl as on July 1, 2014.

(c) The Government closely monitors the emerging global economic situation and calibrates appropriate policy responses to cope with it.

**Increasing trend in wholesale price inflation**

202. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale price inflation has started showing increasing trend since May, 2014 reaching at 6.01 per cent against 5.20 per cent in April 2014; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The average annual inflation in the country measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) moderated gradually from 9.56 per cent in 2010-11 to 5.98 per cent in 2013-14. However, year-on-year WPI inflation tends to fluctuate for some months due to certain seasonal or commodity specific spikes. As such WPI inflation has inched upward to 6.01 per cent in May, 2014 (Table 1). Higher inflation in some food articles, manufactured products (chemicals, textiles, rubber etc.),

revision in electricity prices and higher inflation in non administered mineral oil due to increase in global crude oil prices has led to this rise in inflation in May, 2014.

Table 1: Year-on-year inflation based on WPI

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.
2014	5.11	5.03	6.00	5.20	6.01

*Note:* Figures are provisional for April and May, 2014.

### **Debt burden on the country**

203. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita debt burden on the country as on date;

(b) the amount of interest paid on the outstanding loan during the last three years and current financial year, so far; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reduce it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) The per capita debt burden on the country *inter-alia* including external debt, internal debt and other liabilities is ₹ 45,313 as on 31st March, 2014 (Revised Estimates 2013-14).

(b) The amount of interest paid on the outstanding loan during the last three years is given below:

	(₹ in crore)		
	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)	2013-14 (Revised Estimates)
Payment of Interest	2,73,150	3,13,169	3,80,066

(c) The Government has reverted to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in Fiscal deficit from 4.8 per cent of GDP in 2012-13 to 4.6 per cent of GDP in RE 2013-14 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. With reprioritization of expenditure towards developmental side and curtailing the growth in non-development expenditure, total expenditure is estimated to decline as percentage of GDP. Government has announced a fiscal roadmap to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3% by 2016-17 with a reduction of 0.5% - 0.6% every year.

**Response of foreign banks on black money**

†204. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any positive response from the foreign banks which may have black money deposits subsequent upon the setting up of the Special Investigation Team (SIT);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when a breakthrough is likely to be achieved in this regard and the strategy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to state by what time a breakthrough is likely to be achieved. The strategy of Government in this regard includes providing all assistance to the Special Investigation Team (SIT) and taking further initiatives, including. (i) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border global tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on automatic exchange of information, on a fully reciprocal basis, to address the problem of taxpayers hiding their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens through multilayered entities with non-transparent ownership (ii) Taking appropriate legislative measures such as reporting of assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country (iii) Renegotiating Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding our treaty network by signing new DTAAs and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency (iv) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention (v) Effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance (vi) Conducting training and sensitization programmes for the officers of the tax department for making requests in appropriate cases to our treaty partners, etc.

**Amendments in DICGC Act**

205. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for necessary

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

amendments in the Deposits Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) Act to provide deposit insurance benefits to depositors of cooperative credit societies as on date; and

(b) how much and by when deposit insurance ceiling limit will be enhanced from the existing deposit insurance ceiling limit of ₹ 1.00 lakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There is no proposal to amend the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 to provide deposit insurance benefits to depositors of cooperative credit societies.

(b) In order to consider the proposal of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) to increase the existing deposit insurance coverage limit of ₹ 1.00 lakh to ₹ 2.00 lakh, Government has advised DICGC to implement a risk-rating based differential premium structure for co-operative banks. The implementation of differentiated premium based insurance system requires development of risk-rating system for the member institutions. Therefore, the coverage limit will be increased after the risk-rating system has been developed.

#### **Receipt of information about black money**

†206. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on black money constituted by present Government so far;

(b) the information received by the Central Government from other countries including Government of Switzerland regarding black money and the steps taken by Government in this regard till now; and

(c) the details of action taken by previous Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The work of SIT is in progress.

(b) After the amendments to the Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) with Switzerland came into force on 7th October, 2011, several requests seeking information in specific cases in respect of Indian nationals holding bank accounts in Swiss bank have been made. Request for information in appropriate cases have also been made to other countries under the provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/SAARC Multilateral Agreement (in short tax treaties). The information received is covered by the confidentiality clause of the said tax treaties and the contents of the information received cannot be disclosed to persons other than those involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the said treaties.

The steps taken by the Government in this regard include (i) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border global tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on automatic exchange of information, on a fully reciprocal basis, to address the problem of taxpayers hiding the money in offshore financial centers and tax havens through multilayered entities with non-transparent ownership (ii) Taking appropriate legislative measures such as reporting of assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country (iii) Renegotiation of DTAAAs with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding its treaty network by signing new DTAAAs and by entering into TIEAs with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency (iv) Joining the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (v) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral convention (vi) Effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance (vii) Conducting of training and sensitization programmes for officers of the tax department for officers of the tax department for making requests in appropriate cases to our treaty partners (viii) Setting up of a Special Investigation Team (SIT) Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to unearth black money stashed abroad.

(c) Action taken by the previous Government is also included in the steps enumerated at (i) to (vii) in reply to Part (b) above.

### **Exchange rate of rupee**

207. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much has the exchange rate of rupee fallen against dollar during the last three years;

(b) how much did it fell during the last year;

(c) the gain/loss to the economy due to fall in the value of rupee;

(d) the volume of Indian currency in circulation during the last year;

(e) what percentage of them were printed in the country; and

(f) the percentage of spurious notes in circulation in our country during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The level and depreciation of the average annual exchange rate of the rupee against US dollar during 2011-12 to 2013-14 are as follows:

*Rupee Exchange Rate*

Period	₹/US\$ (RBI Reference Rate)	(+) Appreciation / (-)Depreciation
2011-12	47.9	-4.9
2012-13	54.4	-11.9
2013-14	60.5	-10.1

(c) Depreciation of rupee can help in correcting trade imbalances as exports become cheaper and imports become dearer. However, the net impact depends on the size of exchange rate elasticity of exports and imports. Rupee depreciation may also encourage non-residents or overseas workers to remit more money to domestic economy in the form of NRI deposits and private transfers. As far as the loss to the economy due to fall in rupee is concerned, it can be through higher domestic inflation, depending upon the extent of pass-through of international commodity prices. It also has adverse implications for domestic entities with foreign currency debt component in their balance sheets.

(d) As at end- March 2014, the currency in circulation in India stood at ₹ 13,011 billion.

(e) All the Indian bank notes are printed by the four printing presses in India. However, in the year 1997-98, in order to meet the increased demand and to act as buffer, printing of bank notes was outsourced to agencies in USA, UK and Germany and 2,000 million pieces of ₹ 100 and 1,600 million pieces of ₹ 500 were printed by these agencies. The data on the quantity of these notes still in circulation is not available.

(f) The percentage of spurious notes in circulation in the country during the last year is not available.

However, the data on spurious notes detected by the banking system is follows .

*Data on spurious notes detected by the banking system (in pieces)*

Year	₹ 2	₹ 5	₹ 10	₹ 20	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	₹ 1000	Total
2011-12	-	-	126	216	12,457	1,23,398	3,01,678	83,280	5,21,155
2012-13	1	1	321	221	9,759	1,08,225	2,81,265	98,459	4,98,252
2013-14	0	1	157	87	6,851	1,18,873	2,52,269	1,10,035	4,88,273

**Introduction of GST**

208. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in the proposed tax reforms, including introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) throughout the country;

(b) whether any meeting of State Finance Ministers is proposed to resolve the thorny issues in the introduction of GST; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, what are the other measures proposed to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) So far as direct and indirect taxes are concerned, the decision of the Government on tax reforms will be reflected in the Finance Bill, 2014. Regarding GST, it may be mentioned that the final version of the Constitution Amendment Bill has been sent to the Empowered Committee on 20th June, 2014.

(b) and (c) On 3rd July, 2014, a meeting has been held between the Union Finance Minister and State Finance Ministers to discuss issues relating to introduction of GST.

**Prevention of money laundering**

209. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of money laundering cases detected during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government knows that the lack of coordination amongst Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), Income Tax department (IT) and the respective State Governments has resulted in failure of detecting many cases of black/illegal money transactions;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by Government to curb the menace of money laundering in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The information is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No instance of non-cooperation in exchange of information between different agencies has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Certain amendments have been made recently to the Prevention of Money-

laundering Act (PMLA) which strengthens the legal regime further to combat Money laundering.

1. Further sustained training and outreach programmes organized for the banks and financial institutions to make them aware of their obligations under the PMLA including obligations to maintain record, verify the identity of client and file prescribed reports.

2. Expansion in regional and global co-operation for enhanced exchanged of information with counterpart FIUs in other countries so as to provide critical intelligence input to the domestic intelligence and law enforcement agencies.

**Statement**

*No. of money laundering cases registered (year-wise)*

Region/States	2011	2012	2013	2014 (upto 30.06.2014)
Madhya Pradesh	15	18	11	3
Gujarat	13	17	9	4
Karnataka	10	12	9	10
Tamil Nadu	28	12	14	0
Kerala	0	0	1	3
Punjab	4	6	9	0
Haryana	0	1	2	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0
Jammu and Kashmir	8	1	0	3
Uttarakhand	1	4	3	1
Chandigarh	1	0	7	0
Delhi and NCR	13	33	11	16
Andhra Pradesh	12	9	4	7
West Bengal	38	9	5	3
Odisha	5	2	2	3
Assam and North Eastern States	5	14	2	1
Uttar Pradesh	13	30	13	8
Bihar	0	5	9	0
Jharkahand	2	17	0	0
Maharashtra	7	16	18	13
Goa	0	1	0	1
Chhattisgarh	1	0	4	1
Rajasthan	0	5	8	4
TOTAL	176	212	143	81

### Cess collected on petroleum products

210. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected from Gujarat as petrol, CNG-LPG and diesel cess during last three years;

(b) whether any part of this Revenue has been shared with Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the percentage of the funds collected under the same Head from other States and shared with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) State-wise information of Additional Excise duty collected on diesel and petrol is not maintained. However, the total amount collected from such Additional Excise duty for 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is as under:

(₹ in crore)		
2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Provisional)
18428	19333	19263

Additional Excise duty (AED) on petrol and diesel is collected as cess. The Revenue from cess is not shared with the States. However, the revenue collected from AED is initially credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and thereafter, Parliament, by appropriation credits such proceeds after adjusting cost of collection to the Central Road Fund (CRF). The CRF is thereafter distributed by Planning Commission amongst three Ministries *i.e.* Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in the manner prescribed under section 10 (viii) of the Central Road Fund Act, 2000.

### Recovery of defaulted loan

211. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/RBI has recently directed to all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and RRBs to recover defaulted loans from top 50 defaulters in view of steep rise in NPAs of PSBs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps Government proposes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) RBI has released guidelines dated 30 January, 2014 for “Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders: Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy” suggesting various steps for quicker recognition and resolution of stressed assets. The Framework in the guidelines to Scheduled Commercial banks excluding Regional Rural Banks, provides for centralised reporting and dissemination of information on large credits; early formation of a lenders’ committee with timelines to agree to a plan for resolution; incentives for lenders to agree collectively and quickly to a plan - better regulatory treatment of stressed assets if a resolution plan is under way, or accelerated provisioning if no agreement can be reached; improvement in current restructuring process; independent evaluation of large value restructurings mandated, with a focus on viable plans and a fair sharing of losses (and future possible upside) between promoters and creditors; more expensive future borrowing for borrowers who do not co-operate with lenders in resolution and more liberal regulatory treatment of asset sales.

#### **Restriction of cash withdrawal limit in Banks**

212. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether customers are not being allowed to withdraw cash for more than 5000 rupees at Dumri Kalan Branch of Punjab National Bank located in Sitamarhi district of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether in spite of no ATM facility, the Branch has not put the restriction on cash withdrawal uniformly by allowing it to few influential customers;

(c) If so; the reasons therefor and the action taken against such unethical policy;

(d) the time by which ATM facility will be started at the branch; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) Punjab National Bank has informed that there is no restriction on cash withdrawal at Dumri Kalan, located in Sitamarhi Distt. of Bihar and no preferential treatment is given to any customer for cash withdrawal. ATM facility at the branch is likely to be made operational by end of August, 2014.

#### **Unclaimed deposits of banks**

213. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE to be pleased to state:

(a) the amount lying unclaimed in the banks as on date, bank-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by the banks to give this amount to the rightful claimants; and

(c) in what manner Government is planning to utilise the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The total amount of unclaimed deposits (more than 10 years old) lying with all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), as per Form IX submitted by them at the end of December 31, 2013 is ₹ 51,24,98,11,927.00. The bank-wise details of unclaimed deposits lying with the Scheduled Commercial Banks are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its circulars dated August 22, 2008 and February 7, 2012, advised banks to play a more pro-active role in finding the whereabouts of the account holders whose accounts have remained inoperative and the banks have also been advised to display the list of unclaimed deposits/inoperative accounts which are inactive/inoperative for ten years or more, on their respective websites and also to keep their websites updated at regular intervals. Further, the banks have been advised to put in place a Board approved policy on classification of unclaimed deposits; grievance redressal mechanism for quick resolution of complaints; record keeping; and periodic review of such accounts.

(c) Pursuant to the enactment of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, Section 26 A has been inserted in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which *inter-alia*, empowers RBI to establish the “Depositor Education and Awareness Fund”. In term of Section 26 A (4) of the Act, “The Fund shall be utilised for promotion of depositors’ interests and for such other purposes which may be necessary for the promotion of depositors’ interests as may be specified by the Reserve Bank from time to time.” RBI has since established The Depositor Education and Awareness Fund.

### **Statement**

*Bank-wise details of unclaimed deposits (more than 10 years old)- As on 31.12.2013*

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	TOTAL Unclaimed Deposits	
		No. of A/cs	Amount (in INR)
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	79,614	49,44,16,226
2.	Andhra Bank	4,58,009	97,71,63,257
3.	Bank of Baroda	3,45,222	2,45,94,57,118
4.	Bank of India	1,13,642	20,39,87,229
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,43,456	37,36,38,353

1	2	3	4
6.	Canara Bank	23,43,643	6,03,64,52,009
7.	Central Bank of India	2,85,757	49,22,00,307
8.	Corporation Bank	5,10,318	17,73,34,116
9.	Dena Bank	3,29,601	1,35,36,62,112
10.	Indian Bank	2,70,841	66,94,16,990
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	9,60,310	1,98,85,13,448
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2,45,260	1,74,28,20,259
13.	Punjab National Bank	11,26,687	41,25,534
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1,04,649	44,05,23,000
15.	Syndicate Bank	6,00,035	80,11,91,160
16.	Union Bank of India	12,68,039	4,73,77,71,641
17.	United Bank of India	2,83,122	69,13,20,957
18.	UCO Bank	81,464	24,03,81,471
19.	Vijaya Bank	2,60,264	83,77,80,066
TOTAL Nationalised Banks		98,09,933	24,72,21,55,253
State Banks of India and Associates			
1.	State Bank of India	21,44,661	11,89,22,18,641
2.	State Bank of Bikaner&Jaipur	3,77,227	1,85,99,12,153
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	95,017	18,68,39,004
4.	State Bank of Mysore	1,54,450	41,48,46,576
5.	State Bank of Patiala	59,971	25,28,74,582
6.	State Bank of Travancore	65,763	9,32,65,149
TOTAL SBI Group		28,97,089	14,69,99,56,105
Other Public Sector Banks			
1.	IDBI Bank Ltd	2,33,827	2,40,54,48,384
TOTAL Other Public Sector Banks		2,33,827	2,40,54,48,384
TOTAL Public Sector Banks		1,29,40,849	41,82,75,59,742
Private Sector Banks			
1.	Axis Bank Ltd	5,282	6,23,03,540
2.	Development Credit Bank Ltd	28,140	26,29,31,448
3.	HDFC Bank Ltd	12,045	18,20,82,543
4.	ICICI Bank Ltd	2,44,068	1,27,71,52,414
5.	Indusind Bank Ltd	3,177	13,35,78,143
6.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd	408	47,91,913
7.	The Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	2,01,723	4,92,7,323
8.	City Union Bank Ltd	8,130	2,11,02,678
9.	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	1,096	1,7,06,045
10.	The Federal Bank Ltd	1,21,817	57,04,46,978



1	2	3	4
11.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd	1,91,096	65,57,66,528
12.	The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd	36,247	7,06,03,542
13.	The Karnataka Bank Ltd	1,37,383	37,52,48,492
14.	The Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	92,895	6,77,48,700
15.	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	15,322	6,42,06,190
16.	The Nainital Bank Ltd	20,792	5,72,52,020
17.	The Ratnakar Bank Ltd	8,521	4,22,14,552
18.	The South Indian Bank Ltd	62,759	28,33,37,627
19.	Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd	3,26,698	30,13,86,955
TOTAL- Private Sector Banks		15,17,599	4,49,20,77,631
Foreign Banks			
1.	AB Bank	1	37,9
2.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	53	16,99,452
3.	BNP Paribas	47	53,92,087
4.	Bank of America	570	4,27,24,943
5.	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	644	63,65,811
6.	Bank of Ceylon	459	44,74,979
7.	Bank of Nova Scotia	122	54,66,105
8.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	453	1,34,55,993
9.	Barclaya Bank	12	2,58,865
10.	China trust Commercial Bank	17	3,71,554
11.	Citibank	19,684	4,14,74,42,690
12.	Credit Agricole Corporate & Inv. Bank	11	1,54,190
13.	Deutsche Bank	177	1,51,24,0
14.	The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd.	2,716	15,15,21,427
15.	Mashreq bank	442	49,45,101
16.	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G	315	85,63,552
17.	Shinhan Bank	8	2,47,700
18.	Societe Generale	3	39,708
19.	Standard Chartered Bank	69,475	47,69,66,646
20.	State Bank of Mauritius	47	92,657
21.	State Bank of Scotland	1,246	4,48,29,178
TOTAL Foreign Banks		96,502	4,93,01,74,554
GRAND TOTAL All Commercial Banks		1,45,54,950	51,24,98,11,927

**Illegal vaccine trials**

214. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal vaccine trials are taking place in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such trials and persons responsible for such acts?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No, Sir. Government does not have any report about illegal vaccine trials taking place in the country now.

(b) Not applicable.

**AIIMS like Institutes in the States**

215. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up AIIMS-like institution in each State;

(b) if so, the States identified for this purpose;

(c) whether these would be in addition to those earlier identified by the previous Government; and

(d) if so, what would be the priority in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Government has plans to consider setting up of AIIMS in each State in a phased manner.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu to identify suitable locations which could be examined for setting up of AIIMS.

(c) Yes.

(d) No such priority has been decided by the Central Government.

**Cancer screening and testing facilities**

216. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to establish more screening and testing

facilities for identifying patients suffering from cancer and for their subsequent treatments in various States/Union Territories in the country;

(b) whether Government has provided adequate financial and infrastructure as well as manpower facilities to record and maintain cancer registry in Government run hospitals in various States/Union Territories;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the medical facilities and funds provided to various States/UTs for the treatment of poor cancer patients and also to support Non-Profit Organisations to promote cancer awareness and to palliative care centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 covering 100 districts in 21 States with focus on 3 sites namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Guidelines for screening of Cancer have been provided to States under NPCDCS. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission.

In addition, the Government has recently approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme (Tertiary component of NPCDCS), Government of India will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State Share for SCI is ₹ 120 crores and for TCCC is ₹ 45 crores. The Central and State share will be in the ratio 75:25, and for North East and Hill States this ratio would be 90:10.

Government of India also provides treatment of cancer through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandighr, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata etc. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). The proposal of setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar and development of 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

(b) and (c) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) initiated the National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) in 1982 and since 2011, the Coordination Unit of NCRP has evolved into a permanent ICMR institute - National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research in Bengaluru.

An amount of ₹ 42.32 crores has been allocated under the strengthening of tertiary cancer care facilities scheme of NPCDCS for implementation of hospital based registries in 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres.

(d) Health being a State subject, it is for the State Government to provide healthcare facilities. The treatment in government hospitals is either free or subsidized. Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) is provided under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). The Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up in 2009 wherein 27 Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto ₹ 1,00,000/- to BPL cancer patients. An amount of ₹ 440 lakhs was released to various RCCs during 2013-14 under Health Minister's Cancer Patients Fund for treatment of BPL cancer patients.

To supplement the efforts of the State Governments, ₹ 341.66 lakh has been released for establishment of State Palliative Care Cell and carrying out Palliative Care activities during the financial year 2013-14 under National Programme for Palliative Care. There is no provision to support Non-profit organizations under the programme.

### **New treatment regime for leprosy**

217. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of new cases of leprosy have been reported from certain parts of the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government for detection of all the new cases of leprosy at the earliest with active survey in high and low endemic areas; and

(d) the further measures taken by Government to identify new effective treatment regime (2nd line therapy with shorter duration) for leprosy to cut down transmission and also for management of adverse reactions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes. State/UT-wise details of new cases of leprosy detected during the years 2011-12 to 2013-14 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In order to improve detection of new cases, intensive case detection drive was conducted in 209 high endemic districts, when more than 20,000 new cases were detected in 2012-13. During 2013-14, similar drives were conducted in high endemic blocks of low endemic districts and in the uncovered areas of high endemic districts.

Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme it is envisaged that ASHAs will help in detection of more cases, for which higher incentives have been provided for in the 12th Plan. Provision for engaging additional manpower by State Governments to strengthen the leprosy services particularly in the high endemic districts has also been made. In addition, IEC/BCC in the community, capacity building of medical, para-medical and community workers and improved monitoring and supervision are also being carried out.

(d) The existing Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) is effective treatment for leprosy and treatment duration is 6 months to one year depending up on type of case. Most of the leprosy patients become non-infectious after taking first dose of MDT. Effective drugs are available for the management of adverse reaction, if any.

#### *Statement*

*State/UT-wise new cases of leprosy reported during 2011-12 to 2013-14*

New Cases Detected

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7820	8295	7108
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	48	23
3.	Assam	1000	1147	1048
4.	Bihar	17801	22001	18188
5.	Chhattisgarh	6999	8115	8519
6.	Goa	64	55	72
7.	Gujarat	7496	9019	9721
8.	Haryana	524	648	622
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195	166	161
10.	Jharkhand	3615	3691	4021
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	175	191	175
12.	Karnataka	3718	3436	3466
13.	Kerala	861	832	782
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5858	6400	6369
15.	Maharashtra	17892	18715	16400
16.	Manipur	24	24	12

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
17.	Meghalaya	41	26	24
18.	Mizoram	13	18	30
19.	Nagaland	90	157	158
20.	Orissa	8312	8226	10645
21.	Punjab	695	700	648
22.	Rajasthan	974	1084	1079
23.	Sikkim	20	19	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	4082	3550	3810
25.	Tripura	36	23	37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24627	24222	22565
27.	Uttarakhand	499	495	376
28.	West Bengal	12169	11683	9121
29.	A and N Islands	27	14	32
30.	Chandigarh	54	74	144
31.	D and N Haveli	237	368	320
32.	Daman and Diu	3	1	4
33.	Delhi	1295	1252	1145
34.	Lakshadweep	2	0	13
35.	Puducherry	49	57	57
TOTAL		127295	134752	126913

### **Regulatory mechanism for private hospitals**

218. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce any regulatory mechanism to monitor pricing in private hospitals and stop them from charging exorbitant fees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Health being a state subject, it is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Government to introduce any regulatory mechanism to monitor pricing in private hospitals and to stop them from charging exorbitant fees.

However, Government has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments Rules 2012 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments including private hospitals. The States/UTs are required to adopt the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act 2010 under Article 252 of the Constitution.

The Clinical Establishments Rules 2012, under the above mentioned Act, provide as under :

- The clinical establishments shall display the rates charged for each type of services provided and facilities available at a conspicuous place in the local as well as English language.
- The clinical establishments shall charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined and issued by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments.

#### **Medical students in the country**

219. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of medical universities functioning in India as on date;
- (b) how many of them are in private sector;
- (c) the number of medical colleges in the country and how many of them are privately run;
- (d) the intake of medical graduate students in these colleges and how many of them are girls;
- (e) how many of these students are enrolled in private institutions; and
- (f) how many medical students graduate every year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) As per information received from Medical Council of India (MCI) there are twenty seven Medical Universities functioning in India. Out of 27 Medical Universities, 14 are in private sector.

(c) There are 387 medical colleges including six new AIIMS in the country upto 30.06.2014. Of these, 205 medical colleges are privately run and 5 out of them are not functioning as on date.

(d) and (e) Total intake capacity in these medical colleges is 51,979 MBBS seats. However, no separate data in respect of girls' students is maintained in the Ministry. There are 25,905 number of medical students enrolled in private medical institutions in India.

(f) The Medical Council of India has informed that they do not seek such information from the medical colleges.

**Action plan to address autism**

220. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of autism disorder in the country *inter-alia* indicating the action plan of Government to control this mental health issue;

(b) the main reasons for this affliction;

(c) whether it is also proposed to set up certain centres in various metros to create awareness to address isolation, intense loneliness especially for the elderly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) There are no large scale studies on prevalence of Autism in India. Autism is a Neuro-developmental disability whose impact can be reduced through early intervention, removing barriers of all nature and facilitating measures for holistic development of the child in an inclusive environment.

National Trust, an autonomous body set up under the “ National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999” is taking a number of steps for creating awareness, diagnosis and early detection/ intervention for the persons affected from Autism.

There are a number of hospitals and organizations all over India which are offering diagnostic and treatment services for individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). These include NIMHANS, Bangalore; AIIMS New Delhi; PGIMER, Chandigarh; JIPMER, Pudduchery; CIP, Ranchi; LGBRIMH, Tezpur; NIMH, Secunderabad; and AIISH, Mysore. In addition, there are many State Government hospitals and non-governmental organizations that offer diagnostic, medical, psychiatric, counselling education and training services.

(b) There is no known single cause for Autism, but it is generally accepted that it is caused by abnormalities in brain structure or function.

(c) and (d) Under National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), generation of community awareness is a continued activity. Awareness is generated in the community regarding the mental disorders and the availability of mental health services by adopting various mass media and interpersonal communication methods.



**AIIMS like institute for Gujarat**

221. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up an AIIMS like institution in Gujarat; and

(b) the response of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested the Chief Minister of Gujarat to identify appropriate location for setting up of an AIIMS. No response has been received from the Government of Gujarat so far.

**Vaccine for Preventing JE**

222. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched vaccine to prevent Japanese Encephalitis (JE);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the research so far been made in this field?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), an indigenous vaccine for Japanese Encephalitis developed under public-partnership mode between ICMR's National Institute of Virology (NIV) Pune and Bharat Biotech International Ltd., (BBIL) was launched in October 2013. The virus strain for this vaccine was isolated in Kolar, Karnataka, during early 1990's and characterized by the NIV, Pune. The strains were transferred to BBIL for further vaccine development.

**Review of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)**

223. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of common review missions and joint review missions conducted in West Bengal for the monitoring of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the last three years;

(b) the details of observations made by each of these missions, regarding the working of NRHM in the State, district-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Ministry so far, to implement the recommendations and improve on the observations made by the missions, in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) One Common Review Mission (CRM) in 2012, *i.e.* the 6th CRM and one Joint Review Mission (JRM) the 8th JRM in 2011 were conducted in West Bengal State for the monitoring of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the last three years.

(b) The key observations made in the 6th CRM Report and 8th JRM Report in respect of West Bengal State are given Statement (*See* below). The 6th CRM Report is available at *url-[http://nhm.gov.in/images/pdf/monitoring/crm/6thcrm/report/WB\\_6th%20CRM\\_report.pdf](http://nhm.gov.in/images/pdf/monitoring/crm/6thcrm/report/WB_6th%20CRM_report.pdf)*.

(c) Ministry issued state specific suggestions to the State based on the observations of 6th CRM and 8th JRM, requesting them to prepare an action plan to improve the health status of the State. The CRM report was disseminated to all the States at the National Level Dissemination Workshop which was attended by the State Health Secretaries and Mission Directors. The State incorporated these suggestions in its districts and state Programme Implementation Plan (PIP).

In addition, frequent monitoring visits are undertaken by senior officers and consultants to review progress of Programme Implementation Plan under NRHM.

#### ***Statement***

*Key observations of the 6th Common Review Mission:*

- Improved Infrastructure has increased the service utilization; daily average OPD in Public Health Centres is 100 and about 200-250 in Block level Public Health Centres and Rural Hospitals. Diet was being provided to all the in-patients in public health facilities.
- Fair price outlets for medicines, implants and consumables were set up in 35 medical institutions of the State (including Medical Colleges, District Hospitals and Sub-Divisional Hospitals). Mobile medical units were functional in left wing extremist affected districts.
- Special drives/ camps are being organised to improve delivery outcomes. As of 2011-12 the State had established 545 Newborn Care Corners, 125 Newborn Stabilisation Units and 22 Special Newborn Care Units.

- Nurse practitioners and additional Medical Officers were posted to address the shortage of doctors in the State. Non Government Organisations' involvement had been seen, for example, ambulances, Mobile Medical Units, Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) training, help-desks in various facilities.
- Acute shortfall of health infrastructure at State level as well as in both the districts as per population norms. Provision of staff quarter was inadequate for Medical Officers and General Nursing Midwives in all the health facilities visited in both the districts.
- Village Health and Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) has been formed at Gram Panchayat level but it is not quite functional. The funds of the VHSNCs are transferred to the Ministry of Rural Development however Panchayati Raj Institutions were completely unaware of the NRHM funds given for VHSNCs.
- Rogi Kalyan Samitis have been formed at all the facilities but are not registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act and have an account under the Block Health and Family Welfare Samiti.
- High out of pocket expenditure due to User charges at Sub-divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals and prescription of private drugs and diagnostics.
- Capacity building initiatives were limited and need to be scaled up in the state especially for Skill Birth Attendant (SBA), Basic Emergency Obstetric Care, Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Faculty based Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illness.
- The State, in addition to the existing delivery points in the public health system, introduced Ayushmati Scheme to scale up the delivery points in the State. This scheme caters to both normal and C-Section deliveries.
- Out of 135 MoUs signed in state to provide institutional deliveries under Ayushmati scheme, only 71 are functional delivery points.
- Inadequacy of referral transport, 'Nishchay Yans' and unavailability at night was an issue.
- Key observations of 8th Joint Review Mission:
- RKS needs to be strengthened and the Village Health and Sanitation and Nutrition Committees were still in a nascent stage in the State and districts.
- The quality of Skill Birth Attendant training was found to be very good

and trained SBAs were practicing the newer methods including plotting partograph.

- The process of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) payments was being streamlined by the State. There was an increase in JSY beneficiaries for institutional deliveries. The State needs to migrate to cheques/bank transfers for JSY as well as Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) payments to streamline and address delays.
- Caseloads at facilities including District Hospital and Sub-Divisional Hospitals were very high while the lower facilities like Block Public Health Centres and Public Health Centres are underutilized. The State needs to address this disparity and rationalize caseloads and human resources at facilities accordingly.
- Data on outcomes of pregnancy highlighted that a significant percentage of maternal mortality is attributed to eclampsia. This was a cause for concern and needs to be investigated.
- Higher order facilities were operational in old and rundown buildings. The State needs to consider infrastructure Up-gradation in terms of facilities and equipment's at all levels given the huge demand for services on an urgent basis.
- The State had a good cost effective referral transport mechanism for pregnant women. However, delays were reported due to shortage of number of vehicles contracted. The State needs to review the scheme and plan for vehicles at facilities as per case loads. A need for increasing the number of vehicles at tertiary hospitals was identified as a priority issue.
- The State and districts Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) /Information Education Communication (IEC) cell need to be strengthened and plans for comprehensive BCC/IEC activities for all programmes highlighting government key initiatives (*i.e.* Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Compensation Scheme of sterilisation, Family Planning Insurance scheme, Matri Yan etc.) and service availability at all levels needs to be undertaken.
- The State needs to ensure timely payment of incentives to the ASHA and completion of training especially in Home Based Newborn Care.
- The State needs to review the fund release and utilization system. Huge unspent balances were noted due to non-completion of activities.

**Rise in cancer**

224. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of people diagnosed with cancer every year in the country is on the rise;

(b) if so, the details of the number of people diagnosed with cancer and number of deaths due to cancer in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken adequate steps to check spreading of cancer in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes. As per data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the number of persons diagnosed with cancer every year is increasing in our country. The estimated number of persons diagnosed with cancer and death cases in the country for the last three years, State-wise are given in Statements (*See* below).

(c) and (d) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 covering 100 districts in 21 States with focus on 3 sites namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission.

In addition, the Government has in the year 2013-14, approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme (tertiary component of NPCDCS), Government of India will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State Share for SCI is ₹ 120 crores and for TCCC is ₹ 45 crores. The Central and State share will be in the ratio 75:25, and for North East and Hill States this ratio would be 90:10. Government of India also provides treatment of cancer through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar

Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandighr, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata etc. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). The proposal of setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar and development of 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

In addition to Information, Education Communication activities being undertaken by the State Governments, NPCDCS and National Tobacco Control Programme are carrying out activities related to health promotion including avoidance of Tobacco for prevention of non communicable disease including cancer.

***Statement-I***

*Estimated incidence of cancer cases — State wise - India - (2011-2013) - Both sexes*

States	2011	2012	2013
Jammu and Kashmir	10688	11052	11428
Himachal Pradesh	5836	5966	6097
Punjab	23506	24006	24512
Chandigarh	893	915	937
Uttaranchal	8633	8899	9173
Haryana	21539	22122	22721
Delhi	14204	14517	14836
Rajasthan	58426	60065	61743
Uttar Pradesh	170013	175404	180945
Bihar	88563	91721	94981
Sikkim	490	513	539
Arunachal Pradesh	1108	1134	1160
Nagaland	1579	1595	1612
Manipur	2149	2119	2092
Mizoram	871	885	900
Tripura	2944	3036	3141
Meghalaya	2367	2413	2460
Assam	24846	25119	25391
West Bengal	77806	79915	82087
Jharkhand	28135	29067	30026
Odisha	35736	36599	37478

States	2011	2012	2013
Chhattisgarh	21835	22569	23325
Madhya Pradesh	61883	63814	65797
Gujarat	51415	52920	54469
Daman and Diu	209	232	259
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	293	310	328
Maharashtra	95508	97674	99871
Andhra Pradesh	72395	74900	77543
Karnataka	52099	53476	54886
Goa	1240	1266	1293
Lakshadweep	55	58	60
Kerala	28583	29434	30372
Tamil Nadu	61266	62049	62830
Pondicherry	1069	1114	1160
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	321	326	331
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1028503</b>	<b>1057204</b>	<b>1086783</b>

\* Based on cancer incidence report (2009-2011) and the Report on time trends in cancer incidence Rates (1982-2010).

### **Statement-II**

*Estimated Mortality cancer cases - State - wise - India - (2011-2013) - Both sexes*

States	2011	2012	2013
Jammu and Kashmir	4703	4863	5028
Himachal Pradesh	2568	2625	2683
Punjab	10343	10563	10785
Chandigarh	393	403	412
Uttaranchal	3798	3916	4036
Haryana	9477	9734	9997
Delhi	6250	6387	6528
Rajasthan	25707	26429	27167
Uttar Pradesh	74806	77178	79616
Bihar	38968	40357	41792
Sikkim	216	226	237

States	2011	2012	2013
Arunachal Pradesh	487	499	510
Nagaland	695	702	709
Manipur	946	932	920
Mizoram	383	389	396
Tripura	1295	1336	1382
Meghalaya	1041	1062	1082
Assam	10932	11052	11172
West Bengal	34235	35163	36118
Jharkhand	12380	12790	13211
Odisha	15724	16103	16490
Chhattisgarh	9607	9930	10263
Madhya Pradesh	27229	28078	28951
Gujarat	22623	23285	23966
Daman and Diu	92	102	114
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	129	136	144
Maharashtra	42023	42976	43943
Andhra Pradesh	31854	32956	34119
Karnataka	22923	23529	24150
Goa	546	557	569
Lakshadweep	24	25	27
Kerala	12576	12951	13363
Tamil Nadu	26957	27302	27645
Pondicherry	470	490	510
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	141	143	145
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>452541</b>	<b>465169</b>	<b>478180</b>

\*Based on Cancer incidence cases and Pooled M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2009-2011 PBCR Report).

#### **Status of AIIMS like institutions in States**

†225. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of commencement of work at AIIMS like institutions being set up in the country, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) the proposals received for setting up institutions and the criteria for approval thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the status of implementation of new regulations for upgradation and modernisation of AIIMS situated in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Under first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Surakshya Yojana (PMSSY), six new AIIMS are being set up at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand). First batch (50 in number) and second batch (100 in number) of MBBS students were admitted at each of the six new AIIMS during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. First batch of B. Sc. Nursing students (60 in number) have also been admitted at each six new AIIMS during 2013-14. Admission process for admission of next batches of MBBS and B.Sc Nursing students in the current academic year is in progress. Outdoor Patient Department services are functional at each of the six new AIIMS. Indoor Patient Department services to cater to teaching of MBBS students are functional at five new AIIMS. Work for construction of housing complex is in progress.

(b) The Central Government had earlier received request from Governments of Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala and Maharashtra for setting up AIIMS in these States. The Central Government has plans to set up AIIMS in each State. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested Chief Ministers of various States for identifying appropriate land for setting up of AIIMS.

(c) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi was established under AIIMS Act, 1956. Subsequently, AIIMS Rules and AIIMS Regulations were notified in 1958 and 1999 respectively. These Rules and Regulations are operational.

#### **New course in rural medicine and surgery**

226. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has cleared a proposal for introducing a new course in Rural Medicine and Surgery to get over the acute shortage of regular MBBS professionals willing to serve in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Medical Council of India has been assigned the regulatory functions for conducting this new course in medical education;

(d) whether there is resistance from vested interests like Indian Medical Association against introduction of this new course; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Yes. The Cabinet had approved on 13.11.2013 for introduction of a course namely, Bachelor of Science (Community Health). The main objective of the proposed course is to create mid-level health professionals who would possess the necessary public health and ambulatory care competencies to serve the rural population and will primarily be deployed at Sub Centres. The curriculum of the course has been prepared after taking into consideration the views of various stakeholders. The proposal for B.Sc. (CH) has been prepared in consultation with MCI. The degree for the course will be awarded by the respective State Universities and it will be accredited by the National Board of Examinations (NBE) to ensure uniformity in the content and delivery of the course.

(d) and (e) A few associations including IMA have not welcomed the proposal. They have raised the following objections:

- (i) The course will produce substandard doctors who, due to compromised education and training at institutions with compromised infrastructure and teaching facilities, will be able to provide at best only compromised care to the rural masses.
- (ii) MCI stopped all Licentiate courses like LMP, LMS, LCPS, etc. created 2-years condensed course, then how can it contemplate a short term 3½ years course against its own charter.
- (iii) The course is going to produce half-baked inferior quality doctors who will lack confidence and credibility to lead the team of other health workers like Nurses having diploma (3½ years)/B.Sc. Nursing (4+1 years) or Pharmacist (4 years).

#### **Diseases caused by arsenic pollution**

†227. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a rapid increase in diseases caused by arsenic pollution;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any concrete steps with the help of foreign health experts for eradication of diseases caused by arsenic pollution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Prolonged drinking of arsenic contaminated water may lead to adverse health impacts. Such data is not collected routinely.

(b) and (c) The Health Ministry has asked the States to start collecting information on the extent/prevalence of arsenic related health disorders with a view to assist them by initiating preventive, curative, and control measures to protect public health.

### Encephalitis disease in Bihar

†228. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of encephalitis disease have been on rise in Muzaffarpur district in Bihar over the past few years;

(b) if so, the number of children died so far;

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to prevent it; and

(d) whether monetary assistance is being provided to the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Year-wise JE/AES cases and deaths as reported by the Government of Bihar for the district Muzaffarpur are as given below:

Year	Cases	Deaths
2011	151	54
2012	461	174
2013	135	40
2014 (up to 2.7.2014)	693	86

A total of 86 children have died due to encephalitis/AES in 2014 (up to 2.7.2014).

(c) The Government of Bihar has strengthened surveillance, early detection and referral of cases in addition to improving the health infrastructure at SKMC Hospital and District Hospital, Muzaffarpur. Extra ambulances and doctors from other districts were deployed at block PHCs and mobile medical units were also set up to pick up patients from interior villages for transfer to the hospital. Pediatric departments of SKMC Hospital and District Hospital, Muzaffarpur were strengthened by setting up separate ICU and encephalitis ward. In addition to IEC activities, ASHAs and Anganwadi workers have also been involved to increase awareness and for identifying fever cases and early referral to nearest health institutions.

The Central Government have launched a multi-pronged strategy to tackle JE/AES

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in five high burden States including Bihar. Muzaffarpur is one of the districts among 15 districts identified in Bihar. The programme is being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation under the Central Government.

A special campaign for JE vaccination was carried out on 22nd and 23rd June, 2014 to cover missed out children in Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Nalanda, Samastipur, East Champaran, Bhojpur, Nawada and Patna.

During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 6.84 crore has been released for strengthening District Hospitals and Medical College in Gaya and Muzaffarpur. During 2013-14 a total of ₹ 16.88 crore was released to Government of Bihar for implementation of prevention and control strategy for JE/AES.

(d) Under the national programme, no monetary assistance is being provided to the affected families by the Central Government.

#### **Deaths from encephalitis in Bihar**

†229. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of children dies in the country every year due to encephalitis disease;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for inability to control this fatal disease;

(c) whether several children died of encephalitis in a district of Bihar recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the immediate measures taken to check this disease;

(e) whether assistance has been sought by the State Government of Bihar in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The number of deaths including adults reported due to encephalitis since 2012 are given below:

Year	2012	2013	2014 (up to 2.7.2014)
Deaths	1256	1276	279

Prevention and control of encephalitis becomes difficult due to multi etiological nature of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES). Effective prevention tool like vaccination is available only for Japanese Encephalitis (JE) but there is poor coverage of JE vaccination under routine immunization. Encephalitis cases due to entero-viruses are occurring due to poor quality of drinking water.

(c) and (d) 150 deaths due to encephalitis have been reported from affected districts of Bihar in 2014 as per details given below:

District	Deaths due to encephalitis in 2014 (up to 2.7.2014)
Muzaffarpur	86
East Champaran	31
Sitamarhi	18
Vaishali	06
Sheohar	02
Samastipur	06
West Champaran	01
TOTAL	150

The Government of Bihar has strengthened surveillance, early detection and referral of cases in addition to improving the health infrastructure at SKMC Hospital and District Hospital, Muzaffarpur. Extra ambulances and doctors from other districts were deployed at block PHCs and mobile medical units were also set up to pick up patients from interiors of villages for transfer to hospitals. Paediatric departments of SKMC Hospital and District Hospital, Muzaffarpur were strengthened by setting up separate ICU and encephalitis ward. In addition to IEC activities, ASHAs and Anganwadi workers have also been involved to increase awareness and for identifying fever cases and early referral to nearest health institutions.

The Central Government have launched a multi-pronged strategy to tackle JE/AES in five high burden States including Bihar. Fifteen districts of Bihar have been identified for the purpose which include Aurangabad, Darbhanga, East Champaran, Gaya, Gopalganj, Jahanabad, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Samastipur, Saran, Siwan, Vaishali and West Champaran. The programme is being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation under the Central Government.

Out of 24 identified JE endemic districts in Bihar, JE mass vaccination activity has been completed in 22 districts and JE vaccination has already been integrated as a part of routine immunization services. JE mass vaccination activity is currently ongoing in Saran and Darbhanga districts of Bihar.

A Special Campaign for JE vaccination was carried out in Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Nalanda, Samastipur, East Champaran, Bhojpur, Nawada and Patna on 22nd and 23rd June, 2014 to cover missed out cases.

(e) and (f) During 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 16.88 crore was released to Government of Bihar for implementation of prevention and control strategy for JE/AES. For the current year, the State PIP has various activities including Strengthening of Sentinel sites, Information Education Communication/Behaviour Change Communication (IEC/BCC), capacity building, monitoring and supervision, procurement of insecticides, fogging machine, operational research and ICU establishment.

#### **Under five mortality rate**

230. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is not likely to achieve the Millennium Development Goals 4 (MDG4) target *i.e.* bringing down the under-five child mortality rate to 42 per 1000 live births by 2015 from the rate at 125, the level prevailed in 1990;

(b) if so, the latest official estimate of the country's under-five mortality rate; and

(c) the efforts being made to achieve the target by the end of the deadline 2015?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No, India is likely to achieve MDG4 target of under-five mortality Rate of 42 per 1000 live births by 2015. Current rate of decline for under-five mortality is 6.7% annually in the country and at this sustained rate of decline, India will achieve MDGs target by 2015.

(b) As per Office of Registrar General of India SRS 2012 report, the under-five mortality rate is 52 per 1000 live births in the country.

(c) Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce under five mortality.

1. Operationalizing Community Health Centres as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centres (24X7) for round the clock maternal and newborn care services.

2. Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.
3. Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
4. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
5. Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in essential newborn care, care of sick child with pneumonia, diarrhea and malnutrition.
6. Establishment of nutritional rehabilitation centres for management of severe acute malnourished children with medical complications.
7. Introduction of Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) to reach adolescent population in their home spaces and introducing peer led intervention at the community level supported by augmentation of facility based services.
8. Introduction of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for screening of all the children upto eighteen years of age for defects, deficiencies, development delays and specific diseases. The programme also provides early interventions services and management of children needing surgical intervention at tertiary level facilities.
9. Prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets to adolescent, pregnant and lactating women and children.
10. Srengthening of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) for reducing vaccine preventable diseases.
11. Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women and Children to ensure complete ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care and immunization services.

**Mandatory NAT for blood banks**

†231. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the blood transfusion is being performed on 80 per cent of patients in different Government hospitals of the country without conducting Nucleic Acid Test (NAT);

(b) whether NAT is mandatory;

(c) whether the lives of patients are being put at risk;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is shortage of machines for conducting NAT for checking the purity of blood in hospitals; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Blood Transfusion to patients is provided using blood screened as per the protocols laid down by Drug Controller General of India. NAT testing is an optional add on method to traditional screening methodology in accordance to regulatory norms. NAT is being practiced in some Government, charitable and private blood banks in the country.

(b) Nucleic Acid Test is not mandatory under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act and Rules thereunder. The Drugs and Cosmetic Act and Rules requires testing of blood to ensure absence of transmissible infections as prescribed thereon.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

**Promotion of mental healthcare**

232. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government after passing of a new Bill from Parliament for the promotion of mental healthcare; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration for any awareness programme at district level targeting children in the age group of 1-12 years to minimize the intensity of problems every year ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Mental Healthcare Bill, 2013 was introduced in the Rajya

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Sabha in August, 2013. Subsequently, the Bill was referred to the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare for examination and report. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, official amendments to the Bill had been finalized and notice for consideration and passing alongwith notice for moving the official amendments was sent to Rajya Sabha Secretariat during 230th Session of Rajya Sabha.

(b) No.

### **Human Organs Bank**

233. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not formulated any concrete policy so far regarding setting up of Human Organs Bank in the country when there is tremendous increase in the organ transplantation in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has any plan in the future to formulate any comprehensive policy regarding Human Organs Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) Health being a State subject, it is for the States to consider setting up of human organ banks. However, Government has already approved National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP) for the 12th Plan, one Biomaterial Centre (Tissue Bank) at national level and five (5) Regional/State level Biomaterial Centres (Tissue Banks). Further, construction work of the National Bio-Material Centre at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi has already been completed.

### **Health Centres in Nagaland**

234. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Nagaland Government for establishment of more Primary Health Centres (PHCs) or Community Health Centres (CHCs) under NRHM;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of financial assistance released to the State during the last three years; and

(d) the details of proposal pending before Government for sanction and release of fund during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) The details of proposal recently received from Government of Nagaland for sanction are as under:

- (i) Infrastructure development under Forward Linkage for remaining district hospitals specially Tuensang and Longleng.
- (ii) Grant of AIIMS-like funding pattern for the medical college approved to be set up in the State.
- (iii) Sanction of 264 sub-centres.
- (iv) Increase of budget allocation under NHM
- (v) Sanction of ₹ 70 lakhs for purchase of CD4 count machines for Dimapur and Tuensang District Hospitals.

Details of funds released to State during last three years and current year are given in Statements (*See below*):

***Statement***

*Details of release of funds under NHM for F.Y. 2011-12 to 2014-15 - Nagaland*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
<b>A. NRHM Flexible Pool</b>						
1.	RCH Flexible Pool	22.03	24.79	28.27	0.00	75.09
2.	Mission Flexible Pool	29.80	30.37	30.27	0.00	90.44
3.	Routine Immunization	1.08	0.76	0.73	0.00	2.57
4.	Pulse Polio Immunisation	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.00	2.72
5.	National I.D.D. Control Prog.	0.24	0.31	0.50	0.00	1.05
6.	Infrastructure Maintenance	19.36	21.87	25.99	7.96	75.18
7.	Communicable Disease Control Programmes	13.36	13.25	8.66	0.00	35.27
(a)	National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme	9.98	9.06	4.39	0.00	23.44

Sl. No.	Programme	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
(b)	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Prog.)	2.08	3.01	2.53	0.00	7.63
(c)	National Leprosy Eradication Prog.	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.00	1.70
(d)	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	0.74	0.60	1.16	0.00	2.50
8.	Non Communicable Disease Programmes	1.22	2.80	3.47	0.00	7.48
(a)	National Prog. for prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)		0.00	1.09	0.00	1.09
(b)	National Prog. for Control of Blindness	1.22	2.80	0.83	0.00	4.84
(c)	National Mental Health Prog.		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(d)	National Programme for the Healthcare of the Elderly		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(e)	National Prog. for prevention and Control of Deafness		0.00	0.92	0.00	0.92
(f)	National Tobacco Control Prog.		0.00	0.62	0.00	0.62
(g)	Other New Initiative under Non-Communicable Disease Injuries and Trauma		0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	SUB TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)	88.00	95.05	98.79	7.96	289.80
B.	National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool		0.00	0.94	0.00	0.94
	GRAND TOTAL	88.00	95.05	99.73	7.96	290.74

### **Rise in leprosy**

235. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards growing number of new leprosy cases in the country;
- (b) if so, what is Government's response and reaction thereto; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for improving healthcare system, particularly in the face of growing number of leprosy cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) New cases of leprosy detected in the country during last four years are as given below:

Year	No. of new cases
2010-11	126800
2011-12	127295
2012-13	134752
2013-14	126913

Facilities for diagnosis and treatment of leprosy are available at Government health facilities free of cost. A national programme for leprosy is under implementation as a part of National Health Mission. The special measures for achieving elimination of leprosy at district level include improved and early case detection and case management through intensified activities like active case finding, IEC/BCC in the community, capacity building of medical, para-medical and community workers and improved monitoring and supervision. Provision for engaging additional manpower by State Governments to strengthen the leprosy services particularly in the high endemic districts has been made.

### **Action plan to fight vector borne diseases**

236. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is home to Dengue, a fast spreading vector-borne disease affecting mostly poor people and costing India nearly \$45 million every year, as per WHO report;
- (b) whether India is home to the rabies virus and around 20,000 rabies deaths occur in India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has developed some effective action plan to control those menace; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Dengue, an Aedes mosquito transmitted viral disease, is endemic in India which can affect all sections of the population. In recent time, cases have been reported as under:

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases	15535	28292	18860	50222	75808

As per First WHO report on neglected tropical diseases published in 2010, the average total economic burden was estimated at around US\$ 29.3 million.

(b) and (c) Rabies is endemic in India. As per a multi centric study carried out by Association for Prevention and Control of Rabies in India (APCRI) in 2003-04 for assessing the burden of the disease, an estimated 20,000 rabies deaths occur in India annually.

(d) and (e) **Dengue**

A Mid Term Plan approved by the Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary on 26th May, 2011 has been developed for prevention and control of Dengue and is being implemented across the country.

The strategy includes Surveillance, Vector Management, Case Management, Outbreak Response, Capacity Building, Behaviour Change Communication, Inter-sectoral Coordination and Monitoring and Supervision.

### **Rabies**

A National Rabies Control Programme is being implemented in the country under Twenty Five Year Plan under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The programme has human and animal components:

The Nodal Agency to implement Human Component is National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi. The focus is to prevent human deaths due to rabies by training of doctors and paramedical staff in appropriate animal bite management, implementation of intradermal route of inoculation of anti-rabies vaccine in major Anti Rabies Centres, community awareness and strengthening lab diagnosis. Animal Welfare Board of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests is the nodal agency for implementing animal component with focus on Mass Vaccination and population management of stray dogs.

**Unregistered chemist shops in Jharkhand**

237. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a large number of chemist shops are functioning without proper registration in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the total number of chemist shops and out of this, the registered one; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the functioning of unregistered chemist shops in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) (a) to (c) As per the information made available by the Drug Controller, Jharkhand, there are approximately 9000 registered chemist shops in the State. Only one case of unregistered chemist shop came to the notice of Government of Jharkhand in March, 2014. Immediately a raid was conducted and FIR filed against the unregistered chemist shop under sections 18(c) and 27b (ii) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Regular inspections are undertaken to find out unregistered chemist shops.

**Linking of diabetes drugs to cancer**

238. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a British Journal has recently claimed that diabetes drugs may be linked to cancer of the pancreas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Yes. However, this is not supported by enough evidence because of sample size and background rates of pancreatitis in the population due to variety of causes. In the same review, the authors have themselves questioned the relevance of these findings.

**Financial assistance to hospitals in Goa**

239. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two district hospitals in Goa are receiving any financial or material assistance from Government;

(b) if so, the year-wise assistance received by the State Government in this regard;

(c) whether the proposed new district hospital in south Goa has been given any financial or other assistance directly or through Government of Goa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The details of financial assistance provided by Central Government to Goa for two district hospitals under National Health Mission are given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) No financial /other assistance has been provided by Government of India for proposed new district hospital in South Goa. As per the information furnished by Government of Goa, so far, it has been entirely funded by the State Government.

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

*Details of Central Assistance given to District Hospitals*

Under Account Head	Amount (in ₹)		
	RCH	NRHM Additionalities	TOTAL
Year 2007-08			
South Goa	75000	2500000	2575000
North Goa	75000	2500000	2575000
Year 2008-09			
South Goa	50000	1000000	1050000
North Goa	1000000	1000000	1125000
Year 2009-10			
South Goa	250000	1725000	1975000
North Goa	100000	1000000	1100000
Year 2010-11			
South Goa	692000	1606000	2298000
North Goa	850000	1600000	2450000
Year 2011-12			
South Goa	350000	4436000	4786000
North Goa	1323600	5324176	6647776

Under Account Head	RCH	NRHM Additionalities	TOTAL
Year 2012-13			
South Goa	1150000	3917500	5067500
North Goa	1750000	5475500	7225500
Year 2013-14			
South Goa	1300000	17221500	18521500
North Goa	950000	9340500	10290500

*Source:* Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Goa

### **New finding projects to check cancer diseases**

240. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any new funding projects for the States to control cancer and cancer related diseases in the country particularly breast cancer and cervical cancer in women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount allocated for the said purpose during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide timely and adequate supply of low cost drugs and medicines for the cure of cancer and cancer related diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 covering 100 districts in 21 States with focus on 3 sites namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission.

In addition, Government of India has in the year 2013-14, approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme (Tertiary component of NPCDCS), Government of India will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes



(SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State Share for SCI is ₹ 120 crores and for TCCC is ₹ 45 crores. The Central and State share will be in the ratio 75:25, and for North East and Hill States this ratio would be 90:10.

In the 12th Five Year Plan, ₹ 6000 crores has been allocated under NPCDCS for interventions upto the district level under National Health Mission and an allocation of ₹ 3200 crores for the Tertiary care component. During 2012-13, ₹ 300 crores was allocated under the NPCDCS programme. During 2013-14, ₹ 300 crores was allocated for NPCDCS under National Health Mission and ₹ 365 crores allocated for the tertiary component.

Government of India also provides treatment of cancer through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandighr, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata etc. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). The proposal of setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar and development of 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. Financial assistance to patients is also provided under the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant and Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. The treatment in Government institutions is either free or subsidized

### **Poor conditions of rural healthcare facilities**

†241. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) by when the paucity of healthcare facilities would be addressed in the rural areas;

(b) whether action is taken against the doctors who do not visit the rural areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of people go to the cities for treatment where they are exploited by the private hospitals due to lack of proper treatment in Government hospitals and consequently they have to sell their properties at throw away prices to get the treatment; and

(d) whether every citizen of the country gets free healthcare and education and whether Government would intend to consider it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Paucity of health care facilities in rural areas is being addressed by the State/UT Governments and Union Government under National Health Mission (NHM). Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care facilities lies with State Governments. However, under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including through setting up/up-gradation of public health facilities within the approved norms and resource envelope of NRHM. As a result of the efforts of Government of India and State/UT Governments, there is improvement in access to health care facilities as is evident from following table:

Facility	2005	2013
Sub Health Centre (SCs)	146026	151684
Primary Health Centre (PHCs)	23236	24448
Community Health Centre (CHCs)	3346	5187

*Source:* RHS Bulletin, 2013

(b) The posting of doctors in rural areas is done by the State/UT Governments. Therefore, all administrative, personnel and disciplinary matters pertaining to the State/UT Government doctors lie entirely in the domain of State/UT Governments.

(c) As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) (60th round) report, (January-June 2004) a large proportion of total ailments were treated from the private sources- 78 per-cent in the rural areas and 81 per-cent in the urban areas. In case of In-patient care about 58 and 62 per cent of the hospitalized cases, in the rural and urban areas, respectively, were treated by the private institutions. As per this report, 72% of total health expenditure in India is through out of pocket expenditure and average total expenditure for hospitalised and non-hospitalised treatment in private facilities is considerably more than that in public health facilities.

(d) As mentioned above, Public Health is a State subject and status of out of pocket expenditure on health care is different in different States. Under National Health Mission (NHM) support is being provided to States/UTs to provide affordable, accessible and quality health care to people largely through strengthened public health system. Under this support, following services are expected to be provided free of cost to all citizens who access these services in public health facilities:

- Maternal and Reproductive Health services,
- The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) that provides immunization against 7 vaccine preventable diseases and free TT vaccination,

- Pulse Polio Immunization [PPI],
- Family Planning supplies and services,
- Child Health services that include both Home Based and facility based New born Care,
- Communicable diseases services:
  - Investigation and treatment for Malaria, Kala azar, Filariasis, Dengue, JE and Chikungunya,
  - Detection and treatment for Tuberculosis including MDR-TB,
  - Detection and treatment for Leprosy,
  - Detection, treatment and counseling for HIV/AIDs.
- Non communicable diseases services:
  - Cataract surgery for Blindness control- over 6 million free cataract surgeries done every year,
  - Cornea transplant,
  - Glaucoma/Diabetic Retinopathy,
  - Spectacles to poor children.

Besides above, under the national initiative of “Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram” (JSSK), every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions. The entitlements includes free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free diet, free blood wherever required, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements are in place for sick infants up to one year of age and cases of ante natal and post natal complications as well.

Under the national initiative of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), support is being provided to States/UTs for Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services through early detection and early management of common health conditions classified into 4 Ds *i.e* Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development delays including disability. Treatment including surgeries at tertiary level is free of cost under this initiative.

Under the National Ambulance Services (NAS), support under NHM is provided to States for patient transport particularly the pregnant women (for delivery), sick infants and patients needing trauma care.

NHM is also providing funding to States/UTs to provide free essential drugs and free essential diagnostics in public health facilities under the NHM - Free Drugs Service and NHM - Free Diagnostic Service Initiatives respectively.

The Parliament has enacted The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which provides for free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years. In order to ensure that all the children get an opportunity to go to school, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main vehicle for meeting the objectives of the RTE Act, provides for opening of new schools, construction of schools buildings, construction of additional classrooms, additional teachers as per PTR, free textbooks to all children in Government and Government aided schools, Urdu textbooks provided for Urdu medium schools & for Urdu as a subject, as a part of the free textbooks assistance under SSA, Free Uniforms (two sets) to all girls and children belonging to SC/ST/BPL families in Government schools.

#### **Violation of norms for treatment of EWS patients**

242. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 49 private hospitals in Delhi had been identified and directed to provide free treatment to EWS-category patients;

(b) if so, whether neither court orders or regular inspection by Government nor fines imposed for violations seem to be working in favour of the poor seeking treatment in private hospitals;

(c) whether as many as 235 beds out of the available 600 plus marked for patients from the economically weaker sections of society, are listed as “vacant” in hospitals across the National Capital; and

(d) if so, the action Government proposes to take against these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Scarcity of Doctors at CGHS Allopathic Dispensary, Dwarka**

243. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when the CGHS Allopathic Dispensary, Dwarka, New Delhi was started;

(b) the number of registered beneficiaries as on 1 April, 2014 and the staff position of medical and para-medical officers in the dispensary;

(c) whether the doctors are not present to attend the patient leading to crowd swelling thereby putting lot of inconvenience especially to the senior citizens in the dispensary and who were kept waiting for more than one hour;

(d) if so, what steps will be taken to increase the strength of doctors to share the burden of increased work of medical officers; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed to be taken to improve the services at the dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Allopathic CGHS Dispensary, Dwarka, New Delhi was started in April, 2009.

(b) Number of registered beneficiaries - 44552. Staff position is as under:-

1.	Doctors	Four (One CMO In charge, three Medical Officer)
2.	Pharmacist	Three (One Store Incharge and Two Pharmacist)
3.	Staff Nurse	One
4.	ANM	One
5.	LDC	One
6.	Dresser	One
7.	Female Attendant	One
8.	Safaiwala	One

(c) Doctors attend to the patients and senior citizen are attended to out of turn whenever required. The Doctor strength is commensurate with the attendance of patients at Dwarka dispensary.

(d) and (e) Dwarka wellness centre is managing well in attending to patients with the existing manpower. There is no proposal to increase the manpower.

#### **AIIMS-like Hospital in Himachal Pradesh**

244. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Government guidelines for opening of AIIMS-like hospital in every State of the country;

(b) whether Government will sanction AIIMS-like hospital for Himachal Pradesh at the earliest on priority basis for the benefit of patients of the State enabling them to get better treatment facility in their own State;

(c) whether Government will upgrade the Civil Hospital, Rohru in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh under NRHM as this Civil Hospital is providing health facility to the people of four Tehsils, as well as adjoining areas of Uttarakhand; and

(d) whether Government will ensure specialist doctors, nurses and technicians are posted in full strength for smooth functioning of the hospital and people may get better health facility most of whom comes from rural and hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The Central Government has plans to set up AIIMS in each State under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Surakshya Yojana (PMSSY) with the objective of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and also augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the country. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested Chief Ministers of various States including Himachal Pradesh to identify appropriate locations for setting up of AIIMS.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(d) The Central Government, under National Health Mission, provides financial support to States / UTs for their health system strengthening including engagement of contractual health human resources. The actual implementation including posting of human resources is under the purview of the State Government.

#### **Steps to deal with Quackery**

245. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of 'Quackery' according to Indian Medical Standards;

(b) the data for the estimated number of Quacks and the number of people being treated by these Quacks, State-wise in the last three years;

(c) the number of people getting succumbed or severely affected due to Quackery in the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government along with State Governments to control this practice?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) So far as modern system of Allopathic Medicine is concerned, the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, prohibits a person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in the State. Punishment of imprisonment or a term which may extend to one year or with a fine which may extend to ₹ 1,000/- or both is also prescribed. For Indian Systems of Medicine, Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, provides that no person other than a practitioner of Indian medicine who possesses a recognized medical qualification

and is enrolled on a State Register or the Central Register of Indian Medicine shall practice in Indian medicine in any State. Action against the quacks and fake doctors is taken under the relevant act by the States from time to time and no data on the subject is maintained at the Central level.

### **Inclusion of schemes under NRHM**

246. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to include some more schemes under NRHM;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of ratio of child to mother death for the last three years and the current year in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the amount released and utilized during the last three years and the current year in the country, State-wise including Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been subsumed under the National Health Mission (NHM) as its Sub-Mission, along with National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), as its other Sub-Mission. Addition of new schemes or modification of existing schemes is a regular activity under NHM.

(c) The information on Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for all the States/UTs and Under-Five Mortality Rates in bigger States of India as per Sample Registration Survey for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 is given in Statement I and II respectively (*See* below). As for Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in major States, the information is available at 3-year intervals. The information on MMR for 2007-09 and 2010-12 as per Registrar General of India-Sample Registration System is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) The State/UT-wise Release and Expenditure under the National Health Mission for the last three financial years and current financial year is given in Statement-IV (*See* below). Letter has been issued to State of Andhra Pradesh to transfer ₹ 90.83 crore to the State of Telangana for the current financial year.

### **Statement-I**

#### *Infant Mortality Rate, SRS 2010-2012*

Sl. No.	State	SRS-2010	SRS-2011	SRS-2012
India		47	44	42
<b>A. Non-NE High Focus States</b>				
1.	Bihar	48	44	43

Sl. No.	State	SRS-2010	SRS-2011	SRS-2012
2.	Chhattisgarh	51	48	47
3.	Himachal Pradesh	40	38	36
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	43	41	39
5.	Jharkhand	42	39	38
6.	Madhya Pradesh	62	59	56
7.	Orissa	61	57	53
8.	Rajasthan	55	52	49
9.	Uttar Pradesh	61	57	53
10.	Uttaranchal	38	36	34
<b>B. NE States</b>				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	32	33
12.	Assam	58	55	55
13.	Manipur	14	11	10
14.	Meghalaya	55	52	49
15.	Mizoram	37	34	35
16.	Nagaland	23	21	18
17.	Sikkim	30	26	24
18.	Tripura	27	29	28
<b>C. Non High Focus States</b>				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	46	43	41
20.	Goa	10	11	10
21.	Gujarat	44	41	38
22.	Haryana	48	44	42
23.	Karnataka	38	35	32
24.	Kerala	13	12	12
25.	Maharashtra	28	25	25
26.	Punjab	34	30	28
27.	Tamil Nadu	24	22	21
28.	West Bengal	31	32	32
<b>D. Union Territories</b>				
29.	A and N Islands	25	23	24
30.	Chandigarh	22	20	20
31.	D and N Haveli	38	35	33
32.	Daman and Diu	23	22	22
33.	Delhi	30	28	25
34.	Lakshadweep	25	24	24
35.	Pondicherry	22	19	17



**Statement-II***Under- Five Mortality Rates (U5mr) by Residence- India and bigger States 2010-2012*

Country		2010	2011	2012
India		59	55	52
Sl.No.	State	2010	2011	2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48	45	43
2.	Assam	83	78	75
3.	Bihar	64	59	57
4.	Chhattisgarh	61	57	55
5.	Delhi	34	32	28
6.	Gujarat	56	52	48
7.	Haryana	55	51	48
8.	Himachal Pradesh	49	46	43
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	48	45	43
10.	Jharkhand	59	54	50
11.	Karnataka	45	40	37
12.	Kerala	15	13	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	82	77	73
14.	Maharashtra	33	28	28
15.	Odisha	78	72	68
16.	Punjab	43	38	34
17.	Rajasthan	69	64	59
18.	Tamil Nadu	27	25	24
19.	Uttar Pradesh	79	73	68
20.	West Bengal	37	38	38

***Statement-III****Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India and major States (per 100,000 live births)*

		2007-09	2010-12
India		212	178
Sl.No	State	2007-09	2010-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134	110
2.	Assam	390	328
3.	Bihar/Jharkhand	261	219
4.	Gujarat	148	122
5.	Haryana	153	146
6.	Karnataka	178	144
7.	Kerala	81	66
8.	Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	269	230
9.	Maharashtra	104	87
10.	Odisha	258	235
11.	Punjab	172	155
12.	Rajasthan	318	255
13.	Tamil Nadu	97	90
14.	Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	359	292
15.	West Bengal	145	117

*Source : RGI-SRS, 2010-12*

## Statement IV

## State-wise Release and Expenditure under NHM for F.Ys. 2011-12 to 2014-15

Sl.No.	States	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
		Release	Exp		Release	Exp		Release	Exp		Release	Exp	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.85	21.30	7.97	15.40	29.22	27.53	0.00	0.00				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	934.11	709.05	837.66	950.61	878.73	855.32	356.81	0.00				
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.82	90.70	55.06	69.82	79.14	84.85	4.46	0.00				
4.	Assam	877.39	1035.14	887.86	1222.64	1077.81	873.76	318.55	0.00				
5.	Bihar	787.28	1147.74	1104.42	1271.79	1110.32	1298.98	77.76	0.00				
6.	Chandigarh	8.69	10.75	6.67	9.12	11.46	14.70	0.00	0.00				
7.	Chhattisgarh	421.53	482.58	369.36	521.03	355.98	610.94	149.57	0.00				
8.	Dadra and Nagar	4.81	6.49	5.81	5.70	9.23	8.51	0.00	0.00				
9.	Daman and Diu	2.57	5.21	1.85	4.75	6.50	7.95	1.12	0.00				
10.	Delhi	102.36	92.27	54.21	103.18	129.78	130.54	29.86	0.00				
11.	Goa	19.88	27.49	25.11	29.16	19.35	27.85	2.07	0.00				
12.	Gujarat	620.98	766.41	669.33	715.00	833.72	878.71	260.20	0.00				
13.	Haryana	297.34	289.21	298.27	345.17	315.94	364.91	33.64	0.00				
14.	Himachal Pradesh	197.20	149.75	115.40	208.05	205.29	157.27	57.87	0.00				
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	252.48	249.39	198.85	301.46	395.10	381.55	14.85	0.00				
16.	Jharkhand	467.46	419.41	356.60	422.53	396.38	489.74	0.00	0.00				
17.	Karnataka	672.66	767.55	653.83	786.36	611.11	655.44	277.48	0.00				
18.	Kerala	582.51	428.16	490.55	514.32	360.98	580.43	69.16	0.00				

(₹ in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Lakshadweep	1.62	4.10	2.48	3.40	3.20	1.08	0.28	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	959.47	968.86	946.08	1141.47	865.94	1388.58	384.06	0.00
21.	Maharashtra	1309.24	1483.17	1418.14	1670.06	1218.51	1504.47	352.01	0.00
22.	Manipur	61.29	65.88	25.79	66.88	89.67	61.81	6.74	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	62.31	107.72	108.33	96.27	125.51	54.04	34.49	0.00
24.	Mizoram	67.13	76.92	68.41	83.10	77.43	65.43	14.87	0.00
25.	Nagaland	88.00	111.81	95.05	101.96	99.73	76.34	7.96	0.00
26.	Orissa	693.89	727.75	534.49	715.46	604.20	826.32	194.46	0.00
27.	Puducherry	15.83	20.59	14.74	19.28	18.10	22.19	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	336.45	382.71	321.69	357.81	333.47	417.38	116.54	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	1045.55	1051.53	847.12	1095.53	922.93	1536.56	349.00	0.00
30.	Sikkim	27.07	31.95	34.79	32.22	46.72	35.61	5.71	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	774.89	917.15	948.14	778.97	906.99	1323.44	250.78	0.00
32.	Tripura	68.39	109.15	69.54	116.64	140.15	98.13	37.02	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1863.69	2011.11	2247.20	1964.30	3024.60	1910.60	532.60	0.00
34.	Uttarakhand	208.45	212.90	176.89	237.54	245.25	250.86	125.18	0.00
35.	West Bengal	931.34	901.71	937.53	967.29	948.51	1044.67	250.59	0.00
	TOTAL	14848.55	15883.63	14935.22	16944.26	16496.91	18066.50	4315.70	0.00

*Note:* Expenditure includes expenditure against Central release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure for the F.Y. 2013-14 (upto 31.03.2014) are provisional.

Release figures for the F.Y. 2014-15 are updated upto 30.6.2014.

The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

**AIIMS in Kerala**

247. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) are functioning at present;

(b) whether Government is considering a proposal to set up one AIIMS in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) AIIMS are presently functioning at New Delhi, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested the Chief Minister of Kerala for identifying appropriate piece of land for setting up an AIIMS. The response of the Government of Kerala has not been received so far.

**New Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh**

248. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up medical colleges in nine districts of Andhra Pradesh under special quota of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of each of the districts where medical college is proposed to be set up;

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed to set up such colleges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of seats in each of the proposed college?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) No. There is no such scheme of special quota for establishment of new medical colleges by Central Government. However, there is a scheme for underserved area of the country for establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. No district hospital has been identified under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh.

**HIV/AIDS patients in the country**

249. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of HIV/AIDS patients in the country and the details thereof, Statewise;

(b) the reasons behind spreading of this disease;

(c) whether the steps taken by Government are sufficient to fight this problem; and

(d) whether Government is preparing any policy to make compulsory blood testing of the couple before marriage and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Cumulative number of HIV/AIDS patients in the country as on May, 14 are 777,485. State-wise breakup of the patients is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The important modes of HIV transmission are:

- heterosexual / Homosexual intercourse with an HIV-infected person which exposes the uninfected partner to the risk of Infection
- transfusion of HIV contaminated blood
- use of HIV infected syringes and
- infected mother to the newborn child.

(c) Yes, the steps taken by Government are sufficient to fight this problem. HIV/AIDS prevalence in the country has decreased to 0.27 per-cent (2011) from 0.45 per-cent (2002).

(d) No. As per the National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy (2002) 5.6 HIV Testing 5.6.1 (Paras I and V):-No individual should be made to undergo a mandatory testing for HIV.

In case of marriage, if one of the partners insists on a test to check the HIV status of the other partner, such tests should be carried out by the contracting party to the satisfaction of the person concerned.

There is an active debate in the country on the issue of mandatory testing of people suspected of carrying HIV infection. Considerable thought has been given to this issue. The Government feels that there is no public health rationale for mandatory testing of a person for HIV/AIDS. On the other hand, such an approach could be counter-productive as it may scare away a large number of suspected cases from getting detected and treated. HIV testing carried out on a voluntary basis with appropriate pre-test and post-test counselling is considered to be a better strategy and is in line with the WHO guidelines on HIV testing.

**Statement***State wise details of HIV/AIDS patients in the country*

Sl.No.	State	HIV/AIDS patients in country as on May'14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170,986
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43
3.	Assam	2,893
4.	Bihar	20,012
5.	Chandigarh	3,466
6.	Chhattisgarh	5,385
7.	Delhi	16,535
8.	Goa	2,065
9.	Gujarat	40,121
10.	Haryana	5,269
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2,682
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,396
13.	Jharkhand	4,997
14.	Karnataka	107,664
15.	Kerala	8,897
16.	Maharashtra	143,578
17.	Mumbai	32,770
18.	Manipur	9,462
19.	Mizoram	2,947
20.	Meghalaya	494
21.	Madhya Pradesh	11,744
22.	Nagaland	4,822
23.	Odisha	8,727
24.	Pondicherry	1,003
25.	Punjab	13,997
26.	Rajasthan	20,331
27.	Sikkim	100
28.	Tamil Nadu	80,685
29.	Tripura	453
30.	Uttaranchal	2,001
31.	Uttar Pradesh	33,423
32.	West Bengal	18,537
	INDIA	777,485

**Treatment facilities for cancer patients**

250. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated total number of cancer patients in India;
- (b) the details of steps being taken to provide adequate treatment to these patients;
- (c) the number of regional cancer research centres-cum-hospitals functioning in the country and how many more are going to be set up during the next couple of years; and
- (d) how much is the shortage of cancer specialists in the country and how it is going to be met?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per the data provided by the National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated total number of prevalent cancer patients in India for the year 2013 is approximately 29 lakhs.

(b) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 covering 100 districts in 21 States with focus on 3 sites namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission.

In addition, Government of India has in the year 2013-14, approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme (tertiary component of NPCDCS), Government of India will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State Share for SCI is ₹ 120 crores and for TCCC is ₹ 45 crores. The Central and State share will be in the ratio 75:25, and for North East and Hill States this ratio would be 90:10.

Government of India also provides treatment of cancer through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata etc.



Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). The proposal of setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar and development of 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. Financial assistance to patients is also provided under the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant and Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. The treatment in Government institutions is either free or subsidized.

(c) 27 Regional Cancer Centres were recognized and supported under the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) for treatment of cancer patients. In the 12th FYP, the NCCP is no longer in operation.

(d) There is no central data available to ascertain the quantum of shortage of cancer specialists in the country. However, to increase the number of seats in Super speciality courses in Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and broad speciality course in radiotherapy, the ratio of number of Post-graduate teachers to the number of students to be admitted has been now increased to 1:3 for a Professor subject to a maximum of 6 PG seats per unit per academic year. Human Resource Development is also focus under PMSSY. The National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata also have a mandate for capacity building. The mandate of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) supported under NPCDCS includes enhancing of trained manpower for cancer.

### **Resurfacing of TB in the country**

251. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the reports that a large number of anti-TB drugs have developed resistance among TB patients and if so, which are these drugs;

(b) the steps Government is going to take to stop the prescription and distribution of these drugs in the country;

(c) whether research is going on in the country on development of new drugs to fight the TB menace which has during the last few years again become manifest;

(d) if so, the progress thereof; and

(e) the approximate total number of TB patients as well as specialist doctors available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Government is aware about development of resistance to anti-TB drugs by some patients taking anti-TB treatment.

Insofar as patients on treatment with first line anti-TB drugs used for drug-sensitive TB are concerned, resistance is mainly found to be for two drugs, namely, Rifampicin and Isoniazid. For drug resistant TB patients on second line anti-TB drugs, some patients are found to be resistant to fluoroquinolones and injectables like kanamycin, capreomycin or amikacin.

(b) No such steps are envisaged. Cases of drug resistant TB constitute a small percentage of the total number of TB cases. However, the Government has included in the programme provisions for prevention and early diagnosis of drug resistant TB and treatment of such drug resistant TB cases.

(c) and (d) As reported by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), while research is going on to test treatment regimens, research on new TB drugs is at a very early stage, with testing of few molecules and *in vitro* and in animal models.

(e) According to the WHO Global TB Report, 2013, the Estimated TB Burden (prevalence) in India is 2.8 million cases : 230 cases per 100,000 population per year.

Data on specialist doctors who are capable of managing Tuberculosis is not maintained centrally.

#### **Guidelines for treatment of poor people**

252. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that guidelines have been issued to private hospitals for treatment of poor people at free/ concessional rates;

(b) if so, the number of poor patients treated in private hospitals free of cost during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is misrepresentation of facts by the private hospitals; and

(d) if so, the authority responsible for their monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, in so far as the Government of NCT of Delhi is concerned, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Revival of MSME sector**

253. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to set up a task force to review and revive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how the MSME sector is helping in generating employment and export earnings; and

(d) how the handloom sector is going to be benefited by Government's policies?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble President of India in his address on 9th June, 2014 to the First Session of Both Houses of Parliament after the elections to the 16th Lok Sabha mentioned that the Government will set up a task force to review and revive the MSME sector. The composition of the task force is yet to be finalised by the Government.

(c) The MSME sector plays an important role in the generation of employment opportunities in the country. As per the 4th All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with reference year 2006-07, the MSMEs in an aggregate provide employment to over 80 million persons through over 36 million enterprises. The Annual Employment Generation figures in the non-farm micro enterprises are captured in the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). Since inception (2008-09) and upto 2013-14, the estimated employment generated under PMEGP is for around 24 lakh persons. MSME sector accounted for 42.38% of the total export earnings of the country during the year 2013-14.

(d) For the overall benefit and sustainable development of handloom sector, the Ministry of Textiles, through various schemes and programmes, has adopted focused, flexible and holistic approach to enable weavers to meet the challenges of global and domestic market, facilitate marketing of handloom products, infrastructure development, brand building and empowerment of weavers by organising them under self help groups. The Government has adopted cluster approach for benefitting the handloom weavers by providing training and skill upgradation, infusion of new and contemporary designs through design intervention as well as product diversification, technology upgradation, easy access to raw material at subsidized prices and easy credit flow at low interest rate etc., besides providing better health care and life insurance under welfare schemes.

### **Welfare of minorities in Telangana**

254. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities is under implementation in the country including the State of Telangana;

(b) if so, the details including the achievements thereof for the last three years and the current year in the country in general and with particulars reference to Telangana;

(c) whether Government had received any reports of non-utilization of minorities share in the country; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Telangana and the action taken by Government against the concerned officers?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities (PM's New 15-PP) is under implementation in the country including the State of Telangana. As per the available information, the targets and achievements made under the schemes covered under PM's New 15-PP during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below). The separate details of achievement of schemes under PM's New 15-PP for Telangana State are not available as the State has been formed in the year 2014.

(c) and (d) PM's New 15-PP for the Welfare of Minorities is an overarching programme, which covers various schemes/initiatives of different Ministries/Departments by either earmarking 15% of targets/outlays for the minorities or specific monitoring of flow of benefits/funds to minorities or areas with substantial minority population. The schemes/ initiatives under PM's New 15-PP are being implemented by concerned Ministries/Departments. As per information made available by concerned Ministries/Departments, the State-wise details of the targets and achievements for the last three years under the schemes, where yearly targets have been fixed, is given in Annexure [*See* Appendix-232, Annexure No.3]. Some shortfalls have been noticed in achieving the targets by the States/ Union Territories in some of the schemes.

PM's New 15-PP is being monitored at different levels of the Government to ensure their effective implementation. Ministry of Minority Affairs monitors and reviews these programmes, on quarterly basis with the nodal officers of the concerned Ministries/Departments. The Ministry also conducts periodical review meetings with the States. The progress of implementation is also monitored once in six months by the Committee of Secretaries, and then reported to the Union Cabinet. At State and District Levels, the monitoring is done by State and District Level Committees in which Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly, representatives from Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous District Council and representatives from reputed non-Governmental institutions dealing with minorities are included.

**Statement**

*Targets and Achievements of schemes included under PM's New 15 PP during the last three years*

Schemes where Physical Targets for Minorities are earmarked	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Scheme (Min./Deptt.)						
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) M/o Human Resource Development						
(i) Primary School constructed	1522	1241	231	176	302	274
(ii) Upper Primary School constructed	67	66	361	98	42	39
(iii) Add Classroom constructed	45541	36895	45117	34158	123	120
(iv) Teacher sanctioned	32164	7603	27542	10072	179	120
(v) New Primary School opened	1470	1251	258	175	133	131
(vi) New Upper Primary School opened	445	356	256	216	22	19
(vii) KGBV Sanctioned	107	75	3	3	0	0
Operationalisation of anganwadi centres under ICDS, M/o Women and Child Development	8542	3489	5138	3804	1334	293
Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) (Aajeevika)/NRLM, M/o Rural Development	297218	150128	283189	106207	84064	13657
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), M/o Rural Development, M/o Rural Development	405797	378907	447911	361912	372109	306154
Urban Self Employment Programme under SJSRY to set up Micro Enterprises, M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	11252	11611	12751	15431	12000	10470

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Skill Training for Employment promotion amongst Urban Poor under SJSRY, M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	41250	48011	75000	87467	60000	77443
Schemes where Financial Outlays for minorities are earmarked (₹ in crore)						
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), M/o Rural Development	1849.91	1333.60	2049.24	1533.62	2000.86	1214.69
Swam Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	37.1700	34.58	46.68	30.3800	79.99	33.67
Priority Sector Lending*, M/o Finance, D/o Financial Services	184162.94	164748.40	222287.66	185234.35	235016.1	240837.98
Upgradation of ITIs is into Centres of Excellence, M/o Labour and Employment	32.84	13.65	18.42	8.82	4.80	23.44
*Cumulative figures						
Schemes Where Flow of funds/benefits to minorities are monitored (₹ in crore)						
Scheme (Min/Deptt)	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for Substantial Minority Area	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for Substantial Minority Area	Total Project Cost	Project Cost Substantial Minority Area
Basic Services to Urban Poor*, M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	28972.12	7174.67	29770.39	7254.84	28569.88	6813.03
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme*, M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	10959.43	1962.34	11936.14	2235.83	11681.52	2237.06
Urban Infrastructure and Governance*, M/o Urban Development	60718.2	9049.09	61806.50	9097.24	62116.67	9476.71
Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town*, M/o Urban Development	13565.17	1838.99	14020.96	2642.19	14995.58	2725.24
*Cumulative figures						

	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Coverage of Habitations	Estimated Cost of Schemes	Coverage of Habitations	Estimated Cost of Schemes	Coverage of Habitations	Estimated Cost of Schemes
National Rural Drinking Water Programme, M/o Drinking Water and Sanitation	15415	6828.12	16692	1443.79	14384	2148.38
Special initiatives for minorities	Achievement		Achievement		Achievement	
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsa, M/o Human Resource and Development	Released ₹ 139.53 Cr. covering 5934 Madarsas to assist 14412 Teachers		Released ₹ 182.49 Cr covering 9905 Madarsas to assist 23146 Teachers		Released ₹ 182.73 Cr covering 14859 Madarsas to assist 35376 Teachers	
Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions, M/o Human Resource and Development	Released ₹ 48.43 Cr to 259 institutions		Released ₹ 28.38 Cr to 174 institutions		Released ₹ 24.99 Cr to 229 institutions	
Performance of schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Pre-Matric Scholarship	340000	5528557	400000	6436984	400000	7794190
Post-Matric Scholarship	525000	701950	500000	755643	500000	890467
Merit-cum-means Scholarship	20000	42476	60000	68096	60000	100428
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	756+ renewal	2266	756+renewal	3020	756+renewal	756
Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAFE) Scholarship for meritorious girl students	20000	17700	25000	25156	35000	35159
Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	6000	7880	6000	6716	6000	9997
NMDFC Term and Micro Finance Loan (₹ in crore)	220.00	271.37	300.00	371.09	350.00	325.46

\*Cumulative figures

**Spread of modern and technical education among minority communities**

255. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to strengthen measures to spread modern and technical education among minority communities;

(b) if so, the details in the regard; and

(c) the details of the areas identified for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):  
(a) to (c) For the Educational Empowerment of the minority communities, this Ministry is implementing Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based scholarship schemes.

Under Post-matric scholarship scheme, students are encouraged to pursue Technical and Vocational Courses in Industrial Training Institutes/ Industrial Training Centres by granting higher amount of scholarships. Under Merit-cum-Means based scholarship scheme, students are encouraged to pursue Professional and Technical courses. Under this scheme, students getting admissions in reputed listed institutes are reimbursed full course fee.

Fellowship is provided to minority scholars to pursue higher and professional courses at M.Phil and Ph.D levels through the Maulana Azad National Fellowship.

Under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), necessary infrastructure for education and skill development are created in the identified minority concentration areas. So far 117 ITIs, 44 Polytechnics, 645 Hostels, 1092 School Buildings, and 20656 additional class rooms have been sanctioned under MsDP.

Under the scheme of 'Seekho aur Kamao', training is imparted for upgrading the skills of minority youths in various modern/ traditional vocations to enable them to get suitable employment. This Ministry has also launched 'Nalanda', a project for Development of faculty in minority managed institutions for higher education.

**PM's 15 points Programme for welfare of minorities**

256. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified beneficiaries belonging to Buddhist community, who are eligible for Prime Minister's New 15 Points Programme for the Welfare of Minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) to (c) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities (PM's 15-PP) is an overarching programme covering 24 schemes/ initiatives of 11 different Ministries/ Departments. The Programmes/ Schemes are being implemented as per the guidelines of individual schemes by the Ministries/ Departments administratively concerned with implementation of those schemes. The target Group of PM's 15-PP consists of the eligible sections among the minorities notified under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains. Beneficiaries under each scheme are selected on the basis of eligibility criteria and guidelines of that scheme. As per the information available, the details of beneficiaries belonging to the Buddhist community under various individual beneficiary oriented schemes covered under PM's 15-PP during previous year 2013-14 is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of beneficiaries belonging to Buddhist community covered under PM's  
15 Points Programme for Welfare of Minorities*

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	Number of beneficiaries belonging to Buddhist community
1	2	3
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme	2,62,159
2.	Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	5,779
3.	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme	659
4.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students	41
5.	Beneficiaries assisted under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)	
	(i) Urban poor assisted to set up Individual enterprises under Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP)	340
	(ii) Urban poor imparted skill training under Urban Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)	1,310
	(iii) Beneficiaries covered through Group Micro enterprise through Urban Women Self-employment Programme (UWSP).	300
	(iv) Beneficiaries covered through Revolving fund for Thrift and Credit Societies (T and CS) under UWSP.	460

1	2	3
6.	Beneficiaries trained under Ajeevika Skills Development Programme	405
7.	Priority Sector Lending (PSL)	
	Number of Accounts under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as on 31.12.2013	3,00,606
	Amount outstanding as on 31.12.2013 (₹ in crore)	4,378.68

### **Amendment of WAKF Act**

257. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Wakf Council has started functioning under the amended Waqf Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to make full use of provision of amended Wakf Act?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amendments in the Wakf Act, 1995, have been passed by the Parliament and the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 2013 has been assented to by the President on 20.09.2013. After notification, the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 2013 has been enforced from 01.11.2013 throughout the country except in Jammu and Kashmir. The Central Wakf Council (CWC) has started functioning in accordance with the amended provisions laid down in the Wakf Act, 1995, and has started advising the Central Government, State Governments and the State Wakf Boards on matters concerning the working of the Boards and due administration of Wakf. The CWC has also started issuing directions to the State Wakf Boards for implementation of various provisions of the amended Act.

(c) In view of the above, does not arise.

(d) The Chairpersons and Chief Executive Officers of State/UT Wakf Boards as well as the concerned officers of State Governments/UT Administrations were sensitized regarding the salient features of the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 2013 and the regulatory powers of CWC in the light of the amended Act during the Conference held on 29.01.2014 with the Ministers In-charge of Minority Affairs of the State Governments. The Central Government has issued letters at the level of Minister of Minority Affairs

to the Chief Ministers of the States and at the level of Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs to the Chief Secretaries of the States about the salient features of the amended Act and action to be taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations in implementation of various provisions of the amended Act.

### **New initiatives for welfare of minorities**

258. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of new initiatives for the welfare of minorities;
- (b) the details of suggestions received from various sections of people for the welfare of minorities;
- (c) the details of schemes under consideration; and
- (d) the details of benefits and advantages likely to accrue to the minorities as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):  
(a) and (b) On the basis of the suggestions / inputs received from various organizations/ individuals, following Schemes have been launched as a new initiative for the Welfare of Minorities:

- (i) **Padho Pardesh:** The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability.
- (ii) **Support to Minority student clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC and State Public Service Commission:** The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and State Public Service Commissions to adequately equip them to compete for appointment to Civil Services in the Union and the State Governments and to increase the representation of the minority in the Civil Services.
- (iii) **Maulana Azad Sehat Scheme:** The Scheme aims to provide annual health check-up of students studying in institutions aided by Maulana Azad Education Foundation and also provides financial assistance upto ₹ 2 lakhs for minority students for serious illnesses studying in institutions aided by Maulana Azad Education Foundation.

- (iv) **Restructuring of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP):** Under the Multi-Sectoral Development Programme, the unit area of planning has been changed from Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) to blocks to sharpen the focus. Further, Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) have also been identified for implementation of MsDP. Cluster of minority concentration villages are also covered under restructured MsDP.
- (v) **Establishment of National Wakf Development Corporation** for the development of Wakf properties in the country.
- (c) The following new schemes are under consideration of this Ministry:
- (i) **USTAAD:** The Scheme aims at upgrading Skills and Training in preservation of traditional Ancestral Arts/Crafts of minorities.
- (ii) **Hamari Darohar:** The Scheme aims to preserve rich heritage of minority communities in context of Indian culture.
- (iii) **Khwaza Garib Nawaz Senior Secondary School** will be established at Ajmer by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) to give a fillip to minority education.
- (iv) **Nai Manzil:** A bridge course to bridge the academic and skill development gaps of the deeni Madrasa passouts with their mainstream counterparts.
- (v) **Strengthening of State Wakf Boards:** The scheme envisages to provide assistance for meeting the training and administrative cost of State Wakf Boards, removal of encroachment from Wakf Properties and also strengthening of Zonal/Regional offices of Wakf Boards.

(d) Benefits and advantages likely to accrue to the Minorities are enumerated in the Schemes given in (i) to (v) under (a) to (b) and (i) to (v) under (c).

#### **Utilization of funds for minorities**

259. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds/allocation which remained unutilized during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the reasons for the same;
- (c) the details of impact of welfare initiatives for the minorities that was affected as a result of under utilization of funds; and
- (d) the action plan to prevent recurrence of the same in future?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) The details of Plan allocation against the schemes/programmes of Ministry of Minority Affairs, expenditure made thereunder and utilization of funds in percentage, for the last three years, year-wise are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation		Expenditure	% of Utilization with reference to	
	Budget	Revised		Budget	Revised
	Estimates	Estimates		Estimates	Estimates
2011-12	2850.00	2750.00	2283.16	80.11	83.02
2012-13	3135.00	2200.00	2157.98	68.84	98.09
2013-14	3511.00	3111.00	3007.49	85.66	96.67

(b) to (d) The main reasons for not utilizing the full allocation are as follows:-

- Non-submission of viable and adequate proposals by the State Governments/ UT Administrations and delay in submission of Utilization Certificates by them.
- Promulgation of model code of conduct due to assembly elections in several States which delayed sanction of funds.
- Insufficient proposals received from States and UTs especially from North Eastern States. As a result, the unutilized funds for North East had to be surrendered as per existing provision.

There is no specific report of any visible impact on the minority communities. The Ministry has taken steps to give wide publicity of the welfare schemes for the minority communities to generate awareness for these schemes through the print and electronic media. The guidelines of many of the schemes/programme have been revised and simplified, wherever possible, to expedite the implementation of the programme. Uploading of the data on minority welfare schemes implemented by various Ministries and State Governments/UT Administrations has been made mandatory. Activity-wise time-lines have been laid down and communicated to the States/UTs under the Scholarship Schemes. Online Scholarship Management System (OSMS) has been developed and launched for the on-line application for the Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship and Post-matric Scholarship schemes. It has been decided to transfer funds directly to the account of beneficiaries in respect of these schemes. Regular review meetings with the officials of the State Governments are held to expedite the implementation of programmes. In addition, the officials of the Ministry visit States/UTs to review and inspect the implementation of projects under various schemes/ programmes.

**Skill development scheme for minority communities**

260. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of schemes including those for skill development being implemented by Government for the welfare of women belonging to the minority communities including Christians and Muslims in the country in general and Telangana in particular; and

(b) the funds allocated and spent and achievements made under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements following schemes for welfare and skill development of women belonging to notified minority communities namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains all over the Country including Telangana:

1. "Nai Roshni", an exclusive scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women implemented with the help of Non-Governmental Organizations since 2012-13.
2. An exclusive Scholarship scheme for meritorious girls studying in class XI and XII implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), an autonomous body of the Ministry.
3. Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum Means Based Scholarship (MCM) schemes implemented through State Governments, where minimum 30% seats are reserved for girls.
4. "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)", a scheme for Skill Development launched in 2013-14 where 33% seats are reserved for minority girls, and is implemented by empanelled Project Implementing Agencies.
5. Term Loan, Micro-Finance and a promotional Vocational training scheme for minorities including women/girls, implemented through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). These schemes are operationalized through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs).

(b) None of the above mentioned schemes are implemented by State Governments, except Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum Means Scholarship schemes. The details of funds allocated under schemes of "Nai Roshni", MAEF, "Seekho aur Kamao" and NMDFC, expenditure incurred therein and achievements made in last three

years and current year are given Statement (*See* below). Further, the State-wise details of expenditure incurred and Scholarships awarded under Pre-matric, Post-matric and MCM scholarship schemes during last three years and current year are given in statement II and III.

**Statement**

*Details of funds allocated and expenditure made under various schemes  
alongwith number of beneficiaries.*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Year	Funds allocated (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Total Number of trained youths/ beneficiaries
1.	Nai Roshni, the scheme for Leadership Development of Minority women	2012-13	15.00	10.45	36,950 women
		2013-14	15.00	11.96	60,875 women
		2014-15	14.00	2.27 (as on 30-6-2014)	10,250 women
2.	Scholarship to Meritorious girls by MAEF	2011-12	—	21.24	17,1700 girls
		2012-13	—	30.19	25,156 girls
		2013-14	—	42.19	35,159 girls
		2014-15	—	0.0	0
3.	Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn and Earn), the Skill Development of Minorities	2013-14	17.00	16.99	20,164 trainees
		2014-15	35.00	4.51 (as on 30-6-2014)	—
4.	Term Loan Scheme of NMDFC (Disbursements)	2011-12	—	11199.04	17172
		2012-13	—	18439.10	19358
		2013-14	—	20250.00	21318
		2014-15	—	5150.00 (as on 30-6-2014)	—
5.	Micro-finance Scheme of NMDFC (Disbursements)	2011-12	—	15938.00	88702
		2012-13	—	18670.00	82978
		2013-14	—	12296.00	54648
		2014-15	—	80.00 (as on 30-6-2014)	—
6.	Vocational Training Scheme of NMDFC	2011-12	—	0.77	999
		2012-13	—	2.20	4121
		2013-14	—	0.94	1294
		2014-15	—	0.00	—

**Statement-II**  
*State/UT-wise and Year-wise Financial Achievement under various Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme						Post-matric Scholarship Scheme						Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme											
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.88	47.91	62.39		17.28	16.65	12.36		3.09	4.58	4.25													
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00													
3.	Assam	21.25	37.64	39.21		4.46	12.06	19.17		4.94	6.52	10.69													
4.	Bihar	29.01	0.00			25.49	7.90	18.20		9.98	12.01	17.86													
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.93	4.33	4.87	1.76	1.57	2.30	1.52		0.43	0.57	0.91													
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.63		0.07	0.61			0.23	0.07	0.26													
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	37.87	14.21	7.78	11.19	17.75		2.26	4.90	6.28													
8.	Haryana	2.03	3.15			1.48	0.00	0.30		1.03	2.06	2.28													
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.52	0.58	0.70		0.20	0.31	0.06		0.12	0.25	0.45													
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.44	28.25	17.43		14.15	6.10	15.74		4.75	7.94	5.54													
11.	Jharkhand	10.53	8.76	4.53		10.05	5.86	6.71		2.70	3.41	4.90													
12.	Karnataka	49.05	42.89	43.40	22.66	24.85	18.07	29.39		5.99	9.43	14.63													
13.	Kerala	52.77	71.58	67.01		21.69	27.13	21.68		13.12	24.20	40.11													
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17.93	16.84	10.85		6.17	6.95	7.34		2.27	4.60	3.61													
15.	Maharashtra	54.72	58.73	56.49		31.06	26.20	38.72		9.27	12.20	18.43													

(₹ in crore)



16. Manipur	1.19	11.09	4.64	0.00	2.82	5.79	0.77	0.98	2.00
17. Meghalaya	2.44	2.76	3.50	0.19	0.19	0.10	0.95	1.25	2.13
18. Mizoram	2.49	9.76	23.00	3.06	4.32	1.52	0.39	0.23	0.36
19. Nagaland	2.07	4.00	6.24	0.04	0.07	0.20	1.22	2.11	3.02
20. Odisha	2.00	3.97	3.04	0.00	1.23	2.42	0.68	1.24	1.77
21. Punjab	29.23	51.92	70.44	39.42	43.55	41.38	8.65	13.34	23.48
22. Rajasthan	10.14	22.56	31.66	12.77	15.35	22.97	3.26	6.73	6.66
23. Sikkim	0.61	0.73	0.71	0.40	0.40	0.21	0.24	0.31	0.40
24. Tamil Nadu	32.28	36.30	40.68	23.37	21.14	30.19	6.33	8.05	13.88
25. Tripura	0.10	0.42	0.82	0.12	0.44	0.42	0.18	0.35	0.48
26. Uttar Pradesh	148.11	204.25	259.35	70.81	36.72	129.90	16.17	29.14	43.83
27. Uttarakhand	0.43	2.95	0.00	4.12	1.64		0.67	1.00	1.55
28. West Bengal	82.98	111.87	169.36	60.52	56.95	90.87	14.84	22.28	28.29
29. Andaman and Nicobar	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03
30. Chandigarh	0.51	0.50	0.75	0.06	0.18	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.14
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Daman and Diu	0.07	0.15	0.14	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
33. Delhi	1.35	2.21	3.67	2.35	0.17	0.41	0.99	1.26	1.44
34. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Puducherry	0.30	0.00	0.23	0.10	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.13
TOTAL	615.47	786.19	963.70	202.85	326.55	515.56	115.72	181.21	259.84
							0.00		1865.47

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise and Year-wise Physical Achievement under various Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme			Post-matric Scholarship Scheme			Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191973	301275	334949	20550	26904	19246	1126	1664	1492		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
3.	Assam	86159	181267	241967	6119	19276	27932	1702	2311	3710		
4.	Bihar	193967	80622	65663	42765	26911	34485	3703	4354	6417		
5.	Chhattisgarh	12610	18235	20196	1863	2615	2811	140	201	339	106	
6.	Goa	0	0	8319	187	211	124	84	97	108	28	
7.	Gujarat	0	0	355756	15559	20612	32979	941	2016	2607		
8.	Haryana	0	50308	15780	575	1373	1509	362	770	865		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5171	3652	3577	517	424	353	36	86	153		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	250983	225646	113647	28427	10491	25461	1614	2936	2317		
11.	Jharkhand	51082	45878	26694	14418	10112	11581	941	1279	1736		
12.	Karnataka	426813	416243	404511	65887	33160	51771	2217	3586	5526		
13.	Kerala	696630	944918	884682	75220	95379	69643	4661	8627	15602	6449	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	135932	129672	109507	11138	12343	10863	843	1725	1347		
15.	Maharashtra	701343	788973	785177	48505	42802	60229	3475	4665	7113		
16.	Manipur	9438	32279	13232	0	3619	7853	247	330	519		

17. Meghalaya	17781	19945	23825	227	223	170	305	412	706		
18. Mizoram	13485	40615	94745	3417	4329	669	145	85	97		
19. Nagaland	10056	18679	25792	48	90	230	399	689	1006		
20. Odisha	24553	34673	38611	1114	2143	3380	201	427	606		
21. Punjab	296660	266188	353549	50928	54403	76577	2774	4859	11231		
22. Rajasthan	148816	199885	280100	19555	23167	33259	1187	2519	2769		
23. Sikkim	3269	4115	3785	549	565	310	77	111	146		
24. Tamil Nadu	301278	340647	406324	35484	43525	55152	2390	3225	5149		
25. Tripura	1356	3721	7204	376	445	665	65	113	138		
26. Uttar Pradesh	971245	1089486	1262382	138138	193361	165783	6634	11647	16942		
27. Uttarakhand	3103	11907	00	28868	444	774	214	333	572		
28. West Bengal	955205	1165386	1869161	118441	125909	195331	5539	8440	10506		
29. Andaman and Nicobar	237	277	236	9	21	5	7	7	9		
30. Chandigarh	4000	0	6721	140	267	290	18	21	32		
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	152	233	167	30	33	25	0	0	0		
32. Daman and Diu	183	500	494	29	52	26	2	3	7		
33. Delhi	12732	21759	36096	1061	338	680	408	525	613		
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35. Puducherry	2345	0	1341	230	0	301	19	33	47		
TOTAL	5528557	6436984	7794190	28868	701950	755643	0	42476	68096	100428	6590

**Shortage of services amenities in minority communities hostels in the country**

†261. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of essential services/amenities in hostels belonging to minority communities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide the facilities of wireless internet facility, wi-fi and install CCTV cameras and to make all these hostels ultra modern and hi-tech; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) to (d) Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), the construction of 334 hostels during Eleventh Five Year Plan and 311 hostels during Twelfth Five Year Plan in identified Minority Concentration Areas have been approved so far. However, the layout and design of hostels are decided by the State Governments/Union Territories. The project is implemented by the agencies identified by State Governments/ Union Territories. The up keeping and maintenance of hostels are managed by State Governments/Union Territories.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

**12.00 NOON**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**Notification of the Ministry of Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Sections 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980:

(1) No. BCC/HRM/IL/105/9355-A, dated the 7th January, 2014, publishing the Bank of Baroda Officer Employees' (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2013, along with delay Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (2) No. 666/20/IR/420, dated the 8th January, 2014, publishing the Andhra Bank officer Employees' (Acceptance of jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2013, along with delay statement.
- (3) No. 666/3/P/241, dated the 8th January, 2014, publishing the Andhra Bank (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2013, along with delay statement.
- (4) No. HRW:IRS:SJ:1:2306:2013, dated the February 22 - February 28, 2014, (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Canara Bank Officer Employees' (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
- (5) No. 8, dated the February 22 - February 28, 2014 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Union Bank of India Officer Employees' (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
- (6) No. BCC/HRM/IL/105/9355-B, dated the 12th March, 2014, publishing the Bank of Baroda (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (7) No. 14, dated the April 5 - April 11, 2014 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the United Bank of India (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (8) No. 155, dated the 21st May, 2014, publishing the Union Bank of India (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 47/16/14]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. HRMD Co. No. 3809/21.01/2012-2013, dated the January 12 - January 18, 2013 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Reserve Bank of India Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2012, under sub-section (4) of Section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 57/16/14]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. DGBA.CDD.5434/11.22.001/2013-14, dated the 2nd April, 2014, publishing the Government Securities (Amendment) Regulations, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 of the Government Securities Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 57/16/14]

### **Notification of the Ministry of civil Aviation**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. S.O. 981 (E), dated the 31st March, 2014, publishing the Airports Authority of India (Annual Report and Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 2014, under Section 43 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 17/16/14]

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I move the following Motion:-

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (19 of 1963), this House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, six Members from amongst the Members of the House, to be members of the Committee on Official Language.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
FOR THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I move the following Motion:-

“That in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-section (1) read with sub-section (1A) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion for Election to the Coconut Development Board, Kochi. Hon. Minister not present.

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**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

Pollution on sea beaches in Goa caused by tar balls  
formed due to discharge from sea vessels

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to the pollution on sea beaches in Goa caused by tar balls formed due to discharge from sea vessels.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, all type of oil spill at sea undergo a process of weathering, which includes evaporation, oxidation, dissolution, dispersion, spreading and emulsification over a period of time, based on factors such as wind, current, sea temperature and wave energy. The tar balls are the remnants of oily substances that are dispersed naturally into the sea through wave action over a long period of time, and eventually get deposited at the seabed.

The matter of tar ball deposition along beaches in Goa came up before the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay at Goa in Writ Petition No. 376 of 2003. The Court directed the Director-General of Shipping to conduct aerial and surface reconnaissance and to use the method of testing the origin of oil slicks or discharge oil and matching it with the use of Hydrocarbons Finger Printing Methods along with other modern scientific methods of detection of oil pollution at Sea and Inland Waterways for better enforcement of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Further, the Department of Tourism, Government of Goa and other concerned local authorities, that is, Coastal Panchayats and Municipalities have been directed by the Hon'ble High Court in the said Writ Petition to regularly remove tar balls and oil residues from the beaches and maintain cleanliness of the beaches. The Department of Tourism, Government of Goa, has made arrangements to collect the tar balls from the beaches and the Goa State Pollution Control Board has prepared an oil spill contingency plan.

The National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur, carried out a study on behalf of the Director-General of Shipping and submitted a report to the Hon'ble High Court. The findings of the NEERI were inconclusive since, according to them, the source of these tar balls could be oil-exploration activities from offshore-oil installations near Mumbai, a natural phenomenon from the sea-bed or from sea-going vessels passing through that area.

The Goa State Pollution Control Board has been directed by the Hon'ble High Court to monitor onshore facilities of Mormugao Port Trust, Indian Oil Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. The Goa State Pollution Control Board is monitoring these facilities under the consent mechanism of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.

Coast Guards, ships and aircrafts are regularly deployed for surveillance and monitoring of the maritime zones of India, including EEZ off the coast of Goa. No oil spill has been found by the Coast Guard Ships and aircraft on EEZ surveillance off the West Coast of India, including off Goa Coast.

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

Sea water samples off the coast of Goa are periodically collected by the Coast Guard ships and handed over to the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa. The NIO undertakes analysis of the water samples so as to determine their likely sources and causes.

In 1973, International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted the International Convention for the prevention of pollution from Ships, now known universally as MARPOL, which has been subsequently amended by various Protocols. Under the Convention, a ship is required to hold a certificate in accordance with provisions of the regulations. Any inspection of this certificate shall be limited to verifying that there is on board a valid certificate, unless there are clear grounds for believing that the condition of the ship or its equipment does not correspond substantially with the particulars of this certificate. Also a ship, when in a port or an offshore terminal of another Party, is subject to inspection by officers duly authorized by such Party concerning operational requirements, where there are clear grounds for believing that the Master or Crew are not familiar with essential shipboard procedures relating to the prevention of pollution by oil. The provisions of IMO Convention are incorporated in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 administered by the Directorate General of Shipping.

The overall responsibility for taking measures for preserving and protecting the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution lies with the Coast Guard. The checks by the Directorate General of Shipping, of course, help in deterring the pollution of the marine environment.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, environment laws are enacted in many countries in the world, and hardly will there be any country which does not have environmental laws for enforcement of environmental aspects. Now NGOs also are doing a fine job in this field. But all NGOs are not necessarily doing purely environmental things in the interests of the country. Some NGOs play a different role which can be considered as anti-national. We have got some examples in South where an NGO was seen to be collecting a lot of funds from foreign countries for the purpose of destroying, in the sense, scuttling our nuclear project. They, otherwise, hold seminars, take legislators into confidence. So, by and large, I would like to say, they do play an important role as far as environment is concerned. But, nevertheless, a watch has to be kept on these NGOs, about their activities, about their foreign funds, etc. This is ancillary. The hon. Minister has also said that this is nuisance. I am not involved in blame-gaming but various agencies are involved and therefore, it creates problems. Various agencies are involved whether it is Pollution Board, Environment Ministry, Shipping Ministry, Coast Guard and Navy. How many agencies are involved in this matter, one does not know and I



really don't know whom to hold responsible for this. But the fact remains that passing vessels go and clean their vessels and as a result oil gets spilled and it gets deposited somewhere in between and tar balls are created, and when the monsoon starts those tar balls destroy the beaches right from Kerala to Goa and one will see a horrible situation. You will see black coasts throughout the country where no tourist will venture to see it. If they come for the first time and if they see the sea beaches, they will say, 'Are these the beaches that we have come to see?' Therefore, something has to be done. The question is, as far as Goa is concerned, I can mention Kallangur, Colva, Benaullim beaches where these horrible things are seen. Goa is an international tourist destination. If the image of Goa's tourist destination has to be kept intact, then all agencies have to do work for the purpose of maintaining it. I am surprised, neither NEERI nor NIO nor any agency which we have engaged so far are detecting the exact cause, whether it is a passing ship, whether there is something in the oil fields or where this offence takes place. It may take place at various places. But Navy and Coast Guard also have not been able to locate. They have been given the duty, they can intercept ships and check their certificates. When they go and empty their vessels, can't the Navy and Coast Guard see it? If Coast Guard and Navy cannot watch this, how will they defend us? If any ship, which will otherwise involve in some sort of anti-security measures, comes and does such things, how will we know? Therefore, it is the duty of Indian Coastal Guard and Indian Navy also to keep on these coastal areas a watchful eye throughout the year. Secondly, National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) studies show that tanks of South-Eastern crude oil get their vessels cleaned in the coast of India. Why do they do it? It is because they have come to know that our laws or rather Government of India does not take serious note of such pollution. Therefore, wherever they may be going for the purpose of business, they empty their oil off coast of India and particularly Goa. Therefore, it is this aspect which has to be seen. They have also found that oil exploration at Mumbai has nothing to do with this.

Another aspect is this. We have got the Project Seabird at Karwar. Some people are saying that ships come there and involve in this kind of a thing. But, there is no concrete evidence as regards to this. Sir, it is Seabird Project or vessels going 20 kms. off Goa are responsible. If not, who is responsible for this? If you have not been able to locate this for the last 15-20 years, it is a very dangerous thing.

Thirdly, a study has shown that not only Indian coasts are affected, but even the Antarctica shores are affected by tar balls. Therefore, the magnitude of this problem can be seen from the space that these vessels cover. So, there is a problem which the world community has to recognize. Now, you will be attending various conferences on environment. You have to take up this issue in those conferences very strongly and tell them that they have to implement the Convention on Marine Pollution. Sir, as many as

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

152 countries, where 99 per cent tonnage is handled, are signatories to the MARPOL. Therefore, there must be a total unanimity in implementing it. I don't know why these nations take this issue lightly.

As you have rightly mentioned, there are various protocols amended which have also covered garbage, sewage and engine exhaust fumes. So, all kinds of pollutions are covered. Hence, international bodies have to take up these as well. If ships are caught while doing an offence, I think, our criminal law should come into force. I don't know to what extent *i.e.*, jurisdiction our laws can be enforced. But, it can be examined. Our criminal law is very stringent. Therefore, if Navy or Coast Guard or any other authority is able to find that captain of a particular ship does not carry certificate which is mandatorily required to be carried, then such persons have to be arrested, he must be booked and appropriate legal procedure is to be followed. Now, this also affects sea catch, because life in coastal areas, including Goa, depends upon the sea catch of the season. If tar balls continue to get deposited in the coastal areas, sea catch will also affect; now, it is already being affected. Sir, it is not known so far how far it is dangerous, chemically. But, it does affect sea catch.

Another sensitive question is: Why is this happening? Is somebody or some country interested in destroying tourism of this country? Is somebody interested in playing tricks so that tourists are diverted elsewhere and they should get business? Otherwise, why, deliberately, certain ships should get their vessels emptied only off the Indian coast? That has to be seen. We get almost like 2.5 million tourists per year now -- it is the double the number of what we used to get ten years back. But, I am surprised that the National Geographic magazine remarked that beaches in Goa are the worst. I have never heard such a remark from any tourist even! But how an international magazine can say that our beaches are the worst? I am just taking a clue from this. If this is the situation, then there must be a conspiracy angle and it must be looked into.

You may recollect that the Environment Protection Act, 1986 is one of the best legislations enacted during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's time. There were 33 legislations enacted by him. I have got a list of them. The Environment Protection Act, 1986 is one of them. It has done a great service to the nation. I appeal to you to implement it forcibly and it calls for a genuine intervention. Thank you.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) :** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से जावडेकर साहब का ध्यान इस विषय की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पिछले सप्ताह किसी समाचार पत्र में पढ़ा कि गोवा के मुख्यमंत्री श्री मनोहर पारिकर, श्री जावडेकर साहब से आकर मिले जो शान्तराम नायक जी ने वहाँ के बीचेज की स्थिति के बारे में जिक्र किया है, उन्होंने भी ऐसी ही चिन्ता श्री जावडेकर से आकर व्यक्त की

है। मुझे खुद भी कई मौकों पर, खासतौर से बरसात के दिनों में वहां जाने का मौका मिला है। मैं नायक साहब की बात से अपना टोटल एग्रीमेन्ट दिखाते हुए, यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो गोवा के बीचें हैं, वे दुनिया के कई और मुल्कों के बीच से भी अच्छे हैं। इसलिए वहां इतने बड़े पैमाने पर बाहर से आने वाले जो टूरिस्ट्स हैं उनका आना-जाना बना रहता है। वहां पर इस समय काफी पैमाने पर देशी और विदेशी टूरिस्ट्स मौजूद हैं। बड़े पैमाने पर वहां से tar balls आ रही हैं और जो बीच पर घूम रहे हैं, वे देखते हैं कि बड़ी लम्बी लाइन लगी हुई है, तो कई बार लोग अपना घूमना भी स्थगित कर देते हैं। हमें दुनिया के कई देशों में जाने का मौका मिलता है और ऐसा माहौल हमने किसी बीच पर नहीं देखा जैसा कि इधर गोवा में और कई जगहों पर देखने का मौका मिला है। कल जब नायक साहब के प्रश्न के बाद मैंने जानकारी हासिल की, तो मैंने देखा कि अरब सागर में, जो व्यापार करने के लिए जहाज का आवागमन है, उसकी सफाई का कार्यक्रम भी गोवा के बीच के काफी पास होता है। और tar balls उठकर के बीच के पास आ जाती हैं। ये tar balls विषैली भी हैं। मैंने किसी रिपोर्ट में यह भी सुना है कि कुछ जगहों पर मछलियों के मरने की भी बड़े पैमाने पर शिकायत मिली है, जो हमारे इंडियन ट्रेड के लिए खतरनाक है और हमारे स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी नुकसानदायक है।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से अपने मित्र एवं विद्वान मंत्री श्री जावडेकर साहब से निवेदन है जैसे वह खुद अच्छे कपड़े पहनने, नहाने धोने का और अपने शरीर का अच्छी तरह से ध्यान रखते हैं, तो उस बीच के बारे में भी, वे इसी तरह का ध्यान रखें, वे काफी स्वस्थ भी हैं और साफ-सुथरे भी हैं। यह आने वाले समय में किसी बड़े विस्फोट के लिए और मेरा नायक साहब की बात से पूरा एग्रीमेन्ट है, हो सकता है कि वहां के बीच को Spoil करने के लिए, यहां टूरिस्टों की संख्या कम करने के लिए, किसी मुल्क की conspiracy का हिस्सा तो नहीं है? तीसरी बात यह है कि वहां नेवी का और नेवीगेशन का बड़े पैमाने पर आवागमन है, तो क्या किसी स्टेज पर tar balls के जरिए, कोई बड़ा विस्फोट करने की या conspiracy की कोई योजना तो नहीं है? चूंकि हम 26/11 को मुंबई में देख चुके हैं। किस तरह से बाहर के लोगों ने हमारी भूमि, मुंबई में आकर हमला किया था। इस तरह के जो tar balls हैं, उनसे वहां किसी दिन कोई बड़ा विस्फोट न हो जाए, इसका भी ध्यान हमारे मंत्री महोदय रखें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai, please put only questions.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सर, शान्तराम नायक जी ने जो सवाल उठाया है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। महाराष्ट्र में तो मामला बड़ा पेचीदा हो गया है। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में 772 किलोमीटर का कोस्टल एरिया है और वहां पर हर तरह की गन्दगी की जाती है। वहां पर tar balls की समस्या तो है ही। मेरे ख्याल से शिप्स को यह क्यों नहीं बोला जाता है। कि साफ-सफाई करने के बाद उसको स्टोर करिए और कहीं दूसरी जगह पर डिस्पोज ऑफ करिए। वे इसका वहीं के वहीं डिस्पोज ऑफ करते हैं, इसलिए यह प्रॉब्लम होती है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो कैमिकल्स की फैक्ट्रीज हैं, वे अपनी सारी गन्दगी समुद्र में डाल देती हैं, जिसकी वजह से समुद्र में पाई जाने वाली मछलियां भी मर जाती हैं। इस कारण आज लोगों को कई प्रकार की मछलियां खाने को नहीं मिलती हैं। इससे काफी बड़ा नुकसान होता है। लोगों को जो बड़े पैमाने पर फिशिंग-उद्योग का धन्धा मिल सकता है, वह बंद हो गया है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध है कि सरकार को जल्द से जल्द इसके ऊपर ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz, put your question.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): I will speak, Mr. Deputy Chairman, very briefly. I want to give notice on the comprehensive question of climate change and this House should consider that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not on climate change. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: It is a very big question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know why Shantaramji has confined it to Goa. I want to tell this House that I am very much satisfied that perhaps Mr. Javadekar is the right choice for that Ministry. I have yet to congratulate him personally. Some of the Ministers I have known for a long time. It will take time. But this time I want to express that there is a fear lurking in my mind that this Government under Modiji is more interested in development. They never talk of sustainable development.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sozji, come to the point.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Kindly listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I wanted to tell about it to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot say that I am an expert, but I know this subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You confine yourself only to this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Kindly listen to me for two-three minutes. I won't take more time. ...*(Interruptions)*... On the question of climate change, India has rubbed its shoulders with most powerful people in the world. We have been in the forefront on the question of climate change. It cannot be diluted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is on a particular subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... You talk on that. ...*(Interruptions)*.. This is a Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot use this opportunity to make a lecture. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I want to tell Mr. Javadekar that the question of sustainable development. ...*(Interruptions)*... When he replies, he must talk of sustainable development.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, I cannot allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Calling Attention cannot be used for making a lecture. You have to confine yourself to the subject. You know the rules.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: This Government is not talking about sustainable development. That is what Mr. Javadekar has to answer....(Interruptions)... I would have made in these two-three minutes some points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were talking about something else, not about this subject. ...(Interruptions)... There are certain rules. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot violate the rules. ...(Interruptions)..

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sustainable development is very important for this nation. ...(Interruptions)... This is as important as development. ...(Interruptions)... This Government is diluting this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice for that. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you want to use this opportunity for that? You know the rules. ...(Interruptions)... If I allow you, I will have to allow everybody to make a lecture here.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I want to know from Mr. Javadekar whether this Government is interested in sustainable development. Thank you.

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उप सभापति महोदय, माननीय शान्ताराम नायक जी एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय लेकर आए हैं कि गोवा में समुद्र तटों के आस-पास जहाजों के चलने से प्रदूषण होता है। जैसा कि गोवा के बारे में सभी को मालूम है कि वहां पूरे वर्ल्ड से पर्यटक आते हैं। उनको वहां पर गंदगी मिलती है। इससे हमारे देश की भी बदनामी होती है।

गोवा के साथ-साथ मुम्बई भी मायानगरी है, जिसके कारण पूरे देश की निगाह मुम्बई पर टिकी रहती है, ओर जैसे गोवा में पर्यटक आते हैं, वैसे ही मुम्बई में भी पर्यटक आ सकते हैं, इसलिए हमें इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो मुम्बई का समुद्र तट है, जो वहां का बीच है, हमें उसको भी सुन्दर बनाना चाहिए, ताकि यहां पर भी विदेशों से पर्यटक आ सकें।

जब हम मुम्बई में बीच पर जाते हैं, तो वहां पर काफी गन्दगी होती है। इस बारे में कभी नहीं सोचा गया कि जो देश का सबसे बड़ा आर्थिक जोन है और जहां पर सबसे ज्यादा आमदनी होती है, उस पर ध्यान दिया जाए। माननीय मंत्री श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी भी वहीं से आते हैं, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे गोवा के साथ-साथ मुम्बई के बीच व समुद्र तट को सुधारने पर विचार करें। वहां पर जो मछुवारे आते हैं, उनके लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। जब वे समुद्र से मछलियां पकड़कर लाते हैं, तो मछलियों को समुद्र तट पर फैला देते हैं। उनके लिए अलग से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। ये मछुवारे खासकर गरीब लोग हैं। वे अपना जीवन कैसे बसर करते हैं, इसके बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां पर समुद्र तट से जुड़े हुए जो तमाम ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, उन पर ध्यान दिया जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि मुम्बई के समुद्र तट पर जो बीचेज हैं, उनके रख-रखाव के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे, इसके बारे में भी अपना स्पष्टीकरण दें। धन्यवाद।

**श्री रामदास अठावले** (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मुम्बई शहर और गोवा का जो पूरा एरिया है, जहा अरेबियन समुद्र है- हम लोग अभी गंगा को साफ कर ही रहें हैं, कांग्रेस का सफाया कर दिया है। अभी मुम्बई शहर और कोंकण किनारपट्टी पर जो अरेबियन सी है, वहां पर बहुत से टूरिस्ट्स आते हैं। गोवा में बहुत टूरिस्ट्स आते हैं, इसलिए समुद्र को ठीक करने, मतलब उसको साफ करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं प्रकाश जावडेकर जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपका नाम तो प्रकाश है, इसलिए यहां पर भी थोड़ा प्रकाश डालिए। आपको समुद्र को साफ करने के लिए एक तगड़ी योजना को अमल में लाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें इसके बारे में आपसे जवाब चाहिए।

**SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL** (Gujrat): Sir, I come from the fishermen community. My party has nominated me as a Rajya Sabha Member. I am thankful to you as well my party too.

उपसभापति जी, मछुआरा होने के नाते मैं जावडेकर साहब से यहां पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे इस विषय पर ध्यान देकर कुछ करेंगे। जो गुजरात का सी शोर है, वह 1600 किलोमीटर का है। वहां, उस सी शोर एरिया में बहुत फैक्ट्रियाँ लग गयी हैं। वे लोग उन फैक्ट्रियों का जो पॉल्यूटेड वॉटर है, उसको डायरेक्टली समुद्र में छोड़ते हैं। उस पानी को छोड़ने की वजह से समुद्र के आसपास का जो 4-5 किलोमीटर का एरिया है, वहां पर मछलियां मर जाती हैं, वे जिन्दा नहीं रहती हैं एवं पॉल्यूटेड भी हो जाती हैं। यह जो पूरा सी शोर एरिया है, वह पॉल्यूटेड हो जाता है, इस वजह से मछुआरों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो फैक्ट्रियाँ लगती हैं, उनके कुछ नॉर्म्स होते हैं। जब यह पानी छोड़ते हैं, तो उसको डाइल्यूट करने के लिए उसमें दूसरा पानी मिलाकर उस पानी को समुद्र में छोड़ा जाता है या समुद्र में पानी की पूरी लाइन बिछाकर उसको समुद्र के मध्य में छोड़ा जाता है। लेकिन न तो ऐसा कोई नॉर्म एडॉप्ट किया गया है और मोस्ट प्रॉबेब्ली करते भी नहीं हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एन्वायरन्मेंट का विषय है, उसको नोट करें और इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर इसको परस्यू करें।

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN** (West Bengal): Sir, I think, we will be discussing on the issue of environment protection and climate change later on. It is specific issues. Technicalities are invalid in that. Particularly, the tar ball problem. Hon. Minister's clarification says that various studies indicate the offshore exploration activities, the movement of ships and the manner in which they are disposing of their waste are related to this specific thing. If the tar ball menace is to be arrested, we have to concentrate specifically on that area and take concrete measures to arrest them. Several authorities are involved in it—the Director-General of shipping, the Coast Guard, etc. We have already given a general framework of the international Maritime Convention. There are technologies, there are also norms of behavior by the shipping companies in the matter of disposal of wastes, what pressure has to be exerted at a particular depth so that it does not pollute the overall surface and the seabed. But those norms are a bit costly. Most of the companies that are operating, either companies or particularly the ships carrying

chemicals and other hazardous items, are not following that, just to economise on cost. I think, in that area, some monitoring and policing is required. There are authorities for that. My only suggestion or question, you may say, to the hon. Minister is that this issue needs to be addressed specifically. General cleaning of beach is an overall bigger job that can be addressed, but, here, I think these things have to be stressed. is a menacing aspect of the pollution. There are four menacing aspects of the pollution. These technical requirements are to be followed by the user of the sea surface, either shipping companies or other agencies. That needs to be closely monitored. There must be an overall coordinating mechanism of the agencies which are doing that. ...(*Time-bell-rings*)... I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will look into that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister please.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे बहुत खुशी है, क्योंकि मुझे लगा कि शान्ताराम नायक जी ने सदन में इश्यू उठाया है और केवल गोवा का ही मुद्दा है, तो केवल वे ही बोलेंगे, लेकिन बहुत से सदस्यों ने अपने अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। शान्ताराम नायक जी, के.सी. त्यागी जी, हुसेन दलवई जी, प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज साहब, वीर सिंह जी, रामदास अठावले जी, चुनीभाई काजीभाई गोहेल जी और तपन कुमार सेन जी, सबने अपनी बातें रखी हैं। यह सही है, कि यह गोवा के बीचों पर ज्यादा दिख रहा है और बाकी के बीचों पर यह उतनी मात्रा में नहीं है, तो इसके कुछ स्पेसिफिक कारण होंगे। जैसे मुम्बई हाई में ऑयल एक्सप्लोरेशन होता है, वह नजदीक है। शिपिंग का मूवमेंट दूसरी जगह भी है, लेकिन शान्ताराम नायक जी ने यह आंशका व्यक्त की कि क्या कोई जान-बूझकर ऐसा कर रहा है? यह बात वहां के लोगों के मन में है। सरकार को इस भावना के बारे में पता है कि लोगों के मन में यह है। इसलिए जैसा आप सबने कहा कि पार्सिंग व्हिकल्स जब क्लीनिंग करते हैं, तो प्रेशर से नहीं करते हैं, जिससे टार बॉल बन जाता है। खास कर जब ऑयल टैंकर्स वहां से जाते हैं और अगर वे नियमों के तहत साफ नहीं करेंगे, तो फिर निश्चित रूप से टार बॉल का निर्माण हो सकता है। लेकिन टार बॉल का निर्माण क्यों होता है, जब इसके बारे में एन.ई.ई.आर.आई. से पूछा गया, तो उनका कहना था कि इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी स्टडी अभी कम्प्लीट नहीं हुई है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि हमने इस प्रश्न को समझा है और इसके बारे में कोस्ट गार्ड, शिपिंग डायरेक्टोरेट, एन.ई.ई.आर.आई. और इससे सम्बन्धित जो वैज्ञानिक है, पॉल्युशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड के लोग, क्योंकि वहां भी बहुत सारे वैज्ञानिक हैं और इनके साथ-साथ गोवा की सरकार, क्योंकि वहां के मुख्यमंत्री जी ने भी मुझे इसके बारे में अवगत कराया, हम जुलाई महीने में सभी सम्बन्धित लोगों की एक बैठक करेंगे। इसके बाद हम इसका एक रोडमैप बनाएँगे, क्योंकि इसके कारणों का पता चलना ही चाहिए। हम ऐसे अधर में नहीं रह सकते कि हमें कारण ही नहीं पता है। हम कारणों का पता लगाने की कोशिश करेंगे और इसके साथ-साथ इसके निराकरण की योजना पर अमल करेंगे। दुनिया भर में कुछ जगह ऐसा निश्चित होता है, जैसे इन्होंने कहा कि अंटार्कटिका या बाकी जगह भी होता है, वह तो एक बात है, लेकिन खास कर गोवा का बीच ऐसा है, क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा टूरिज्म केरल और गोवा में अट्रैक्ट होता है। इसलिए आपने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उन सबका ध्यान रखकर हम निश्चित रूप से इसी महीने में एक बैठक करके इस विषय को आगे बढ़ाएँगे और फिर सदन को भी बताएँगे कि हमने इस पर क्या किया है।

दूसरा मुद्दा सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेंट का है, जो इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं था, फिर भी सोज साहब ने प्यार से उठाया, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार की भूमिका 'डेवलपमेंट विदाउट डिस्ट्रकशन' की है। पर्यावरण की रक्षा और विकास, दोनों साथ-साथ, यही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** लोगों का साथ भी होना चाहिए।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** लोगों का सहभाग तो है ही ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** पर्यावरण की रक्षा भी करनी चाहिए।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** बिल्कुल, करेंगे ही। यानी एक हाथ में डेवलपमेंट का एजेंडा और दूसरे हाथ में पर्यावरण रक्षा का झंडा, ये दोनों साथ लेकर जाएँगे। हमें जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर कहना है, उसे हम बहुत प्रोएक्विली कहेंगे और इसी भूमिका को आगे भी जारी रखेंगे। So, we have a balanced sustainable development goal and we have a balanced sustainable development approach.

**प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज:** आगे आप पर प्रेशर आने वाला है।

† پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز : آگے آپ پر پریشرا آنے والا ہے۔

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** जी हां, प्रेशर आएगा, फिर भी डेवलपमेंट होगा, पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा करते हुए डेवलपमेंट होगा, मैं आपको यही बताना चाहता हूँ।

मुझे लगता है कि सभी ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। जैसा कि हमने पहले बताया, इस पर हम जुलाई में बैठक करेंगे, उसके बाद इस सदन को पूरी जानकारी देंगे कि क्या डेवलपमेंट हुआ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okey. Now, the House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 2014-15

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Budget (Railways), 2014-15; Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, Sir ...**(Interruption)**... Sir, please listen to me ...**(Interruption)**...



THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 2014-15, in respect of Railways.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, you will have to listen ...*(Interruption)*... The Budget Speech has been leaked to the Press by the office of the Railway Minister and it is printed in *The Indian Express* today ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is a breach of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... An entire part of the Speech has been printed by a newspaper ...*(Interruptions)*... You will have to listen to us ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Move a Privilege Motion ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, Kerala is not on the Railway Minister's map. It has been totally avoided ...*(Interruption)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala) : Sir, Kerala is not ...*(Interruptions)*... Only Karnataka has been given ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, you could either raise it during the discussion or you may give notice. I have no problem ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, you may raise it during the discussion, not now ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Sir, Kerala does not find a mention ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen, सुनिए, सुनिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप मेरी बात सुनिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please listen. Ten hours have been allotted for discussion. During the discussion you may raise all these points.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, not this case; it is separate ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is a question of Privilege, you will have to give Notice ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, this discussion does not include ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, if you are raising a point of Privilege, then you have to give Notice. I cannot consider this matter now.

The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow, Wednesday, the 9th July, at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past  
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Wednesday, the 9th July, 2014.*

