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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]



RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 12th August, 2014 / 21st Sravana, 1936 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

*MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### अस्पतालों द्वारा मरीजों को जानकारी दिया जाना

\*481. श्री मोती लाल वोरा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा जारी किए गए उन निर्देशों की ओर गया है, जिनके अनुसार अस्पतालों को मरीजों का इलाज शुरू करने से पहले उस पर होने वाले खर्च के बारे में उन्हें जानकारी देनी चाहिए तथा इलाज की दरें अपने नोटिस बोर्ड पर दर्शानी चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशों को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लागू कराने हेतु सरकार क्या-क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (डा. हर्ष वर्धन) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) भारत सरकार माननीय बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय के ऐसे किसी आदेश से अवगत नहीं है, जिसके अनुसार अस्पतालों को मरीजों का इलाज शुरू करने से पहले उनके द्वारा किए जाने वाले खर्च के बारे में उन्हें जानकारी देनी चाहिए और अपने नोटिस बोर्ड पर इलाज की दरों की सूची दर्शानी चाहिए। फिर भी, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय में इस विषय पर अनेक रिट याचिकाएं दायर की गई हैं जिन पर माननीय उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अभी तक कोई लिखित आदेश/निर्देश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ख) से (घ) उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Sharing of information by hospitals with patients

†\*481. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the directions issued by the Bombay High Court, according to which hospitals should inform the patients about

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the expenses to be borne by them on their treatment before starting the same and paste the list of rates for medical treatment on their notice board;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to implement the directions of the Bombay High Court at the national level; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

***Statement***

(a) The Government of India is not aware of any order of the Bombay High Court according to which hospitals should inform the patients about the expenses to be borne by them on their treatment before starting the same and paste the list of rates for medical treatment on their notice board. However, the Government of Maharashtra has informed that a bunch of Writ petitions have been filed on this issue in the Bombay High Court on which no written orders/directions have so far been given by the High Court.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि भारत सरकार माननीय मुम्बई उच्च न्यायालय के ऐसे किसी आदेश से अवगत नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट के जस्टिस वी.एम. कनाडे और पी.डी. कोडे की बेंच ने यह निर्देश जारी किया था और उसमें कहा था कि अगर मरीजों को इलाज के खर्च के बारे में बताया जाएगा, तो वे आसानी से फैसला कर सकेंगे कि उन्हें किस अस्पताल में जाना है। आदर्श स्थिति यह होगी कि अधिकतर अस्पताल अपने नोटिस बोर्ड पर, इलाज का खर्चा किस मद पर कितना है, वह डिस्प्ले करें। ऐसे भी मामले हुए हैं जब अस्पतालों ने, डॉक्टर की विजिट न होने पर भी मरीजों से उसका शुल्क लिया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, और आप तो दिल्ली के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं और आपको इस बात की अच्छे तरीके से जानकारी है कि दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में भी ऐसी अनेक घटनाएं हुई हैं, जब वहां पर मरीज को यह मालूम नहीं होता कि उसके इलाज पर कितना खर्च होगा? जब मरीज अस्पताल छोड़ता है, तो उसे लाखों रुपए का बिल दे दिया जाता है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि अगर इस मरीज की मृत्यु हो जाए, तो तब उस मरीज को उनके परिवारों को नहीं सौंपा जाता, जब तक कि वे उसके बिल की पूरी अदायगी न करें। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट का जो फैसला हुआ है, क्या आप उसकी प्रतिलिपि मंगाकर उसे सही ढंग से लागू करने की दिशा में प्रयास करेंगे?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसका उत्तर सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है। जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा है कि महाराष्ट्र हाई कोर्ट ने ऐसा कोई निर्णय किया है,

लेकिन हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र हाई कोर्ट ने अभी ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है, लेकिन वहां की सरकार के द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार बहुत सारे केसेज विचाराधीन हैं, जिनमें आपने जो मरीजों की शिकायतों का जिक्र किया है, उनका उल्लेख है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र हाई कोर्ट ने अभी तक इस संदर्भ में कोई भी दिशा-निर्देश देने वाला फैसला नहीं किया है। जहां तक इस समस्या के समाधान का प्रश्न है, भारत सरकार द्वारा 2010 में The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, भारत की संसद के द्वारा पास किया गया है, जिसको सभी स्टेट्स को लागू करने के लिए कहा गया है। इसमें जितने भी medical establishments हैं, including single-doctor clinics, चाहे वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हों, सरकारी हों, diagnostic हों या therapeutic हों, इलाज करने वाले हों, चाहे वे modern system of medicine के हों या आयुष इत्यादि के हों, केवल आर्मी हॉस्पिटल्स को छोड़कर, उन सबके बारे में उसमें यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि सभी establishments को भारत सरकार के द्वारा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ मिलकर तय की गई एक सूची के तहत, जिसमें विभिन्न इन्वेस्टिगेशन्स और जितनी भी जांच इत्यादि हो सकती हैं, मेडिकल फील्ड से रिलेटेड,.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** उसके बारे में एक रेंज जो गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया तय करेगी, उसी की सूची के तहत उनको अपने रेट्स को डिस्प्ले भी करना है और उसके अनुरूप उनको चार्ज भी करना है।

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान हाई कोर्ट के माननीय जज जस्टिस वी. एम. कनाडे और जस्टिस पी.डी. कोडे की बैंच की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ताकि अगर वे चाहें तो उस आर्डर की एक कॉपी मंगाकर देख लें। उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि मरीजों से मनमाना पैसा वसूल किया जाता है। अगर माननीय मंत्री जी को हाई कोर्ट के इस फैसले की जानकारी नहीं है तो वे कृपया महाराष्ट्र सरकार से या अन्य स्रोतों से इसकी जानकारी लें। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली में जो प्राइवेट अस्पताल हैं, अगर आप जाकर देखें तो वहां पर लोगों के पास कोई सूची नहीं है और उन लोगों से मनमाने तरीके से पैसा वसूल किया जाता है। मुझे तो स्वयं इसका बहुत सा अनुभव है, मैंने स्वयं वहां जाकर देखा है। सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात ओर कहना चाहता हूं कि मरीज अगर मर जाए, तो भी वे मरीज को उसके परिवार को तब तक नहीं सौंपते, जब तक वे पांच लाख, दस लाख, पंद्रह लाख का जो बिल होता है, उसे अदा नहीं करते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को ऐसे अस्पताल की जानकारी दे सकता हूं। जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 2010 में इस संबंध में भारत सरकार ने निर्देश जारी किए थे, क्या उन निर्देशों को पालन हो रहा है या नहीं?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने दुबारा से मुझे कहा कि हाई कोर्ट का एक निर्णय है। हाई कोर्ट में अभी जो proceedings चल रही हैं, उसकी कॉपी मेरे पास है। अभी उन्होंने इस संबंध में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने हमें यह सूचना दी है। जो दिल्ली का प्रश्न है, उसके संबंध में मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली की सरकार को, जब श्रीमती शीला दीक्षित दिल्ली की मुख्य मंत्री थीं, बाकायदा पूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने वहां पर चिट्ठी लिखकर दिल्ली के अंदर इस Clinical Establishments Act को लागू करके दिल्ली विधान सभा में पास करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था, लेकिन अभी तक दिल्ली सरकार ने इस नियम को दिल्ली में पास नहीं किया है, लेकिन हमने Medical Council of India को, क्योंकि उनकी भी एक relevant clause में, और

पचास के दशक में बने Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act में भी एक प्रावधान है, जिसके तहत हर डॉक्टर को अपने क्लिनिक में, नर्सिंग होम में, जो भी रेट्स वह चार्ज करता है, उसको डिसप्ले करना आवश्यक है। हमने उसके तहत मेडिकल काउंसिल से कहा है कि आप इसको enforce करिए, जब तक Clinical Establishment Act दिल्ली में लागू नहीं है। जहां तक इस प्रकार के अस्पताल और डाक्टरों की शिकायत का प्रश्न है, मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अगर सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई भी शिकायत आएगी, तो जो संबंधित mechanisms इसके लिए उपलब्ध हैं, उनके तहत ऐसे अस्पतालों या डॉक्टरों के खिलाफ, जो भी उचित कार्यवाही है, वह निश्चित रूप से की जाएगी।

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि शिकायत आएगी तो सुधार किया जाएगा, लेकिन इस उधार की व्यवस्था के कारण लोगों को जो कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं और जिस खतरनाक तरीके से, जिस क्रूरता के साथ व्यवहार किया जाता है, निश्चित रूप से वह कष्टदायी है, अमानवीय है। इस समस्या के सामने आने के बाद कोर्ट क्या फैसला करेगा, कब करेगा, वह मुझे नहीं मालूम। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार अपनी ओर से ऐसे प्रबंध और प्रणाली को स्थापित करने का काम करेगी जिससे उन सारे उपचार केन्द्रों में इस प्रकार का प्रबंध सुनिश्चित हो गया है? ऐसा देखने का कोई प्रबंध हो सके, यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सभापति महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा कि इसके लिए जो regulatory bodies हैं, उनके पास पर्याप्त प्रावधान हैं। सरकार regulatory bodies को निर्देश दे सकती है और सरकार के पास अगर इस प्रकार की कोई भी शिकायत आती है, जैसे पिछले दिनों तक टेलिविजन चैनल के माध्यम से कुछ unethical practices के बारे में एक शिकायत आयी, तब सरकार ने मेडिकल काउंसिल को भी निर्देश दिया और स्वास्थ्य सचिव के माध्यम से एक High-Powered Committee इसके बारे में गंभीरता से जांच कर रही है और 6 हफ्ते में उसकी रिपोर्ट आएगी, लेकिन हमारी तरफ से इस संदर्भ में जो भी दिशा-निर्देश आवश्यक हैं, वे ऑलरेडी हमने सारी संबंधित बॉडिज को दे रखे हैं...। लिखित में दे रखे हैं। इसके बाद भी अगर कोई रेगुलेशंस को फ्लायट करता है, तो उसके खिलाफ सिर्फ शिकायत आने पर ही एक्शन लिया जा सकता है, उसके पहले तो कोई प्री-एंप्टिव एक्शन लेने का तरीका नहीं हो सकता।

**श्री सभापति :** प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव:** सर, बड़ी सीरियस प्रॉब्लम है, हर जगह ऐसी प्रॉब्लम है।

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज एक मिनट।...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। सवाल पूछने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** श्रीमन् जो गंभीर रोगी हैं, उन गंभीर रोगियों की पहली प्राथमिकता ऑल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज में आकर इलाज कराने की होती है, लेकिन गरीब लोगों के लिए यहां बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसे लोगों का मुफ्त इलाज कराने की व्यवस्था की है, लेकिन उसके लिए जरूरी यह है कि एस्टीमेट होना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वे मरीजों के इलाज पर खर्च होने वाले पैसे का एस्टीमेट बनाने के लिए ऑल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज के विभिन्न विभागों में अलग से एक पटल बनवाने की व्यवस्था कराएंगे, जिससे किसी भी तरह की दिक्कत उन मरीजों को न हो, जो बाहर से आकर यहां इलाज कराना चाहते हैं और जिनको गवर्नमेंट पैसा देना चाहती है?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की योजना के तहत स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के द्वारा भी, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के द्वारा भी इस प्रकार के मरीज, जो सरकारी अस्पतालों में होने वाले इलाज को एफोर्ड नहीं कर पाते हैं, उनके लिए अस्पताल के द्वारा वहां के मेडिकल सुप्रीटेंडेंट और संबंधित विभागाध्यक्ष के माध्यम से एस्टीमेट्स बनाने की एक प्रक्रिया है। फिर उनको स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में या प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में अपनी एप्लीकेशन लगानी होती है और सरकार की एक कमेटी अतिशीघ्र उस एस्टीमेट को पास करने के बाद उस पैसे को अस्पताल में भेज देती है। फिर उनको अस्पताल के द्वारा सूचित करके उनका इलाज कराया जाता है। यह प्रक्रिया काफी समय से चल रही है और इसके अंदर हमारी तरफ से कोशिश होती है कि अगर किसी की तरफ से भी हमारे पास एप्लीकेशन आए, तो उसको अतिशीघ्र, अति-प्राथमिकता पर हम लोग क्लीयर करें, क्योंकि हम इस बात को गंभीरता से समझते हैं कि जिसका इलाज होना है उसके लिए जल्दी से जल्दी उसके पैसे की व्यवस्था होना और उसके ऑपरेशन इत्यादि का इंतजाम होना आवश्यक है।

**श्री सभापति:** श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल।...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, मेरा सवाल यह था कि पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देती है, सिर्फ एस्टीमेट बनवाने की व्यवस्था आप करवा दीजिए।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, बिना एस्टीमेट के कभी पैसा सेंक्शन नहीं होता।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** पैसा आपके द्वारा सेंक्शन होने की बात नहीं है। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि पैसा तो उत्तर प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट देती है, केवल उनको सर्टिफिकेट और एस्टीमेट चाहिए।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** वे सर्टिफिकेट्स तो दिए ही जाते हैं।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, गांव का आदमी यहां आता है, जो दस-पन्द्रह दिन यहां पड़ा रहता है। उसको कोई एस्टीमेट नहीं मिलता।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, माननीय सदस्य से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अगर इस प्रकार के कोई केसेज उनके संज्ञान में आते हैं, तो हमारे पास भेजें। वास्तव में उनको कोई दिक्कत हो रही है तो हम उसको समझकर सुधार करने की कोशिश करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है, मगर यह आपका सवाल नहीं है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, हम रूल 60 के तहत नोटिस दे देते हैं, आप इस पर हाफ-एन-ऑवर डिस्कशन करा लें।

**श्री सभापति:** आप दीजिए, मगर इस वक्त मत बोलिए।...(व्यवधान).... रजनी जी, आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** वोरा जी, आप अपने दो सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा:** सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी के कार्यालय को मंत्री जी ने कहा। मुझे इस बात को अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि एक मरीज, जिसका हॉर्ट का ऑपरेशन होना है, कल मुझे इस बात की चिट्ठी प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय से मिली है कि धन की उपलब्धता नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय से अगर इस प्रकार का पत्र आया है और उसमें कहा जाए कि धन की उपलब्धता नहीं है, तो मरीज का क्या हाल होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** थैंक यू। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल:** सभापति जी, अस्पताल में भर्ती होना और इलाज करवाना एक आम आदमी के लिए एक दुःस्वप्न हो गया है, एक नाइटमेयर हो गया है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राजीव गांधी आरोग्यश्री योजना के माध्यम से जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, बीपीएल के नीचे के लोग हैं उनके लिए डेढ़ लाख रुपए का प्रावधान 900 इलाजों के लिए किया है। क्या केन्द्र सरकार ऐसी कोई योजना बना रही है, जिससे इस देश के गरीब लोगों को डेढ़ लाख या दो लाख रुपए तक की सुविधा मिल सके?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले भी कहा कि केन्द्र सरकार की इसके बारे में पहले से ही व्यापक योजनाएं हैं। गरीब व्यक्ति के लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में भी और प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में भी एक सिम्पल एप्लीकेशन के तहत एस्टिमेट्स के साथ, अपनी गरीबी के संदर्भ में जो कागजात हैं, उनको देने के बाद, उसका पैसा सैंक्शन किया जाता है। अलग-अलग categories के लिए अलग-अलग slabs हैं। किसी भी गरीब व्यक्ति को पैसे के अभाव में, अगर उसने एप्लीकेशन दी है, तो उसको इलाज से वंचित नहीं रखा जाता है।

#### **Medicines in the formulary of CGHS and Government hospitals**

\*482. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of medicines included in the formulary of allopathic medicines of CGHS and other Government hospitals;

(b) the diseases and ailments for which each of such medicines are used or prescribed, respectively; and

(c) the names of drugs and medicines that can be prescribed over and above the formulary?

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) and (b) There are two separate formularies, namely generic formulary containing 1447 medicines and propriety formulary containing 622 medicines. These are available on the website [www.cghs.nic.in](http://www.cghs.nic.in). In allopathic system, medicines have got number of usages in different dosage and combination with multiple indications. It is difficult to indicate the disease and ailment for which each and every medicine can be used. However, the names of medicines in generic formulary contain broad categorization of diseases and ailments for which these can be used. These formularies are being revised to reduce the number of medicines and also to promote generic drugs.

- (c) Instructions are issued from time to time to restrict prescriptions to the medicines listed in the formulary. However, with availability of new and better medicines including chemotherapeutic medicines, at times, Specialists prescribe medicines outside the formulary and these medicines are procured on case to case basis. In addition, life- saving medicines, many of which may not be in the formulary, are also procured. A list of such selected 180 life saving medicines is available on the website [www.cghs.nic.in](http://www.cghs.nic.in). There is no exhaustive list from where medicines can be prescribed over and above the formularies. The procurement process is being further streamlined to ensure availability of quality generic drugs at affordable prices.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, the statement of the hon. Minister says that there are two separate formularies containing 1447 medicines and 622 medicines each. My question to the hon. Minister is this. Have you any mechanism to control the quality of these medicines? There are so many medicines involved in the formulation. I have been told that there is no control on that. This is what is being supplied to CGHS.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, for the information of the hon. Member, we are trying to reform the whole system of purchase of these medicines. Firstly, we are going to revise the Essential Drugs List and make it small. Secondly, we are going to promote generic drugs. Wherever a generic drug is available, we are not going to give any preference to a branded drug. Then for procurement also, we are going to introduce a system of two-envelop, whereby there will be a technical bid as well as a rate bid. We will also make sure that drug companies follow the Good Manufacturing Practices. These drug companies will be inspected by people who have credible positions. After one company has qualified the technical bid, the rate bid will be considered and drugs will be purchased through that mechanism to ensure foolproof quality of these medicines. Later on, we are going to have periodic checks on the quality of these drugs. Ultimately, we will make sure that the concern of the hon. Member is addressed appropriately and the drugs which are supplied to CGHS or for that matter to our hospitals, are of absolutely good quality.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, the Minister has said that they are going to do these things. But the information I have got is that there are places where it has been found that below standard drugs were supplied and no action has been taken by the Ministry. How many cases of supply of below standard drugs have been detected and what action has been taken by your Ministry?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, as I said, if, at all, we get any information, the Department takes action against the concerned company. But we are going to reform the existing system of purchase of drugs in which quality will have precedence over everything else. I can assure the hon. Member, as I said earlier, if any complaint is received, action is immediately taken against the erring persons.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, I have asked whether any complaint has been received. The Minister has not replied to it. There are so many complaints which have already been lodged in his Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will look into that and let you know.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, some medical practitioners are in the habit of prescribing only commercial names of medicines as a matter of routine. Patients suffer financial loss on that account. Will the Government instruct the medical colleges and schools to teach the students the generic names of common medicines so that they can prescribe those medicines?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, we are handling this issue at multiple levels. No.1 is, we are already working on some reforms in medical education where we will, certainly, promote the habit of rational prescribing of drugs amongst medical students, and that habit should start forming at that early stage. Otherwise also, we are going to have multiple workshops for our doctors in all our health facilities, in the coming months, for promoting rational prescribing of drugs. We are also in the process of forming a drug formulary, a pocket one as well as a detailed one, and the framing of standard treatment guidelines which will be given to all our doctors. Now we have instructed that in respect of all resident doctors, house surgeons, or whosoever, who are taken into the system, while they are given appointment letters, there itself, it will be mentioned that they have to ensure that they prescribe the drugs rationally. Simultaneously, we are issuing written instructions to all doctors in CGHS to make sure that their prescribing is rational and that they are prescribing, as far as possible, from the list which is available with the CGHS. Also, in the coming months, you will see that where a generic drug is available, we are not going to allow a branded drug to be there in that list. So, these are some of the few steps which I had mentioned, and if you want, I can elaborate them so as to make sure that the rational prescribing habits of doctors are improved and that they are also regularly monitored.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, there are some States, including the State of Goa, where there are neither CGHS centres nor dispensaries. The CGHS, as a policy, is supposed to cover all the States and benefit all employees of the Central Government and also Members of Parliament. I would like to know whether the Minister is proposing to have a MoU with any of the reputed hospitals in Goa for the purpose of giving CGHS facility and dispensation of medicines.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, if there is a specific request from Central Government employees residing in Goa or from the Government, and if we find that the number of those employees is adequate, then, the Government can always consider the proposal to start a new dispensary there. And that is true for other places also. But there are certain norms according to which CGHS dispensaries are opened at various places. The main criterion is the number of employees which a particular city has.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, it has been found that doctors, who are there, responsible doctors even in Government hospitals, while treating the patients, tell the patients to move to their private clinics, and then the patient comes to the clinic of the doctor. And, when the medicines are prescribed, instead of going in for generic drugs which go according to the affordability of the patients, it has been found that time and again they have been prescribing branded drugs which are beyond the capacity of the patients and this, directly, affects his health. Also, so many cases have been found where serious lapses have occurred. The problem has become more complex as far as the health of the patient is concerned. Will the hon. Minister take any actions in this regard? And a serious thing, which was reported in one of the T.V. channels yesterday, is that in private clinics, there is a widespread practice of prescribing branded drugs, and for that, open kickbacks are being taken. This has come to the knowledge of the people. So, will there be any action in that regard?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I don't, entirely, disagree with what the hon. Member is saying. It cannot be generalized but, certainly, there are instances where because of old habits, many doctors continue to prescribe branded medicines. And there are, definitely, instances like the one which was reported in some news channels yesterday whereby some doctors are resorting to unethical practices. Earlier also, when there was a report regarding unethical practices of some of the doctors and establishments, we had, immediately, asked the Medical Council to take action through the Ethics Committee. Also, we had formed a very high powered Committee at the Government level to give its Report within six weeks and for the yesterday's appearance on the television channel about some doctors taking something, some sort of an indirect bribe, to prescribe something or to promote some drugs, we have asked our Union Health Secretary, and also the Medical Council of India, once again, to put this issue also in the already existing inquiry for the earlier issue and we will make sure that adequate action is taken against those who are resorting to any of these unethical practices.

#### **Criteria for selection of ASHAs**

\*483. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the selection criteria for Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) such as educational qualifications and representativeness of local community are not being met in several cases;
- (b) whether an improvement in the quality of the 23 days training schedule for women identified as ASHAs would improve their performance;
- (c) whether an assessment of the information that ASHAs have retained from theoretical and practical training is conducted before they start working in the field; and
- (d) if so, what is Government's action plan to rectify the situation and increase the efficiency of ASHAs?

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

*Statement*

- (a) In the guidelines issued at the time of launch of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), class 8 was set as the basic educational qualification for selection of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA). Subsequently, in 2012, States were requested to give due preference in selection to those women as ASHAs who are qualified up to 10 standard wherever they are interested and available in good numbers. The guidelines also stipulate that the ASHA must be a woman resident of the village. However, States are allowed flexibility of relaxing the educational and age criteria, if no suitable woman with the set criterion and qualification is available in the area.

The manner of selection of ASHAs ensures that she is a local resident of the village.

The ASHA Evaluation carried out in two districts each of 16 States except Uttar Pradesh where evaluation was carried out in four districts, show that in all the States where evaluation was carried out, majority of the ASHAs met the criterion of at least class 8 pass and in all but 5 States, the majority of ASHAs had a minimum education qualification of Class 10.

- (b) Yes, Sir. The ASHA training upto Module five covered 23 days of training which was to be followed by 20 days of training in Module 6 & 7 in four rounds each of five days duration. This has been subsequently revised to an Induction Module of 8 days to be followed by 20 days of training in Module 6 & 7 in four rounds each of five days duration and an annual refresher of 15 days.
- (c) The ASHA training includes, a component of assessment. ASHA training is conducted in a modular way, which is based on the principle of learning by doing. Each round of training is separated by a period of three months, in which time she is expected to use the skills learnt during the training. The next round of training builds on her skills. Each round includes a skill assessment and knowledge assessment. Those ASHAs who do not perform well are required to be given a refresher or repeat training.
- (d) To enhance competency and professional credibility of ASHAs through knowledge and skill assessment, a proposal for certification of competencies of ASHAs by the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been approved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is not present. Let the answer be given.  
...(Interruptions).... Please sit down.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the objective of the National Rural Health Mission is laudable. The Minister has explained the guidelines for the selection of accredited social health activist. Right now they are treated as scheme workers. The fundamental question is, they are not given the workers' status. They are not covered by the Minimum Wages Act. They do not get any social security benefit. This is the fundamental question. And not only the ASHA workers, but mid-day meal workers and all these scheme workers too, are demanding workers' status. I would like to know whether the Government will consider their demand and concede their demand of giving workers' status. Once they get workers' status, they will get all the benefits like retirement benefits, social security and everything. I would like to know whether the Government will consider giving them workers' status and treat them as workers so that they get all benefits of workers. Ultimately it will improve the health services in our villages, in our rural side. That is the point.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, as far as the role of these ASHA workers are concerned, I have to clarify that they are not regular Government employees. They are the community health volunteers who have been chosen from the villages in consultations with the *Anganwaadis*, the *Panchayat* people and other relevant people in the villages and for every thousand population a community health volunteer, whom we call as the Accredited Social Health Activist, is selected and there are nine lakhs of them in the whole country. In the National Rural Health Mission, we give adequate incentives to them for doing the type of work that they do. For a particular work there is a definite incentive and we have also authorised the State Governments to give them additional incentives if they want and in the various schemes that are sent to us through the State Government, we try to take into consideration the good work done by them. But I don't think it is possible to give a volunteer status of a Government employee which may not be possible technically in the present circumstances.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : First of all, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे पहली बार सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया है, in spite of the fact that I was raising my hand for several days. सभापति जी, मेरा मिनिस्टर साहब से यह सीधा सवाल है कि ASHA workers are the most exploited workers. सर्वे के लिए गाँव-गाँव में जाना, बीमारियों का पता लगाना, प्रेगनेंट वूमन्स को दवाइयों की जानकारी देना, जनरल हेल्थ सिचुएशन डील करना आदि आसान कार्य नहीं हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब, यहाँ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जो पैसा जाता है, उनकी जो तनख्वाह होती है, उसमें उनको केवल 250, 300 या 500 रुपये मिलते हैं, लेकिन उनको वे पैसे भी समय पर नहीं मिलते हैं। उनको छह-छह, आठ-आठ महीनों तक पैसे नहीं दिए जाते हैं। क्योंकि यही समस्या आंगनवाड़ीकर्मियों की भी है, इसलिए मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो समस्या है, आप इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे करना चाहते हैं? उनके लिए यहाँ से तो पैसा जाता है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उस पैसे को अपने पास रख लेती है। मैं आपको एक एग्जाम्पल देता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ गुजरात

में यह पैसा बैंक में रखकर उसका ब्याज लिया जाता है। आज स्थिति यह है उसके 6 या 8 महीने बाद वह पैसा उनको दिया जाता है। आप इसे कैसे करेंगे? आज भी पूरे देश में आशा वर्कर्स, आप इसके ऊपर जो जवाब देंगे, उस जवाब का इंतजार कर रही हैं। आप इस सिस्टम को किस तरह सुधारना चाहते हैं? मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावना का आदर करता हूँ। इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं कि देश में आशा वर्कर्स बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही हैं, लेकिन मैं दो बातों की ओर माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आशा वर्कर्स द्वारा मिनिमम काम करने पर जो एक मंथली एवरेज आमदनी है, जैसा आपने कहा, वह 500-600 रुपए नहीं है, बल्कि इन वालंटियर्स की एवरेज आमदनी 800-3,000 रुपए तक है। इसके ऊपर भी जो-जो आशा वर्कर जितना ज्यादा काम करती हैं, उनकी जो सेलेरी है या उनका जो ऑनरेरियम है, वह उनके द्वारा किए गए काम के अनुरूप है कि वे कितनी गर्भवती महिलाओं को लेकर गईं, घरों में जाकर कितने बच्चों की देखभाल की, डेथ एंड बर्थ के रजिस्टर्स कैसे बनाए, इत्यादि-इत्यादि। यह गवर्नमेंट के डिफरेंट प्रोग्राम्स के हिसाब से है।

दूसरा, आपने कहा कि 6-6 महीने तक उनको सेलेरी नहीं मिलती है। मुझे पता नहीं कि पहले क्या होता रहा है, लेकिन अभी 80 परसेंट से ज्यादा आशा वर्कर्स को उनके बैंक एकाउंट में ई-एकाउंटिंग सिस्टम के थ्रू पैसा मिलता है। मुझे लगता है कि ऐसे केसेज अब देश में नहीं हैं, जिनमें 6 महीने तक किसी आशा वर्कर को कोई सेलेरी न मिली हो। हम भारत सरकार द्वारा नेशनल रूरल हेल्थ मिशन के अन्तर्गत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को पैसा देते हैं। उसके अन्दर उन्होंने कितना काम किया, उसका एनालिसिस करके सारा का सारा पैसा देने की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की रहती है। अपने प्रोग्राम्स के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन की मॉनिटरिंग में हम लोग इस बात को सुनिश्चित करते हैं। मेरे पास अभी जो जानकारी है, उसके हिसाब से इस तरह से, जैसा आपने अनुमान किया, इतने लम्बे समय तक लोगों को सेलेरी नहीं मिल रही है, ऐसा नहीं होता है।

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर:** सर, मैं आपके जरिए मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने आशा वर्कर की पे के बारे में जो आन्सर दिया है, पे तो आशा वर्कर की है ही नहीं, यह इंसेंटिव बेस्ड है। यह डाक्टर बताता है कि इसने कितना काम किया। यह डाक्टर की मर्जी है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी कोई फिक्स्ड पे होनी चाहिए और इसे डाक्टर पर डिपेंड नहीं करना चाहिए।

सेकंड बात यह है कि देश में एक महीने में करीब 13 लाख बच्चे पैदा होने के बाद मर जाते हैं। इससे ज्यादा मदर्स डिलिवरी के दौरान मर जाती हैं। यह जो सर्विस है, यह उन गरीब लोगों के लिए है, जो रिमोट एरियाज़ में रहते हैं। वहाँ ये 8वीं-10वीं तक पढ़ने वाली आशा वर्कर्स, जिनकी कोई पे नहीं है, वे क्या सर्विस देंगी? इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें सुधार करने के लिए फिक्स्ड पे और एएनएम या जीएनएम या जीएनएम लेवल की वर्कर्स होनी चाहिए, ताकि जो गरीब जनता है, उनको हेल्थ की फैसिलिटीज़ ठीक तरह से मिल सके।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सभापति महोदय, इन आशा वर्कर्स के लिए जैसा मैंने कहा, पहली बात तो यह है कि इनकी जो सेलेरी है या इनका जो ऑनरेरियम है, उसको तय करने के लिए आँगनवाड़ी और पंचायत के लेवल पर वे अपनी रिपोर्ट देती हैं कि उन्होंने कितना-कितना, क्या-क्या काम किया है। हरेक तरह के काम के लिए एक ऑनरेरियम फिक्स्ड है। यह सारा का सारा काम पंचायत लेवल पर ही

होता है और इसके लिए उन्हें किसी डाक्टर के सर्टिफिकेट की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है। इन आशाज के इंस्टीट्यूशन को और अधिक आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ओपन स्कूल के माध्यम से इनके सर्टिफिकेशन का काम आगे आने वाले समय में किया जा रहा है। हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के माध्यम से इनको एएनएम/जीएनएम बनने के लिए बाकी लोगों के मुकाबले प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं। आशा वर्कर्स को जितना भी एनकरेज किया जा सकता है, उनको इस प्रोग्राम के तरह एनकरेज किया जा रहा है और उनके ऑनरेरियम को भी हर प्रकार से और बेहतर करने की दृष्टि से हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इसके लिए छूट दी हुई है। कई जगहों पर कई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी भारत सरकार जो ऑनरेरियम देती है, उसके अलावा जितना भारत सरकार देती है, उसमें मिला कर कई जगह 50 परसेंट, कई जगह 25 परसेंट, उसको स्ट्रेंग्थेन करती हैं। उनको एनकरेज करने के लिए हमारे पास जितने भी सम्बन्धित विषय हो सकते हैं, हमने उनके लिए वे सारे के सारे प्रावधान किए हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 484.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I want to make a point. ...(Interruptions)... It will take just one minute. There is a very important point I want to ask the hon. Minister ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why cannot you ask it separately ? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, we are all concerned about the nutritional status of our children in the country. I am sure, you are also concerned. If you don't take care of them, how...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point is well made, but this is not the occasion. Now, Q.No.484. ...(Interruptions)... Let the question be answered first.

### अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, दिल्ली में हृदय शल्य-चिकित्सा हेतु मरीजों की प्रतीक्षा सूची

\*484. चौधरी मुनवर सलीम: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, दिल्ली जैसी सरकारी संस्था में एक मरीज अपने हृदय की शल्य चिकित्सा कराने के लिए आठ वर्षों तक प्रतीक्षा करता रहा, जबकि प्रतीक्षा सूची में उसके बाद आने वाले हजारों मरीजों की शल्य-चिकित्सा की जा चुकी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और क्या सरकार इस लापरवाही अथवा पक्षपात के लिए जिम्मेदार चिकित्सकों के विरुद्ध तत्काल किसी कार्रवाई किए जाने की घोषणा करेंगी?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (डा. हर्ष वर्धन) : (क) और (ख) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के रिकार्ड के अनुसार ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं है जहां चिकित्सकों की लापरवाही अथवा पक्षपात के कारण किसी एक रोगी को अपने हृदय की शल्य चिकित्सा के लिए आठ वर्षों तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ी थी।

**Waiting list of patients for heart surgery at AIIMS, Delhi**

†\*484. CHAUDHARY MUNAVVER SALEEM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a patient is made to wait for eight years to get his heart operated at Government institutions like AIIMS, Delhi while thousands of patients next in line after him have been operated; and

(b) if so, who is responsible for this situation and whether Government will announce any action immediately against doctors who are responsible for this negligence or discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) : (a) and (b) As per record of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, there is no such case where a patient had to wait for 8 years for heart operation because of negligence or discrimination on the part of Doctors.

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके जरिए माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, 13.09.2005 को विदिशा, मध्य प्रदेश की बेबी सना ने अपनी हार्ट की सर्जरी के लिए पहली बार AIIMS में दिखाया था। तब से वह बच्ची लगातार प्रयास कर रही है और अब वह बेबी 8 साल से 16 साल की हो गई है। ऐसे कितने ही बदकिस्मत मरीज और हैं। उस बच्ची को और कब तक इंतजार करना होगा?

†† [چودھری منور سلیم : چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے ذریعے مانتے سواستھے منتری جی سے یہ نویدن کرنا چاہتا ہوں، 13-09-2005 کو ودیشا، مدھیہ پردیش کی بے بی ثناء نے اپنی ہارٹ کی سرجری کے لئے پہلی بار ایمس میں دکھایا تھا۔ تب سے وہ بچی لگاتار پریاس کر رہی ہے اور وہ بے بی 8 سال سے 16 سال کی ہو گئی ہے۔ ایسے کتنے ہی بدقسمت مریض اور ہیں۔ اس بچی کو اور کب تک انتظار کرنا ہوگا؟]

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन**: सर, हमारी जानकारी के हिसाब से किसी भी मरीज की 8 वर्ष वेटिंग लिस्ट तो नहीं है, लेकिन जैसे कि यह सवाल All India Institute of Medical Sciences के बारे में और Cardio Thoracic Surgery के बारे में पूछा गया है, वहां पर तीन महीने से लेकर तीन साल तक की वेटिंग लिस्ट के बारे में तो वहां के डॉक्टर भी स्वीकार करते हैं। सर, हम सब इस बात को एग्प्रिशिएट कर सकते हैं कि All India Institute of Medical Sciences के ऊपर देश भर के मरीजों का बहुत

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

††Transliteration in Urdu Script.

ज्यादा लोड है। वहां पर आज भी Cardio Thoracic Surgery में एक समय में 8 ऑपरेशन थिएटर काम करते हैं। हार्ट की सर्जरी में एक लम्बा समय लगता है, इसलिए एक दिन में, on an average, दो रेगुलर सर्जरीज़ के अलावा एक एमरजेंसी सर्जरी भी होती है, यानी डेली 16 सर्जरीज़ होती हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, वहां के डॉक्टर यह भी बताते हैं कि बहुत सारे मरीजों के लिए उनके ऊपर हमारे और आपके सांसदों का भी बहुत प्रेशर रहता है, जो बहुत सारे लोगों के लिए out of turn ऑपरेशन करने का आग्रह करते हैं। डॉक्टरों के अनुसार, अगर किसी मरीज़ का नाम वेटिंग लिस्ट के अन्दर है और जब वेटिंग लिस्ट के अनुसार उसको बुलाया जाता है, लेकिन उस समय वह रिपोर्ट नहीं करता है, तो उसकी जगह दूसरे मरीज़ को मौका दे दिया जाता है। इस दृष्टि से सम्भवतः इस बच्ची के केस में भी ऐसा हो सकता है। अगर आपके पास इस बच्ची के केस की पूरी जानकारी है, तो आप हमें वह दे सकते हैं।

इस समस्या के दूरगामी समाधान के लिए भारत सरकार इस बात का प्रयास भी कर रही है कि देश भर में हम Treasury Care के All India Institute of Medical Sciences जैसे सेंटर्स को स्थापित करें, साथ ही कैंसर के बड़े-बड़े हॉस्पिटल्स भी देश भर में स्थापित किए जाएं। इसके लिए हमारा प्रयास है कि देश में जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, उनको मेडिकल कॉलेजिज में और मेडिकल कॉलेजिज को सुपर स्पेशलिटी हॉस्पिटल्स में परिवर्तित करें, ताकि स्टेट्स के अन्दर इस प्रकार के सुपर स्पेशलिटी ट्रीटमेंट को अवेल करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनका इलाज वहीं हो सके। इससे हमारे All India Institute of Medical Sciences जैसे Institution पर लोड फर्दर कम हो सकेगा और वेटिंग लिस्ट को भी हम कम कर सकेंगे।

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम :** चेयरमैन साहब, आपके ज़रिए मैं अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के अधिकारियों को बधाई देता हूँ, क्योंकि उनकी हिम्मत है कि उन्होंने लोकतन्त्र के मन्दिर को असत्य जानकारी दी है और यह कहा है कि इस तरह का कोई प्रकरण हमारी जानकारी में नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ इस बच्ची का ओपीडी नं. 20987 है। इसने पहली बार 13.09.2005 को अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में दिखाया था। दोबारा उसने 19.09.2008 को दिखाया, फिर जब डॉक्टर ने बुलाया, तो 20.10.2008 को दिखाया, 07.11.2008 को दिखाया और 17.11.2008 को दिखाया। यह बच्ची गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीने वालों में से है, लेकिन 16.01.2009 को इसने ऑपरेशन के लिए पैसे और खून भी जमा कराए।

माननीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब जब स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थे, उनको भी इस सन्दर्भ में मैंने 03.12.2012 को यह दर्दनाक दास्तान लिखी थी। मैं अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के अधिकारियों की जुरत को आपके ज़रिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ और मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे अधिकारियों को, जिन्होंने आपको यह जानकारी दी है कि इस प्रकार का कोई भी प्रकरण अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में नहीं आया है, क्या आप कोई सज़ा देने की ज़हमत करेंगे?

† چودھری منور سلیم : چیئرمین صاحب، آپ کے ذریعے میں اکھل بھارتیہ آیوروگیان

سنستھان کے ادھیکاریوں کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں، کیوں کہ ان کی ہمت ہے کہ انہوں نے لوک-تنتر کے مندر کو اسٹے جانکاری دی ہے اور یہ کہا کہ اس طرح کاکوئی پرکرن ہماری جانکاری میں نہیں ہے۔ میں مائٹے منتری جی کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں اس کو اکھل بھارتیہ 13.09.2005 ہے۔ اس نے پہلی بار 20987 بچی کا اوپی۔ڈی۔ نمبر کو دکھایا، پھر 19.09.2008 آیوروگیان سنستھان میں دکھایا تھا۔ دوبارہ اس نے کو دکھایا اور 07.11.2008 کو دکھایا، 20.10.2008 جب ڈاکٹر نے بلایا، تو کو دکھایا۔ یہ بچی غریبی ریکھا کے نیچے جینے والوں میں سے 17.11.2008 کو اس نے آپریشن کے لئے پیسے اور خون بھی جمع 16.01.2009 ہے، اور کرائے۔

مائٹے غلام نبی آزاد صاحب جب سواستھ منتری تھے، ان کو بھی اس سندربھہ میں، میں نے 03.12.2012 کو یہ دردناک داستان لکھی تھی۔ میں اکھل بھارتیہ آیوروگیان سنستھان کے ادھیکاریوں کی جرت کو آپ کے ذریعے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں اور منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایسے ادھیکاری، جنہوں نے آپ

کہ یہ جانکاری دی ہے کہ اس پرکار کا کوئی بھی پرکرن اکھل بھارتیہ آیوروگیان سنستھان میں نہیں آیا ہے، کیا آپ ان کو کوئی سزا دینے کی زحمت کریں گے؟

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है, अगर आपके पास किसी मरीज़ की स्पेसिफिक जानकारी है, तो वह आप मुझे दे दीजिए, मैं उसको इन्वेस्टिगेट करवाऊँगा। लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने अपनी बात कह दी। अब आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, हमारे ऑल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज़ के डॉक्टर ने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि उनके यहाँ वेटिंग लिस्ट तीन साल तक की है। मैंने तो उसको डिनाई नहीं किया। अगर आपके पास कोई ऐसा केस है कि वह तीन साल से भी ज्यादा समय का है, तो मुझे बताइए। मैं उसको अस्वीकार नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)... आपका स्टेटमेंट ऑन रिकॉर्ड है। मंत्री जी उस मामले को देख लेंगे।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** आप बच्ची के केस के बारे में मुझे जानकारी दे दें, मैं पता कर लेता हूँ कि इसकी कितनी लम्बी वेटिंग लिस्ट है। ...(व्यवधान)... और मैं उसको उचित उपचार दिलाने की तुरंत व्यवस्था करता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है। श्री परवेज़ हाशमी।

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक हार्ट के कितने पेशेंट्स पिछले तीन साल से वेटिंग लिस्ट में हैं? आपने जो फ्री ऑफ कॉस्ट 16 ऑपरेशंस पर डे बताए हैं, उनमें फ्री ऑफ कॉस्ट वाले बीपीएल के कितने लोग होते हैं? 22 साल से आप भी इसको देख रहे हैं और मैं भी देख रहा हूँ। हम दोनों इस प्रॉब्लम को दिल्ली में एक साथ ही देखते रहे हैं। तो कितने ऑपरेशंस फ्री ऑफ कॉस्ट वाले होते हैं, तीन साल से कितने लोग वेटिंग लिस्ट में हैं और उनके नम्बर क्या हैं?

**श्री सभापति:** यह एक सवाल है या कई सवाल हैं?

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी:** सर, यह एक ही सवाल है कि वेटिंग लिस्ट में कितने लोग अभी तक हैं और उनका कितना नम्बर है, जो 16 फ्री ऑफ कॉस्ट ऑपरेशंस होते हैं, उनमें फ्री ऑफ कॉस्ट वाले बीपीएल के कितने लोग हैं?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, मेरे पास हर अस्पताल की, हर सब्जेक्ट की और हर बीमारी की वेटिंग लिस्ट्स के पूरे डिटेल्स उपलब्ध हैं। अगर आप कहें, तो मैं सारी की सारी पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ और अगर आप कहें तो मैं टेबल पर रख देता हूँ।

MR. CHIRMAN: That will take too much of time. You can make the details available. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Sir, I am Just asking about the AIIMS. I am not asking about every hospital. Dr. Saheb, just give the details.

**श्री सभापति:** वे डिटेल्स आपको दे देंगे।

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी:** सर, एम्स का वे 16 बता रहे हैं। डिटेल्स की क्या बात है? यह एक छोटा सा सवाल है।

**श्री सभापति:** आपको इन्फॉर्मेशन चाहिए, तो ये आपको भिजवा देंगे।

**श्री परवेज हाशमी:** ठीक है, सर। भिजवा दीजिए। अगर यह आपके पास अभी नहीं है तो बाद में दे दीजिए। 22 साल से हम और आप यही करते रहे हैं, इसी परेशानी से, इसी तकलीफ से जूझते रहे हैं।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, अगर आप कहें, तो मैं इसे पूरी पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ। मेरे पास हर डिपार्टमेंट की इन्फॉर्मेशन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; it will not be fair to other questions.

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, माननीय सदस्य के पास मैं पूरी लिस्ट भिजवा दूँगा।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है, आप सारी इन्फॉर्मेशन उनको भेज दीजिएगा। श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिवा।

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, I don't have to put a supplementary on this Question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you not putting a question?

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, not on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, since there is a large waiting list in Government hospitals here, especially in AIIMS, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that when land was given to private hospitals in Delhi at highly subsidized prices, they were meant to perform free surgeries in lieu of that. Is the Government taking steps to ensure that some of this backlog is transferred to the private hospitals which got free or highly subsidized land from the Government of India? If so, how many such surgeries are performed by these hospitals every year?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, दिल्ली के जो प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, जिन्होंने सरकार से सस्ते रेट्स पर लैंड ली है और उसके बदले उन्हें कुछ प्रतिशत बेड्स पर फ्री ट्रीटमेंट देना आवश्यक है, उनसे सरकार के द्वारा रेगुलर फीडबैक लिए जाते हैं, रिपोर्टिंग्स ली जाती हैं, क्योंकि हेल्थ स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है और दिल्ली के अन्दर यह विषय दिल्ली सरकार के अधीन है। दिल्ली सरकार का डायरेक्टरेट ऑफ हेल्थ सर्विसेज इसकी रिपोर्ट्स लेता है। अगर इस संदर्भ में हमारे पास कोई भी शिकायत आती है, तो इसके लिए जो भी संबंधित अधिकार क्षेत्र की संस्थाएँ हैं, उनको हम उसकी जानकारी देते हैं।

सर, ऑल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज के संदर्भ में मुझे माननीय सदस्यों को केवल इतना सूचित करना है कि यहाँ पर आने वाले समय में हम लोग ओपीडी का एक सात मंजिला नया ब्लॉक और एम्स का ही एकदम रिप्लिका जैसा इंस्टीट्यूशन, जिसमें इतनी ही सर्जरीज इत्यादि हो सकेंगी, वह हरियाणा के झज्जर में बनाने जा रहे हैं, जहाँ एम्स के सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स भी होंगे और कैंसर का भी स्पेशलाइज्ड ट्रीटमेंट होगा, जिससे दिल्ली के एम्स के उपर भी जो लोड है, उसको भी हम फर्दर कम कर सकेंगे। प्राइवेट सेक्टर के जो हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, इनको भी हम और ज्यादा स्ट्रॉंगली मॉनिटर करते हैं।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I want to mention that the question of Chaudhary Munavver Saleem is clear and categorical. The question is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The information will be given to him. What is your supplementary?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: I am submitting that the question was that the patient was made to wait for eight years. It was categorical and the hon. Member is in possession of record. The answer of the hon. Minister is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... It is completely wrong. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not your supplementary. ...(Interruptions)... That is not a supplementary question. Leave it to the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)... Question No.485.

#### **Mandatory CSR activities by companies**

\*485. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is making it mandatory to all the companies registered under the Companies Act to take up Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities compulsorily;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is also planning to establish a separate Department to look into the CSR activities taken up by the companies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### ***Statement***

- (a) and (b) The Companies Act, 2013 does not mandate Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for all companies registered under the Companies Act. Under Section 135(1) of the Act, however, every company having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more net profit of rupees five crore or more during any financial year shall constitute a CSR Committee of the Board and take up CSR activities.

- (c) and (d) No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.485. Hon. Member not present. Any supplementary?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in the reply the hon. Minister has said that the Companies Act, 2013 does not mandate Corporate Social Responsibility for all companies registered under the Companies Act. I would like to submit that recently the Ministry of Corporate has made it mandatory that certain percentage of profit should be spent on CSR for public and social activities. If any company fails to adhere to that rule, what is the actual implication and action taken? I would like to know the details about it. Is it mandatory or not?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, first of all, the hon. Member is right in pointing out what actually is the provision. The Companies Act does not mandate Corporate Social Responsibility for all companies. However, under Section 135 of the Act, companies with a net worth of ₹ 500 crores or more, or a turnover of Rs .1000 crores or more, or a net profit of ₹ 500 crores, or more are expected to have the CSR, to constitute a board and also to take up activities. So, it is not as if all companies are exempted, but categories are very clearly mentioned. Then, for such companies, certainly, when the CSR fund is being spent, no specific tax exemptions are given. However, when they start contributing or participating in activities which are mentioned in Section 7 of the Companies Act, for example, - - I am mentioning one or two examples - - donation to the PM's National Relief Fund or if they are spending on scientific researches in educational institutions which are recognized or for example, any expenditure on agricultural extension activities taken by the CBDT and so on, there are exemptions given under various sections of the Income Tax Act and under 80G, different proportions of exemptions are provided.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Thank you, Sir. My question is specific; if a company which meets all the criteria laid down does not undertake CSR activities, are there any penal provisions? Can the company be punished for not doing any CSR activities? Does the Government have any plans to make it mandatory? The public sector undertakings are required to spend 2 per cent of their profit on CSR activities. But there is no specific rule for private companies. I repeat my question. Will the Government consider making some penal provisions for those who do not undertake such activities?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I might express one thing here that the Companies Act implementation has only started this year, not even full year is completed after this Act has come into force. The companies which do not spend will certainly be asked as to why they did not. We would want to know the reasons for this from them. So, let the implementation happen. We are certainly very keenly watching as to how the CSR spending is happening. This is something on which the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is going to be keenly observing the developments. But to be fair, this is the first year.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I would like to know whether the Government is requested by the corporates for tax exemption on CSR spending. If so, what is the logic behind that tax exemption? What is the Government's stand on the request?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, it was specified a minute ago and I would certainly be glad to repeat it that there are no tax exemptions provided for CSR. However, there are 11 specific activities which are mentioned in Schedule VII of the Act, and on those if they are spending under various provisions of Income Tax Act, there are exemptions given. But those are specified 11 activities which are very clearly laid out. It is only for those that there are exemptions. There are no special or additional requests from the companies to us about giving more exemptions.

#### **ASHA karmi workers**

\*486. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of ASHA karmi workers in the country;
- (b) whether they have been given or will be given all the benefits like those to Government employees; and
- (c) if so, the details of their service conditions?

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) Currently, there are 8.95 Lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) selected under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- (b) Under NRHM, ASHAs are given performance based incentives in line with their role as honorary volunteers. There is no proposal to give them benefits like Government employees.
- (c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 486. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeev, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't shout like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a system by which names are taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, minimum awareness in life does not require any educational qualification. सभापति महोदय, जो आशाकर्मी हैं, ये सारे देश में बहुत ही अच्छे तरीके से अपना काम कर रही हैं। मंत्री जी ने इनके लिए यह नॉर्म बताया है कि 1000 की पॉपुलेशन वाले गाँव

में आशाकर्मी दिए जाएंगे। सर, हमारे ओडिशा में 53,341 विलेजेज़ हैं तथा पहाड़ी इलाकों में 50 एवं 25 की पॉपुलेशन के भी कई विलेजेज़ हैं, वहाँ पर आज आशाकर्मी की आवश्यकता है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, इसके लिए 8वीं-10वीं क्लास की क्वालिफिकेशन होने की जो बात कही गई है, इस नार्म को वहाँ पर लागू न करके, जिस राज्य या गाँव में 100 परसेंट या 80 परसेंट से ज्यादा ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन है, वहाँ पर भी इस नार्म को रिलैक्स करने पर क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, माननीय सदस्य ने दो बातें पूछी हैं। इसके लिए नॉर्मली यह क्राइटीरिया है कि 1000 की आबादी पर एक आशा वॉलंटियर होनी चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसे दूर-दराज के इलाकों में, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में या जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इनके इलाके में अगर छोटे-छोटे आइसोलेटेड हैमलेट्स भी हैं और अगर वे 200-300-400 की आबादी के भी हैं तो वहाँ पर भी आशा वर्कर्स का सेलेक्शन किया जा सकता है। जब इलेवंथ फाइव इयर प्लान में नेशनल रूरल हेल्थ मिशन के अंतर्गत आशा की स्कीम शुरू हुई थी तो इसके लिए आठवीं क्लास का क्राइटीरिया रखा गया था, लेकिन जब 2012 में पार्लियामेंट की स्टैंडिंग कमिटी में इस बारे में विचार हुआ तो स्टैंडिंग कमिटी ने ही यह डायरेक्शन दिया कि जहाँ-जहाँ दसवीं कक्षा पास महिलाएँ उपलब्ध हैं, वहाँ अगर हम उनको प्रेफरेंस दे सकें तो दिया जाए। इसके बावजूद, हमें यह कहना है कि नेशनल रूरल हेल्थ मिशन में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इस बात की फ्रीडम दी गई है कि अगर उनको आठवीं कक्षा पास महिला भी नहीं मिलती है, तो जरूरत के हिसाब से वहाँ की पंचायत, वहाँ की आगनवाड़ी की टीम और वहाँ की कम्युनिटी के लोग मिलकर एज के रिलैक्सेशन के बारे में तथा एजुकेशन के रिलैक्सेशन के बारे में वहाँ के अनुसार फैसला कर सकते हैं।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि नेशनल रूरल हेल्थ मिशन कब तक चलेगा? मेरे ख्याल में यह सारे देश और संसद की राय है कि हेल्थ को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इसे कभी भी बन्द न करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: The question is that this should continue, especially in the tribal areas, in the undeveloped areas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion, not question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Yes, Sir, this is my suggestion that this should continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You have made your suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, my question is this. क्या गवर्नमेंट इसको बन्द करने के लिए सोच रही है? सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि...

Mr. Chairman: Only one question please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** सर, यह इसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। वे आए दिन देश में आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं और हर असेम्बली का घेराव कर रहे हैं, क्या इसके बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है? अगर इसकी जानकारी है, तो क्या आप उनका रिम्यूनरेशन बढ़ाकर रेगुलर वर्कर्स के रूप में उनको मर्यादा देंगे?

Mr. Chairman: Please answer one of the questions posed.

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, नेशनल रूरल हेल्थ मिशन इलेवंथ फाइव ईयर प्लान में शुरू हुआ था। यह ट्वेल्फथ फाइव ईयर प्लान तक तो वैसे ही कटीन्यू होना है और सरकार के मन में ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है कि इसको बन्द करने के बारे में हम सोचें। इसको और मजबूत करना, इसको और स्ट्रेंथन करना, फीडबैक लेकर इसके अंदर और प्रोफेशनल इनपुट्स डालना, इन सब के ऊपर सरकार काम कर रही है। जहाँ तक आपने दूसरी बात कही, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे जुड़े प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने सारे कन्सर्न्स को एंड्रेस किया है।

**श्रीमती विपल्व ठाकुर:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि आशा वर्कर्स जो केस लेकर जाती हैं, उन केसेज के मुताबिक इनको पैसा दिया जाता है। क्या मंत्री जी इस बात से अवगत हैं कि वह पैसा भी इन लोगों को टाइम से नहीं मिलता है। क्या इसके लिए वे इंस्ट्रक्शन देंगे या क्या प्रोसीजर है, जिससे वह पैसा उसी समय उनको मिल सके। इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी क्या कदम उठाएंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** अभी मैंने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर पहले भी दिया था, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि रेगुलरली समयबद्ध तरीके से उनको ऑनरेरियम उपलब्ध हो, इसके लिए बैंक के अंदर खाता वगैरह खोलकर और अति शीघ्र आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स और पंचायत के माध्यम से उनके जो भी ऑनरेरियम/रिम्यूनरेशन बनता है, जल्दी से जल्दी उनको देने की व्यवस्था है। इसके बारे में जब हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ मिलकर प्रोग्राम-इम्प्लीमेंटेशन प्लान की मॉनिटरिंग करते हैं तो उस समय भी हम इस बात की चिंता करते हैं। आने वाले समय में यदि आपको या किसी भी मेंबर को किसी स्पेसिफिक जगह के बारे में ऐसी शिकायत है तो हमारी जानकारी में लाएं, हम रिस्पेक्टिव स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से उसके बारे में बातचीत करेंगे।

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य:** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जो आशा वर्कर्स हैं, वे पिछले पांच वर्षों से डिमांड करती रही हैं कि उनको मिनिमम वेज मिले। उनको मिनिमम वेज पांच सौ रुपये देने के लिए पिछली सरकार के हेल्थ मिनिस्टर से हमारी बात भी हुई थी, लेकिन वह उनको आज तक नहीं मिला है। आशा वर्कर एक सोशल वर्कर है। सर, हम भी तो वालंटियरी वर्कर हैं। हमें क्यों इतना ऑनरेरियम मिलता है, इतनी वेज मिलती है। उनको पांच सौ रुपये भी नहीं मिलते, जबकि ये लोग 24 घंटे काम करती हैं। तो इनको क्यों नहीं मिनिमम वेज मिलती है? इसके लिए आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा कि इनका जो ऐवरेज ऑनरेरियम है, वह आठ सौ रुपए से तीन हजार रुपए के बीच में है, डिपेंडिंग अपॉन जो यह काम करती हैं। सर, दूसरा, जो कहा कि ये 24 घंटे काम करती हैं, वे 24 घंटे नहीं, उनका जो काम करने का समय है वह तीन घंटे से

मैक्सिमम पांच घंटे के बीच में है। उनको बहुत सेलेक्टेड काम करने की आवश्यकता होती है और इसके अलावा नेशनल रूरल हैल्थ मिशन के तहत वालंटियर के रूप में उन्हें एनरॉल किया गया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के माध्यम से भी वे भारत सरकार के द्वारा दी गई राशि के साथ-साथ अपनी स्कीम्स से इनको समय-समय पर इंसेटिव देकर स्ट्रेंगथन करते हैं।

**श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू:** सभापति महोदय, आज आशा वर्कर्स के ऊपर चर्चा से पूरे भारतवर्ष में आशा वर्कर्स का हौसला बढ़ा है, उसके लिए बधाई। ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन, Like the rural India is having revenue network, *Panchayati Raj* rural development network, the accredited social health activists' network and micro-finance network, the accredited social health activists' network is the health network. Have the Union Health Ministry studied the deficiencies of the health network and the uncovered areas? Are there any plan to uplift them from the volunteer status to the activist status along with the required emoluments? This is my question.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, as far as the deprived areas in terms of health services are concerned, we have already, in fact, located 184 districts in the country where we are giving additional support to the State Governments to help them in various facets of the whole programme. As far as these ASHA workers are concerned, I have elaborated in detail that they are being strengthened and motivated. In fact, they are being imparted all sorts of training. Their credentials are being recognized. They are being considered for ANMs, GNMs and we are giving everything possible to encourage their good work.

#### बाजार से सिक्कों का प्रचलन से बाहर होना

\*487. **श्री परवेज़ हाशमी:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने एक रुपए के नोट को छापना बंद कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या ये मुद्रा बाजार में बहुत अधिक मात्रा में प्रचलन में हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए जा रहे एक, दो और पांच रुपए के सिक्के बाजार से गायब हो रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

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

#### विवरण

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार ने 1990 के दौरान एक रुपए का नोट छापना बंद कर दिया था। ये नोट वैध मुद्रा के रूप में जारी हैं तथा इसलिए परिचालन में हैं।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक 50 पैसे, 1 रुपए, 2 रुपए, 5 रुपए और 10 रुपए के अंकित मूल्य के सिक्के जारी करता है। पिछले 5 वर्षों में बाजार में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक तथा बैंकों द्वारा जारी किये गये सिक्कों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

| मार्च के अंत में स्थिति (मिलियन नग) |         |         |         |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2009-10                             | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 6870                                | 6609    | 5563    | 6682    | 6759    |

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि मार्च, 2013 की स्थिति के अनुसार, परिचालन में सिक्कों की संख्या 84,727 मिलियन नग हैं।

जन-साधारण के लिए सिक्कों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

- सिक्कों का उत्पादन 2009-10 में 5833 मिलियन नग से बढ़कर 2013-14 में 7651 मिलियन नग हो गया है।
- जिन क्षेत्रों से सिक्कों की कमी की सूचना प्राप्त होती है, वहां तिजोरियों में सिक्कों का अधिक विप्रेषण किया जा रहा है।
- भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने कक्षों और तिजोरियों में सिक्कों के न्यूनतम नग बनाए रखें ताकि प्रत्येक राज्य में बैंक की शाखाओं और लोगों को सिक्कों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।
- दुकानदारों तथा अन्य व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों, टोलगेट एजेंसियों आदि को निकटतम करेंसी तिजोरियों के साथ जोड़ा गया है ताकि उपलब्ध होने पर, उनकी सिक्कों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी की जा सकें।
- सिक्के जारी करने के लिए, बैंको को सिक्का विक्रय मशीनें संस्थापित करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित किया गया है। इन मशीनों के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्रदान करता है।
- बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे लोगों को सीधे सिक्के जारी करने के लिए सिक्का मेलों का आयोजन करें।

#### Disappearance of coins from market

†\*487. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has stopped printing one rupee notes;
- whether these currency notes are in vogue in the market in abundance;
- whether 1, 2 and 5 rupees' coins being released by Government from time to time are disappearing from the market; and
- if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

(a) to (d) Printing of one rupee note had been stopped by the Government of India during 1990s. These notes continue to be legal tender and are therefore in circulation.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issues coins in the denomination of 50 paise, ₹ 1, 2, 5 and 10. The details of coins released by RBI and banks in to the market for the last five years are as under:

| Position at the end of March |         |         |         | (in million pieces) |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| 2009-10                      | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14             |
| 6870                         | 6609    | 5563    | 6682    | 6759                |

RBI has informed that the volume of coins in circulation as on March, 2013 is 84,727 million pieces.

The steps taken by the Government and RBI to ensure availability of coins to the public are as under:

- (i) Production of coins has been increased from 5833 million pieces in 2009-10 to 7651 million pieces in 2013-14.
- (ii) More remittances of coins are being sent to the Currency Chests in the areas from where shortage is reported.
- (iii) Regional offices of RBI have been advised to keep minimum balances in their vaults and in Currency Chests to ensure availability of coins to bank branches and members of public in every State.
- (iv) Shopkeepers and other business establishments, tollgate agencies etc. have been attached to the nearest Currency Chests for their requirements of coins, subject to availability.
- (v) The banks have been encouraged to install Coin Vending Machines for issue of coins for which RBI provides capital subsidy.
- (vi) The banks have been advised to organize coin melas for issue of coins directly to the members of public.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is there any supplementary?

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी: सर, एक इम्पोर्टेंट सप्लीमेंट्री है, वह मैं पूछ लेता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am afraid Question Hour is over.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Non-utilization of budgetary allocations**

\*488. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the budgetary allocation for the Ministry during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) how much amount was actually spent out of it;
- (c) whether the entire amount could not be spent; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA) : (a) to (c) Details of budgetary allocations during Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and utilization are as under:-

*Statement*

(₹ in crore)

| Year    | Budgetary Allocation |                   | Amount actually utilized | % of Utilization with reference to |                   |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
|         | Budget Estimates     | Revised Estimates |                          | Budget Estimates                   | Revised Estimates |
| 2007-08 | 500.00               | 350.00            | 196.65                   | 39.33                              | 56.19             |
| 2008-09 | 1000.00              | 650.00            | 619.02                   | 61.90                              | 95.23             |
| 2009-10 | 1740.00              | 1740.00           | 1709.41                  | 98.24                              | 98.24             |
| 2010-11 | 2600.00              | 2500.00           | 2008.15                  | 77.24                              | 80.33             |
| 2011-12 | 2850.00              | 2750.00           | 2283.17                  | 80.11                              | 83.02             |
| TOTAL   | 8690.00              | 7990.00           | 6816.40                  | 78.44                              | 85.31             |

(d) The main reasons, for not utilizing the entire allocations during the year, are as follows:-

- Ministry of Minority Affairs was created in 2006 and the implementation of the major schemes of the Ministry, such as, Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme and Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for selected minority concentration districts (MCDs) could commence only in 2008-09.
- Non-submission of viable and adequate proposals by the State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations and delay in submission of Utilization Certificates by them.

- Promulgation of model code of conduct due to general election of Lok Sabha and assembly elections in several States which delayed sanction of funds.
- Insufficient proposals received from States and UTs especially from North Eastern States for Scholarship Schemes, because many minority students also belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) Category and have the option to avail scholarship under the schemes meant for STs. As a result, the unutilized funds for North East had to be surrendered as per existing provision.

#### **Agusta Westland Chopper Deal**

\*489. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has arrested or proposes to arrest any persons or firm, both domestic and foreign, connected with the Agusta Westland Chopper deal, which was scrapped in January, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has informed that no arrests of any accused person *i.e.* Indian or foreigner have so far been made in the criminal case registered by it relating to VVIP/VIP helicopters procurement. Directorate of Enforcement has also not made any arrest so far in the case registered by it in the matter.

Investigation Agencies take a decision about arrest as and when it is found appropriate and necessary to arrest any accused person.

#### **Duping of AI by travel agents**

\*490. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of travel agents had duped Air India of crores of rupees during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the names of travel agents and amount involved therein and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to avoid such incidents in future and also to recover Air India's dues from such travel agents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) There have been defaults by travel agents in the last 2 years in making payments to Air India. The details are as under :-

## Total Default on Air India

F.Y. 2012-13 ₹ 13.37 crores

F.Y. 2013-14 ₹ 72.28 crores

The details of outstanding dues, amounts recovered alongwith names of the agents are given in the Statement (*See* below). The recovery process is on through IATA Billing Settlement Plan (BSP), invoking Insurance/Bank Guarantee (BG) and legal recovery proceedings wherever required.

(c) The following steps are taken by Air India to recover the default amount and to avoid occurrence of such incidents in future :-

- (i) The total amount recovered for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 is ₹ 22.53 crores.
- (ii) The agent's access to Air India's reservation system and to BSP is blocked in order to deny the agent from processing any refund of the tickets issued to them.
- (iii) Negotiations are held by officers of Air India with the defaulting travel agents to resolve the issue and recover the dues.
- (iv) Termination of agents from IATA BSP is done subsequently.
- (v) IATA BSP is informed to invoke the Financial Insurance coverage.
- (vi) Legal action is taken for recovery, wherever necessary.

**Statement***The details of outstanding dues, amount recovered along with names of the agents*

| Agent Name                       | Station   | Total Default Amount on Air India in INR Crores | Amount Recovered till date | Total Unrecovered amount on Air India |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Defaults during 2012-13</b>   |           |   |                            |                                       |
| *SMG Princess Travel Service     | Delhi     | 3997919   | No recovery till date      | 3997919                               |
| *Purshottam Bhagwan & Associates | Goa       | 14456843  | No recovery till date      | 14456843                              |
| Saint Travel Services            | Delhi     | 105993852                                       | No recovery till date      | 105993852                             |
| Indian Travels                   | Delhi     | 3792220   | No recovery till date      | 3792220                               |
| *India International             | Delhi     | 1150579   | No recovery till date      | 1150579                               |
| *Yes Travels                     | Delhi     | 2929280   | No recovery till date      | 2929280                               |
| *EC Travel House                 | Chennai   | 1337296   | No recovery till date      | 1337296                               |
| TOTAL                            |           | 133657989                                       | 0                          | 133657989                             |
| <b>Defaults during 2013-14</b>   |           |   |                            |                                       |
| Aerujet Travel Services          | Bengaluru | 1092491   |                            | 1092491                               |
|                                  | in crs    | 13.37   |                            | 13.37                                 |

|                               |             |           |           |           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Aerojet Travel Services       | Delhi       | 595806915 | 224200000 | 371606915 |
| *Airzip Holidays              | Bhubaneswar | 4319257   |           | 4319257   |
| *Dolphin Travel P. Ltd.       | Delhi       | 9657757   |           | 9657757   |
| Jay Surya Overseas            | Delhi       | 1119597   | 1119597   | 0         |
| *Gulf Travels                 | Delhi       | 10940073  |           | 10940073  |
| *Shree Sati Travels Pvt. Ltd. | Mumbai      | 99883785  |           | 99883785  |
| TOTAL                         |             | 722819875 | 225319597 | 497500278 |
|                               | in crs      | 72.28     | 22.53     | 49.75     |
| TOTAL FOR 2 YEARS IN INR      |             | 856477864 | 225319597 | 631158267 |
| TOTAL FOR 2 YEARS IN INR CRS  |             | 85.65     | 22.53     | 63.12     |

\* The recovery processes through IATA BSP Insurance/BG Coverage is being pursued. Also, Air India is separately following up the matter with agents to recover money.

**Upgradation of Patna Airport**

\*491. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jai Prakash Narayan International Airport at Patna has poor infrastructure, short runway, lack of proper facilities for baggage screening during security check-in and a waiting lounge which does not have capacity to take care of passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any fund has been allocated by the Ministry for the upgradation of the airport, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for the upgradation of this airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI) : (a) and (b) Patna Airport has a Runway of dimension 1938 metres X 45 metres suitable for A-320 type of aircraft with load restriction. The existing apron is suitable for parking four A-320 and one Dornier type of aircraft at a time with two link taxiways. The existing Terminal Building can handle 150 arriving and 150 departing passengers at a time. The statutory services of custom, immigration and health facilities for operation of limited International flights have been provided at the airport.

However, Patna airport is a constrained airport with no further scope for expansion and upgradation due to existence of obstacles and non-availability of land.

(c) Airports Authority India (AAI) has allocated ₹19 .11 Crores in Twelfth Five Year Plan for upgradation of Patna Airport.

(d) Construction of new Terminal Building is not feasible due to land constraints at the airport. However, the modification works like increase in check-in-area, number of check-in-counters, security hold, baggage claim area and city side canopy etc. inside the Terminal Building are being planned to de-congest the Terminal Building to the extent possible.

**Shortage of batteries for naval submarines**

\*492. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is severe shortage of batteries for our submarines;

(b) the details of type I, type II, etc. batteries for each of our submarines;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Navy is also facing shortage of submarines; and

(d) if so, the details of efforts his Ministry has made or going to make to procure type I, type II and other batteries and also new submarines for Navy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) to (d) Indian Navy operates two types of submarines, Sindhughosh (EKM) class and Shishumar (SSK) class. These submarines are powered by high capacity Lead Acid batteries, which enable the submarines to propel underwater for prolonged duration.

There are two types of batteries in use- Type-I batteries are fitted on Sindhughosh class submarines and Type-II batteries are fitted on Shishumar class submarines. At present, there are no shortages of these batteries and all submarines are fitted with serviceable batteries.

Further, acquisition of new assets, including submarines, is an ongoing process dictated primarily by capabilities to be achieved, threat perceptions, prevailing external strategic security environment, emerging technologies, and availability of funds. Modernization programme of the Indian Navy is being pursued in accordance with the Maritime Capability Perspective Plan (MCPP 2012-27).

#### **Irregularities in admissions in private medical colleges**

†\*493. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for admission to the private medical colleges in the country and the agency which oversees their entrance test procedure;
- (b) whether Government has received complaints regarding irregularities in admission process, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has taken against those colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The eligibility criteria for admission to medical colleges is prescribed in clause 4 of the regulations on Graduate Medical Education, 1997, as given in the Statement-I (See below)

The above regulations framed by the MCI are held to be binding and mandatory in nature and are required to be followed by all the medical colleges/institutions coming under the purview of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

The Committee set up by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge, in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, oversees the entrance test procedure in respect of private medical colleges.

(b) and (c) A Statement showing list of complaints with regards to irregularities in admission process and action taken thereon is given in the Statement-II.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement-I****Medical Council of India Regulations on Graduate Medical Education, 1997*

The eligibility criteria for admission to medical colleges is prescribed in the clause 4 of the regulations on Graduate Medical Education, 1997: No Candidate shall be allowed to be admitted to the Medical Curriculum proper of first Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) Course until:

- (1) He/she shall complete the age of 17 years on or before 31 st December of the year of admission to the MBBS Course.
- (2) He/she has passed qualifying examination as under:
  - (a) The higher secondary examination or the Indian School Certificate Examination which is equivalent to 10+2 Higher Secondary Examination after a period of 12 years study, the last two years of study comprising of Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics or any other elective subjects with English at a level not less than the core course for English as prescribed by the National Council for Educational Research and Training after the introduction of the 10+2+3 years educational structure as recommended by the National Committee on education.

*Note:* Where the course content is 'not as prescribed for 10+2 education structure of the National Committee, the candidates will have to undergo a period of one year pre-professional training before admission to the Medical colleges.

or

- (b) The Intermediate examination in science of an Indian University/Board or other recognized examining body with Physics, Chemistry and Biology which shall include a practical test in these subjects and also English as a compulsory subject.

or

- (c) The pre-professional/pre-medical examination with Physics, Chemistry and Biology, after passing either the higher secondary school examination, or the pre-university or an equivalent examination. The pre-professional/premedical examination shall include a practical test in Physics, Chemistry & Biology and also English as a compulsory subject.

or

- (d) The first year of the three years degree course of a recognized university, with Physics, Chemistry and Biology including a practical test in these subjects provided the examination is a "University Examination" and candidate has passed 10+2 with English at a level not less than a core course.

or

- (e) B.Sc. examination of an Indian University, provided that he/she has passed the B.Sc. examination with not less than two of the following subjects Physics, Chemistry, Biology (Botany, Zoology) and further that he/she has passed the earlier qualifying examination with the following subjects - Physics, Chemistry, Biology and English.

or

- (f) Any other examination which, in scope and standard is found to be equivalent to the intermediate science examination of an Indian University/ Board, taking Physics, Chemistry and Biology including practical test in each of these subjects and English.

*Note:* The pre-medical course may be conducted either at Medical College or a Science College. Marks obtained in mathematics are not to be considered for admission to MBBS course. After the 10+2 course is introduced, the integrated courses should be abolished.

### **Statement-II**

#### *List of complaints with regards to irregularities in admission process and action taken thereon*

#### **Complaints received in MCI**

| Sl.No. | Complaints   | Action taken   |
|--------|--|--|
| 1.     | Complaint against NIMS Medical College, Jaipur and Geetanjali Medical College, Udaipur                                       | The matter has been sent to the Chief Secretary, Medical Education Department Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur <i>vide</i> MCI's letter dated 29.07.2013 for necessary action.   |
| 2.     | Capitation fee charge by S. Nijilngappa Medical College - Shri Basaveshwar Veershaiv Vidyavardhak Sangh, Bagalkot, Karnataka | The matter has been sent to the Office of the Assistant Director of Income Tax Complex, (Investigation), Belgaum <i>vide</i> MCI's letter dated 21.02.2014 for necessary action.   |
| 3.     | Complaint against Kempegowda Institute Medical Sciences, Bangalore   | The matter has been sent to the Principal Kemepegowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore with a copy of the Director of Medical Education, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore <i>vide</i> MCI's letter dated 07.08.2014 for necessary action. |

**Complaints received in the Ministry and referred to MCI**

| Sl.No | Complaint received from  | Subject matter  | Action taken by Ministry         | Remarks   |
|-------|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 1     | 2  | 3   | 4                                | 5   |
| 1.    | Siddugari Chakradhar<br>1st Street, Ramnagar,<br>Dargamitta, Nellore, A.P<br>through PMO | Complaint against<br>L.N.Medical College<br>& Research Centre,<br>Bhopal, M.P                   | Referred to MCI<br>on 1.01.2014  | MCI sent<br>letter to<br>college for<br>comments on<br>21.01.2014       |
| 2.    | Jagruk Upbhokta, 1830,<br>Shyam Nagar, Indore  | Complaint against<br>Shri Aurobindo<br>Institute of Medical<br>Sciences, Indore                 | Referred to MCI<br>on 25.02.2014 |   |
| 3.    | All India Freedom<br>Fighters Successors<br>Association, Pathankot                       | Complaint against<br>D. Y. Patil Medical<br>College, Pune,<br>Maharashtra                       | Referred to MCI<br>on 18.01.2013 |   |
| 4.    | Shri Mukund Kumar,<br>Saharsa, Bihar   | Compliant against<br>Lord Buddha Koshi<br>Medical College &<br>Hospital                         | Referred to MCI<br>on 3.05.2013  |   |
| 5.    | Shri Subodh Jain   | Compliant against<br>Maharaji Educatio-<br>nal Trust (Santosh<br>Medical College),<br>Ghaziabad | Referred to MCI<br>on 18.12.2013 |   |
| 6.    | Smt. Seema Upadhyay,<br>M.P. (LS)  | Complaint against<br>Subharti Medical<br>College, Meerut  | Referred to MCI                  | MCI has<br>written to<br>CBI, CBDT<br>and Chief<br>Secretary, UP.       |
| 7.    | Assistant Director of<br>Income Tax<br>(Investigation)                                   | S. Nijilingappa<br>Medical College,<br>Bagalkot, Karnataka                                      | Referred to MCI<br>on 10.02.2014 | MCI has<br>written to IT<br>department<br>for evidence<br>on 16.04.2013 |
| 8.    | Dr. Anand Roy, Indore<br>(M.P.)  | Index Medical<br>College, Indore,<br>Madhya Pradesh   | Referred to MCI<br>on 1.04.2014  |   |

| 1   | 2                                       | 3   | 4                                | 5 |
|-----|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 9.  | Smt. Vandana Pathak,<br>Jabalpur (M.P.) | Complaint regarding Shyam Shah Medical College,<br>Rewa, M.P. | Referred to MCI<br>on 8.05.2014  |   |
| 10. | Dr. Firoz Khan, Nai<br>Sadak, New Delhi | Institute of Medical<br>Sciences & Hospital,<br>Sitapur, U.P. | Referred to MCI<br>on 27.05.2013 |   |

### Free charkha and shawl for weavers in khadi sector

†\*494. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to provide charkha and shawl free of cost to the thread makers and weavers engaged in khadi sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) There is no scheme to provide charkha and shawl free of cost to the thread makers and weavers engaged in khadi sector.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has already been implementing a number of schemes, which have the provision for replacement of obsolete equipments including charka. The schemes are:

- (i) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) to revitalize the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment for spinners and weavers, increased artisans' welfare and achieve synergy with village industries. This programme is also having the provision for replacement of old charka under Capacity and Equipment component with new modern charkas.
- (ii) Scheme for Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans under which assistance for replacement of charka, product development, design intervention and packaging etc. is provided.
- (iii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) under which assistance for replacement of obsolete equipments, setting up common facilities centres, product development, market promotion and other support are provided in clusters.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Simplification of pension procedure**

\*495. SHRI C. M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook any study to examine the interface between pensioners and their pension disbursing banks and other Government agencies with a view to identify the issues concerning the pensioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether pension procedures were simplified after consideration of the study; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) A Committee was constituted by the Controller General of Accounts under the Chairmanship of Shri Siddharth Sharma, Controller of Accounts on Simplification of Pension Processes. The Committee submitted its report in February, 2011.

2. Pension procedures are simplified with a view to remove difficulties faced by the pensioners and the Government agencies involved. While simplifying the procedures in the recent past, the recommendations of the above Committee have been considered. The Department of Pensions and Pensioners' Welfare has issued instructions *vide* O.M. number 1/27/2011-P&PW (E) dated 1st July, 2013, 20th September, 2013 and 7th May, 2014. A copy of these instructions is given in the Statement A, B, C respectively (*See below*). As per these instructions, the pension process for permanently disabled children/ siblings and dependent parents, the process for submission of Form 14 by the spouse to the pension disbursing bank after the death of the pensioner and pension procedure regarding submission of undertaking by retiring Government servant along with pension papers have been simplified.

***Statement-A***

No. 1/27/2011-P&PW (E)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Personnel, P.G. & Pensions  
Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare

3rd Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan,  
Khan Market, New Delhi  
Dated: 1st July, 2013

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Sub: Simplification of pension process for permanently disabled children/siblings and dependent parents - instructions regarding. This Department's O.M. No.1/19/11-P&PW (E), dated 3.8.2011, O.M. No.1/6/2008-P&PW (E), dated 22.6.2010 and O.M. No.1/21/91-P&PW (E), dated 20.1.93 refer.

The undersigned is directed to state that a number of representations are being received in the Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare about the difficulties being faced in getting the revised Pension Payment Orders (PPOs) issued for old parents and disabled children/siblings after the death of the pensioner/family pensioner.

2. The matter has been examined and it has been decided that the employee/pensioner/family pensioner may, at any time before or after retirement/death of employee, make a request to the Appointing Authority seeking advance approval for grant of family pension for life to a permanently disabled child/sibling in terms of provisions contained in rule 54 of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, which are reproduced as under:

*Proviso (iv) to sub-rule 6 (iv): before allowing the family pension for life to any such son or daughter, the appointing authority shall satisfy that the handicap is of such a nature so as to prevent him or her from earning his or her livelihood and the same shall be evidenced by a certificate obtained from a Medical Board comprising of a Medical Superintendent or a Principal or a Director or Head of the Institution or his nominee as Chairman and two other members, out of which at least one shall be a Specialist in the particular area of mental or physical disability including mental retardation setting out, as far as possible, the exact mental or physical condition of the child;*

*Sub rule 10 (B): Family pension to the dependent disabled siblings shall be payable if the siblings were wholly dependent upon the Govt. servant immediately before his or her death and deceased Govt. servant is not survived by a widow or an eligible child or eligible parents.*

3. In terms of sub-rule (10-A) (reproduced below) a request for advance approval to the grant of family pension to the parents may be made to the Head of Office.

*Sub rule 10 A (a): Family pension to the parents shall be payable if the parents were wholly dependent on the Govt. servant immediately before his or her death and the deceased Govt. servant is not survived by a widow or an eligible child.*

*(b): The family pension, wherever admissible to parents, will be payable to the mother of the deceased Govt. servant failing which to the father of the deceased Govt. servant.*

4. On acceptance of such a request, the Head of Office (HOO) will immediately issue a sanction order for grant of family pension to such children/siblings/dependent parents on their turn. No further authorisation for grant of family pension to the disabled child/sibling/ dependent parents would be required. The HOO and Pay and Accounts Officer (PAO) will maintain the details of such disabled children/siblings/dependent parents in the service book and pension file of the employee/pensioner to enable prompt processing

of such requests. On the basis of this approval, the permanently disabled child/sibling/dependent parents will be authorised to receive family pension at the appropriate time, *i.e.*, after the death of pensioner and/or after the death/ineligibility of any other member in the family eligible to receive family pension prior to the disabled child/sibling/dependent parents, as explained in the succeeding paragraphs.

5. The name(s) of permanently disabled child/children/siblings and/or dependent parents may be added to the PPO issued to the retiring Government servant if there is no other eligible prior claimant for family pension other than the spouse. No fresh PPO need to be issued in such cases and the family pension will be payable by the pension disbursing authority in the following order and the following manner:

- (i) **To the spouse** - on the death of the pensioner – on production of death certificate of pensioner. This family pension will continue till death or remarriage of spouse. In the case of a childless widow, the family pension may continue even after her re-marriage as per rules.
- (ii) **To the permanently disabled child/children-** on the death/remarriage of spouse – on production of such death certificate/remarriage-intimation. Family pension to the spouse will be discontinued and family pension would be allowed by the PDA for life for permanently disabled children in the order prescribed in Rule 54 of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972.
- (iii) **To the dependent parents** - first mother, then father - when claimants in (i) and (ii) die or become ineligible – on production of death certificate/remarriage-intimation of spouse and/or death certificates of all permanently disabled children, family pension would be allowed by the PDA to dependent parents. This family pension would continue till death of the dependent parents.
- (iv) **To the permanently disabled siblings** - when family pension to all above ceases to be payable on account of death/re-marriage – on production of death certificates/ remarriage-intimation as applicable, the family pension will be allowed by PDA to the permanently disabled siblings.

6. For all other cases where there are other eligible prior claimants to family pension in accordance with rule 54 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, the names of disabled child/children/dependent parents/permanently disabled sibling will be added to the PPO issued to the preceding eligible family pensioner, based on the authorisation made as in para 3 above. Family pension to these permanently disabled child/children/siblings /dependent parents will be payable after the death/ineligibility of the prior claimant, as the case may be.

7. The authorisation as indicated above shall be made in the PPO or by issuing a revised authority if a child, parents or sibling is authorised for family pension after issue

of the PPO. The revised authority shall take the usual route to the pension disbursing authority. The Pension Disbursing Authority shall start disbursing family pension to the permanently disabled child/sibling or dependent parents after the death of the pensioner/spouse/other family pensioner, as the case may be, on the basis of the PPO/revised PPO, approval of the appointing authority and the death certificate(s) of the pensioner and other family pensioners and the self-certificate for income.

8. Such an authorisation shall become invalid in case a person becomes member of family after issue/amendment of such PPO and is entitled to family pension prior to the disabled child/sibling/dependent parents at the time of the death of the pensioner/spouse. For example, the pensioner may marry/remarry after the death of first spouse or adopt a child. Such spouse/child may be eligible for family pension at the time of death of the pensioner or death/ineligibility of the spouse. A child adopted by the spouse of the pensioner shall not be treated as a member of the family of the deceased pensioner. A decision regarding grant of family pension in such cases will be taken by the Head of Office in accordance with the provisions of rule 54 of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972.

9. In order to facilitate the Bank Authorities to promptly sanction the family pension in such cases, the Govt. Employees/pensioners/their spouses may open a bank account of such children/siblings/parents and indicate this information to the Head of Office for inclusion in the PPO/revised authority.

10. As regards pensioners/family pensioners belonging to the Indian Audit and Accounts Departments, these instructions issue after consultation with the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Sd/-

(Sujasha Choudhury)  
Deputy Secretary

All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India

Copy to:-

1. O/o CGA, 7th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi. (Apart from the usual action, it is also requested to make necessary amendments in the format of the PPO to accommodate authorisation of the permanently disabled children/siblings and dependent parents.)

2. CPAO, Trikoot-II, Bhikaji Kama Place, New Delhi-66 (It is requested to make necessary amendments in the Scheme Booklet to facilitate implementation of the above decisions).

3. National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, 16-B, Bada Bazar Road, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi-110060 (*w.r.t* DO No. 1/67/NAT/2012, dated 6th March, 2013).

***Statement-B***

No. 1/27/2011-P&PW (E)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Personnel, P.G. and Pensions  
Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare

3rd Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan,  
Khan Market, New Delhi  
Dated: 20th September, 2013

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Sub: Submission of Form 14 by the spouse to the pension disbursing bank after the death of the pensioner – instructions reg.

The undersigned is directed to draw attention to the requirement of applying for family pension in Form 14 as given in rule 81 (2) (A) (ii) of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972.

2. This Department has been receiving representations from various quarters to do away with the condition of applying for family pension in Form 14 as it is causing inconvenience to widows, who find it difficult and embarrassing to present themselves before two Gazetted Officers/persons of repute for attestation of Form 14.

3. Before commencement of family pension, personal identification details of the spouse such as specimen signature, personal mark of identification and left hand thumb impression, proof of age/date of birth of spouse and an undertaking from him/her for recovery of excess payment are to be obtained by the bank. Form 14 serves as a standard processing sheet, which defines and delineates the exact requirement of information to be given to the pension disbursing Bank. It was apprehended that in the absence of this standard, the widows may be asked to submit any relevant or irrelevant information by the bank. This could also lead to delay in commencement of the family pension.

4. The matter has been examined and it has been agreed that in case the pensioner and spouse are holding a joint account, the possibility of claim for family pension from someone else does not arise. Therefore, in such cases, there is no requirement of Form 14. The spouse may inform the Bank of death of the pensioner and request the bank for commencement of family pension, through a simple letter. He/she may enclose a copy of death certificate of pensioner, PPO, proof of his/her own age/date of birth and an undertaking for recovery of excess payment. In other cases, *i.e.*, where the pension is not being credited to the joint bank account of the pensioner and his/her spouse, Form 14 will be continued to be obtained by the banks. However, the condition of attestation of Form 14 has been done away with and witnessing by two persons has been considered as sufficient.

5. For all future cases, Head of Office will forward to the PAO, along with similar details for the pensioner, the specimen signature, personal mark of identification, left hand thumb impression, the proof of age/date of birth and an undertaking from the spouse

regarding recovery of excess payment. After the death of the pensioner, the spouse of the deceased pensioner will be required to provide only death certificate to the paying bank, who will identify the spouse based on the information given in the PPO and its own "Know Your Customer" procedures. Where the pensioner and his/her spouse do not have a joint account, Form 14 will be required as in para 4 above.

6. This issues with the concurrence of Department of Expenditure, *vide* their ID No. 601/E.V/2013, dated 13.09.2013.

Sd/-

(D.K. Solanki)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Ph: 24644632

All Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India.

All Pensioners' Associations as per list maintained in this Department.

Copy to CPAO with the request to circulate the above instructions to all banks and suitably amend the Scheme Booklet.

***Statement-C***

No. 1/27/2011-P and PW (E)

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, P.G. and Pensions

Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare

3rd Floor, Lok Nayak Bhavan,

Khan Market, New Delhi,

the 7th May, 2014

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Sub: Simplification or pension procedure – submission of undertaking by retiring Government servant along with pension papers - reg.

'The Scheme for Payment of pensions to Central Government Civil Pensioners through Authorised Banks', issued by the Central Pension Accounting Office provides for an undertaking to be submitted by the retiring Government servant/pensioner to the pension disbursing bank before commencement of pension. The pensioner undertakes to refund or make good any amount to which he is not entitled.

2. It has been found that the first payment of pension after retirement gets delayed mainly due to two reasons. One, the delay in receipt of intimation by the pensioner that pension papers have reached the bank and two, delay on part of the pensioner in approaching the bank for submission of undertaking.

3. The feasibility of submission of undertaking by the retiring Government servant along with pension papers had been under consideration in the Government for

some time. The following simplification has therefore been approved with the concurrence of Department of Expenditure *vide* their I.D. No.130/E.V./ 12014, dated 24th February, 2014. The required undertaking may be obtained by the Head of Office from the retiring Government servant along with Form 5 and other documents before his retirement. This undertaking shall be forwarded to the pension disbursing bank along with the Pension Payment Order by the Accounts Officer/CPAO following the usual procedure. The bank shall credit the pension to the account of the pensioner as soon as this Undertaking is received along with the pension documents.

4. The pensioner would no longer be required to visit the bank to activate the first payment of pension. Therefore, after ascertaining that the Bank's copy has been despatched by the Central Pension Accounting Office, the pensioner's copy of the Pension Payment Order (PPO) may be handed over to him at the time of retirement along with other retirement dues. This should be feasible in all cases where the Government servant had submitted pension papers within the time-limits prescribed in the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972.

5. An employee posted at a location away from the office or the Head of Office or who for any other reasons feels that it would be more convenient to him to obtain his copy of PPO from the bank, may inform the Head of Office of his option in writing while submitting his pension papers.

6. Office of Controller General of Accounts is requested to instruct all Pay and Accounts Offices and all pension disbursing banks to follow the above procedure as well as make necessary amendments to the pension sanction and payment procedures and the Scheme Booklet.

7. All Ministries/Departments are requested to follow the above procedure henceforth. Department of Posts and Department of Telecommunications are requested to make suitable amendments to the instructions to the Accounts Officers and pension disbursing Post Offices/Banks to adhere to the above procedure.

Sd./—

(D.K. Solanki)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Ph: 24644632

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India as per list.
2. O/o Controller General of Accounts, 7th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhavan, Khan Market, New Delhi.
3. Central Pension Accounting Office. Trikot -II, Bhikaji Kama Place, New Delhi.
4. Department of Expenditure (E.V. Branch. *w.r.t.* their I.D. No.130/E.V/2014, dated 24th February, 2014), North Block, New Delhi.
5. Department of Posts, Dak Bhavan, New Delhi
6. Department of Telecommunications, Sanchar Bhavan, New Delhi.

## Specimen letter of undertaking by the pensioner

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To

The Branch Manager

\_\_\_\_\_ (Bank)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Branch &amp; address)

Dear Sir,

**Payment of pension under A/c No. \_\_\_\_\_ through your Bank.**

In consideration of your having, at my request, agreed to make payment of pension due to me every month by credit to my account with you. I the undersigned agree and undertake to refund or make good any amount to which I am not entitled or any amount which may be credited to my account in excess of the amount to which I am or would be entitled. I further hereby undertake and agree to bind myself and my heirs, successor, executors and administrators to indemnify the bank from and against any loss, suffered or incurred by the bank in so crediting my pension to my account under the scheme and to forthwith pay the same to the bank and also irrevocably authorise the bank to recover the amount due by debit to my said account or any other account/ deposits belonging to me in the possession of the bank.

Yours faithfully,

Signature:

Name:

Address:

Witnesses:

(1) Signature:

Name:

Address:

Date:

(2) Signature:

Name:

Address:

Date:

**Defence Imports**

\*496. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number or countries from which defence equipments are imported by India; and

(b) the amount of import in Rupees for the last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) and (b) Defence equipment is being imported as per the operational requirements of Armed Forces. India procures defence equipment under capital acquisition from various countries, the major sources being Russia, Israel, USA and France. The total expenditure in respect of orders placed directly on foreign vendors for Capital Acquisition in the last three financial years are :

| (₹ in crore)    |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Name of Country | Expenditure on Import from<br>2011-12 to 2013-14 |
| Russia          | 25363.96   |
| Israel          | 3389.33  |
| USA             | 32615.18   |
| France          | 12046.70   |
| Others          | 10043.14   |
| TOTAL           | 83458.31   |

#### **Tax pendency against big MNCs**

\*497. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of cases filed and pending in courts against some big Multi National Companies (MNCs) involving taxes;

(b) if so, names of the companies, the amount involved and the period from which the tax is not paid by them;

(c) the details of action Government is taking against such tendency of MNCs to avoid legitimate tax of Government; and

(d) the details of recovery of taxes along with penalty in such cases during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) to (d) The pendency of cases in Courts include a number of cases relating to Multi National Companies. Separate data relating to Multi National Companies (MNCs) is not maintained.

There is no distinction between MNCs and other assesseees in the matter dealing with the tendency to avoid legitimate tax dues. Suitable cases are picked up for scrutiny (including for transfer pricing study) to detect leakage of revenue and bringing it to tax. The mechanisms of Audit provides additional checks and balances in this regard. In appropriate cases, survey (Under Section 133A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the 'Act') or search (u/s 132 of the Act) is also undertaken. The Government takes preventive and corrective action to avoid tax evasion by assesseees which include MNCs also.

**Lack of primary healthcare centres in villages**

†\*498. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of diseases in the country for which treatment is not yet possible;
- (b) the number of villages in the country where healthcare centres have not yet been set up; and
- (c) by when healthcare centres would be set up in such villages?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) There are no diseases in the country for which treatment is not yet possible. However, there are a few diseases for which complete cure by treatment is not possible.

(b) and (c) A Public health being a state subject, the data on number of villages without health centres is not maintained by the Ministry. As per Rural Health Statistics (RRS) Bulletin, 2013 there are presently 1,51,684 Sub Health Centres (SCs) in the country as against 6,40,867 villages.

Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health care system including for establishment of Sub Centres based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Setting up of Sub Health Centres (SCs) is supported on fulfilling the following norms:

| Public Health Facility | Population Norms |                             |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
|                        | Plain Area       | Hilly/Tribal/Difficult Area |
| Sub-Centre (SC)        | 5000             | 3000                        |

Additional norm of “time to care” has also been adopted to ensure that a Sub Centre can be set up within 30 minutes of walking distance from habitations in selected districts of hilly states and desert areas.

**Scheme for skill development of BPL youth**

\*499. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for skill development of youth, especially those belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the training programmes organised so far under the scheme and the number of persons/youth trained, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to set up Skill Development Centres across the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Government of India has formulated over 70 skill development schemes which include skill development of youths, implemented through over 20 Government of India Ministries. As informed by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), which monitors the achievements of the schemes, on skill development, there are schemes implemented by five Ministries which are targeted to Rural and Urban poor. These are as follows:

| Name of Ministry  | Name of the Scheme   |
|---|--|
| Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation   | Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST and P) under National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)                     |
| Ministry of Rural Development   | Aajeevika Skills Rural Self Employment and Training Scheme (RSETI)   |
| Ministry of Youth Affairs   | Skill Up-gradation Training Programme for Women in 200 Border/ Tribal / Backward Districts (SUTP)                              |
| Ministry of Women and Child Development   | Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)  |
| Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) | Placement Linked Skill Development Programme: This is a sub-scheme of the Ministry's Integrated Leather Development Programme. |

The details of training programmes organised so far under these schemes and the number of persons/youth trained, State/UT-wise are not available with NSDA.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing a scheme 'Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism', under which in each of the 34 districts identified in 9 States one ITI and two Skill Development Centres are being set up. These are likely to become operational by 2014-15. Details are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Target Locations of the scheme 'Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism'*

| Sl. No. | State          | Districts      | Sl. No. | State            | Districts    |
|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|------------------|--------------|
| 1.      | Telangana (1)  | Khammam        | 5.      | Bihar (6)        | Jamui        |
| 2.      | Jharkhand (10) | Chatra         |         |                  | Gaya         |
|         |                | West Singhbhum |         |                  | Aurangabad   |
|         |                | Palamau        |         |                  | Rohtas       |
|         |                | Garhwa         |         |                  | Jehanabad    |
|         |                | East           |         |                  | Arwal        |
|         |                | Singhbhum      | 6.      | Chhattisgarh (7) | Dantewada    |
|         |                | Bokaro         |         |                  | Bastar       |
|         |                | Lohardaga      |         |                  | Kanker       |
|         |                | Gumla          |         |                  | Surguja      |
|         |                | Latehar        |         |                  | Rajnandgaon  |
|         |                | Hazaribagh     |         |                  | Bijapur      |
| 3.      | M.P. (1)       | Balaghat       |         |                  | Narayanpur   |
| 4.      | Odisha (5)     | Gajapati       | 7.      | Maharashtra (2)  | Gadchiroli K |
|         |                | Malkangiri     |         |                  | Gondia       |
|         |                | Rayagada       | 8.      | U.P. (1)         | Sonebhadra   |
|         |                | Deogarh        | 9.      | West Bengal (1)  | Paschim      |
|         |                | Sambalpur      |         |                  | Midnapur     |

**Contract employees at different airports**

\*500. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Group A, B, C and D employees posted at Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi and Chennai Airports;

(b) how many of them are on regular and on contract basis separately; and

(c) the number of loaders category workers employed at these airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI) : (a) Delhi and Mumbai airports were handed over to Joint Venture Companies (JVCs) in 2006 and at present these airports are operated, managed and developed by the JVCs namely, M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) and M/s Mumbai

International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) respectively. There are 1420 employees in DIAL and 1564 employees in MIAL. There is no concept of Group A, B, C & D employees in DIAL and MIAL, however, they follow their own job responsibility levels (JRL) which differs from company to company. However, the details of Group A, B, C & D employees at Airports Authority of India (AAI) Airports at Ahmedabad and Chennai are as under:

| Groups    | A  | B   | C   | D   | TOTAL |
|-----------|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Ahmedabad | 88 | 100 | 113 | 25  | 326   |
| Chennai   | 93 | 123 | 447 | 301 | 964   |

(b) All the employees mentioned above are on regular basis and there are no contract employees on the rolls of DIAL, MIAL and AAI airport at Chennai & Ahmedabad.

(c) No loader category worker is employed directly by AAI, DIAL & MIAL at these airports.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

##### FDI in civil aviation sector

3536. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to amend Civil Aviation Act, 1934 in order to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the civil aviation sector; and

(b) if so, the proposals made or decisions taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in various segments of aviation sector. Accordingly, an Aeronautical Information Circular (AIC)-12/2013 dated 01st October, 2013 has been issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation regarding provisions of FDI.

##### National civil aviation policy

3537. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no sound civil aviation policy exists in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government will come forward to have a National Civil Aviation Policy to address the long term issues of civil aviation sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) to (d) No Sir. Policies governing various segments

of Civil Aviation Sector are in place and these are revised/updated from time to time depending upon the requirement taking into account market conditions, general economic environment, global best practices and other international conventions and treaties.

#### **New airport projects**

3538. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the airports which have been selected for improvement under the Prime Minister's first 100 days push;
- (b) whether any new airport project has been sanctioned;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there are going to be any major regulation changes in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA); and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on traffic demand, socio- economic considerations, availability of land etc. Although, the Government has not selected any particular airport for improvement under the Prime Minister's first 100 days push, the finalisation of the tendering process and award of contract for construction of new integrated terminal building at Port Blair airport and finalization of the 'No Frills' airport model to promote regional and remote connectivity for promoting tourism industry and economic activities in Tier-I, Tier-II and Tier-III cities are included in the Government's priority list of tasks to be completed by the end of August, 2014.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. No new airport project has been sanctioned recently. However, the Government of India had granted "in principle" approval for setting up of the 15 Greenfield airports in the country, namely, Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur and Aranmula in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Pudducherry and Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. No such proposal at present.

#### **Aviation safety in air travel**

3539. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of air accidents which has taken place all over the world for some reason or the other in the recent past;

(b) whether Government made analysis of various air crashes that had taken place in the month of July, itself;

(c) if so, the details of strategy and preventive planning formulated as precautionary measures in the air path; and

(d) if not, the manner in which Government ensures aviation safety in international air travel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) Directorate General of Civil Aviation does not maintain data for the number of air accidents taking place all over the world. However, two aircraft accidents have taken place in India during the current year (2014).

(b) to (d) In view of accident of Malaysian airlines B 777 aircraft on 17th July, 2014 operating Flight of MH -17 in the east Ukraine conflict zone, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued advisory to Indian Operators on 18.07.2014 to avoid Ukrainian airspace while operating flights to/from Europe and North America. M/s Air India and M/s Jet Airways completely stopped flying over Ukrainian airspace. International Civil Aviation Organization issued an advisory dated 24th July, 2014 advising the State responsible for providing air traffic services to identify the geographical area of conflict, assess the hazards or potential hazards to civil aircraft operations and determine whether such operations in or through the area of conflict should be avoided or may be continued under specified conditions.

#### **Selection of air routes for international flights**

†3540. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria for selection of air routes for international flights / services;

(b) whether Government proposes to allow some new international services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Grant of traffic rights to scheduled Indian carriers depends on requests received from designated carriers based on their commercial judgment and availability of bilateral rights to operate on international routes.

(b) and (c) Grant of traffic rights is an ongoing process based on the above criteria.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Exorbitant airfares charged by various airlines**

3541. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the exorbitant airfares being collected by various airlines in the country and there is no justification in the increase of fares;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for variation of prices of air tickets within no time; and
- (d) the measures being taken by Government to curtail such vying in creating artificial demand and increase of airfares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (d) Air fares are not regulated by the Government. Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Air fares so established by airlines are published on their respective websites under the provision of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937.

The domestic airlines pricing runs in multiple levels (bucket or RBD) which are in line with the practice followed globally. Usually, the lower levels of the fare in the fare bucket are assigned to advance purchase (popularly known as Appex Fares) bookings (*e.g.* up to 90, 60, 30, 14 and 07 days before departure). As time lapses and date of journey approaches closer (from 07 days to date of departure), the fare in higher side of fare bucket are available for purchase.

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.

Further, Directorate General of Civil Aviation has also set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit in 2010 that monitors airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. The analysis has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on the respective websites.

**Development of armed robots by DRDO**

3542. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has started any project to manufacture robots who can work like the soldiers posted at the border:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the necessary technology for the said project is being made available by any country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Defence Research and Development Organisation (ORDO) has not started any project to develop Robots who can work like soldiers posted at the border. However, DRDO has developed Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV). 'Daksha', which is an automated mobile platform for multi-purpose payloads. It is an electrically powered state-of-the-art Robot capable of being remotely controlled over a distance of 500 metres line-of-sight and can be utilized continuously for 3 hours before recharge. It has stair climbing capability and can be used primarily for handling Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). This remotely operated vehicle has been developed indigenously.

#### **Group D loaders at various airports**

3543. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for recruitment of Group D loaders etc. at various airports on contract basis;

(b) the number of Group D loaders at Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Chennai airport; and

(c) the minimum wage paid to loaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No loader category Group 'D' workers are recruited by the airport operators like AAI, DIAL, MIAL etc. at any of the airports.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Breach of security at IGI airport**

3544. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some security breaches have come to the notice of Government at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport in the National Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government on these security breaches and the action Government proposes to take to ensure that such breaches do not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Two instances of security breaches at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi have been reported during 2014. On

12th March, 2014 a person was apprehended after Perimeter Intrusion Detection System (PIDS) sounded alarm and indicated a breach. After preliminary enquiry by Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), he was handed over to Delhi Police and Delhi Police declared the person to be mentally unstable. In another incident, an unidentified person was detected without high visibility jacket in the airside area by patrolling parties on 20th June, 2014. He was handed over by CISF to Delhi Police and Delhi Police has registered a case on 21st June, 2014. Surveillance around the perimeter wall of the airport by CISF personnel has been enhanced to prevent such breaches. Delhi Police have also increased its patrolling on the city side of the airport.

#### **Downgrading of air safety ranking of the country**

3545. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the US has downgraded India's aviation-safety ranking citing inadequate safety oversight by local regulators thus effectively barring the country's fast-growing airline industry from increasing service to American cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the likely repercussions of this measure by the US Regulator on Indian Civil Aviation Industry; and
- (d) whether India is short of safety inspectors, if so, how this shortfall is going to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. United States Federal Aviation Administration informed DGCA on 31st January, 2014 that India has been assigned Category 2 from Category 1 which India has been holding since 1997. The category 2 has been assigned primarily due to lack of sufficient number of regular Flight Operations Inspectors in DGCA resulting in DGCA's inability to have effective safety oversight of its operators.

(c) Under Category 2 rating, US will not permit any expansion/changes to the services of Indian air carriers to the US and the existing operations of Indian air carriers to US shall be subjected to "heightened FAA Surveillance". Heightened surveillance implies that aircraft of Indian air carriers operating to US will be subjected to frequent ramp inspections on landing in US.

(d) In order to address the shortage of Flight Operations Inspectors, Government has approved 75 positions of regular Chief Flight Operations Inspector, Dy. Chief Flight Operations Inspector, Sr. Flight Operations Inspector and Flight Operations Inspector. One time approval from the Government has been obtained to hire Sr. Flight Operations Inspector and Flight Operations Inspector on contract from the market instead of going through the usual Union Public Service Commission route.

**New flights services from Gujarat**

3546. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India is considering to start new flight services from Bhavnagar and Rajkot to Kolkata, New Delhi, Chennai and other parts of the country keeping in view the proposed new power plant at Bhavnagar in Gujarat;
- (b) whether Air India has conducted any traffic survey in this regard, if so, the details of further action taken in the matter; and
- (c) the number of proposals received by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to start flight operations from Gujarat to other parts of the country and the details of further steps have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No, Sir. The market potential between Bhavnagar-Kolkata, Bhavnagar-New Delhi and Bhavnagar-Chennai and Rajkot-Kolkata and Rajkot-Chennai is not large enough to justify introduction of direct flights. Further, Air India currently does not have operational resources to introduce direct flights between Rajkot and Delhi as the current capacity is fully committed. Operation to New links can be considered only after augmentation of operating capacity.

- (b) No traffic survey has been conducted by Air India.
- (c) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has received references from various quarters, for starting the flight operations from Gujarat which have been suitably responded. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need of different regions of the country. The domestic air services in the country have been deregulated. It is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. The Scheduled domestic airlines are free to operate anywhere within the country subject to compliance of RDG.

**Merger of Air India and Indian Airlines**

3547. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what were the compulsions for the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines;
- (b) what factors led their de-merger even before the process of merger completed; and
- (c) what factors/compulsion which led to split up the Air India into three companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) It was felt that combining the two state owned airlines into a single merged entity would better equip them to survive and prosper amidst fierce global and domestic competition as it would provide an opportunity to leverage combined assets and capital better and build a stronger sustainable business. Merger would enable optimal utilization of existing resources through improvement in load factors and yields on commonly serviced routes as well as deploy 'freed up' aircraft capacity on alternate routes. It would also provide an integrated international/domestic footprint, which would significantly enhance customer satisfaction and ease entry into one of the three global airline alliances.

(b) No de-merger has taken place.

(c) Air India has hived off its Ground Handling Unit and MRO Business into two independent subsidiary companies, *i.e.* Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL) and Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL) respectively to develop these as strategic business units and independent profitable entities, in line with international standard practices. This would also enable Air India to concentrate on its core activities, *i.e.* passenger airline business.

#### **Cancellation of flights**

3548. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operation of the flight services between Bhubaneswar-Raipur and Bhubaneswar- Vizag has been cancelled;

(b) whether there is a demand to resume the flight services; and

(c) if so, by when Government is going to resume these flight services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) At present no scheduled domestic flight is operating on Bhubaneswar- Raipur sector. However, scheduled domestic flights are available on Bhubaneswar-Vizag-Bengaluru route and Bhubaneswar-Vizag-Chennai route.

Domestic air transport services in the country has been deregulated. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. Scheduled domestic airlines are free to operate any where with in the country subject to compliance of RDG.

**Development of model airports in Bihar**

†3549. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of airports which are being renovated and developed as model airports in the country;
- (b) the details regarding time-frame of this work and cost of the same;
- (c) whether Government plans to renovate the airports of Bihar and develop them as model airports; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for developing of any Model Airport. However, Govt. of India (Gol) has identified 50 airports 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 Chhattisgarh, Daman, Diu in Daman and Diu, Bhawanagar, Jamnagar, Kandla, Keshod in Gujarat, Hisar, Karnal in Haryana, Kishtwar in Jammu and Kashmir, 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, Kishanganr, Kota in Rajasthan, Thanjavore in Tamil Nadu and Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Faizabad, Kanpur, Meerut, Moradabad and Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh for development of 'No Frill' airports. Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on traffic demand, socio-economic considerations, availability of land etc.

(c) and (d) Patna airport and Gaya airport are two operational airports managed by AAI in Bihar. Patna Airport is a constrained airport and further expansion and upgradation of airport is not feasible due to air-side limitation. The Runway cannot be extended due to land constraints and obstacles such as Railway Line and Highway towards west and Botanical Garden, Government buildings and Watch Tower towards east. Construction of new terminal building is not feasible due to land constraints. However, AAI is exploring all possibilities to decongest the existing Terminal Building to an extent possible by increasing check-in-area, number of check-in-counters, security hold area, baggage claim area and city side canopy. At Gaya airport, AAI has a proposal to extend runway to 9000 ft with Category-I approach lights subject to the requisite land being made available by the State Government.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Disposing of properties by Air India**

3550. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India/Indian Airlines is contemplating to dispose of its properties which are situated outside India;
- (b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) 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) Yes, Sir. Air India is planning to dispose off its properties situated at Nairobi, Mauritius and Hong Kong.

(b) and (c) Under the Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) and Turnaround Plan (TAP) approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for Air India, it was *inter-alia* provided that Air India would generate revenue of ₹ 5000 crores by way of monetisation of its assets over a period of 10 years. To initiate the monetisation process, a global real estate consultant M/s DTZ was appointed through a global tendering process.

Air India has leased out some floors in its Nariman Point Building, Mumbai, to the State Bank of India, Tata Consultancy Services, Bharatiya Mahila Bank, Bank of India and Kashmir Government Emporium. A proposal for sale of a plot of land of Air India at Coimbatore has been processed for approval of the Cabinet.

**Complaints regarding instant fares**

†3551. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of those low-cost airlines in the country, for which Ministry has formulated an instant fares policy;
- (b) the total number of complaints received in the Ministry or at Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) regarding instant fares since 1 April, 2013 till date; and
- (c) the corrective measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) The term Low Cost Carrier (LCC) is basically a business model practice adopted by certain airlines and the Government has not categorized any airline as LCC. However, Scheduled Airlines are operating on low cost and on no frill basis.

(b) and (c) Air fares are not regulated by the Government. Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rule 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Air fare so established by the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

airlines is published on their respective website under the provision of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937. Airlines 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.

Further, DGCA has also set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit in 2010 that monitors airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. The analysis has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on the respective websites.

### **Revival of Air India**

3552. PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would admit and quantify the losses incurred by Air India over a long period of time; and

(b) if so, whether it would take the both the Houses of Parliament into confidence and reveal fullest possible plan to retrieve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Yes, Sir. Air India has been incurring losses for last several years. The details for the last 3 years are given below:

| (₹ in crores) |   |                    |            |            |
|---------------|---|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Sl. No.       | Particulars   | 2013-14<br>(Prov.) | 2012-13    | 2011-12    |
| 1.            | Operating Revenue   | 19,170.38          | 16,027.84  | 14,675.30  |
| 2.            | Operating Expenses  | 21,294.16          | 19,834.99  | 19,816.04  |
| 3.            | Operating Profit/(Loss)                                   | (2,123.78)         | (3,807.15) | (5,140.74) |
| 4.            | TOTAL Revenue Including Extraordinary / Exceptional Items | 19,661.78          | 18,213.79  | 15,901.79  |
| 5.            | TOTAL EXPENSES  | 25,050.60          | 23,703.95  | 23,461.53  |
| 6.            | Profit/(Loss) After Tax                                   | (5,388.82)         | (5,490.16) | (7,559.74) |

The losses have been declining over the years.

(b) (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).

- (2) The TAP / FRP of Air India was presented to the Group of Ministers (GoM) on Civil Aviation. The GoM further constituted a Committee of Group of Officers (GoO) under the Ministry of Finance. The GoO submitted their recommendations to GoM in October, 2011. The GoM accepted the recommendations of GoO, which were placed before the Cabinet for consideration.
- (3) The CCEA approved Air India's TAP and 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; 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 by Air India to the financial institutions, Banks, LIC and EPFO.
- (4) As a part of the TAP/FRP, Government has laid down certain milestones for Air India to achieve. An inter Ministerial Oversight Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation to monitor the performance of Air India *vis-a-vis* milestones set in the TAP. Air India has shown improvement in its operational and financial parameters over the last 2 years.

#### **Development of Airports in Chhattisgarh**

3553. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to develop Raipur Airport of Chhattisgarh with all facilities and give it international status;
- (b) whether Government would provide help and accord approval to the construction of airports at Jagdalpur, Bilaspur, Korba and Ambikapur which are 200 to 350 kilometres away from Raipur airport, as there is need for air traffic in view of industry, minerals and forest products of the State; and
- (c) whether Government would extend its co-operation in executing the resolution taken in the State legislative Assembly for construction of airports at Jagdalpur, Bilaspur, Korba and Ambikapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Development/upgradation of airports to international standards is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on traffic demand, commercial viability, availability of land etc. AAI has recently upgraded Raipur airports to international standards and the Government has initiated the process of declaring the Raipur airport as International airport.

(b) and (c) The airports at Jagdalpur, Korba and Ambikapur are State Government airports. The Central Government / AAI extends full support and cooperation as and when proposals are received from the State Governments. On a request from the State Govt., AAI has conducted a pre-feasibility study for development of Jagdalpur airport in July, 2013 and send the report to the State Government in November, 2013. The Bilaspur airport is a AAI airport and the Ministry of Defence has sought transfer of the airport to Indian Army for development. After handing over the Bilaspur airport to Indian Army, AAI will keep a provision to develop a Civil Enclave there for civil aviation purpose.

#### **Monkey menace at Delhi Airport**

3554. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item "IGIA's frequent 'visitor' hassles vendors, fliers" appeared in Indian Express dated 19 July, 2014 about monkey menace in Airport Terminal 1-D, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto;

(c) the permanent arrangement being made to ensure the entire premises are free from this simian problem;

(d) whether air curtains would be strengthened to prevent birds and monkeys entering the airport; and

(e) the other measures proposed to ensure that the premises are safe and hassles free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), New Delhi is surrounded by many localities contributing to the menace, though seldom, Terminal 1D of the airport has intrusion of stray animals.

(c) to (e) At present, Delhi airport is being operated, managed and developed by a Joint Venture Company namely, M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL). Despite the airport being surrounded by many villages, DIAL has taken various steps as a precaution to ensure insulation of the airport premises from such intrusion such as closing of all the doors whenever not in use, deployment of specialized agencies, pushing of stray animals out of the terminal, etc.

**Development of Loknayak Jaiprakash Narayan Airport in Bihar**

†3555. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to develop the Loknayak Jaiprakash Narayan Airport in Bihar as a model airport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (c) Development/upgradation of Airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on traffic demand, socio-economic considerations, availability of land etc. Patna Airport is a constrained airport and further expansion and upgradation of airport is not feasible due to air-side limitation. The Runway cannot be extended due to land constraints and obstacles such as Railway Line and Highway towards west and Botanical Garden, Government buildings and Watch Tower towards east. Construction of new terminal building is not feasible due to land constraints. However, AAI is exploring all possibilities to decongest the existing Terminal Building to an extent possible by increasing check-in-area, number of check-in-counters, security hold area, baggage claim area and city side canopy.

**Flight service between Srinagar and Karbala**

3556. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of international airports in India, State-wise;
- (b) the number of countries connected through these airports and the number of flights operating from these airports airlines-wise;
- (c) the policy of Government to start flight service to the foreign country;
- (d) whether Government would consider the demand of the Shia Muslims living in Srinagar to start a flight from Srinagar to Karbala, Iraq once in a week; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) There are 24 International airports in India. Details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) Presently scheduled domestic airlines are operating to/from 34 international destinations namely Abudhabi, Bruxelles, Birmingham, Bangkok, Bahrin, Chicago,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Colombo, Dhaka, Dammam, Dubai, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jeddah, Kathmandu, Kabul, Kuwait, London, Moscow, Milan, Melbourne, Male, Muscat, New York, Newark, Rome, Riyadh, Sharjah, Sanghai, Seoul, Sydney, Singapore, Tokyo, Osaka. International flight schedules of Air India, Air India Express, Jet Airways, Spice Jet and Indigo are given in the Statement-II to Statement-VI (*See below*).

(c) The operation of air service on international sector depends on the Air Services (*See below*). Agreement between the countries and is based on principles of sovereignty of nations, nationality of carriers and reciprocity in terms of commercial opportunity for the airlines of each side. The Government has laid down guidelines for allocation of traffic right on international sector, which provide a level playing field to all eligible private airlines while retaining the primacy of the national carrier *viz.* Air India. The foreign airlines can operate on designated points of call available under the bilateral agreement. The Indian carriers are free to mount services from any point in India to international destination available under bilateral agreements and the traffic rights allocated to them.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal at present.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *List of international airports including civil enclaves managed by Airports Authority of India*

| State       | International Airports |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Assam       | Guwahati (LGBI)        |
| Delhi       | IGI Airport, Delhi     |
| Gujarat     | Ahmedabad (SVBPI)      |
| Kerala      | Calicut                |
|             | Thiruvananthapuram     |
| Karnataka   | Mangalore              |
| Maharashtra | CSI Airport, Mumbai    |
|             | Nagpur - Mihan         |
| Manipur     | Imphal                 |
| Odisha      | Bhubaneswar            |
| Punjab      | Amritsar               |
| Rajasthan   | Jaipur                 |
| Tamil Nadu  | Chennai                |
|             | Coimbatore             |

| State                                     | International Airports.                                   |
|---|---|
|   | Thiruchirapalli   |
| Uttar Pradesh                             | Lucknow   |
|   | Varansi   |
| West Bengal                               | NSCI Airport, Kolkata                                     |
| State                                     | International Civil Enclave                               |
| Goa                                       | Goa   |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands               | Port Blair  |
| Jammu and Kashmir                         | Srinagar  |
| Joint Venture Airports (Total 3 Airports) |   |
| State                                     | International Airports.                                   |
| Karnataka                                 | Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru.              |
| Telangana                                 | Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad |
| Kerala                                    | Cochin International Airport                              |

**Statement-II***The details of Air India International routes (6 August, 2014)*

| Routing                     | Flights/Week | Aircraft Type |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Newark | 7            | B777ER        |
| Mumbai - Delhi - New York   | 7            | B777ER        |
| Hyderabad - Delhi - Chicago | 7            | B777ER        |
| Chennai - Delhi - Paris     | 7            | A320/B787     |
| Delhi - Frankfurt           | 7            | B787          |
| Delhi-Rome-Milan-Delhi      | 4            | B787          |
| Delhi-Milan-Rome-Delhi      | 3            | B787          |
| Amritsar - Delhi - London   | 7            | A320/B777ER   |
| Delhi-London                | 7            | B787          |

| Routing                             | Flights/Week | Aircraft Type |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Ahmedabad - Mumbai - London         | 7            | A320/B787     |
| Amritsar-Delhi-Birmingham           | 4            | B787          |
| Delhi-Moscow                        | 4            | B787          |
| Delhi-Sydney-Melbourne-Delhi        | 4            | B787          |
| Delhi-Melbourne-Sydney-Delhi        | 3            | B787          |
| Mumbai - Delhi - Hongkong - Seoul   | 4            | A320/B787     |
| Mumbai - Delhi - Hongkong - Osaka   | 4            | A320/B787     |
| Delhi - Tokyo                       | 3            | B787          |
| Mumbai - Delhi -Shanghai            | 4            | B787          |
| Goa-Mumbai-Bangkok-Mumbai           | 7            | A320          |
| Delhi - Bangkok                     | 7            | A320          |
| Mumbai - Chennai - Singapore        | 7            | A330          |
| Delhi - Singapore                   | 7            | B787          |
| Delhi - Dammam                      | 7            | A320          |
| Mumbai - Jeddah                     | 4            | B777ER        |
| Mumbai - Hyderabad - Jeddah         | 2            | B747          |
| Delhi - Jeddah                      | 3            | B777ER        |
| Kochi - Calicut - Jeddah            | 2            | B747          |
| Calicut - Jeddah                    | 3            | B747          |
| Mumbai - Riyadh                     | 7            | B777ER        |
| Delhi - Riyadh                      | 3            | B777ER/B777LR |
| Trivandrum - Riyadh                 | 2            | B777ER        |
| Calicut - Riyadh                    | 3            | B777ER        |
| Delhi - Bahrain - Abu Dhabi - Delhi | 7            | A319          |
| Mumbai - Abu Dhabi                  | 7            | A321          |
| Calicut - Dubai                     | 7            | A321          |

| Routing                                  | Flights/Week | Aircraft Type                       |
|--|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mumbai - Dubai                           | 7            | A321                                |
| Mumbai - Dubai - Mumbai - Goa            | 7            | A321                                |
| Delhi - Dubai                            | 7            | A787                                |
| Bangalore - Goa - Dubai                  | 4            | A319                                |
| Vishakhapatnam - Hyderabad - Dubai       | 7            | A321                                |
| Chennai - Dubai                          | 7            | A321                                |
| Calicut - Sharjah                        | 7            | A321                                |
| Kochi - Sharjah                          | 7            | A320                                |
| Chennai - Trivandrum - Sharjah           | 7            | A320                                |
| Chennai - Goa - Kuwait                   | 4            | A320                                |
| Chennai - Hyderabad - Ahmedabad - Kuwait | 3            | A320                                |
| Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Muscat - Mumbai     | 7            | A320                                |
| Bangalore - Hyderabad - Muscat           | 3            | A319                                |
| Delhi - Muscat                           | 7            | A319                                |
| Chennai - Muscat                         | 7            | A319                                |
| Chennai - Colombo                        | 7            | A321                                |
| Delhi - Kabul                            | 6            | A320                                |
| Kolkata - Kathmandu                      | 4            | A319                                |
| Delhi - Kathmandu                        | 14           | A321                                |
| Varanasi - Kathmandu                     | 4            | A320                                |
| Chennai - Bangalore - Trivandrum - Male  | 7            | A320                                |
| Bangalore - Male                         | 7            | A319 effective Winter Schedule 2014 |
| Kolkata - Yangon - Kolkata               | 2            | A320 till 30th Sept'14              |
| Kolkata - Gaya - Yangoon - Kolkata       | 1            | A319 effective 1st Oct'14           |
| Kolkata - Yangoon - Gaya - Kolkata       | 2            | A320 effective 1st Oct'14           |

**Statement-III***The details of Air India Express International schedule as on 6 August, 2014*

| Destination        | Route   | Frequency per week | Aircraft Type |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|
| Dubai              | Kozhikode/Dubai/Kozhikode                         | 7                  | B737-800      |
|                    | Kochi/Dubai/Kochi                                 | 7                  | B737-800      |
|                    | Thiruvananthapuram/Dubai/Thiruvananthapuram       | 5                  | B737-800      |
|                    | Mangalore/Dubai/Mangalore                         | 14                 | B737-800      |
|                    | Trichy/Dubai/Trichy                               | 7                  | B737-800      |
|                    | Pune/Dubai/Pune                                   | 3                  | B737-800      |
|                    | Ahmedabad/Dubai/ Ahmedabad                        | 7                  | B737-800      |
|                    | Lucknow /Dubai/Lucknow                            | 7                  | B737-800      |
|                    | Jaipur/Dubai/ Jaipur                              | 4                  | B737-800      |
| TOTAL              |   | 61                 |               |
| Sharjah            | Kozhikode/Sharjah/Kozhikode                       | 7                  | B737-800      |
|                    | Kochi/Sharjah/Kochi                               | 7                  | B737-800      |
|                    | Thiruvananthapuram/Sharjah/ Thiruvananthapuram    | 3                  | B737-800      |
| TOTAL              |   | 17                 |               |
| Abu Dhabi          | Kozhikode/ Abu Dhabi/Kozhikode                    | 7                  | B737-800      |
| Dhabi              | Kochi/Abu Dhabi/Kochi                             | 7                  | B737-800      |
|                    | Thiruvananthapuram/ Abu Dhabi/ Thiruvananthapuram | 7                  | B737-800      |
| TOTAL              |   | 21                 |               |
| Muscat             | Kozhikode/Muscat/Kozhikode                        | 7                  | B737-800      |
|                    | Thiruvananthapuram/ Muscat/ Thiruvananthapuram    | 3                  | B737-800      |
|                    | Kochi/ Muscat/ Kochi                              | 3                  | B737-800      |
| TOTAL              |   | 13                 |               |
| Abu Dhabi - Muscat | Mangalore/ Abu Dhabi/Muscat/Mangalore             | 3                  | B737-800      |
| TOTAL              |   | 3                  |               |

| Destination           | Route   | Frequency per week | Aircraft Type |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|
| Salalah               | Kozhikode/Salalah/Kozhikode                             | 1                  | B737-800      |
|                       | Thiruvananthapuram/Salalah/Kochi/<br>Thiruvananthapuram | 1                  | B737-800      |
|                       | TOTAL   | 2                  |               |
| Al Ain                | Kozhikode/ Al Ain/Kozhikode                             | 1                  | B737-800      |
|                       | TOTAL   | 1                  |               |
| Bahrain-Doha          | Kochi/Kozhikode/BAH/DOH/<br>Kozhikode/Kochi             | 7                  | B737-800      |
|                       | Mangalore/DOH/BAH/Mangalore                             | 1                  | B737-800      |
|                       | Mangalore/BAH/DOH/ Mangalore                            | 2                  |               |
|                       | TOTAL   | 10                 |               |
| Doha                  | Mumbai/DOH/Mumbai                                       | 3                  | 8737-800      |
|                       | TOTAL   | 3                  |               |
| Singapore             | Chennai/Trichy/Sin/Trichy/Chennai                       | 7                  | B737-800      |
|                       | TOTAL   | 7                  |               |
| Kuala Lumpur          | Mumbai/Chennai/Kuala Lumpur/<br>Chennai/Mumbai          | 4                  | B737-800      |
|                       | TOTAL   | 4                  |               |
| Dammam                | Kozhikode/Dammam/Kozhikode                              | 2                  | B737-800      |
|                       | Kozhikode/Mangalore/Dammam/<br>Mangalore/Kozhikode      | 2                  | B737-800      |
|                       | TOTAL   | 4                  |               |
| Kuwait                | Kozhikode/Kuwait/Kozhikode                              | 3                  | B737-800      |
|                       | TOTAL   | 3                  |               |
| TOTAL (INTERNATIONAL) |   | 149                |               |

**Statement-IV***The details of International schedule of Jet Airways*

| Route                                      | Round Trips/Week | Type of Aircraft |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Mumbai-Abu Dhabi-Mumbai                    | 14               | B737             |
| Delhi-Abu Dhabi-Delhi                      | 7                | B737             |
| Hyderabad-Abu Dhabi-Hyderabad              | 7                | B737             |
| Bengaluru-Abu Dhabi-Bengaluru              | 7                | B737             |
| Kochi-Abu Dhabi-Kuwait-Abu Dhabi-Kochi     | 7                | B737             |
| Chennai-Abu Dhabi-Dammam-Abu Dhabi-Chennai | 7                | B737             |
| Mumbai-Bahrain-Mumbai                      | 7                | B737             |
| Mumbai-Bangkok-Mumbai                      | 14               | B737             |
| Delhi-Bangkok-Delhi                        | 7                | B737             |
| Mumbai-Colombo-Mumbai                      | 7                | B737             |
| Mumbai-Dhaka-Mumbai                        | 7                | B737             |
| Delhi-Dhaka-Delhi                          | 7                | B737             |
| Kolkata-Dhaka-Kolkata                      | 7                | B737             |
| Mumbai-Dammam-Mumbai                       | 7                | B737             |
| Delhi-Dammam-Delhi                         | 7                | B737             |
| Calicut-Dammam-Calicut                     | 7                | B737             |
| Kochi-Dammam-Kochi                         | 7                | B737             |
| Trivandrum-Dammam-Trivandrum               | 7                | B737             |
| Mumbai-Doha-Mumbai                         | 7                | B737             |
| Kochi-Doha-Kochi                           | 7                | B737             |
| Delhi-Doha-Delhi                           | 7                | B737             |
| Mumbai-Dubai-Mumbai                        | 28               | B737             |
| Delhi-Dubai-Delhi                          | 14               | B737             |
| Mangalore-Dubai-Mangalore                  | 7                | B737             |
| Mumbai-Jeddah-Mumbai                       | 7                | B737             |
| Mumbai-Kathmandu-Mumbai                    | 14               | B737             |
| Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi                      | 21               | B737             |
| Mumbai-Kuwait-Mumbai                       | 14               | B737             |

| Route                                  | Round Trips/Week | Type of Aircraft |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Mumbai-Muscat-Mumbai                   | 7                | B737             |
| Kochi-Muscat-Kochi                     | 7                | B737             |
| Trivandrum-Muscat-Trivandrum           | 7                | B737             |
| Mumbai-Riyadh-Mumbai                   | 7                | B737             |
| Mumbai-Singapore-Mumbai                | 14               | B737             |
| Delhi-Singapore-Delhi                  | 14               | B737             |
| Chennai-Singapore-Chennai              | 14               | B737             |
| Kochi-Sharjah-Kochi                    | 7                | B737             |
| Mumbai-Brussels-Newark-Brussels-Mumbai | 7                | A330/B777        |
| Delhi-Brussels-Toronto-Brussels-Delhi  | 7                | A330/B777        |
| Mumbai-London-Mumbai                   | 14               | B777             |
| Delhi-London-Delhi                     | 7                | B777             |
| Mumbai-Paris-Mumbai                    | 7                | A330             |
| Mumbai-Hong Kong-Mumbai                | 7                | A330             |
| Delhi-Hong Kong-Delhi                  | 7                | A330             |

**Statement-V***The details of International schedule of Spice Jet*

| Route                         | Flights/Week | Type of Aircraft |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi         | 11           | B-737            |
| Chennai-Colombo-Chennai       | 7            | Q-400            |
| Delhi-Dubai-Delhi             | 7            | B-737            |
| Mumbai-Dubai-Mumbai           | 7            | B-737            |
| Delhi-Kabul-Delhi             | 3            | B-737            |
| Ahmedabad-Dubai-Ahmedabad     | 7            | B-737            |
| Ahmedabad-Muscat-Ahmedabad    | 3            | B-737            |
| Madurai-Cmb-Madurai           | 7            | Q-400            |
| Kochi-MLE-Kochi               | 7            | Q-400            |
| Kochi-Dubai-Kochi             | 7            | B-737            |
| Pune-Sharjah-Pune             | 4            | B-737            |
| Madurai-Dubai-Madurai         | 7            | B-737            |
| Baghdogra-Kathmandu-Baghdogra | 3            | B-737            |

***Statement-VI****The details of International Operations of INDIGO*

| Route                           | Flights/Week | Aircraft |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Delhi - Kathmandu v.v.          | 7            | A320     |
| Mumbai - Muscat v.v.            | 7            | A320     |
| Chennai - Singapore v.v.        | 7            | A320     |
| Delhi - Bangkok v.v.            | 14           | A320     |
| Kolkata - Bangkok v.v.          | 7            | A320     |
| Delhi - Dubai v.v.              | 14           | A320     |
| Mumbai - Dubai v.v.             | 14           | A320     |
| Hyderabad - Dubai v.v.          | 7            | A320     |
| Chennai - Dubai v.v.            | 7            | A320     |
| Kochi - Dubai v.v.              | 7            | A320     |
| Thiruvananthapuram - Dubai v.v. | 7            | A320     |
| TOTAL                           | 98           |          |

**CAG Report on Mumbai Airport**

3557. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has submitted its report on Mumbai Airport;
- (b) the details of the major observations of CAG in its report; and
- (c) the details of measures taken by the Ministry to implement the observations by CAG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) It has come to the notice of this Ministry that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C & AG) has laid its report on implementation of Public Private Partnership project at Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai for the year ended March, 2013 in the Parliament on 18th July, 2014.

(b) and (c) This Ministry had submitted its reply to the issues raised in the Draft Audit Report of CAG. In the 'Draft Audit Report', Audit had raised issues such as delay in the project implementation, increase in project cost, concession period, levy of development fee etc. which has allegedly resulted in undue benefits to M/s Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL). This Ministry has already furnished its reply to C & AG on all the

observations made in the 'Draft Audit Report'. However, Ministry has not received any official communication along with the final audit report of CAG. The issues raised in the report will be duly addressed as per procedure prescribed for such report.

#### **Development of Airports in Odisha**

3558. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) inspected Jharsuguda, Berhampur and Jeypore airports and has submitted its report to Government for development of airports at these places;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Bhubaneswar Airport is the sole airport in Odisha; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) A team from Airports Authority of India (AAI) inspected Jharsuguda, Berhampur and Jeypore airports and observed that the Jharsuguda (AAI airport) can be developed for operations of A-320 type of aircraft, Berhampur (State Government airport) can be developed for ATR-72-500 for which additional 267 acres of land is required and Jeypore (State Government airport) can be developed for ATR-72-500 for which additional 253 acres of land is required.

(b) No, Sir. There are 26 airports in Odisha of which 2 airports belongs to AAI, 21 airports belongs to the State Government and one airport each belonging to IAF, ARC and private party (SAIL). However, Bhubaneswar is the only operational airport of AAI in Odisha.

(c) AAI has plans to develop Jharsuguda Airport for operations of A320 type of aircraft. An MoU has been signed between State Government of Odisha and AAI on 30.07.2014 for acquisition and handing over of additional land and development of Jharsuguda Airport.

#### **Record of CSR activities undertaken by corporate groups**

3559. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government keeps record of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) related works carried out by various corporate groups;

(b) whether companies provide any information related to the CSR activities carried out by them;

(c) if so, the details thereof with name of organization providing fund, to whom fund is being given, purpose, fund allocated during last two financial years; and

(d) whether Government intends to bring strict rules and regulations in distribution of funds under CSR related activities by corporate organizations to their blood relations, family friends, employees and other related firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Under Rules relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), the Boards of Companies required to implement CSR must include a detailed analysis of activities undertaken in prescribed proforma indicating *inter-alia* item-wise details of location, and amount allotted and spent on such activities. As the relevant provisions have come into force only recently and CSR Policies of companies are in the process of formulation, specific details would be available once Board reports are available after September, 2015.

(d) The issue of amending Rules relating to CSR with a view to plug any loophole can be examined only after some information about the actual implementation is available as indicated above.

#### **Proliferation of illegal collective investment schemes**

3560. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified around 35, 000 companies functioning as Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC) which are not registered with Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by RBI to prosecute such entities;

(c) whether the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has reported lack of coordination between Government agencies for the proliferation of illegal collective investment scheme across the country where investors have lost their money;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Government to protect the life time savings of small investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs sent a list of 34,754 companies having enabling clauses in their Memorandum of Association for undertaking NBFC like business, to identify companies which were carrying on business on the lines of NBFC without a license from RBI. RBI has commenced the process to ascertain the facts from all the companies which appear to have unauthorisedly accepted public deposits.

(c) and (d) The Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), during the course of Investigation of the so called chit fund companies, observed that promoters of such companies were taking advantage of multiple legislations like the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 and the Chit Funds Act, 1982, etc. Subsequently, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was constituted by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) with representatives from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Reserve Bank of India and Securities and Exchange Board of India, for better inter-agency coordination in such matters.

(e) The Ministry has taken following steps to protect the interests of small investors:

- (i) The Ministry organizes investor awareness programmes regularly in association with the three professional institutes—Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICAI) and Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) in various cities under the aegis of Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF). The programmes are held for creating awareness and empowerment amongst investors. Since 2012-13, MCA has also started organizing such programmes in rural areas through CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd., an entity under Department of Electronics and Information Technology. 2897 such programmes were organized during the year 2013-14;
- (ii) Enhanced Disclosure norms for better information to investors, regulators and other stakeholders have been provided under the Companies Act, 2013;
- (iii) Auditors' accountability and independence enhanced under the Companies Act, 2013 which *inter-alia* include rotation of auditors, etc.

**Comparative study on CSR spending by private companies and PSUs**

3561. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the amount spent by private companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme during last two years;
- (b) whether Government has undertaken any comparative study about amount spent by private companies and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under CSR;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (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.*, 1.04.2014. This is the first year of

implementation of CSR by companies. Details about funds spent by the companies under CSR would be available to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs only after the mandatory disclosures of CSR expenditure are made by companies, which would be due after September, 2015.

#### **Unregistered multi-level marketing firms**

3562. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of his Ministry that there are thousands of unregistered multi-level marketing firms cheating the people with various financial and other schemes; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has taken up any drive or asked the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to eliminate such firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs deals only with companies and not with unregistered firms which come under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments. However, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was constituted by the Ministry of Finance having representatives from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Reserve Bank of India and Securities and Exchange Board of India, for better inter-agency coordination in matters to consider the issues relating to the companies engaged in Direct Selling/Network/Multi-Level Marketing.

#### **Spending for CSR**

3563. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount due to be available for the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) the amount actually made available during these years; and the amount actually spent; and

(c) the broad programmes on which this amount was spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) 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.*, 1.04.2014. Details about amount allocated, amount spent, and programmes undertaken by companies under CSR would be available only after the current financial year is over and the companies file the requisite statutory returns which would be due after September, 2015.

**Outstanding loans of corporate giants**

†3564. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has failed to recover the outstanding loan amount from companies of corporate giants which have not been paid back for years;
- (b) if so, the names of these companies and their locations along with the quantum of outstanding loan on these companies;
- (c) whether Government extends fresh loan to these companies;
- (d) whether the Ministry has tried to identify such companies during the past three years and also tried to know the reasons behind the non-payment of the loan; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) No specific information is available regarding outstanding loans of corporate giants which have not been paid back for years. Section 45E of the RBI Act, 1934 and the Banking Laws provide for obligation of a bank or financial institutions to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

To improve the health of the financial sector, reduce the NPAs, improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is to have a Board approved loan recovery policy in place. For information sharing of sanction of fresh loans/*ad-hoc* loans/renewal of loans to new or existing borrows, a robust mechanism has been put in place for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts, taking recourse to legal mechanism like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats.

**Delay in construction of strategic roads/railway lines along borders**

3565. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several strategic roads and railway lines are being constructed along the borders and, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there have been several delays in completion of these projects;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has taken any step to address the reasons for delays and ensure quick completion:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Certain roads of strategic importance as identified by Army are planned for construction / improvement.

In addition certain railway line projects are identified by Army as strategic projects and are under planning/sanction stage.

(b) and (c) There are certain delays in execution of road projects mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) Delay in Forest/Wildlife/Environment clearance.
- (ii) Hard rock stretches.
- (iii) Limited working season.
- (iv) Difficulties in availability of construction material.

(d) to (f) The following steps have been taken to expedite completion of the road projects:

- (i) Chief Secretaries of various State Governments have been requested to constitute Empowered Committees to resolve issues related to land acquisition, environmental clearance, allotment of quarries etc.
- (ii) Regular monitoring of forest/wildlife/environment clearance cases is being done.
- (iii) Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) has given the General Approval for diversion of forest land required for construction/widening of roads entrusted to BRO in the area falling within 100 kilometres aerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and for link roads between Border Roads in the area within 100 kilometre aerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and National Highways/State Highways/Other roads subject to certain conditions.
- (iv) Modern machineries/equipment have been approved for procurement and outsourcing has been allowed to augment capacity of BRO.

#### **Encroachment on defence land**

3566. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any plan to tackle the twin issues of encroachment and illegal construction on defence land; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Action for removal of encroachment and illegal construction is taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and Cantonments Act, 2006. Detailed instructions for ensuring vigilance and for detection and prevention of encroachments and illegal construction have been issued by the Ministry. Further to improve defence land management steps such as computerization of defence land records, survey, demarcation and verification of all defence lands and defence land audit has been undertaken.

#### **Violation of ceasefire at the borders**

†3567. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of soldiers who became martyrs at the borders of the country during the last ten years;
- (b) whether Government will formulate any concrete policy for the safety of Indian soldiers guarding the borders of the nation;
- (c) if so, by when;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the number of occasions when the ceasefire was violated at the borders of the country during the last three years; and
- (f) whether Government has taken any effective steps to stop the violation of ceasefire and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Indian Army is deputed along Line of Control (LoC) and small portion of International Border (IB) in J&K bordering Pakistan and along Line of Actual Control (LAC) on Indo-China Border. During last 10 years (2004-2013), 27 soldiers have been martyred in various incidents only along LoC.

(b) to (d) Government is fully seized of the safety of the Indian soldiers and requisite measures are taken on an ongoing basis for their safety as per the threat envisaged.

(e) The number of Ceasefire Violations (CFVs) in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years is as under:

| Year | No. of Ceasefire Violations |
|------|-----------------------------|
| 2011 | 62                          |
| 2012 | 114                         |
| 2013 | 347                         |

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) All Ceasefire Violations are taken up with the concerned authorities of Pakistan at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Director Generals of Military Operations. In the bilateral talks held on 27th May, 2014 during the visit of the Prime Minister of Pakistan to India, our Prime Minister emphasized the importance of maintaining peace and tranquility at the borders and upholding the sanctity of the Line of Control (LoC).

**Aid for families of soldiers killed on duty**

3568. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Defence personnel killed during the last three years in and outside the country;
- (b) the details of personnel killed during the last three years, Battalion-wise; and
- (c) what measures are in place to support the family of the soldiers killed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The number of Defence personnel killed during the last three years in and outside the country are as under:

| Year | Army |         | Navy |         | Air Force |         |
|------|------|---------|------|---------|-----------|---------|
|      | In   | Outside | In   | Outside | In        | Outside |
| 2011 | 75   | 1       | 15   | 0       | 3         | 0       |
| 2012 | 79   | 5       | 22   | 0       | 10        | 0       |
| 2013 | 63   | 8       | 52   | 1       | 6         | 0       |

Battalion system is not followed in all the Services.

(c) Compensation is given to the next-of-kins (NoKs) of the martyred soldiers in each individual case as per extant rules. NoKs are entitled to several benefits including liberalised family pension, death-cum-retirement gratuity, payment from Group Insurance Fund, *ex-gratia* lump sum compensation.

**Agreements on transfer of defence technologies**

3569. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has, or is planning to enter into any agreements with other countries for the transfer of defence technologies; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Defence Cooperation Agreements/MoUs have been signed with Friendly Foreign Countries which, *inter-alia*, include enabling provisions related to cooperation in the field of Defence technologies.

Transfer of Defence Technologies (ToT), is specific to an acquisition contract with the vendor as per the requirements of the Services and the prescribed procedures.

**Guarding of India-Myanmar border by BSF**

3570. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has agreed to the long standing demand of the Ministry of Home Affairs to handover the densely forested 1643 km. long India-Myanmar border to the Border Security Force (BSF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Assam Rifles with its deployment pattern of operating from bases away from the border has proved ineffective in making the region secure against infiltration attempts by insurgent outfits like NSCN, PLA, UNLF and PREPAK; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Defence has endorsed the proposal of Ministry of Home Affairs to assign border guarding responsibility of India-Myanmar border to the Border Security Force (BSF), subject to certain conditions.

(c) and (d) Assam Rifles battalions are effectively carrying out Border Guarding task by undertaking independent operations as also affecting synergized operations in conjunction with the Assam Rifles battalions deployed for counter insurgency operations in the hinterland.

**Mechanism for curbing corruption in armed forces**

3571. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in recent years various issues of corruption in the different departments had come out in which some charges were against a number of top ranking officers in the Defence Department;

(b) if so, the reasons for recurrence of such tendencies in the armed forces which is so disciplined;

(c) whether internal mechanisms in these forces are sufficient to snuff out such undesirable tendencies; and

(d) whether Government proposes a dependable mechanism for the same since armed forces are an area where yearly acquisition of large quantity of arms and equipment is necessary?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Whenever any allegation of corruption is noticed, the same is examined by the Ministry and wherever considered necessary, the case is referred to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for thorough investigations. Indian Armed Forces are governed by their respective Acts, namely, Army Act, Air Force Act and Navy Act. Appropriate provisions are there in these Acts to take action against defence personnel indulging in corrupt practices. Effective vigilance mechanism exists in Armed forces and prompt action is taken whenever any case involving corruption comes to light.

Well defined procedures with adequate checks and balances, are prescribed in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) for capital procurement and in Defence Procurement Manual (DPM) for revenue procurement. The existing procedures contain stringent provisions aimed at ensuring higher degree of probity, accountability and transparency.

#### **Acquisition of Rafale aircrafts**

3572. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had firmed up plans to acquire the Rafale aircraft from France;
- (b) the original quotation of these planes and the price escalation on this quotation; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in placing the orders of these aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) M/s Dassault Aviation of France, the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) of Rafale aircraft, emerged as L-1 bidder for procurement of Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) based on its quotation. Given the complexity of the procurement case, the process of negotiations with M/s Dassault Aviation on various aspects of the commercial proposal and provisions of draft Contract is on.

#### **Army recruitment centre at Gorakhpur, U.P.**

†3573. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is only one recruitment centre of the Army in the North East at Varanasi due to which youths from a number of districts including Gorakhpur, find it difficult to participate in the army recruitment;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Ministry would consider to establish an army recruitment centre at Gorakhpur also so that the local youths and those from the nearby districts could get a chance to join the Army; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Recruitment of Other Ranks (ORs) in Army is carried out through Open Recruitment Rallies conducted by various Army Recruiting Offices (AROs) spread all over the country. Each ARO covers a region or group of districts within a State or across the adjoining States. Efforts are made to cover each district of the country by Recruitment Rallies at least once in a recruitment year by the corresponding ARO, in whose jurisdiction it falls. Location of the Recruitment Centre has no bearing on the recruitment of the candidates belonging to a particular district.

Gorakhpur district in North East Uttar Pradesh (UP) alongwith nearby districts is covered by ARO Varanasi. Candidates from Gorakhpur and nearby districts have the opportunity to participate in the Recruitment Rallies conducted in Gorakhpur and other districts falling in the jurisdiction of ARO, Varanasi.

Presently, there is no proposal to open an Army Recruiting Office at Gorakhpur.

#### **Infiltration along marine borders**

3574. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to increase surveillance, vigilance, patrol and mobilization of force on the border areas to check infiltration, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which Government plans to stop infiltration to the country through sea routes:
- (c) whether the Navy is equipped enough to curb the anti-India intentions and designs, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government is aware of the vulnerability of the entire Gulf of Kutch, particularly the sea routes near Sir Creek, Narayan Sarovar, Dwarka, Okha and Bet Dwarka etc. along Gujarat coasts; and
- (e) if so, the steps being taken to ensure protection of our marine borders?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Enhancement of surveillance and patrolling along the coasts is carried in accordance with threat perception and security needs. Review of the coastal security apparatus in the country is a continuous

process. Coastal security along our coast is provided by Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and Indian Navy. Government has initiated several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, which includes improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by following an integrated approach. Joint Operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Police, Customs and others for security of coastal areas including island territories. Further, continuous review and monitoring of various mechanisms have been established by the Government involving various agencies, including the State Government/Union Territory authorities. The intelligence mechanism has also been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi-agency coordination mechanism.

(c) Indian Navy is a well balanced composite force with surface, sub-surface and air assets. Force levels are maintained keeping in view the strategic environment, national interests and threat perception.

(d) and (e) Government is aware of the security needs of our coastal areas. Patrolling of coastal areas is being done daily with an average of about 19-22 ICG Ships and about 7-8 aircraft on aerial surveillance sorties. Surveillance on the West Coast has also increased substantially with about 9-12 ICG Ships and 4-6 aircraft being deployed everyday.

In addition to patrolling by surface and air assets, technical surveillance is also being undertaken using coastal radars, Automatic Identification System (AIS), Long Range Identification and Tracking (LRIT) system, Communication Interception and other Open Information Sources. National Command Control Communication and Intelligence Network has also been established for developing a common operational picture.

#### **Payment of DA on pension of ex-servicemen**

3575. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued guidelines with certain conditions with regard to payment of DA on pension to ex-servicemen re-employed in Public Sector Banks, SBI and its Associate Banks;

(b) if so, the details of these guidelines;

(c) whether these guidelines are being implemented by all banks uniformly without prejudice to the ex-servicemen category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRIINDERJITSINGH RAO): (a) to (c) Guidelines issued by the Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare for payment of Dearness Relief to re-employed pensioners have been extended by this Ministry to the ex-servicemen re-employed in civil posts. These guidelines are as under:

- (i) The pay of re-employed pensioners who held posts of the ranks of Commissioned Officers at the time of their retirement is fixed at the same stage as last drawn before their retirement. These pensioners are not entitled to any Dearness Relief on pension on their re-employment in civil posts.
- (ii) The pay of re-employed pensioners who held posts below the ranks of Commissioned Officers (PBOR) at the time of their retirement is fixed at the minimum of the pay scale of the post in which they are re-employed. Such pensioners are entitled to Dearness Relief on pension on their re-employment in civil posts.
- (iii) If the pay of re-employed pensioners who held posts, below the ranks of Commissioned Officer (PBOR) at the time of their retirement before attaining the age of 55 years, is fixed at a higher stage because of advance increments and no protection of the last pay drawn is being given, the pay is treated as fixed at a minimum of the pay scale for the purposes of ignoring the entire pension and allowing Dearness Relief on pension.

It is expected that the aforesaid guidelines are being implemented by all banks uniformly without prejudice to the ex-servicemen category.

#### **Tobacco free zones in defence establishments**

3576. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to ban sale of tobacco products in armed forces canteens;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to declare all defence establishments, including naval ships as no smoking zones; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Tobacco products are neither procured nor sold by Defence Canteens.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no such proposal with the Government.

#### **HAL under IAF's control**

3577. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that IAF is not satisfied with the performance of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL); and

(b) if so, whether Government is considering any proposal to bring HAL directly under the IAF's control considering that the IAF is the main customer of HAL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH ROA): (a) IAF procures majority of its aircrafts and helicopters from HAL. HAL is supporting IAF, through design and development, manufacture, repair and overhaul, spares support, upgrade and life extension. However, there are issues regarding delays in projects execution, service ability etc. due to various reasons. These are being addressed by having structured meetings involving all stakeholders including representatives from IAF and HAL.

(b) No such proposal at present is under the consideration of the Government.

#### **FDIs in defence items**

3578. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to do away with the three years lock-in period in allowing FDIs in defence items; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The current FDI policy for Defence Sector includes the condition that there would be a three-year lock-in period for transfer of equity from one non-resident investor to another non-resident investor (including NRTs and erstwhile OCBs with 60% or more NIR stake) and such transfer would be subject to prior approval of the Government.

In the Union Budget 2014-15, it has been announced that the composite cap of foreign exchange is being raised to 49% with full Indian management and control through the FIPB Route for defence sector. The details and the conditions of the announced policy in the Union Budget 2014-15 are being worked out and are yet to be notified.

#### **Delays in acquisition of LUHs**

3579. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) by how much time has the acquisition of Light Utility Helicopter (LUH) been delayed for the Indian Army;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that due to these delays in acquisition of the LUHs, the Army is forced to operate Dhruv Advanced Light Helicopters (ALHs) to maintain their formation in the Himalayas, which has been cited as the cause for their accidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Light Utility Helicopter (LUH) is a Design and Development Project by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL), and it has taken some time to finalise the engine for helicopter. Acquisition of LUH does not affect the operations of Advanced Light Helicopters as these helicopters are for different purposes.

#### **Use of fake CDCS by terrorists**

3580. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether terrorists are procuring fake Continuous Discharge Certificates (CDCs) carried by sailors, to sneak in through sea routes;
- (b) whether Government is aware that these CDCs are being made in Thailand; and
- (c) if so, the urgent action being taken or to be taken to prevent such threat?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No such information is available with Ministry of Defence.

- (c) Director General Shipping has requested immigration authorities to be vigilant during immigration with Continuous Discharge Certificates (CDCs).

#### **Utilization of Motor Insurance Premium**

3581. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount credited/deposited against premium amount of Motor Insurance, particularly Third Party Pool of General Motor Insurance during the last three years;
- (b) the amount utilized for the accident affected parties on their health related issues during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has received any suggestions for proper utilization of insurance scheme for the affected persons; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN ): (a) to (d) The gross premium in respect of overall motor third party insurance business for the last three financial years is as under:

| Year                          | 2013-14  | 2012-13  | 2011-12 |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|
| Gross Premium<br>(₹ in crore) | 15873.15 | 12579.21 | 9804.52 |

Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has formed a declined risk insurance pool (DR Pool) from 1st April, 2012 by dismantling Indian Motor Third Party Insurance Pool (IMTPIP) which was in existence prior to the formation of DR Pool. DR Pool is applicable only to the declined risks by the insurance companies in respect of Declined Motor Third Party Risk of all commercial vehicles and Declined Motor Third Party Risk of "Liability Only" Policy. The gross premium in respect of these motor third party insurance pools for the last three financial years is as under:

| Year              | Gross Premium (₹ in crore) |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 2013-14 (DR Pool) | 509.80                     |
| 2012-13 (DR Pool) | 420.05                     |
| 2011-12 (IMTPIP)  | 6306.54                    |

The claims paid in respect of overall motor third party insurance business for last three financial years are as under:

| Year                        | 2013-14 | 2012-13 | 2011-12 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Claims Paid<br>(₹ in crore) | 8194.97 | 6654.11 | 5184.94 |

#### **Independent Expert Committee for fiscal correction**

3582. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether the previous Government had appointed an Independent Expert Committee to advise on a credible medium-term roadmap for fiscal correction;
- if so, the major recommendations of the Committee; and
- how far the roadmap prescribed by the Committee to reduce fiscal deficit is feasible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir. Previous Government had appointed the Committee on Roadmap for Fiscal Consolidation under the Chairmanship of Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar to give report outlining a roadmap for fiscal consolidation in a medium term framework in pursuit of the FRBM Act and related targets.

(b) and (c) The major recommendation of the Committee is the fiscal consolidation roadmap over medium term. Roadmap recommended in respect of fiscal deficit and achievement of the Government is as below:

| Year     | Fiscal deficit recommended<br>by the Committee (% of GDP) | Achievement<br>(% of GDP) |
|----------|---|---------------------------|
| 2012-13@ | 5.2   | 4.8                       |
| 2013-14# | 4.6   | 4.5                       |
| 2014-15  | 3.9   | —                         |

@ Provisional actuals. # Provisional.

The Committee recommended above mentioned roadmap through various policy measures such as, raising the Tax to GDP ratio, measures for pruning expenditure on subsidies and other items of expenditure, rightsizing the size of Plan support, steps for increasing disinvestment proceeds etc.

In the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14 Government has recorded improved performance as against fiscal deficit targets recommended by the Committee. In the current financial year *i.e.* 2014-15, the target set by the Government in respect of fiscal deficit is 4.1 % of GDP and the view of continuance of the Government policy of fiscal rectitude, the target for fiscal deficit as recommended by the Committee may be achieved as like in previous financial years.

#### **White Paper on Government finances and economy**

3583. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to publish a White Paper to put on record the true status of Government's finances in particular and the economy; and

(b) if so, the proposed roadmap to fiscal consolidation and setting right of Government finances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. Currently, there is no proposal to publish a White Paper on Government finances. However, the Government is committed towards the goal of fiscal consolidation and has laid down the road map for fiscal consolidation of achieving fiscal deficit target of 4.1 per cent for 2014-15, 3.6 per cent for 2015-16 and 3 per cent for 2016-17.

#### **Estimate of PPP projects**

3584. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any estimate of the projects proposed under the annual finance budget this year for PPP models;

- (b) if so, the details of areas proposed to be undertaken under PPP model by Government;
- (c) the specifics of the proposed expenditure involved in these categories of projects;
- (d) whether Government has prepared any draft agreement for such projects; and
- (e) the details of Central legislations under which these drafts are normally prepared?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**“Policy to curb API import”**

†3585. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Pharmaceutical Association has requested the Ministry to chalk out a policy to curb the import of Active Pharma Ingredients (API) a major pharmaceutical ingredient required in the manufacturing of medicines from China;
- (b) whether Indian Pharmaceutical Association has also urged to bring a policy for encouraging pharmaceutical innovation with a view to reduce dependence on imports of API from China;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that it is not appropriate to depend totally on a single country for API; and
- (d) if so, the policy of Government in this regard and the steps being taken by Government?

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

(c) and (d) A Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Health Research with Member Secretary, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC), Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Secretary, Department of Health, Secretary, Department of Commerce, Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion as members has been constituted to study and identify the Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) of critical importance and to workout a package of interventions/concessions required to build domestic production capabilities, and examine the cost implication.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Conducive environment for easy business**

3586. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India ranks poorly among countries in International Finance Corporation's "Doing Business Report 2014";
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether a company needs about thirty five approvals from multiple agencies for starting a business in India; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to create a conducive environment for ease of doing business in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India ranks 134 out of 189 in the "Doing Business Report 2014" published by the International Finance Corporation.

(b) India's ranking has been shown poorly mainly because of low ranking in the areas of dealing with construction permits (rank 182), enforcing contracts (rank 186), starting a business (rank 179), paying taxes (rank 158), trading across borders (rank 132), resolving insolvency (rank 121) and getting electricity (rank 111). "Doing Business Report" is limited in scope. The report is based on quantitative data and benchmarking and does not measure all aspects of the business environment that matter for firms and investors or affect the competitiveness of the economy.

(c) As per the "Doing Business Report 2014", twelve procedures are required for starting a business in India.

(d) The Government is taking a number of steps to create a conducive environment for ease of doing business in India, which *inter-alia* include the following:

- In order to improve the ranking in World Bank's Doing Business Report, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has taken a number of steps which include making the system of Industrial Licence (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) completely on-line, delicensing large number of items under the Defence product list of compulsory licensing; extending the validity period of Industrial Licence; doing away with the requirement of affidavit from the applicants in cases of licences related to defence industry; making the process of registration with Employees' Provident Fund Organization and Employees' State Insurance on-line and real-time and implementation of eBiz programme for provision of on-line single window system. Besides, Best Practices of single-window system, land acquisition, labour law implementation, etc. have been shared with all States to provide a ready template for simplifying processes.

- The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has recently enacted the Companies Act, 2013 which replaces the Companies Act, 1956. Two hundred and eighty three sections of the Companies Act, 2013 have been notified *i.e.* 98 sections *w.e.f.* 12.9.2013, one section *w.e.f.* 28.2.2014, 183 sections *w.e.f.* 1.4.2014 and one section *w.e.f.* 6.6.2014. Various approvals from the Government which were required under the Companies Act, 1956 have now been removed leaving such decisions to be taken by the shareholders of the Companies, thereby promoting self-regulation. In addition, the Companies Act, 2013 prescribes enhanced provisions for protecting investor. Further, the fees required for registering a small company with authorized capital upto ₹ ten lakhs and turnover upto ₹ two crore has been reduced to ₹ two thousand which was earlier ₹ twenty four thousand eight hundred.
- Further, as announced in Budget 2014-15, it is proposed to implement an 'Indian Customs Single Window Project' to facilitate trade. Under this, importers and exporters would lodge their clearance documents at a single point only. Required permissions, if any, from other regulatory agencies would be obtained online without the trader having to approach these agencies. This would reduce interface with Governmental agencies, dwell time and the cost of doing business.

#### Financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh

3587. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether Government is considering to provide financial assistance for development of Andhra Pradesh in view of division and its backwardness;
- if so, the details thereof;
- if not, the reasons therefor; and
- the time-frame fixed by Government to complete this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) As per Statement 16 of the Expenditure Budget 2014-15, Volume 1, an amount of ₹ 338408.49 crore is budgeted in BE 2014-15 as 'Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans', including Budget provision for State component of 'Backward Region Grant Fund' and 'Other Additional Central Assistance' provided under Demand No. 36. The inter-state allocation of Central assistance, including the assistance for development of Andhra Pradesh in view of division and its backwardness, is decided in consultation with the States within the contours of the respective schemes and factored in at the time of finalization of Annual Plan of the States.

#### Future trading of food items

3588. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether food commodities are being traded in the commodity exchange;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the details of food commodities that are traded in the food commodities exchange;
- (c) whether Government has put a ban on future trading on food items to check rising prices of food articles; 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Futures trading is conducted in the commodity exchanges recognised under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. The list of food commodities traded at the commodity exchanges is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The commodity futures market is a mechanism for price discovery and price risk management. The futures market discovers the prices that are likely to prevail in future. Several studies have observed that futures' trading does not lead to price rise. The report submitted (April, 2008) by the Committee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen concluded that there is no causal relationship between futures trading and inflation. The Reserve Bank of India, in its Annual Report for the year 2009-10 concluded that forward trading was not the reason for inflation in the prices of commodities in India. The report stated that commodity prices in India seem to be influenced more by other drivers of price changes, particularly demand-supply gap in specific commodities, the degree of dependence on imports and international price movements in these commodities. An independent study in 2012 by Dr. Ashok Gulati, reported that for the period from 1995-96 to December 2012, three factors explain the price rise (inflation) in the Food Articles Index (FAI), in India *i.e.* fiscal deficit, global food inflation and domestic farm wages.

Further, the Forward Markets Commission has put in place a number of measures to address undue price volatility. These are as under:

- (i) **Market-wide open position limits:** Restrictions on open positions have been imposed in such a manner that no single individual/entity or group of individuals/entities, acting in concert, would be able to corner the market or influence the price discovery process.
- (ii) **Daily price fluctuation limit bands or circuit limits** - These limits are linked to historical spot market movements and discourage unbridled movement of prices in variance with the market fundamentals.
- (iii) **Additional and Special margins** - Additional and Special margins are imposed by the exchange or the Commission in case of undue price volatility.
- (iv) **Most of the agricultural contracts have** a compulsory delivery logic with a staggered delivery period of 10 (Ten) days to bring about better convergence with the physical markets.

In addition, the Forward Markets Commission calls for daily reports from the Exchanges and takes other pro-active steps to ensure that there is no misuse of the futures market and that the futures prices discovered on the platform of the exchanges reflect broadly the demand and supply fundamentals.

***Statement***

*The list of food commodities traded in the commodity exchanges*

| Sl.No.                         | Name of the Commodity | Sl.No. | Name of the Commodity |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| <b>(a) Food items:</b>         |                       |        |                       |
| 1.                             | Barley                | 10.    | Gur                   |
| 2.                             | Chana(Gram)           | 11.    | Coriander (Dhaniya)   |
| 3.                             | Potato                | 12.    | Soya beanseed         |
| 4.                             | Sugar                 | 13.    | Refined Soya Oil      |
| 5.                             | Wheat                 | 14.    | Jeera (Cumin seed)    |
| 6.                             | Bajra                 | 15.    | Pepper                |
| <b>(b) Other edible items:</b> |                       |        |                       |
| 7.                             | Cardamom              | 16.    | Turmeric              |
| 8.                             | Red Chillies          | 17.    | Coconut Oil           |
| 9.                             | Coffee Rep Bulk       | 18.    | Rape/Mustard Seed     |
|                                |                       | 19.    | Maize Feed            |
|                                |                       | 20.    | Copra                 |

**Financial condition of States**

†3589. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the States who are facing financial crisis as on date;
- (b) whether the Central Government has taken any measure or given any suggestions to bring improvement in financial condition of those States; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has worked out a fiscal consolidation roadmap for each State to eliminate Revenue Deficit (RD) and achieve Fiscal Deficit (FD) of 3% of their respective Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by 2014-15. FC-XIII has also recommended a combined debt target of 24.3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2014-15 from a level of 27% of GDP in 2008-09. This

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

combined debt reduction target is also expressed in terms of outstanding debt to GSDP ratios for each State for each year. The States are required to monitor their liabilities under their respective Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Acts (FRBMAs), enacted/amended by all States in line with recommendations of FC-XIII. Measured in terms of fiscal targets recommended by FC-XIII and as gleaned from Budget Estimates of States for 2013-14, States in aggregate have revenue surplus of 0.49% of GSDP, fiscal deficit of 2.11 % of GDP and Outstanding Debt and Liabilities of 21.1 % of GDP, ahead of FC-XIII target of 0.1 % RD/GSDP, 2.4% FD/GDP and 24.8% Debt/GDP respectively. Further, the Ways and Means position of the States as on 6th August, 2014 indicates an aggregate case balance of ₹ 1,45,167 crore. None of the States is in an overdraft position.

Under the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) recommended by Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), Central loans amounting to ₹ 1,22,604 crore from Ministry of Finance (MoF) contracted by the States upto 31.3.2004 was consolidated for a fresh tenure of 20 years at an interest rate of 7.5% per annum, and debt waiver to the extent of ₹ 19,726 crore was extended to eligible States from 2005-06 to 2009-10.

As recommended by FC-XIII for its award period (2010-15), loans extended to States through Ministries other than MoF under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Plan Schemes and outstanding at the end of 2009-10, have also been written off to the extent of ₹ 2335 crore. FC-XIII has also recommended reset of interest rates on loans from National Small Savings Fund, contracted up to 2006-07 and outstanding at the end of the year preceding the year of enactment/amendment of the States' FRBMAs, at a common rate of 9% per annum. As estimated by FC-XIII, interest relief of ₹ 13,517 crore is expected to accrue to States on this account, during 2010-15 subject to fulfillment of conditions prescribed. The benefit continuing beyond the award period of FC-XIII has been estimated to reach ₹ 28,360 crore by the maturity of the last loan coming under purview.

Further, Fourteenth Finance Commission has been constituted and its Terms of the Reference, *inter-alia* require the Commission to have regard, among other considerations, to the resources of the State Governments, including impact of debt levels on resource availability in debt stressed States, for five years commencing 1st April, 2015 on the basis of taxation and non-tax revenues likely to be reached during 2014-15.

#### **Change in recruitment rules by nationalized banks**

†3590. SHRI VIJAY GOEL :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalized banks have made changes in the rules

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

during the process of recruitment of probationary officers thereby depriving thousands of successful candidates of appointment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether making changes in the rules during the recruitment process is valid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Nationalized Banks have not made any change as such. However, Institute of Banking Personnel Selection, an organization which conducts examination process for recruitment of Probationary Officers for Nationalized Banks, has provided a reserve/waiting list of 10% of candidates in order to streamline the process and remove uncertainty from the system. The matter is *sub-judice*.

**Proposal to review education loan scheme question**

3591. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of education loan of the public sector banks has declined during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the criteria adopted and quantum of education loans disbursed to the students by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during each of the last three years and current year, bank-wise and category-wise;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to review the present model of education loan scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The details regarding number of accounts, balance outstanding and percentage growth rate are given below. From the details, it can be seen that there is an increase in number of accounts and balance outstanding though the growth rate has declined.

| Year<br>(as on 31st March) | No. of Accounts<br>(No. in lakh) | Balance Outstanding<br>(₹ in crore) | % growth rate (over<br>previous year) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2011                       | 22.13                            | 41343.81                            |                                       |
| 2012                       | 23.72                            | 46740.46                            | 13.05                                 |
| 2013                       | 24.79                            | 50926.92                            | 8.95                                  |
| 2014                       | 25.56                            | 55078.33                            | 8.15                                  |

In order to encourage education loans, Banks whose growth under Education Loan is less than 10% over 2012-13 have been advised to launch special drive for boosting advances under this category.

(c) The loans are sanctioned as per the guidelines laid down by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) from time to time. Presently, as per revised IBA Scheme, the eligibility criteria is as under:

- The student should be an Indian National.
- Should have secured admission to a higher education course in recognized institutions in India or abroad through Entrance Test/Merit Based Selection process after completion of HSC (10 plus 2 or equivalent). However, entrance test or selection purely based on marks obtained in qualifying examination may not be the criterion for admission to some of the post graduate courses or research programmes. In such cases, banks will have to adopt appropriate criteria based on employability and reputation of the institution concerned.

*Note:* It would be in order for banks to consider a meritorious student (who qualifies for a seat under merit quota) eligible for loan under this scheme even if the student chooses to pursue a course under Management Quota.

The details of education loans outstanding of Public Sector Banks, Bank-wise as on last reporting Friday of March, 2011, last reporting Friday of March, 2012, as on 31st March, 2013 and as on 31st March, 2014 as per data furnished by RBI is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The Model Education Loan Scheme is modified from time to time by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) keeping in view the needs of the students. The last such revision was done in September, 2012. Recently, Finance Minister announced in the Budget Speech of 2014-15 that "Government also proposes to ease and simplify norms to facilitate education loans for higher studies" and Government is taking necessary action in this regard.

### Bank-wise educational loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks

(No. of A/c in lakh Amt. in ₹ crore)

| Bank Name       | As on last reporting Friday of March |          |            |          | As on last day |          |                    |          |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|----------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
|                 | 2011                                 |          | 2012       |          | 2013           |          | 2014 (Provisional) |          |
|                 | No. of A/c                           | Amt. O/S | No. of A/c | Amt. O/S | No. of A/c     | Amt. O/S | No. of A/c         | Amt. O/S |
| SBBJ            | 0.20                                 | 435.04   | 0.20       | 405.47   | 0.22           | 560.81   | 0.22               | 494.15   |
| SB Hyd.         | 0.52                                 | 1055.94  | 0.51       | 1098.26  | 0.51           | 1068.19  | 0.48               | 1040.14  |
| SBI             | 5.31                                 | 10367.00 | 5.58       | 11488.00 | 5.87           | 12625.64 | 5.79               | 13342.85 |
| S B Mysore      | 0.29                                 | 533.70   | 0.29       | 566.15   | 0.30           | 593.89   | 0.30               | 614.99   |
| S B Patiala     | 0.13                                 | 340.00   | 0.14       | 369.90   | 0.15           | 252.70   | 0.16               | 437.21   |
| S B Tra'core    | 1.06                                 | 1719.00  | 1.09       | 1800.39  | 1.10           | 2379.27  | 1.05               | 2453.48  |
| TOTAL 'A'       | 7.51                                 | 14450.68 | 7.82       | 15728.17 | 8.13           | 17480.50 | 8.00               | 18382.82 |
| All 'bad Bank   | 0.43                                 | 1030.64  | 0.46       | 1163.68  | 0.47           | 1241.59  | 0.48               | 1324.51  |
| Andhra Bank     | 0.74                                 | 1629.34  | 0.68       | 1507.81  | 0.61           | 1343.06  | 0.57               | 1409.24  |
| B O Baroda      | 0.81                                 | 1685.11  | 0.82       | 1780.59  | 0.88           | 1905.27  | 0.88               | 1981.81  |
| B O India       | 1.03                                 | 1917.64  | 1.16       | 2184.25  | 1.23           | 2329.34  | 1.35               | 2597.42  |
| B O Maharashtra | 0.23                                 | 409.41   | 0.25       | 499.18   | 0.27           | 544.24   | 0.30               | 622.71   |

|                |       |          |       |          |       |          |       |          |
|----------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| Canara Bank    | 1.93  | 3503.00  | 2.09  | 3948.24  | 2.17  | 4260.45  | 2.50  | 4689.65  |
| Central Bank   | 0.83  | 1515.89  | 0.98  | 2051.29  | 1.10  | 2524.68  | 1.23  | 3073.49  |
| Corpn Bank     | 0.43  | 926.17   | 0.50  | 1049.46  | 0.54  | 1212.54  | 0.64  | 1322.59  |
| Dena Bank      | 0.15  | 286.02   | 0.15  | 292.53   | 0.15  | 291.56   | 0.17  | 325.49   |
| IDBI Bank Ltd. | 0.05  | 109.88   | 0.06  | 326.51   | 0.07  | 172.27   | 0.10  | 257.67   |
| Indian Bank    | 1.80  | 2635.19  | 1.99  | 3065.81  | 1.99  | 3259.34  | 1.78  | 3263.60  |
| IOB            | 1.56  | 1970.92  | 1.86  | 2455.22  | 2.01  | 2894.40  | 2.19  | 3533.91  |
| OBC            | 0.46  | 1070.96  | 0.48  | 1147.27  | 0.48  | 1171.66  | 0.48  | 1200.91  |
| P & S Bank     | 0.07  | 218.28   | 0.07  | 226.56   | 0.07  | 219.10   | 0.07  | 231.79   |
| PNB            | 1.35  | 2642.01  | 1.48  | 3087.06  | 1.52  | 3383.54  | 1.58  | 3651.15  |
| Syndicate Bank | 1.02  | 1889.03  | 1.14  | 2268.13  | 1.11  | 2398.06  | 1.14  | 2610.84  |
| Uco Bank       | 0.47  | 856.79   | 0.48  | 1059.24  | 0.55  | 1194.02  | 0.59  | 1319.91  |
| Union Bank     | 0.75  | 1536.76  | 0.84  | 1731.59  | 0.87  | 1906.35  | 0.91  | 2038.49  |
| United Bank    | 0.21  | 457.19   | 0.22  | 520.03   | 0.23  | 524.00   | 0.23  | 512.70   |
| Vijaya Bank    | 0.31  | 602.90   | 0.20  | 647.84   | 0.34  | 670.97   | 0.39  | 727.62   |
| TOTAL 'B'      | 14.62 | 26893.13 | 15.90 | 31012.29 | 16.66 | 33446.42 | 17.56 | 36695.51 |
| TOTAL 'A'+ 'B' | 22.13 | 41343.81 | 23.72 | 46740.46 | 24.79 | 50926.92 | 25.56 | 55078.33 |

Source: RBI

**Creation of payment banks and small banks**

3592. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has completed its first phase of issuing new bank licences for full fledged mainstream banks;
- (b) whether the RBI now envisages the creation of payment banks and small banks to speed up Government's objective of financial inclusion;
- (c) whether mobile telephone companies, NBFCs, microfinance institutions etc. will be eligible to bid for the payment bank and small bank licences;
- (d) whether these payment banks and small banks will largely cater to unbanked and underbanked with restrictions on extending loans or raise fixed deposits; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) *vide* press release dated 2.04.2014, has granted 'in-principal' approval to two applicants *viz.* IDFC Limited and Bandhan Financial Services Private Limited, to set up banks under the guidelines on licensing of New Banks in the Private Sector issued on 22.02.2013.

(b) to (e) The draft guidelines on payments banks and small banks as differentiated or restricted banks were placed on RBI website on 17.07.2014. Both, payments banks and small banks are 'niche' or 'differentiated' banks; with the common objective of furthering financial inclusion. While small banks shall primarily undertake basic banking activities of acceptance of deposits and supply of credit, it can also undertake other simple financials services activities with the prior approval of RBI, but in a limited area of operation, payment banks will provide a limited range of products, such as, acceptance of demand deposits and remittances of funds, but will have a widespread network of access points particularly to remote areas either through their own branch network or through Business Correspondents (BC) or through network provided by others. They will add value by adapting technological solutions to lower costs. As per the draft guidelines, entities eligible to set up a Payments Banks include existing Non-Bank Pre-paid Instrument Issuers (PPIs), Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), Corporate BCs, mobile telephone companies, super market chains, companies, real sector cooperatives and public sector entities. The entities eligible to set up a small bank include resident individuals with ten years of experience in banking and finance, companies and societies, NBFCs, Micro Finance Institutions and Local Area Banks.

**Computerisation of ITOs**

†3593. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Income Tax Offices (ITOs) have been computerized across the country;
- (b) if not, the number of such offices which are yet to be computerized; and
- (c) by when all the ITOs are proposed to be computerized across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Computers are being used in all Income-Tax Offices across the country. 705 offices across India are connected through Departmental Network namely TAXNET (Tax Network). Remaining offices are not connected on TAXNET as the applications hosted on Data Centre are not considered functionally required for such offices.

- (c) The remaining offices will be connected with the TAXNET when functional roles on new application will be assigned to officers in such offices.

**Start-up companies for youth**

3594. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allocated ₹ 100 crore towards start-up companies for youth; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A new Scheme “Start Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme” for encouraging rural youth to take up local entrepreneurship programmes, has been introduced with an initial allocation of ₹ 100 crore in the Demand for Grants of Department of Rural Development. The details of the programme are in the process of finalization.

**ATM and cheque frauds in Chandigarh**

3595. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been sudden increase in the incidents of bank frauds pertaining to ATM and cheques in Chandigarh;
- (b) whether the cyber crime cell of the city has also issued advisory in this regard;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the efforts made by the banks to prevent these ATM and cheque frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the information received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), details of frauds related to ATM and Cheques reported by the banks in Chandigarh are as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

| Year      | Cheques / Demand<br>Drafts, etc. |                  | Credit Card<br>Frauds    |                  | ATM / Debit<br>Card Frauds |                  | Grand Total              |                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
|           | No. of<br>fraud<br>cases         | Amt.<br>Involved | No. of<br>fraud<br>cases | Amt.<br>Involved | No. of<br>fraud<br>cases   | Amt.<br>Involved | No. of<br>fraud<br>cases | Amt.<br>Involved |
|           |                                  |                  |                          |                  |                            |                  |                          |                  |
| 2011-2012 | 2                                | 7.10             | 0                        | 0.00             | 0                          | 0                | 2                        | 7.10             |
| 2012-2013 | 1                                | 1.98             | 5                        | 13.72            | 0                          | 0                | 6                        | 15.70            |
| 2013-2014 | 2                                | 2.86             | 2                        | 3.53             | 0                          | 0                | 4                        | 6.39             |

(b) and (c) As per the information available, Cyber Crime Investigation Cell, Chandigarh Police, *vide* Standing Order No. 70/2014 has issued instructions on “Procedure to be followed while enquiring and investigating various cyber crime issues in the jurisdiction of Chandigarh”.

- (d) The measures initiated by RBI to prevent fraud are as under:
- (1) RBI has issued Master Circular on “Frauds - Classification and reporting” *vide* RBI. DBS.CFMC.BC.No.1/23.04.001/2014 -15 dated July 01, 2014 on “Frauds - Classification and reporting” containing all the details/aspects relating to frauds. The same is also available on the website of RBI *i.e.* [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in). On receipt of fraud reports from banks, various aspects related to the frauds are examined and concerned banks are advised to report the case to CBI/Police/SFIO, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.
  - (2) 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 dated 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.

- (3) RBI had also issued a caution circular OBS CO IS Audit BC No. 3/31.02.03/2005-06 dated February 16, 2006 to all commercial banks on phishing attacks (*i.e.* creating fake website of banks and collecting customer details such as user ID, password etc. and thereby fraudulently withdrawing money from the customer's account using fake credit card). The circular contained details of the *modus operandi* on such attacks and minimum set of preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks.
- (4) The RBI *vide* its circular No. DBOD.BP.BC.No.56/21.01.001/2005-06 dated January 23, 2006 had directed banks that they should not collect account payee cheques for any person other than the payee constituent. Further, banks were advised that where the drawer/payee instructs the bank to credit the proceeds of collection to any account other than that of the payee, the instruction being contrary to the intended inherent character of the 'account payee' cheque, bank should ask the drawer/payee to have the cheque or the account payee mandate thereon withdrawn by the drawer. This instruction would also apply with respect to the cheque drawn by a bank payable to another bank. These instructions were further reiterated *vide* RBI circular No. DBOD.BP.BC.No.50/ 21.01.001/2011-12 dated November 4, 2011 and circular No. DBOD.BP.BC.No.87 / 21.01.001/ 2013-14 January 22, 2014. Limited relaxations subject to various conditions have been given to mitigate the difficulties faced by members of co-operative credit societies *vide* RBI circular No. DBOD.BP.BC.No.32 / 21.01.001 / 2009-10 dated August 27, 2009 and circular No. DBOD.BP.BC.No.47 / 21.01.001/ 2010-11 dated October 1, 2010.

#### **Interest rate arbitrage on farm loans**

3596. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been cases of interest rate arbitrage on farm loans; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has not received any specific complaint regarding interest rate arbitrage on farm loans or diversion of agricultural loans to non-agriculture sector. However, the Government has already advised Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)/all

Public Sector Banks to ensure end-use of crop loans without any diversion of the funds. In addition, whenever any complaint regarding farm loan is received by the Government/RBI/NABARD with regard to certain issues relating to agriculture credit, the same is taken up, at appropriate level, for redressal thereof.

**Reduction in subsidies.**

†3597. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy given on food items, fertilizers and schemes like MGNREGA and food security will be reduced for the Financial Year 2014-15 as compared to the last Financial Year 2013-14;

(b) if so, the reasons for reducing the subsidy;

(c) whether this will not effect the livelihood of the persons living below poverty line; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

**Schemes for skill development**

†3598. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes being run across the country through the Skill Development Ministry along with the details thereof;

(b) the details of the number of people benefited through this programme so far, State-wise; and

(c) the number of people to be trained in future through this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship under the Ministry of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Youth Affairs and Sports has been notified on 31st July 2014, with appropriate amendments in the Allocation of Business Rules, 1961. The schemes/programmes on skill development are yet to be initiated by the Department of Skill Development, and Entrepreneurship.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, over 70 skill development schemes are being implemented by over 20 Government of India Ministries. The number of people who were provided training for skill development during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is as under:

(All figures in lakhs)

| Year    | Achievement |
|---------|-------------|
| 2011-12 | 45.68       |
| 2012-13 | 51.88       |
| 2013-14 | 75.85       |

**Lending by public sector banks to MSMEs**

3599. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets prescribed for lending by banks to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);
- (b) the status of lending by banks to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and
- (c) the details of specialized bank branches for lending to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises set up in various States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) In terms of the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), banks were advised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as under :

- (i) Achieve a 20 per cent year-an-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises to ensure enhanced credit flow;
- (ii) The allocation of 60% of the MSE advances to the micro enterprises is to be achieved in stages viz. 50% in the year 2010-11, 55% in the year 2011-12 and 60% in the year 2012-13
- (iii) Achieve a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts.

All Scheduled Commercial Banks have been advised by RBI to achieve the targets specified by the PM's Task Force on MSMEs.

- (b) As per RBI latest data, the outstanding credit to MSE sector by scheduled commercial banks is as under:

(i) The outstanding credit by Scheduled Commercial Banks to the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) during 2012, 2013 and 2014 are as under:

| Year                       | Public Sector Banks |                       | Private Sector Banks |                       | Foreign Banks     |                      | All Scheduled Commercial banks |                       |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                            | No. of A/cs         | Amt. O/s              | No. of A/cs          | Amt. O/s              | No. of A/cs       | Amt. O/s             | No. of A/cs                    | Amt. O/s              |
| Last Friday of March, 2012 | 71.29<br>(-3.64%)   | 396993.36<br>(7.46%)  | 22.05<br>(28.35%)    | 108982.78<br>(23.68%) | 5.24<br>(181.72%) | 21708.44<br>(3.47%)  | 98.58<br>(5.98%)               | 527684.58<br>(10.27%) |
| 31 March, 2013             | 75.47<br>(5.86%)    | 502459.09<br>(26.57%) | 32.12<br>(45.68%)    | 154731.82<br>(41.98%) | 4.27<br>(-18.57%) | 30017.83<br>(38.28%) | 111.86<br>(13.47%)             | 687208.74<br>(30.23%) |
| 31 March, 2014             | 83.81<br>(11.05%)   | 615976.38<br>(22.59%) | 38.22<br>(18.98%)    | 200138.36<br>(29.35%) | 2.33<br>(-45.39%) | 30020.06<br>(0.01%)  | 124.36<br>(11.17%)             | 846134.80<br>(23.13%) |

(ii) The outstanding credit by Scheduled Commercial Banks to the Medium enterprises sector during 2012, 2013 and 2014 are as under:

|             |      |           |      |          |         |          |        |           |
|-------------|------|-----------|------|----------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|
| March, 2012 | 0.68 | 136285.93 | 0.25 | 15742.88 | 0.00172 | 1592.27  | 0.9318 | 153621.08 |
| March, 2013 | 0.77 | 141065.93 | 0.37 | 27516.00 | 0.04528 | 13233.47 | 1.18   | 181815.40 |
| March, 2014 | 0.46 | 138414.69 | 0.37 | 45887.40 | 0.01166 | 4339.11  | 0.84   | 188641.19 |

(c) State-wise data on specialized SME branches opened by the Public Sector Banks as on March 31, 2014 is given in the Statement.

**Statement****Specialised SME Branches—State-wise and Bank-wise as on 31 March, 2014**

| Name of Bank     | Assam | Andhra Pradesh | Arunachal Pradesh | Bihar | Chhattisgarh | Gujarat | Goa | Haryana | Himachal Pradesh | J & K | Jharkhand | Karnataka | Kerala | West Bengal | Sikkim | Daman and N.H. | Dadra and N.H. | Chandigarh | Puducherry | Total |
|------------------|-------|----------------|-------------------|-------|--------------|---------|-----|---------|------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------|
| Allahabad Bank   |       |                |                   |       |              |         |     |         |                  | 3     |           |           |        | 7           |        |                |                |            |            | 10    |
| Andhra Bank      | 12    |                |                   |       | 1            |         |     |         |                  |       |           |           |        |             |        |                |                |            |            | 13    |
| BOB              |       |                |                   |       | 1            | 24      | 1   | 1       | 1                |       | 1         |           |        | 1           |        | 1              |                |            |            | 31    |
| BOI              |       | 5              |                   |       | 2            | 9       | 3   | 7       |                  |       | 6         | 4         |        | 5           |        |                |                | 1          |            | 42    |
| BOM              |       |                |                   | 1     |              | 3       |     |         |                  |       |           | 2         |        |             |        |                | 1              |            |            | 7     |
| Canara Bank      |       | 6              |                   | 3     | 2            | 6       | 2   | 7       | 2                | 1     | 3         | 19        | 11     | 3           |        |                | 1              |            | 1          | 67    |
| CBI              | 19    | 12             |                   | 35    | 17           | 49      | 3   | 15      | 8                | 9     | 16        | 6         | 2      | 44          | 1      | 1              |                |            |            | 237   |
| Corporation Bank |       |                |                   |       |              | 1       |     |         |                  |       |           |           |        |             |        |                |                |            |            | 1     |
| Dena Bank        | 1     |                |                   | 1     | 6            | 30      |     | 6       |                  |       | 3         | 3         |        | 3           |        |                |                |            |            | 53    |
| Indian Bank      | 1     | 8              |                   | 1     | 2            | 3       | 1   | 2       |                  |       | 1         | 4         | 1      | 3           |        |                | 1              |            |            | 28    |
| IOB              |       | 3              |                   | 2     | 1            |         |     | 2       |                  |       |           |           |        | 1           |        |                |                |            |            | 9     |
| OBC              |       |                |                   | 1     |              | 1       |     | 3       | 1                |       |           |           |        | 1           |        |                |                |            |            | 7     |
| PNB              |       | 1              |                   | 7     |              | 4       |     | 20      | 10               | 1     |           | 1         |        | 1           |        | 1              |                | 1          |            | 46    |

| Name of Bank         | Assam | Andhra Pradesh | Arunachal Pradesh | Bihar | Chhatti-Gujarat | Goa | Haryana | Himachal Pradesh | J&K | Karnataka | Kerala | West Bengal | Sikkim | Daman and N.H. | Dadara and N.H. | Chandi-garth | Pudu-cherry | Total |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-----|---------|------------------|-----|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| P&S Bank             | 1     |                |                   |       | 3               | 3   |         |                  |     |           | 1      |             |        |                |                 |              |             | 8     |
| Syndicate Bank       | 8     |                |                   |       | 2               | 1   | 4       |                  | 1   | 14        | 3      | 2           |        |                |                 |              |             | 35    |
| United Bank of India | 13    | 3              |                   | 1     | 1               | 10  | 3       | 2                | 3   | 1         |        | 22          |        |                |                 | 1            |             | 60    |
| UBI                  | 8     | 48             |                   | 22    | 11              | 57  | 5       | 18               | 1   | 2         | 10     | 30          | 40     | 35             | 1               | 4            |             | 292   |
| UCO Bank             | 2     | 1              |                   | 3     | 1               | 3   |         | 1                | 2   | 1         | 1      | 13          |        |                |                 |              |             | 29    |
| Vijaya Bank          | 2     |                |                   | 1     |                 | 3   |         | 2                |     | 1         | 5      | 2           |        |                |                 |              |             | 16    |
| SBI                  | 10    | 22             | 1                 | 26    | 12              | 92  | 3       | 11               | 7   | 1         | 36     | 22          | 15     | 38             | 1               | 2            | 1           | 301   |
| SBBJ                 |       |                |                   |       |                 | 2   |         | 2                |     |           |        |             |        |                |                 |              |             | 4     |
| SB Hyderabad         |       | 24             |                   |       |                 |     |         |                  |     | 4         |        |             |        |                |                 |              |             | 28    |
| SB Mysore            |       |                |                   |       |                 |     |         |                  |     | 20        |        |             |        |                |                 |              |             | 20    |
| SB Patiala           |       |                |                   |       |                 |     | 7       | 2                | 1   |           |        |             |        |                |                 |              |             | 10    |
| SB Travancore        |       |                |                   |       |                 |     |         |                  |     |           | 8      |             |        |                |                 |              |             | 8     |
| IDBI Bank            | 0     | 0              | 0                 | 0     | 0               | 0   | 0       | 0                | 0   | 0         | 0      | 0           | 0      | 0              | 0               | 0            | 0           | 0     |
| TOTAL                | 54    | 156            | 1                 | 104   | 57              | 302 | 19      | 114              | 36  | 15        | 85     | 137         | 81     | 181            | 3               | 9            | 5           | 1362  |

| Name of Bank     | Maharashtra | Meghalaya | Manipur | Mizoram | M.P. | Nagaland | New Delhi | Odisha | Punjab | Rajasthan | Tamil Nadu | Tripura | U.K. | U.P. | Lakshadweep | Total |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|---------|------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|---------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| Allahabad Bank   | 2           |           |         |         | 2    |          | 1         | 2      |        |           |            |         | 1    |      |             | 8     |
| Andhra Bank      |             |           |         |         |      |          |           | 1      | 1      |           | 3          |         |      |      |             | 5     |
| BOB              | 8           |           |         |         | 2    |          | 2         | 3      |        | 13        | 2          |         | 2    | 9    |             | 41    |
| BOI              | 14          |           |         |         | 5    |          | 5         | 2      | 5      | 7         | 10         |         |      | 10   |             | 58    |
| BOM              | 28          |           |         |         |      |          |           |        |        | 1         | 2          |         |      |      |             | 31    |
| Canara Bank      | 12          |           |         |         | 4    |          | 6         | 4      | 8      | 7         | 17         |         | 1    | 16   |             | 75    |
| CBI              | 46          | 1         | 2       | 1       | 38   | 1        | 26        | 16     | 24     | 14        | 26         | 2       | 10   | 85   |             | 292   |
| Corporation Bank | 1           |           |         |         |      |          | 1         |        |        |           | 2          |         |      | 1    |             | 5     |
| Dena Bank        | 19          |           |         |         | 3    |          | 2         | 1      | 7      | 2         | 7          |         |      | 3    |             | 44    |
| Indian Bank      | 9           |           |         |         |      |          | 1         | 1      | 2      | 3         | 24         |         | 1    | 4    |             | 45    |
| IOB              | 1           |           |         |         |      |          |           |        |        |           | 4          |         | 1    | 1    |             | 7     |
| OBe              | 1           |           |         |         |      |          |           |        | 5      |           |            |         |      | 4    |             | 10    |
| PNB              |             |           |         |         | 2    |          | 7         |        | 13     | 6         | 3          |         | 2    | 9    |             | 42    |
| P&S Bank         | 1           |           |         |         | 3    |          | 2         |        | 11     |           |            |         |      | 4    |             | 21    |
| Syndicate Bank   | 4           |           |         |         | 2    |          | 2         | 1      | 2      | 1         | 9          |         | 1    | 11   | 1           | 34    |

| Name of Bank         | Maharashtra | Meghalaya | Manipur | Mizoram | M.P. | Nagaland | Delhi |        |        |           | Tamil Nadu | Tripura | U.K. | U.P. | Lakshadweep | Total |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|---------|------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|---------|------|------|-------------|-------|
|                      |             |           |         |         |      |          | New   | Odisha | Punjab | Rajasthan |            |         |      |      |             |       |
| United Bank of India | 3           |           | 4       |         | 1    | 1        | 1     | 1      | 2      | 3         | 2          | 6       |      | 4    |             | 27    |
| UBI                  | 110         | 1         |         |         | 40   |          | 30    | 20     | 19     | 21        | 42         | 1       | 9    | 115  |             | 408   |
| UCO Bank             | 4           |           |         |         | 2    |          | 1     | 4      | 2      | 3         | 3          |         | 2    | 2    |             | 23    |
| Vijaya Bank          | 1           |           |         | 1       | 2    |          | 1     |        | 3      | 1         | 5          | 1       |      | 5    |             | 20    |
| SBI                  | 60          | 2         |         | 1       | 23   | 1        | 18    | 19     | 23     | 12        | 56         | 2       | 6    | 41   | 2           | 266   |
| SBBJ                 | 1           |           |         |         | 1    |          | 3     |        | 2      | 22        | 2          |         |      | 1    |             | 32    |
| SB Hyderabad         | 8           |           |         |         |      |          | 1     |        | 1      |           | 1          |         |      |      |             | 11    |
| SB Mysore            |             |           |         |         |      |          |       |        |        |           |            |         |      |      |             | 0     |
| SB Patiala           | 1           |           |         |         |      |          |       |        | 18     |           |            |         | 1    |      | 20          |       |
| SB Travancore        |             |           |         |         |      |          |       |        |        |           |            |         |      |      |             | 0     |
| IDBI Bank            | 0           | 0         | 0       | 0       | 0    | 0        | 0     | 0      | 0      | 0         | 0          | 0       | 0    | 0    | 0           | 0     |
| TOTAL                | 334         | 4         | 6       | 3       | 130  | 2        | 110   | 70     | 153    | 116       | 220        | 12      | 36   | 326  | 3           | 1525  |

**Beneficiaries of skill development programme**

3600. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people to be imparted skills of different categories, number of entrepreneur development programmes to be organized and persons to be trained in the next five years, separately;
- (b) the present number of unemployed educated and semi-educated persons in the age group of 18 to 40 years; and
- (c) whether skill development and entrepreneur development programmes can adequately address the problems of the youth as well as of rural artisans and craftsmen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Twelfth Plan Document states that 50 million non-farm employment opportunities are proposed to be created and at least equivalent number of people would be provided skill certification in the country in the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period. (*i.e.* FY 2012-13 to FY 2016-17). No skill development target has been set as yet for the five years commencing today.

- (b) The information is not available with National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) which monitors the achievements of the schemes.
- (c) While skill development and entrepreneurship programmes have an integral role in addressing the problems of the youth as well as of rural artisans and craftsman; they have to go hand in hand with other critical elements like sufficient employment opportunities which is dependent on the growth of the economy, the higher industry compensation for skilled workforce, and so on. Additionally, the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through the formal recognition of informally trained workforce will also play a key role in this regard.

**Farm Loan Waiver Scheme for Telangana**

3601. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any request from the State Government of Telangana has been received to help the State Government financially to implement Farm Loan Waiver Scheme in Telangana;
- (b) whether the State Government has requested his Ministry to persuade the RBI to accept Government bonds and facilitate implementation of waiver of farm loan; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have informed that when it came to their notice that the Government of Telangana was contemplating a Loan Waiver Scheme, they had conveyed their concerns in the matter to the State Government on 11th June, 2014. However, the State Government have requested them to allow banks to re-schedule the loans as provided for in RBI's Master Circular on Guidelines for Relief Measures in Areas Affected by Natural Calamities.

**Complicity of custom officials in smuggling activities**

3602. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that corrupt custom officials posted at the airports are working hand-in-glove with smugglers;
- (b) whether Government has inquired about such activities of the custom officials;
- (c) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the details of preventive measures taken by Government to check this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) A few cases of complicity of Customs officials posted at the airports in the smuggling activities have come to the notice of the Government in the last 3 years.

(b) and (c) Inquiries made in respect of such activities have shown the involvement of 9 Customs Officials in six cases. Out of these 6 cases, 2 cases are investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and 4 cases are investigated by the Customs Department. In the two cases investigated by CBI, 3 Customs Officials have been arrested. In the 4 cases investigated by the Customs Department, charge-sheet has been issued in 2 cases and 1 officer has been exonerated by the disciplinary authority in the disciplinary proceeding.

(d) Measures taken to prevent the involvement of Customs officials in the smuggling include the following:

- (i) All officers have been directed to strictly follow the instructions regarding declaring cash above ₹ 5000/- on their person, in the cash declaration register maintained in the Customs Office at Airports for this purpose.
- (ii) Display of Identity Cards by the Customs Officials on duty has been made compulsory.

- (iii) Surveillance through CCTV is maintained at sensitive locations /areas at Airports such as Arrival Hall and Green Channel Area. The footage is stored for viewing by the Supervisory Officers or Vigilance Wing in case of complaint.
- (iv) To avoid formations of undesirable nexus, periodical rotation of the officers between sensitive and non-sensitive charges is undertaken.
- (v) Display Boards and stickers have been placed at strategic places, exhorting the passengers not to pay bribes and contact senior officers at the given telephone numbers in case of any harassment or complaint.
- (vi) Surprise checks are conducted regularly by supervisory officers to monitor and restrict movement of unauthorized persons in working places to prevent any possible collusion of Customs Officers with smugglers.

**Penalty on pre-payment of floating rate term loans**

3603. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had barred banks from charging penalty for pre-payment of housing loans in June, 2012 and that this benefit was extended to all types of floating rate term loans in May, 2014;
- (b) whether there have been cases of violation of these guidelines; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 05.06.2012, has issued instructions to all the Banks not charging foreclosure charges/ pre-payment penalties on home loans on floating interest rate basis. Subsequently, the RBI has also extended the instructions to all floating rate term loans sanctioned to borrowers with effect from 07.05.2014.

(b) and (c) As per the RBI, one complaint had received during the year 2013-14 against DCB Bank alleging that foreclosure charges were levied in the housing loan account. The matter was forwarded to their Customer Service Department for resolution of complaint.

Further, during Annual Financial Inspection 2013 of Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd. it was observed that few branches of the bank had incorporated a condition in the case of housing loan regarding levying 2% pre-payment penalty on the outstanding amount in the case of takeover by another bank/foreclosure. The matter was taken up with bank for compliance.

**Global declaration for automatic exchange of tax information**

3604. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and several other countries have adopted a global declaration for automatic exchange of tax information to effectively tackle tax evasion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India will continue to put pressure on Switzerland to share information on alleged illegal funds stashed away by its citizens in Swiss Banks in line with this declaration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Forty-four countries, including India, (the “Early Adopter Group”) issued a joint statement on 19th March, 2014 committing themselves for early adoption of the Common Reporting Standard on Automatic Exchange of Information (the new standard is available at <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/exchange-of-tax-information/automatic-exchange-financial-account-information-common-reporting-standard.pdf>). This statement was issued as the signatories recognize that tax evasion is a global problem requiring global solution and the new global standard on automatic exchange of information between tax authorities will provide a step change in their ability to clamp down on tax evasion, which reduces public revenues and increases the burden on those who pay their taxes.

India alongwith 46 other countries and European Union have also adopted a Declaration on Automatic Exchange of Information on 6th May, 2014. A copy of the Declaration is available at <http://www.oecd.org/mcm/MCM-2014-Declaration-Tax.pdf>.

(c) and (d) The Finance Minister has written a letter to the Swiss Finance Minister on August, 2014, inviting Switzerland to join the “Early Adopter Group” to the new global standards. A request has also been made to Switzerland for entering into a Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Information as per the new global standards to enhance further cooperation between India and Switzerland in tax matters.

**Provision of IT rebate on interest paid on home loan.**

3605. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI :

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Act provision under which interest paid on Home Loan for three years during construction period of a house is eligible for deduction from the year in which flat is acquired/construction completed;

- (b) if so, the object for giving this deduction to the Home Loan takers and whether three years period fulfills the objects;
- (c) if not, whether Government is contemplating any change in the period of three years; and
- (d) whether buyers of under construction flats suffer huge losses due to non completion of flats within three years by the builders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the provisions of section 24 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 ('the Act'), where a property has been acquired/constructed/repaired/renewed/reconstructed with borrowed capital, the amount of interest payable on such borrowed capital is allowed as a deduction.

The above deduction, in respect of a house property acquired or constructed with borrowed capital before 1.4.1999, where such property is a self occupied property or where the owner is not able to actually occupy such property owing to his employment/ business/ profession being carried out at any other place, would be subject to a cap of thirty thousand rupees. Further, in respect of the aforesaid properties acquired or constructed on or after 1st April, 1999, where the acquisition or construction was completed within three years from the end of the financial year in which the capital was borrowed, the deduction would not exceed rupees one lakh fifty thousand. However, with effect from 1st April, 2015, the said limit of one lakh fifty thousand rupees has been enhanced to rupees two lakh, *vide* Finance Act (No.2), 2014. For claiming the above deduction, the conditions as prescribed under section 24 of the Act are required to be fulfilled.

- (b) To sustain the pace of investment in the housing sector, this deduction has been provided where the acquisition or construction of the house property is completed within three years from the end of the financial year in which the capital was borrowed.
- (c) There is no such proposal.
- (d) This information is not maintained.

**Disinvestment initiatives for meeting deficit target**

3606. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to go for a larger than targeted disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to meet the deficit target; and
- (b) if so, the names of the PSUs and the percentage of Government shares in these PSUs planned to be disinvested and the total amount to be raised during the year 2014-15 thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the Union Budget 2014-15, the disinvestment target is ₹ 58,425 crore (including receipts from disinvestment of Government stake in non-Government companies). The Annual Action Plan for disinvestment has been prepared accordingly.

(b) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has already approved disinvestment in the following Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs):

| Sl. No. | Name of CPSE                     | Percentage of Disinvestment approved | Remarks  |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| (i)     | Steel Authority of India (SAIL)  | 10.82%                               | First tranche of disinvestment of 5.82% was completed in March, 2013. The remaining 5% disinvestment is tentatively scheduled for completion in 2014-15. |
| (ii)    | Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (RINL) | 10%                                  | Listing of the company and disinvestment tentatively scheduled for completion in 2014-15.  |
| (iii)   | Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL)  | 10%                                  | Listing of the company and disinvestment tentatively scheduled for completion in 2014-15.  |

In addition, CCEA has also approved sale of residual Government equity in Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) and Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCO).

In order to meet budgetary targets, some more CPSEs have been identified for disinvestment during 2014-15. Disinvestment in these CPSEs will be subject to approval of the CCEA.

#### **Entry of corporate houses in banking sector**

3607. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the way of entry of corporate houses in banking sector has been cleared with the passing of the Prevention of Money Laundering Amendment Bills;

(b) if so, how many licenses have been given to corporate houses by RBI and what has been the criterion for this; and

(c) whether the move has cheered the public at large in a vast country like ours, where more and more banking outfits are needed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) In terms of the Guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Licensing of New Banks in the Private Sector issued on February 22, 2013, entities/groups in the Private Sector that are 'owned and controlled by residents' and entities in public sector were eligible to promote a bank through a wholly-owned Non-Operating Financial Holding Company (NOFHC).

RBI has given 'in-principle' approval to two new applicants viz., IDFC limited and Bandhan Financial Services Private Limited *vide* press release dated April 2, 2014 to set up banks under the Guidelines on licensing of New Bank in the Private Sector. Of these, IDFC limited is Non Banking Financial Company (NBFC) and Bandhan Financial Services Private limited is a Micro Finance Institution.

The draft guidelines on payments banks and small banks as differentiated or restricted banks were placed on RBI website on 17.07.2014. Both, payments banks and small banks are 'niche' or 'differentiated' banks; with the common objective of furthering financial inclusion. As per the draft guidelines, entities eligible to set up a Payments Banks include existing Non-Bank Pre-paid Instrument Issuers (PPIs), Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), Corporate Banking Correspondents, mobile telephone companies, super market chains companies, real sector cooperatives and public sector entities. The entities eligible to set up a small bank include resident individuals with ten years of experience in banking and finance, companies and societies, NBFCs, Micro Finance Institutions and Local Area Banks.

#### **Training camps for skill development of women**

†3608. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to organise training camps for skill development of women all over the country;
- (b) if so, the number of districts of Rajasthan selected under this scheme and the norms thereof; and
- (c) the number of women who have been trained through these camps, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Women and Child Development has been administering Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) Scheme since 1986-87. The Scheme aims to make a significant impact on women by upgrading skills for employment on a self-sustainable basis and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban women with special focus on SC/ST households

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and families below poverty line across the country. The Scheme as on date covers 10 sectors of employment *i.e.* Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Waste Land Development and Social Forestry.

At present, there is no on-going project under the Scheme in Rajasthan.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development which administers STEP Scheme since 1986-87 has provided the number of beneficiaries covered / to be covered during the 12th Five Year Plan as under :

| Year    | Physical Targets | Beneficiaries covered  |
|---------|------------------|------------------------|
| 2012-13 | 30000            | 30481                  |
| 2013-14 | 30000            | 31478                  |
| 2014-15 | 30000            | 3303 (upto 01.08.2014) |
| 2015-16 | 30000            | ---                    |
| 2016-17 | 30000            | ---                    |
| TOTAL   | 150000           |                        |

The number of beneficiaries covered during 2011-12 under the Scheme was 29650.

### **Introduction of GST**

3609. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to examine issues over compensation to States for implementing the Goods and Service Tax (GST);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the States have pressed for greater clarity from Government before moving ahead with most ambitious indirect tax reform; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The financial stability and health of the States are of paramount importance to the Centre. Under the GST regime, the States would retain the right to determine the rate of State GST (SGST) within a specified band fixed by the GST Council. Further, the tax base for GST would be decided by the GST Council, in

which every State would enjoy equal voting rights and autonomy. The Centre has also given a commitment to compensate the States for three years. The Centre has also referred the matter relating to possible revenue loss to some States under GST to the Fourteenth Finance Commission with the request to recommend a mechanism for paying this compensation.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Tax foregone through exemption**

3610. SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of companies which pay zero tax under different exemptions since 2004;
- (b) the total amount of such tax and its share in GDP since 2004; and
- (c) the details of non-profit organizations exempted under different tax exemptions and the total amount of such tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) **Direct Taxes:** Details regarding the names of companies which pay zero tax under various exemptions is not maintained centrally.

**Indirect Taxes:** Exemptions in respect of indirect taxes/duties are based on goods/commodities and services and not based on companies and non-profit organizations.

- (b) Does not arise in cases of assesseees which pay zero tax.
- (c) **Direct Taxes:** The details of non-profit organizations exempted under different tax exemptions and the total amount of tax so exempted is not maintained. However, as per the Receipts Budget document for 2014-15 (July, 2014), the total number of electronically filed returns applicable to charitable entities (ITR-7) during the financial year 2013-14 is 106443 and the total amount applied by such entities for charitable purposes and religious purposes in India is ₹ 2,00,274 crores.

**Indirect Taxes:** Question does not arise in view of (a) above

#### **Central allocations to Jammu and Kashmir**

3611. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether delay in finalization of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) State plan budget for 2014-15 has left little time for its implementation;

(b) by when Government will make fully or partly, the plan allocations for J&K non lapsable to meet the challenge of limited time for work in harsh, snowbound and remote areas of the State; and

(c) the details of Central allocation, including plan allocations and actual disbursements with reasons for discrepancies between allocations and disbursements, during the last three years State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Based on provisional allocations made by the Planning Commission, pending finalization of Annual Plan 2014-15, Plan funds to the tune of ₹ 1869.36 crore, including Normal Central Assistance of ₹1143.73 crore and Special Central Assistance of ₹ 688.20 crore, have been released by Ministry of Finance to the State of Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir) in 2014-15 as on 31st July, 2014. Besides, Non-Plan releases of ₹ 930.64 crore and devolution of Central Taxes of ₹ 1421.56 crore have also been made. Also, funds are flowing to the State of Jammu and Kashmir through various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. Budgeting being an annual exercise, release of funds under Plan allocations to the States are made within the same financial year and cannot be made non-lapsable. However, utilization certificates are required to be furnished within a period of twelve months of the closure of the financial year.

(c) The details of allocations and funds released to the States, during the last three years, under Demand No. 36 under Plan; and the Non-Plan releases made as per recommendations of Thirteenth finance Commission are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*) Besides, funds also flow to the States through various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. The State-wise details of the funds released to the States under the Central Plan during the last three years, including Plan resources under Demand No.36, are given in the Statement-III (*See below*). The releases are made on the basis of recommendations made by the respective line Ministries/Planning Commission keeping in view the absorptive capacity of the projects, furnishing of utilization certificates for the funds last released and fulfillment of other prescribed conditions.

**Statement-I***Plan allocations and releases to State Governments under Demand No. 36 (previously Demand No. 35)*

| Sl. No. | States            | 2011-12     |          | 2012-13     |          | 2013-14     |          |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
|         |                   | Allocations | Releases | Allocations | Releases | Allocations | Releases |
| 1       | 2                 | 3           | 4        | 5           | 6        | 7           | 8        |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 7083.92     | 5182.30  | 6774.03     | 3236.57  | 6537.90     | 2983.91  |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 2366.37     | 2297.86  | 3248.02     | 2521.15  | 2805.77     | 2809.78  |
| 3.      | Assam             | 5770.73     | 4213.06  | 7163.83     | 5153.50  | 7257.75     | 5461.89  |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 7404.06     | 4889.93  | 7495.51     | 4310.58  | 8452.52     | 5987.46  |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 1778.31     | 1220.47  | 1866.33     | 1084.13  | 1813.96     | 1448.1   |
| 6.      | Goa               | 303.69      | 263.30   | 408.40      | 289.86   | 572.39      | 303.52   |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 3762.07     | 1252.14  | 3618.80     | 2422.05  | 3276.73     | 1889.09  |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 1417.14     | 585.96   | 1147.58     | 565.09   | 1160.98     | 806.93   |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 2894.51     | 3268.66  | 3738.47     | 4230.81  | 3669.65     | 3711.82  |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 10244.25    | 8893.19  | 10491.90    | 9307.05  | 10362.76    | 8806.75  |
| 11.     | Jharkhand         | 3078.41     | 1823.62  | 3385.15     | 2023.00  | 2517.91     | 1204.69  |
| 12.     | Karnataka         | 4232.26     | 3562.02  | 4384.36     | 3049.64  | 4722.31     | 3358.94  |

(₹ in crore)

| 1     | 2              | 3         | 4        | 5         | 6        | 7         | 8        |
|-------|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 13.   | Kerala         | 2184.13   | 1080.06  | 2137.16   | 1307.04  | 2357.22   | 1209.01  |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh | 5834.57   | 4490.29  | 7472.55   | 5711.08  | 6939.63   | 5296.09  |
| 15.   | Maharashtra    | 7191.07   | 4310.16  | 7195.32   | 3998.10  | 7826.63   | 3419.56  |
| 16.   | Manipur        | 2364.32   | 1956.03  | 3321.80   | 2514.73  | 3453.63   | 2388.49  |
| 17.   | Meghalaya      | 1776.2    | 1565.20  | 2182.54   | 1605.50  | 2479.22   | 1840.38  |
| 18.   | Mizoram        | 1620.65   | 1519.66  | 2090.55   | 1563.08  | 2117.88   | 1711.36  |
| 19.   | Nagaland       | 1958.45   | 1707.51  | 2562.97   | 1972.34  | 2583.71   | 2112.24  |
| 20.   | Odisha         | 3700.08   | 2949.78  | 4262.04   | 2879.44  | 3904.36   | 2812.73  |
| 21.   | Punjab         | 1656.63   | 645.93   | 2065.91   | 813.79   | 1995.59   | 1141.15  |
| 22.   | Rajasthan      | 2624.49   | 1478.22  | 3489.00   | 1564.81  | 3468.86   | 2206.05  |
| 23.   | Sikkim         | 1414.59   | 1078.01  | 1599.40   | 1180.09  | 1654.52   | 1342.28  |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu     | 2327.99   | 3129.55  | 4142.70   | 3280.30  | 4019.26   | 4790.78  |
| 25.   | Tripura        | 2421.27   | 2218.19  | 2829.86   | 2506.27  | 2856.91   | 2814.27  |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 7153.03   | 5653.68  | 11049.13  | 5130.72  | 9721.03   | 5858.79  |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand    | 3469.06   | 2749.89  | 4994.46   | 3040.63  | 5164.65   | 3526.62  |
| 28.   | West Bengal    | 4329.19   | 6091.14  | 7050.71   | 5643.04  | 6919.16   | 4315.82  |
| 29.   | Telangana      | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00     |
| TOTAL |                | 102361.44 | 80075.79 | 122168.48 | 82904.42 | 120612.89 | 85558.50 |

**Statement-II**

State-wise release of Non Plan Grants under Demand No. 36

| Sl. No. | States            | 2011-12    |         | 2012-13    |         | 2013-14    |         |
|---------|-------------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
|         |                   | Allocation | Release | Allocation | Release | Allocation | Release |
| 1       | 2                 | 3          | 4       | 5          | 6       | 7          | 8       |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 2441.48    | 1576.91 | 3016.93    | 725.50  | 3351.66    | 2473.19 |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 795.65     | 660.84  | 1072.72    | 812.15  | 981.99     | 763.40  |
| 3.      | Assam             | 1057.85    | 733.04  | 1091.68    | 1239.67 | 1200.04    | 507.64  |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 2669.53    | 2468.29 | 3212.23    | 2319.83 | 3594.04    | 3113.11 |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 1153.71    | 1027.11 | 1402.38    | 1153.90 | 1528.92    | 1191.55 |
| 6.      | Goa               | 102.69     | 13.09   | 134.82     | 29.80   | 219.02     | 99.43   |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 1854.04    | 1628.14 | 2180.36    | 1455.88 | 2381.37    | 2015.34 |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 845.93     | 669.05  | 976.88     | 635.07  | 1058.78    | 990.55  |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 2531.66    | 2563.09 | 2452.90    | 2437.56 | 1926.10    | 1883.47 |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 4285.14    | 4024.60 | 4097.57    | 3705.25 | 3683.19    | 3501.78 |
| 11.     | Jharkhand         | 1384.29    | 1180.44 | 1626.22    | 1372.32 | 1767.66    | 1244.42 |
| 12.     | Karnataka         | 2119.39    | 2091.29 | 2682.14    | 2098.38 | 3011.45    | 3202.74 |
| 13.     | Kerala            | 1256.40    | 1277.56 | 1485.80    | 600.57  | 1610.98    | 1568.06 |

(₹ in crore)

| 1     | 2              | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7        | 8        |
|-------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh | 2381.59  | 2083.74  | 2948.46  | 2534.13  | 3303.15  | 2980.54  |
| 15.   | Maharashtra    | 2968.25  | 2633.64  | 3786.27  | 3570.64  | 4168.24  | 3079.80  |
| 16.   | Manipur        | 1293.00  | 1236.86  | 1967.69  | 1850.93  | 1842.80  | 1740.83  |
| 17.   | Meghalaya      | 526.33   | 500.98   | 1083.98  | 880.77   | 994.81   | 883.00   |
| 18.   | Mizoram        | 855.33   | 817.39   | 1155.18  | 1029.81  | 1129.52  | 1082.97  |
| 19.   | Nagaland       | 1765.95  | 1713.18  | 2125.27  | 1964.76  | 2139.94  | 1994.27  |
| 20.   | Odisha         | 1858.60  | 1671.06  | 2173.48  | 1423.71  | 2359.09  | 1827.43  |
| 21.   | Punjab         | 1119.89  | 815.05   | 1368.10  | 982.56   | 1469.14  | 910.79   |
| 22.   | Rajasthan      | 2380.91  | 2660.53  | 2853.86  | 2409.50  | 3180.65  | 3023.66  |
| 23.   | Sikkim         | 240.19   | 246.09   | 410.23   | 293.23   | 365.09   | 258.48   |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu     | 2135.46  | 1893.04  | 2738.86  | 1246.53  | 2994.67  | 2379.65  |
| 25.   | Tripura        | 1189.24  | 1134.69  | 1409.83  | 1246.10  | 1226.59  | 1071.26  |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 4868.92  | 4335.08  | 5952.83  | 4311.26  | 6700.68  | 7611.07  |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand    | 899.83   | 596.45   | 1037.98  | 831.21   | 794.77   | 520.63   |
| 28.   | West Bengal    | 2318.00  | 1721.47  | 2829.86  | 2092.38  | 3151.04  | 1985.49  |
| 29.   | Telangana      | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| TOTAL |                | 49299.25 | 43972.67 | 59274.53 | 45253.42 | 62135.40 | 53904.54 |

**Statement-III***State-wise release of Central Plan Grants*

(₹ in crore )

| Sl. No. | State             | 2011-12 | 2012-13  | 2013-14 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 7678.64 | 6487.52  | 5844.24 |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 3052.50 | 3208.60  | 3504.07 |
| 3.      | Assam             | 6579.90 | 7918.35  | 8303.11 |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 7683.01 | 7882.08  | 9291.39 |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 3230.85 | 3480.17  | 3328.43 |
| 6.      | Goa               | 219.82  | 251.59   | 252.61  |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 3956.50 | 5018.47  | 4793.43 |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 1558.49 | 1626.10  | 1689.16 |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 3796.30 | 4705.44  | 4220.66 |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 9711.05 | 10263.55 | 9834.29 |
| 11.     | Jharkhand         | 3671.75 | 3340.25  | 2750.42 |
| 12.     | Karnataka         | 5586.04 | 4984.66  | 5639.90 |
| 13.     | Kerala            | 2435.19 | 2397.90  | 2488.67 |
| 14.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 7806.27 | 9462.77  | 8286.71 |
| 15.     | Maharashtra       | 9105.75 | 8823.52  | 8332.80 |
| 16.     | Manipur           | 2490.00 | 2970.60  | 3099.20 |
| 17.     | Meghalaya         | 2050.55 | 2127.88  | 2480.30 |
| 18.     | Mizoram           | 2021.28 | 2233.10  | 2323.76 |
| 19.     | Nagaland          | 2396.06 | 2647.75  | 2785.38 |
| 20.     | Odisha            | 5627.00 | 5353.06  | 5725.98 |
| 21.     | Punjab            | 1642.18 | 1752.02  | 2365.04 |
| 22.     | Rajasthan         | 4583.38 | 4497.44  | 5184.58 |
| 23.     | Sikkim            | 1363.96 | 1447.49  | 1747.21 |

| Sl. No. | State         | 2011-12   | 2012-13   | 2013-14   |
|---------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 24.     | Tamil Nadu    | 4468.13   | 5174.02   | 5979.87   |
| 25.     | Tripura       | 2838.81   | 3063.24   | 3566.67   |
| 26.     | Uttar Pradesh | 13193.79  | 12993.42  | 14012.87  |
| 27.     | Uttarakhand   | 3326.21   | 3627.37   | 4223.75   |
| 28.     | West Bengal   | 9640.06   | 8263.34   | 8056.41   |
| 29.     | Telangana     | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| TOTAL   |               | 131713.47 | 136001.70 | 140110.91 |

Source: Public Financial Management System (PFMS) of office of CGA.

#### **Restoration of CST rate till implementation of GST**

3612. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Odisha is losing ₹ 1300 crores annually due to reduction rate in Central Sales Tax (CST) rate from 4 per cent to 2 per cent as on 1 June, 2008 in the absence of implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST); and

(b) how soon this heavy losses is going to be paid to Odisha or the CST rate is restored to 4 per cent till the implementation of GST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. Odisha Government has submitted a compensation claim of ₹ 1087.67 crore only for the year 2012-13 on account of loss due to reduction rate in Central Sales Tax (CST) rate from 4 per cent to 2 per cent as on 1 June, 2008.

(b) CST compensation claims of the States including Odisha for the 3 years period 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, as per recommendation of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Minister is under consideration with the Department of Revenue.

#### **CDR package to companies**

3613. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) package scheme for many companies;

(b) if so, the details list of companies given CDR package;

(c) the total amount involved for the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(d) the current status of the companies which availed the CDR package;

- (e) whether the CDR packages to these companies has its impact on banks; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) CDR is a voluntary, non-statutory mechanism, designed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to facilitate restructuring of advances of borrowers enjoying credit facilities from more than one bank / Financial Institution in a coordinated manner. CDR is a self empowered body, which provides broad guidelines and policies and is neither owned, controlled or substantially financed, directly or indirectly, by funds provided by the Government.

Section 45E of the RBI Act, 1934 and the banking laws provide for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents and prohibits disclosure of information except the manner provided therein. Therefore, company wise details are not provided.

(c) to (f) The total amount involved for the year 2010-11, 2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 is as under:

*Cases Approved under CDR*

| (Amount in ₹ crore) |         |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2010-11             | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 6615                | 39601   | 76480   | 103448  |

Source: CDR Cell.

RBI instructions provides that, with effect from the financial year 2012-13, banks should disclose in their published annual Balance Sheets, under “Notes on Accounts”, information relating to number and amount of advances restructured, the amount of diminution in the fair value of restructured advances. The information is required for advances restructured under CDR mechanism, SME debt Restructuring Mechanism and other category separately. Banks must disclose the total amount outstanding in all the accounts/facilities of borrowers whose accounts have been restructured along with the restructured part of the facility.

Basic monitoring is done by the Monitoring Institution (MI). In every case, normally the lead lender is appointed as the MI and then Monitoring Committee (MC) is formed keeping in mind adequate representation of medium and small lenders to the company.

The basic of restructuring is to preserve economic value of the units, not ever-greening of problem accounts. This can be achieved by banks and the borrowers only by careful assessment of the viability, quick detection of weaknesses in accounts and a time-bound implementation of restructuring packages. Reliefs and concessions provided to the

viable entities by the lenders by way of restructuring of its debts is mainly to protect the economic value of assets and ultimately helps the lender in making lesser provisions and improve bottom line.

**Proposal to revise DA structure**

3614. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that under the Sixth Pay Commission, the variable Dearness Allowance (DA) was replaced with a fixed DA that has caused huge disparities in income;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering revising the DA and salary structure of Class C and D employees to reduce the income disparity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. The Sixth Central Pay Commission (CPC) did not make such a recommendation regarding Dearness Allowance (DA).

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the Questions do not arise.

**Recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission**

3615. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Finance Commission makes recommendations to the Centre for sanctioning grants to different States of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission in this regard;

(c) the details of the general performance grant given to Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether the Centre has not fully released the grants as per the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission;

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

(f) the action taken by Government to release the full amount to the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC XIII) for its award period 2010-2015 has *inter-alia* recommended grant-in-aid to the extent of ₹ 3,18,581 crore for non plan revenue deficit, elementary education, environment related

issues, improving outcomes, maintenance of roads and bridges, local bodies, disaster relief, implementation of model Goods and Service Tax and State specific grants of revenues to the States under Article 275 of the Constitution.

(c) to (f) FC XIII has recommended general performance grant of ₹ 1889 crore to the local bodies in Tamil Nadu for its award period. The performance grants are released to States subject to compliance of all the performance conditions stipulated by FC XIII. The State was not eligible for general performance grants for PRIs and Urban Local bodies for 2011-12 to 2013-14, as it had not fulfilled all the conditions stipulated by FC XIII.

Further as recommended by FC XIII, the general performance grant of ineligible States is forfeited and the forfeited performance grant of all the States, to the extent of 50%, is distributed to performing States and the remaining 50% is distributed to all the States in the ratios prescribed. Accordingly, an amount of ₹124.98 crore has been released to the State of Tamil Nadu as its share of forfeited performance grant so far.

#### Identification of PSUs for Disinvestment

3616. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified over a dozen blue-chip Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for disinvestment during the current financial year, likely to garner around ₹ 43,500 crores;

(b) whether Government expects Coal India and ONGC to mop up around ₹ 35,000 crores based on current market prices; and

(c) whether the ONGC has asked Government to exercise abundant caution in proceeding with the disinvestment of its stake without clearing the air on key policy issues like gas pricing and sharing of fuel subsidy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has already approved disinvestment in the following Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs):

| Sl. No. | Name of CPSE                   | Percentage of Disinvestment approved | Remarks   |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1       | 2                              | 3                                    | 4   |
| (i)     | Steel Authority of India(SAIL) | 10.82%                               | First tranche of disinvestment of 5.82% was completed in March 2013. The remaining 5% disinvestment is tentatively scheduled for completion in 2014-15. |

| 1     | 2                                 | 3   | 4   |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|---|
| (ii)  | Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) | 10% | Listing of the company and disinvestment tentatively scheduled for completion in 2014-15. |
| (iii) | Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)  | 10% | Listing of the company and disinvestment tentatively scheduled for completion in 2014-15. |

In addition, CCEA has also approved sale of residual Government equity in Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) and Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCO).

In order to meet budgetary targets, some more CPSEs have been identified for disinvestment during 2014-15. Disinvestment in these CPSEs will be subject to approval of the CCEA.

(b) Disinvestment in Coal India Ltd and ONGC Ltd. will be subject to approval of the CCEA. The actual realization from Government equity sales in these CPSEs would depend on market conditions and investor interest prevailing at the time of actual disinvestment.

(c) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has agreed in-principle to the proposal of disinvestment of 5% Government stake in ONGC. ONGC, while supporting disinvestment of this equity held by Government of India, has suggested resolution of a few issues, including fuel subsidy mechanism and gas pricing policy, to enable better price realization from such disinvestment.

#### **Projects for skill development in Jharkhand**

3617. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether projects or institutes run by Government for skill development of tribal youths of Jharkhand is running successfully;

(b) if so, the details thereof *i.e.* target population, target period, project costs, *etc.*;

(c) if not, the hurdles towards it; and

(d) the steps/measures being taken to meet the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs under its Special Area Programme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) provides funds as an additive to the State Plan for economic development of tribals in the States covering skill development and employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto. Jharkhand State is among the beneficiary States. During

the last three years and the current year, Jharkhand State has been provided with the funds as per following break-up:

| Release  |          |          | (₹ in lakh) |
|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 2011-12  | 2012-13  | 2013-14  | 2014-15     |
| 10704.00 | 11413.25 | 12187.00 | 2364.19     |

Aajeevika Skill, a Placement Linked Skill Development Programme, under Ministry of Rural Development provides for mandatory coverage of minimum 21 % Schedule Tribes rural poor youth across the country, including Jharkhand. Since inception of this Scheme till 30th June, 2014, a total number of 16542 Scheduled Tribe candidates have been skilled in Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) State Government of Jharkhand has not reported any hurdles with regard to implementation of the programme. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued “Operational Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants” in the month of March, 2014 for effective implementation of Schemes administered by them wherein issues related to allocation of funds, priority areas, need for nodal Department in States, judicious utilization of TSP fund, institutionalizing the instruments for ensuring transparency, accountability and social audit have been suitably taken care of. The Operational Guidelines have laid special emphasis on strengthening of institutions viz. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) / Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs) through which tribal welfare programmes are implemented in the State.

#### **CST compensation to States**

3618. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to introduce Goods and Service Tax (GST).
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of stand of Government on compensation of Central Sales Tax (CST) to States?

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

(b) To facilitate introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India, a Constitutional (Amendment) Bill will be introduced in the Parliament, after consultation with State Governments.

(c) Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers has recommended for

payment of CST compensation to the States for the 3 years period 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. As per recommendation of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers this matter is under consideration with the Department of Revenue.

**Demand for pay hike in public sector banks**

3619. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the staff of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are demanding pay hike for quite some time;
- (b) if so, the details of the demand since when they are demanding pay hike;
- (c) the view of Indian Banks Association on their demands; and
- (d) the reaction of Government and by when the issue will be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Unions/Associations of employees of Public Sector Banks, have submitted their Charter of Demands in October, 2012 for wage revision to Indian Banks' Association (IBA) representing management of banks who have mandated it to negotiate on their behalf. The wage revision exercise is undertaken through a bipartite negotiation process between IBA and the Unions/Associations of bank employees and negotiations on the revision of wages between the parties have started. The Government has requested IBA to ensure a time bound completion of negotiation process.

**Requirement of skilled labour force in textile and clothing sector**

3620. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a requirement of 262 lakh skilled labour force in the textile and clothing sector of the country by 2020;
- (b) if so, how the Ministry proposes to provide the required skilled labour force in this sector;
- (c) whether Government proposes to start any special scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The working group on Textiles and Jute industry for the Twelfth Five Year Plan have projected human resource requirement of 60 to 62 million in Textile and Clothing sector by the year 2022.

(b) to (e) In order to address the requirement of skilled manpower in Textiles and related segments including Handicrafts, Handlooms, Sericulture, Jute, Technical Textiles, knitwear etc, Ministry of Textiles has launched Integrated Skilled Development Scheme (ISDS) as a pilot scheme in the last two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan with an outlay of ₹ 272 crore including ₹ 229 crore as Government contribution with a physical target of 2.56 lakh persons. The Scheme has been scaled up during Twelfth Plan with an allocation of ₹ 1900 crore to train 15 lakh persons during the plan period. Training Projects are funded to the extent of 75% of the cost of the project, within an overall ceiling of ₹ 10,000/- for each trainee who successfully completes training and receives certification. One of the key outcomes of the programmes is placement of the trainees in the related occupations after completion of the training. To incentivize placement after the training a provision of bonus equal to 5% of the financial support sanctioned through the Scheme will be given to the Implementing Agencies, if at least 75% of such trainees (50% in pilot phase) become employed/self-employed within 3 months of receiving the training.

The Scheme is being implemented under following three components

- (i) Component I for Training Institutions and Textiles Research Associations under Ministry of Textiles.
- (ii) Component II for private bodies in PPP mode.
- (iii) Component III for State Government Agencies.

#### **Irregularities in NABARD**

†3621. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed any irregularities in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the remedial measures taken/being taken by Government in this regard;
- (d) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Central Government for the upliftment and skill development of women belonging to the minority communities including the christian and muslim women in various States including Karnataka; and
- (e) the details of the funds allotted and spent along with the results achieved under these schemes during each of the past three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/Union Territory-wise?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Systems are in place in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and in Government to deal with any alleged irregularities/complaint reported. As and when any complaint is received in Government/NABARD, the same is enquired into for taking appropriate action.

Recently, an instance of misuse of LTC facility by officials in NABARD was received and examined. Thereafter the Department of Financial Services has issued instructions to all Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions/Reserve Bank of India/Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority/Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority/NABARD towards streamlining the LTC Scheme in order to avoid similar instances in future.

(d) and (e) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s Guidelines on Priority Sector Lending, within the target of 40% per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year for lending to the priority sector, a sub-target of 10 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, has been mandated for lending to weaker sections which, *inter-alia*, includes persons from Minority Communities. Further, as per 15 Point Programme for welfare of Minorities, Banks are required to achieve target of 15% of their PSL to Minority Communities.

In addition, as per the budget announcement of 2011-12, the Government had set up a 'Women Self Help Group Development(WSHG) Fund' with a proposed corpus of ₹ 500 crore in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The Government has released ₹ 184 crore to NABARD under the Fund. Provision of ₹ 50 crore has been made under WSHG Fund for FY 2014-15.

#### **Bail out of road projects by banks**

3622. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) recently urged the banks to bailout mired road projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take on the request of NHAI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in a recent communication has suggested to Indian Banks' Association (IBA) to examine the feasibility of creation of entity similar to an Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC), dedicated to the road sector and to be backed by NHAI, to complete the left over work and bring the projects to commercial operation. Chairman, IBA has been requested to discuss the matter with Chairman, NHAI regarding the modalities of the proposed ARC.

**Financial super market**

3623. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country's first financial super market has opened recently; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its objectives and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the available information, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (SBBJ) opened a branch on 30.03.2012 which was designed to provide diversified financial products like Life and General Insurance; Mutual Funds and others to its customers. This was called by SBBJ as its first Financial Super Market Branch. The branch has got good response and has a total business of ₹ 69.18 crore as at the end of July, 2014.

**Financial package for Goa**

3624. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government of Goa has approached the Central Government to grant financial package to those affected by closure of mines in Goa;
- (b) if so, when was the proposal for package made;
- (c) the categories of people, companies, institutions proposed to be covered under the package proposed by the State Government;
- (d) the quantum sought by the State Government;
- (e) whether the proposal is under consideration of the Central Government; and
- (f) if so, by what date package is likely to be released and under what scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. A request was received from the State Government of Goa in May, 2013 for one time special package in the form of Central financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 3000 crore for carrying out rehabilitation of those affected by closure of mining activities in the State, including cooperative banks and self employed borrowers from the banks.

Requests for providing debt relief measures received from time to time from various States, including the State of Goa, are processed within the ambit of the recommendations of the Finance Commissions and financial assistance to States are considered within the overall availability of Plan resources with due consideration to the inter-state and inter sectoral priorities while finalizing annual plans of the States. The request of the State of

Goa was factored in at the time of discussion of Annual Plan 2013-14 and the size of Annual Plan was finalized at ₹ 4715 crore, including Central assistance of ₹ 300.45 crore. Besides, Central assistance is also extended to States through Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes.

### **Seventh Pay Commission**

†3625. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the likely financial burden on the States as a result of constitution of Seventh Pay Commission in the country;

(b) whether State Governments were consulted before the constitution of Seventh Pay Commission, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would contribute its share to lessen the financial burden of States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Service conditions of State Government employees fall within the exclusive domain of respective State Governments. Therefore, State Government employees are not covered within the terms of reference of the 7th Central Pay Commission. Thus, the recommendations of Commission will not directly apply to State Government employees. Accordingly, it is not possible for the Central Government to indicate the financial burden on State Governments, if they decide to adopt the recommendation of the 7th Central Pay Commission in respect of their employees with or without modification.

(b) The Central Government had sought the views of the State Governments and till the date of the constitution of the 7th Central Pay Commission on 28.2.2014, only 14 States had responded. These State Governments generally mentioned, *inter-alia*, that adoption of the recommendations of a Central Pay Commission by them in case of State Government employees adds to substantial financial burden.

(c) Since the decision to adopt the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission in case of the State Government employees will exclusively concern respective State Government, the question of any assistance by the Central Government will not arise. However, the Terms of Reference of the 7th Central Pay Commission provide, *inter-alia*, that while making its recommendations, the Commission will also keep in view the likely impact of the recommendations on the finances of the State Governments, which usually adopt the recommendations with some modifications.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Recapitalisation of PSBs**

3626. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the four year plan for recapitalization of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is high on the priority list of Government;
- (b) whether Government is considering to prepare a road map for raising capital for all PSBs which could entail dilution of stake;
- (c) whether Government is assessing the capital requirements of all the PSBs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Five Year Plan/Road-map for capitalization of all Public Sector Banks in response to capital norms prescribed under Basel-III is being prepared.

**Abolishment of upper ceiling of profession tax**

3627. SHRI A.V. SWAMY:

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is considering to take steps to do away with the upper ceiling of taxes on professions, trades, callings employments and allow the State Governments to levy profession tax on progressive basis to augment their resources;
- (b) if so, how soon this will be implemented; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As per Entry 60 in List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments is a State subject. At present, no such proposal to do away with the upper ceiling of taxes on professions, trades, callings employments and allow the State Governments to levy profession tax on progressive basis is under consideration.

**Unrealised Bank loans from private and corporate enterprises**

3628. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of unrealised loans of private and corporate enterprises to the nationalised banks;

(b) whether Government plans to be strict about the timely repayment of loans by the private sector to protect the nationalised banks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per Information provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the total amount of unrealized loans of all borrowers to Public Sector Banks as at the end of Mar-14 was ₹ 2,16,739.19 crore.

(b) and (c) The Government/ RBI have already initiated various steps for timely repayment of loans from the defaulters to protect the nationalized banks. 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 Guidelines, *inter-alia*, envisaged creation of a Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) by RBI to collect, store, and disseminate credit data to banks on credit exposures of ₹ 5 crore and above, formation of Joint Lenders Forum (JLF), Corrective Action Plan (CAP), and sale of assets. Detailed guidelines were issued by RBI to banks on May 22, 2014 on Reporting to CRILC, Detailed Guidelines on formation of Joint Lenders’ Forum (JLF), Corrective Action Plan (CAP), ‘Refinancing of Project Loans’, ‘Sale of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) by Banks’ and other regulatory measures were issued by RBI on February 26, 2014 to banks. RBI has also issued instructions on June 26, 2014 on Prudential Norms on Income Recognition and Asset Classification and Provisioning Pertaining to Advances - Projects under implementation.

Further, RBI has issued instructions to the Banks to review slippages in asset classification in the borrowal accounts with outstanding ₹ 5 crore and above by the Board of Directors of the bank and review NPA accounts which have registered recoveries of ₹ 1 crore and above. Management Committee of the Board should review top 100 borrowal accounts of below ₹ 5 crore in each category of NPA *i.e.*, Sub-standard/Doubtful/Loss (75 in each quarter).

The Government of India on 26th June, 2014 has suggested banks to give more focussed monitoring in coordination with other members of consortium, assigning the responsibility at the Executive Director level, hiring best lawyers and monitoring their performance in defending bank’s interest in the Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and High Courts. The Government had earlier directed on 21.11.2012 to the PSBs to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of NPAs and recovery, Recovery Committee reviews the NPAs periodically.

**Cess on natural rubber**

3629. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is levying cess on natural rubber;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount collected as levy for the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government is levying cess on natural rubber @ ₹ 2.00 per kg under the provisions of the Rubber Act, 1947. The amount collected during the last three financial years is given below.

| Year    | Cess collected (₹ Crore) |
|---------|--------------------------|
| 2011-12 | 100.69                   |
| 2012-13 | 127.84                   |
| 2013-14 | 116.85                   |

**Borrowings and payments of West Bengal**

3630. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total money owed by State Government of West Bengal to the Central Government directly or indirectly, and the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the amount of repayment of principal;
- (c) the details of the rate and amount of interest on the above borrowings;
- (d) the details of borrowings by other States;
- (e) the details of the revenue or tax collection and contributions to the Central Government of each State; and
- (f) the details of the population and assistance by way of funds received by West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As per latest Union Finance Accounts for 2012-13, the outstanding Central loan of State Government of West Bengal was ₹12,894 crore, as on 31st March, 2013 and the State repaid principal amount of ₹ 655 crore and interest of ₹ 900 crore on Central loans at rate of interest of 9%. Further, outstanding National Small Saving Fund (NSSF) investments in Special State Government Securities of West Bengal was ₹ 77,642 crore as on 31 st March, 2013 and the State discharged ₹ 3082.50 crore and paid interest of ₹ 7,267.33 crore at rate of interest of 9.5% during 2012-13.

(d) State-wise details of Central Loans outstanding as on 31.03.2013 and outstanding NSSF investments in Special State Government Securities is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) Information about State-wise collection of revenue is not maintained.

(f) According to 2011 Census data, the population of West Bengal is 91276115 persons (46809027- Male and 44467088- Female).

As per latest available Finance Accounts of the State of West Bengal for 2012-13, the details of assistance by way of funds received by the State are given below:

| Particulars  | Amount (₹ in crore) |
|--|---------------------|
| Share of Net Proceed of Taxes                      | 21226.27            |
| Non-Plan Grants                                    | 4031.50             |
| Grants for State Plan Schemes                      | 5004.47             |
| Grants for Central Plan Schemes                    | 150.12              |
| Grants for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes        | 3158.75             |
| Loans from Central Govt. for State's Plan Schemes* | 1489.33             |
| TOTAL  | 35060.44            |

\* For Externally Aided Projects.

In addition, releases of ₹ 10,266.13 cr. (as per Public Finance Management System) were made directly to Special Purpose Vehicles during 2012-13.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of Outstanding Borrowings by the States as on 31.03.2013*

| (₹ in crores)     |                                   |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| States            | Central Loans of State Government | NSSF Investments |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 17,289.90                         | 25,971.83        |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 311.57                            | 670.27           |
| Assam             | 1,757.17                          | 6,702.61         |
| Bihar             | 8,672.48                          | 19,085.31        |
| Chhattisgarh      | 2,147.91                          | 5,285.12         |
| Goa               | 777.42                            | 3,010.35         |
| Gujarat           | 8,311.73                          | 48,194.41        |

| States            | Central Loans of<br>State Government | NSSF Investments |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Haryana           | 2,097.90                             | 11,503.64        |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 1,003.66                             | 5,348.50         |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1,554.34                             | 3,518.17         |
| Jharkhand         | 2,125.64                             | 9,834.16         |
| Karnataka         | 11,655.22                            | 20,073.87        |
| Kerela            | 6,609.86                             | 11,322.77        |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 12,261.28                            | 16,806.00        |
| Maharashtra       | 8,798.17                             | 79,076.17        |
| Manipur           | 529.19                               | 842.63           |
| Meghalaya         | 253.24                               | 562.61           |
| Mizoram           | 329.95                               | 191.73           |
| Nagaland          | 256.04                               | 132.97           |
| Odisha            | 7,135.14                             | 8,591.55         |
| Punjab            | 3,210.00                             | 21,694.90        |
| Rajasthan         | 6,816.24                             | 20,764.53        |
| Sikkim            | 147.32                               | 153.88           |
| Tamil Nadu        | 10,814.25                            | 24,802.46        |
| Tripura           | 367.81                               | 1,215.51         |
| Uttarakhand       | 434.97                               | 7,403.64         |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 16,249.56                            | 56,351.56        |
| West Bengal       | 12,894.44                            | 77,642.47        |
| TOTAL (STATES)    | 144,812.40                           | 486,753.60       |

#### Undue tax exemption

3631. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the recent report of CAG, some private companies, particularly Adani Group have availed undue tax exemption of hundreds of crores during 2012-13;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise;
- (c) whether Government has initiated inquiry into the exemption and has fixed responsibility in this regard in response to the report of CAG;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, company-wise; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) has tabled two reports, No. 10 of 2014 and 7 of 2014, in Parliament on 18th July, 2014. The name 'Adani' is mentioned in 2.5 of Report No.7 of 2014.

(b) (i) The company-wise details with respect to the Compliance a Audit Report No. 10 of 2014 regarding administration of tax concessions/exemptions/deductions is already tabled. Appendix 5 lists these cases.

(ii) In para 2.5, 3.9 and 4.3. of Performance Audit Report on 'Assessment of Firms' (Report No. 7 of 2014 already tabled), C&AG has mentioned about the 'Additional exemption claimed by Partners under section 10(2A)' 'Incorrect deduction under section 801B and 'Incorrect allowance of exemption/deduction'.

(c) The observations of the C&AG are dealt with in accordance with the extant procedure and instructions including verification of the claims, remedial action and fixing responsibility, if necessary.

(d) The time of taking action and for replying to the C&AG still has not expired.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

#### **Payment of CST compensation to Tamil Nadu**

3632. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had paid Central Sales Tax (CST) compensation due for Tamil Nadu in the last 5 years;
- (b) if so, the CST compensation paid in the last 5 years, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Goods and Service Tax (GST) rollout needs any constitutional amendment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Tamil Nadu has been paid ₹ 2636.50 crore CST compensation for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11.

(b) Details of Year-wise CST compensation paid to Tamil Nadu for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11 are as under:

| During Financial Year | Amount Released (₹ in crore) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 2007-08               | 647.54                       |
| 2008-09               | Nil                          |
| 2009-10               | 759.00                       |
| 2010-11               | 1171.04                      |
| 2011-12               | 58.92                        |

(c) Yes, Sir .

(d) To facilitate introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India, a Constitutional (Amendment) Bill will be introduced in the Parliament, after consultation with State Governments.

#### **Implementation of DTC**

3633. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of Direct Taxes Code (DTC) could lead to higher economic growth because of improved tax-GDP ratio;

(b) whether this change in the tax regime would reduce the transaction cost of the Income Tax (IT) Department and enable it to focus its much needed attention to the areas prone to tax evasion;

(c) whether the DTC would make avoiding tax tougher for foreign companies; and

(d) if so, what time line does Government envision with regard to the speedy implementation of this much needed tax reform?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Direct Taxes Code (DTC) Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 30th August, 2010. The Bill has lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha.

#### **Recovery of defaulted loans**

3634. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2511 replied in the Rajya Sabha on 18th February, 2014 and state: .

(a) the amount of defaulted and fraudulently secured loans recovered under PMRY and KCC by Allahabad Bank, Mangawan Branch, Rewa, MP and Purvanchal Bank, Narahi Branch, U.P. since 20 February, 2014 so far, defaulter/ fraudster-wise;

(b) the reasons for not taking action against defaulters under PMRY under SARFAESI Act, 2002 by Allahabad Bank, Mangawan Branch;

(c) whether interests accrued on fraudulently secured loans from Purvanchal Bank, Narahi branch have been written off and fraudsters have again secured loan from Union Bank, Chitbaragaon branch, Ballia in violation of Master circular, 2013 of RBI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Allahabad Bank have informed that since 20th February, 2014, their Mangawan Branch has recovered ₹ 2.49 lakhs in 7 KCC accounts against outstanding of ₹ 5.16 lakhs in these accounts and no recovery could be made in PMRY accounts. The Purvanchal Bank have informed that since 20th February, 2014, their Narahi Branch has recovered ₹ 5.66 lakhs in 3 accounts, against an outstanding of ₹ 6.28 lakhs in these accounts.

(b) The Allahabad Bank have informed that their Mangawan Branch has not taken action against PMRY defaulters under SARFAESI Act, 2002 as none of these accounts are covered under the said Act.

(c) and (d) The Purvanchal Bank have informed that they have recovered ₹ 5.66 lakhs under Bank's Compromise Scheme. However, the Union Bank have informed that their Chitbaragaon Branch has not extended loan to any fraudster account holder of Narahi Branch of the Purvanchal Bank.

#### **Food adulteration cases**

†3635. 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 the complaints regarding the adulteration of food and drinking products in the country are on the rise, and the existing legislation is unable to tackle the problem effectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to invoke the National Security Act (NSA) against the persons involved in adulteration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) To curb the menace of food adulteration regular surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products are undertaken by State/UT Governments under the FSS Act, 2006. As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

samples analysed during 2012-13 were 69949, out of which 10380 samples were found adulterated and misbranded. Similarly during 2013-14, the number of samples analysed were 62318, out of which 11577 samples were found adulterated and misbranded.

(c) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India or the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to invoke National Security Act (NSA), against the person involved in adulteration.

(d) Does not arise.

**Medicines in formulary of CGHS Homoeopathic Medicines**

3636. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI:

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

(a) the names of medicines included in the Formulary of Homoeopathic Medicines of CGHS and Government hospitals;

(b) the diseases and ailments for which each such medicine is used/prescribed, respectively; and

(c) the names of drugs and medicines that can be prescribed over and above the Formulary?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) to (c) List of medicines in the CGHS formulary of Homoeopathy is available at CGHS website- <http://msotransparent.nic./cghsnew/index.asp>. As Homoeopathy prescription is made on totality of symptoms of individual patients in a holistic way, it is not practical to prepare a Homoeopathic Formulary on the basis of diseases and ailments. There is no list of medicines prepared other than the formulary. Doctors have been instructed to restrict their prescription to the formulary medicines as far as practicable.

**High rate of cervical cancer in the country**

3637. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India bears 30 per cent of the burden of cervical cancer world wide;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the instances of cervical cancer in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No. As per data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of Cervical

Cancer cases in India (2012) is 91694. The NCRP does not provide data estimates for the world. GLOBOCAN 2012 by International Agency for Research on Cancer estimates the number of Cervical Cancer cases in the World (2012) as 528000. The NCRP data indicates that Indian figures are 17.4% of the World estimates. However, estimated number of Cervical Cancer Cases in India by GLOBOCAN 2012 is 123000, which is 23.3% of the world.

The large population in India results in more number of Cervical Cancer cases. The Cervical Cancer is more common in low socio-economic status. Other attributable factors are high parity (more number of child birth), marriage at early age and poor genital hygiene *etc.*

(c) While Health is a State Subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three areas namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Screening guidelines for cervical cancer by VIA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) technique have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis through various tests including histopathological biopsy. For generating awareness, campaigns are also carried out through print and electronic media.

#### **Negligible prosecution of medical negligence cases**

3638. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is negligible prosecution of medical negligence cases in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no centralized collection of data on medical negligence cases filed in the country;

(c) in view of Health being the State Subject, whether the Ministry will direct the States to maintain such data at State level and compile the same at the Central level so as to reduce medical negligence in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Health is a State subject and States are empowered to take appropriate action in prosecuting the medical negligence cases as per their respective State Legislations. Medical Council of India may also take *suo-moto* action as per "The Indian Medical Council (professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002".

(b) to (d) Data relating to medical negligence cases is not maintained centrally. However, Medical Council of India (MCI) and State Medical Councils are empowered to take disciplinary action against doctors for violation of the provisions of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 and accordingly initiate appropriate action against the doctors if found guilty of professional misconduct/medical negligence. Such data is maintained by the MCI and respective State Medical Councils.

#### **Upgradation of hospitals under PMSSY in Uttar Pradesh**

3639. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has identified any Government hospital in Uttar Pradesh to be upgraded in the 1st phase of the Prime Minister Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has taken up upgradation of two Medical Colleges, *viz.* Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS), Lucknow and Institute of Medical Sciences (IMS), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi in the 1st phase of PMSSY, at an approved outlay of ₹120 Crore (contribution of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare-₹ 100 Crore and State/Institute share-₹ 20 Crore). Under the Upgradation Programme, a 150 bedded Super Speciality Block has been built at SGPGIMS, Lucknow and a 334 bedded Trauma Centre at IMS, BHU, Varanasi.

#### **Medical check up for school children**

3640. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will implement a project of arranging medical examination of children when they are admitted in school in the first standard since many children and youth meet with untimely death due to very late diagnosis of the diseases from which they suffer; and

(b) whether Government contemplates to chalk out a plan to make such scheme a part of NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under National Health Mission, the Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for screening of all the children from 0-18 years of age including school children for 4 Ds *i.e.* Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases and Development delays including disability.

Under this initiative, a continuum of care is proposed. All newborns delivered at public health facilities and homes are screened for birth defects by health personnel and ASHA. The children in the age group of six weeks to six years attending Anganwadi centres and children in the age group of 6 years to 18 years enrolled in Government and Government aided schools are screened by dedicated Mobile Block Health Teams consisting of two AYUSH doctors (one male and one female), one ANM and one Pharmacist.

The children identified with any health condition are then referred to an appropriate health facility for further management and linking with tertiary level institutions. The establishment of District Early Intervention Centre (DEIC) is also one of the components of the RBSK initiative.

#### **Regular updating of medical syllabi**

3641. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Medical Council of India is regularly updating and enhancing syllabus of medical colleges, keeping in view the latest research work in the field of medicines and changing pattern of diseases in the current environment;

(b) whether the medical syllabi in the country are at par with international standard; and

(c) the reasons for Government not exploring possibilities for centralization of medical examinations even at graduate level also, as due to different medical examination pattern among the States, corruptions proliferate which affects standard of the medical practitioners?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India (MCI) is the statutory body responsible for establishing and maintaining high standards in medical education. Updating of medical syllabus is a continuous process. The Academic Cell of MCI conducts meetings of Expert Groups in various subjects and disciplines to upgrade the medical syllabi periodically.

Competencies and practices of International Standards are considered while updating the syllabi.

(c) With a view to bring uniformity in standards for admission to medical course to promote merit and also to save students from hardships faced by them in appearing in multiple entrance exams across the country, the Central Government decided to conduct single entrance tests by the name National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to Undergraduate and Postgraduate Medical Courses from the academic year 2013-14 without disturbing the reservation policy of individual States, fee structure prescribed by the State Committees and the distribution of seats in different quotas.

The National Eligibility and Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to MBBS and Postgraduate Medical Courses for the academic year 2013-14 was conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education and National Board of Examinations respectively. However, a few private Medical Colleges and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu filed writ petitions in the respective High Courts seeking exemption from NEET. These petitions were transferred to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide*, its judgement dated 18.07.2013 in NEET related cases quashed the implementation of NEET. The Central Government has filed a petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court to review its decision.

**Research on clinical care and preventive mechanisms of diabetes**

3642. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated number of Indians who suffer from diabetes today;
- (b) whether Government plans to research the problem of diabetes and provide solutions for clinical care and prevention mechanisms;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) According to report published by International Diabetes Federation (IDF) (the 6th edition of IDF Atlas published in November, 2013) the number of diabetic patients is about 65 million in the country. The data available from the Indian Council of Medical Research, India Diabetes (INDIAB) Study estimates the number to be 62.4 million approximately .

(b) to (d) The Indian Council of Medical Research has completed the phase-I of ICMR Task Force project entitled, "ICMR-India Diabetes [INDIAB] Study-Phase-I," with the aim to (i) determine the national prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus and pre-diabetes in India, by estimating the State-wise prevalence of the same and (ii) compare the prevalence of type 2 diabetes and pre-diabetes in urban and rural areas across India. In the phase I of the study, the rural and urban settings in three States and one union territory *viz.*, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Chandigarh have been included.

Further, the Indian Council of Medical Research initiated a multi-centric Task Force project titled "Registry-of people with Diabetes in India with Young age at onset background". All cases of diabetes in the age groups of '25 years or less with fasting plasma glucose >126 mg/dl and/or 2 hr post load plasma glucose >200mg/dl, referred/men-referred, treated/untreated residing within the assigned geographical area are included who reported after January 1st, 2000. Phase I of the study has been completed. The registry has enrolled 5546 young diabetic patients.

Indian Council of Medical Research has also supported 15 projects to develop indigenous glucometers and glucose testing strips at affordable cost in the country. Among them, the Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai and Birla Institute of Technology Science, Pilani (Hyderabad Campus), have developed 2 indigenous devices and testing strips for estimation of blood glucose.

#### **Complaints against conduct of CGHS doctor**

3643. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a doctor against whom sexual harassment charges have been levelled earlier and his behaviour is not upto the mark as per requirement of administrative angle, has been working in CGHS Ayurvedic dispensary, Janakpuri-I on contract basis;
- (b) whether Government proposes to terminate his services immediately in view of these facts;
- (c) if so, by when;
- (d) whether Government is aware that the said doctor threatens his in-charge and staff by putting pressure in the name of his connection with the higher authorities;
- (e) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this matter; and
- (f) the outcome thereof along with the reasons for not terminating his services?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (f) A complaint from a beneficiary regarding indecent behaviour has been received against a contractual Ayurveda doctor under CGHS, Delhi.

An enquiry has been conducted. On the basis of the enquiry report and his performance, instructions have been issued to terminate his contract with immediate effect.

#### **Collaboration with BRICS countries in health sector**

3644. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to collaborate in bilateral and multilateral initiatives on 'Health Sector' with BRICS countries; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Governments of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) have developed an institutional mechanism for cooperation in the form of BRICS forum. Cooperation between BRICS countries in Health sector is being coordinated through

BRICS Health Ministers' Forum constituted in the 3rd BRICS Summit held in Sanya, China on 14.04.2011. Various thematic areas including the 'Framework for Collaboration on Strategic Projects in Health' have been identified for cooperation among BRICS countries in Health.

**Non-observance of transfer orders by CGHS Ayurvedic doctors**

†3645. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of Ayurvedic doctors belonging to CGHS have been transferred due to administrative reasons;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that out of the transferred doctors, some doctors have joined their duties at new places whereas some others have continued to be at their respective old places and are indulging in tricks to get their transfer revoked; and
- (c) if so, whether Government would categorically direct the transferred doctors to immediately join their duties at the new places of postings?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, a number of Ayurvedic doctors have been transferred. Many of the Doctors have already joined their new places of posting. Action has already been taken to implement rest of the transfer orders. There is no information of any of them indulging in tricks to revoke their transfer orders.

**Renewal of permission for Medical Colleges**

3646. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of medical colleges which have applied for increase of seats in MBBS course, and for renewal of permission for the year 2014-15; and
- (b) the number of colleges which were granted permission in these categories?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The number of Medical Colleges which applied for increase of seats in MBBS course, and for renewal of permission for the year 2014-15 is as under:

| Categories            | Applied | Approved | Disapproved |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| Increase of seats     | 42      | 10       | 32          |
| Renewal of permission | 216     | 170      | 46          |

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Misuse of life saving drugs**

†3647. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that life saving drugs are being misused in different parts of the country including Delhi;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any steps to check this;
- (c) if so, by when and the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The term life-saving drugs has not been defined.

(b) to (d) Do not arise .

**Tropical diseases in India**

3648. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India continues to rank high on poor-man's diseases *i.e.* dengue, rabies and other tropical diseases etc., as per WHO report;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether as per the report this menace further adds to poverty, especially amongst the rural masses; and
- (d) if so, the action plan of Government to address this grim issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) The main tropical diseases in India include Dengue, Trachoma, Leprosy, Lymphatic Filariasis, Soil-transmitted Helminthiases, Rabies and Kala-azar. The prevalence of these tropical diseases depends on climatic conditions, socio-economic conditions, inappropriate health seeking behavior, migration of population as well as emerging drug and insecticide resistance.

As per the First WHO Report on neglected tropical diseases 2010, these diseases have significant impact on the productivity of individuals, households, communities and nations.

Health is a State subject. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments. The following national programmes in relation to tropical diseases are being implemented :

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP): for control of Dengue and elimination of Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis.
- (ii) National Leprosy Eradication Programme: India has achieved the elimination of leprosy at national level in December, 2005. Focus is now to achieve elimination of leprosy at district level.
- (iii) National Programme for Control of Blindness: services are provided for the control of Trachoma.
- (iv) School Health Programme: services are provided for the prevention of Soil-transmitted Helminthiases.

Besides, Indian Council of Medical Research promotes research in different tropical diseases through its extramural and intramural research through its disease specific institutes which involves molecular and genetic study on the pathogens and vector, development of new diagnostics and interventions.

#### **Registration of beneficiaries under JSY**

3649. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the process in which beneficiaries are registered under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY);
- (b) whether Government is providing assistance to JSY beneficiaries through direct benefits transfer, if so, what percentage of women covered under JSY were unable to avail JSY benefits due to lack of bank accounts; and
- (c) the details of the financial and technical support extended to the States for implementation of the JSY?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) : (a) Under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), mothers are registered as JSY beneficiaries by the ANM/Staff Nurse/Medical Officer provided they deliver in a Government or private accredited hospital and they fulfill the eligibility criteria as prescribed under the JSY scheme. The eligibility criteria for institutional delivery under JSY are given in the Statament-I (*See below*).

(b) Government is providing assistance to JSY beneficiaries including through the direct benefit transfer (DBT) mode in 43 districts w.e.f. 1.4.2013 and in another 78 districts from 1.7.2013. Besides, the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) mode of payment, States are also allowed to make JSY payment through Core Banking Solution and through cheques. The Ministry is not aware of women who could not avail JSY benefits due to lack of bank accounts.

(c) Since the launch of the scheme in 2005, an amount of ₹ 10456.25 Crores has been approved to the States for implementation of the Janani Suraksha Yojana. Year-wise and State-wise details of budget approved under JSY are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Eligibility for cash assistance for institutional delivery*

The eligibility for cash assistance under the JSY is as shown below:

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Uttar Pradesh,            | All pregnant women delivering in Government         |
| Uttarakhand, Bihar,       | Health centres, such as Sub Centers                 |
| Jharkhand, Madhya         | (SCs )/Primary Health Centers                       |
| Pradesh, Chhattisgarh,    | (PHCs)/Community Health Centers                     |
| Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha, | (CHCs)/First Referral Units (FRUs)/general          |
| and Jammu and Kashmir     | wards of district or State hospitals or accredited  |
| (Low Performing States)   | private hospitals                                   |
| All remaining States      | All BPL/Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST)     |
| (High Performing States)  | women delivering in a Government health             |
|                           | centre, such as SC/PHC/CHC/FRU/general wards        |
|                           | of district or State hospital or accredited private |
|                           | hospitals   |

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**Statement-II***The details of the year-wise and State-wise budget approved under Janani Suraksha Yojana*

| Sl.No.                   | States/UTs        | Budget Allocation |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | Total | (₹ in crores) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------------|
|                          |                   | 2005-06           | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |       |               |
| 1                        | 2                 | 3                 | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14    | 15            |
| <b>High Focus States</b> |                   |                   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |       |               |
| 1.                       | Bihar             | 4.45              | 6.1     | 6       | 173.6   | 229.96  | 249.97  | 250.85  | 244.29  | 354.35  | 1519.57 |         |       |               |
| 2.                       | Chhattisgarh      | 2.28              | 4       | 8.5     | 34.87   | 57.4    | 74.67   | 68.85   | 61.32   | 70.88   | 382.77  |         |       |               |
| 3.                       | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.54              | 1       | 1       | 1.03    | 1.01    | 2.18    | 1.9     | 2.33    | 2.11    | 13.10   |         |       |               |
| 4.                       | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.94              | 1.38    | 2       | 28.07   | 27.81   | 26.25   | 21.93   | 20.57   | 22.40   | 151.35  |         |       |               |
| 5.                       | Jharkhand         | 2.67              | 3.93    | 4       | 50      | 57.69   | 70.22   | 69.7    | 89.25   | 89.71   | 437.17  |         |       |               |
| 6.                       | Madhya Pradesh    | 7.07              | 10.39   | 35      | 160     | 248.32  | 200.78  | 188.08  | 191.41  | 210.25  | 1251.30 |         |       |               |
| 7.                       | Odisha            | 5.99              | 6.5     | 18      | 105.51  | 104.44  | 121.17  | 108.31  | 110.24  | 120.06  | 700.22  |         |       |               |
| 8.                       | Rajasthan         | 3.56              | 3       | 30      | 150     | 140.01  | 143     | 184.06  | 181.41  | 217.11  | 1052.15 |         |       |               |
| 9.                       | Uttar Pradesh     | 10.11             | 13.75   | 13      | 260.93  | 310.28  | 399.38  | 475.33  | 521.9   | 471.24  | 2475.92 |         |       |               |
| 10.                      | Uttarakhand       | 0.54              | 0.32    | 1       | 13.02   | 13.5    | 20.31   | 15.12   | 13.51   | 15.39   | 92.71   |         |       |               |

| 1                            | 2                 | 3     | 4    | 5    | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 10    | 11    | 12     |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| <b>North East States</b>     |                   |       |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
| 11.                          | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.18  | 0.26 | 0.25 | 1.7   | 1.6   | 1.64  | 1.41  | 1.42  | 2.18  | 10.64  |
| 12.                          | Assam             | 4.06  | 5.5  | 15   | 88.95 | 92.83 | 101.5 | 93.39 | 81.07 | 92.45 | 574.75 |
| 13.                          | Manipur           | 0.53  | 0.58 | 0.75 | 1.15  | 1.18  | 1.32  | 2.2   | 1.68  | 2.17  | 11.56  |
| 14.                          | Meghalaya         | 0.27  | 0.39 | 0.5  | 1.81  | 1.96  | 2.28  | 1.28  | 2.14  | 2.63  | 13.26  |
| 15.                          | Mizoram           | 0.53  | 0.96 | 0.8  | 1.33  | 1.47  | 1.66  | 1.78  | 1.39  | 1.39  | 11.31  |
| 16.                          | Nagaland          | 0.46  | 0.65 | 0.5  | 4.02  | 2.36  | 3.66  | 2.73  | 1.82  | 2.06  | 18.26  |
| 17.                          | Sikkim            | 0.09  | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.2   | 0.22  | 0.53  | 0.59  | 0.44  | 0.51  | 2.82   |
| 18.                          | Tripura           | 0.8   | 0.8  | 0.6  | 1.8   | 2.29  | 3.17  | 3.36  | 2.82  | 3.13  | 18.77  |
| <b>Non-High Focus States</b> |                   |       |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
| 19.                          | Andhra Pradesh    | 10.82 | 16   | 35   | 47.88 | 45.5  | 50.36 | 32.88 | 31.79 | 45.47 | 315.70 |
| 20.                          | Goa               | 0.05  | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.15  | 0.08  | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.12  | 0.12  | 0.85   |
| 21.                          | Gujarat           | 5.8   | 8.52 | 10   | 18.08 | 16.1  | 22.38 | 21    | 25.81 | 33.83 | 161.52 |
| 22.                          | Haryana           | 1.61  | 0.9  | 3.5  | 5     | 6     | 6.99  | 6.6   | 6.3   | 5.92  | 42.82  |
| 23.                          | Karnataka         | 6.24  | 9.16 | 11   | 30    | 27.4  | 46.03 | 38.54 | 42.45 | 66.20 | 277.02 |
| 24.                          | Kerala            | 3.48  | 5.12 | 5    | 9.36  | 14.79 | 9.66  | 13.55 | 12.13 | 16.08 | 89.17  |

|                        |                            |      |        |      |         |        |         |         |         |         |          |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------|--------|------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 25.                    | Maharashtra                | 5.35 | 10.68  | 8.5  | 20      | 28.9   | 22.59   | 35.28   | 30.23   | 31.23   | 192.76   |
| 26.                    | Punjab                     | 0.99 | 1.45   | 1.45 | 1.86    | 4.9    | 6.12    | 6.46    | 8.07    | 10.43   | 41.73    |
| 27.                    | Tamil Nadu                 | 8.91 | 14.5   | 16   | 29.18   | 31.68  | 35.3    | 34.52   | 35.72   | 36.02   | 241.83   |
| 28.                    | West Bengal                | 8.91 | 8.99   | 17   | 40      | 43.39  | 43.3    | 58.37   | 60.16   | 51.70   | 331.82   |
| <b>Small State/UTs</b> |                            |      |        |      |         |        |         |         |         |         |          |
| 29.                    | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 0.03 | 0.1    | 0.1  | 0.05    | 0.11   | 0.12    | 0.06    | 0.11    | 0.06    | 0.74     |
| 30.                    | Chandigarh                 | 0.03 | 0.05   | 0.05 | 0.51    | 0.08   | 0.08    | 0.08    | 0.08    | 0.05    | 1.01     |
| 31.                    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli     | 0.06 | 0.09   | 0.09 | 0.4     | 0.14   | 0.14    | 0.15    | 0.13    | 0.14    | 1.34     |
| 32.                    | Daman and Diu              | 0.04 | 0.05   | 0.05 | 0.02    | 0      | 0       | 0       | 0.06    | 0.04    | 0.26     |
| 33.                    | Delhi                      | 0.45 | 0.03   | 0.2  | 0.72    | 1.69   | 3.18    | 2.18    | 1.85    | 2.24    | 12.54    |
| 34.                    | Lakshadweep                | 0.03 | 0.04   | 0.06 | 0       | 0.09   | 0.05    | 0.07    | 0.06    | 0.08    | 0.48     |
| 35.                    | Puducherry                 | 0.13 | 0.15   | 0.25 | 0.3     | 0.23   | 0.33    | 0.34    | 0.35    | 0.35    | 2.43     |
| TOTAL                  |                            | 98   | 135.51 | 250  | 1281.47 | 1515.4 | 1670.39 | 1741.05 | 1784.45 | 1979.98 | 10456.25 |

**Shortage of TB Medicines**

3650. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage in the supply of medicines for treatment of Tuberculosis (TB) in some parts of the country, and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps undertaken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No, Sir: As on date, sufficient quantity of Anti TB drugs under Revised National TB Control Programme is available in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

**Safe work environment for female health workers**

3651. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the nurses' associations and women's organisations have demanded justice and a safe work environment for female health workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the female health workers have demanded for a safe working environment for them in all establishments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Yes. Recently, a representation signed by representatives of various organisations has been received in the Ministry seeking justice in sexual harassment cases involving women healthcare workers, safe working environment for women and institution of Vishakha Committees in all healthcare institutions all over the country. The representation has been forwarded to all States/UTs for appropriate action.

(d) Health being a state subject, the matter regarding working conditions of Nursing staff comes under the purview of the State Government in which the hospitals are located.

**Expansion of public healthcare system**

3652. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to expand the public healthcare system to address the healthcare needs of vast majority of citizens;

(b) if so, whether Government in this backdrop, intends to transform the National Rural Health Mission into a National Health Mission covering both rural and urban areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) The National Health Mission (NHM) with its two Sub-Missions, namely the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) covering both the rural and urban areas came into effect with Cabinet approval of 1st May, 2013. Initially, NRHM was launched in 2005 to strengthen public health care system in the rural areas. Later, NUHM was approved by the Union Cabinet on 1st May, 2013 as a Sub-Mission of NHM to address the primary health care needs of urban population, particularly the poor and vulnerable population.

The Framework for Implementation of the National Health Mission approved by the Cabinet on 5th December, 2013 outlines the goals, outcomes and strategies of the Mission. The main programmatic components of NHM include Health System Strengthening in both rural and urban areas, Reproductive-Maternal-Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) interventions, and control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.

Public health being a state subject, support is being provided under NHM to the States/UTs for strengthening their health care delivery systems as per the Programme Implementation Plans submitted by them every year.

#### **Financial assistance to Chhattisgarh for medical infrastructure**

†3653. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance sought by Chhattisgarh as a one time grant for capacity building in the Government Medical Colleges, biomedical waste management, establishment of nursing centre for excellence and establishment of Nursing Colleges in Jagdalpur and Ambikapur; and

(b) the requirements from Government for granting sanction to the proposal to increase the number of seats in the Graduate course at Raipur Medical College to 150 and to grant permission for 50 seats of MD, MS and diploma courses at Raigarh Medical College and 100 seats each for Rajnandgaon and Ambikapur?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for “Strengthening and Up-gradation

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new Post Graduate (PG) courses disciplines and increase in PG seats”, Pt. J .N.M Medical College, Raipur has been sanctioned funds of ₹ 12.275 crore out of total Central Share of ₹ 24.55 crore.

(b) Medical Council of India has prescribed Minimum Standard Requirements which all medical colleges/institutes which are applying for increase of seats or for establishment of medical college would have to fulfill for obtaining permission. The details of respective colleges is as under :

| Sl. No. | Name of Medical College                 | Details of proposal                                | Status   |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1.      | Pt. J.N.M Medical College, Raipur       | Renewal for increase in MBBS seats from 100 to 150 | Letter of Permission Issued  |
| 2.      | Raigarh Medical College, Raigarh        | -  | No proposal received for PG courses. However, letter of permission for renewal of permission for 2nd batch of MBBS course with 50 seats has been issued. |
| 3.      | Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon | Establishment of Medical College                   | Conditional Letter of Permission issued.   |
| 4.      | Government Medical College, Ambikapur   | Establishment of Medical College                   | Letter for disapproval issued  |

#### **National adolescent health strategy**

3654. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed a National Adolescent Health Strategy in consultation with UNFPA;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to realign the existing clinic-based curative approach to focus on a more holistic model based on a continuum of care for adolescent health and developmental needs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) 25.3 crore adolescents aged 10-19 years, constituting about 21% of India's population will be covered under this strategy.

The strategy will address in-school and out-of-school, rural and urban, married and unmarried adolescents.

Seven critical components (7Cs) of the strategy are coverage, content, communities, clinics (health facilities), counselling, communication and convergence.

Under this strategy, the scope of Adolescent Health programmes has been expanded to include nutrition, injuries and violence (including gender based violence), non-communicable diseases, mental health and substance misuse along with the existing reproductive and sexual health.

Community, based institutions, platforms and service providers like schools, educational and training institutions, Anganwadi centres, dedicated Adolescent Health Day, Kishori Diwas, Peer Educators, ASHA, ANM, AWW will be used to provide services, information and commodities to adolescents and engage with their parents /caregivers.

Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) providing services, commodities and counselling within the existing health systems will be strengthened.

A strong communication strategy aimed not only for the adolescent but also for their caregiver on all the six thematic programme areas is being prepared.

The strategy envisages intra-departmental / inter-ministerial convergence and partnerships with Civil Society, Institutions and Private Sector.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthaya Karyakaram (RKSK) on the 7th of January 2014—converting the National Adolescent Health Strategy into a National programme.

RKSK is based on health promotion and prevention approach leading to holistic development. Key drivers of the program are community based interventions like peer educators, outreach activities by counsellors, involvement of parents and the community through a dedicated adolescent health day; communication for information and behaviour change *i.e.* Social and Behaviour Change Communication.

These strategies and platforms have been devised to reach out to adolescents in their own spaces, recognising the importance of encouraging positive behaviours and supporting adolescents in making a healthy transition to adulthood.

Community based interventions are linked to Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics across levels of care creating continuum of care.

**Deaths of children at Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, Delhi**

†3655. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1345 children have died due to Diarrhoea, T.B., Tetanus, Viral Encephalitis, Anaemia, Malnourishment, Pneumonia and Neonatal Septicemia in Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital in Delhi between January, 2013 to January, 2014;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in this Hospital, 5 ventilators in Paediatric Surgery and Neonatology Department have not been functioning for a long time;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide all essential facilities to children in the Hospital; and

(d) the number of children died during January, 2014 to June, 2014 in this Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) These ventilators were very old and have been phased out. Presently, 18 ventilators and 9 Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) machines are functional for patients' respiratory support in Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital. During the last two years, Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital (KSCH) has purchased 9 ventilators for different wards of the Hospital. Besides, the tenders for procurement of 14 additional Pediatric ventilators and 15 additional Neonatal Ventilators have been floated and opened on 24.7.2014.

(d) The total number of deaths reported in Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital during January, 2014 to June, 2014 is 495 against 13898 admitted patients.

**Allotment of prime property to private clinics**

†3656. CHAUDHARY MUNAVVER SALEEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private nursing homes in the country which have been provided land at cheaper rates by Government and the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the conditions on which these private hospitals have been provided land at cheaper rates in the centre of the cities and the details thereof;

(c) whether these hospitals are fulfilling those conditions on which they were given land at cheaper rates;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether there is any peoples' representative committee to monitor that process; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Since Health is a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that 49 private hospitals have been provided land in Delhi at concessional rates by various land owning agencies such as Delhi Development Authority, Land and Development Office, etc.

As per Government of NCT of Delhi, the conditions regarding free treatment, stipulated by land owning agency, as per available records, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

High Court of Delhi, *vide* judgment dated 22.03.2007 in WP (C) No. 2866/2002, rationalized the conditions of free treatment to be provided by these identified 49 private hospitals to the extent of 10% IPD and 25% of total OPD free of charge.

Out of these hospitals, 43 hospitals are providing free treatment with varying degrees of compliance of the conditions. 4 hospitals, namely, Moolchand, St. Stephen's, Sitaram Bhartia & Rockland have been exempted by High Court of Delhi *vide* order dated 28.04.2014 from such conditions. 2 hospitals, namely, Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Center and Dr. B.L. Kapur Memorial Hospital are not providing free treatment, for which the matter stands referred to the land owning agency *i.e.* Delhi Development Authority.

(d) and (e) High Court of Delhi, *vide* order dated 17.07.2004 in WP(C) No. 2866/2002, has specified that the Director, Health Services shall ensure implementation of the directions of the Court, *vide* judgment dated 22.03.2007. Govt. of NCT of Delhi has constituted a Monitoring Committee comprising of the following members for monitoring the provision of free treatment provided by identified private hospitals:

- |   |   |          |
|---|---|----------|
| (i) Director, Health Services   | - | Chairman |
| (ii) Medical Superintendent<br>(Nursing Home)                               | - | Member   |
| (iii) PIL Petitioner (Social Jurist)  | - | Member   |
| (iv) Medical Director of<br>St. Stephen's Hospital<br>or his representative | - | Member   |
| (v) Medical Superintendent Private<br>Hospital of the concerned             | - | Member   |

***Statement****Details of conditions in identified private hospitals*

| Sl.No. | Name of the Hospital                        | Condition of free treatment  |
|--------|---|--|
| 1.     | Dharamshila Hospital and Research Centre,   | 25% free in total In patients Department (IPD) & free Out Patient Department (OPD) |
| 2.     | Jaipur Golden Hospital                      | 25 % free in total IPD & free OPD  |
| 3.     | Deepak Memorial Hospital                    | 25% free in total IPD & free OPD   |
| 4.     | Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre | 25% free in total IPD & free OPD   |
| 5.     | Max Devki Devi Heart and Vascular Institute | 10% IPD free & 20% OPD free  |
| 6.     | Max Balaji Hospital                         | 25% free IPD & 25% in OPD  |
| 7.     | Bhagwati Hospital                           | 25% free IPD & 40% free OPD  |
| 8.     | VIMHANS                                     | 70% free IPD   |
| 9.     | Bimla Devi Hospital                         | 25% free IPD   |
| 10.    | Amar Jyotich. Trust                         | 25% free IPD & free OPD  |
| 11.    | Indian Spinal Injuries Centre               | 25 % free IPD & free OPD   |
| 12.    | Saket City Hospital                         | 25% free IPD & free OPD  |
| 13.    | Kottakal Arya Vaidyashala                   | 25% free IPD & OPD   |
| 14.    | Venu Eye Institute & Research Centre        | 25% free IPD & OPD   |
| 15.    | National Heart Institute                    | 25% free IPD   |
| 16.    | Pushpawati Singhanian Research Institute    | 25% free IPD & free OPD  |
| 17.    | M.K.W. Hospital                             | 25% free IPD & OPD   |
| 18.    | Saroj Hospital & Heart Institute            | 25% free IPD & free OPD  |
| 19.    | Shanti Mukand Hospital                      | 25% free IPD & free OPD  |
| 20.    | Primus Super Speciality Hospital            | 70% free IPD   |
| 21.    | Batra Hospital                              | 25% free IPD & free OPD  |
| 22.    | Delhi ENT Hospital                          | 25% free IPD & OPD   |
| 23.    | Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital                    | 25% free IPD & free OPD  |
| 24.    | Jeevan Anmol Hospital                       | 25% free IPD & OPD   |

| Sl.No. | Name of the Hospital   | Condition of free treatment  |
|--------|--|--|
| 25.    | Sri Balaji Action Medical Institute                                | 25% free in total IPD & free OPD   |
| 26.    | Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre                    | 25% free IPD & 40% free OPD  |
| 27.    | Sunder Lal Jain Hospital   | No condition but identically situated  |
| 28.    | Mata Chanan Devi Hospital  |  |
| 29.    | R.B. Jessa Ram Hospital  |  |
| 30.    | Khosla Hospital  | No condition but identically situated  |
| 31.    | Bensups Hospital   |  |
| 32.    | National Chest Hospital  |  |
| 33.    | Action Cancer Hospital   |  |
| 34.    | Flt. RajanDhall Hospital   |  |
| 35.    | B.L. Kapur Memorial Hospital                                       |  |
| 36.    | Rockland Hospital (Qutub Insttl. Area)                             | No condition   |
| 37.    | Sir Ganga Ram Hospital   | No condition of free treatment, but the hospital is providing 10% IPD & 25% OPD free.        |
| 38.    | Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital                                   | No condition of free treatment.  |
| 39.    | St. Stephens' Hospital   | No condition of free treatment.  |
| 40.    | Sitaram Bhartia Institute of Science & Research (Added after 2011) | Name of the hospital mentioned in the list provided by DDA                                   |
| 41.    | Jivodaya Hospital  | 25% free IPD   |
| 42.    | Maharaja Agrasen Hospital  | Atleast 40% patients free of charge and MCD will have the first right to refer such patients |
| 43.    | M.G.S. Hospital  |  |
| 44.    | Rockland Hospital, Dwarka  | 10% IPD & 25% OPD free   |
| 45.    | Max Super Speciality Shalimar Bagh                                 | 10% IPD & 25% OPD free   |

| Sl.No. | Name of the Hospital       | Condition of free treatment   |
|--------|----------------------------|---|
| 46.    | RLKC Metro Hospital        | 70% of the total beds of the proposed hospital will be surgical beds. Atleast 20% of the surgical beds should be absolutely free for the general public |
| 47.    | Jankidas Memorial Hospital | No record available but the hospital authorities confirmed their commitment to judgement dated 22/03/2007   |
| 48.    | Vinayak Hospital           | 25% of the total bed and free OPD   |
| 49.    | Guru Harkishan Hospital    | 25 % of IPD free  |

#### **Janani Suraksha Yojana**

3657. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any plan to increase the pay out in the Janani Suraksha Yojana maternity benefit schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No Sir. The Government has no plan to increase the payout in the Janani Suraksha Yojana.

(b) In June 2011, the Government of India launched a nationwide scheme namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), a cashless delivery services scheme, which entitles all pregnant woman and sick infant, accessing the public health institutions, free referral transport, free diet during her stay in hospital, free drugs and free diagnostic services. Since JSSK is implemented throughout the country in government health facilities to cover the out of pocket expenses, during delivery of pregnant women, there is no plan to increase the payout under Janani Suraksha Yojana.

#### **Opening of new hospitals and medical colleges in Gujarat**

3658. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to open any new AIIMS in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the deadline for opening the same;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open new maternity centres in Gujarat;

(d) how much land is required for the hospitals in metro and metropolitan cities; and

(e) whether Government contemplates to reduce the land criterion of 200 acres for setting up hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Gujarat has been requested to identify three or four suitable alternate locations for the proposed AIIMS. No deadline can be prescribed at this stage.

(c) In the Programme Implementation Plan 2014-15 of Gujarat, there is no such proposal.

(d) and (e) Public Health being State subject, State Government set up hospitals as per their specific local needs and availability of resources including land. However, for new AIIMS to be set up under PMSSY, minimum 200 acres of land is required.

#### **Import of vaccines**

3659. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the vaccine units now working to their full capacity;

(b) whether vaccine is imported by the country, if so, the name and value of import of such vaccine;

(c) the countries from which these vaccines are imported; and

(d) the amount spent by Government for revamping the vaccine production units in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Production of Vaccines/Anti-sera in three vaccine manufacturing units/institutes under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare namely; Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor; Central Research Institute, Kasauli; and BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy has been resumed following revocation of suspension of Drug Licence. However, the production in these units is lower than the installed capacity.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare imports Vaccines for Yellow Fever and Japanese Encephalitis as per details given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The amount spent by Government for revamping the vaccine manufacturing units is given in Statement-II

**Statement-I**

*Details of value and countries from which Yellow Fever Vaccines and Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine are imported.*

**(A) Yellow Fever Vaccine**

| Years   | Total doses<br>( in lakh) | Value<br>(₹ in lakh) | Name of the country<br>from vaccine imported |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2011-12 | 1.00                      | 90.00                | Russia                                       |
| 2012-13 | 0.65                      | 76.20                | Russia                                       |
| 2013-14 | 2.57                      | 301.30               | Russia                                       |

**(B) Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine**

|                      |        |        |       |
|----------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 2011-12              | 90.88  | 10.79  | China |
| 2012-13              | 591.64 | 100.31 | China |
| 2013-14 &<br>2014-15 | 669.84 | 136.27 | China |

**Statement-II**

*Details of amount spent by the Government for revamping the vaccine production units in the last three years*

(₹ in crores)

| Years   | CRI, Kasauli | BCGVL, Guindy | PII, Coonoor |
|---------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2011-12 | 15.62        | 18.35         | 5.00         |
| 2012-13 | Nil          | Nil           | 12.14        |
| 2013-14 | 1.22         | 27.98         | 7.06         |

**Pesticides in cold drinks**

†3660. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the same composition norms are applicable to the cold drinks, Coke and Pepsi, manufactured in India as are applied in USA, if so, the details of composition norms of both;

(b) whether the cold drinks - Coke and Pepsi - contain pesticides as well, if so, the quantity thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the plastic used in the 2.5 litre container bottle of Coke and Pepsi is as per the food norms (Food Grade); and

(d) if not, whether Government will fix any norms in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The standards of carbonated water are prescribed in sub-regulation 2.10.6 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011.

(b) All beverages (carbonated water) should conform to the specifications laid down under 2.10.6 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 for its residual pesticides limits. Also, the tolerance limit for pesticide residues in carbonated water has been prescribed in Regulation 2.3.1 (2) of Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011.

(c) and (d) Containers made of plastic materials should conform the standards provided in Regulation 2.1.1 (2) of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011.

#### **Multi drug resistant TB**

3661. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drug resistant TB is one of the major challenges in India;

(b) whether around 99,000 Indians have multi drug resistant TB, including some new strains that are not yet known to respond to drugs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the status of medical research to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) According to Global TB Report 2013, the estimated proportion of new notified TB cases under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) in India that have Multi Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB) is 2.2 percent (21,000 in numbers) whereas that estimated proportion of re-treatment TB cases in India that have MDR-TB is 15 percent (43,000 in numbers). No new strains that are not yet known to respond to drugs, have been reported under RNTCP.

(d) Globally, many medical research activities are ongoing in the field of drug resistant tuberculosis. India considers the outcomes of this research to evolve strategies to prevent and treat drug resistant tuberculosis. For early and rapid diagnosis of drug

resistant tuberculosis, new diagnostic technologies such as Line Probe Assay (LPA) and Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (CBNAAT) have been developed globally. India is using these technologies since 2012. A new drug, Bedaquiline that may be used to treat drug resistant TB developed by a foreign pharmaceutical company has completed trials for efficacy (phase II trial) and has been approved by United States Food and Drug Administration to treat drug resistant TB patients. To understand the transmission dynamics of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, several studies have been carried out by and are ongoing at Indian Council Medical Research, AIIMS, PD Hinduja Hospital and other medical institutions in the country. Study on Outcome of standardized treatment for patients with MDR-TB from Tamil Nadu has been conducted by National Institute for Research in TB, Chennai. Apart from these, many operational research projects are being undertaken in India, to develop operational strategies of Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis. (PMDT).

**Emergency treatment protocol at hospitals**

†3662. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that a doctor in emergency department of hospitals cannot deny first aid to any patient who is not able to pay for the same;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the cases of not providing treatment in emergency department of hospitals to the patients, who had no money to any patient who not able to pay for the same; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, as on date, for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b)

- (i) Though health is a State subject, the MCI Regulation 2002, stipulate that in case of emergency, a physician must treat the patient and no physician shall arbitrarily refuse treatment to a patient except where the patient is suffering from an ailment that is not within the range of experience of the treating physician. In the latter cases, the physician may refuse treatment and refer the patient to another physician.
- (ii) Further, as per the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act 2010, every clinical establishment shall provide within the staff and facilities available, such medical examination and treatment as may be required to stabilize the emergency medical condition of any individual who comes or is

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

brought to such clinical establishment. The Act is, however, presently applicable only in Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan and Union Territories, except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under Clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

- (iii) In addition, as per the guidelines of referral of the patient in emergency issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 31.07.2014, every clinical establishment shall provide within the staff and facilities available, such medical examinations and treatment as may be required to provide first aid to any individual who comes or is brought to such clinical establishment. The guidelines have been circulated to all States and major Central Government institutions.

(c) and (d) The Government has noticed some reports about treatment not being provided in emergency Department of the hospitals. However, details in this regard are not maintained by the Central Government.

#### **Silicosis as a notifiable disease**

3663. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has recommended to Government that silicosis be made a notifiable disease, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the measures taken and suggested by Government to ensure health facilities to all workers employed at places prone to silica?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Silicosis is already a notified Occupational Disease under Factories Act.

(b) Statutory provision for safety, health and welfare of workers already exist under the Mines Act, 1952 and rules and regulations framed thereunder. The Statutes stipulate a system approach to identify, assess and prevent hazards at the workplace so as to reduce occupational disease.

#### **Functioning of CGHS dispensaries**

3664. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken to streamline the functioning of CGHS dispensaries regarding availability of medicines on emergency basis and also availability of doctors at odd hours;

(b) the kind of relief Government intends to provide to patients in emergency cases wherein prescribed medicines are put on “INDENT” and are supplied after 3 days or the supplier is located 10-15 km away from dispensary/home of the patients; and

(c) what action has been taken to prevent the supply of duplicate/inferior medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Streamlining the functioning of CGHS dispensaries is a continuous process. In case of emergency, CGHS beneficiaries have an option to go directly to any Government hospital/private hospital, whether empanelled or not.

Medicines during emergency may be collected from any CGHS Wellness Centre. In case some medicine is not available, the beneficiaries have an option either to get it indented and collect from the Wellness Centre or to purchase medicines for upto 3 days and claim reimbursement. There is also an option to collect medicines from an Authorised Local Chemist directly on the basis of any Authority Slip issued by the CMO In charge .

(c) Medicines are procured after extensive quality control and testing. Besides, CGHS also tests samples randomly to check the quality of the medicines received by it.

#### **FSSAI’s proposal for interconnecting ports**

3665. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) proposes to interconnect certain ports in the country with a view to facilitate fast movement of imported food;

(b) the existing hurdles that had been coming in the way of speedy availability of imported food in the country;

(c) the action plan to check contamination of such eatables, before distribution for human consumption; and

(d) how far this action plan will ensure fast delivery of food material to the deserving sections of society in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has, with a view to accord faster import clearance, started Food Import Clearance System (FICS) with effect from August-September, 2010. The FICS has been operationalised in a phased manner at Chennai (Seaport and Airport), Kolkata (Seaport and Airport), Haldia Seaport, Mumbai (Seaport and Airport), JNPT Seaport, New Delhi (ICD’s and Airport) and Cochin (Seaport and Airport).

- (b) No hurdles are encountered for importing food to the country.
- (c) and (d) The current process followed to check contamination of eatables, before distribution for human consumption is summarised below:
- (i) **Documents Submission and Appointment:** Customs House Agents (CHAs) seek appointment for sampling from FSSAI's Authorized Officer (AO) after examination orders are generated by customs by the bill of entry and by furnishing required documents along with fee for testing.
  - (ii) **Inspection and Sampling:** As per the appointment schedule, AO visually inspects, verifies documents and label and draws the sample randomly from the consignment at the Container Freight Stations (CFS) or the Vessel.
  - (iii) **Samples handed over to Labs:** The collected samples are sealed, coded and sent to the approved labs on the same or next day morning for analysis.
  - (iv) **Test Reports from Labs:** Depending on the tests required as per Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011, lab analyzes the samples and furnishes the report. The Food Analyst of notified laboratory is required to send the report within a period of five days to the Authorised Officer;
  - (v) **No Objection Certificate (NOC) for clearance:** NOC/(Non Conformance Certificate (NCC) based on analysis report from lab is issued by the AO to CHA/Importer and customs on the same or next day.

#### **Introduction of bachelor in rural health care course**

3666. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to introduce bachelor in rural health care course in the country;
- (b) if so, the current status of the course;
- (c) the details of objectives of the course and infrastructure required to be built for its implementation; and
- (d) the list of States which have agreed to introduce the course?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Yes. The Central Government has approved 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. The course will be introduced only in those States which are willing to adopt it.

The States may set up Rural Health Care Schools to impart B.Sc. (CH) courses. Central Government will provide assistance for the establishment of these Centres to States under their State Programme Implementation Plans (SIPs) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(d) The Central Government, till now, has received willingness from the States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Assam.

#### **Serving of adulterated food by food outlets**

3667. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that prominent food outlets and restaurants in Delhi are serving adulterated and substandard food items to the public;

(b) if so, whether Government has been collecting random samples from these eateries for analysis in the laboratories recognised by FSSAI; and

(c) if so, the penal action initiated against the offenders where samples do not conform to the provisions of law?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) As per information received from Department of Food Safety, GNCT of Delhi, the data w.r.t. the random samples collected from all kinds of eateries for analysis in the laboratories recognised by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for last three years, are as under:

| Total samples collected | Found unsafe | Found sub-standards | Found misbranded |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 2420                    | 68           | 66                  | 69               |

(c) In cases of 'unsafe' food, prosecution proceedings have been launched in the designated courts of law, In case of 'sub-standards' and 'misbranded' items, proceedings for imposition of fine have been initiated in the courts of Adjudicating Officers/ ADMs.

#### **Setting up of medical college at Puri, Odisha**

3668. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has announced at Puri, Odisha that a medical college would be established at that place;

- (b) if so, the source of funds for setting up the medical college; and
- (c) the agency selected for implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Under the new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for “Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with District/Referral hospitals”, five districts of Odisha namely Balesore, Baripada (Mayurbhanj), Bolangir, Koraput and Puri have been identified and approved for opening up of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals.

(b) The scheme has the provision of fund sharing between the Central Government and the States/UTs in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 75:25 for other States. The total cost for starting a Medical College is ₹189 crores.

(c) It is for the State Government to decide.

**Posting of doctors in CGHS homoeopathic dispensaries**

3669. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Homoeopathic doctors working in the CGHS Homoeopathic Medical Store Depot/Dispensaries in Delhi along with their date of posting;
- (b) whether some doctors have been transferred, but they have not joined their duties so far for more than one year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when these Homoeopathic doctors are likely to be transferred for the benefit of the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As on date, in CGHS Delhi, number of doctors working in Homoeopathy are as under:

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|                                  |   |    |
|----------------------------------|---|----|
| Regular Homoeopathic Doctors     | : | 12 |
| Contractual Homoeopathic Doctors | : | 11 |

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Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Some doctors have been shifted from one dispensary to the other in administrative interest. All such orders have been carried out.

***Statement*****Homoeopathic Physician - Regular**

| Sl. No. | Name  | Place of posting                 | Since when posted                  |
|---------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.      | Dr. Vishal Chawla, Chief Medical Officer    | Laxmi Nagar                      | October, 2007                      |
| 2.      | Dr. K.S. Sethi, Chief Medical Officer       | South Avenue                     | July, 2010                         |
| 3.      | Dr. Sangeeta Duggal, Chief Medical Officer  | Kalkaji                          | May, 2010                          |
| 4.      | Dr. Anita Puri, Senior Medical Officer      | R.K. Puram, Sec-12               | April, 2014 (Internal arrangement) |
| 5.      | Dr. K. V. Prakashan, Senior Medical Officer | Homoeopathic Medical Store Depot | October, 2008                      |
| 6.      | Dr. Arpita Roy, Medical Officer             | Dev Nagar                        | May, 2007                          |
| 7.      | Dr. Deeksha, Medical Officer                | Hari Nagar                       | October, 2007                      |
| 8.      | Dr. A.K. Jaiswal, Medical Officer           | Kali Bari                        | January, 2008                      |
| 9.      | Dr. Pasha Mohan, Medical Officer            | Timar Pur                        | April, 2010                        |
| 10.     | Dr. C.S. Naik, Medical Officer              | Shahdara                         | June, 2012                         |
| 11.     | Dr. Seema Mangala, Senior Medical Officer   | R.K. Puram, Sector- 3            | December, 2011                     |
| 12.     | Dr. Renuka Taneja, Senior Medical Officer   | Dev Nagar                        | September, 2011                    |

**Contractual Doctors (Homoeopathic)**

| Sl.No. | Name                    | Place of posting | Date of joining |
|--------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1.     | Dr. Ravi Bala           | Central Zone     | 1.05.2013       |
| 2.     | Dr. Praveen Kumar Rehni | South Zone       | 1.05.2013       |
| 3.     | Dr. Padmini Das         | East Zone        | 1.05.2013       |

| Sl.No. | Name                     | Place of posting | Date of joining |
|--------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 4.     | Dr. Satish Chandra Mehra | Central Zone     | 3.05.2013       |
| 5.     | Dr. Anand Prakash Sharma | South Zone       | 6.05.2013       |
| 6.     | Dr. H.C.Bansal           | South Zone       | 12.06.2014      |
| 7.     | Dr. Urmil Rehni          | South Zone       | 12.06.2014      |
| 8.     | Dr. Rakesh Kumar Mahan   | South Zone       | 12.06.2014      |
| 9.     | Dr. Jagdish P. Govekar   | East Zone        | 12.06.2014      |
| 10.    | Dr. Mohinder Kaur        | North Zone       | 20.06.2014      |
| 11.    | Dr. Raj Laxmi Raheja     | North Zone       | 3.06.2014       |

#### National Health Insurance Scheme

3670. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the rising cost of healthcare and its unaffordability for many citizens;
- (b) whether Government plans to implement a National Health Insurance Scheme for every citizen to make healthcare affordable for all;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) An Expert Group has been set up in the Ministry for preparing a comprehensive background paper for implementation of National Health Assurance Mission that may include National Health Insurance Scheme.

#### Shortage of allied health professionals

3671. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is facing an acute shortage of Allied Health Professionals (AHPs) especially in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of availability *vis-a-vis* demand of AHPs in various Allied Health Streams (AHSs);

(c) whether Government proposes to set up a National Institute of Allied Health Sciences offering PG courses in various AHSs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the fresh steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of AHPs in the country especially in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes. As per the report of Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) released in December 2012, there is a shortfall of approximately 64 lakh Allied Health Professionals (AHPs) in various health cadres in the Country. Cadre-wise details of shortfall of AHPs is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The details of State-wise availability of AHPs is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes. There is a proposal to set up National Institute of Allied Health Sciences in Najafgarh, Delhi offering PG courses in seven streams as follows:

- (i) M.Sc. Medical Lab Technology
- (ii) PG Diploma in Histotechnology
- (iii) PG Diploma in Cytotechnology
- (iv) PG Diploma in Hemato-technology
- (v) PG Diploma in Molecular diagnostic techniques
- (vi) M.Sc. Radiotherapy
- (vii) PG Diploma in Radiotherapy and Imaging Technology

(e) To address the shortage of manpower in the field of Allied Health Professionals, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) has been initiated to set up one National Institute of Allied Health Sciences (NIAHS) at Najafgarh (Delhi) and eight Regional Institutes of Allied Health Sciences (RIAHS) at Bhagalpur (Bihar), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Chandigarh (UT), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Hyderabad (Telangana), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) and Nagpur (Maharashtra). The objective of the scheme is to augment the supply of skilled Allied Health manpower and to promote quality of allied Health, training through standardization of such education/courses across the country.

Another scheme has been initiated for enhancing the availability of Allied Health Professionals through commencement of new courses and increasing the intake capacity of the existing courses in the existing State Government Medical Colleges.

**Statement-I***Shortfall of Health/Allied Health Professionals\**

| Sl. No. | Health Workforce Category                       | Demand  | Supply  | Unadjusted Gap | Efficiency-<br>Access<br>Adjusted Gap |
|---------|---|---------|---------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.      | Ophthalmology related                           | 145236  | 17,678  | 127558         | 136039                                |
| 2.      | Rehabilitation related                          | 1862584 | 40,265  | 1822319        | 1841637                               |
| 3.      | Surgical and intervention related               | 205088  | 7,215   | 197873         | 208618                                |
| 4.      | Medical laboratory related                      | 76884   | 15,214  | 61670          | 70603                                 |
| 5.      | Radiography and imaging related                 | 23649   | 4,352   | 19297          | 20971                                 |
| 6.      | Audiology and speech language pathology related | 10599   | 3,263   | 7336           | 8901                                  |
| 7.      | Medical technology related                      | 239657  | 3587    | 236070         | 237791                                |
| 8.      | Dental assistance related                       | 2048391 | 6,243   | 2042148        | 2045143                               |
| 9.      | Surgery and anesthesia related                  | 862193  | 4,050   | 858143         | 860086                                |
| 10.     | Miscellaneous                                   | 1074473 | 181,511 | 892962         | 980045                                |
| TOTAL   |   | 6548754 | 283378  | 6265376        | 6409834                               |

\* Source: PHFI report Nov- 2012.

**Statement-II**  
*State-wise availability of Allied Health Professionals*

| Sl. No | State                  | Ophthal-<br>mology<br>related | Rehab<br>related | Surgical<br>and<br>Interven-<br>tion | Medical<br>Lab<br>tech-<br>nology | Radio<br>and<br>Imaging<br>tech-<br>nology | Audio-<br>logy and<br>speech<br>language<br>pathology | Dental<br>assis-<br>tance<br>related | Surgery<br>and<br>Anest-<br>hesia | Medical<br>techno-<br>logy | Total<br>Misc. | Total<br>AHP<br>(State-<br>wise) | Population |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1.     | Arunachal Pradesh (AR) | 36                            | 83               | 15                                   | 31                                | 9  | 7   | 13                                   | 8                                 | 7                          | 374            | 585                              | 1382611    |
| 2.     | Assam (AS)             | 844                           | 1923             | 345                                  | 727                               | 208  | 156   | 298                                  | 193                               | 171                        | 8669           | 13534                            | 31169272   |
| 3.     | Bihar (BR)             | 843                           | 1919             | 344                                  | 725                               | 207  | 156   | 298                                  | 193                               | 171                        | 8653           | 13509                            | 103804637  |
| 4.     | Jharkhand (JH)         | 595                           | 1355             | 243                                  | 512                               | 146  | 110   | 210                                  | 136                               | 121                        | 6108           | 9536                             | 32966238   |
| 5.     | Manipur (MN)           | 88                            | 199              | 36                                   | 75                                | 22   | 16  | 31                                   | 20                                | 18                         | 899            | 1403                             | 2721756    |
| 6.     | Meghalaya (ML)         | 72                            | 163              | 29                                   | 62                                | 18   | 13  | 25                                   | 16                                | 15                         | 735            | 1147                             | 2964007    |
| 7.     | Mizoram (MZ)           | 57                            | 130              | 23                                   | 49                                | 14   | 11  | 20                                   | 13                                | 12                         | 587            | 916                              | 1091014    |
| 8.     | Nagaland (NL)          | 76                            | 173              | 31                                   | 65                                | 19   | 14  | 27                                   | 17                                | 15                         | 779            | 1217                             | 1980602    |
| 9.     | Odisha/Orissa (OR)     | 676                           | 1540             | 276                                  | 582                               | 166  | 125   | 239                                  | 155                               | 137                        | 6942           | 10837                            | 41947358   |
| 10.    | Sikkim (SK)            | 24                            | 55               | 10                                   | 21                                | 6  | 4   | 8                                    | 5                                 | 5                          | 246            | 385                              | 607688     |
| 11.    | Tripura (TR)           | 37                            | 85               | 15                                   | 32                                | 9  | 7   | 13                                   | 9                                 | 8                          | 385            | 601                              | 3671032    |
| 12.    | West Bengal (WB)       | 1197                          | 2727             | 489                                  | 1030                              | 295  | 221   | 423                                  | 274                               | 243                        | 12292          | 19191                            | 91347736   |
| 13.    | Goa (GA)               | 22                            | 50               | 9                                    | 19                                | 5  | 4   | 8                                    | 5                                 | 4                          | 225            | 351                              | 1457723    |
| 14.    | Gujarat (GJ)           | 594                           | 1352             | 242                                  | 511                               | 146  | 110   | 210                                  | 136                               | 120                        | 6097           | 9519                             | 60383628   |
| 15.    | Maharashtra (MH)       | 1617                          | 3683             | 660                                  | 1392                              | 398  | 298   | 571                                  | 370                               | 328                        | 16602          | 25920                            | 112372972  |

|     |                        |       |       |      |       |      |      |      |      |      |        |        |            |
|-----|------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------|------------|
| 16. | Andhra Pradesh (AP)    | 2044  | 4656  | 834  | 1759  | 503  | 377  | 722  | 468  | 415  | 20990  | 32770  | 84665533   |
| 17. | Karnataka (KA)         | 1392  | 3172  | 568  | 1198  | 343  | 257  | 492  | 319  | 283  | 14298  | 22322  | 61130704   |
| 18. | Kerala (KL)            | 385   | 878   | 157  | 332   | 95   | 71   | 136  | 88   | 78   | 3956   | 6177   | 33387677   |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu (TN)        | 930   | 2117  | 379  | 800   | 229  | 172  | 328  | 213  | 189  | 9544   | 14900  | 72138958   |
| 20. | Chhattisgarh (CT)      | 276   | 628   | 113  | 237   | 68   | 51   | 97   | 63   | 56   | 2831   | 4420   | 25540196   |
| 21. | Delhi (DL)             | 4     | 9     | 2    | 3     | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 41     | 64     | 16753235   |
| 22. | Haryana (HR)           | 416   | 948   | 170  | 358   | 102  | 77   | 147  | 95   | 84   | 4273   | 6671   | 25353081   |
| 23. | Himachal Pradesh (HP)  | 158   | 360   | 64   | 136   | 39   | 29   | 56   | 36   | 32   | 1621   | 2531   | 6856509    |
| 24. | Jammu and Kashmir (JK) | 191   | 434   | 78   | 164   | 47   | 35   | 67   | 44   | 39   | 1957   | 3055   | 12548926   |
| 25. | Madhya Pradesh (MP)    | 1226  | 2793  | 501  | 1055  | 302  | 226  | 433  | 281  | 249  | 12592  | 19659  | 72597565   |
| 26. | Punjab (PB)            | 370   | 843   | 151  | 319   | 91   | 68   | 131  | 85   | 75   | 3801   | 5934   | 27704236   |
| 27. | Rajasthan (RJ)         | 1485  | 3383  | 606  | 1278  | 366  | 274  | 525  | 340  | 301  | 15250  | 23809  | 68621012   |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh (UP)     | 1774  | 4040  | 724  | 1526  | 437  | 327  | 626  | 406  | 360  | 18211  | 28431  | 199581520  |
| 29. | Uttarakhand (UK)       | 202   | 461   | 83   | 174   | 50   | 37   | 71   | 46   | 41   | 2078   | 3244   | 10116752   |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar    | 20    | 45    | 8    | 17    | 5    | 4    | 7    | 5    | 4    | 203    | 317    | 379944     |
| 31. | Chandigarh             | 3     | 6     | 1    | 2     | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 28     | 44     | 1054686    |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 7     | 17    | 3    | 6     | 2    | 1    | 3    | 2    | 1    | 75     | 117    | 342853     |
| 33. | Lakshadweep            | 1     | 3     | 1    | 1     | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 13     | 21     | 64429      |
| 34. | Daman and Diu          | 4     | 8     | 2    | 3     | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 38     | 59     | 242911     |
| 35. | Pondicherry            | 11    | 26    | 5    | 10    | 3    | 2    | 4    | 3    | 2    | 118    | 184    | 1244464    |
| 36. | INDIA                  | 17678 | 40265 | 7215 | 15214 | 4352 | 3263 | 6243 | 4050 | 3587 | 181511 | 283378 | 1210193465 |

Source: PHFI report Nov-2012.

**Increase in cases of food adulteration**

3672. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there has been any study or report suggesting an increasing number of food adulteration cases in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken any specific steps to curb this practice and, if so, the results of such measures taken by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No such study has been conducted by the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI). However, as per information received from States/UTs, the number of samples analysed were 69949 and out of these 10380 samples were found adulterated and misbranded during 2012-13. Similarly during 2013-14, the number of samples analysed were 62318 out of which 11577 samples were found adulterated and misbranded.

(c) To curb the menace of food adulteration, regular surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products is undertaken by the States/UTs Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. In cases, where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, penal action is initiated against the offenders.

**Referral practice in private healthcare**

3673. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken to address the rampant practice of kickbacks and commissions for referrals in private health care sector;
- (b) whether any steps are being taken to prohibit the payment of such commissions to doctors by private hospitals;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the powers of the MCI for investigating and punishing offending doctors and institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Professional misconduct by medical practitioners is governed by the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 made under Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956. Clause 6.4.1 of these regulations provides that a physician shall not give, solicit, or receive nor shall he offer to give

solicit or receive, any gift, gratuity, commission or bonus in consideration of or return for the referring, recommending or procuring of any patient for medical, surgical or other treatment. This provision shall apply with equal force to the referring, recommending or procuring by a physician or any person, specimen or material for diagnostic purposes or other study/ work.

MCI and the appropriate State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action under these regulations which may include removal altogether or for a specified period from the Medical Register the name of the delinquent registered practitioner.

(d) As per “The Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002”, in cases of professional misconduct, it is open to the MCI and/or State Medical Councils to consider and decide upon the facts of the case. The appropriate medical council would hold enquiry and give opportunity to the registered medical practitioner to be heard. If found guilty, it may award such punishment as deemed necessary or may direct the removal altogether or for a specified period, the name of the delinquent registered medical practitioner from the medical register. The complaints should be decided within a period of six months. MCI is an Appellate Authority in all cases of medical negligence and malpractice by medical professionals referred to it by all State Medical Councils.

#### **Renting out of space in CGHS dispensaries**

3674. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a substantive space in several CGHS dispensaries in Delhi has been allotted for private dental practice, if so, the details thereof of the allotments made with its terms/conditions;

(b) the revenue earning of the Ministry from these clinics and how much CGHS is paying annually to these clinics for the treatment of its beneficiaries; and

(c) whether the Ministry is contemplating opening a dedicated CGHS wing in Dr. RML Hospital on the lines of Safdarjung Hospital, if so, the detail hereof and the time-frame set in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) In 13 wellness centres under CGHS Delhi-NCR, space has been allotted to a private outsourced agency for 22 dental procedures on credit. Each centre has been allotted a closed space of 300 square feet area and licensed to the private agency.

CGHS Delhi has signed a MOA with the said private agency with detailed Terms and Conditions which include timings, Guidelines and list of procedures along with rates. The MOA is valid for 5 years with effect from 2010.

(b) Revenue earning of the Ministry is as under:

1. ₹ 1.25 crores total upfront premium for 13 outsourced dental clinics.
2. ₹ 5 Lakhs- Annual Authorization Fee, increased by 5%, annually, for 13 outsourced dental clinics.

Payment made by CGHS to the outsourced agency-

(₹ in crores)

| 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | Current year |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| 5.60    | 7.59    | 6.64    | 4.20         |

(c) There is no such proposal.

#### **Infant mortality in Karnataka**

3675. SHRI BASAWARAJ P ATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Karnataka having highest infant mortality and the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Central and the State Government to overcome this severe problem?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per Sample Registration System (SRS) 2012 report of Registrar General of India the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Karnataka is 32 per 1000 live births. SRS reports does not provide information district-wise.

However, as per the Health Management Information System (HMIS) 2013-14, district-wise reported infant deaths and mortality rate in the State of Karnataka is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented by Central and State Government to reduce Infant mortality,

- (i) **Newborn Care Corner (NBCC):** Newborn care corners are established in labour rooms and Operation Theatres in all the 24x7 PHCs, CHCs, Taluk Hospitals and District hospitals. NBCCs are provided with Radiant warmer, resuscitation bag, suction apparatus for immediate care of the newborn baby. The staffs are trained in Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK) to provide care to newborn including resuscitation of an asphyxiated baby. Functional NBCCs have been established in the labour rooms of 882 PHCs, 187 CHCs, 146 Taluk Hospital and 33 District Level Hospitals in 2013-14.

- (ii) **New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs):** There are 178 NBSUs have been established in all Taluka Hospitals and CHCs to take care of low birth weight babies and minor illnesses for the prevention of early death. Embrace warmers are provided for the prevention of hypothermia along with other facilities.
- (iii) **Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs):** These units are established in District Hospitals including Medical College Hospital and major General Hospitals where the tertiary care is taken for the prevention of deaths within 24 hours by the paediatricians round the clock. There are 33 SNCUs functional in 29 districts of Karnataka. 20 SNCUs are functional in District Hospital and remaining 13 are functional in Medical college.
- (iv) **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. HBNC is being implemented in 16 Block (2 blocks in 7 'C' category districts and 2 in Chamarajnagar district) during 2011-12. Now, it has been scaled up in other blocks covering all the districts.
- (v) **Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI):** IMNCI is being implemented in all the districts, covering 0-5 years population, wherein the Health Worker visit and examine the sick child with pneumonia, diarrhoea and malnutrition and refer them to the appropriate health centres for treatment.
- (vi) Prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- (vii) To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- (viii) Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and children up to 2 years of age for completing immunization as per UIP schedule.
- (ix) Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24X7) for round the clock maternal care services.
- (x) 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.

- (xi) Universal Immunization Programme covers about 13.5 crore children for vaccination against seven vaccine 'preventable diseases, through 90 lakh immunization sessions each year.
- (xii) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
- (xiii) To overcome the shortage of specialists, Capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills particularly in rural areas.
- (xiv) Engagement of more than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- (xv) Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
- (xvi) As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- (xvii) To sharpen the focus on vulnerable and marginalized populations in underserved areas, 184 High Priority Districts have been identified in the country for implementation of Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

***Statement****District-wise Infant mortality in Karnataka, HMIS 2013-14**(Descending in order of Infant Mortality Rate)*

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Infant Mortality Rate, 2013-14 | No. of Infant Deaths district wise in Karnataka, 2013-14 |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1       | 2                    | 3                              | 4  |
| 1.      | Dharwad              | 28                             | 990  |
| 2.      | Raichur              | 26                             | 928  |
| 3.      | Koppal               | 22                             | 652  |
| 4.      | Mandya               | 22                             | 405  |

| 1     | 2                | 3  | 4     |
|-------|------------------|----|-------|
| 5.    | Bijapur          | 19 | 760   |
| 6.    | Bidar            | 18 | 657   |
| 7.    | Gulbarga         | 17 | 815   |
| 8.    | Hassan           | 17 | 423   |
| 9.    | Kodagu           | 17 | 125   |
| 10.   | Shimoga          | 17 | 491   |
| 11.   | Gadag            | 16 | 282   |
| 12.   | Haveri           | 16 | 384   |
| 13.   | Chamarajanagar   | 15 | 175   |
| 14.   | Tumkur           | 14 | 603   |
| 15.   | Yadgiri          | 14 | 441   |
| 16.   | Chikkaballapura  | 13 | 252   |
| 17.   | Chikmagalur      | 13 | 213   |
| 18.   | Bagalkote        | 12 | 516   |
| 19.   | Belgaum          | 12 | 1003  |
| 20.   | Kolar            | 12 | 257   |
| 21.   | Mysore           | 12 | 453   |
| 22.   | Bellary          | 11 | 479   |
| 23.   | Chitradurga      | 10 | 321   |
| 24.   | Dakshina Kannada | 10 | 266   |
| 25.   | Davanagere       | 9  | 287   |
| 26.   | Ramanagara       | 9  | 90    |
| 27.   | Udupi            | 9  | 138   |
| 28.   | Bangalore Rural  | 8  | 100   |
| 29.   | Uttara Kannada   | 8  | 188   |
| 30.   | Bangalore Urban  | 2  | 77    |
| TOTAL |                  |    | 12771 |

**Unclaimed dead-body bank**

3676. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an unclaimed dead-body bank has been set up in the AIIMS, New Delhi that would serve as a training centre for the doctors of the hospitals;
- (b) whether such banks have also been set up in other States for providing surgical lessons to the new doctor;
- (c) whether it is a Centrally funded project;
- (d) whether the hospital authorities would cremate such bodies after their purpose has been served; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No unclaimed dead body bank has been set up in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. However, the unclaimed dead bodies are used for training of Doctors after obtaining due permission from the competent authority (Delhi Police).

(b) and (c) Health is a State subject. No such data is being maintained in the Ministry.

(d) and (e) After the purpose of training is served, these bodies are cremated/buried by the hospital as per the normal religious customs and approved by the police authorities. The expenses are born by hospital. The documents received from cremation/burial ground are handed over to Police authority for record.

**Patient welfare committees**

†3677. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the presence of distinguished citizens in the patient welfare committees has a positive impact on the functioning of the committees;
- (b) if so, whether Government would consider enhancing the social responsibility of patient welfare committees and empower them further keeping in view their importance; and
- (c) whether Government would give clear directions regarding regular constitution of these committees and providing financial rights to them?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The object of including eminent citizens in the Patient Welfare Committee Rogi Kalyan Samities (RKS) was to have a positive impact in the functioning of the Committee. However, the Government is not aware of any evaluation/study that has looked into whether the presence of distinguished citizens in the Patient Welfare Committees has had a positive impact on the functioning of the committees.

(c) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), guidelines have been issued to States/UTs for constitution of Rogi Kalyan Samitis/Hospital Management Committee at all public health facilities at the level of Primary Health Centre and above. Out of 31384 public health facilities of Primary Health Centre level and above as per Rural Health Statistics, 2013, there are 31279 RKS constituted across the country as on 31st March, 2014. One of the critical components of NHM is the provision of corpus grants to RKS on an annual basis which is to be utilized by the RKS for improvement of facilities and services for patients. The RKS also has authority to raise resources including through user charges.

#### **Skewed Sex Ratio**

3678. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that child sex ratio in India according to the latest census of India is the lowest since Independence;
- (b) whether it is a fact that India is among the only two countries in the world where the infant mortality rate of females is higher than that of males; and
- (c) whether Government is aware of the adverse consequences of an artificially skewed sex ratio on India's welfare and development?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the Census, 2011 the child sex ratio (0-6 years) has shown a decline from 927 females per thousand males in 2001 to 919 females per thousand males in 2011, which is the lowest since independence.

(b) Gender-wise International comparison of Infant Mortality is not available, However, as per the "State's of the World Children" Report 2014 published by UNICEF, 40 countries have higher female under five mortality rate than India, The international comparison of female under five mortality rate is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes. Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes and awareness generation/advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation, The measures include the following :

- The Government has intensified effective implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and amended various provisions of the Rules.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for operationalisation of PNDT Cells, Capacity Building, Orientation and Sensitisation Workshop, Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the PC and PNDT Act under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- The Minister of Health and Family Welfare has requested all the State Governments to strengthen implementation of the Act and to ensure timely steps to stop illegal sex determination.
- Program review at the State level has been intensified. Five regional review workshops for North, West, central, north east and Southern regions have been organized to evaluate and review the progress of implementation of PC and PNDT Act in the country during 2013-14.
- Directions given *vide* Order dated 04.03.2013 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of WP(C) 349/2006 were communicated to the States/UTs at the level of Health Minister to Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries to ensure immediate compliance.
- The Prime Minister has urged the Chief Ministers of all States to provide personal leadership to reverse the declining trend in Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and address the neglect of the girl child through focus on education and empowerment.
- Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have been scaled up. Inspections have been carried out in 45 districts of 19 States including Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh (twice), Delhi (twice), Bihar, Odisha, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh (twice), Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Jharkhand. A total of 142 clinics were inspected and 59 clinics were sealed from August 2011- March 2014. 28 cases have already been filed in court.
- States have been advised to focus on Districts/Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate behaviour change communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC and PNDT Act.

**Statement***International comparison of female under five mortality rate (U5MR), 2012*

| Sl. No. | Countries and areas              | Female U5MR, 2012 | Sl. No. | Countries and areas              | Female U5MR, 2012 |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1.      | Sierra Leone                     | 173               | 26.     | Pakistan                         | 82                |
| 2.      | Angola                           | 156               | 27.     | Mauritania                       | 76                |
| 3.      | Chad                             | 142               | 28.     | Djibouti                         | 75                |
| 4.      | Somalia                          | 141               | 29.     | Swaziland                        | 75                |
| 5.      | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 137               | 30.     | Comoros                          | 72                |
| 6.      | Central African Republic         | 122               | 31.     | Haiti                            | 69                |
| 7.      | Mali                             | 122               | 32.     | Liberia                          | 69                |
| 8.      | Guinea-Bissau                    | 119               | 33.     | Gambia                           | 68                |
| 9.      | Nigeria                          | 118               | 34.     | Kenya                            | 68                |
| 10.     | Niger                            | 110               | 35.     | Sudan                            | 67                |
| 11.     | Cote d'Ivoire                    | 99                | 36.     | Ghana                            | 66                |
| 12.     | Burundi                          | 98                | 37.     | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 66                |
| 13.     | South Sudan                      | 98                | 38.     | Malawi                           | 66                |
| 14.     | Burkina Faso                     | 97                | 39.     | Ethiopia                         | 62                |
| 15.     | Guinea                           | 96                | 40.     | Uganda                           | 62                |
| 16.     | Afghanistan                      | 95                | 41.     | India                            | 59                |
| 17.     | Equatorial Guinea                | 94                | 42.     | Papua New Guinea                 | 58                |
| 18.     | Lesotho                          | 92                | 43.     | Gabon                            | 57                |
| 19.     | Congo                            | 91                | 44.     | Yemen                            | 56                |
| 20.     | Cameroon                         | 89                | 45.     | Kiribati                         | 55                |
| 21.     | Togo                             | 89                | 46.     | Senegal                          | 55                |
| 22.     | Benin                            | 85                | 47.     | Madagascar                       | 54                |
| 23.     | Mozambique                       | 85                | 48.     | Tajikistan                       | 52                |
| 24.     | Zambia                           | 83                | 49.     | Timor-Leste                      | 52                |
| 25.     | Zimbabwe                         | 83                | 50.     | Rwanda                           | 51                |

| Sl. No. | Countries and areas              | Female U5MR, 2012 | Sl. No. | Countries and areas                   | Female U5MR, 2012 |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 51.     | United Republic of Tanzania      | 50                | 76.     | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 26                |
| 52.     | Botswana                         | 49                | 77.     | Philippines                           | 26                |
| 53.     | Sao Tome and Principe            | 49                | 78.     | Dominican Republic                    | 24                |
| 54.     | Eritrea                          | 47                | 79.     | Kyrgyzstan                            | 23                |
| 55.     | Myanmar                          | 47                | 80.     | Mongolia                              | 22                |
| 56.     | Turkmenistan                     | 45                | 81.     | Nicaragua                             | 22                |
| 57.     | Bhutan                           | 40                | 82.     | Niue                                  | 22                |
| 58.     | South Africa                     | 40                | 83.     | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines      | 21                |
| 59.     | Nepal                            | 39                | 84.     | State of Palestine                    | 21                |
| 60.     | Bangladesh                       | 38                | 85.     | Cabo Verde                            | 20                |
| 61.     | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 38                | 86.     | Ecuador                               | 20                |
| 62.     | Cambodia                         | 35                | 87.     | Egypt                                 | 20                |
| 63.     | Micronesia (Federated States of) | 35                | 88.     | Fiji                                  | 20                |
| 64.     | Namibia                          | 35                | 89.     | Honduras                              | 20                |
| 65.     | Uzbekistan                       | 34                | 90.     | Paraguay                              | 20                |
| 66.     | Marshall Islands                 | 33                | 91.     | Vietnam                               | 20                |
| 67.     | Nauru                            | 33                | 92.     | Palau                                 | 19                |
| 68.     | Azerbaijan                       | 32                | 93.     | Trinidad and Tobago                   | 19                |
| 69.     | Guyana                           | 31                | 94.     | Algeria                               | 18                |
| 70.     | Iraq                             | 31                | 95.     | Jordan                                | 18                |
| 71.     | Guatemala                        | 29                | 96.     | Suriname                              | 18                |
| 72.     | Morocco                          | 28                | 97.     | Barbados                              | 17                |
| 73.     | Solomon Islands                  | 28                | 98.     | Georgia                               | 17                |
| 74.     | Indonesia                        | 27                | 99.     | Iran (Islamic Republic of)            | 17                |
| 75.     | Tuvalu                           | 27                | 100.    | Bahamas                               | 16                |

| Sl. No. | Countries and areas                | Female U5MR, 2012 | Sl. No. | Countries and areas                       | Female U5MR, 2012 |
|---------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---|-------------------|
| 101.    | Belize                             | 16                | 127.    | Bulgaria                                  | 11                |
| 102.    | Colombia                           | 16                | 128.    | Romania                                   | 11                |
| 103.    | Kazakhstan                         | 16                | 129.    | Thailand                                  | 11                |
| 104.    | Panama                             | 16                | 130.    | Tonga                                     | 11                |
| 105.    | Peru                               | 16                | 131.    | Kuwait                                    | 10                |
| 106.    | Republic of Moldova                | 16                | 132.    | Oman                                      | 10                |
| 107.    | Saint Lucia                        | 16                | 133.    | Antigua and Barbuda                       | 9                 |
| 108.    | Samoa                              | 16                | 134.    | Bahrain                                   | 9                 |
| 109.    | Vanuatu                            | 16                | 135.    | Cook Islands                              | 9                 |
| 110.    | Albania                            | 15                | 136.    | Costa Rica                                | 9                 |
| 111.    | Armenia                            | 15                | 137.    | Lebanon                                   | 9                 |
| 112.    | Jamaica                            | 15                | 138.    | Maldives                                  | 9                 |
| 113.    | Mexico                             | 15                | 139.    | Russian Federation                        | 9                 |
| 114.    | Tunisia                            | 15                | 140.    | Sri Lanka                                 | 9                 |
| 115.    | El Salvador                        | 14                | 141.    | Ukraine                                   | 9                 |
| 116.    | Libya                              | 14                | 142.    | Chile                                     | 8                 |
| 117.    | Syrian Arab Republic               | 14                | 143.    | Latvia                                    | 8                 |
| 118.    | Argentina                          | 13                | 144.    | Malaysia                                  | 8                 |
| 119.    | Brazil                             | 13                | 145.    | Saint Kitts and Nevis                     | 8                 |
| 120.    | China                              | 13                | 146.    | Saudi Arabia                              | 8                 |
| 121.    | Mauritius                          | 13                | 147.    | United Arab Emirates                      | 8                 |
| 122.    | Turkey                             | 13                | 148.    | Brunei Darussalam                         | 7                 |
| 123.    | Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 13                | 149.    | Qatar                                     | 7                 |
| 124.    | Dominica                           | 12                | 150.    | Slovakia                                  | 7                 |
| 125.    | Grenada                            | 12                | 151.    | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 7                 |
| 126.    | Seychelles                         | 12                | 152.    | Uruguay                                   | 7                 |

| Sl. No. | Countries and areas    | Female U5MR, 2012 | Sl. No. | Countries and areas | Female U5MR, 2012 |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 153.    | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 6                 | 175.    | Monaco              | 4                 |
| 154.    | Hungary                | 6                 | 176.    | Netherlands         | 4                 |
| 155.    | Malta                  | 6                 | 177.    | Republic of Korea   | 4                 |
| 156.    | Montenegro             | 6                 | 178.    | Spain               | 4                 |
| 157.    | Serbia                 | 6                 | 179.    | Switzerland         | 4                 |
| 158.    | United States          | 6                 | 180.    | United Kingdom      | 4                 |
| 159.    | Belarus                | 5                 | 181.    | Andorra             | 3                 |
| 160.    | Canada                 | 5                 | 182.    | Cyprus              | 3                 |
| 161.    | Cuba                   | 5                 | 183.    | Czech Republic      | 3                 |
| 162.    | Lithuania              | 5                 | 184.    | Denmark             | 3                 |
| 163.    | New Zealand            | 5                 | 185.    | Estonia             | 3                 |
| 164.    | Poland                 | 5                 | 186.    | Finland             | 3                 |
| 165.    | Australia              | 4                 | 187.    | Japan               | 3                 |
| 166.    | Austria                | 4                 | 188.    | Norway              | 3                 |
| 167.    | Belgium                | 4                 | 189.    | Portugal            | 3                 |
| 168.    | Croatia                | 4                 | 190.    | San Marino          | 3                 |
| 169.    | France                 | 4                 | 191.    | Singapore           | 3                 |
| 170.    | Germany                | 4                 | 192.    | Slovenia            | 3                 |
| 171.    | Greece                 | 4                 | 193.    | Sweden              | 3                 |
| 172.    | Ireland                | 4                 | 194.    | Iceland             | 2                 |
| 173.    | Israel                 | 4                 | 195.    | Luxembourg          | 2                 |
| 174.    | Italy                  | 4                 |         | WORLD               | 46                |

#### **Non-disbursement of loans under PMRY**

†3679. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state: .

(a) whether youths in various States including Jharkhand and Bihar are not being offered loans under the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY);

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the amount of loan provided to the youths in Jharkhand and Bihar under the scheme, the targets fixed and the achievement made thereof during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for achieving the said targets and proportionate disbursement of loan amount under PMRY?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) was implementing Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) which was discontinued with effect from 2008-09 and a new credit-linked subsidy scheme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is being implemented since 2008-09 through Banks with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country including Jharkhand and Bihar by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

(c) The release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target, as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized and the corresponding number of projects assisted under PMEGP in Jharkhand and Bihar during the last three years and current year is given below:

| State/Year       | Margin money<br>subsidy released<br>(₹ lakh) | Margin money<br>subsidy utilized #<br>(₹ lakh) | Number of<br>projects assisted |
|------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 1                | 2  | 3  | 4                              |
| <b>Jharkhand</b> |  |  |                                |
| 2011-12          | 3620.64                                      | 3486.33  | 2372                           |
| 2012-13          | 3396.37                                      | 3423.46  | 2297                           |
| 2013-14          | 4508.29                                      | 4533.09  | 2612                           |
| 2014-15*         | 1471.98                                      | 624.50   | 330                            |

| 1            | 2       | 3       | 4    |
|--------------|---------|---------|------|
| <b>Bihar</b> |         |         |      |
| 2011-12      | 7417.30 | 9873.73 | 4887 |
| 2012-13      | 7234.44 | 7669.08 | 3150 |
| 2013-14      | 8136.60 | 7725.19 | 3121 |
| 2014-15*     | 2768.30 | 250.00  | 105  |

# including un utilized balance funds of previous year.

\* upto 31 July, 2014

(d) Although KYIC is the nodal agency for PMEGP at the national level, the role of State Governments/Union Territories is crucial in achieving the targets as the beneficiaries and projects are selected by the District Level Task Force Committees (DLTFCs) and the scheme is also reviewed at the State Level Bankers Committee by senior functionaries of the State Governments/Union Territories. Central Government has been providing necessary funds, policy inputs and guidance to KVIC for achieving the targets. Intensive monitoring of the scheme and periodic interaction with Banks are also carried out at various levels by KVIC and at national level by the Ministry.

KVIC has undertaken awareness camps, workshops, exhibitions, etc. at State and district levels to further popularize the scheme.

#### **Workforce employed in MSMEs**

3680. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who are currently employed in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector; and

(b) the breakup of the total MSME workforce and the percentage of MSME workers to the total workforce in each State, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) The Government monitors the employment in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector in the country by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. As per the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, as well as data extracted from Economic Census 2005 conducted by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage); the total employment in the sector is 805.24 lakh.

(b) The employment in MSME sector and the percentage share to number of employed persons State-wise, as per ninth quinquennial All India Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12, conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise employment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises  
Sector and total number of employed persons*

| (lakh)  |                   |                 |                                  |         |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Sl. No. | States/UTs        | MSME employment | Total number of employed persons | % share |
| 1       | 2                 | 3               | 4                                | 5       |
| 1.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 5.75            | 49.70                            | 11.57   |
| 2.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 4.68            | 36.10                            | 12.96   |
| 3.      | Punjab            | 26.79           | 110.00                           | 24.35   |
| 4.      | Chandigarh        | 1.23            | 3.80                             | 32.37   |
| 5.      | Uttarakhand       | 6.96            | 37.00                            | 18.81   |
| 6.      | Haryana           | 18.84           | 88.60                            | 21.26   |
| 7.      | Delhi             | 19.81           | 57.60                            | 34.39   |
| 8.      | Rajasthan         | 30.79           | 278.70                           | 11.05   |
| 9.      | Uttar Pradesh     | 92.36           | 675.70                           | 13.67   |
| 10.     | Bihar             | 28.26           | 289.60                           | 9.76    |
| 11.     | Sikkim            | 0.79            | 3.20                             | 24.69   |
| 12.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.19            | 5.20                             | 22.88   |
| 13.     | Nagaland          | 1.71            | 7.30                             | 23.42   |
| 14.     | Manipur           | 2.36            | 9.70                             | 24.33   |
| 15.     | Mizoram           | 0.81            | 4.80                             | 16.88   |
| 16.     | Tripura           | 1.75            | 14.50                            | 12.07   |
| 17.     | Meghalaya         | 1.92            | 13.20                            | 14.55   |
| 18.     | Assam             | 14.25           | 107.80                           | 13.22   |
| 19.     | West Bengal       | 85.78           | 361.80                           | 23.71   |

| 1         | 2                           | 3      | 4       | 5     |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| 20.       | Jharkhand                   | 12.91  | 117.80  | 10.96 |
| 21.       | Odisha                      | 33.24  | 174.90  | 19.01 |
| 22.       | Chhattisgarh                | 9.52   | 120.30  | 7.91  |
| 23.       | Madhya Pradesh              | 33.66  | 284.00  | 11.85 |
| 24.       | Gujarat                     | 47.73  | 259.00  | 18.43 |
| 25.       | Daman and Diu               | 0.37   | 1.00    | 37.00 |
| 26.       | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.41   | 1.20    | 34.17 |
| 27.       | Maharashtra                 | 70.04  | 490.40  | 14.28 |
| 28.       | Andhra Pradesh              | 70.69  | 401.30  | 17.62 |
| 29.       | Karnataka                   | 46.72  | 261.70  | 17.85 |
| 30.       | Goa                         | 1.88   | 5.30    | 35.47 |
| 31.       | Lakshadweep                 | 0.06   | 0.20    | 30.00 |
| 32.       | Kerala                      | 49.62  | 127.70  | 38.86 |
| 33.       | Tamil Nadu                  | 80.98  | 323.60  | 25.02 |
| 34.       | Puducherry                  | 1.01   | 4.50    | 22.44 |
| 35.       | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.38   | 1.60    | 23.75 |
| ALL INDIA |                             | 805.24 | 4729.00 | 17.03 |

Source: (1) Fourth All India Census of MSMEs 2006-2007: Registered Sector.  
 (2) Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises 2006-07: Unregistered Sector.  
 (3) Employment and Unemployment in India 2011-12, NSSO, MoSPI.

#### **Lending by public sector banks to MSMEs**

3681. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount lent by public sector banks to MSMEs during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the year-on-year growth in lending to MSMEs in percentage;
- (c) whether any incentives are provided to States that have shown high growth in this area; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India data (latest available) outstanding credit to MSME sector by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the years ended March, 2012, March, 2013 and March, 2014 (provisional) were ₹ 5,33,279.29 crore, ₹ 6,43,525.02 crore and ₹ 7,54,391.07 crore respectively. The growth rate in lending to MSMEs by PSBs for the above period remained at 11.43%, 20.67% and 17.23%. State-wise lending to MSE sector (latest available) by PSBs along with year-on-year growth are given at Statement.

(c) and (d) No special incentives are provided to States that have shown high growth in MSME. However, the Government is implementing various schemes/programmes including Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme for the development and growth of MSME sector across the country.

**Statement**

*Outstanding credit to MSE sector by Public Sector Banks  
as on year ended March, 2010 to 2013*

(Amount in crore)

| States/Union Territories  | Mar.-11<br>Balance<br>O/S | Mar.-12<br>Balance<br>O/S | Year-on<br>Year<br>Growth | Mar.-13<br>Balance<br>O/S | Year-on<br>Year<br>Growth |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1                         | 2                         | 3                         | 4                         | 5                         | 6                         |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 212.64                    | 262.81                    | 23.59                     | 339.37                    | 29.13                     |
| Andhra Pradesh            | 23217.42                  | 29458.09                  | 26.88                     | 36457.74                  | 23.76                     |
| Arunachal Pradesh         | 167.34                    | 245.08                    | 46.46                     | 313.74                    | 28.01                     |
| Assam                     | 3402.54                   | 4715.74                   | 38.59                     | 6068.97                   | 28.70                     |
| Bihar                     | 4194.59                   | 6767.21                   | 61.33                     | 8342.64                   | 23.28                     |
| Chandigarh                | 3624.90                   | 3787.81                   | 4.49                      | 5359.96                   | 41.51                     |
| Chhattisgarh              | 4690.30                   | 5675.72                   | 21.01                     | 7985.64                   | 40.70                     |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli    | 101.33                    | 139.83                    | 38.00                     | 149.99                    | 7.26                      |
| Daman and Diu             | 149.15                    | 144.81                    | -2.91                     | 212.36                    | 46.64                     |
| Delhi                     | 24317.72                  | 27359.19                  | 12.51                     | 36291.59                  | 32.65                     |

| 1                 | 2         | 3         | 4      | 5         | 6     |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Goa               | 2010.62   | 1836.42   | -8.66  | 2266.76   | 23.43 |
| Gujarat           | 25733.37  | 26064.18  | 1.29   | 34088.45  | 30.79 |
| Haryana           | 12542.18  | 13879.69  | 10.66  | 19984.31  | 43.98 |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 3601.79   | 4131.32   | 14.70  | 4815.88   | 16.57 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1346.24   | 1634.20   | 21.39  | 1910.84   | 16.93 |
| Jharkhand         | 6673.36   | 6807.56   | 2.01   | 8398.68   | 23.37 |
| Karnataka         | 21955.06  | 21047.72  | -4.13  | 25704.40  | 22.12 |
| Kerala            | 9674.94   | 13465.83  | 39.18  | 14160.56  | 5.16  |
| Lakshadweep       | 6.07      | 7.51      | 23.74  | 9.51      | 26.71 |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 9312.17   | 11129.42  | 19.51  | 15755.87  | 41.57 |
| Maharashtra       | 78335.90  | 71373.77  | -8.89  | 85376.83  | 19.62 |
| Manipur           | 116.40    | 202.87    | 74.29  | 285.64    | 40.80 |
| Meghalaya         | 397.73    | 335.21    | -15.72 | 546.09    | 62.91 |
| Mizoram           | 126.83    | 150.02    | 18.29  | 228.02    | 51.99 |
| Nagaland          | 155.02    | 292.83    | 88.90  | 428.71    | 46.40 |
| Odisha            | 8663.86   | 9643.57   | 11.31  | 10764.16  | 11.62 |
| Puducherry        | 373.02    | 534.79    | 43.37  | 1033.66   | 93.28 |
| Punjab            | 19484.13  | 22131.46  | 13.59  | 30282.09  | 36.83 |
| Rajasthan         | 12531.56  | 14172.26  | 13.09  | 21197.65  | 49.57 |
| Sikkim            | 191.56    | 272.31    | 42.16  | 247.88    | -8.97 |
| Tamil Nadu        | 36132.86  | 37241.95  | 3.07   | 45583.86  | 22.40 |
| Tripura           | 342.12    | 640.80    | 87.30  | 887.24    | 38.46 |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 25333.00  | 29662.96  | 17.09  | 37541.16  | 26.56 |
| Uttarakhand       | 3565.81   | 4667.66   | 30.90  | 6991.20   | 49.78 |
| West Bengal       | 26746.57  | 27110.73  | 1.36   | 32447.68  | 19.69 |
| ALL INDIA         | 369430.12 | 396993.36 | 7.46   | 502459.09 | 26.57 |

**New industries in West Bengal**

3682. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial and non-financial assistance provided to industrial establishments for setting up of new industries in West Bengal by the Ministry during the last three years; and

(b) the number of industrial establishments of West Bengal that have availed this benefit?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 through Banks with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating self-employment and wage-employment in the Country including West Bengal by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target, as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized and the corresponding number of projects assisted under PMEGP in West Bengal during the last three years is given below:

| Year    | Margin money<br>subsidy released<br>(₹ lakh) | Margin money<br>subsidy utilized<br>(₹ lakh) | Number of projects<br>assisted |
|---------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 2011-12 | 5581.67                                      | 5581.67                                      | 5806                           |
| 2012-13 | 7326.41                                      | 7382.49*                                     | 6632                           |
| 2013-14 | 6017.77                                      | 5596.67                                      | 3273                           |

\*Additional amount utilized out of unspent balance of previous years.

**Employment generation through MSMEs**

†3683. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch a campaign or has taken any steps to address or resolve the serious problems of increasing unemployment through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of male or female youths in the country who have been given employment in the micro, small and medium enterprises during the last three years;

(d) whether workers are being employed in most of the micro, small and medium enterprises on contract basis; and

(e) if so, the details of the recruitment rules/guidelines in respect of workers to be employed in these enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has already taken initiative to address the problem of unemployment by implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 through Banks with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating self-employment and wage-employment in the Country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

(c) The number of male and female persons who have been provided employment under PMEGP during the last three years is given below:

| Year     | Estimated employment generated under PMEGP(in numbers) |          |          |
|----------|--|----------|----------|
|          | Male   | Female   | Total    |
| 2011-12  | 3,62,374   | 1,33,149 | 4,95,523 |
| 2012-13  | 3,19,624   | 1,08,622 | 4,28,246 |
| 2013-14* | 3,21,583   | 46,760   | 3,68,343 |

\*Provisional.

(d) and (e) Micro-enterprises setup under PMEGP provide self-employment to the entrepreneur and wage-employment to the workers.

#### **Small scale industries in Vidarbha region**

3684. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's proposal for development of local private talent and encourage

entrepreneurial skills amongst unemployed women, so that they effectively take benefits of small and medium scale industries promotion schemes;

(b) the special incentives being given by Government in the areas of Vidarbha which is suicide prone due to frequent crop failures;

(c) whether Government has data of small scale entrepreneurs in Vidarbha; and

(d) if not, whether Government is going to propagate its scheme in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises organizes a variety of entrepreneurship and skill development programmes of short, as well as long term duration through various Institutes under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) for unemployed youth including women. These include schemes titled as "Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) Scheme" and "Mahila Coir Yojana" to promote exclusively the women entrepreneurs.

(b) Ministry of MSME does not have any scheme to provide special incentive for the Vidarbha Region.

(c) Yes Sir, as a part of Fourth All India Census of MSMEs 2006-07, data was collected for all districts of Maharashtra including Vidarbha Region.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Industrial infrastructure upgradation scheme in Jammu and Kashmir**

3685. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance allocated and actually disbursed to Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir) under industrial infrastructure upgradation scheme and assistance to States for developing export infrastructure and allied activities during the last three years; and

(b) whether the disbursements are not according to allocations, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) The Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) and Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme are implemented by Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The details regarding the amount of Central assistance to Jammu and Kashmir are :

Under IIUS an amount of ₹ 5.75 Crore was disbursed during the year 2011-12;

Under ASIDE amount allocated and actually disbursed are under:

(₹ in crore)

| Scheme | Financial Year  |                   |                 |                   |                 |                   |
|--------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
|        | 2011-12         |                   | 2012-13         |                   | 2013-14         |                   |
|        | Alloca-<br>tion | Disburse-<br>ment | Alloca-<br>tion | Disburse-<br>ment | Alloca-<br>tion | Disburse-<br>ment |
| ASIDE  | 4.94            | -                 | 5.10            | -                 | 5.10            | -                 |

(b) The disbursement is according to allocation in case of IIUS .

In case of ASIDE, the reason is due to non/submission of utilization certificate by the State Government for ASIDE funds disbursement during the 2010-11 for an amount of ₹ 5.51 crore.

#### **Maulana Azad Education Foundation**

3686. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maulana Azad Education Foundation lacks efficiency and transparency; and

(b) the steps taken or being taken to make it a useful body?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment had raised certain issues regarding the functioning of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF). This Ministry is looking into those issues and endeavouring to ameliorate the same. Efforts were made to improve upon the functioning of the Foundation by making the website of MAEF more dynamic and posting all the details regarding functioning of MAEF including *inter-alia* the details regarding sanctioned and pending applications under grant-in-aid scheme on its website *i.e.* [www.maef.nic.in](http://www.maef.nic.in). The list of the beneficiaries of scholarship scheme is also uploaded on the website of MAEF every year. The year/ wise performance for the last five years of MAEF is as under:

| Year        | Grant-in-aid sanctioned |                        | Scholarships sanctioned |                        |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
|             | No. of NGOs             | Amount<br>(₹ in crore) | No. of Girls            | Amount<br>(₹ in crore) |
| 2009-10     | 105                     | 13.29                  | 15070                   | 18.08                  |
| 2010-11     | Nil                     | Nil                    | 17326                   | 20.79                  |
| 2011-12     | 169                     | 22.58                  | 17700                   | 21.24                  |
| 2012-13     | 136                     | 17.67                  | 25156                   | 30.19                  |
| 2013-14     | 120                     | 15.04                  | 35159                   | 42.19                  |
| (Unaudited) |                         |                        |                         |                        |

(b) Recently, the Governing Body of MAEF added certain new objectives to the Memorandum of Association *viz* improvement of health of minority students, establishment of girls' residential schools, establishment of ITIs/VTCs, etc. Accordingly, the Foundation has visualized to establish a Model School in Ajmer. The State Government of Rajasthan has already earmarked the land for the same and the transfer of ownership of land is under process.

A scheme named Maulana Azad Sehat Scheme is being implemented for improving the health of the students studying in institutions financially aided by MAEF.

Further, ₹ 113 crore as Corpus Fund will be released to the Foundation to enhance its Corpus fund to ₹ 1023 crores in 2014-15. By the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Corpus Fund will be ₹ 1250 crores which will enhance the interest accrued for implementation of its schemes.

MAEF has received complaints pertaining to mis-management of funds by NGOs and non receipt of Scholarship amount by the beneficiaries. MAEF has examined complaints in accordance with the laid down procedure.

#### **National Monitoring Committee for Notified Minorities**

3687. SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of the reference of newly constituted National Monitoring Committee for the Notified Minorities;

(b) whether Government informed the States and State Channelling Agencies (SCA) about its notification to facilitate its smooth function;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that Wakf Development Corporation was constituted; .

(e) if so, the Articles of Association and the parameters followed to identify its Board of Directors; and

(f) the manner in which the corporation proposes to go ahead to meet the objectives, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) The terms of the reference of newly constituted National Monitoring Committee for the Notified Minorities( NMCM) are given below:

(i) The Committee will advise the Ministry on various schemes/programmes being implemented by it.

- (ii) The NMCM will review and monitor the implementation of Ministry's programmes and schemes from time to time and suggest necessary improvements.
- (iii) The NMCM may look into any other issue with the approval of the Chairperson of the Committee.
- (iv) The term of the Committee will be for a period of three years.

(b) and (c) NMCM was constituted by the previous Government immediately before the notification of the General Elections 2014. Due to imposition of Model Code of Conduct, the SCAs were not informed about its notification. However, the present Government will send the above notification to all SCAs.

(d) Yes Sir, a Corporation namely 'National Waqf Development Corporation Limited' (NAWADCO) has been established on 31st Dec. 2013 under the Companies Act, 1956.

(e) The National Waqf Development Corporation Limited has adopted its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

As per the Articles of Association of NAWADCO, the authorized share capital of the Company is ₹ 500 crore and the paid up capital is ₹ 100 crore. The paid up share capital of the Company at all times is owned and maintained in the proportion mentioned below:

| Sl. No. | Name of the entities   | Percentage of paid up capital |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1.      | Group A- Central Waqf Council  | 9.00%                         |
| 2.      | Group B- 'National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation      | 49.00%                        |
| 3.      | Group C- Waqf Institutions and/or the Public including body corporate. | 42.00%                        |

The Parameters to identify the Board of Directors are as under:—

- (i) The number of Directors on Board including any additional or alternate Director for the time being is not less than three (3) and not more than twelve (12) at any time.
- (ii) The Member of Group 'B' is entitled to nominate up to five (5) Directors out of which three (3) are full time directors including managing director, having such qualification and experience as may be determined by the Board in consultation with Group 'B', and two (2) to be part time non-executive directors. The Member of Group 'A' is entitled to nominate one (1) nominee director. The Chairman of the Board is nominated by the Central Government

out of the Directors from Group 'A' & 'B' and remaining three (3) directors are non-executive independent directors to be appointed by the Board.

- (iii) (a) The Members of the Group 'C' are entitled to appoint up to three (3) Directors on the Board. The Non-Government Institution which holds maximum equity amongst Members of Group 'C' have the right to appoint one Director. Subject to the foregoing, the first three Non-Government Institutions that become Members of the Company have the right to appoint one (1) Director each in the Company. The Members of the Group 'C' have the right to replace their appointed Directors with any other person.

(b) In case any one or more of the first three Non-Government Institutions that become Members of the Company do not wish to appoint a Director, or fail to appoint a Director, within fifteen (15) days of their becoming a Member, then the Non-Government Institution that subsequently becomes a Member have the right to appoint one (1) Director. The process is to be repeated till three (3) Directors are appointed by the Members of Group 'C'.

- (iv) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Directors above may, by majority, nominate up to three (3) persons of eminence having technical, legal, accountancy or any other professional qualification as Independent Directors, who shall also possess sound knowledge of waqf laws and Sharia principle. Further, if any or all of the Members of Group 'C' fail to nominate requisite number of Directors as per the Articles above, the Board have the power to appoint any person as Director till the time such Director is appointed by Member of Group 'C', provided such Directors do not represent Members of Group 'A' and Group 'B'.
- (v) If a member who has nominated a Director as per these Articles transfers its shares, the Director so appointed by such member, cease to be a Director on the Board from the effective date of such transfer of shares. If a member of Group 'C' transfers its Shares, then the other members of Group 'C' immediately nominate a person as the Director in his place. If a member of Group 'C' transfers its Shares, the vacancy is to be immediately filled by the other members of Group 'C' in consultation with the other Directors on the Board.
- (vi) One of the Directors to be appointed by the member(s) of Group 'A' is always *Ex-officio* Joint Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs, who is to be a part time non-executive director.
- (vii) The Director(s) to be appointed by the member(s) of Group 'B' as far as possible be the Managing Director of NMDFC, who is to be a part time non-executive director.
- (f) The Corporation envisages to achieve the objectives as per its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

**Schools for minorities**

3688. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Muslims, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs and Christian minorities as on 1 April, 2013, religion-wise;

(b) the number of public/panchayat primary schools meant for Muslim minorities as on 31 March, 2013, State-wise, and (c) the vacancies of school teachers in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) The population of minority communities viz Muslims, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, Christians and Parsis is neither available as on 1st April, 2013 nor available in Census 2011. However, the population of these communities as per Census 2001 is as under:

| Religion   | Number      |
|------------|-------------|
| Muslims    | 138,188,240 |
| Buddhists  | 7,955,207   |
| Jains      | 4,225,053   |
| Sikhs      | 19,215,730  |
| Christians | 24,080,016  |
| Parsis     | 69,601      |

(b) The information pertaining to public/panchayat primary schools meant for Muslim minorities comes under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) is entrusted with the task of issuing Minority Status Certificate to the educational institutions. NCMEI does not maintain the religion-wise list of institutions conferred minority status by them. However, as per, the information available on the website of NCMEI, the total number of educational institutions conferred minority status is 9795 given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The vacancies of school teachers in these schools are the subject matter of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the concerned State Governments.

**Statement***Statistical details of Minority Status Certificates(MSC) issued*

## State-wise and year-wise details of Minority Status Certificates Issued

| Sl. No. | State                | Year-wise break up |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | Total No. of |            |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|------------|
|         |                      | 2005               | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | MSC issued   | MSC issued |
| 1       | 2                    | 3                  | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12   | 13   |              |            |
| 1.      | Andaman              | -                  | 3    | 2    | -    | -    | -    | 1    | -    | 1    | -    | -    | 7            |            |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh       | 4                  | 9    | 24   | 6    | 30   | 2    | 17   | 35   | 71   | 51   | -    | 249          |            |
| 3.      | Arunachal Pradesh    | -                  | -    | 2    | -    | 6    | -    | -    | 12   | 1    | -    | -    | 21           |            |
| 4.      | Assam                | -                  | 2    | -    | 17   | 2    | 13   | 111  | 32   | 16   | 7    | -    | 200          |            |
| 5.      | Bihar                | 1                  | 2    | 20   | 17   | 3    | 3    | 27   | 6    | 15   | 4    | -    | 98           |            |
| 6.      | Chandigarh           | -                  | 2    | 3    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 3    | 1    | 4    | 1    | -    | 17           |            |
| 7.      | Chhattisgarh         | -                  | 1    | 4    | 5    | 7    | 55   | 91   | 3    | 24   | 12   | -    | 202          |            |
| 8.      | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | -                  | 2    | 2    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 4            |            |
| 9.      | Daman                | -                  | 1    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 1            |            |
| 10.     | Delhi                | 2                  | 36   | 8    | 15   | 10   | 14   | 33   | 37   | 28   | 18   | -    | 201          |            |
| 11.     | Goa                  | -                  | 9    | 31   | 28   | 81   | 4    | 3    | 3    | -    | 2    | -    | 161          |            |
| 12.     | Gujarat              | -                  | 3    | 3    | 5    | 8    | 5    | 5    | -    | 2    | 4    | -    | 35           |            |

| 1     | 2                | 3  | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12  | 13   |
|-------|------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|------|
| 13.   | Haryana          | -  | 20  | 12  | 3   | 4   |      | 24   | 23   | 27   | 8   | 121  |
| 14.   | Himachal Pradesh | -  | 9   | 3   | 4   | -   | 1    | 3    | 3    |      |     | 23   |
| 15.   | Jharkhand        | -  | 2   | 15  | 15  | 3   | 1    | 4    | 15   | 21   | 6   | 82   |
| 16.   | Karnataka        | -  | 4   | 26  | 15  | 11  | 9    | 12   | 43   | 105  | 113 | 338  |
| 17.   | Kerala           | -  | 9   | 78  | 97  | 524 | 822  | 852  | 844  | 492  | 220 | 3938 |
| 18.   | Madhya Pradesh   | -  | 15  | 19  | 12  | 23  | 23   | 58   | 73   | 64   | 56  | 343  |
| 19.   | Maharashtra      | 11 | 22  | 28  | 21  | 7   | 3    | 2    | 17   | 37   | 6   | 154  |
| 20.   | Manipur          | -  | 1   | -   | 1   | -   |      | 32   |      | 1    |     | 35   |
| 21.   | Meghalaya        | -  | 1   | 4   | -   | -   | 1    |      |      |      |     | 6    |
| 22.   | Odisha           | -  | 14  | 16  | 23  | 6   | 12   | 6    | 2    | 4    | 1   | 84   |
| 23.   | Puducherry       | -  | 2   | 13  | -   | 3   |      |      | 1    | 1    |     | 20   |
| 24.   | Punjab           | -  | 11  | 39  | 4   | -   | 9    | 5    | 7    | 13   | 11  | 99   |
| 25.   | Rajasthan        | -  | 2   | 22  | 37  | 20  | 4    | 2    |      | 4    | 6   | 97   |
| 26.   | Sikkim           | -  | 3   | 13  | -   | 1   |      |      |      | 1    |     | 18   |
| 28.   | Tamil Nadu       | 1  | 9   | 19  | 13  | 14  | 16   | 12   | 23   | 66   | 39  | 212  |
| 27.   | Tripura          | -  | -   | -   | 1   | 6   |      |      | 4    |      | 2   | 13   |
| 29.   | Uttar Pradesh    | 1  | 107 | 99  | 48  | 59  | 114  | 253  | 693  | 592  | 272 | 2238 |
| 30.   | Uttarakhand      | -  | 36  | 17  | 6   | 4   | 3    | 11   | 4    | 6    | 1   | 88   |
| 31.   | West Bengal      | 1  | 85  | 215 | 113 | 15  | 7    | 89   | 85   | 74   | 6   | 690  |
| TOTAL |                  | 21 | 422 | 737 | 507 | 848 | 1122 | 1656 | 1966 | 1670 | 846 | 9795 |

**Scholarship for minority students**

3689. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of scholarships being extended to students for the educational development of minorities;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in a number of States these scholarships have not been provided to the students for the last two years and that their studies are suffering;
- (c) the details in this regard; and
- (d) the steps being taken to release the scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements the following three scholarship schemes for the educational empowerment of students belonging to the minority communities:

- (i) **Pre-matric Scholarship-** For the students in class I to X who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination with their annual income of parental/guardian from all sources not exceeding ₹ 1 lakh.
- (ii) **Post-matric Scholarship-** For the students in class XI to Ph.D who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination with their annual income of parental/guardian from all sources not exceeding ₹ 2.00 lakh
- (iii) **Merit-cum-means based scholarship scheme-** For the students who pursuing degree and/or post graduate level Technical and Professional courses who have secured not less than 50% marks at higher secondary/graduation level with their annual income of parental/guardian from all sources not exceeding ₹ 2.50 lakh per annum from all sources.

(b) During the last two years *i.e.* 2012-13 and 2013-14, all the proposals received from the State/UTs have been considered and fund were released for all eligible students against their targets under the various scholarship schemes. However, no scholarship is sanctioned for States/UTs which have not sent their proposals. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

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

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details physical targets and achievements under Pre-matric Scholarship, Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during last two years*

| Sl.No. | States/UTs        | Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme |             |         |             | Post-matric Scholarship Scheme |             |         |             | Merit-cum-means based scholarship Scheme |             |         |             |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--|-------------|---------|-------------|
|        |                   | 2012-13                       |             | 2013-14 |             | 2012-13                        |             | 2013-14 |             | 2012-13                                  |             | 2013-14 |             |
|        |                   | Target                        | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target                         | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target                                   | Achievement | Target  | Achievement |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 173418                        | 301275      | 173418  | 334949      | 21363                          | 26904       | 21363   | 19246       | 2601                                     | 1664        | 2601    | 1492        |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 7673                          | 0           | 7673    | 0           | 950                            | 0           | 950     | 0           | 114                                      | 0           | 114     | 1           |
| 3.     | Assam             | 196218                        | 181267      | 196218  | 241967      | 24077                          | 19276       | 24077   | 27932       | 2943                                     | 2311        | 2943    | 3710        |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 291618                        | 80622       | 291618  | 65663       | 35712                          | 26911       | 35712   | 34485       | 4374                                     | 4354        | 4374    | 6417        |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 19818                         | 18235       | 19818   | 20196       | 2589                           | 2615        | 2589    | 2811        | 297                                      | 201         | 297     | 339         |
| 6.     | Goa               | 9812                          | 0           | 9812    | 8319        | 1187                           | 211         | 1187    | 124         | 147                                      | 97          | 147     | 108         |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 104520                        | 0           | 104520  | 355756      | 14127                          | 20612       | 14127   | 32979       | 1569                                     | 2016        | 1569    | 2607        |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 51418                         | 50308       | 51418   | 15780       | 6417                           | 1373        | 6417    | 1509        | 771                                      | 770         | 771     | 865         |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 6018                          | 3652        | 6018    | 3577        | 718                            | 424         | 718     | 353         | 90                                       | 86          | 90      | 153         |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 150618                        | 225646      | 150618  | 113647      | 18429                          | 10491       | 18429   | 25461       | 2259                                     | 2936        | 2259    | 2317        |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 103818                        | 45878       | 103818  | 26694       | 12730                          | 10112       | 12730   | 11581       | 1557                                     | 1279        | 1557    | 1736        |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 166418                        | 416243      | 166418  | 404511      | 21414                          | 33160       | 21414   | 51771       | 2496                                     | 3586        | 2496    | 5526        |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 293800                        | 944918      | 293800  | 884682      | 35965                          | 95379       | 35965   | 69643       | 4407                                     | 8627        | 4407    | 15602       |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 92418                         | 129672      | 92418   | 109507      | 12697                          | 12343       | 12697   | 10863       | 1386                                     | 1725        | 1386    | 1347        |

|       |                      |         |         |         |         |        |        |        |        |       |       |       |        |
|-------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 15.   | Maharashtra          | 367276  | 788973  | 367276  | 785177  | 48302  | 42802  | 48302  | 60229  | 5520  | 4665  | 5520  | 7113   |
| 16.   | Manipur              | 19708   | 32279   | 19708   | 13232   | 2412   | 3619   | 2412   | 7853   | 294   | 330   | 294   | 519    |
| 17.   | Meghalaya            | 36508   | 19945   | 36508   | 23825   | 4486   | 223    | 4486   | 170    | 546   | 412   | 546   | 706    |
| 18.   | Mizoram              | 18273   | 40615   | 18273   | 94745   | 2206   | 4329   | 2206   | 669    | 273   | 85    | 273   | 97     |
| 19.   | Nagaland             | 38708   | 18679   | 38708   | 25792   | 4726   | 90     | 4726   | 230    | 579   | 689   | 579   | 1006   |
| 20.   | Odisha               | 35818   | 34673   | 35818   | 38611   | 4381   | 2143   | 4381   | 3380   | 537   | 427   | 537   | 606    |
| 21.   | Punjab               | 322258  | 266188  | 322258  | 353549  | 39627  | 54403  | 39627  | 76577  | 4845  | 4859  | 4845  | 11231  |
| 22.   | Rajasthan            | 120218  | 199885  | 120218  | 280100  | 16371  | 23167  | 16371  | 33259  | 1803  | 2519  | 1803  | 2769   |
| 23.   | Sikkim               | 4274    | 4115    | 4274    | 3785    | 511    | 565    | 511    | 310    | 63    | 111   | 63    | 146    |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu           | 153418  | 340647  | 153418  | 406324  | 18989  | 43525  | 18989  | 55152  | 2301  | 3225  | 2301  | 5149   |
| 25.   | Tripura              | 9673    | 3721    | 9673    | 7204    | 1183   | 445    | 1183   | 665    | 144   | 113   | 144   | 138    |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh        | 674218  | 1089486 | 674218  | 1262382 | 82882  | 193361 | 82882  | 165783 | 10113 | 11647 | 10113 | 16942  |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand          | 26618   | 11907   | 26618   | 0       | 3288   | 540    | 3288   | 774    | 399   | 333   | 399   | 572    |
| 28.   | West Bengal          | 444618  | 1165386 | 444618  | 1869161 | 54501  | 125909 | 54501  | 195331 | 6669  | 8440  | 6669  | 10506  |
| 29.   | Andaman & Nicobar    | 2309    | 277     | 2309    | 236     | 282    | 21     | 282    | 5      | 33    | 7     | 33    | 9      |
| 30.   | Chandigarh           | 4054    | 0       | 4054    | 6721    | 499    | 267    | 499    | 290    | 60    | 21    | 60    | 32     |
| 31.   | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 509     | 233     | 509     | 167     | 37     | 33     | 37     | 25     | 6     | 0     | 6     | 0      |
| 32.   | Daman & Diu          | 466     | 500     | 466     | 494     | 53     | 52     | 53     | 26     | 6     | 3     | 6     | 7      |
| 33.   | Delhi                | 49418   | 21759   | 49418   | 36096   | 6425   | 338    | 6425   | 680    | 741   | 525   | 741   | 613    |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep          | 1364    | 0       | 1364    | 0       | 132    | 0      | 132    | 0      | 18    | 0     | 18    | 0      |
| 35.   | Puducherry           | 2709    | 0       | 2709    | 1341    | 332    | 0      | 332    | 301    | 39    | 33    | 39    | 47     |
| TOTAL |                      | 4000000 | 6436984 | 4000000 | 7794190 | 500000 | 755643 | 500000 | 890467 | 60000 | 68096 | 60000 | 100428 |

**Funds allocated for minorities in Madhya Pradesh**

†3690. DR. VIJAY LAXMI SADHO : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated and spent for the minorities of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the funds were not allocated for some districts;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the purposes for which this fund is granted?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) to (d) The funds allocated and spent for the minorities in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise in different schemes implemented by the Ministry are as under:

- (i) A scheme of “Nai Roshni” for Leadership Development of Minority Women is implemented by NGOs since 2012-13. Funds are not released to the State. The details of year-wise and District -wise funds released to various NGOs of Madhya Pradesh during last two years are given in the Statement I-III (*See below*).
- (ii) “Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)” Scheme for Skill Development of Minorities in 2013-14. The scheme is implemented by private Professional Skill Development Organizations/Companies. Funds are not released to the State. During 2013-14, ₹ 57.60 lakh were sanctioned to 2 (two) Skill development agencies for training of 600 minority youths in Madhya Pradesh. They have conducted training in Bhopal and Sehore.
- (iii) Three Scholarship Schemes are implemented for the educational empowerment of students belonging to minority communities in the country *i.e.* Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-matric Scholarship Scheme and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme. The details of funds allocated and released for the students belonging to the minority communities for the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise are given in the Statement IV (*See below*).
- (iv) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme:- Under this Scheme, funds are not allocated State-wise and District wise. The statement showing detail of funds released to State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise is enclosed as Annexure IV.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Maulana Azad National Fellowship:- Under this Scheme, the fund is transferred directly into the Bank Accounts of students selected for fellowship by UGC. Hence, State wise data of fund released is not available.
- (vi) Support to minority candidates clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission (SPSC) etc:- Under this Scheme, the fund is transferred directly into the Bank Accounts of the beneficiaries. Hence, State wise data of fund released is not available.
- (vii) Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP): - Under MsDP, funds are allocated for the entire Five Year Plan Period and not year-wise. During Eleventh Five Year Plan, only one District of Madhya Pradesh *i.e.* Bhopal was identified as a Minority Concentration District (MCD) for implementation of MsDP.

The MsDP has been restructured for the implementation during Twelfth Five Year Plan. 4 Minority Concentration Towns falling in 4 Districts of Madhya Pradesh have been identified for implementation under MsDP, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The district-wise allocation and expenditure for the minorities of Madhya Pradesh during Eleventh Five Year Plan and Twelfth Five Year Plan are given in the Statement-V.

**Statement-I**

*The details of amount released to various organizations under  
'Nai Roshni' in Madhya Pradesh 2012-13*

| Sl. No. | State Name     | Name of Organization                           | Proposed District        | No. of Beneficiaries | Amount Released<br>(in ₹) |
|---------|----------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.      | Madhya Pradesh | Human Welfare Organisation                     | Bhopal                   | 600                  | 1994895                   |
| 2.      | Madhya Pradesh | Indo-European Chamber of Commerce and Industry | Bhopal                   | 650                  | 1302210                   |
| 3.      | Madhya Pradesh | Shanti Niketan Sikhsa Samithi                  | Gwalior                  | 300                  | 601020                    |
| 4.      | Madhya Pradesh | Suman Shiksha Yevam Samaj Kalyan Samiti        | Gwalior, Datia, Bhind    | 300                  | 601020                    |
| 5.      | Madhya Pradesh | Shri Krishna Gramotthan Samiti                 | Morena, Sehore, Shivpuri | 725                  | 1452465                   |
| TOTAL   |                |  |                          | 2575                 | 5951610                   |

***Statement-II***

*The details of amount released to various organization under  
'Nai Roshni' in Madhya Pradesh 2013-14*

| Sl. No. | State Name     | Name of Organization   | Proposed District | No. of Beneficiaries | Amount Released (in ₹) |
|---------|----------------|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1       | 2              | 3  | 4                 | 5                    | 6                      |
| 1.      | Madhya Pradesh | AISECT   | Guna              | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 2.      | Madhya Pradesh | Ambika Shiksha Samaj Kalyan Samiti                           | Sehore            | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 3.      | Madhya Pradesh | Anubhav Gram Sewa Samiti                                     | Ujjain            | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 4.      | Madhya Pradesh | Anubhuti Samaj Kalyan Vikas Samiti                           | Indore            | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 5.      | Madhya Pradesh | Aparajita Mahila Sangh                                       | Indore            | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 6.      | Madhya Pradesh | Arpan Welfare Society  | Guna              | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 7.      | Madhya Pradesh | B M Education Society  | Indore            | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 8.      | Madhya Pradesh | Concept Society  | Dewas             | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 9.      | Madhya Pradesh | Dr. Habib Samaj Kalyan Evam Jan Vikas Samiti                 | Bhopal            | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 10.     | Madhya Pradesh | Facilitation and Awareness of Community for Empowerment FACE | Rewa              | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 11.     | Madhya Pradesh | Gayatri Mahila Avem Bal Kalyan Tatha Shiksha Prasar Samiti   | Morena            | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 12.     | Madhya Pradesh | Indo-European Chamber of Commerce and Industry               | Vidisha           | 125                  | 550935                 |
| 13.     | Madhya Pradesh | Jigyasa Samajik Sansthan                                     | Bhopal            | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 14.     | Madhya Pradesh | Jyoti Mahila Mandal  | Dhar              | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 15.     | Madhya Pradesh | Mahendra Educational Society                                 | Jabalpur          | 125                  | 178875                 |

| 1   | 2              | 3   | 4          | 5   | 6      |
|-----|----------------|---|------------|-----|--------|
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | Manav Seva Kalyan Sansthan                              | Dewas      | 125 | 178875 |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | Natural Resources Management and Common Wealth (NRM CW) | Bhopal     | 125 | 178875 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | Onex Medical and Education Welfare Society              | Rewa       | 125 | 178875 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | Rustam Singh Shiksha Prasari Samiti                     | Bhind      | 125 | 178875 |
| 21. | Madhya Pradesh | Samadhan Jan Sewa Evam Shiksha Prasari Samiti           | Seoni      | 125 | 178875 |
| 22. | Madhya Pradesh | Samarpan Samaj Kalyan Samiti                            | Dewas      | 125 | 178875 |
| 23. | Madhya Pradesh | Sanskrit Mahila Mandal                                  | Katni      | 125 | 178875 |
| 24. | Madhya Pradesh | Sathiya Welfare Society                                 | Rajgarh    | 125 | 178875 |
| 25. | Madhya Pradesh | Shabri Samaj Sewa Samiti                                | Bhind      | 125 | 178875 |
| 26. | Madhya Pradesh | Shri Krishna Grammothan Vikas Samiti                    | Sehore     | 125 | 593865 |
| 27. | Madhya Pradesh | Social and Environment Atmosphere Foundation            | Chhindwara | 125 | 178875 |
| 28. | Madhya Pradesh | Society for Education and Technical Training            | Shivpuri   | 125 | 178875 |
| 29. | Madhya Pradesh | Udaan Samiti  | Indore     | 125 | 178875 |
| 30. | Madhya Pradesh | Vijayasan Devi Mandal                                   | Sehore     | 125 | 178875 |
| 31. | Madhya Pradesh | Zion Education and Social Welfare Society               | Bhopal     | 125 | 178875 |
| 32. | Madhya Pradesh | Global Institute  | Indore     | 125 | 178875 |
| 33. | Madhya Pradesh | Prime Education Society                                 | Bhopal     | 125 | 178875 |
| 34. | Madhya Pradesh | Madhya Bharat Samajik                                   | Ujjain     | 125 | 178875 |
| 35. | Madhya Pradesh | Rangoli Educational and Welfare Society                 | Bhopal     | 125 | 178875 |

| 1     | 2              | 3  | 4              | 5    | 6       |
|-------|----------------|--|----------------|------|---------|
| 36.   | Madhya Pradesh | Great Indian Dream Foundation (Aurobindo Chaudhary Memorial Great Indian Dream Foundation) | Bhopal         | 125  | 250425  |
| 37.   | Madhya Pradesh | Native Education & Employment Developing Society   | Bhopal         | 225  | 450765  |
| 38.   | Madhya Pradesh | Swayam Siddha Siddhant Sewa Evam Shiksha Samiti  | Bhopal, Ratlam | 325  | 579555  |
| 39.   | Madhya Pradesh | Human Welfare Organization   | Bhopal         |      | 769095  |
| TOTAL |                |  |                | 4925 | 8918640 |

***Statement-III***

*The details of amount released to various organization under 'Nai Roshni' in Madhya Pradesh 2014-15*

| Sl. No. | State Name     | Name of Organization                               | Proposed District | No. of Beneficiaries | Amount Released (In ₹) |
|---------|----------------|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1.      | Madhya Pradesh | Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti Madhya Pradesh            | Rajgarh           | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 2.      | Madhya Pradesh | Biaora Jagrati Mahila Mandai                       | Rajgarh           | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 3.      | Madhya Pradesh | Human Welfare Organization                         | Bhopal            | 125                  | 264735                 |
| 4.      | Madhya Pradesh | Medical Counselling Centre /                       | Bhopal            | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 5.      | Madhya Pradesh | Narmadapur Shiksha Evam Jankalyan Samiti           | Hoshangabad       | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 6.      | Madhya Pradesh | Native Education and Employment Developing Society | Bhopal            | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 7.      | Madhya Pradesh | Nivedita Kalyan Samiti                             | Rewa              | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 8.      | Madhya Pradesh | Shivam Foundation Samiti                           | Bhopal            | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 9.      | Madhya Pradesh | Sunita Murab Foundation Samiti                     | Betul             | 125                  | 178875                 |
| 10.     | Madhya Pradesh | Swayam Siddha Siddhant Sewa Evam Shiksha Samiti    | Bhopal            |                      | 114480                 |
| TOTAL   |                |  |                   | 1125                 | 1810215                |

**Statement-IV**

*The details of funds allocated and released for the students belonging to Minority Communities for the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years*

| Year    | Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme |                              | Post-matric Scholarship Scheme |                              | Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme |                              |
|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
|         | Fund allocation<br>(₹ in cr.) | Funds released<br>(₹ in cr.) | Fund allocation<br>(₹ in cr.)  | Funds released<br>(₹ in cr.) | Fund allocation<br>(₹ in cr.)            | Funds released<br>(₹ in cr.) |
| 2011-12 | No State-wise                 | 17.93                        | No State-wise                  | 6.17                         | No State-wise                            | 2.27                         |
| 2012-13 | Financial                     | 16.84                        | Financial                      | 6.95                         | Financial                                | 4.60                         |
| 2013-14 | Allocation                    | 10.85                        | Allocation                     | 7.34                         | Allocation                               | 3.61                         |
| TOTAL   |                               | 45.62                        |                                | 20.46                        |  | 10.48                        |

*Free Coaching and Allied Scheme  
Madhya Pradesh*

| Year    | No. of Students | Amount Released (in ₹) |
|---------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 2011-12 | 150             | 1792500                |
| 2012-13 | 500             | 7387625                |
| 2013-14 | 590             | 12370500               |

**Statement-V**

*Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) in Madhya Pradesh*

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Districts  | Plan Period             |          |         |                        |          |                         |
|---------|------------|-------------------------|----------|---------|------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
|         |            | Eleventh Five Year Plan |          |         | Twelfth Five Year Plan |          |                         |
|         |            | Allocation              | Approval | Release | Allocation             | Approval | Release                 |
| 1.      | Bhopal     | 1500.00                 | 1493.30  | 1398.30 | -                      | -        | 95.00 (2nd installment) |
| 2.      | Sheopur    | -                       | -        | -       | 600                    | 134.64   | 67.32                   |
| 3.      | East Nimar | -                       | -        | -       | 600                    | 201.6    | 100.8                   |
| 4.      | West Nimar | -                       | -        | -       | 600                    | 68.80    | 34.40                   |
| 5.      | Indore     | -                       | -        | -       | 600                    | 98.05    | 49.02                   |
|         | TOTAL      |                         | 1493.30  | 1398.30 | 2400.00                | 503.09   | 346.54                  |

The fund was granted for projects under MsDP, as given below

| Sl.No | Districts  | Projects   |
|-------|------------|--|
| 1.    | Bhopal     | Anganwadi Centres, Houses on Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) pattern, Girls Hostels |
| 2.    | Sheopur    | Primary School Building, Skill Development Centres and Anganwadi             |
| 3.    | East Nimar | Centres.   |
| 4.    | West Nimar |  |
| 5.    | Indore     |  |

12.00 Noon

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### Statement on Quarterly Review of the third Quarter of financial year 2013-14

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget at the end of the third quarter of financial year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 691/16/14]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

##### Report (July 2012-June 2013) of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and related papers

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Fiftieth Report of the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities, for the period from July, 2012 to June, 2013, under clause (2) of articles 350 (B) of the Constitution of India.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 756/16/14]

##### Report and Accounts (2012-13) of OIDC, Nani, Daman and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC), Nani, Daman, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 727/16/14]

**I. Notifications of the M/o Health and Family Welfare**

**II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of NIN, Pune and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, along with delay statement:—
  - (1) S.O. 1111 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2011 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (2) S.O. 1112 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2012 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (3) S.O. 1113 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2013 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (4) S.O. 1114 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2014 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (5) S.O. 1115 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2015 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (6) S.O. 1116 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2016 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in library. For (1) to (6) See No. L.T. 645/16/14]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. DE-97-2014, dated the 27th June, 2014, publishing the Revised Dentists (Code of Ethics) Regulations, 2014, under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Dentist Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 646/16/14]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 508 (E), dated the 18th July, 2014, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 647/16/14]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 758/16/14]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

**II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NABARD, Mumbai and related papers**

**III. Annual Report (2013-14) of SEBI, Mumbai and related papers**

**IV. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of SPMCIL, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF 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. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 25 of the Coinage Act, 2011:-
  - (1) G.S.R. 686 (E), dated the 14th October, 2013, publishing “The coinage of Twenty Rupees and Five Rupees Coins to Commemorate the Occasion of 125th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD”, Rules, 2013.
  - (2) G.S.R. 782 (E), dated the 18th December, 2013, publishing “The coinage of Twenty Rupees and Five Rupees Coins to Commemorate the Occasion of “ACHARYA TULSI BIRTH CENTENARY”, Rules, 2013.

- (3) G.S.R. 73 (E), dated the 31st January, 2014, publishing “The coinage of One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees coins to commemorate the occasion of 175th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA, Rules, 2014”.
  - (4) G.S.R. 102 (E), dated the 21st February, 2014, publishing “The coinage of Sixty Rupees and Ten Rupees coins to commemorate the occasion of DIAMOND JUBILEE OF COIR BOARD, Rules, 2014”.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 664/16/14]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:-
- (1) G.S.R. 434 (E), dated the 8th July, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export of Goods and Services) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (2) G.S.R. 435 (E), dated the 8th July, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (3) G.S.R. 436 (E), dated the 8th July, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Ninth Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (4) G.S.R. 488 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Permissible Capital Account Transactions) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (5) G.S.R. 489 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of any Foreign Security) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 663/16/14]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 358 (E), dated the 27th May, 2014, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Appeal to Securities Appellate Tribunal) Rules, 2014, under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 662/16/14]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. 525 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 315 (E), dated the 12th April, 2010, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (2) G.S.R. 526 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 275 (E), dated the 26th April, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (3) G.S.R. 527 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 897 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (4) G.S.R. 528 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 425 (E), dated the 16th June, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (5) G.S.R. 529 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 399 (E), dated the 10th June, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (6) G.S.R. 535 (E), dated the 24th July, 2014, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of specified Rubber Chemicals, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Korea RP for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification.
  - (7) G.S.R. 541 (E), dated the 25th July, 2014, seeking to levy provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Purified Terephthalic Acid' (PTA) including its variants - Medium Quality Terephthalic Acid (MTA) and Qualified Terephthalic Acid (QTA), originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, European Union, Korea RP and Thailand for a further period of six Months from the date of publication of this Notification.  
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 666/16/14]
- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 82 (E), dated the 10th February, 2014, publishing the Customs Baggage Declaration (Amendment) Regulations, 2014, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 669/16/14]
- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (1) G.S.R. 252 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, publishing Companies (Issue of Global Depository Receipts) Rules, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 249 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.
- (3) G.S.R. 248 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Registration of Charges) Rules, 2014.
- (4) G.S.R. 247 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Inspection, Investigation and Inquiry) Rules, 2014.
- (5) G.S.R. 246 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
- (6) G.S.R. 260 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014.
- (7) G.S.R. 259 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014.
- (8) G.S.R. 257 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Authorised to Registered) Rules, 2014.
- (9) G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.
- (10) G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Registration of Foreign Companies) Rules, 2014.
- (11) G.S.R. 265 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014.
- (12) G.S.R. 268 (E), dated the 4th April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Rules, 2014.
- (13) G.S.R. 297 (E), dated the 28th April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (14) G.S.R. 386 (E), dated the 6th June, 2014, publishing the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (15) G.S.R. 390 (E), dated the 9th June, 2014, publishing the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (16) G.S.R. 398 (E), dated the 12th June, 2014, publishing the Companies (Meetings and Powers of Board) Amendment Rules, 2014.

(17) G.S.R. 413 (E), dated the 12th June, 2014, publishing the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2014.

(18) G.S.R. 415 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2014, publishing the Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2014.

(19) G.S.R. 424 (E), dated the 1st July, 2014, publishing the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Amendment Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 658/16/14]

(vii) A copy each (In English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 470 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(1) S.O. 1406 (E), dated the 29th May, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No S.O. 1177 (E), dated the 29th April, 2014.

(2) S.O. 1177 (E), dated the 30th April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Second Order, 2014.

(3) S.O. 1428 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2014, publishing the Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Second Order, 2014.

(4) S.O. 1429 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2014, publishing the Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Third Order, 2014.

(5) S.O. 1460 (E), dated the 6th June, 2014, publishing the Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Fourth Order, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 660/16/14]

(viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 467 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(1) G.S.R. 130 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, amending Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(2) G.S.R. 237 (E), dated the 31st March, 2014, altering Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(3) G.S.R. 261 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No G.S.R. 130 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 659/16/14]

(ix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 458 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (1) S.O. 1354 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2014, regarding delegation of powers and functions of the Central Government vested in it, under Sections 153 and 154 of the Companies Act, 2013, to Regional Director, Noida.
- (2) S.O. 1353 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2014, regarding delegation of powers and functions of the Central Government vested in it, under Section 458 of the Companies Act, 2013, to the Registrar of Companies.
- (3) S.O. 1352 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2014, regarding delegation of powers and functions of the Central Government vested in it, under Section 458 of the Companies Act, 2013 to the Regional Directors at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Noida, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Shillong.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 661/16/14]

(x) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) G.S.R. 216 (E), dated the 27th March, 2014, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund (Awareness and protection of investors) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 217 (E), dated the 27th March, 2014, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund (Uploading of information regarding unpaid and unclaimed amounts lying with companies) Amendment Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 667/16/14]

(xi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 262 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2014, Granting status of *Nidhis* to some companies, under sub-section (3) of Section 620 A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 668/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 48 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Act, 1981:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 655/16/14]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Executive Summary of the Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 652/16/14]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 653/16/14]

**I. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Air India Ltd. New Delhi and related papers**

**II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of ACI, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Air India Limited, New Delhi, and its subsidiary companies for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (c) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Company.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 680/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Aero Club of India (ACI), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 681/16/14]
- (ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 679/16/14]

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### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

#### **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment**

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, I make a statement regarding updated status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on the subject "Scheme of Multi - sectoral Development Programme" pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

#### **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-seventh to Seventieth and Seventy-fifth to Seventy-eighth Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-seventh to Seventieth and Seventy-fifth to Seventy-eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2013-14) (Demand Nos. 47 to 50).

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### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, 'Matters to be raised with Permission of the Chair'. ... (*Interruptions*) ...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, आज सभी प्रमुख समाचार-पत्रों में यह खबर छपी है कि कल नेताओं की बैठक में तय किया गया कि हमारे सदन में जीरो ऑवर 11:00 बजे से लिया जाएगा।

श्रीमन्, मैंने संविधान को और हमारी नियमावली को भी पढ़ा है, यद्यपि इसमें जीरो ऑवर का कहीं विवरण नहीं है, हां रूल 38 में यह जरूर prescribed है कि क्वेश्चन ऑवर 11:00 बजे से 12:00 बजे तक होगा, लेकिन चेयरमैन यदि चाहें तो उसे हटा सकते हैं। उसमें यह क्लॉज दिया हुआ है।

श्रीमन्, हमने ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम को adopt किया है और हिंदुस्तान का पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम, ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम पर चलता है और ब्रिटिश सिस्टम में जीरो ऑवर का मतलब 12:00 बजे है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are so fond of British.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I have read Shakhder. But I don't have that book of Shakhder with me right now. श्रीमन्, चेयरमैन के किसी ऑर्डर को challenge करने की मेरी कोई नीयत नहीं है, लेकिन अगर कहीं कोई गलती हो रही है, तो हर सदस्य को अधिकार है कि उस गलती को ठीक करने के लिए, वह उन चीजों को सदन में रखे। श्रीमन्, जीरो ऑवर का मतलब था कि जब 12:00 बज जाएं और दिन चेंज हो, इसलिए 12:00 के बाद जीरो ऑवर रखा गया..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I have got the point. अभी आप बैठिए। ... (Interruptions)... I heard you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने यह प्वाइंट उठाया है और मैं इस पर आपकी रूलिंग भी चाहूंगा। मैं नियमावली के साथ तथ्यपूर्ण ढंग से अपनी बात रख रहा हूँ। आप कांस्टीट्यूशन या नियमावली में कहीं भी जीरो ऑवर का उल्लेख दिखा दें? सर, कल मैंने बहुत पढ़ा और सोचा कि शायद जीरो ऑवर का कहीं विवरण होगा, लेकिन जब मैंने ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम को देखा, तो वहां जीरो ऑवर को इसलिए adopt किया गया कि क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद, अगर कोई सदस्य जन हित से जुड़े मुद्दे को उठाना चाहे, तो उठाए। श्रीमन्, 11 बजे जीरो ऑवर हो ही नहीं सकता। आप किसी भी नियमावली के तहत जीरो ऑवर को 11 बजे शुरू नहीं कर सकते। यह invalid हो जाएगा, void हो जाएगा... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी आप बैठ जाइए।... (व्यवधान)... अभी आप बैठिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं आपसे इतना कहूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोल चुके हैं। अब आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप हिंदी में बोल रहे हैं, तो हमें अंग्रेजी में बोलना पड़ेगा। मेरा कहना यह है, श्रीमन्, कि जो कल निर्णय लिया गया, इस निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार कर लें, क्योंकि हिंदुस्तान की कोई असेम्बली ऐसी नहीं है, जहां 11.00 बजे क्वेश्चन ऑवर न होता हो।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... आप बोल चुके हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लोक सभा में भी 11.00 बजे क्वेश्चन ऑवर होता है।

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आप बैठिए। Nareshji, I allowed you. Now you take your seat. ... (Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I agree with him. He is right. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you please take your seat.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पहले भी यह सिस्टम यहां लागू किया जा चुका है, फेल हुआ। इसे लागू करने से पहले मैं चाहूंगा कि जीरो ऑवर पर आप प्रकाश डाल दें और हमें बता दें कि इसे क्यों 11.00 बजे किया जाना है?

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बहुत गंभीर विषय है। ... (व्यवधान)... सर, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर।

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर? ज़ीरो ऑवर के बाद।...(व्यवधान)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, I agree with Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab) : Sir, the hon. Member has a Point of order. It is an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Is it a Point of order ? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : No, Sir, It is about an issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Is it about the Zero Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : No, Sir. The hon. Member has raised a very important issue over the last two days. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब):** सर, आपने फ्राइडे को बोला था कि ज़ीरो ऑवर के लिए लिखकर दे दीजिए। मैंने फ्राइडे को लिखकर दिया, कल मंडे को भी दिया। आज भी उसमें नंबर नहीं आया।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** बैठिए। मैं इसको देखूंगा, आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान).... किसने बोला, यह नहीं है? आप बैठिए। ज़ीरो ऑवर लेने दीजिए। आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान).... किसने बोला कि नहीं है? आप बैठिए। आप क्या करते हैं?

Now, Mr. Karimpuri, you are on a Point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी:** उपसभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं सदन के ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों, अफगानिस्तान, इंग्लैंड, कनाडा में सिखों के ऊपर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, I am on a Point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : NO, no. Mr. Karimpuri asked first. You may sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, पहले हमारे बारे में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I would give it to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is the same subject, I would solve it together. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no .... *(Interruptions)* ... I would allow you later. This is not the time for that. ... *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Karimpuri, let me dispose it of. ... *(Interruptions)* ...

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी :** सर, \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Karimpuri, sit down. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. Now, what is your Point of order, Mr. Reddy?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, you allow Zero Hour submissions only for 30 minutes. How can you have it between 11 and 12 o'clock? It doesn't match. You would be breaking the rules. So, I don't accept this .... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Please sit down. Now, listen. राम गोपाल जी, बैठिए।...(*Interruptions*)... Now, listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your problem? Is it on the same subject?

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I don't belong to any party. Whenever I apply for ... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : But you belong to my party! ... (*Interruptions*)... I am also one among you. You belong to my party.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: What to do? I am writing every day to give me a chance but you don't give me a chance! This is absolutely wrong. Since I don't belong to any party, you don't give me any preference!

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए, बैठिए। Let me see.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: आप कह दीजिए कि नहीं एप्लाइ करना है। आप ऑर्डर कर दीजिए कि यदि कोई सदस्य किसी भी पार्टी का नहीं है, तो उसका विषय ज़ीरो ऑवर में नहीं लिया जाएगा।

شری محمد ادیب : آپ کہہ دیجئے کہ نہیں اپیلٹی کرنا ہے۔ آپ آرڈر کر دیجئے کہ اگر کوئی سدسے کسی بھی پارٹی کا نہیں ہے، تو اس کا وشے زیرو اور میں نہیں لیا جائے گا۔

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए, बैठिए। आपको मालूम है, यह आज नहीं आने वाला है।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: आज का नहीं, मैं जब देता हूँ, तब नहीं लिया जाता।

شری محمد ادیب : آج کا نہیں، میں جب دیتا ہوں، تب نہیں لیا جاتا۔

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, आज की लिस्ट में नहीं है। नहीं है, तो कब ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: आप बता दीजिए, जो पार्टी से नहीं है, जो आप بتा دیجئے، جو

پارٹی سے نہیں ہے، he has no right to speak in this House. That's okay! ... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly meet the hon. Chairman. Please sit down. Now, Shri Naresh has raised a point. First of all, Nareshji, I did not say 'Zero Hour' now. I said, 'Matters to be Raised with Permission of the Chair'. That is what I said. ऐसा

ही बोला। Now, secondly, there is a Rule Book. I am guided by the Rule Book. रूल बुक में क्या कहा गया है, उसके अनुसार मैं काम करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** किस रूल में?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me ...**(Interruptions)**... बैठिए, बैठिए। You know the rule. You can see Rule 38. Accordingly, as far as I know, even today the House proceedings are according to that. If the rule is amended, there is a proper forum to examine the rules. There is a proper forum. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee has got powers to look into every rule, whether it operates properly or not and whether it is convenient to Members or not. The Rules Committee will examine if there is any such proposal, and after the Rules Committee examines it, if the Rules Committee takes a decision, that decision will be brought forth to the House! And, if the House agrees, then the rule will be changed. Then only it is applicable to me. Therefore, your Point of order today has no relevance. I am sorry. Now, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi, matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair ....**(Interruptions)**...

**Allegation of sexual harassment of a lady judge of Gwalior against  
a sitting Judge of Madhya Pradesh High Court**

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of this august House to the inordinate delay in determining the truth with regard to the allegations made by a senior lady Judge against a sitting High Court Judge with regard to sexual harassment. I want to mention to you, Sir, that this lady Judge had an outstanding and excellent Annual Confidential Report even up to January 2014. According to her allegations which are apparent in the media, there were repeated demands made by a sitting High Court Judge asking her to come to his house alone and also to dance to an item number. She refused to go. According to the reports on 22nd June, she went with her husband to the house of the sitting Judge and complained about undue interest being shown by him in his wife. On 8th July, she was transferred to a remote place as a matter of punishment perhaps, despite the fact that her daughter was studying in Class XII and was in the midst of her Class XII examination. On 15th July, out of disgust she resigned from her job in spite of the fact that she had a brilliant career. Now we do not know what the truth is. All that we know is that no Judge in the country has any constitutional immunity against prosecution for a crime that may have been committed. This is completely independent junket; it has got nothing to do with his official duty. She made complaints on the 1st of August to the Chief Justice of India and also to the Chief Justice of the High Court. According to us, there is no report of any action having been taken or any enquiry having been ordered to determine the truth, nor has any consent been given for registration of an FIR. I submit that delay in these matters with regard to the investigation prompt enquiry is very crucial and this is bound to demoralize the lady judicial officers throughout the country. I urge this House to use its good offices in impressing upon the Chief Justice that prompt decision should be taken on her complaint.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not our job; this is for the Chief Justice. All those who associate, their names can be added. But it is a matter to be considered by the hon. Chief Justice, not by us.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी (जम्मू और कश्मीर): सर, मैं भी इस मुद्दे के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**Alleged irregularities by certain banks in sanctioning  
loans to some Corporate Houses**

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय की उपस्थिति का लाभ लेते हुए आपके सामने एक महत्वपूर्ण मसले का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। प्रकाश इंडस्ट्रीज के एम.डी. गिरफ्तार हुए हैं और सिंडिकेट बैंक के सी.एम.डी. पैसे लेते हुए गिरफ्तार हुए हैं सर, देश में यह पहली घटना नहीं है। देश के जो फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स और बैंक हैं, उनके अंदर पिछले 40-50 सालों से या जब से राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, खास तौर से उसके बाद से, कई लाख करोड़ रुपए बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों पर

बकाया हैं। इसमें अब बिल्डर्स का नेक्सस और जुड़ गया है और इन पर उस तरह की धाराएं नहीं लगती हैं, जैसी सामान्य लोगों पर लगती हैं। जब वी.पी.सिंह जी देश के वित्त मंत्री थे, उन्होंने देश के एक बड़े पूंजीपति के खिलाफ वॉरंट निकाला था, जो पुणे के थे, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता और रात को 12 बजे जज साहिबान बैठे और उन्होंने उनको जमानत दे दी। ऐसा किसी सामान्य केस में नहीं होता है, लेकिन जो पैसे वाले हैं, अदालत जब चाहे उनके डिस्पोजल पर हो जाती है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह अकेला केस नहीं है। एक बिचौलिया है और जो भूषण स्टील का उपाध्यक्ष है, उसकी एसेट्स की कोई सीमा नहीं है, लेकिन चालीस हजार करोड़ रुपए उस पर बकाया हैं। एक और पूंजीपति है, उसका जिक्र करना ठीक नहीं है। आईडीबीआई बैंक के पास ऑलरेडी 950 करोड़ रुपए का बैड लोन है। उसके बाद भी बैंक उसको लोन दे रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त पोलिटिकल वर्कर्स, चाहे इधर के हों या उधर के हों, बैंकों में डायरेक्टर लग जाते हैं, अखबारों की सुर्खियां बनती हैं। ये जो बैंक के डायरेक्टर हैं, भूपेन्द्र सूरी, उन्होंने अपनी एक बेटी को, जो हमारे नोएडा से एमबीए करके गयी, 17 जुलाई 2012 को डायरेक्टर बना दिया। पोलिटिकल वर्कर बनेगा तो अखबारों में सुर्खियां बनेंगी की फलां कमेटी का अध्यक्ष क्यों बना दिया है? सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बिल्डर का और बैंक के सीएमडी या एमडी, जो भी हैं, उनका नेक्सस हो गया है। एक नया पैसा जेब में नहीं है, जमीन ली, बैंक में एप्लाइ किया, पैसे दे दिए। अभी नोएडा में सुपरटेक के जो मालिक हैं, उनकी दो चालीस मंजिला बिल्डिंग गिराने के आदेश दिए हैं क्योंकि उनसे उस तरह की फॉर्मलिटीज पूरी नहीं कीं। सर, मार्च 2011 में यूको बैंक के जो विलफुल डिफॉल्टर्स थे, वे 78 थे और 2013 में यह संख्या 317 हो गयी? किस बात का इनाम उन्हें दिया गया? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Now Shri P. Rajeeve. खत्म हो गया। टाइम खत्म हो गया। मैं क्या करूं?

**श्री के सी. त्यागी:**\*

**श्री उपसभापति:** त्यागी जी, टाइम खत्म हो गया है। क्या फायदा होगा? It is not going on record. माइक ऑफ है। You should compress your statement to three minutes. Otherwise, your important sentence, that is, the last sentence, will not come on record.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, my four seconds have been taken by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you those four seconds !

#### **Delay in declaration of special trains on onam festival in Kerala**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, Onam is the national festival of Kerala. Irrespective of religion and caste, all Malayalis celebrate Onam. As you are well aware lakhs of Malayalis are working outside the State, most of them want to come to Kerala and enjoy the festival along with their families. But they are compelled to depend on trains to reach home from different parts of the country, like Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, etc. Sir, we have always demanded for special trains from different cities to Kerala. But the Railways never take it seriously. It is true that they declare some special trains in the festival season, not only on Onam but on other festivals also. But this is for name's sake only. They declare

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

these trains at the last moment. Nobody can plan their travel according to this. As a result, the special trains run without commuters. At the same time, we could not get a ticket even in the waiting list. We checked the ticket position in Kerala Express from Delhi to Trivandrum, in Mangla Express, in Rajdhani, in Chennai Mail, and in Island Express from Bengaluru. We could not get a berth even in the waiting list after 15th September. This is a very serious situation. We have always been demanding for the special trains. I think the Government should take it seriously. Please declare the special train as early as possible so that Malayalis and other commuters can plan their travels accordingly.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): So that non-Malayalis can also go there!

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir, non-Malayalis also, and some son-in-laws of Kerala can also come there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the son-in-law is also there.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: They can also come to Kerala and enjoy the festival with their wives' families. So, I urge upon the Government to declare special trains as early as possible from Delhi, Chennai, Bengaluru, Mumbai and other important cities to Kerala.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve. Hon. Deputy Chairman can also associate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Leader of the House is here.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you should also associate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you associating?

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, certainly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are the son-in-law of Kerala. All the names of Members associating may be added. I am also associating with this.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the House, it is a genuine demand of the House. . . . (*Interruptions*)... The Chair also associates with this.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, whether the Chair can associate? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

#### **Continued cross-border incursions from Pakistan**

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand here to raise a matter related to our relations with Pakistan. Sir, since the new Government has come to power, there have been 19 ceasefire violations. As you are aware, when there are unprovoked diversionary violations in terms of firing across the border, they are usually a cover for the infiltration of militants and terrorists from Pakistan into India, and, they have been trained in the countless terrorist camps which continue to operate in Pakistan. Sir, the consequence of such action is that later in the winter months in the year, in the Valley and elsewhere, we are likely to see a great many terrorists who have come across as a result of this diversionary cross-border firing from Pakistan, and, 19 incidents have taken place in the last two months.

Just yesterday, there was a daring attack on a BSF convoy in which six people were injured, which is a proof of the fact that the terrorist activities in the valley have increased and not decreased. My question before the House is: What is our policy position on this situation? Prior to the elections, the Party, which is now in power, had taken a line, which was an exceptionally hard line, on any kind of interaction with Pakistan. Immediately on coming to power, we invited Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, which was a good gesture. But while he was still in India, there was a critique of his activities in backing this kind of activity from Pakistan, which lost him all sympathy in Pakistan and which further strengthened the hard-core groups backing terrorists and other actions against India. Now, Sir, we hear that there are going to be Foreign Secretary level talks on August 25th. There is no agenda. These are talks about talks. There is no composite agenda. On 13th June, the Government issued a statement that peace on the border is a pre-condition for normal

relations. On 15th June, hon. Defence Minister said violations along the LoC must stop. They have not stopped, Sir, and, yet, they are going ahead with Foreign Secretary talks on 25th August without an agenda, and, Pakistan is telling us that the level of talks must be raised even further. I want to raise this issue and I want to ask the Government as to what is the policy framework of our dealing with Pakistan in the face of incessant and unrelenting ceasefire violations by Pakistan. Thank you.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE** (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रामदास अठावले** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी** (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

#### **Verification of sim card holders or mobile phone consumers by telecom companies**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, कल भी इस सदन में जब गृह मंत्रालय पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तो आतंकवाद मुख्य मुद्दा था। सीएजी ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश में करीब 4 करोड़ 69 लाख लोग जो मोबाइल फोन इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, उनके सिम बिना ऐड्रेस के हैं। आतंकवादी मोबाइल फोन का सबसे ज्यादा इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। यहां तक कि देश में मोबाइल फोन के माध्यम से बहुत ज्यादा अपराध हो रहे हैं। एक न्यूज तो अभी आई कि पाकिस्तान के सिम कार्ड भी अब हिन्दुस्तान में available होंगे यह बहुत चिंताजनक बात है।

श्रीमन्, कानून बना और कानून के अनुसार कोई भी मोबाइल कम्पनी जब अपना सिम कार्ड issue करेगी, तो ऐड्रेस का वेरिफिकेशन करेगी। सातों कम्पनीज चाहे रिलायंस हो, चाहे वोडाफोन हो, चाहे एयरटेल हो, चाहे एयरसेल हो, चाहे एयरफोन हो, चाहे बीएसएनएल हो, चाहे आइडिया हो, सभी ने इसका उल्लंघन किया है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ट्राई ने करीब 4200 करोड़ रुपए इन कम्पनियों पर जुर्माना किया। वह वसूला नहीं जा रहा है। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट रुपए वसूलने के लिए लोगों को जेल भेज सकती है, तो आप रुपए वसूलने के लिए एक्शन क्यों नहीं ले सकते

ہیں؟ ٹرائی نے इन मोबाइल कम्पनियों के ऊपर जुर्माना किया है। कम्पनियों ने रुपया देने के लिए मना कर दिया और सरकार आज तक इन कम्पनियों पर कोई एक्शन नहीं ले रही है। आप इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं, हर रिपोर्ट स्वीकार है। आज जितना भी क्राइम खोला जा रहा है, मोबाइल टैप करके खोला जा रहा है। अगर देश में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में मोबाइल फोन, सिम कार्ड बिना एड्रेस के होंगे, तो इसका मतलब कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ ज्यादा है। कहीं भविष्य में यह गड़बड़ देश के लिए और खतरनाक न बन जाए। हम सबको इससे सीख लेनी पड़ेगी। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं खुश हूँ कि 36 ऐसे कानून थे, जो इस्तेमाल नहीं होते थे, सरकार उनको समाप्त करने का निर्णय ले रही है। मैं तो इस बात पर आज भी सहमत हूँ कि ज्यादा कानून प्रभावी नहीं होते हैं, बल्कि कम कानून प्रभावी होते हैं। मैंने लॉ की पढ़ाई की है, मैंने भी वकालत की है। जब मैं सिविल लॉ की वकालत करने गया तो मेरे सीनियर ने इतने लॉ दिखाने शुरू कर दिए, उनको देखकर मैं वहां से भाग गया। मैं फिर क्रिमिनल लॉ की वकालत करने लगा। मैंने सोचा कि इतने कानून पढ़ने से क्या फायदा? इतने कानून होने के बाद अगर आप कानून कम नहीं करेंगे, प्रभावी नहीं करेंगे, देश में लोगों को लगेगा कि सरकार प्रभावी कानून को लागू कर रही है, तो ही शायद वह इन चीजों को रोक सकता है। श्रीमन्, आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उन लोगों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई करे, जो लोग इस तरह घूम रहे हैं। उनके एड्रेस वैरिफाई किए जाएं और इस पर भी एक कानून बनाया जाए कि जो लोग बिना एड्रेस वैरिफिकेशन के ले रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई हो और रुपया वसूला जाए, यह अनुरोध करने के लिए मैंने अपनी बात रखी है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अरविंद कुमार सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**چودھری منور سلیم** (اترپردیش): مہودے، مانئے سڈسے نے جو وشے اٹھایا ہے،

میں اپنے کو اس سے سمبده کرتا ہوں۔

**Armed attacks on groups of Sikhs in Peshawar  
in Pakistan and in USA**

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर** (पंजाब): सर, मैंने कल नोट दिया था। मेरा बहुत ही सीरियस प्वाइंट है कि पाकिस्तान में और अमरीका में जो सिख माइनॉरिटी है, उस पर हमले हो रहे हैं। कभी इनके मर्डर पाकिस्तान में हो जाते हैं और कभी अमरीका में हो जाते हैं। कभी सिख अफगानिस्तान से उठकर यहां आते हैं, लेकिन उनको अभी तक यहां की सिटिजनशिप नहीं मिली है। ये जो इस प्रकार के हालात माइनॉरिटी के लोगों के साथ हो रहे हैं, यह बहुत सीरियस बात है। सर, मैं आपके जरिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से विनती करूंगा कि हमारे पाकिस्तान के साथ अच्छे रिलेशन बन रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि ये रिलेशन और अच्छे बनें। हमारे रिलेशन अमरीका के साथ भी अच्छे हैं। हमें उनसे इस बारे में बात करनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां तो पहले ही आबादी इतनी ज्यादा है, आप इनको तो संभाल नहीं सकते, अगर और लोग वहां से उठकर यहां आएंगे, तो आप उनको कैसे संभालेंगे? यह सिख कौम जो इतनी बहादुर है, इसने हर टाइम पर देश की रक्षा की है। पहले 1947 की डिविजन में हम उखड़े थे, जिसमें पन्द्रह-बीस लाख लोग यहां आए थे, अब और उखड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके जरिए सरकार से विनती करूंगा कि इनको प्रोटेक्शन दी जाए, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब उनसे बात करें, ताकि ये जो हमले हो रहे हैं, ये जो हेट क्राइम हो रहा है, इसको बंद किया जा सके।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now Shri Vijay Goel.

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You associate with that. Shri Karimpuri associates.

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी**: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इस पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I have called Mr. Vijay Goel.

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी**: सर, वैरी इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है।

**श्री उपसभापति**: कौन सा इश्यू?

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी**: सर, यही इश्यू है।

**श्री उपसभापति**: आप बोल दीजिए कि मैं एसोसिएट करता हूं।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी**: सर, इन्टरनेशनल लेवल पर एट्रोसिटिज हो रही हैं, मर्डर हो रहा है, सिखों का कत्ले-आम हो रहा है, अगर हम इसके लिए सदन में एक मिनट खड़े होकर, ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति**: एक मिनट हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट हो गया।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी**: अगर हम संवेदना व्यक्त नहीं कर सकते तो क्या करेंगे? मेरी यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप प्लीज मुझे इस पर बोलने की इजाजत दीजिए। पाकिस्तान के पेशावर शहर में,

अफगानिस्तान में, अमरीका में, इंग्लैंड में और कनाडा में सिखों के साथ निरंतर ज्यादाती हो रही है, कत्ले-आम हो रहा है, अत्याचार हो रहा है और नस्ली भेदभाव हो रहा है। हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहते हैं कि जो वहां पर हमारी एम्बेसीज़ हैं, वे वहां क्या कर रही हैं और हमारी सरकार सब कुछ क्यों चुपचाप देख रही है? मैं सरकार से यह रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि कृपया इसमें सरकार दखल दे और अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करके ...**(समय की घंटी)**... दुनिया के किसी भी मुल्क में जहां सिख रह रहे हैं, उनका प्रोटेक्शन एन्श्योर करवाए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री विजय गोयल।

### Future of E-Rickshaws in Delhi

**श्री विजय गोयल** (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, मैं सदन का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। इसमें दो लाख लोगों की रोजी-रोटी का सवाल है। ये लोग दिल्ली से बाहर के प्रदेशों से आए हैं। ये लोग पिछले दिनों से बैटरी ऑपरेटेड ई रिक्शा चला रहे थे। पिछले दस दिनों से इनके घरों में चूल्हा नहीं जला है, क्योंकि इनके ऊपर टोटल प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। जब दिल्ली के अंदर सौ रिक्शे आए थे, तब इनको किसी ने नहीं रोका, जब ये हजार हुए, तब किसी ने नहीं रोका, जब दस हजार हुए, तब भी किसी ने नहीं रोका, लेकिन अब, जबकि 1 लाख से लेकर 2 लाख ई-रिक्शों से लोगों को रोजगार मिल रहा है, तो इन पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। यह प्रतिबंध हाई कोर्ट के द्वारा लगाया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे और जब तक हाई कोर्ट में कोई निश्चित फाइनल फैसला हो, उससे पहले इनको कोई temporary relief मिलना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Delhi Government has to approach the High Court.

**श्री विजय गोयल:** उपसभापति जी, हाई कोर्ट की बात इसलिए नहीं है क्योंकि इस बीच में यह मैसेज आया था कि जब तक कोई फैसला हो, तब तक सरकार इस बात के लिए प्रयत्न करे कि इनको temporary लाइसेंस दे दिया जाए, इनका रजिस्ट्रेशन कर दिया जाए, क्योंकि यह रोजी रोटी का सवाल है और इससे लाखों परिवार जुड़े हैं। ये सभी लोग बाहर से यहाँ इसलिए भी आए, क्योंकि इनको लगता था कि ये यहाँ पर रोजगार ढूँढ लेंगे। सरकार ने इसकी दो कमेटीज़ भी बनाई हैं, लेकिन वे कमेटीज़ अभी तक उसके रूल्स एंड रेग्युलेशन्स फाइनल नहीं कर पाई हैं। मैं यह गुहार लगाना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या का तुरंत कोई temporary हल निकालना चाहिए। मैं आपके समक्ष यही बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों के ऊपर बहुत मुसीबत आई हुई है।

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रामदास अठावले** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** उपसभापति जी, हम स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually, battery-operated rickshaws should be encouraged because they are pollution -free. I think you should take it up with the Government.

**श्री विजय गोयल:** ये पॉल्यूशन फ्री हैं। इसके अलावा ये यूनिवर्सिटी, कैम्पस, छोटे-छोटे इलाकों या छोटी दूरी के डिस्टिनेशन्स पर थ्री व्हीलर्स से काफी सस्ते पड़ते हैं। ये पॉल्यूशन फ्री हैं, एन्वायरन्मेंट फ्रेंडली हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को तुरंत इसका हल निकालना चाहिए। लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन एंड लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस बैठे हैं, वे इसका हल बता देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the Government should examine as to what can be done. Something has to be done. It is a question of livelihood of more than one lakh people.

#### **Bad maintenance of Government websites**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I would like to bring the issue of poor maintenance of Government websites before this august House. Many Government websites are not properly updated. There are many sites in which links are not connected to concerned pages. Many times it happens with our Rajya Sabha website.

Sir, websites are an important link between the Government and the general public. E-mail, Fax numbers, telephone numbers, etc., given in various websites are not correct. Proper updation is not taking place. New Government has come, but in many websites, the names of the Ministers are not updated. I am not giving all the details. The names of officers, who are dealing with particular departments, are not given. Their phone numbers are not there.

Sir, people throughout the world use websites to get details for their work. To interact with the Government, a website is very important for the people, especially those who are working in foreign countries. They need the details to contact the embassy people. Rajya Sabha website is one of the good websites. Even in that, the link which takes you to other sites, is not properly working. If we take the case of other areas, even websites of many PSUs are not properly working.

Sir, we need a thorough re-look into that and their updation is needed. Some discussion format should be given there. Proper contact number should be given there.

We have had a very serious discussion in the House on language questions of the Civil Service Examination. Official website should give all the details. But the basic data relating to the Government of India should be given in the scheduled languages. I am not talking about all the forms. But for a worker, who is working in Gulf area, things like how to apply for renewal of passport and visa, these should be given in every language given in the Schedule. This is my request and website should be updated properly.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

#### **Measures to combat spread of Ebola epidemic in India**

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमें कल ही जवाब मिला था कि इबोला का कोई लक्षण, कोई केस कहीं नहीं है, पर आज के सारे अखबार भरे पड़े हैं कि दिल्ली में भी और मुम्बई में भी, दोनों जगह ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इबोला वायरस की बात कर रहा हूँ, पता नहीं क्यों इनको वायरस से तकलीफ हो रही है? कल के जवाब के बाद यह आज के अखबारों में है कि दिल्ली में भी और मुम्बई में भी इबोला के सस्पेक्टेड पेशेंट्स अलग किए गए हैं, शिफ्ट किए गए हैं। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार की बीमारी नहीं है या मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार इसे लाई है, जिसे हम केयरलेसली किनारे कर दें। यह एक गम्भीर बीमारी है, जिसमें मॉर्टलिटी रेट 90 परसेंट है। इसकी कोई वैक्सीन नहीं है, इसका कोई ट्रीटमेंट नहीं है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को ऐसा लापरवाही भरा जवाब नहीं देना चाहिए। उसे पूरे देश को कम-से-कम यह आश्वस्त करना चाहिए कि अगर ऐसी कोई स्थिति है, तो हमने ये प्रबन्ध किए हैं। इस प्रश्न को उठाने का मेरा इरादा इसलिए है कि वर्ल्ड हेल्थ ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ने भी इसको कैटेगरी-IV में रखा है। हम इससे इनकार नहीं कर सकते कि आज दुनिया जिस तरीके से एक दूसरे से जुड़ती चली जा रही है, खास तौर से जो इससे प्रभावित देश हैं, जैसे नाइजीरिया या जो दूसरे देश हैं, उनके यहाँ हमारे बहुत से यात्री आते-जाते हैं। इस प्रश्न को उठाने के पीछे मेरा मकसद सिर्फ यह है कि यह जानवरों से भी आती है और मानव शरीर से भी आती है। साथ यात्रा करने पर टच करने पर भी यह हो सकती है। इसका जो वायरस है, उसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी 3,000 डेथ्स रिपोर्टेड हैं। इसका नाम ज़ायरे इबोला वायरस है, जो पहले कांगो में इबोला नदी के किनारे इरुप्ट हुआ था आज अमेरिका इसके लिए प्रबन्ध कर रहा है। वर्ल्ड हेल्थ ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ने सभी देशों को निर्देश दिया है कि जो पायलट्स, एयर होस्टेसेज़ तथा कू के और मेम्बर्स हैं, उनसे कहा जाए कि अगर किसी यात्री में इसके लक्षण दिखाई पड़ते हैं, तो वे सचेत हो जाएँ और जिस हवाई अड्डे पर उसे उतरना हो, वहाँ बता दें। मुझे तो नहीं लगता कि हमारी भारत सरकार ने इसके लिए कहीं भी कोई भी इंतजामात किए हैं, बस आकर इनकार कर दिया। अगर उसने इनकार किया है, तो ये सारे

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

सस्पेक्टेड पेशेंट्स कैसे आ गए? मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कह दूँ इसके लक्षण दो दिन से बाइस दिन के बीच हो सकते हैं। इसलिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का इस तरह जल्दबाजी में कह देना कि इसका कोई पेशेंट नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उनकी पूरी जानकारी पर आधारित नहीं है। इस प्रश्न को उठाने के पीछे मेरी सिर्फ एक रुचि है कि हम अपने देश को इस महामारी से बचा सकें और अगर... (समय की घंटी)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time is over.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate.

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate.

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† شری محمد ادیب (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس ویشے سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is a very serious matter. I hope the Government will take note of it and do whatever is necessary.

### **Concern over rise in incidents of missing children, especially girls in the country**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is a very serious matter which I want to bring to the notice of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. टी. सुब्बाराजी रेड्डी: आप बैठिए, जब मैं अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ, तो आप खड़े क्यों हो रहे हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: अठावले जी, आप बैठिए। Dr. Subbarami, you speak.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, it is a very serious matter. In our country, every year, one lakh children go missing. If we look at the statistics given by the National Crime Records Bureau, we actually find that 3.25 lakh children went missing in the last

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

three years. If you take the statistics of China, there are hardly ten thousand people who are missing. In Pakistan, the figure is three thousand. But, in India, it is eight times more compared to any country. It is a very serious matter. So, I want to bring this to the notice of the Government. What steps are they taking? The National Human Rights Commission says that we must put a DIG of Police in charge of this in every district of every State. Now, I would like to say one thing that because of this, the children and the parents are getting worried, and children are taken as beggars and for so many other reasons. So, their lives are totally spoiled. Therefore, I would like the Government to categorically concentrate on this as to how they are going to solve this problem in future.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now we will take up the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Hon. Finance Minister to move the motion ... (*Interruptions*) ..

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैंने भी जीरो ऑवर के लिए नोटिस दिया हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. What is your problem?

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, जीरो ऑवर रेंज करने के लिए मेरा इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give notice.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: मैंने नोटिस दिया है, सर। I have given the notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not with me. You may renew it for tomorrow.

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## GOVERNMENT BILL

### The Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

I may mention that in this regard on the 18th July, 2013, the UPA Government had brought an Ordinance which has now lapsed on the 18th July, 2014. There is a little period of hiatus because the Lok Sabha has cleared it, and after this Bill is cleared by this House hopefully, it will be notified. Except this hiatus period, the Ordinance has been in operation. This Bill seeks to amend identically three pieces of legislation, the SEBI Act, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act and the Depositories Act. Now the amendments

which have been proposed, I will also indicate the minor alterations that I have made in the Bill, which my predecessor had proposed, in the Bill gives power to call for information and records from any person. The original Acts had only powers to call for information from banks and other related financial institutions.

There is also a power to call for information if it is across the borders from regulators and other countries, and this is to be done on a reciprocal basis. In cases on account of these improper market practices, some profits are earned by a concerned person; these profits would be disgorged and would be credited to the investor protection and educational fund established by the SEBI. So, profits earned out of the illegal activities will not belong to the person who has allegedly has earned them.

This law essentially deals with ponzi schemes, and various ponzi schemes are covered under it as per the definition under section 11AA. There are some categories which are left out of the definition. So, the general category is also being proposed in section 11AA whereas residuary ponzi schemes can also be covered under this Bill.

The original Bill gave to the SEBI and other organisations, the power to conduct searches anywhere in the country. The original Act had the power where the organisation had to go to the Magistrate concerned who has jurisdiction in those areas, and, therefore, asked for search permission. This used to leak out, and the suddenness and the surprise, essential in the case, making a search effective were lost out.

So, the Bill which was proposed by Mr. Chidambaram had a provision that the SEBI itself could do it. In view of the opinions expressed by various persons, including the hon. Members of this House, when this has been informally discussed, I have marginally altered that. We have created a Designated Court in Mumbai, and that Designated Court will have the jurisdiction, every time a search is to be conducted, the SEBI and concerned organisations will require prior consent of those courts. There is a provision to establish several Special Courts. There is also a provision for compounding of various offences, and the power to recover amounts which were not there originally with these bodies has also been brought in. There is some alteration in the nature of the penalties which are intended to be imposed by these Bodies. These are mostly procedural amendments except one or two substantive amendments which are there in this Bill.

I commend this Bill to the hon. House for its acceptance after a discussion.

*The question was proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there is one amendment by Shri Naresh Agrawal for referring the Bill to the Select Committee. You can move it.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सर, मैं इसे वापस लेता हूँ, लेकिन माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कुछ चीजें पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving it?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I am not moving it. लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कुछ चीजें पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise at the time of your speech. You can do that. So, the amendment is not moved. Now, we will take up the discussion. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014 as passed by Lok Sabha. This Bill presented by the hon. Finance Minister seeks to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996. I welcome this Bill and support it wholeheartedly. Actually, the UPA Government had proposed three Ordinances. They brought them and they were very much eager to give more power, more strength and more teeth to SEBI so that they could control and take action against the people who were adopting fraudulent measures and trying to cheat the public. Here the most important thing is, the capital market is very much interlinked with the Indian economy. If the capital market is strong, sound and healthy, naturally the economic growth will also be very strong. But unfortunately, so many people became victims of the Saradha deposit scam. So many innocent people, middle-class people, old people, who had saved money for future, were cheated by the Saradha deposit scam. Due to this scam, it was realized that we have to have very stringent and strict rules to control all these things. In fact, as all of us know, many people committed suicide. They had suffered so much that they came to the streets. Such things always have a chain reaction. Because of such scams, people are afraid to invest in the capital market. If you don't invest, you can't think of economic growth and industrial growth. Therefore, it is very much important. Due to this reason, the UPA Government felt it and brought three Ordinances, but they could not replace with the Bill due to certain other circumstances. So, I welcome this Bill. If the country has to progress, we must attract capital. This Bill is going to attract the common man because they will feel that their money is safe. SEBI is not going to keep quiet, if anybody follows fraudulent measures. That is a very welcome measure. Sir, you will be surprised to know that previously out of 11 regional exchanges, 700 listed companies disappeared because of frauds committed by so many people. It created a panic in the country. As a result, the economic growth also has gone down phenomenally because money was not coming. In fact, if one scam takes place, at least, for three years people get completely stuck. They do not like to invest. Unfortunately, in the country, three-four scams have shattered and harmed to the greatest extent our economic growth and our capital market. Now, SEBI is being given full powers. As the hon. Minister said, they can draw any information; they can write and take action. They need not go to the Ministers. They have got full powers. SEBI is supposed to be a watchdog. Now, SEBI will become

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

much more strong and will have dynamic powers. welcome it. Here a safeguard has been provided that the Board would decide whether calling for information and records from any person, including any bank or any authority or any corporation shall be relevant to any investigation or inquiry by the Board in respect of any transaction in securities. I welcome this. We also, welcome that the SEBI Board would be more stringent to control the people who take undue advantage of capital market and cheat the investors' money. But sometimes, due to lack of communication, SEBI should not punish the innocent people. Here I would like to caution the hon. Finance Minister to take care that sometimes when you give abnormal powers to an institution, there is a possibility of the particular official or particular authority, who may be temperamentally too much emotional, punishing the innocent people. It will lead to complications. It is very unfair to punish the innocent people. Therefore, I would like to point out one thing. In spite of giving them full powers, how are you going to ensure that they will not, in over anxiety, over emotion and over excitement, take action against the innocent people, due to lack of communication or due to any misunderstanding? This is my pointed question and a very, very important one. Then, Sir, if an 'X' entrepreneur does not, like a 'Y' entrepreneur, then, he will go and report to the SEBI saying, "वह चोरी कर रहा है, वह बदमाशी कर रहा है, इसलिए उसके विरुद्ध action लेना है।" Suppose, in over- anxiety, in over-enthusiasm, the SEBI rushes to take action, then, what happens to the entrepreneur if he happens to be innocent, if he is not a bad man? This is a serious matter which has to be borne in mind.

As regards the power of the Board to enhance the quantum of penalty as awarded by the adjudicating officer, clause 16 of the Bill inserts sub-section (3) to section 15-1 of the SEBI Act as follows:

"The Board may call for and examine the record of any proceedings under this section and if it considers that the order passed by the adjudicating officer is erroneous to the extent it is not in the interests of the securities market, it may, after making or causing to be made such inquiry as it deems necessary, pass an order enhancing the quantum of penalty, if the circumstances of the case so justify;

Provided that no such order shall be passed unless the person concerned has been given an opportunity of being heard in the matter."

So, the principle of natural justice has been followed by giving an opportunity to the party concerned, the Board will decide, in case the quantum of penalty imposed by the adjudicating officer is erroneous and not in the interest of the securities market. At the same time, it has also put a time-limit of three months within which this can be initiated. Here, I would like to say that when they take action, there has to be a time-limit. Suppose they conduct a raid against some entrepreneur and they take action and call for documents, etc. This way, the entrepreneur's business is totally shattered. And, if, for another three to five

years, the investigation goes on, then, what happens to him? The charge may be true or untrue, that is a different issue. We must take all care to see to it that a scare is not created amongst the entrepreneurs. Sometimes, when you give powers to institutions, there is every possibility that they may create a sensational fear, and once the case goes on, it gets stuck for years together, and by the time the order comes, the business will get stuck. This will be a chain reaction which is going to affect the business men. I would like the hon. Minister to assure the House as to what safeguards he is going to take to protect the entrepreneurs who are really innocent and who have become victims, by incident or accident.

Now, one thing, Sir, is about Investor Protection Education Fund. Another salient feature of the Bill, I appreciate, is to create Investor Protection Education Fund, which would be formed from the amount collected under section 11B of the SEBI Act, or section 12 A of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act or section 19 of the Depositories Act. A lot of investment education and public awareness campaign is required for educating the public and to give them full, comprehensive information, pros and cons about any investment. Many times, common people are taken for a ride by giving misleading information about high rate of return, doubling the principal amount in two or three years, which I have told already and they are lured to making investments in some deposits, which has not got the approval of either the RBI or the SEBI. Here, my question is this. It is very good that you have given full powers. We are very much interested to safeguard the investors. Suppose the SEBI has taken action and put them behind bars, where is the guarantee that they are, actually, wrong people? If, by any chance, they are found to be innocent, then, what happens? Therefore, here again, it is a serious matter. In the normal cases, it is okay. But this concerns the Indian economy. The Indian industry, the GDP growth, it is all interlinked with it. If a message goes to the society that people are being harassed in the anxiety of having more powers, it is going to create a great harm to our industrial growth as well. Therefore, Sir, firstly, we must see to it that there is time-limit. Secondly, we also give warning to the Authority, which is in power, that is, the SEBI, that in their over-anxiety, if they punish an innocent man, an innocent entrepreneur, then, they are responsible for it. That fear should be there. Otherwise, it is likely to be dangerous for the Indian economy Sir, I am coming to the validation and confirmation of certain acts, even after expiry of the Ordinance. Finally, in Clauses 56 and 57 of the Bill, they have provided validation and confirmation of certain actions initiated under the earlier three Ordinances which will have continued effect. It has been reported that SEBI has initiated 1,358 attachment proceedings in 389 cases and recovered more than ₹ 1,600 crores. Therefore, this is required to remove the apprehension that once the Ordinance lapses, the regulator may face legal battles in cases where assets have been attached or action is initiated on the basis of powers conferred under the expired ordinance. Therefore, my suggestion is, they should be friendly also. Actually, SEBI is the heart of the Indian economic growth. SEBI has played a very important role. They should also encourage entrepreneurs to do it carefully. There are cases where the chief promoters

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

of entrepreneurship may be genuine. They may be misled by executives, by employees also. They may commit mistakes, commit crimes. They may cheat. Therefore, it is very necessary for SEBI to tutor the entrepreneurs to be cautious, conscious and judicious and see that you take all care. They should not allow even the executives also to commit crimes and cheat them. Therefore, in other words, there should be a friendly atmosphere between SEBI and the entrepreneurs. One more thing, Jaitleyji, I am drawing the attention of the Finance Minister to an important thing. In conclusion, what I would like to say is, this is the opportunity to bring to your notice that there is a feeling that if any entrepreneur in the country applies for permission from SEBI, they take their own time. There is a lot of red tapism. There is a lack of communication and a lack of total coordination. As a result, it takes months and years also. There is a major trouble for the market and industrial growth if it is not done timely. Already SEBI, without much power, delays the matter. They take their own time. It has come to my notice that if anybody wants permission, they simply send by courier or they send a notice and seek many clarifications. It takes months together. There are cases where for years together they won't permit. So this is the opportunity you must take to categorically instruct them about the time factor. With modern technology, you can send by e-mail. My point is, the function should be cautious, conscious and judicious. There is no compromise. You must follow the rules. But, at the same time, you can follow quick action and red tapism can be vanished by giving an opportunity to the entrepreneurs and tell them, 'Come on, this is the thing what you have failed. You give it immediately. Then we will give permission. So come and discuss. If necessary, you send by e-mail.' Therefore, in other words, SEBI is the watchdog of capital market. But at the same time, they must be friendly and also have a helping hand for the entrepreneurs, within the specific time period and as much as possible follow the rules, regulations, the principles and also the safety regulation. They must always do within the minimum time and give the permission and guidance as early as possible. Then only it will help the Indian capital market and also help in achieving the industrial growth. In conclusion, I congratulate Shri Jaitley. Jaitleyji is a fortunate man. We have promulgated three Ordinances. We wanted to pass the Bill. When they got the power, we came this side. So we did not get a chance. We got the opportunity to issue these three Ordinances and the Bill, and you take the credit in Indian history that 'Yes, Mr. Jaitley has made SEBI strong, with full peak, power, to control the cheaters and also the entrepreneurs who are going on the wrong track'. Once again I congratulate you. Thanks to all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri V.P. Singh Badnore, but there is only one minute before we adjourn for lunch. Do you want to speak for a minute and then continue after lunch?

**2.00 P.M.**

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I rise to support the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014. The SEBI Act of 1992 was enacted for the establishment of Securities and Exchange Board of India with an objective of protecting the interests of ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Badnore, you can continue your speech at 2.00 p.m. when the House re-assembles.

The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,*

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore to continue his speech.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I will start again. Sir, I stand to support the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Sir, the SEBI Act of 1992 was enacted for the establishment of the Securities and Exchange Board of India with the object of protecting the interests of the investors in the stock market and promote and regulate the securities market and matters connected to it. The SEBI has proved itself to be one of the best capital market regulators in the world. It has a very important place in the IOSCO, which happens to be the International Organisation of Capital Market Regulators. I reiterate, the SEBI enjoys a very good reputation in the regulators of the world today.

Sir, the capital market throws up new challenges and they need to be met with confidence so that the belief of investors in the stock market is reinforced. This amendment Bill has been pending for some time, and I do commend the Finance Minister that he has taken the right decision and taken it up with the due importance it deserves. Sir, this Bill is, in away, a landmark securities law, which will empower the regulators to search premises and seize assets. Now, we have seen that earlier also this recommendation has come about, but never adhered to. There have been scams and there have been JPCs, but this is the first time that this is being done. The watchdog now gets more teeth to tackle the menace of ponzi schemes and regulate them by framing regulations. Sir, there is some scepticism regarding the CIS and the pooling of funds and the registration under 11 AA (2). People are a little worried about the ambiguities. They need to be defined so that scepticism is not there. I feel that those people who are in this business, there is 11 (b), which is to review. There should be something as a sunset clause also. I do not know if 11 (b) is actually a sunset clause because people who want to wind up, must be given a time to do it. Now, if they are not given that time, then there will a distressed sale. So, this registration, the 11(a), the 11(b) and the framing of the regulations and rules must be done. Sir, in the last decade, there have been a lot of ponzi schemes which have mushroomed all over the country.

[Shri V.P. Singh Badnore]

Much has been said about ponzi schemes. I was really wondering what ponzi scheme is. I thought they were con schemes or other schemes where an investor or somebody gives them some sort of inducement, you know, so that he makes an investment which is not real in the sense that if he is given like what in 1899 Ponzi came about and he defrauded one million by a ponzi scheme, what he promised then and all these ponzi schemes have been named after him is 10 per cent every week. If somebody is given 10 per cent every week, it is not possible. He made a million dollars out of it but landed himself in jail. A lot of schemes have come about. But when they are talking about these schemes which are going to be regulated in the SEBI, they are of hundred crores. Now I do not know if I can really talk and ask the Finance Minister because he is Finance Minister and not the 'SEBI' Minister. Then what happens to the schemes which are smaller in nature, which do not pool to ₹100 crores? All this is happening in the rural areas and where I come from, many, many of them are floating around. It will be interesting to put to this House that somebody with a very innovative idea and imagination said, he bought a land of about 100 bighas. Now he has a land of worth about 100 bighas and he floated this scheme where he said, 'that you buy one goat. The goat multiplies very fast, every three month they give babies. So, he said that 'in one year, there will be ten babies, and I will be able to give you, if you invest ₹10,000 in two goats, hundred per cent back in three years.' He floated this saying that goats multiply so many times and they give two-three babies three months or four months in a year, so he will be able to make this. Now, when he came about this, he made crores of rupees. Now, all these things are there. Who is going to govern this? How are they going to be governed? There are lots of gullible people everywhere who fall for such ponzi schemes. But there are schemes which have been so innovative that what they have done is they have put insurance along with them. They make a packet and they sell that packet. Then, it becomes a pyramid scheme with a lot of people where somebody gets more. This is multi-level marketing which is going on in the world. There are some countries that have given a legal stamp also to it. Who is going to regulate them? How are we really going to ascertain that they are legal or not? These are also to be looked into.

Having said all this, I would like to come back to the SEBI. And, when I come back to the SEBI, I have only two things to say. In the world, there is a great debate going on about regulators. There are a lot of regulators even in our country. In US also, you have the FEDEX, you have the SEC. And, there is always a feud as to who is superior, as to who is the super regulator. In India also, there is a debate on this. The Financial Stability Board has recommended an umbrella of regulators and the Unified Financial Agency (UFA). There was also the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission, under Shri B.N. Srikrishna. Now, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what he had thought about it. If you have so many regulators, do you think there is a requirement of a super regulator? It should also be ensured that it does not affect their autonomy as well. Giving them the autonomy who is going to regulate the regulators is a question which is being raised the

world over. Our Finance Minister is not just a financial man, but he is also a legal luminary. Somebody, like him, only from outside can objectively look into how and what needs to be done. The other most important thing to which nobody, even the most advanced countries, has really found an answer in the stock market is the insider trading. It was an Indian, the banker Rajat Gupta, who went to the US - and it was only BECAUSE OF his 15 minutes' talk that he was caught, otherwise he was getting away - indulged in insider trading and had to go to jail. But what can we do? Is it (*Time-bell-rings*) that the insider trading can be contained? This is the biggest problem, not just in India, but the world over. If something could be done in this regard, it will be a good thing.

Thank you very much.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस संशोधन विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सरकार कुछ जरूरी संशोधन लेकर आई है और हो सकता है कि उनके दूरगामी परिणाम अच्छे भी हों। इससे पहले यूपीए सरकार के समय भी इसमें दो-तीन बार अमेंडमेंट आए थे। लोक सभा में भी चर्चा हुई, वहां से भी पास हुआ और तमाम चीजें आज सदन के सामने हैं। महोदय, जो लोग निवेश के ज़रिए या दूसरे करोबारों के ज़रिए फर्जीवाड़ा करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने का कोई सख्त सिस्टम बने, इससे सदन की सहमति है, लेकिन आज देखने की बात यह है कि इन तमाम कानूनों और संशोधनों के बावजूद भी क्या हमारे देश में उन अपराधों में, उन चीजों में कमी आई है, जिनके लिए यह कानून बना या जिनके लिए यह संशोधन लाया गया? मुझे बहुत सारे बड़े शहरों की घटनाएं याद हैं, बहुत सारे घपले और घोटालों के मसले याद हैं। आम तौर पर हम उत्तर प्रदेश में भी देखते हैं, अन्य प्रदेशों में भी देखते हैं, बहुत सारी ऐसी कम्पनीज़, जिनके बारे में मालूम नहीं होता कि वे रजिस्टर्ड हैं या अनरजिस्टर्ड हैं, बड़े-बड़े शहरों में आती हैं और बड़ा प्रचार करती हैं, लोगों को प्रभावित करने की कोशिश करती हैं, कुछ सस्ती चीज़ दिखाकर आकर्षित करने का प्रयास करती हैं और जब उनका वह धंधा बड़े पैमाने पर फैल जाता है, लोग उनके चंगुल में आ जाते हैं, तब उनका ऑफिस कहां हैं, वे कहां हैं, पता ही नहीं चलता। रातों-रात वे लोग अपने ऑफिस बंद कर देते हैं, अपना कारोबार बंद कर देते हैं और हजारों-लाखों लोग, जो इस उम्मीद से निवेश करते हैं कि उनके पैसे की बढ़ोतरी होगी, उनके धन में बढ़ोतरी होगी, वे बेचारे हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठे रहते हैं। इसका सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान, जो हमने देखा है, वह गरीब लोगों को होता है। कई बार गरीब आदमी, गलत तरीके से जो लोग उन्हें प्रभावित करते हैं, उनके चक्कर में आ जाते हैं और अपना मकान और जेवरात बेचकर भी उन तमाम कम्पनियों पर अपना पैसा लगा देते हैं, जिनके बारे में मालूम ही नहीं होता कि वे रजिस्टर्ड हैं या अनरजिस्टर्ड हैं, उनका स्टेटस क्या है। उसका बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हमारे देश के बहुत सारे लोगों को उठाना पड़ा है। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक दो चीजें जरूर जानने की इच्छा रखता हूँ। आपने इसके ऑफिस को मुम्बई में स्थापित करने का इरादा विधेयक में जाहिर किया है। मजिस्ट्रेट के बजाय आपने न्यायाधीश के ज़रिए ट्रायल करने की प्रक्रिया को इसमें बढ़ाया है और फाइन करने के procedure को भी आपने इसमें आगे बढ़ाया है, लेकिन क्या इस सिस्टम को, इन केसेज़ का ट्रायल करने के लिए ये ऑफिसिज़ देश के सभी प्रान्तों में बनाए जाएंगे? क्या इनका विस्तार जिला मुख्यालयों तक भी होगा? केवल एक जगह पर, एक स्टेट में इसके लिए ऑफिस बनाने या कोर्ट बनाने या सेबी की संस्था बनाने से पूरे देश के क्राइम को रोक पाना शायद

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

संभव नहीं होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इसका सीमा विस्तार कहां तक करने का इरादा रखती है? इस पर भी थोड़ी सी बात हो जाए। दूसरी मेरी जिज्ञासा रहेगी कि क्या सेबी को पूर्ण रूप से स्वतंत्र निगरानी के तौर पर विकसित करने का इरादा हमारी सरकार का है? कई बार कानून बनते हैं, कई बार संस्थाएं बनती हैं, लेकिन प्रॉपरली जब उनकी समीक्षा नहीं होती, देखभाल नहीं होती तो कई बार मनमानी की गुंजाइश रहती है। क्या इस एजेंसी को, सेबी को आप स्वतंत्र रूप से एक निगरानी तंत्र के रूप में इस देश में स्थापित करने पर विचार करेंगे? इसके अलावा इस सारे सिस्टम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आपने बोर्ड का गठन किया। हालांकि बिल के अंदर हमने देखा, उसको पढ़ा, उसका क्या प्रारूप है, क्या सिस्टम है, कितने सदस्य होंगे, कौन क्या होगा, विस्तार से हमें वह देखने को नहीं मिला। उपसभापति महोदय, हम आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहेंगे कि जिस बोर्ड का गठन इस सारे सिस्टम को कंट्रोल करने के लिए किया गया है, माननीय मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में कृपया जरूर इसे स्पष्ट करें कि इस बोर्ड का प्रारूप क्या है, इस बोर्ड का सिस्टम क्या है और क्या उस प्रारूप में उन तमाम चीजों का ध्यान रखा गया है जो देश के अन्य विभागों में रखा जाता है? मसलन में रिजर्वेशन की बात करूं, आरक्षण की बात करूं। बोर्ड के गठन में क्या भारतीय संविधान में प्रदत्त अधिकारों के अनुरूप आरक्षण की व्यवस्था पर विचार करने का कोई विषय अनुबंधित किया गया है? इस पर भी अगर कोई उत्तर मिलेगा, तो देश को इससे जानकारी मिलेगी। आज हमारे देश में फर्जी नोट छपकर मार्केट में आ रहे हैं और हमारे देश के मार्केट के संतुलन को बिगाड़ रहे हैं। अगर आज सबसे बड़ा काम कोई देश में हो रहा है, तो वह फर्जी नोटों के छपने से और उनके मार्केट में आने से हो रहा है। हमारी चिंता है, पूरे देश की चिंता है कि बहुत सारी ऐसी एजेंसीज हैं जो भारत के अलावा पड़ोसी देशों से भी फर्जी करेंसी, फर्जी नोट लाकर, हमारे देश के बाजार संतुलन को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश करती हैं।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानने की जिज्ञासा रखूंगा कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ऐसी एजेंसीज को, जिनका काम भारत वर्ष में या भारत से बाहर के देशों में फर्जी नोट छापकर भारत के बाजार के संतुलन को बिगाड़ने का है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... क्या उनके खिलाफ भी कोई सख्त कार्यवाही करने का सिस्टम अधिनियम में लाया जाएगा? इसके बारे में भी स्पष्टीकरण हो जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत अच्छा हो सकता है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ओ.के., धन्यवाद।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे मालूम है कि समय की घंटी बज गई है और मेरे बोलने का समय समाप्त हो गया है। बहुत सारी कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं जो बड़े-बड़े मुद्दे लेकर आती हैं और जब वे अपने मकसद में कामयाब हो जाती हैं, तो देश को भी, समाज को भी बहुत बड़ा loss होता है। बहुत सारे घोटाले हमारे देश में हुए हैं, ऐसी बहुत सारी कम्पनियों के नाम मेरे पास हैं, जो मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इस अधिनियम को लाए हैं, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इस अधिनियम का व्यापक प्रभाव हमारे देश में क्या होगा? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... फेक करेंसी और फर्जीवाड़ा करने वाले जो कारोबारी लोग हैं, उन पर तमाम लगाम लगाने में आपकी कितनी रुचि रहेगी, इसका भी उत्तर देंगे, तो अच्छा रहेगा। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal):** Sir, I rise to support the Bill. This is a three-in-one law. It simultaneously amends the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, the Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996. This is a fairly complicated piece of legislation which requires a thorough

knowledge not only of the laws it seeks to amend but also the complex functioning of the financial market.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 was enacted for the purpose of increasing the confidence of investors. But, unfortunately, the Act was not implemented in the true spirit. Inaction on the part of the authorities under the SEBI Act and the lackadaisical attitude of the authorities under the SEBI Act have resulted in the Act not being properly implemented. Steps were not taken against erring stock brokers, sub-stock brokers, share transfer agents and other intermediary and non - banking institutions who are actively associated with security market and to refund the money to the poor investors. In the interplay of sharks of the money market, they lost out totally.

Chit funds have grown in this country like mushrooms in the last three or four decades. They have a history, beginning in the Southern Indian States and then spreading all across the country. Three or four decades ago, scam involving a company called *Sanchaita* came to light in West Bengal. Thousands of families were ruined but culprits got away. This chit fund menace continued to grow, unchecked through the 80s and 90s in different names - cheating unwary investors. Most of these chit funds were not registered under the SEBI Act for three long decades. These unregistered chit funds functioned to maximize profits for themselves, caring nothing for the investors. Investors were left in the lurch. I would fervently appeal to the Finance Minister to prevent any further mischief and to protect the general investors who had been the unfortunate victims of the foul game of the financial operators in the market. We are happy that the Government has come forward to protect unwary investors from falling victims to the sharks who operate in the money market to maximize their own gain or their corporate gain at the cost of investors. Once the Bill becomes an Act, SEBI would have powers to call for information not only from the people or entities associated with the securities market, but also from persons who are apparently not directly associated with the securities market. Besides, the capital watchdog would get increased powers to crack the whip on illegal investment schemes. The Bill aims at protecting investors as well as to curb fraudulent investment schemes thriving at the expense of poor, innocent investors.

Sir, we are happy to note that to deal with the huge pendency, special courts would be established for the prosecution of offences under the Securities law to provide a speedy trial. This is a welcome feature. To keep the credibility of the SEBI intact, we would caution the Government not to use its powers to settle any political score. While appointing the Chairman, the Government must ensure that the candidate has the highest credibility to have investors' confidence.

Sir, in West Bengal, we have a bad and long history of activities of such chit funds for the last 40 years. This is not a new phenomenon. The case of *Sanchaita* is well known. SEBI

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

should proactively try to control such mushroom growth of chit funds in whichever name they operate. The Trinamool Congress would always support any pro-people legislation. But SEBI should not convert itself into another CBI. The Finance Minister may consider two observations. One, the opponents of this Bill say that giving such powers to one body may lead to misuse and make this legislation draconian. There is a clause to summon anyone not even directly connected with the matter. However, the pluses in this Bill far outweigh the few negatives. Secondly, consider an orderly exit to such schemes, so that small investors are not inconvenienced. We must do all that it takes to stand by the smallest investor who looks to us to look after his interest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for keeping up the time.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, he always sticks to the time. He is always ahead of the times.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. The Trinamool always adheres to the rules. That is very good! Now, Mr. K.C. Tyagi. Tyagiji, you may follow the example of Shri Bandyopadhyay.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): सर, मैं इस विषय में बहुत दक्ष नहीं हूँ, इसलिए आपको यह जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि मैं बहुत कम समय में ही इसको समाप्त करूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are competent to speak on every subject. You are well-versed in every subject. That is what our understanding is .... (*Interruptions*) ...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी**: सर, जो 2013 का पुराना विधेयक है, मुझे उसको पढ़ने का मौका मिला है और जो नया विधेयक आया है, मुझे उसको भी पढ़ने और देखने का मौका मिला है। जो छोटे निवेशक हैं, उनके इन्टरेस्ट वॉच होने चाहिए, यह ज्यादातर सदस्यों की चिंता है। बिजनेस को लेकर जो एनवायरमेंट खराब हुआ है, हो सकता है कि इस विधेयक के पास होने से उनके विश्वास की बहाली हो। मैंने इससे पहले कई बिल्डर्स और बैंकों का जो नेक्सस है, उसका जिक्र किया था कि किस तरह से अनियमितताएं हो रही हैं, इसलिए मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ। आपने इसमें जो अधिकार सेबी को दिए हैं, इस देश में दिक्कत यह है कि अच्छे काम के लिए भी किसी संस्था को यदि ज्यादा अधिकार दे दो, तो उसके भी दुरुपयोग की संभावनाएं बनी रहती हैं। इसलिए जिन अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति हो, मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि उनकी क्वालिटी भी हो, उनकी रेस्पेक्टैबिलिटी भी हो। इसका भी ध्यान रखा जाए कि उन अधिकारियों के जरिये इसमें फिर से कोई प्रतिभूति घोटाला न हो जाए, इसलिए जो ऑफिसर्स एक्सिलेंस एट पार हैं, उनको इसमें लगाकर निवेशकों का ध्यान रखते हुए जो बाज़ार है, उसमें बिजनेस का एन्वायरन्मेंट बना रहे, इसका ध्यान रखना होगा। मैं इसी के साथ इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, I think, this is the best speech, ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: उपसभापति जी, उनका टाइम हमें दे دیجिए।

**श्री उपसभापति**: त्यागी जी, यह सबसे अच्छा भाषण था।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी**: और मेरे लिए सबसे खराब क्षण था।

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Bill is brought forward with the object of empowering the Securities and Exchange Board for the purpose of protecting the interests of investors in the securities market. Sir, I wish to submit a few issues with regard to the Bill which may be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister.

At the outset, Sir, the Bill contains provisions with regard to search and seizure. Earlier the power was given to the SEBI itself. But now the power is given to a special court at Mumbai. Sir, I wish to state that the Bill provides for the establishment of special courts in all the places of their local jurisdiction where the offences are committed. However, the same Bill provides for the establishment of a special court only for the purpose of search and seizure. The search and seizure is being done by the special court at Mumbai. If an offence is committed, say, in Andhra Pradesh, the special court in Andhra Pradesh should be taken cognizance of the offence; the trial will be conducted on a day-to-day basis. But this Bill provides that a portion of the power with regard to search and seizure will be given to a special court at Mumbai. So, when search and seizure is questioned on the ground of jurisdiction, Mumbai court has no jurisdiction. When there is a special court to try the same offence under the same Act, I have my own doubt, it will affect the prosecution. That is my first point. Sir, you know about the RBI Act of 1934. It provides that the power of search and seizure is given by a Magistrate. Sir, now it provides that it can be given by a Magistrate or a special court at Mumbai. It must be within the local limits as provided in the RBI Act, 1934. Sir, my second point would be: In the Bill, it has been provided that the trial will be conducted by a Special Public Prosecutor, and the Bill itself provides that the Public Prosecutor must be appointed in terms of Section 2( u) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Sir, Section 2(u) of the Code of Criminal Procedure itself provides that if a person is appointed as a Public Prosecutor, he should have a practice of not less than 10 years. Sir, I will read, Section 24 of the Cr.P.C. It provides the term 'Public Prosecutor' means any person appointed under Section 24, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor.' Section 24(8) says, " .... who has been in practice as an advocate for not less than 10 years as a Special Public Prosecutor." Sir, this Bill provides that the person who has been in practice for not less than 7 years can be appointed. But in the same Bill they provide that the Public Prosecutor should have a practice of 10 years as provided under 2( u). This has to be considered. It further goes to say, "the person who has held the post for a period of not less than seven years under the Union or State." This means that a person who is not in practice but who has held the post under the State Government or the Central Government can be appointed. Sir, now, we have the process of disposal of a case before a special court by appointing a special public prosecutor. So, a person, who has been in active practice as a special public prosecutor, alone can conduct, but not the person who has held a post in the State or the Central Government. This is my second point.

Sir, my third point is with regard to similar Acts which are prevailing in various States. Sir, I wish to state that there are about three such Acts. One is in the State of Tamil Nadu itself. The other ones are in Maharashtra and Puducherry. We have special Acts to protect the innocent public. With regard to investment schemes, we have the Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act. Sir, in the same way, it is also there in the State of Maharashtra and in Puducherry. Validity of all these Acts has been upheld by the Supreme Court. I wish to state to the hon. Minister that there might be a clash of jurisdiction between the Centre and State legislations, as it has occurred in the case of Puducherry Act, where an attachment of a property was made under the SARFAESI Act and, at the same time, an attachment was also made under the Depositors Act. Sir, the Supreme Court held that the attachment under the Depositors Act would prevail. Therefore, the Bill must make this point clear. Though there is an application under Section 32, it is also provided that the provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law enforced. However, there is no clarity on the point that under what circumstances, the cases can be taken under the States' Act, and under what circumstances, cases can be taken under this Act.

Sir, I would like to make one suggestion. If a case is registered under the State Act, this Bill provides that the defaulter himself can come and can get a consent order. When a case is registered under the State Act, will this Bill prohibit such a person to come and get the consent order with regard to the amount that has been paid to the investor? There is a clash and we need clarity on this aspect also. Thereafter, I wish to state that in this Bill, a list of negative offences can also be mentioned which cannot be closed on the basis of consent order because the Statute should provide a negative list of serious offences. For serious offences, there should be a negative list which cannot fall under the purview of the consent mechanism. Anybody, after committing a grave crime, should not take advantage of this provision by just taking a consent order.

Finally, I would like to mention about the sharing of information. Sir, I was just discussing this issue with my colleague, Shri Navaneethakrishnan, who is also the former Advocate General. When we seek information, there must be a valid order. Sir, they must be put on notice. There must be a speaking order. And also, when we share information with other regulators, it must be with the consent of the Central Government. So, all these issues may be taken into consideration. With these words, I support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Pandian. You have raised very valid legal points. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी से पहले बड़ा साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हम पॉन्जी स्कीम के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि पॉन्जी स्कीम पर और भी कड़ाई हो। मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि चुनाव से पहले यूपीए और एनडीए में जो कड़वाहट थी, वह

मिठास में कैसे बदल गई? बजट भी आप लाए, तो चिदम्बरम जी का बजट लाए। आपने उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया। आपने रेल का बढ़ा हुआ किराया भी यूपीए का ले लिया। यह सेबी बिल, जो बड़ा विवादित बिल था, आपको मालूम है कि यह बिल देश के एक घराने को बंद करने के लिए लाया गया था। उस समय के वित्त मंत्री जी जान-बूझ कर कुछ लोगों के इशारे पर यह बिल लाए थे। पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हैं। उस समय प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय कमजोर था, जबकि वित्त मंत्री का कार्यालय मजबूत था। चलिए, आज ऐसा नहीं है। जब यह बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में गया, यशवंत सिन्हा जी उस स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ऑन फाइनेंस के चेयरमैन थे, हम लोग उसके मेम्बर्स थे, आदरणीय विधि मंत्री भी उसके मेम्बर थे, राजीव भाई भी उसके मेम्बर थे, तो हम सबने इस बिल पर इसलिए आपत्ति की थी कि अगर आप एक रेगुलेटर को इतनी बड़ी ताकत दे देंगे, तो कहीं-न-कहीं उसका मिसयूज होगा और ऐसा न हो कि उद्योगपति इस देश को छोड़ कर जाने लगे। आप देख लीजिए, उस ज़माने में इस देश में इन्वेस्टमेंट कम हुआ और विदेशों में ज्यादा हुआ। मुझे खुशी है कि आप उसमें थोड़े अमेंडमेंट्स ले आई है, लेकिन इसमें कुछ शंकाएँ भी हैं। जैसे आपकी जो Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) है, इसमें आप किनको मानती हैं, मैं चाहूँगा कि इस बात को आप जरूर स्पष्ट कर दें। हम इस बात से सहमत हैं कि 'Ponzi Scheme', जो 100 करोड़ रुपये की हो और सेबी में रजिस्टर्ड न हो, आप उसको सेबी के तहत दे दीजिए। लेकिन आप यह बताइए कि अगर कोई कम्पनी नोएडा या गुड़गांव में घर बनाती है, उसने दो-दो करोड़ रुपये के 100 या 50 घर बनाए हैं, इस तरह उसके पास 100 करोड़ रुपये हो गए हैं, क्या उसको आप CIS मानेंगे और क्या वह सेबी के अंडर में चला जाएगा? कोई कोऑपरेटिव स्कीम, जो 100 करोड़ रुपये की होगी, क्या वह भी उसके अंडर चली जाएगी?

आप कम्पनी लॉ मिनिस्टर भी है और कम्पनी बचाने की जिम्मेदारी भी आपकी है। आपने 11AA के 2(a) में परिभाषा दी है, “यदि कोई स्कीम जो सेबी में पंजीकृत नहीं है, उसमें 100 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक की समग्र धनराशि का प्राप्त किया जाना, Collective Investment Scheme समझा जाएगा।” मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें आप थोड़ा संशोधन करें। चूंकि 'Ponzi' शब्द लॉ वाला शब्द नहीं है, इसलिए इसके लिए आप कोई विधिक शब्द ढूँढ लीजिएगा। जो लोग 'Ponzi' का काम कर रहे हैं, जिनसे सबसे बड़ा खतरा है और जिनके कारण आज इसे सेबी को देने की बात हुई है, तो 'Ponzi' जैसी कोई स्कीम, जो सेबी में पंजीकृत नहीं है और जो 100 करोड़ रुपये का व्यापार कर रही है, उनको आप इसके अंतर्गत ले आइए। जैसे वैस्ट बंगाल में शारदा स्कैम जैसी प्रॉब्लम आई, बिहार की प्रॉब्लम आई या साउथ में तमाम प्रॉब्लम्स आती हैं, अगर इसके माध्यम से आप उन चीजों पर बंदिश लगाएं तो मैं तैयार हूँ।

सेबी को आपने एक पावर यह भी दे दी कि सेबी फोन भी टैप करवा सकता है। वैसे भी इस देश में इतने लोगों को फोन टैप करने की पावर पहले ही मिली हुई है, आईबी, सीबीआई, ईडी, इन्कम टैक्स, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और अब यह पावर आप सेबी को भी दे रही हैं। इस देश में अगर सबका फोन टैप हो जाएगा, तो फिर प्राइवैसी ऐक्ट किस बात का रह जाएगा? अगर सेबी सबके फोन टैप करने लगेगा, तो फिर देश में प्राइवैसी क्या रह जाएगी? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको भी आप स्पष्ट कर दें कि सेबी को फोन टैप करने की पावर है या नहीं?

तीसरी बात, कानून जिस दिन से बनता है, उसी दिन से लागू होता है, लेकिन आप तो इसे retrospective effect से लागू कर रही हैं। जितने दिन ऑर्डिनेंस रहा, पिछली सरकार ने जिस दिन से ऑर्डिनेंस जारी किया, उस दिन से वह लागू होगा। लेकिन फाइनेंस कमेटी ने इसे रिकमेंड नहीं किया है, उसने इस पर आपको कोई सुझाव भी नहीं दिए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस बात को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। सरकार इतनी जल्दी में क्यों रही है? इसे आप संशोधन के साथ फिर से

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

Standing Committee on Finance को भेज देती, यही प्रक्रिया भी है। अगर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से आपके पास कोई रिकमेंडेशन आती और फिर आप इसको लातीं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा अच्छा होता, लेकिन लगता है कि आप बहुत जल्दी में हैं। आप दोनों में क्या डील हुई है, मुझे नहीं मालूम है, लेकिन उनकी सारी स्कीम्स को जिस तरीके से आप जल्दी में ला रहे हैं, कहीं न कहीं यह बात शक पैदा करती है। मैं बहुत साफ बात कहता हूँ कि अमरीका जैसे प्रोग्रेसिव देश में भी रेगुलेटर को इतनी पावर नहीं है, जितनी आपने ली है। आप यह बताइए कि जो गोल्ड स्कीम्स चल रही है, क्या ये 'Ponzi Scheme' में नहीं हैं। आज साउथ की तमाम फाइनेंस और लोन कम्पनीज़ चल रही हैं, जैसे मुथुट फाइनेंस आदि, क्या आप उनको 'Ponzi Scheme' में मानते हैं या नहीं? आप यह बात भी स्पष्ट कर दें कि ये स्कीम्स सेबी के अंतर्गत आएंगी या नहीं आएंगी?

बड़े घर की महिलाएं किटी खेलती हैं, अगर वे 100 करोड़ की किटी खेल लें, तो क्या उसको सेबी के अंतर्गत कर देंगी? किटी तो दिल्ली का आम फैशन है, अगर बड़े घर की 100 महिलाएं मिलकर एक-एक करोड़ रुपये की किटी डाल दें, तो 100 करोड़ रुपये की किटी क्या सेबी स्कीम में आ जाएगी? इसलिए यह CIS एक ऐसी चीज़ है, अगर इसे आप इलैबोरेट नहीं करेंगे, स्पष्ट नहीं करेंगे, तो कहीं न कहीं इसका दुरुपयोग होने की आशंका होगी। यह एक सेंसिटिव इश्यू है। यह विश्व का पहला देश है, जहां आप रेगुलेटर को इतनी पावर देने जा रहे हैं और इसके लिए आपने यह भी डिक्लेयर कर दिया कि मुम्बई कोर्ट से परमिशन लेनी होगी। हमारे एक साथी ने अभी बहुत सही बात उठाई, Why only Mumbai Court? अगर उत्तर प्रदेश का केस है, तो लखनऊ में उसकी सुनवाई क्यों नहीं होगी? पश्चिमी बंगाल का केस है, तो कोलकाता कोर्ट में उसकी सुनवाई क्यों नहीं होगी या मद्रास का केस है, तो उसके लिए चेन्नई कोर्ट क्यों नहीं होगा? इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर कोई आदमी कोलकाता का है, तो वह मुम्बई जा करके मुकदमा लड़ेगा। इसलिए इसे आप एक बार फिर से देखिए। देश में ऐसा कोई लॉ नहीं है, जिसको पूरे देश में सिर्फ एक ही कोर्ट चला सके, हर कोर्ट का अपना एक jurisdiction होता है। अगर आप पूरे इंडिया का jurisdiction सिर्फ एक कोर्ट को ही दे देंगे, तो फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट किसलिए है? हाई कोर्ट को भी यह पॉवर नहीं है कि वह पूरी कंट्री को देख सके। हाई कोर्ट अपनी स्टेट को देखता है, अपनी ज्यूरिस्डिक्शन को देखता है, लेकिन अगर आप इसमें मुम्बई कोर्ट को पूरे देश की पॉन्जी स्कीम को, पूरे देश की 100 करोड़ की सीआईएस स्कीम को देखने की पॉवर दे देंगे, तब तो यह कानून का उल्लंघन है। It is a violation of the law. अगर किसी ने चैलेंज कर दिया, तो यह किसी न किसी दिन null and void कर दिया जाएगा। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इसको भी आप बड़ी गम्भीरता से देखें।

आप इसका 28ए देखिए। इसके 28ए में आप सेबी को धनराशि वसूली की पॉवर दे रहे हैं। आप उसे पढ़ लीजिए कि आप उसे क्या-क्या पॉवर्स दे रही हैं? घुस जाएगा, सील कर लेगा, बंद कर देगा, खुद कोर्ट बन जाएगा, ये पॉवर्स इसको कैसे हो जाएंगी? ये पॉवर्स तो सीबीआई या आईबी को भी नहीं हैं। सीबीआई भी अगर किसी को पकड़ती है, तो कोर्ट से उसका वारंट लेती है, लेकिन आपने 28ए में उसे इतनी पॉवर्स देने की बात कर दी है कि लग रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आप एक तानाशाह पैदा कर रहे हैं। पता नहीं आपको उस जमाने के ऑफिसर्स क्यों अच्छे लग रहे हैं? अगर वे ऑफिसर्स उस जमाने में किसी घराने को बरबाद करने के लिए लगे थे, तो आपको तो उन ऑफिसर्स से छुट्टी पानी चाहिए। नये ऑफिसर्स की कमी तो है नहीं। आपको उनमें क्या अच्छा लगा? मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह एक

सेंसिटिव मामला है। यह एक ऐसा कानून बनने जा रहा है, जो इस देश में बहुत दूर तक का परिणाम देगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो कानून बने, वह अच्छा बने। मैं सवेरे भी कह रहा था, बहुत से कानून देश के लिए अच्छे नहीं होते हैं। कम कानून...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र):** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, ये बार-बार पिछली सरकार पर आक्षेप लगा रहे हैं। ये किस घराने की बात कर रहे हैं, बताएँ? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप तो हट गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** किस घराने की बात है, बताइए? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** वही आप वाला। ...(समय की घंटी)... राजीव शुक्ल जी का घराना। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** नरेश जी, टाइम का ध्यान रखिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी से ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** ...(व्यवधान).... उसको सदन के सामने स्पष्ट कर दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** \* ...(व्यवधान).... अब आप बैठ जाइए, आगे न चलाइए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नरेश जी, खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय निर्मला सीतारमण जी से कहूँगा कि ...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, this should be taken out. .. (Interruptions) ..

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, this should be expunged. The hon. Member has taken the name of another Member of this House .. (Interruptions) .. Either he has a right to reply .. (Interruptions) .. or it should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will take care of that. Why do you worry? He is in a very Seasoned Member.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि हरदम कम कानून इफेक्टिव होते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: This should be expunged, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, अगर कानून इतने बना दिए जाएँ कि हरेक को अधिकार होगा कि वे एक-दूसरे को इंटरप्ट करेंगे, तब शायद वे कानून प्रभावी नहीं होंगे। तो इसको बनाने से पहले फिर सोच लीजिए। मैं तो कहूँगा कि अगर आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी में इसे दे देतीं, तो ज्यादा अच्छा था, चूँकि यह उस हाउस से पास हो गया, नहीं तो यह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में जाता और वहाँ सारे सदस्य अपने विचार रख कर आपके सामने उस बिल को ...(समय की घंटी)... एक पानी के पानी सा रख देते, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

मुझे उम्मीद है कि मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाए हैं, उनके उत्तर देने के साथ-साथ आप इस बात को सदन में सुनिश्चित करेंगी कि सेबी देश का डिक्टेटर नहीं बनेगा, सेबी इस देश में लोगों को बचाने का काम करेगा, लोगों को फँसाने का काम नहीं करेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. The amendment in three Acts is for helping the common investors of this country. Through this amendment, I hope that the regulator, SEBI, will go into the details of many of the frauds that are happening in the country in the name of share market. But, Sir, I also fear that some of the provisions, like other hon. Members have said, may lead to some arbitrariness. But, in the name of arbitrariness, we cannot say that such strengthening of provisions is not necessary. We have been hearing a lot of cases from Harshad Mehta onwards. Now, in the yesterday's newspaper, I read a story about a video conferencing facility in Tihar Jail to discuss sale of property with people from other countries. The owner of one of the biggest investment banks in the country is in Tihar Jail and he is trying to sell property worth twenty thousand crores of rupees to give back the debt to the people. For that, the hon. Supreme Court or High Court arranged video conferencing facility in the Jail. So, this is a rare occasion, Sir. Such a person was booked because of some continuous struggle by some of the SEBI officers and others, but generally these people are not coming under the law and they do not have to face these kinds of difficulties. Sir, now, we are reading some stories about the huge loan take by the Bhushan Steel. Around forty thousand crore rupees were taken by a company in the country. Even the State Bank of India and other banks gave them loan and it is much more than their network. So, this much money is going. Sir, another case of IDBI which is about Kingfisher has come. After Kingfisher went into trouble, one thousand crore rupees were given. These kinds of stories are coming. So, SEBI and other regulators should be strengthened. I also accept that point.

Sir, when I look at the provisions, I find that clause 2 (i) (a) says, "(ia) calling for information and records from any persons including, any bank .. " The investigation can be a fishing expedition. When it comes to investigation of a company, the company suffers. In the famous case of Minerva Mills, the Supreme Court said that investigation should not be a fishing expedition. A proper case should be there. The arbitrary attitude of the officers may create problem.

Clause 2(i)(b) mentions its retrospective effect from 1998 onwards. This particular amendment provision will come into effect from 1998 onwards. I do not know the basic need for this. It will be very good if the Minister while replying clarifies it. We already passed GAAR. That is a tax matter. I know the difference. But why is it coming with retrospective effect? I am not against that. But proper clarification should be given about its retrospective effect.

Sir, clause 3(i)(b) says, “ ... involving a corpus amount of one hundred crore rupees or more shall be deemed to be a collective investment scheme.” For a collective investment scheme, one hundred crore rupees are needed. So, those who are collecting for a collective investment scheme, which involves less than one hundred crore rupees, will not come under the purview of this Bill. I think it should be less than that.

Saradha Chit Fund is not directly coming here. But many such funds may be there. The funds which are collecting more than one hundred crore rupees will only come under the purview of this Bill is not a good thing. It should be reduced. It should be made effective for other companies.

Sir, now I come to the issue of designated court. Nareshji already spoke about it. You can have a designated court in every State. That is a good suggestion. Why is it given only in Mumbai? I know that the headquarters of SEBI is in Mumbai. Its registered office is in Mumbai. That logic is there. I know that a special court is there. Provision is there under every High Court. High Court is an appellate body in that. That is separately coming. I am talking about notice for search. The designated court is only in Mumbai for search orders. I am also supporting the argument made by Nareshji. It can be put in other States also.

Another important provision is this. This Bill is very strong in general reading. But the weakness of the amendment can be seen when we look into the matter related to penalties. Earlier all the Acts had very strong provisions for penalties. I don't know if penalties were properly imposed or not. I don't know about all the cases. But penalty provision was there. Here, at least, at some twenty places amendment is there and a very strong amendment provision is also given. The amendment is also separately given by Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar. He is also concerned about this.

Sir, clause 6, which is relating to fine, says, “ ... which shall not be less than one lakh rupees but which may extend to one lakh rupees for each day during which such failure continues subject to a maximum of one crore rupees...” Earlier this provision of one lakh rupees for each day was not there. Now it is like electricity bill. If I fail to pay electricity bill on time, I can pay it with fine. He can pay one lakh rupees per day means up to 100 days he can remain a failure.

Not only that, in clause 12, there is a provision for fine for insider trading.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, please give me one minute. Insider trading is in the US. We are following them. We say that many of the Companies Act in the corporate areas in the US are very good. But in the corporate law, if it is in the US, insider trading is a very good reason for banning the company from the listing, seizure of documents, etc. Earlier, for insider trading, there was a huge fine. Now, it is reduced.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Regarding the fine or penalty part, this amendment is not strict. It has a liberal aspect which has to be looked into. Strong punishment should be there for violators. Thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. My Party also supports it. सर, कुछ सवाल हमारे दिमाग में आते हैं कि ऐसा क्या हो गया कि इसके लिए ऑर्डिनेंस लाना पड़ा? बेसिकली सेबी का काम इन्वेस्टर्स के इंटरेस्ट्स को प्रोटेक्ट करना है। सेबी की पावर में ऐसी क्या कमी थी जो वह इन्वेस्टर्स के इंटरेस्ट्स को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं कर पाई और जिसके लिए ऑर्डिनेंस लाना पड़ा just on the eve of election? उसके बाद, ऑर्डिनेंस को हाउस में तो लाना ही पड़ेगा। लेकिन, यहाँ छोटे इन्वेस्टर्स की बात उठ रही है, जिन्होंने आरबीआई की गाइडलाइंस से बाहर जाकर पैसे इकट्ठे किए, जिससे आज छोटे व्यापारी से लेकर छोटे किसान तक, सारा देश सफर कर रहा है, क्या उनके लिए आप यह लाए? लैंड एक्विजिशन में रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए करोड़ों रुपये जिन गरीबों और आदिवासियों को मिले, उसके बाद उनके डिपॉजिटर्स उनके पास गये और जिस पैसे से आज देश के सारे शहरों में चिट फंड के रूप में सफरिंग हो रही है, क्या उसका अंदाजा लगाते हुए यह सोचा गया कि सेबी को थोड़ी अधिक पावर दी जाए ताकि सेबी वहाँ तक पहुँच पाए? अगर सेबी को वहाँ तक पहुँचाना है तो देश में जहाँ-जहाँ भी स्टॉक एक्सचेंज हैं, वहाँ-वहाँ तक इसकी पावर को पहुँचाने का हमें प्रबंध करना होगा।

सर, RBI had also suggested that जो विलफुल डिफॉल्टर्स हैं, इनसे निपटने के लिए सेबी को पावर दी जानी चाहिए। आरबीआई के जो विलफुल डिफॉल्टर्स हैं, वे कैसे एक बैंक से 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये तो दूसरे बैंक से 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये ले लेते हैं तथा एक-एक बैंक से एक-एक कॉरपोरेट हाउस इतने पैसे ले लेते हैं? डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से तथा संसद के सभी सदस्यों से भी यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हम घर या कार खरीदने के लिए किसी बैंक में लोन लेने जाते हैं तो हमें बैंक को सारे क्लियरेंस सर्टिफिकेट्स देने पड़ते हैं, तभी वह बैंक हमें लोन देता है, नहीं तो हमें लोन नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि आरबीआई की नज़र में ऐसे विलफुल डिफॉल्टर्स कब आए? क्या यह बात उसी वक्त दिमाग में आई, जब पिछला आर्डिनेंस लाया गया था? सर, यह मेरी जानकारी में है और यह आप भी जानते हैं कि ऐसे बहुत सारे डिफॉल्टर्स पिछले कई सालों से सामने आते रहे हैं। सर, हम कहते हैं कि जिसके सिर में तेल गिरता है, उसके सिर में ही तेल डाला जाता है और जिसका उत्तर-दक्षिण-पूरब-पश्चिम या आगे-पीछे कोई नहीं होता है, उसकी सुनवाई भी नहीं होती है। अगर कोई किसान बैंक में जाकर लोन लेना चाहता है तो वह क्लीअर नहीं हो पाता है और उसको टाइमली पैसे नहीं मिल पाते हैं। जो रेगुलर रिपेमेंट करता है, जो विलफुल डिफॉल्टर नहीं है, जो सिसियरली और रिलिजियस्ली पेमेंट करता है, उसे ही लोन नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि सेबी, जो कि एक रेगुलेटरी बॉडी है, उसमें चेयरमैन को, एक अथॉरिटी को पावर न दी जाए, जैसी कि अभी बातें उठ रही हैं। जिस प्रकार, ज्यूडिशियरी में जब full bench of the Supreme Court डिसीज़न लेती है, तो वह केस की वैल्यू को, उसके ऐसेट को सामने रखते हुए डिसीज़न लेती है, उसी प्रकार इसमें भी केवल एक चेयरमैन की अथॉरिटी न रहे, बल्कि इसमें एक फुल बैंच, एक मेम्बर की भी अथॉरिटी होनी चाहिए। जैसे इलेक्शन कमीशन पहले एक मेम्बर का था, जिसे अब तीन मेम्बर्स का बना दिया गया है। उसमें जो मेजॉरिटी होती है उसी की बात की सुनवाई होती है। तो उसी

**3.00 P.M.**

तरीके से सेबी में भी या लोकतंत्र के अंदर कोई भी संस्था हो, किसी के दिमाग में यह न आए कि वह जो चाहे कर ले और उसको ऐसी पॉवर न दी जाए कि वह वन मैन के हिसाब से जो अथॉरिटी है, वही कर ले। तो उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय के सामने मैंने जो सवाल किया है, उसका उत्तर मुझे मिल जाएगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Y.W. Chowdary, not present. Mr. Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise here to support the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

As you know, in the earlier days, the investment into Stock Exchange was coming in a very small and paltry way. But former Prime Minister of India, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had given a thought to the entire country that we should invest money into Stock Exchange so that it could be properly utilised for the betterment of the country. Later on the people started investing into Stock Exchanges. But many frauds occurred. So, it has been felt that the SEBI should be given more powers, more teeth to control these things so that frauds do not occur again and again. So, I congratulate the Government that they have come forward with the Bill. Actually it was the UPA Government who had moved it. But now the NDA Government has brought it with minor alterations according to their own tune.

But one thing is contradictory in their saying. During the discussion on the Finance Bill, the Finance Minister said that they do not believe in retrospective enforcement of the base tax and Acts also. But here you are enforcing this Bill retrospectively. There is a contradiction in the statement. What is the necessity to give effect to this Bill from 18th July, 2013?

Sir, an Ordinance was there. As per the Ordinance the work was carried out. Now, a new Bill has come. It has replaced the old Bill. It should have come into force and that could have served the purpose. But here the Government has contradicted itself. I am really surprised to listen to this statement.

Sir, a Special Court has been designated and it will be in Mumbai. The reason may be that the SEBI office is situated in Mumbai itself. If search and warrant is to be issued from Mumbai, it could be carried out anywhere in the country. So, I do not think it is contravention of jurisdiction. Because when we are empowering that Special Court with powers to search and issue a warrant, where is the question of jurisdiction? I think the entire country becomes under the jurisdiction of this Special Court. I do not think there is any ambiguity.

Regarding the investment of ₹ 100 crores, it is really surprising. Less than ₹ 100 crores means how much? Again it is a question of limitation. Even ₹ 10 crores may be more for somebody, and even ₹ 10 crores is less for some. So, less than ₹ 100 crores doesn't fall

[Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain ]

under that, and above ₹ 100 crores fall under that is something which doesn't appeal to my mind. That should be given a rethought. As my hon. friend, Mr. Naresh Agrawal has said, it could have been sent to the Select Committee. Actually that would have been really better. But the SEBI has posted a consultation paper on their website in January, 2014. So, most of the suggestions had come from professionals, from persons dealing in particular fields, those who are dealing in securities. The expert opinion had already been gathered by SEBI and it was submitted to the concerned Departments. Sir, though we are the law-makers and we have the right to give our opinion, we are not experts in all the fields. Ultimately, the persons who are experts and who are dealing in this field, their opinion should be sought. Lastly, the Companies Act was passed hurriedly last year itself. Now the new Government is saying that as there are a lot of anomalies and practical difficulties in the Companies Act, we have to bring a new law again. Sir, to avoid this, there was a need to take an expert opinion. I think that has already been taken. So, the Bill seems to be very perfect one as it is strengthening the SEBI Board. I congratulate the Government for bringing it at the right time. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA,) *in the Chair.*]

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. However, my request is that we should not throw out the baby with the bath water because there were some very good features in the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013 which has, unfortunately, lapsed. For example, there was a clause, "SEBI can attach bank accounts, property and arrest a person for his failure to comply with disgorgement orders." Fortunately, you have introduced a clause saying 'permission from the Magistrate or a judge'. The reason why SEBI was given this authority, which I thought was draconian, was that news should not leak out. How we are going to protect the news from leaking out from the network of those who violate the law, is something that we need to think about a little more deeply. Sir, another retrospective clause of 2013 Bill that would allow SEBI to settle non-criminal proceedings by issuing consent orders was added, and I hope that will survive. There is no question that the revised Amendment Bill has certain positive features and we should compliment the Government for that. One of the features in the 2014 Bill, which has been brought to this House, is to authorize SEBI to enhance penalties imposed by an adjudicating officer while also prescribing minimum levels of penalties for these offences. I think that is a flexibility, which is well defined. However, one of the questions that came to my mind, while going through the Bill, was that given the organization of SEBI, does it have enough resources to carry out the enormous task that you are handing over to them? This is something that you might wish to look into because we have a lot of good laws, but the problem is that we fail to implement them. For example, the banks' campaign against habitual defaulters has really not made any progress. Recently, a bank Chairman or a

CEO was detained already for taking bribe which might be more widespread than we may be aware of. Why aren't wilful defaulters being dealt with far more stringently, heavily and with a sense of urgency? It reminds me and a lot of people have spoken about the Ponzi schemes. It is an American word from Mr. Ponzi. But the fact is, it is the anti- *ponzi* scheme. We call this पूंजी; savings. तो पूंजी के विरोध में जो होता है, वही हमारे देश में widespread है, that is completely under the radar screen और गरीबों के गरीब, सब ले जाते हैं। On the other hand, the Ponzi schemes are being used to launder black money. That is the major use of the Ponzi schemes.

You will recall that truckloads of depositors' receipts were sent to the SEBI to investigate who are the depositors to whom their money was returned by a certain company, which I do not wish to mention the name of. Therefore, the worry that I have is that the SEBI's public pronouncement, sometimes, border upon an overreach. And I would say that there must be some safeguards also that this 'holier-than-thou and holier-than-all' attitude may not start, and one end of the pendulum swinging to the other end. This is a worry that I share with the House. I hope that the hon. Minister will take a note of it because all the pronouncements of the SEBI are more worrying than the reality of what it has done. ...(*Time-bell-rings*)... The Vice-Chairman, Sir, having rung the bell, I, having never exceeded the time, as a disciplined Member, as always, will leave my speech incomplete.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You were allotted only four minutes. We are running short of time.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: I think, the hon. Minister would know, उन्हें पता है कि मैंने क्या बोलना था, क्या छोड़ दिया। Thank you.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, I am happy to get this opportunity to talk about the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014. I am also very happy to learn that over the last few years, the SEBI has been able to crack down on a number of chit fund and ponzi scheme scams. Around 20 lakh investors were being cheated of nearly ₹ 20,000 crores. Sir, it was possible for the SEBI to investigate these frauds and bring the culprits to book because of the Securities Laws (Amendments) Ordinances that the UPA Government brought in over the last two years. It is, finally, a very great relief to see that after years of these Ordinances being extended because of Parliamentary disruptions, the Securities Amendment Bill is set to become an Act.

India has a large number of very talented entrepreneurs. But if we create a regulatory ambience and an infrastructure that has gaps in it, then, there are some who go astray, who are tempted to milch the poor investors of their hard-earned savings. This, often, takes place through fraudulent savings, chit funds and ponzi schemes. Every such scam gives a bad name to legitimate chit funds and spoils the investment landscape for the poorest of

the poor. The SEBI has long been requesting sweeping powers, and the UPA's Ordinances and this Bill are the first major steps for plugging these regulatory gaps and for turning the situation around.

In order to protect the *Aam Aadmi* and *Aurat*, the UPA Government had promulgated these Ordinances. Finally, these Ordinances are seeing the light of the day in the form of an Act and this will really help change the whole regulatory environment. Already, in response to a Parliamentary Question in March, 2013, we saw that the SEBI had been quite effective. Six hundred and sixty nine companies were probed by the SEBI for violating the Collective Investment Scheme and collecting about ₹ 7,435 crores. These Collective Investment Schemes are often illegal, unregulated and are ponzi schemes. Five hundred and fifty two of such companies were prosecuted and convictions were secured in 124 cases. Another 75 wound up their businesses and refunded money to their investors. The SEBI has initiated action against many such cases and companies that raised close to ₹ 4,000 crores and asked them to wind down their schemes. In this fiscal year itself, 28 firms have faced the SEBI's wrath and are now turning around their operations and refunding the resources. On this note, I would like to congratulate and thank the NDA Government for adopting yet another vital and crucial policy initiative of the predecessor, the UPA Government.

Sir, one may ask: How does this Bill strengthen SEBI? This Bill gives tremendous scope to SEBI to determine what constitutes a Collective Investment Scheme. It allows potentially fraudulent schemes to be regulated carefully irrespective of the capital amounts involved or whether they were started by formal corporate entities or even by individuals. These were gaps in the previous regulatory architecture. This flexibility is vital for SEBI to do its job effectively.

Sir, another aspect of this Bill is Section 11 (c) which allows SEBI additional powers, including for search and seizure, for recording statements under oath etc. SEBI has been empowered to enforce court orders through attaching the violator's property, bank accounts, through the arrest and detention of the violator. Such kind of powers are absolutely necessary, Sir, under certain amount of judicial oversight. This will ensure that potential violators think twice before indulging in their criminal activities.

The NDA Government has also realized the importance of speedy and certain justice. It has retained the provisions in the Bill creating a special court to ensure speedy trials. Sir, at this moment, under the proposed law, this special court consists of a single judge. Basically, if you think about the scope and the magnitude of the challenge before us, this may be a limitation of this Bill. We take pride in our democracy, we take pride in our rule of law, but our reputation suffers because of an overloaded judicial system. Justice delayed is not just justice denied, Sir, it is also a signal to crooks and criminals that they can get away by gaming the judicial system. Our Finance Minister in his previous avatar as a

Law Minister had also paid attention to this particular issue and it introduced a number of measures to unclog the judicial system. He would be quite cognizant of what I am talking about, and, therefore, I would urge him to ensure that such special courts are not just set up in Mumbai, but across the country so that in every region we have the judicial architecture strengthened to ensure that white collar criminals do not get away with their scams.

Sir, over the years, SEBI has really needed a lot of regulatory support to do its job. This can be seen from a Report, a survey conducted in SEBI and NCAER in 2011. It showed that the investor population in India has actually dwindled from 20 million to 10 million in the last 25 years. This has happened despite automation, despite trade guarantees, tax concessions and a sharp decline in brokerage charges. Investors have left the market because they have seen people's investment get decimated because of shady practices without any redress available. Barring occasional blips, the primary market remains lifeless, Sir, and mutual funds are not able to attract the retail money that it needs to attract.

Sir, in economics, we teach a concept called 'Revealed Preference'. To understand how well the regulatory environment functions, we need to see what people actually do. Through their actions we are able to understand the true impact of our regulatory architecture. In India, when we look at the true impact, you see where people are parking their savings. They are parking their savings in fixed deposits in banks, knowing fully well that inflation will reduce the value of their savings. They are focussing their money on the temptations offered by Ponzi schemes, by other elements like chit funds, which really should not necessarily be part of a modern financial architecture. Sir, SEBI has a huge role to play in fixing this kind of a problem. It needs to reassure every Indian that equity markets and mutual funds are viable, secure avenues for investment, that their risks are transparent and visible to everyone.

SEBI has both the roles of a nurturer of markets and of a policeman, and it is not as if these roles are in conflict. The more effective SEBI is, as a policeman, the more trust it engenders in the people of India and the more resources will flow into the stock markets. If SEBI can end scams, then India has a treasure trove of savings below people's pillows, underneath their beds, wherever they park their savings, and that will start coming back into the market and it will ensure that Indian entrepreneurs can draw on huge resources that are currently lying dormant or being invested in gold. Sir, SEBI can do much more on the enforcement front. Already, some of my colleagues have spoken about insider trading.

Sir, let me also draw your attention to the Non-Performing Assets of various public sector banks. Numerous promoters have ended up defrauding these banks and, somehow, have escaped even prosecution and arrest. Sir, SEBI needs to go after such sorts of criminals and ensure that our banking system is also strengthened in alongside our equity market.

Similarly, many foreign private equity firms have come into the Indian market and invested in various private sector companies here. Again, various promoters have run away with those resources, siphoned them off and the private equity investors have had no option but to sell their stake at a deep discount just to ensure that their overall portfolio does not get tainted by this particular experience. We need to go after those kinds of crooks and criminals as well. Only then we will be able to attract one more avenue of investment which is crucial to India's growth.

Sir, SEBI also has some other challenges. I would like to point out that public accountability over SEBI needs to be strengthened. There is also concern about investor voices being paid attention to by this organisation. And, finally, there is also concern about overlapping jurisdictions and what impact that would have on the actual regulatory outcome.

Sir, on accountability, I would like to point out that we must institute a mechanism by which SEBI tells some pillar of the Government about how well it is doing in terms of its enforcement mandate every year. Asking the Government to pay attention to this would essentially become executive interference into the affairs of an independent regulator. But, nothing comes in the way of Parliament asking SEBI for an Annual Report on how well it is doing the job that we have entrusted it with. I would urge, through you, the hon. Finance Minister to work out an arrangement whereby SEBI provides us this kind of accountability every year. Today, any time Parliament interacts with regulators, it is in the context of some crisis or some scam. Those settings are not conducive for constructive engagement. We end up in a confrontational setting. At least, one of the parties may be on the defensive. We need to change that in the interest of strengthening our financial regulatory architecture.

Sir, India's regulatory mechanisms – whether RBI, SEBI, IRDA and FMC – have not been part of a concrete design; they have evolved over the years through various decisions taken in different contexts.

Through these gaps, we find Ponzi Schemes emerging. We find various regulatory overlaps, and gaps. These allow various entrepreneurial firms, not in the healthy sense but in the sense of looking for holes in the system, to innovatively shop between various regulatory forums, to come up with mechanisms that evade regulation. We cannot allow that to happen. And, we must strengthen the regulatory enforcement architecture to ensure that no such gaps remain.

Sir, I do have a concern with another aspect of this Bill. This has to do with disgorgement of funds that have been collected from scamsters. Right now, the hon. Finance Minister proposes to park this money in SEBI's Investor Protection and Education Fund. Sir, this money belongs to investors who have lost their precious life-savings. How can

you take it and put it aside in one of the funds? Why doesn't the Finance Minister earmark one of his trade mark '₹ 100 crores' for the education purpose and ensure that this hard earned savings of the poorest of the poor goes back to those who have invested in chit funds and Ponzi Schemes?

Finally, SEBI looks at its mandate in a somewhat limited manner. Just like the RBI adopted a mandate of financial inclusion which ensures that banking services reach the poorest of the poor in every village similarly, I urge, through you, the hon. Finance Minister to ensure that SEBI also takes up financial inclusion as part of its mandate. There is no reason why equity markets and mutual funds should be the preserve of urban well-heeled individuals. These sorts of markets, these sorts of investment avenues must be accessible to the poorest of the poor, must be accessible to everyone in every village.

Sir, I believe, SEBI can make financial inclusion part of its mandate and give a new meaning to the word 'equity'. It is not just about stocks, it is also about justice and inclusion. Only when SEBI actively pays attention to financial inclusion, will we be able to ensure that these modern elements of financial architecture—the mutual funds, the stock market schemes, each one of them—would be accessible to every individual; they will not need to be tempted by prospects from various fly-by-night operators.

Sir, with these suggestions and taking all these other issues into consideration, I commend this Bill as a key step to improve India's financial architecture. It is still a small step in a long journey and there is much more to do in the days ahead. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, our economy is only beginning to recover from several years' of decline and drift. As the Finance Minister is aware, Sir, I have repeatedly argued in Parliament and outside that our economy and Government need significant reforms and changes for a transformation and for it to recover and grow sustainably. Having well-regulated, free and competitive financial markets is one important part of that.

Sir, I had last spoken about this subject in 2010 when the House was debating the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, where I had raised the issue of decline of independent regulation in the financial sector. Over the last few years, as many of my colleagues have pointed out, we have witnessed a spate of scams and crises that have their roots in regulatory failure or incapacity. These have, in turn, caused serious setbacks to investor and consumer confidence in many areas that still need investment and growth. So, Sir, this Bill that strengthens the securities regulator, SEBI, is very welcome.

I only hope, Sir, that the Finance Minister makes this the first step of a review and strengthening of the complete spectrum of independent economic regulators because, I believe, these institutions, more than any other single governance action, will impact

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

the ability of our country to attract long-term investments. As my colleague said, the Parliament has not spent enough time reviewing the Acts and performance of most of these regulators.

Sir, the issue of accountability is an important one before we discuss powers that are to be granted to regulators. I strongly believe, Sir, and many hon. Members have echoed this today that the banking regulator, for example, needs to explain why it blindly oversaw the unprecedented concentration of risk, where nine-ten industrial groups have accounted for 95 per cent of the banking system's net worth, creating a too-large-to-fail situation and putting tax-payers and owners of the public sector banks at risk for the performance of these groups.

The stock market also, Sir, similarly is increasingly becoming a playground for laundering money and is reportedly seeing many insider trading linked transactions linked to either takeovers or M and As. It is in this background and context that we are discussing the strengthening of the stock market and securities regulator, SEBI.

Sir, coming to this Bill, the SEBI has, in recent times, redeemed itself partially with assertive action on insider trading and Collective Investment Schemes. This amendment is primarily to cover the regulatory gap or vacuum that exists *vis-a-vis* the CISs. There have been many instances where investment schemes have managed investment funds or depositors' funds without supervision of SEBI or any other regulator and that has been the call from investors to strengthen SEBI.

Sir, let me just quickly raise a few issues relating to this Bill. Under Clause 3, SEBI would regulate all schemes with a corpus of ₹ 100 crores or more. I strongly believe, this should be caveated by the corpus or number of investors. It should be ₹ 100 crores or 500 investors, or any appropriate number that you consider. Sir, there is also an issue of the new definition of 'CIS'. Is this definition too large? Will it cover normal FMCG companies that raise deposits from the dealers, for example? Therefore, is there a need to make sure that the definition is not something that is so large and creates harassment and problems for legitimate businesses? Specially, Sir, this is on Clause 11AA(2). This provision should be considered in light of the fact that only one CIS has been registered with SEBI since 1999, and that CIS also is yet to launch a scheme. I would, therefore, like the Government to clarify this issue, even though I do believe that it is better to over regulate on behalf of investors rather than not having any protection for them, as has been the case for the last few years. (*Time-bell rings*)

Sir, on the issue of powers, I would like to say that in the process of giving powers to regulators to prosecute criminal elements ... (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, I am going to conclude quickly. Please give me one more minute. Sir, I will quickly run through three issues.

Sir, the Bill correctly provides a safeguard in terms of search and seizure by making a magistrate's approval required. Sir, I think, that principle should also apply for attachment because attachments create a very disorderly exit for investments and disruption of jobs. I think, since there is a special court, it may be a good idea to amend that clause to ensure that attachment is also sought after a magistrate's approval.

Sir, Clause 15 in the original Act and sub-Clauses 6 to 15 in the Bill are about penalties. I think, the penalties are not punitive enough, and I propose that it should be raised from ₹ 1 lakh and one crore to ₹ 5 lakh and five crore.

Sir, finally, to the issue of transparency in the functioning of SEBI, regulators like SEBI are being granted increasing powers by Parliament assuming that these powers would be exercised in the interest of investors and the economy. (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, please give me one-and-a-half minute more. But there will always 'be a temptation to misuse this power. Therefore, I am suggesting amendment in Clause 17 or indeed have a new clause that ensures all consent agreements and cases are transparently disclosed, along with SCORES, on the SEBI website, instead of it being kept secret. This must be made legal and binding on SEBI as a part of its obligation to be transparent.

Sir, I hope these amendments would be considered by the Government to make the Bill and SEBI more effective and more accountable. Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी सेबी बिल पर चर्चा करते हुए काफी वक्ताओं ने मार्केट एब्यूज को लेकर और मार्केट में जो चिटफंड की छोटी-छोटी कंपनियां हैं, पूरे देश में पिछले दस सालों में मार्केट का एब्यूज करते हुए जो कम्पनियां आई हैं, उनके संबंध में अपने विचार रखे हैं। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सेबी के सेक्शन 11AA के ऐक्ट को जो चैलेंज किया गया था, उस पर डिसीजन देते हुए महात्मा गांधी जी की पंक्तियों का प्रयोग किया था। उस जजमेंट में जो पंक्तियां प्रयोग की गई थीं, मैं उनको कोट करना चाहता हूं, "Earth provides enough to satisfy everyman's need, but not everyman's greed." यह धरती सब लोगों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सकती है, लेकिन सभी लोगों के लालच की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकती। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपना दूसरा जजमेंट एन. नारायण वर्सेज सेबी दिया है, उसमें भी कोर्ट ने एम्फेसाइज किया कि वर्तमान में जो सेबी ऐक्ट है, उसको ज्यादा मजबूत बनाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट एन. नारायण वर्सेज सेबी को कोट करना चाह रहा हूं, "India's capital market in the recent times has witnessed tremendous growth, characterized particularly by increasing participation of public. Investors' confidence in the capital market can be sustained largely by ensuring investors' protection. Disclosure and transparency are the two pillars on which market integrity rests. We would like to demonstrate on the fact of this case as well as the law on the point that market abuse has now become a common practice in India's securities market, and if it is not properly curbed, the same would result in defeating the very object and purpose of the SEBI Act which is intended to protect the interest of investors and securities and to promote the development of securities market". इसलिए यह जो बिल

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

आया है, पहले भी तीन बार ऑर्डिनेंस के माध्यम से आया है। यह इसकी आवश्यकता को इसलिए बताता है कि क्लेक्टिव इन्वेस्टमेंट स्कीम जो सेक्शन 11AA है, यह 1999 में इस एक्ट में इन्सर्ट किया गया था, लेकिन एक तथ्यात्मक जानकारी यह है कि यह जो क्लेक्टिव इन्वेस्टमेंट स्कीम है, इसमें 1999 के बाद अभी तक केवल एक कम्पनी ने अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया है। इसलिए जो सौ करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर की स्कीम है, इसमें कम से कम छोटे इन्वेस्टर का जो दायरा आता है, छोटी इन्वेस्टमेंट करने वाला जो व्यक्ति होता है, उसकी किसी प्रकार से सुरक्षा हो, उसका रेग्युलेशन हो, इस बात को इस बिल में लाकर एक अच्छा प्रयोग किया गया है।

दूसरा, मैं इस अमेंडमेंट बिल के सैक्शन 51(i), सब-सैक्शन 3 पर भी बोलना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक सैट के जो ऑर्डर होते थे, उनको रिव्यू करने की जो पावर है, वह सेबी को दी गई है। सैट के ऑर्डर को तीन महीने के अंदर रिव्यू करने की पावर है। एडजुकेटिंग ऑफिसर्स के जो ऑर्डर्स हैं, उनको रिव्यू करने की जो पावर उसको दी गई है, उस संदर्भ में मुझे लगता है कि यह मार्किट में ट्रांसपेरेंसी लाने, जल्दी निर्णय लेने और लोगों की जो ग्रीवांस हैं, उनके लिए एक अच्छे मैकेनिज्म का कार्य करेगा। इस प्रकार की कंपनियों का जो फंड है, जिसको सेबी के द्वारा डिस्बर्स किया जा रहा है, उस फंड का प्रयोग भी इस बिल के माध्यम से करने का प्रयास किया गया है। वह फंड एजुकेशन के लिए, जो छोटे इन्वेस्टर हैं, उनको ज्यादा जानकारी देने के लिए, उनको एजुकेट करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाएगा। इसके द्वारा इस बिल में एक अच्छा प्रावधान लाने का प्रयास किया गया है।

काफी सारे वक्ताओं ने सर्व एंड सीज़र के पावर की बात कही है। इससे पहले जो ऑर्डिनेंस इश्यू हुए थे, उसमें यह पावर सेबी चेयरमैन के पास थी। अभी जो बिल के माध्यम से आया है - क्योंकि सर्व एंड सीज़र करने के लिए सेबी चेयरमैन को पावर थी, उससे पहले यह व्यवस्था थी कि कंसर्न्ड मजिस्ट्रेट के पास जाकर सर्व एंड सीज़र की परमिशन मांगी जाएगी, लेकिन अगर कोई सेबी के सर्व एंड सीज़र की परमिशन किसी दूसरी कोर्ट में जाकर मांगेगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि सर्व एंड सीज़र का जो विषय है, वह पहले ही पब्लिक हो जाने का खतरा है। इस बिल में यह काफी अच्छा प्रावधान किया गया है कि सर्व एंड सीज़र की पावर, जो सेबी की डेजिगनेटिड कोर्ट है, उसके मजिस्ट्रेट को दी गई है। इसमें एक अच्छा प्रावधान यह किया गया है कि सेबी चेयरमैन की पावर के लिए मजिस्ट्रेट को यह पावर दी गई है, ताकि सर्व एंड सीज़र करने से पहले, उसमें ज्यूडिशियल माइंड की जो एप्लीकेशन है, उसका प्रभावी रूप से प्रयोग किया जा सके।

इसको ज्यादा न्यायिक बनाने की बात कही गई है। एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान, जो इस बिल के माध्यम से आ रहा है, जिसकी एक बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता भी है, वह इन्फॉर्मेशन और रिकॉर्ड लेने का प्रावधान है। क्योंकि इन्फॉर्मेशन और रिकॉर्ड के बारे में जो दीपक पटेल का केस है, इस पर सैट का एक ऑर्डर है। दीपक पटेल के केस में इनसाइडर इन्फॉर्मेशन की बात है। उस ऑर्डर में इनसाइडर इन्फॉर्मेशन में जो प्रॉफिट वाली बात है, उस पर तो सेबी ने उस समय निर्णय दिया है, लेकिन इनसाइडर इन्फॉर्मेशन के बाद के प्रॉफिट के बाद, जो दूसरी बात थी, जिसमें टेलीफोन केस का मैनुयल था, उस पर उन्होंने कहा कि उसकी जो पावर है, वह सेबी के पास नहीं है। पूरी दुनिया में इस समय जिस प्रकार से एक तरह की इन्फॉर्मेशन्स लेने का जो विषय है, उसमें सेबी को इंस्टीट्यूशनल इन्फॉर्मेशन प्राप्त करने के लिए और इन्फॉर्मेशन को शेयर करने के लिए इस एक्ट के अंतर्गत जो पावर दी गई है, वह एक तरीके से आने वाले समय में इस एक्ट को मजबूत बनाएगा यह सैट के जो सारे ऑर्डर्स आए हैं, उन सभी ऑर्डर्स को भविष्य में उचित प्रकार से लागू भी करेगा।

अभी पैनल्टीज़ और एब्जुडिकेशन की बात चल रही थी। पैनल्टीज़ और एब्जुडिकेशन में जो विषय था, वह मैक्सिमम 1 करोड़ का विषय था। लेकिन इसको मिनिमम करके एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन किया गया है। मैक्सिमम में यह विषय ऊपर तक जाता, लेकिन छोटे स्तर पर, छोटे इन्वेस्टर्स के जो पैसे हैं, उन छोटे इन्वेस्टर्स के पैसे का किसी भी प्रकार से न्याय नहीं हो पाता है, इसलिए इन्होंने उसकी सीमा न्यूनतम 1 लाख रुपये कर दी है। इस प्रावधान को परिवर्तित करके छोटे इन्वेस्टर के प्रोटेक्शन की बात की गई है। हमारे देश में सेबी की मार्किट की संभावनाएं बढ़ रही हैं, इसलिए मार्किट की संभावनाएं बढ़ने के साथ-साथ उस मार्किट में जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा छोटे इन्वेस्टर्स हैं, उनका ख्याल भी रखा गया है। जब हम देश में बचत को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो बचत का पैसा बाकी विषयों पर न लगकर मार्किट में आए, उसको एक प्रकार की सुरक्षा मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था की गई है। हम उस पैसे को सुरक्षित करके देश में एक अच्छा इन्वेस्टमेंट फ्रेंडली माहौल बनाएं, सेबी को अपनी इन्फॉर्मेशन लेने के लिए, सर्व करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रांसपेरेंट मैनर में काम करने का अवसर मिले, सैट का जो ऑर्डर है उसको सही समय पर रिव्यू किया जाए, इन सभी विषयों को इस बिल में लाने का प्रयास किया गया है। मेरा यह मानना है कि इसमें जो वर्तमान में परिवर्तन आए हैं, इन परिवर्तनों के माध्यम से मार्किट की जो रेगुलेटरी बॉडी है, उस रेगुलेटरी बॉडी को हम ज्यादा प्रभावी और सक्षम बनाएंगे। यह सेबी द्वारा कोई पनिशमेंट देने का विषय नहीं है। मार्केट में सही तरीके से रेगुलेटरी मेकेनिज्म चले, सही तरीके से इन्वेस्टर का हित ध्यान में रहे, मार्केट में ट्रांसपेरेंसी रहे और मार्केट में अकाउंटेबिलिटी रहे, उसको लेकर सेबी की रेगुलेटरी बॉडी का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह किसी निवेश को रोकने के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि निवेशकों का जो हित है, विशेष रूप से छोटे निवेशकों का जो हित है, उन छोटे निवेशकों के हित के लिए सेबी इसके माध्यम से ज्यादा पारदर्शी तरीके से कार्य कर सके। इसलिए पेनल्टी को लेकर, सर्व और सीज़र को लेकर, कलेक्टिव इन्वेस्टमेंट स्कीम को लेकर प्रोविजंस में सेबी को जिस प्रकार की बाध्यता अभी आ रही थी, जिसके लिए समय-समय पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के द्वारा कहा जा रहा था और जिस प्रकार के विषय इस समय कोर्ट के सामने आ रहे हैं, उनको देखते हुए, उन बाध्यताओं को खत्म करने का प्रयास किया गया है। पहले भी इसके दो ऑर्डिनेंस आए हैं, फिर तीसरा ऑर्डिनेंस आया है, लेकिन तीसरे ऑर्डिनेंस में भी सुधार करके सरकार नए प्रावधानों के साथ यह बिल लेकर आई है, जो स्वागत योग्य कदम है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि इस बिल के माध्यम से निवेशकों को और मार्केट को एक नई मजबूती मिलेगी और ट्रांसपेरेंट मैनर में हम अपने निवेशकों के साथ न्याय कर सकेंगे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. The securities markets play a crucial role in the economic and the financial stability of a nation. They transform domestic savings into a real sector. The more efficient the market, the more healthy and prosperous is the economy. To ensure that markets take robust and clean shape, the hon. Finance Minister is ushering in some key reforms. I congratulate him for this Bill, which can be summarized as follows : (a) To protect the interests of the investors, especially against the ponzi schemes; (b) to punish the fraudsters expeditiously by constituting special courts; (c) to strengthen the investigative and prosecutorial powers of the SEBI by giving it more teeth; and (d) to provide protection and safeguard against the misuse of search and seizure powers of the SEBI, which were not there in the original Ordinance. I hope that the same safeguards would also apply if SEBI decides to intrude into somebody's privacy by tapping phones, etc. The

hon. Finance Minister, while your intentions are noble, the problem is that the investigative and the prosecution process takes too much time in our country. Don't we all remember Harshad Mehta, Ketan Parikh, and, now, Jignesh Shah? While they were all arrested, their properties were seized, but those who suffered the losses are still waiting to be reimbursed. I would urge upon you to provide rules that explicitly provide the first right to disburse funds to those who suffer wrongful losses due to the unfair actions of the cheats.

Similarly, day in and day out, small investors, especially those living in remote areas where the banking services are not there, are cheated by Mr. Ponzis and Mr. Natwarlals day after day; and, their numbers are increasing because the punishment is not meted out expeditiously.

Sir, I have four suggestions for the hon. Finance Minister. One, create a new investor-protection service on the lines of the IPS or the Customs Service or the IRS where officers are trained to process domain knowledge to crack such cases of economic fraud expeditiously. Second, as my colleagues have mentioned before, invest heavily in the judicial infrastructure, including enacting fresh laws which will not allow smart and expensive lawyers to prolong cases infinitely and allow the rich to get away. In the USA, the entire process takes 15 to 18 months. In Japan, it is even less. But in India, cases go on for decades and nobody is punished for a long, long time.

Thirdly, like in the USA, the security meetings are held in open public and the Senate exercises control over their Securities and Exchange Committee, we should also have an effective Parliamentary control over the SEBI. I hope, again, the rules will provide for some such institution.

Lastly, Sir, irrespective of the name, reputation, position or stature of a crook, every fraudster should be treated equally before the law. Hon. Minister, go after the crooks who looted our nationalized banks, especially in the last ten years. They looted the country in the name of infrastructure and PPP. Go after those who cornered scarce national resources including spectrum. Go after those who created companies in the Stock Exchange which vanished with the promoters, and go after those who have cheated the small investors through *ponzi* schemes. Sir, if you bring even 50 per cent of them to book expeditiously, I am sure going ahead, economic crimes would decrease in the country. Mr. Finance Minister, you are one of the ablest lawyers in the country and I am sure that you will find a way to provide sufficient protection against the sharks to the small investors so that the Indian market prospers. Thank you.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as it takes certain steps to ensure not only the support but it also takes into account the interest of the middle class, especially the lower

middle class. The definition of 'domestic savings', in real parlance, if you happen to see, is that it comes from the middle class and the lower middle class of the country. To protect investors' interest and ensure orderly development of security markets, it is necessary to enhance the powers of SEBI which is the capital market regulator.

The Bill seeks to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, with the consequential changes in the Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996.

Sir, Collective Investment Schemes are a class of investment products regulated by the SEBI. The Bill considers widening the scope to include all pooling of funds of ₹ 100 crore or above. Till now, they were not regulated by any law. This amendment is essential as it could catch ponzi schemes and will also protect the interest of small investors who contribute almost 45 per cent to the GDP. The Bill also empowers the Chairman of the SEBI to authorize search and seizure of documents relevant to an investigation. The Bill provides SEBI with explicit powers to order disgorgement of unfair gains. It also permits SEBI to attach bank accounts, property and arrest and detain a person for his failure to comply with disgorgement orders or pay any monetary penalty. The Bill establishes special courts to try offences under the Act. Two provisions are enacted with retrospective effect. One, the SEBI is giving powers to settle non-criminal proceedings, issuing consent orders. Two, it may sign agreements for exchange of information with foreign financial regulators.

Sir, in our country, a series of frauds are committed by chit funds, cheating millions of poor people. These chit fund operators would continue with their unfair games because they will not come under the net since they are operating well below the level this legislation is taking place. They will smartly keep their turnover within ₹ 100 crores. It is a significant amount and millions of poor people may be cheated. There should be some regulatory body to take care of this. Sir, another thing which I would like to mention is algorithmic trading done by foreign institutions, making huge money by using hitech gadgets. They use these gadgets in the form of hitech computers. They take milliseconds. Transactions take place at a very high speed and huge profits are garnered which do not come under the domain of the people, or, people, at large, are not aware of it. This should be determined very seriously. This should be taken care and they should not go unchecked where this kind of ungainful things, which happen in the markets, take place.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Especially, these kinds of transactions do take place when the market is very volatile, particularly, when the Budget Session is on. Somehow, some newspapers had covered these stories but nothing has happened as far as any action is concerned.

The last point which I would like to make is, the effectiveness of any legislation would depend on how implementation of the same would be there. As far as this new law is concerned - the new Bill, the amendment Bill, which would come into practice its effectiveness would depend on the powers which are given to the SEBI Chairman – the SEBI which will operate it - like the attachment of property. There is a possibility that the honest employees - like whistleblowers – of an organization may bring to light any frauds which take place in an organization. How would you protect the honest employees? The firm that would be taken to task for such frauds will be coming under the scanners of SEBI. But what would happen to employees and their families who have done it because they are the bread-winners for the family? So, that has to be taken into account.

Another thing which I would like to mention is similar law is prevailing in the State of Maharashtra. So, in the case of multiplicity of laws, if any conflicting things come, which law would prevail? That also needs to be made clear.

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Thank you, Sir, I support this Bill. The aim of the Bill, it is stated, is providing more powers to the capital market regulator for enforcement of laws against illegal collective investment schemes and to curb insider trading. These amendments would give the market regulator legal backing to clamp down on unscrupulous entities that are using new methods to take investors for a ride.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN), *in the Chair*.]

But the real issue is the implementation of the Act and avoiding delay in pronouncing the verdict in cases. I don't know whether SEBI will be able to do much with its new powers which include the power to search and seize the assets of defaulting firms and give an access to call the data records in case of insider trading activities with the present staff strength. For this, SEBI's staff pattern needs to be drastically changed. It is to be staffed with people with appropriate level of expertise in different aspects of law and accounting. Simply enhancing the number of staff will not do. The recruitment drive will have to be accompanied by large-scale training of understanding of securities laws and new powers and dynamics of market. It will have to open more offices across the country to make the new powers operational. Then only can this Act be implemented effectively.

Recently, the SEBI has given an instruction that all the listed companies, including public and private sector companies, must give 25 per cent of their shares to public. This is a policy matter. Sir, we have discussed many times the issue of disinvestment of the public sector companies in this House itself. Disinvestment is a policy matter. How can SEBI insist on giving 25 per cent of the shares of the public sector companies, including navaratna companies such as ONGC, for disinvestment? This is a back-door way of disinvestment

and privatization. I think, SEBI has no power to insist on giving out 25 per cent of the company's shares for disinvestment. The hon. Finance Minister must clarify this and ask SEBI not to give instructions that are contrary to the policy of the nation. Even when the Government came forward with the disinvestment of 5 per cent or 10 per cent shares of a public sector undertaking, there was strong resistance from workers and political parties. How can SEBI, the regulator, insist on such a method and act in contrast on policy matters? This needs to be looked into. I support this Bill. Thank you.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir.

I rise to support the Bill. I support the Bill because the hon. Finance Minister would certainly have given it a considerable thought and applied his wisdom before finalizing the draft of the Bill. I also hope and believe that our Finance Minister would have given a deep thought to the effect and implications it would have if a statutory authority like SEBI is vested with judicial powers. Certainly, the hon. Minister's experience and wisdom would have prevailed upon him. It is under this assumption that I support the Bill.

Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill has validated the cause and the background under which the Bill has been moved. I am convinced with all the reasons enumerated. Also, after hearing the Finance Minister's detailed introduction, I am fully satisfied.

Sir, the amendment to Section 11 of the principal Act empowers SEBI to call for information and records from any person, including any bank, authority, board or corporation established or constituted under any Central or State Act which, in the opinion of the Board, shall be relevant to any investigation or inquiry by the Board in respect of any transaction in securities. While functioning so, it should be ensured that SEBI does not transgress its powers. I would expect an affirmative reply from the Minister in this regard during his reply.

Sir, the amendment proposed in Sections 15A, 15B, 15C, 15D, 15E, 15F, 15G, 15H and Sections 15HA and 15 HB pertain to the quantum of penalty. I welcome all those provisions.

Sir, I now come to the introduction of new Sections — 26A, 26B, 26C, 26D and 26E. These Sections deal with the establishment of Special Courts. Establishment of these Special Courts with the sole purpose of providing a speedy relief to the affected investors is a good initiative. But, he must take care that the investors do not get into any legal tangle while trying to get back their hard-earned money. What is the point in securing the shed after the horses have run away?

Sir, various schemes with tall and high claims and scams cheated the common man all over the nation. Starting from the Kalaimagal Sabha scam 15 years ago in Tamil Nadu, the Teakwood Scheme, that is, *Thekku maram*-growing scheme, Ramesh Cars Scheme in

**4.00 P.M.**

Tamil Nadu, Chit funds fraud in Tamil Nadu, Sahara case, Ponzi scheme, Emu farming scheme and then, last but not the least, the Sharada Chit Fund Scheme in Odisha and West Bengal, they all cheated the poor man out of his money. There are many instances of the common man being cheated regularly, in a systematic manner. There is no end to this. The hard-earned money of the common man is cheated by a few and the law has been blind in this regard so far. At least now we woke up with this Bill. We have made a new beginning. I hope this initiative will go a long way in preventing the common man from being cheated.

Sir, I would also request the hon. Minister to provide for a special provision in this Bill stating that when a public sector undertaking is being sold, the Central Trade Union must also be consulted. This is my request.

With these words, I whole-heartedly welcome this Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, a very large number of hon. Members, almost 20 of them, have participated in this debate on this Bill which has been pending between the two Houses for a reasonable period of time. Sir, as I had mentioned in the opening, this Bill was first brought in by an Ordinance on the 18th of July, 2013, and in order to maintain the continuity some of the provisions relate back to the date on which the Ordinance came in. Similarly, an hon. Member wanted to know as to why one of the provisions with regard to sharing of information relates back to 6th of March, 1998. Now this is in order to validate the sharing of information between the SEBI and the equivalent authority in the United States. The MoU between the two was entered into on the 6th of March, 1998 and, therefore, we have been exchanging information with them since that day. So, in order to validate the information which SEBI has got from the United States in relation to any market violations or its investigations, this particular provision has been related back to that date so that no person who is otherwise guilty can get advantage of the fact that the information was unlawfully obtained from the United States — it has been given the sanction of law itself. Sir, before I reply to some of the other questions which have been raised, let me clarify the principal issue, which a large number of Members have raised, with regard to this ₹ 100 crore requirement. The scheme of the Act, as it originally has been, has been marginally altered by one of the amendments which have been introduced. The provision that deals with these collective investment schemes is Section 11AA. Now this mentions that any scheme or arrangement which satisfies the conditions referred to in sub-section (2) shall be a collective investment scheme. Now in sub-section (2), there are four sub-parts which originally existed. Each of the four sub-parts relates to some element of contribution which has been made, pooling in of those investments and being utilized for a scheme or for an investment. Now, hon. Members raised an issue that even though there are a large number of such ponzi schemes or even genuine schemes, which are not

ponzi schemes, only one of them got registered under the Act. The reason was that the person who framed the schemes would frame it in a manner that by definition it would not fall into one of the conditions of sub-section (2). So, they would frame a scheme in a manner which would bypass each of the four conditions and then say, no law is applicable to us. The State legislations would apply to the chit funds. These schemes would not be a chit fund. These schemes would not collectively or separately come under any of the four circumstances mentioned or conditions mentioned in sub-section (2). Now these conditions which are mentioned in sub-section (2), for those existing conditions; there is no requirement of ₹100 crore. So, even if it was ₹5 crore scheme or ₹10 crore scheme, it would come under Section 11AA (2). Now what do we do with those large schemes which don't fit into this but are otherwise schemes which would require a registration? It is only for these schemes that this non-obstante clause proviso has been added below Section 11AA(2). Now, this would be an exception to the above four, and this reads, "Provided that any pooling of funds under any scheme or arrangement, which is not registered with the Board or is not covered under sub-section (3), involving a corpus amount of one hundred crore rupees or more shall be deemed to be a collective investment scheme." The word is 'deemed to be'. Now, 'deemed to be' is a legal fiction. It is not, but we are deeming it to be. So, by a fiction, we are assuming it to be so.

So, the new scheme of the Act is that any collective investment scheme, which falls under first four categories of 11AA(2), will be a collective investment scheme, but if somebody frames a scheme, which is outside the language of those four exceptions, and he is pooling in more than hundred crores or collecting more than hundred crores, whichever way he frames the scheme, that scheme would be covered under this proviso by this deeming fiction. So, it is a very wide definition which would almost include everything which is not covered under the first four.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Now, Mr. Naresh Agrawal very rightly raised an objection - what if some people pool their resources, let us say, Rs .200 crores and start building a co-operative building society in NOIDA, or, a similar investment, if not housing, of any other kind of a co-operative exception. The Act takes care of this situation. Just as sub-section (2) deals with what is a collective investment scheme, sub-section (3) deals with what is not a collective investment scheme. So, what will not come under the definition of 'collective investment scheme' is also clarified under sub-section (3), and the very first exception made is, "notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), any scheme or arrangement made or offered to a co-operative society, registered under Cooperative Societies Act or a society being a society or deemed to be a society under any law relating to co-operative societies for any such purpose, shall not be a collective investment scheme." So, any form of co-operative exercise is not a CIS. Any non-banking financial institution is not a collective investment scheme.

We could all get together and collectively form a non-banking financial institution for our own members. It is not a collective investment scheme. A collective insurance scheme is not a collective investment scheme. A collective pension scheme or an employees' provident fund scheme is not a scheme under this Act. Similarly, some of these schemes, which are provided for under the Companies Act, will be dealt with under the Companies Act. Therefore, it will not be deemed to be schemes as collective investment schemes under this Act. So, the Act now has been fine tuned and the new architecture of this Act is that if you have a collective investment scheme and were not covered under the original language, a wider language has now been introduced. If you are having a big scheme, you will be included in it, but the exception as to what is not a collective investment scheme will also continue to operate.

There was a second main question raised by a number of Members.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** दो चीजें हैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, हमने अपने भाषण में कहा भी था, आपने कोआपरेटिव तो बता दिया कि कोआपरेटिव अगर कोई है तो उसे इस योजना में नहीं लिया जाएगा। अगर कोई कम्पनी है और वह कम्पनी व्यापार कर रही है और वह व्यापार चिट फंड का नहीं है, सौ करोड़ रुपए का जैसा हमने कहा कि गुड़गांव में अगर कोई आज एक मकान बनाए, कोई फ्लैट पांच करोड़ से कम का नहीं है, 25 फ्लैट बनाए तो सौ करोड़ रुपए से ऊपर के हो गए और कम्पनी में है। तो क्या उसको सी.आई.एस. माना जाएगा और क्या वह सेबी के अन्तर्गत आएगा? नम्बर-2, चिट फंड कम्पनी, स्टेट लॉ के अंतर्गत जो भी कम्पनी आती है, जहां पर पैसा निवेश भी होता है, जमा भी होता है, तो क्या वह जो स्टेट लॉ है, उसको सेबी सुपरवाइज कर सकेगा? मैं इन दो चीजों को स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ।

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी द्वारा पूछे गए सवाल के उत्तर में मैं उन्हें बताना चाहूंगा कि चिट फंड कंपनीज को डील करने के लिए राज्यों के कानून हैं और राज्यों में चिट फंड के सम्बन्ध में जो special legislations चल रहे हैं, वे ऑपरेट करेंगे, लेकिन वे इस में नहीं आएंगे। इस में जो अपवाद दिया गया है, it is, 'falling within the meaning of chit fund as defined under the Chit Funds Act will not be a Collective Investment Scheme'. यह चिट फंड की बात है।

महोदय, कंपनीज दो प्रकार से डिपॉजिट्स इकट्ठे करती हैं। एक कंपनी ने विज्ञापन दिया कि मेरे यहां डिपॉजिट करो, आपको 9-10 परसेंट ब्याज मिलेगा। ये सेक्शन 58A कंपनीज एक्ट के तहत इकट्ठा करती हैं। दूसरा कंपनीज एक्ट में एक प्रावधान निजी कंपनी का है, उन सब के नियंत्रण के लिए कंपनीज एक्ट की मशीनरी ऑपरेट करेगी। उसके लिए सेबी की Collective Investment Scheme लागू नहीं होगी।

You cannot have an anarchic situation where more than one regulator deals with the same space. There cannot be grey areas. Space 'x' must belong to Companies Act and space 'y' must belong to the SEBI Act, and, therefore, what comes under the Companies Act will be excluded from the SEBI Act altogether.

Another question, which was raised by hon. Members, was that a large number of people may get cheated and the company will make profits out of it, the Collective

Investment Scheme company may make profit out of it. Now, this disgorgement amount, which is earned, is deposited with the Investor Protection and Education Fund. Should it also not go to the persons who have been cheated? Why should it be entirely kept for a generic purpose like education? It must also go to these people. Sir, this is based on a principle that no person can benefit out of a crime. He cannot enrich himself unjustly out of a crime. No person can keep the profits of a crime. In this case, if it is a fraud in the name of a Collective Investment Scheme, the person, earning out of that fraud, cannot be allowed to retain the profits of fraud.

Now, what happens to the profits of fraud and how it is to be dealt with is elaborately provided for in a generic section, and, that is, section 118, and that section also is now sought to be amended with an explanation. Section 118 has the power to issue directions. Now, the power to impose penalties on such person, the power of disgorgement comes under the power of direction itself, and, with that power of direction, the money is collected and goes into the fund, which is known as the Investor Protection and Education Fund. It is also protection. Therefore, there are rules which are framed for the purposes of the Investor Protection and Education Fund.

Section 11 (5) which is being added reads, 'The amount disgorged pursuant to a direction issued under section 11B of this Act or section 12A of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 or section 19 of the Depositories Act, 1996, as the case may be, shall be credited to the Investor Protection and Education Fund established by the Board and such amount shall be utilised by the Board in accordance with the regulations made under this Act.'

Now, under this Act, regulations have been made and regulation 5 deals with utilization of the fund. Under that regulation 5, there is a sub-provision, which I will read for the benefit of Members. It will be used for education. Sub-regulation 3 says, "Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulations (1) and (2), amounts disgorged and credited to the Fund in accordance with clause (h) of regulation 4 of these regulations and the interest accrued thereon shall, in cases where the Board deems fit to make restitution to eligible and identifiable investors who have suffered losses resulting from violation of securities laws, be utilised only for the purposes of such restitution."

So, there is already a scheme that when monies come into this particular fund, monies will be used for restitution to the investors who have been cheated by the Collective Investment Scheme. And, therefore, the disgorged fund itself will be used for that purpose. The balance can also be used for purposes of investor education and so on.

The third question is, and a large number of Members were concerned, with regard to alleged misuse of power or do they have the power to tap telephones. Sir, interception of electronic communications is not a subject matter of this law itself. Under this law, there

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

is absolutely no power to tap telephones. In power to call for information, you can call for information or a document. You can't extend that power to tap somebody's telephone. So, in the process to call for information, it may extend to calling for the CDR records, that is, the Call Data Records. You can call for the Call Data Records whether as a part of insider trading, 'A' has been in communication with 'B' or not so that he has been parting with information. But as it happened in the United States in the famous case which has been repeatedly mentioned by the Members, the power to bug telephones or intercept electronic communications is not given under this Act. It can't be given under this Act because we have a special legislation, the Telegraph Act, which deals with it. And that power is independent; it is with the authorities mentioned in the Telegraph Act. I may just reiterate that that power can be exercised under that Act coupled with its interpretation by the Supreme Court in certain set of cases. It can be done in cases of national security; it can be done for the prevention of a crime. These are the circumstances mentioned under that Act when it can be done after taking permission of the Home Secretary. SEBI is not being empowered as far as that purpose is concerned.

Sir, having mentioned these basic facts, questions have been raised with regard to overlapping jurisdiction of SARFAESI Act and various deposit Acts, as far as the States are concerned, there is no overlapping jurisdiction. SARFAESI Act operates in an entirely different area. It is an Act which enables the financial institutions and banks in order to issue a notice and take over whatever are the assets which have been mortgaged with those institutions in order to realize the amounts which are owed to banks and institutions. That has nothing to do with the deposits. It is quite likely that there may be depositors of that company who would be asking for their share of money, but then the process of distribution of assets of a company which goes into liquidation or a company which is unable to pay its debts to various categories of creditors will depend on the law as to who is the priority debtor. Therefore, banks, financial institutions, workmen, etc., are all priority debtors and it is only then that others could likely to get it.

Sir, an issue has been raised whether it is mandatory for all PSUs to divest 25 per cent. That has nothing to do with this amendment. But if a PSU is not a listed company, it is not necessary. If it is a listed company, then whatever are the guidelines issued from time to time by the listing authorities, which is the SEBI, they will have to follow. So far the provision has been that 25 per cent shareholding of a listed company must be divested refers to normal companies. For public sector companies, it is 10 per cent. Tomorrow, if they come up and say it is 15 per cent or 25 per. cent, then that will be the different set of guidelines. If any PSU wants to avoid that, it has to get itself delisted or go into the provisions where it is not bound by law. But if a company is listed, then you will be bound by the listing guidelines itself.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the Government is taking the policy decisions. Disinvestment is a policy of this Government. That is a right of the Government to take that, but how is SEBI saying that this should be done?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Government does not decide the listing guidelines. SEBI decides the listing guidelines. So, if a company .. (*Interruptions*) .. if a PSU decides to get itself listed, then it is bound by the listing guidelines. If it doesn't get listed, it is not bound by the listing guidelines. So, PSUs won't have another set of laws itself.

Sir, several other suggestions have been made. I have noted most of those suggestions. When the rules under these amendments are worked out, including some amendments, which my learned friend Mr. Gujral and Mr. Chandrasekhar have made, we will certainly go into those questions. But these were three-four basic issues which were issues of doubt in the minds of Members and I thought I must clarify those so that there is no scope left for any misuse.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh) : A concern has been raised by many Members as to why the designated court is given only in Mumbai. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to respond to that question.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the original position under the pre-existing SEBI Act was that it gave a scope for interpretation which could actually lead to a mischief. That interpretation was that if SEBI, in order to bust a collective investment scheme, which is a ponzi scheme, wants to raid thirty places in the country, it would have to go to thirty different courts under whose jurisdiction those places are restricted. If you have to go to thirty different courts, a lot of time and energy are spent. The offender gets to know what is happening, he removes the evidence and the search itself is frustrated. Therefore, what my learned predecessor had proposed was that SEBI need not go to court; SEBI must go and directly search the premises itself.

Both in the other House and in this House, Members have expressed dissatisfaction against this provision. They say that this is too arbitrary a power and that you are empowering an officer who is not even a police officer to start searching places all over the country. They say that while sitting in Mumbai, he can decide that he can search many premises in the country and that this power has to be tapered down. I, therefore, discussed the issue with various stakeholders, including SEBI, so that SEBI's functioning does not become difficult or impossible. The headquarters of SEBI is in Mumbai. Therefore, SEBI under this amendment will have a designated court in Mumbai. If it wants to search any premises, it will have to show to some judge that it has *prima facie* material to suspect that there is a violation. If the magistrate concerned is satisfied, it can permit SEBI to search it. It was a *via media* we worked out between giving an arbitrary power to SEBI and a provision under which SEBI has to go to thirty different courts. We thought that this perhaps would be a fair *via media* and I personally do believe that it is a fair *via media*. ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat) Sir, I am happy that he is giving more power to SEBI. There is no doubt about it. I would have been happier had the Finance Minister looked at the functioning of SEBI itself. Very serious frauds just happen within

a radius of two kilometres of Ahmedabad which is the largest share market and capital market. If any company has to list its IPO, it has to come to Ahmedabad, Gujarat. SEBI is not very effective to stop Dabba trading, illegal trading and insider trading. The entire functioning of SEBI itself requires overhauling. Not only that ... (*Time-bell rings*)... under the control of Finance Ministry and so on.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, not only that, what about innocent investors? The companies are floated. After two years, they do not exist. And the same Director floats another company and SEBI, in fact, recognises those IPOs and initiates those IPOs. That is my suggestion to the Finance Minister. Please look into this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Clarifications only.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I raised several important points. If SEBI, by mistake or with wrong information, troubles or harasses anybody, what will be the action?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put question only.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Sir, I just want to seek a clarification from the Finance Minister. ... (*Interruptions*)... I had raised a point under section 11AA(2). ...(*Interruptions*)... What is the position of manufacturing companies that seek deposits from the retailers? ... (*Interruptions*)... There are many manufacturing companies that seek deposits for trade. ... (*Interruptions*)... These are trade deposits.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I have one small clarification. Section 11AA (3) is silent on AoP which is Association of Persons. They collect more than one hundred crore rupees to invest in some business. Would they be part of the CIS?

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, my query is that the special courts are for all purposes to take up all issues including search and seizure in the entire country. When such is the case, segregating the power of search and seizure to the special court at Mumbai is beyond the territorial jurisdiction as per the RBI Act. Is it legally tenable?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, RBI suggests SEBI to take action against wilful defaulters. Whether the RBI and other banks have no teeth and you need to have more strong teeth for SEBI to take action against the wilful defaulters?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, सेबी ने एक circular निकाला है जिसमें कानपुर का स्टॉक एक्सचेंज, बंगलुरु का स्टॉक एक्सचेंज तथा अन्य छोटे-छोटे जो स्टॉक एक्सचेंज हैं, उनको बंद करने की बात कहीं है। अगर ये सब बंद हो जाएंगे तो क्या इससे कुछ स्टॉक एक्सचेंज की monopoly नहीं हो जाएगी?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all .... (*Interruptions*) ... You had raised it. ... (*Interruptions*) ... That's all .... (*Interruptions*) ... You had asked. You had a clarification .... (*Interruptions*) ... No, no. You cannot have two clarifications .... (*Interruptions*) ... Okay.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is about the penalty provision. Earlier, it was from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1 crore. For insider trading, it was ₹ 25 crore. Now, it has been reduced to ₹ 1 lakh; then, per day, ₹ 1 lakh and the maximum is ₹ 1 crore. Earlier, it was from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1 crore. Why has the penalty provision been liberalised in such away?

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I want the hon. Finance Minister to reply to my query. On 22nd May, SEBI has issued a circular. The Calcutta Stock Exchange, the oldest stock exchange, will be shut down and all entrepreneurs from Kolkata will be forced to go to Mumbai or to NSE to get themselves registered and listed, which has three times more fees.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Finance Minister. ... (*Interruptions*)... That's okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... I allowed you. What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: One is harassment. Second is time limit. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, this is a debate. I said so many things. ...(*Interruptions*)... He did not touch upon my points. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have every right to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You already have sought. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, my clarification is this. I want to know categorically the time-limit. It cannot go on for years together. Second point is about harassment. How to actually control it if anybody takes undue advantage?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, a large number of queries has been raised. Now, the first one raised by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy has some relation with the question which some hon. Members also have raised as to who regulates SEBI if there is something improper done by SEBI itself. Who regulates the regulator? That was one of the questions which were raised. What if there was misuse of power by SEBI? Now, under the present scheme of law, in various areas, where we allow market forces to operate, regulators have come up over the last 15 odd years. There are several reasons for it. As Government exits its own control over these areas, for a variety of reasons, you need the regulators, and you need to strengthen the regulators. Let us take the case of insurance. The Government, through the public sector insurance companies, is an insurance player. There are private sector insurance players also. Now, Government is a competitor and also a Government. It can't be a rule-setting agency; it can't be a tariff-determining agency. So, you need an independent tariff-determining agency. In telecom, the Government is a player through the BSNL and the MTNL. There are private players also. The Government can't be a competitor and a rule-setting agency itself. So, there is a regulator. In order to ensure

that there is a fair play in the market, you have the regulators. The Reserve Bank itself is a banking regulator. So, SEBI is a regulator as far as the securities market is concerned. Appeal against SEBI, in case there is an unfair order or misuse of power, used to earlier lie with the Central Government. Then, it was considered that, that meant SEBI becomes inferior to the Central Government. Therefore, to withdraw the Government or keep it at an arm's length distance, now, the Securities Appellate Tribunal has been created headed by a retired Judge. So, if anybody has a grievance, he can go there. You can challenge that. Further petitions against SAT may go to the Government itself. Now, trade deposits that you have indicated, both hon. Members, Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Mr. Naresh Gujral have asked, the nature of these deposits and these practices will have to be sealed. If they come within the definition, that is, positive definition under sub-clause 2, and exclusive power under sub-clause 3, then, it will be a CIS. But if it is an ordinary case, let us say, I have an auto or motorcycle dealership, and I have made a deposit to the company which gives me a dealership, it is not a collective investment scheme. But there are certain schemes which are multi-level marketing schemes which are actually shaped as marketing schemes, but effectively become collective schemes. Some of those schemes could be covered. Therefore, each case will depend on the facts of each case itself. Why have we created a Designated Court, and not a Special Court? I have already explained why a Designated Court in Mumbai itself was necessary.

Now, as regards this whole question of Stock Exchanges, it is not a question of any region. Now, the nature of Stock Exchange market itself has changed. Today, you have a National Stock Exchange and the Mumbai Stock Exchange. Now these are the Stock Exchanges where the old concept of a Stock Exchange where physically there was a building, share brokers who entered the building, and if you recollect, a few years ago every morning there would be trading, everybody would be shouting, buying and selling of shares. There would be a chaotic scene there. Today, that age of Stock Exchange is gone. Now, if you have a computer at your house, if you are a member of the Stock Exchange, you can work from there. As a result of which a large number of old style Stock Exchanges have become obsolete. Physically those buildings are there. Some of the Stock Exchanges have become non-functional. As far as Stock Exchanges are concerned, there is an exit policy. This is not confined to a particular city. Now, some of the old practices remain, whether it is the Mumbai Stock Exchange or, Stock Exchanges in any other part of the world, that you go in the morning, if it is a new issue, you strike the bell. Those old conventions remain. But effectively the nature of Stock Exchanges functioning is today entirely on the computer. You don't need a building. All you need is a membership. The membership is a costly affair which is in crores. Today, their values have crashed because of the advent of the technology. The idea of the old Stock Exchange building itself is not so relevant.

Lastly, Sir, penalties under all these Acts are fixed keeping the extent of the offence in mind. There always has to be a nexus or relationship between the punishment and the nature of the crime itself. Now, if there is a small offence which is made out, you need not impose crores of rupees of penalty. You don't use a hammer to kill a fly. That is the principle of proportionality. But if there is a serious offence, then, the penalty itself goes up. If it is even more serious, then, the penalty is in addition to the prosecution which is to be taken. These have been scanned by various expert bodies, and depending on the extent of violation, each one of these penalties has been today fixed. That is all I have to say. I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 3 there are two amendments. One by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and the other is by Shri Naresh Gujral. Are you moving them?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 6, there are two amendments by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and by Shri Naresh Gujral. Are you moving them?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there are two Amendments (Nos. 5 and 6) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Naresh Gujral. Shri Rajeev and Shri Naresh, are you moving your Amendments?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 8, there are two Amendments (Nos. 7 and 8) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Naresh Gujral. Shri Rajeev and Shri Naresh, are you moving your Amendments?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 9, there are four Amendments (Nos. 9 to 12) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Naresh Gujral. Shri Rajeev and Shri Naresh, are you moving your Amendments?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 10, there are two Amendments (Nos. 13 and 14) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Naresh Gujral. Shri Rajeev and Shri Naresh, are you moving your Amendments?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 11, there are four Amendments (Nos. 15 to 18) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Naresh Gujral. Shri Rajeev and Shri Naresh, are you moving your Amendments?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 12, there is one Amendment (No. 19) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Naresh Gujral. Shri Rajeev and Shri Naresh, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 12 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 13, there is one Amendment (No. 20) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Naresh Gujral. Shri Rajeev and Shri Naresh, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 13 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 14, there is one Amendment (No. 21) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Naresh Gujral. Shri Rajeev and Shri Naresh, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 14 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 15, there is one Amendment (No. 22) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Naresh Gujral. Shri Rajeev and Shri Naresh, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 15 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 16 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you did not read Clause 16! In Clause 17, there is one Amendment (No. 23) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Naresh Gujral. Shri Rajeev and Shri Naresh, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 17 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 18 to 20 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 21, there is one Amendment (No. 24) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Naresh Gujral. Shri Rajeev and Shri Naresh, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 21 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 22 to 34 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 35, there is one Amendment (No. 25) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Naresh Gujral. Shri Rajeev and Shri Naresh, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am not moving.

*Clause 35 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 36 to 57 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now let us start the Discussion on the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Bill will be taken up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : उपसभापति जी, 5 बजने जा रहे हैं, 6 बजे बेस्ट पार्लियामेन्टेरियन वाला फंक्शन है, आप इसको कल ले लीजिए।

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: We are honouring Parliamentarians today. This can wait.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let Shri Satish Chandra Misra initiate the discussion. After his speech, we will adjourn, if you all agree.

SHRI D. RAJA: He will take another 45 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the harm? It is only 4.45 p.m. Now, Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN,) *in the Chair.*]

#### DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय, जो विमेन एंड चाइल्ड वेलफेयर के संबंध में है, उसके लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इसको इनिशिएट करने का मौका हमें हमारी पार्टी की नेत्री सुश्री मायावती जी ने दिया है, इसलिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देते हुए, इस विषय पर अपनी बात शुरू करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, हम उस देश में रहते हैं, जहाँ महिलाओं को देवी के रूप में पूजते हैं। जब उनको उस तरह का सम्मान देने की बात होती है, पूजा करने की बात होती है, तो वह चाहे दुर्गा हो, काली हो, हम उसको अलग-अलग तरह से पूजने का काम करते हैं। हम लोग बच्चों को भी भगवान का स्वरूप मानकर चलते हैं और कहते हैं कि बच्चे भगवान का रूप, स्वरूप होते हैं। हमको ऐसा बचपन से ही पढ़ाया, लिखाया और सिखाया गया है कि हमें उनके लिए भी ऐसी ही मानसिकता रखनी चाहिए। लेकिन अफसोस है कि आज, जबकि हम लोग 21वीं सदी में रह रहे हैं, तो इस देश में, जिसकी 125

करोड़ की जनसंख्या है, उसकी सत्तर प्रतिशत आबादी महिलाओं और बच्चों की है। आज हम लोग इन सत्तर प्रतिशत लोगों पर चर्चा करने के लिए यहाँ मौजूद हैं और उनकी बात कर रहे हैं। इनमें पचास प्रतिशत महिलाएं और बीस प्रतिशत बच्चे हैं। जो पैदा होने से लेकर सोलह साल तक की उम्र के बच्चे हैं, वे लगभग 20 प्रतिशत हैं। इस देश की जो 70 प्रतिशत जनता है, वह महिलाओं और बच्चों की है। आज हम लोग 21वीं सदी में पहुंच गए हैं और काफी आगे बढ़ गए हैं। आज 21वीं सदी में आने के बाद यह खुशी की बात है कि स्त्रियों में ज्ञान की ललक पैदा हुई है। उन्होंने हमें हमेशा से ज्ञान दिया है। वे बाहर निकलकर अपने इस ज्ञान को समाज को देने के लिए आगे आने में अग्रसर हुई हैं। उन्होंने इस देश में काफी सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने का काम भी किया है और हम इस परिवर्तन को महसूस भी कर रहे हैं। हम इस परिवर्तन के दौर में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और उसका एक हिस्सा भी हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हमने यह भी महसूस किया है कि इस परिवर्तन के दौर में, जब महिलाओं ने आगे बढ़कर, बाहर निकलकर समाज में अपना योगदान देने का काम शुरू किया है, तब ऐसे में जो व्यक्ति यह कहते हैं कि यह पुरुष प्रधान देश है, वे इससे बहुत खुश नजर नहीं आते हैं। जो महिलाएं आगे बढ़ रही हैं, ऐसे लोग उनको रोकने के लिए हर तरह का काम करते आ रहे हैं। जहाँ आज महिलाएं आगे बढ़ रही हैं और उन्होंने आगे बढ़ कर हर फील्ड में अपना योगदान देने का काम किया है और यह दिखाने का काम किया है कि जब हम बाहर निकल कर भी काम करेंगे, तो हम आपसे ऊपर रह कर काम कर सकते हैं, हम आपसे किसी तरह से कम नहीं हैं। ऐसे में जब कोई महिला आगे बढ़ती है और आगे बढ़ कर किसी भी फील्ड में अपना योगदान देने का काम करती है, तो जो पुरुष प्रधान मानसिकता वाले लोग हैं या जो अन्य लोग हैं, वे ऐसी महिलाओं को आगे बढ़ने से रोकने की हर तरह की कोशिश करते हैं। वे यह कोशिश करते हैं कि इनको किस तरीके से आगे न बढ़ने दिया जाए। इस तरह आज हम समाज में इक्कीसवीं सदी में, जहाँ हम रह रहे हैं, अभी भी ऐसा देखने को मिल रहा है। यह बहुत ही अफसोसजनक बात है।

अफसोस यह है कि आज देश में, जहाँ हम लोग बात करते हैं कि परिवर्तन के युग में जब आज महिलाएं आगे बढ़ने की बात कर रही हैं, तो उतना ही ज्यादा वे अपने आपको असुरक्षित भी महसूस कर रही हैं। उनके अन्दर उतनी ही ज्यादा असुरक्षा आ रही है और वे असुरक्षित हो रही हैं। वे ऐसा इसलिए महसूस कर रही हैं, क्योंकि ऐसा एक्वुअली हो रहा है। अगर हम केवल एक प्रदेश की बात करें, तो एक प्रदेश में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश में वे असुरक्षित महसूस कर रही हैं। यह एक बहुत ही शर्मनाक बात है। ऐसा इसलिए हो रहा है, क्योंकि आज जो इनके पहरेदार हैं, वे पहरेदार ही\* बन रहे हैं। जो चेहरे महिलाओं के सामने आकर चेहरे पर मुस्कान दिखाते हैं, वे ही चेहरे इसके बाद अपना दूसरा रूप दिखा कर अस्मत् लूटने का काम करते हैं। अच्छे दिन दिखाने वाले लोग आज सरेआम इन महिलाओं को बेचने का भी काम करते हैं। पूरे देश में, हर प्रदेश में यह देखने को मिल रहा है। क्या वास्तव में हम लोग इक्कीसवीं सदी में आ रहे हैं? जहाँ इक्कीसवीं सदी में परिवर्तन हो रहा है, क्या वास्तव में हम लोग इस स्थिति में परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं? यह सोचने की बात है। मेरे ख्याल में सपनों को हकीकत में बदलने का यह सुखद सपना तभी पूरा हो सकता है, जब आप...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने एक शब्द\* यूज किया है, व यूज नहीं होना चाहिए।

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** अगर यह शब्द यूज होने लायक नहीं है, तो इसको अप डिलीट कर दें। ऐसे लोग, जिनको सुरक्षा देनी चाहिए, आज वे लोग दहशत फैला रहे हैं। जिनको उनकी इज्जत को संभालना चाहिए, आज वे ही लोग उनकी इज्जत पर हमला कर रहे हैं। ऐसे लोगों के लिए हम लोगों को कुछ-न-कुछ तरीका निकालना पड़ेगा। सुरक्षा देने के लिए कानून जरूर बने हुए हैं, कानून बहुत बने हैं। सर, हमारी बहन जिस शब्द पर एतराज कर रही हैं। आप वह शब्द जरूर निकाल दें, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The word could be expunged.

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, यहाँ केवल कानून से काम नहीं चल सकता। केवल कानून बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। कानून तो बहुत बन गए हैं, अनेक कानून बन गए हैं, चाहे आप बच्चों के लिए ले लीजिए, महिलाओं के लिए ले लीजिए, बहुत से कानून बने हुए हैं, लेकिन देखने की जरूरत यह है कि आज महिलाओं के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं।

आज जो सरकार आई है, उस सरकार से महिलाओं को और बच्चों को भी बहुत उम्मीद थी। यह उम्मीद थी कि इसके लिए बजट बढ़ाया जाएगा। उनके लिए जो तरह-तरह की स्कीम्स हैं, उनके बजट में आप बढ़ोतरी करेंगे, लेकिन अफसोस है कि जो बजट फरवरी में आया था, जिसे यूपीए की सरकार ने प्रस्तावित किया था, उसमें इन प्रोग्राम्स के लिए उसने 19,818 करोड़ रुपए दिए थे। उसने इसे बच्चों और महिलाओं के लिए प्रस्तावित किया था, लेकिन अभी जो बजट आया है, उसमें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में जेंडर बजट के लिहाज से यह दावा करती हुई इस सरकार ने जो सिर्फ 90,000 करोड़ रुपए महिलाओं के लिए और 81,000 करोड़ रुपए बच्चों के लिए दिए हैं, वे अलग से नहीं दिए हैं। सारे मंत्रालयों के मिला कर, तरह-तरह की स्कीम्स के तहत करके उसने यह कहा है कि हमने इतने रुपए दिए हैं। पिछली सरकार ने महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए 2013-14 में 9,000 करोड़ रुपए का इजाफा किया था, लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि इस सरकार ने इनके लिए सिर्फ 400 करोड़ रुपए बढ़ाए हैं। जहां पहले 9,000 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ाए गए थे, वहां केवल 400 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ाना बिल्कुल उचित नहीं है। अगर हम 2010 से इसके आंकड़े देखते हैं, तो महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए हर साल जो इजाफे होते रहे हैं, उनमें से यह इजाफा सबसे कम है। इस बात पर सरकार को जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए और बताना चाहिए कि उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों किया है?

महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए सबसे अधिक धन ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय देता है, उसके बाद स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग, एचआरडी का नम्बर आता है और फिर स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय का नम्बर आता है। इनके अतिरिक्त महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय, उच्च शिक्षा विभाग भी इसमें भागीदारी करते हैं। वैसे बच्चों के लिए जेंडर बजट में इस साल 4000 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा मिलेंगे, ऐसा बजट के आंकड़ों में देखने को मिला है।

शिक्षा विभाग की बेंटी पढ़ाओ-बेंटी बचाओ योजना और सड़क परिवहन में महिला सुरक्षा योजना जैसी योजनाओं को छोड़ दें, तो सबला, सक्षम और बलात्कार पीड़ित महिलाओं के लिए One-Stop Crisis Centre, ये सब पुरानी योजनाएं हैं। कोई भी नई योजना लाने का काम आपने नहीं किया है। आज ऐसी योजनाओं की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। हम समझते हैं कि आपको इस पर जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए। One-Stop Crisis Centre के बारे में सरकार का फोकस अभी सिर्फ दिल्ली और उसके आसपास के शहरों पर ज्यादा है, पूरे देश की तरफ नहीं है। इसकी जरूरत पूरे देश में है, इसे खाली

दिल्ली या उसके आसपास के शहरों तक सीमित रख देने से इसका उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। इसको पूरे देश में लाने की जरूरत है।

आज युग परिवर्तन की बात की जाती है, लेकिन केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं, पूरे देश में आज महिलाएं और बच्चे असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। असुरक्षा भी सिर्फ एक प्रकार की महिलाओं के लिए नहीं है, कई कैटेगरीज की महिलाएं *vulnerable* हैं। इसी तरह से कई कैटेगरीज के बच्चे भी *vulnerable* हैं। आज सबसे ज्यादा शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की महिलाएं *atrocities* झेल रही हैं और *vulnerable* हैं। आप चाहे किसी तरह की *atrocities* को ले लीजिए, लेकिन हर तरह की *atrocities* से सबसे ज्यादा शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की महिलाएं पीड़ित हैं। इसके बाद *single-woman widows* का नम्बर आता है, जो *vulnerable women* की कैटेगरी में आती हैं। अकेले रहने वाली जो विधवा महिलाएं हैं, उनको तरह-तरह की परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। उनका उत्पीड़न होता है और हर तरह की समस्या उनके सामने आती है। उन पर खास तौर पर अलग से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, जो अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है।

इसी प्रकार से *differently abled* बच्चियां या महिलाएं हैं, जो किसी वजह से अक्षम हैं और *differently abled* हैं, उनके लिए आपने अलग से कोई स्पेशल प्रोवीजन या विशेष प्रावधान नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज इनके लिए कुछ किए जाने की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। इनके साथ जो ज्यादातियां हो रही हैं, वे भी सामने आती रही हैं और इस बात का उनको सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है।

*Minorities* की जो महिलाएं हैं, उन पर स्पेशल ध्यान दिए जाने की जरूरत है और उनके बारे में योजनाबद्ध तरीके से कोई विशेष प्रावधान किए जाने की जरूरत है, यह देखने की जरूरत है कि कैसे वे सुरक्षित रह सकें और कैसे उनकी लाइफ चल सके। वे बहुत ही *vulnerable* हैं।

इसी तरीके से जो माइग्रेंट महिलाएं हैं या जो महिलाएं *trafficking* में *involved* हैं, उनके लिए भी आपको देखने की जरूरत है, ऐसी महिलाओं के लिए *rehabilitation centres* बनाए जाने की जरूरत है। जो महिलाएं *trafficking* में *involved* हैं या जो *migrant* हैं, जिनको किसी कारणवश इसमें फंसना पड़ गया है, चाहे उन्हें किडनैप करके लाया गया हो, उठाकर लाया गया हो, लेकिन अब उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। सरकार ऐसी महिलाओं को अगर कहीं से ढूँढ़ कर निकाल भी लेती है, लेकिन उसके बाद उनको छोड़ देती है। सरकार ने उनके लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है। ऐसी महिलाओं के लिए अलग से कोई योजना बनाए जाने की जरूरत है, उनको *rehabilitate* करने की जरूरत है, जिससे आगे चलकर उनका जीवन भी अन्य महिलाओं जैसा बन सके।

*Working women* के लिए आज सबसे ज्यादा समस्याएं हैं, क्योंकि *working women* को हर तरफ उत्पीड़न झेलना पड़ रहा है। आज चाहे विशाखा जजमेंट आ गया है, लेकिन उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। आपने कहा कि इसके लिए हम *In-House Committes* बना लेंगे, लेकिन *In-House Committes* बना लेने से क्या होता है? वर्किंग विमेन जब किसी बिजनेस हाउस में जाती है या कहीं किसी ऑफिस में काम करती हैं, तो हम लोग यह देखते हैं कि किस तरीके उनका *harassment* होता है। सेक्सुअल हरेसमेंट से लेकर हर तरीके का हरेसमेंट उनके साथ होता है। सेक्सुअल हरेसमेंट में यह भी आता है कि अगर आप किसी को टीज़ करते हैं या किसी को गलत निगाह से देखते हैं। जहाँ एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि ये हमारी बहनें हैं, ये हमारी माताएँ हैं और हम इनकी पूजा करते हैं, लेकिन जब वे काम पर आती हैं, तो हम उनको दूसरी निगाह से देखने का काम करते हैं। उनके लिए आज कोई सुविधा नहीं है।

[श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा]

आपने उस जजमेंट के तहत इन-हाउस कमेटीज़ बनायी, लेकिन उससे क्या होता है? जब वहाँ का मैनेजमेंट, जो वहाँ पर कंट्रोल कर रहा है, जो टॉप पर बैठा हुआ है अथवा इंडस्ट्रीज़ में या फैक्टरीज़ में जो मैनेजमेंट कर रहा है- आज labour laws काफी ease कर दिए गए हैं, यह देखते हुए कि कॉरपोरेट हाउसेज़ का प्रेशर है कि उसमें आप labour laws को ease करिए। लेकिन इनको ease करने के बाद यह भी तो देखना चाहिए कि आप उसमें चेंजेज़ लाए हैं, तो महिलाओं के लिए आपने सुरक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था रखी है? जो टॉप का मैनेजर है या जो मैनेजमेंट है, अगर वही इसमें इन्वॉल्वड है, तो उसको कौन देखेगा? हम लोगों ने अभी एक स्कूल के बारे में देखा कि किस तरीके से वह इश्यू उठा। अन्य कई इश्यूज़ भी उठते हैं। तो जहाँ मैनेजमेंट खुद इसमें इन्वॉल्वड होता है, वहाँ पर ये इन-हाउस कमेटीज़ सक्ससफुल नहीं होती हैं। उनके लिए आपको कोई न कोई दूसरा मेथड ढूँढ़ना पड़ेगा, जिससे कि उनके लिए एक ऐसी इंडिपेंडेंट बॉडी हो, जहाँ पर वे जा सकें और अपनी बात कह सकें।

आज हम लोग पुअर को लीगल एड प्रोवाइड करते हैं। आपने एक लेजिस्लेशन बना कर उनको लीगल एड देने का काम किया। लीगल एड देने की व्यवस्था में जो पुअर हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी कैटेगरी के हैं, बिलो पोवर्टी लाइन हैं, उनके लिए लीगल एड दी जाती है, लेकिन महिलाओं के लिए इसमें क्या व्यवस्था है? आप कहेंगे कि अगर वे महिलाएँ बिलो पावर्टी लाइन हैं, तो उनको लीगल एड मिल जाएगी, लेकिन आप उन महिलाओं के लिए भी सोचिए जो बिलो पोवर्टी लाइन नहीं हैं, लेकिन जिनको मजबूरन नौकरी करनी पड़ती है। अगर वे वहाँ पर सफर कर रही हैं, तो उनके लिए क्या प्रोविजन है? इसलिए मेरा यह सजेशन है और मेरा यह अनुरोध भी है कि इस पर आपको गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। उनको लीगल एड देने के लिए आप एक लेजिस्लेशन प्योरली एंड एक्सक्लूसिवली फॉर विमेन लेकर आइए, जिसमें उनके लिए व्यवस्था हो, ताकि जब उनका उत्पीड़न हो या उनके लिए जो भी बात उठे, तो वे लीगल कोर्टस जाने के लिए लीगल एड वहाँ से ले सकें। उसमें आप बिलो पोवर्टी लाइन वाली कैटेगरी मत डालिए। आप इसको सिर्फ विमेन के लिए रखिए। आज अगर मिडल क्लास की भी विमेन है, लेकिन पोवर्टी लाइन से above है, अगर वह काम पर जा रही है और वहाँ उसका हेरेसमेंट हो रहा है, तो उसके लिए कोई न कोई मेथड ऐसा होना चाहिए, जहाँ पर जाकर वह अपनी बात निडर होकर कह सके और वहाँ पर उसकी सुनवाई हो सके। आज विमेन को कोर्टस में भी जाने के लिए बहुत दिक्कतें होती हैं। उनको फिर वहीं जाना पड़ता है, जहाँ पर उनका फर्दर हेरेसमेंट होता है। जब वे थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने जाती हैं, तो वहाँ उनका हेरेसमेंट होता है और जब थाने के बाद अदालत में जाती हैं, तो उनके वहाँ जाने की व्यवस्था ही नहीं हो पाती, उनके पहुँचने की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। वहाँ पहुँचते उनका हेरेसमेंट होता है कि वह विमेन, जिसके साथ ऐसा इंसिडेंट हो जाता है, वह खुद यही सोचती है और उनके घरवाले भी यही सोचते हैं कि घर में बैठ कर हमें चुप रहना चाहिए, हमें आगे नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए। इसलिए इसको आपको देखने की जरूरत है।

आज जो विमेन डोमेस्टिक सर्वेंट्स और स्लम ड्वेलर्स हैं, उनके बारे में खास ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। जो महिलाएँ स्लम ड्वेलर्स हैं या स्लम्स में जो विमेन रह रही हैं, आज उनके लिए सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हम स्लम को खत्म करने की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इसे कब खत्म करेंगे, यह नहीं मालूम। जब हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की पिछली सरकार में बहन मायावती जी मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तो उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में स्लम को खत्म करने की योजना बनायी। उन्होंने एक-दो नहीं, दो-दो कमरों के लगभग बीस लाख मकान बनाकर स्लम ड्वेलर्स को देकर स्लम खत्म करके उनको वहाँ स्थापित करने का काम किया था और अगले तीन साल में जो योजना थी, उससे पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई स्लम नहीं रह जाता। लेकिन आज वह स्कीम खत्म हो गई है, वह दूसरी बात है। वहाँ जो मकान बन रहे थे, आज वे

**4.00 P.M.**

आधे-अधूरे में रोक दिए गए हैं, वह दूसरी बात है। उन्होंने महिलाओं के लिए स्पेशल योजनाएँ बनाई थी कि महिलाएँ पढ़ सकें, बुजुर्ग महिलाएँ पढ़ सकें और बच्चे पढ़ सकें। आज जब एक गरीब परिवार में कोई लड़की पैदा होती है, तो इसे एक अभिशाप माना जाता है। लड़कियों के बारे में इस तरह की बातें उठने लगती हैं कि हमारे यहाँ लड़की पैदा हो गई है, अब इसे कैसे बड़ा करेंगे, इसे कैसे पढ़ाएँगे, इसको कैसे स्कूल भेजेंगे और कैसे इसकी शादी करेंगे? लेकिन जब उत्तर प्रदेश में बहन मायावती जी की सरकार थी, उनके मुख्य मंत्रित्व काल में वहाँ सरकार थी, तो उन्होंने ऐसी-ऐसी योजनाएँ बनाई थीं कि यह अभिशाप न लगे, बल्कि एक वरदान लगे कि हमारे घर में एक लड़की पैदा हुई है, तो यह एक अभिशाप की जगह वरदान है। उनकी उस योजना के तहत यह होता था कि अगर किसी भी गरीब परिवार में लड़की पैदा हुई, कोई भी कैटेगरी हो, किसी भी कास्ट में या किसी भी कम्युनिटी में अगर लड़की पैदा हुई, तो उसके पैदा होने की सूचना मिलते ही उस योजना के तहत उसके घर पर वहाँ के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट और अधिकारी जाकर एक बैंक ड्राफ्ट देते थे कि जब वह लड़की 18 वर्ष की होगी, तो उसके खाते में एक लाख रुपये जमा होंगे। उसको एक लाख रुपया मिलेगा, जिससे बड़ी होने पर जब वह 18 वर्ष की होगी, तब उसकी शादी की व्यवस्था हो सके। इससे वह अपनी शादी का खुद व्यवस्था कर सके। वह स्कीम आज खत्म कर दी गई है। स्कूल में पढ़ने वाली बच्चियों के लिए यह प्रावधान था कि आठवाँ दर्जा पास करने के बाद उसको एक साइकिल और दस हजार रुपए, बारहवीं पास करने के बाद उसको बीस हजार रुपए तथा आगे पढ़ने के लिए वजीफा, बाहर जाने के लिए, यूनिवर्सिटी में फ्री एजुकेशन दी जाती थी। पूरे देश में महिलाओं की एजुकेशन के लिए कैसे-कैसे स्कूल बन रहे हैं, चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश में हो या अन्य प्रदेश में हो, वह सबको मालूम है कि वे किस तरह के हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में जब बहन मायावती जी की सरकार थी, तब उन्होंने वहाँ पर बच्चियों के लिए खास तौर पर स्कूल बनाए। यहीं पर दिल्ली के पास नोएडा है, आधे लोग इधर रहते हैं और आधे लोग उधर रहते हैं, और वे आते-जाते रहते हैं, वहाँ पर उन्होंने स्पेशली लड़कियों के लिए स्कूल बनाया, वह स्कूल गरीब लड़कियों के लिए बना था, लेकिन आज वहाँ एडमिशन के लिए अमीर लोग लाइन लगाते हैं। वह इतना अच्छा स्कूल बना है कि वे कहते हैं कि हमें भी अपनी बच्चियों का एडमिशन इस स्कूल में कराना है, वह बात दूसरी है कि यह हो नहीं सकता है, क्योंकि यह स्कूल केवल गरीब बच्चियों के लिए बनाया गया है। वहाँ पर इस तरह की व्यवस्था की गई। जो लड़कियाँ इंटर पास करके कंपीटिशन में जाने की सोचती हैं उनके लिए आज कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। कोई नहीं सोचता कि यह कैसे होगा? सिर्फ रुपए दे देने से या यह कह देने से कुछ नहीं होता है कि हम आपको स्कूल और डिग्री कॉलेज में पढ़ाई की फीस माफ कर देंगे। इससे कुछ नहीं होता है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में बहन मायावती जी ने अपनी सरकार में उनके लिए अलग से हॉस्टल बनवाए, जहाँ पर रह कर वे अपनी तैयारी कर सकें और अपनी तैयारी करके कंपीटिशन में बैठ सकें तथा कंपीटिशन में आ सकें। इस तरह की योजना उत्तर प्रदेश में बनाई गई थी। वह बात दूसरी है कि अब वे सब खत्म हो गई हैं। ऐसी जो योजना बनाई थी, उसके फल भी मिले। वहाँ पर देखने को मिला कि किस तरह से लड़कियाँ आगे पढ़ कर स्कूल से निकल कर, कॉलेज से निकल कर मेडिकल कॉलेज में गयीं, वकील बनने से लेकर हर क्षेत्र में जाने के लिए उन लड़कियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया। इस तरह की योजनाएँ केन्द्र सरकार को पूरे देश में लानी चाहिए। पूरे देश में इस चीज के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए, जिससे लड़कियाँ खुद अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो सकें, उनको मोहताज न होना पड़े और वे अभिशाप न लें।

मुझे गर्व है कि मेरी चार लड़कियाँ हैं और जब मुझे एक लड़के के बाद लड़की हुई, उसके बाद तीन लड़कियाँ एक साथ हुई, ट्रिप्लेट्स हुई, तो लोगों ने कहा कि तीन लड़कियाँ हो गई और एक

[श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा]

लड़की पहले से है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि I was the prodest father on that day when I had those three daughters, who were born together, and I got four daughters. वे चार लड़कियाँ आज भी हमारे घर की रौनक हैं। आज मेरे ग्रांड चिल्ड्रेन हैं, लेकिन उन लड़कियाँ मुझे जो रौनक मिली उसको मैं सबसे बड़ी एचीवमेंट मानता हूँ। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि मेरे जीवन की कोई बेस्ट एचीवमेंट है, तो वे चार लड़कियाँ जो मुझे मिलीं, वह मेरी बेस्ट एचीवमेंट है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): वे लक्ष्मी हैं।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** वे सही मायने में लक्ष्मी हैं। लड़कियों को आप उस निगाह से देखिए, उस तरीके से देखिए, लेकिन आज डर लगता है। चूंकि मैं चार लड़कियों का पिता हूँ, आज जब मैं कुछ देखता हूँ या सुनता हूँ, आज जब लड़कियाँ बाहर निकलती हैं, घर से निकलना चाहती हैं, तो उनके अंदर एक भय रहता है, एक फीयर रहता है। सोसाइटी में इतना बदलाव आ गया, यह वही सोसाइटी है, जो आज से बीस वर्ष पहले कुछ और थी और इन बीस वर्षों में इसमें काफी परिवर्तन आ गया है। यह देखते-देखते आया है। आज हमारी मानसिकता बदल गई है, जैसे-जैसे हम लोग प्रोग्रेस कर रहे हैं, वैसे-वैसे हम लोगों की मानसिकता महिलाओं के प्रति, लड़कियों के प्रति रिग्रेस कर रही है। इसको चाहे कोई माने या नहीं माने, लेकिन यह फैक्ट है, यह आज हो रहा है। आज जिस तरीके से मीडिया में, जिस तरीके से टेलीविजन चैनल्स में लड़कियों को, महिलाओं को प्रोजेक्ट किया जाता है, जो सीरियल्स आते हैं, सास भी कभी बहू थी, नामक सीरियल सबसे पहले शुरू हुआ था और उसमें जिस तरीके से विमेन को दिखाया गया कि वे इतनी प्लानिंग करती हैं, आदमी पीछे रह गए और औरतों को आगे दिखाया गया, वहां से इसकी शुरुआत हुई थी। वह बात दूसरी है कि जो बहू उस सीरियल में थीं, जो इस सिस्टम के खिलाफ लड़ रही थीं, आज हम लोगों को इस बात का गर्व है कि वह बहू इस हाउस में आ गई हैं, वह हमारे हाउस की मेम्बर हैं, वह मिनिस्टर हैं और अब इतनी पॉवरफुल हो गई हैं कि अगर आज वह चाहें, तो जो उत्पीड़न उन्होंने उसमें देखा था, उसको दूर करने के लिए वह हर तरह का योगदान दे सकती हैं और मैं उनसे उम्मीद भी करता हूँ कि उनको उस तरह का योगदान देना चाहिए। जब वह सीरियल आया था, तो एक रिएक्शन हुआ था। तब से बच्चे टीवी के सामने बैठने लगे, लड़कियाँ बैठने लगीं, लड़के बैठने लगे और वहाँ से उन्होंने सीरियल देखने शुरू किए। मेरी तीन लड़कियों से पहले वाली लड़की उस समय आठवें दर्जे में गई थी, उसने उस सीरियल को देखने के बाद हाई कोर्ट में अपने नाम से एक पीआईएल फाइल किया। वह पीआईएल सास भी कभी बहू थी सीरियल को बन्द करने के बारे में था तब वह नाइंथ क्लास की बच्ची थी, लेकिन उसने कोर्ट में अपीयर होकर उस केस में खुद आरग्यूमेंट किया। उसके बाद, उसके लिए एक कमीशन बिठाया गया और उसकी रिपोर्ट आई, जिसमें मानसिक रोगों के डॉक्टर्स आदि ने अपनी रिपोर्ट्स दी थीं। उन्होंने कहा कि इससे डैमेज हो रहा है और इसके बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। उस समय वह नाइंथ क्लास में थी और आज वह खुद एक लॉयर हो गई है, लेकिन वह आज भी इस बात का इंतजार कर रही है कि वह मुकदमा कब तय होगा, क्योंकि वह मुकदमा अभी भी पेंडिंग है और वह अब तक तय नहीं होगा, क्योंकि वह मुकदमा अभी भी पेंडिंग है और वह अब तक तय नहीं हो पाया है। वहाँ से प्रोग्रेस करते-करते हम आज इस मुकाम तक पहुँच गए हैं कि अब ऐसे-ऐसे सीरियल्स दिखने लगे हैं, जिनमें नामुमकिन चीजें भी दिखाई जाती हैं। उनमें ऐसे-ऐसे इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज को डिपिक्ट करके दिखाया जाता है मानों महिलाएँ हर तरह की योजनाएँ बना रही हैं। इस तरह से, उनमें उनको खराब ढंग से पिक्चराइज किया जाता है। उनमें उनको इस तरह से पिक्चराइज किया जाता है जैसे कि सारी सोसाइटी को बिगाड़ने का काम महिलाएँ कर रही हैं, जबकि वे सोसायटी को जन्म दे रही हैं, वे

सोसायटी को बनाने का काम कर रही हैं। सीरियल्स का असर होता है और वह बच्चों के माइंड तक जाता है। वे सोचते हैं कि जो दिखाया जा रहा है, वह नॉर्मल है, तभी तो इसको दिखाया जा रहा है। इसलिए ऐसी चीजों को रोकने की योजना बनानी चाहिए। You should think about it and a brake has to be brought into it. अब तो ऐसे-ऐसे सीरियल्स आने लगे हैं जो घरों में सिस्टर्स और कज़न ब्रदर्स को दिखा रहे हैं, रिलेशंस दिखा रहे हैं, हाईलाइट कर रहे हैं। इस तरह के सीरियल्स के लिए कोई रोक नहीं है, इसलिए इस पर जरूर सोचना चाहिए और इनको रोकना चाहिए। जो चीजें हम लोगों के घरों में नहीं हो रही हैं, उनको दिखाकर वे चाहते हैं कि समाज ऐसा बिगड़े कि उसमें इस तरह की चीजें होनी शुरू हो जाएँ, इसलिए इस पर जरूर विचार करना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप सीरियल्स के बारे में यह जो कह रहे हैं, यह बहुत गलत है। जावेद साहब भी बैठे हैं, आप पूछ लीजिए, लाइफ से एक्सपीरियंस के बाद ये चीज़ें लिखी जाती हैं, तब ये आपको दर्शायी जाती हैं। ये शीशा दिखा रहे हैं कि हमारी सोसाइटी में क्या हो रहा है और वह आप सीरियल्स में देख रहे हैं। मैं आपको यहाँ करेक्ट करना चाहूँगी कि सीरियल्स से लोग नहीं सीखते हैं। I disagree with you here.

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, मैं जया जी की बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ। मैं इनकी इसलिए बहुत ज्यादा इज्जत करता हूँ, क्योंकि ये उनमें से हैं जिनकी पहली फिल्म से लेकर हर फिल्म मैंने देखी है। मैं इनकी इज्जत इसलिए करता हूँ क्योंकि आज तक किसी भी फिल्म में हमको जया जी का कहीं पर भी ऐसा रोल देखने को नहीं मिला या न ही इनके पहनने के ढंग में ऐसा कुछ देखने को मिला जिस पर कोई ज़रा सी भी उंगली उठा सके, बल्कि इन्होंने एक मॉडल सेट किया कि अगर आपको स्टार हीरोइन बनना है, तो आप बगैर इन सब चीज़ों के भी नम्बर वन हीरोइन बन सकती हैं। इन्होंने इस बात को दिखाया है, इसको पूरा किया है और हम लोग भी यही चाहते हैं। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि आपके जैसे रोलर्स दिखाए जाएँ, उस तरह का पहनावा दिखाया जाए, उस तरह से प्रेजेंटेशन हो और उसके बाद भी आप टॉप में आ सकते हैं और यह आपने पूरा करके दिखाया है। न कि जैसे आज हो रहा है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने उनको अपने घर पर बुलाया। हम नहीं कहते कि उन्होंने उनको बुलाया, वे वहाँ गये होंगे तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनको समय दे दिया। प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा उनको समय देने के बाद टेलीविज़न में उनको दिखाया गया, क्योंकि वे सोशल वर्क बहुत ज्यादा करते हैं और आज के समय में पूरी कंट्री में वे टॉप के फिल्म स्टार हैं। उनके बारे में टीवी में दिखाया गया, मीडिया में दिखाया गया, अखबार में दिखाया गया। वे अच्छे काम कर रहे थे, इसके लिए उनको बधाई, पर आज क्या हो रहा है? आज सारे अखबार और टीवी चैनल्स में उनका बगैर कपड़ों का पोस्टर दिखाया जा रहा है। इंडियन पीनल कोड में यह एक ऑफेंस है and it is punishable for three year. उसमें यह कहा गया है कि आप पब्लिक में इस तरीके से ऐसी चीज़ें नहीं दिखा सकते, आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। आप एक तरफ अपने को पब्लिसाइज़ कीजिए, पॉपुलर कीजिए कि हम तो बहुत बड़े सोशल वर्कर हैं और हमको प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी बुलाया,.... हम वहाँ पर गए और वह टेलीविज़न पर दिखाया। बाद में इसको एक्सप्लॉट करिए फॉर पर्सनल परपोज़ेज। यह ठीक नहीं है। यह ऑफेंस है अंडर दि इंडियन पैनल कोड। आप इस तरह के पोस्टर जो obscene पोस्टर होते हैं जिसमें कि रिएक्शन होते हैं, जिसमें कि न्यूडिटी भी आती है, उसको आप एलाउ नहीं कर सकते। इसके लिए सेंसर बोर्ड को देखना चाहिए। इसके लिए टेलीविज़न में कोई चीज़ इकट्ठा इसमें देखनी चाहिए। तो इस तरह की चीज़ें आप दिखा रहे हैं इस देश में, तो इसका क्या असर होगा? इसलिए मेरा यह कहने का मतलब नहीं था, मेरा यह कहने का मतलब है कि अगर आप सीरियल्स में ये चीज़ें दिखाएंगे, जो किसी एक घर में हुई हों या एक जगह कहीं पर हो रहा

[श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा]

हो, उसको अगर हम जब सीरियल्स में दिखाते हैं, स्टार्स के बीच में दिखाते हैं और रेगुलर शो बनाकर दिखाते हैं तो उसको ग्लेमराइज करके दिखाते हैं। तो जो बच्चे हैं, जो अभी छोटे बच्चे हैं, जो अभी इतने ग्लोअप नहीं हैं, जिनके अंदर इतनी मेक्यूरिटी अभी नहीं आई है, उनके अंदर उसका रिएक्शन होता है और वे समझते हैं कि यह आम चीज है, यह नॉर्मल चीज है और यह अच्छी चीज है, इसको ग्लेमराइज किया गया है इसलिए हमें भी इसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए, आगे करना चाहिए। इस तरह के रीजंस भी आए हैं और कई क्राइम ऐसे हुए हैं जिनमें बच्चों ने इस बात को एडमिट किया कि हमने तो यह टेलीविजन में देखा था, हमने इसे फिल्म में देखा था और इसलिए हमने उसको देख कर कॉपी किया। तो इसको नकारा नहीं जा सकता कि इस तरह के सीरियल्स या इस तरह के टेलीविजन पर जो सीन होते हैं, उनसे इसमें फर्क पड़ता है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं बल्कि देश में सभी लोग देख रहे हैं कि कैसे महिला सुरक्षित रहे। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में जब नाम लिया जाता है, तो कुछ लोग हमारे साथी हैं और वे सही कहते हैं तथा आंकड़ा और प्रदेशों का भी देते हैं। इसी बहाने पूरे देश के आंकड़े आ जाते हैं कि किस तरीके से महिलाओं के ऊपर उत्पीड़न हो रहा है और बच्चों के ऊपर भी उत्पीड़न हो रहा है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में आज हर महिला असुरक्षित महसूस कर रही है। आज वहां पर पढ़ने वाली लड़की से लेकर के सब असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। क्यों कर रहे हैं? कानून तो वही है। इसलिए यह भी है कि खाली कानून बना देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, कानून को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की भी ताकत होनी चाहिए। उसको फोर्सफुली इम्प्लीमेंट करने की जरूरत है। उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मंत्री जी थे, वे एक बार बच्चियों के स्कूल में रह गए। यह एक वर्ष पुरानी बात है। उन्होंने बच्चियों से कहा कि तुम क्या बनना चाहती हो? उनमें से किसी ने कुछ कहा, किसी ने कुछ कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि एक कसम खाओ। बच्चियां बोली कि क्या? वे बोले कि हमारे सामने यह कसम खाओ कि हम मायावती जी नहीं बनेंगे। इसके बाद बच्चियों को मिठाइयां वगैरह भी दी गईं। उसके बाद उन्होंने फिर पूछा कि तुमने कसम नहीं खाई, तो अब बताओ। उन्होंने कहा कि हममें से जितनी लड़कियां हैं वे सब मायावती बनना चाहती हैं और हम चाहेंगे कि पूरे देश की लड़कियां, पूरे देश की महिलाएं...(व्यवधान)...

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): बच्चों की कहानी सुनाई नहीं जाती...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा**: आपको मंत्री का नाम मालूम है। हम मंत्री का नाम नहीं लेना चाहते। नरेश अग्रवाल जी, वह आपके बहुत प्रिय साथी हैं। वह बात दूसरी है कि वे आजकल किसी फंक्शन में नहीं आ रहे हैं, आपके यहां कार्यक्रमों में नहीं जा रहे हैं। वे अवॉइड कर रहे हैं आपके कार्यक्रमों को। तो वे नाम जान गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, please .... (Interruptions) ... Let him speak. ... (Interruptions)... Misraji, how many more minutes do you want? ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Thirty minutes more, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want thirty minutes more ! ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI P. RAJEEV (Kerala): Sir, today there is a function also at 6 o'clock. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: कल कन्टीन्यू कर लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now it is 5.15 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... Misraji, it is 5.15 p.m now. If you can complete your speech by 5.30 p.m., we can sit up to 5.30 pm. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I think, the hon. Members want to leave now. We may continue tomorrow. ... *(Interruptions)* ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means Misraji speech is not complete today. He will resume tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Does the House agree? ... *(Interruptions)* ...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir .... *(Interruptions)* ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Does the Government agree too? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Then, tomorrow, you can continue your speech. That is the sense of the House. Therefore, I am agreeing to that. Now, we take up admitted Special Mentions. You can lay on the Table.

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#### SPECIAL MENTIONS\*

##### **Concern over General Sales Tax (GST) and unfair treatment towards the State of West Bengal in terms of payment of compensation**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): The GST is projected as the biggest tax reform of independent India. The GST, in principle, and in functioning, is supposed to plug revenue loopholes and make it easier for the taxpayer. One of the founding and guiding principles of GST was compensation to the States for the loss of revenue so as to ensure smooth transition. As a part of this, the Central Sales Tax, CST, was reduced from four per cent to two per cent and the States were told that they would be compensated adequately.

Curiously, in the case of West Bengal, the Centre slashed the amount of compensation from ₹ 900 crores to ₹ 600 crores last year. And, this year, the Centre has further scrapped the compensation to the State of West Bengal altogether.

In a federal structure like ours, it is completely undesirable. How will the States trust the Centre, cooperate and move ahead on this important legislation, if at the very onset, an atmosphere of mistrust is created?

The injustice to West Bengal is glaring and should be corrected and the Government should take measures to resolve this issue at the earliest.

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\* Laid on the Table.

**Demand for setting up Solar Thermal Station in  
Telangana to run agriculture pump-sets**

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, solar power is green power and we have the advantage of having sunlight for 300 out of 365 days. But, if you look at generation, including in Telangana, it is negligible.

I welcome the thrust and importance given by the Finance Minister on solar energy in this year's Budget, and the proposal to take up Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects on the lines of UMPP and allocation of ₹ 500 crores, as also ₹ 400 crores for agriculture pump sets driven by solar power.

Taking a cue from the Finance Minister's proposal to give thrust on agriculture pump sets driven by solar power, I have a proposal for consideration of the Minister for New and Renewable Energy of Telangana.

We can construct 2 MW solar thermal stations, one in every Mandal, every year for the next five years. We have 450 Mandals in Telangana. It would cost ₹ 5,400 crores annually. Each plant can run 800 pump sets. So, in a year, 3.60 lakh pump sets can be energized through solar power. Thus, almost all pump sets in Telangana can be shifted to solar power. And, the benefits are that farmers can use these pump sets throughout the day. Also, the present 25 per cent transmission and distribution losses can be prevented and the State Government could save crores of subsidy given to farmers in the form of free power.

So, I request the Government of India to look into this seriously as it would be a win-win situation for both the farmers and the State.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand for upgrading the Baba Raghav Das Medical  
College, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh**

**श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित कुछ मेडिकल कालेजों एवं अस्पतालों के अपग्रेडेशन के संबंध में पूर्व केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा निर्णय लिया गया था, जो अभी लम्बित है। इस संबंध में वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि PMSSY के तहत बाबा राघव दास, गोरखपुर मेडिकल कालेज का उन्नयन दूसरे चरण में किया जाएगा।

महोदय, इस क्षेत्र में कोई और इस प्रकार का बड़ा मेडिकल कालेज नहीं है, जहां मरीज इलाज करा सकें। इस मेडिकल कालेज में मरीजों का दवाब अत्यधिक है। गोरखपुर के बाद अच्छा अस्पताल लखनऊ से पहले नहीं है तथा गोरखपुर से लखनऊ की दूरी 280 किलोमीटर है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहती हूं कि इस मेडिकल कालेज में बिहार से लेकर नेपाल तक के मरीज इलाज कराने आते हैं।

सरकार इस बात से भी अवगत है कि इसी क्षेत्र में लगभग तीन दशक से जापानी बुखार, इन्सेफलाइटिस बीमारी से हजारों लोगों की असमय मौत हो चुकी है तथा इससे कहीं अधिक लोग विकलांग हुए हैं। अब यह बीमारी देश के तकरीबन 17 राज्यों में फैल चुकी है।

इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि सरकार बाबा राघव दास, गोरखपुर मेडिकल कालेज का अपग्रेडेशन प्रथम चरण में करवाए जिससे मरीजों का इलाज प्रभावित न हो मरीज उच्च गुणवत्ता के अस्पताल में इलाज करवा कर स्वास्थ्य लाभ उठा सकें। धन्यवाद।

**Need to transfer Railway Headquarters of  
Western Railways to Ahmedabad**

**श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया** (गुजरात) : महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि जब देश में रेलवे के जोनों और उनके मुख्यालयों की स्थापना की गई, तो उस समय लोगों की सुविधाओं और मुख्यालयों की दूरी पर गंभीरता से विचार नहीं किया गया। यही कारण है कि आज मुख्यालयों को बदलने की मांग अनेक स्थानों पर की जा रही है। पश्चिमी रेलवे का मुख्यालय भी इससे अछूता नहीं है। पश्चिमी रेलवे का मुख्यालय मुम्बई में स्थित है। इसमें गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और गोवा आते हैं। गुजरात राज्य में बड़ोदरा, राजकोट, भावनगर और अहमदाबाद डिविजन आती हैं। इससे स्पष्ट है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे में आधे से अधिक डिविजन गुजरात राज्य में स्थित हैं, फिर भी पश्चिमी रेलवे का मुख्यालय गुजरात राज्य में न बनाकर मुम्बई में बनाया गया। इसे किसी भी प्रकार उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। इन डिविजनों को मुम्बई न जाना पड़े, इसलिए अहमदाबाद को पश्चिमी रेलवे का मुख्यालय बनाने की मांग बराबर की जा रही है, क्योंकि गुजरात राज्य में स्थित चारों डिविजनों के मध्य में अहमदाबाद स्थित है। इससे सभी को आने-जाने में सुविधा होगी। मेरे विचार से भी उक्त सभी बातों को देखते हुए पश्चिमी रेलवे का मुख्यालय-अहमदाबाद में बनाना सर्वथा उचित होगा।

अतः मेरा माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से विशेष अनुरोध है कि जनभावनाओं का आदर करते हुए और लोगों की सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखते हुए, पश्चिमी रेलवे का मुख्यालय अहमदाबाद में बनाने के निर्देश जारी करने की कृपा करें, ताकि जनभावनाओं का सम्मान हो सके और सभी डिविजनों का इसका लाभ मिल सके।

**Need to sanction special funds for construction of additional court buildings,  
libraries and canteens in district court premises in Tamil Nadu**

**SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN** (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House that the court buildings in the State of Tamil Nadu need additional infrastructure by way of construction of additional court buildings, chambers for advocates, libraries and canteens for the advocates.

There are a number of District Courts, Magistrate Courts, *Munsif* Courts in the State of Tamil Nadu which need additional facilities and as such special financial assistance is necessary from the Central Government for the purpose of construction of court buildings, chambers for advocates, libraries and canteens for advocates practising in the State of Tamil Nadu.

For example, in the Tirunelveli District Court premises, the advocates do not have chambers to meet their clients and additional buildings for the court and library have become absolutely essential. In the same way, the advocates of all districts in the State of

Tamil Nadu will also be benefited if additional financial assistance by way of a Special Financial Grant is given by the Central Government.

In the above circumstances, I request the hon. Minister for Law and Justice to sanction special funds for the construction of court buildings, libraries, chambers for advocates and canteens for all the subordinate courts in the districts in the State of Tamil Nadu. I also request that special assistance may also be given for the District Court at Tirunelveli for the purpose of establishing additional court buildings, chambers for advocates, library buildings and canteens.

CHAUDHARY MUNAVVER SALEEM (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I will read.

**श्री उपसभापति :** सब्जेक्ट पढ़ दीजिए और ले करिए। No, I cannot allow you alone. That is the point. सब्जेक्ट पढ़ दीजिए और ले करिए।

**Need to confer Padma Bhushan Award on eminent socialist  
and freedom fighter, Dr. G.G. Parikh**

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके सामने देश की महान संसद में भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन की 9 अगस्त, 1942 की एक सच्ची दास्तान के रूप में मौजूद 90 वर्ष के डॉ. जी.जी. पारिख के दर्द को लेकर खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय सभापति जी, मैं देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी सर ज़मीन-ए-हिन्द पर त्याग, तपस्या और बलिदान की ऐसी दास्तानें मौजूद हैं, जिन्हें देखकर, छूकर और सुनकर यह कहा जा सकता है कि हिंदुस्तान इन्हीं लोगों की कुर्बानी के कारण आज आज़ाद मुल्क है। महोदय, मैं कल महाराष्ट्र के पनवेल में स्थित स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी युसुफ मेहर अली आश्रम में एक समाजवादी चिंतक और राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की 90 वर्ष पुरानी मशाल की रोशनी अपनी आँखों से डॉ. जी.जी. पारिख के रूप में देखकर आया हूँ। इन्होंने गाँधी, लोहिया और जयप्रकाश के साथ भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन में जवानी के दिन जेल में गुज़ारे थे और जीवन साथी भी एक स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी महिला को बनाया था।

आज वही डॉ. पारिख स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी युसुफ मेहर अली के नाम से, मंसूब आश्रम के माध्यम से देशवासियों में स्नेह, सद्भावना और सेवा की शिक्षा देने के पाकीज़ा काम को अंजाम दे रहे हैं। माननीय डॉ. पारिख ने 1975 की एमरजेंसी की यातनाएं अकेले नहीं, बल्कि अपनी धर्मपत्नी और कम उम्र की बेटी के साथ सहन की थी, लेकिन आज तक की सरकारों ने डा. पारिख की इन कुर्बानियों का एहसास तक नहीं किया, यह अफसोस का पहलू है।

महोदय, मैं डॉ. पारिख के सम्मान समारोह से भावुक होकर आया हूँ और आपके माध्यम से आजादी के इस महान योद्धा के लिए, इनकी जिंदगी में इन्हें पद्मभूषण दिए जाने की मांग करता हूँ। मैं अपनी बात को इस सच पर पूरा करता हूँ कि जो लोग अपने ऐतिहासिक चरित्रों को सम्मान नहीं देते, वे लोग इतिहास के साथ जुल्म करते हैं। महोदय, मैं अपने आपको उस क्षण से ही भाग्यशाली मान रहा हूँ, जब से मैंने डॉ. पारिख को छुआ है। इनके पसीने में महकती हुई हिंदुस्तान ज़िंदाबाद की सदायें मेरे कानों में आज भी गूँज रही हैं।

मेरी मांग है कि सरकार इस महान व्यक्ति को पद्मभूषण सम्मान देकर इसके साथ न्याय करे।

हिंदुस्तान ज़िंदाबाद।

چودھری منور سلیم : مائے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں آپ کے سامنے دیش کی مہان سند میں بھارت چھوڑو آندولن کی 9 اگست، 1942 کی ایک سچی داستان کے روپ میں موجود 90 سال کے ڈاکٹر جی۔جی۔ پاریکھ کے درد کو لے کر کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ مائے اپ سبھا پتی جی، میں دیش کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج بھی سر زمین ہند پر تیاگ، تپسیہ اور بلیدان کی ایسی داستانیں موجود ہیں، جنہیں دیکھ کر، چھوکر اور سن کر یہ کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ ہندوستان انہیں لوگوں کی قربانی کے کارن آج آزاد ملک ہے۔ مہودے، میں کل مہاراشٹر کے پنویل میں واقع سوتنترتا سنگرام سینانی یوسف مہر علی اشرم میں ایک سماجیادی چنتک اور راشٹریہ آندولن کی 90 سال پرانی مشعال کی روشنی اپنی آنکھوں سے ڈاکٹر جی۔جی۔ پاریکھ کے روپ میں دیکھ کر آیا ہوں۔ انہوں نے گاندھی، لوبیا اور جے پرکاش کے ساتھ بھارت چھوڑو آندولن میں جوانی کے دل جیل میں گزارے تھے اور جیون ساتھی بھی ایک سوتنترتا سنگرام سینانی مہیلا کو بنایا تھا۔

آج وہی ڈاکٹر جی۔جی۔ پاریکھ ایک سوتنترتا سنگرام سینانی یوسف مہر علی کے نام سے منسوب اشرم کے مادھیم سے دیش واسیوں میں اسٹیپہ، سدبھاؤنا اور سیوا کی شکشا دینے کے پاکیزہ کام کو انجام دے رہے ہیں۔ مائے ڈاکٹر پاریکھ نے 1975 کی ایمرجنسی کی یاتنائیں اکیلے نہیں، بلکہ اپنے دھرم پتی اور کم عمر کی بیٹی کے ساتھ سہن کی تھیں، لیکن آج تک کی سرکاروں نے ڈاکٹر پاریکھ کی ان قربانیوں کا احساس تک نہیں کیا، یہ افسوس کا پہلو ہے۔

مہودے، میں ڈاکٹر پاریکھ کے سمان سماروہ سے بھاوک ہو کر آیا ہوں اور آپ کے مادھیم سے آزادی کے اس مہان یودھا کے لئے، ان کی زندگی میں انہیں پدم بھوشن دئے جانے کی مانگ کرتا ہوں۔ میں اپنی بات کو اس سچ پر پورا کرتا ہوں کہ جو لوگ اپنے اتھاسک چرتروں کو سمان نہیں دیتے، وہ لوگ اتھاس کے ساتھ ظلم کرتے ہیں۔ مہودے، میں اپنے آپ کو اس لمحہ سے بھی بھاگیہ شالی مان رہا ہوں، جب سے میں نے ڈاکٹر پاریکھ کو چھوا ہے۔ ان کے پسینے میں مہکتی ہوئی ہندوستان زندہ آباد کی صدائیں میرے کانوں میں آج بھی گونج رہی ہیں۔ میری مانگ ہے کہ سرکار اس مہان شخص کو پدم بھوشن سمان دے کر ان کے ساتھ نیائے کرے۔ ہندوستان زندہ آباد۔ (ختم شد)

**Demand for sanctioning comprehensive special package  
for diversification of fisheries in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to appeal to the Centre for priority sanction of a Comprehensive Special Package for Diversification of Fisheries at a cost of ₹ 1,620 crores and a recurring grant of ₹ 10 crores per annum for maintenance dredging. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has submitted a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister on 3rd June, 2014, seeking a special package to provide succour to Tamil Nadu fishermen who have been persistently attacked by Sri Lankan Navy. The package includes a provision of ₹ 975 crores over three years to procure new Deep Sea Tuna Long Liners so as to reduce the pressure of bottom-trawling boats in the Palk Bay and assistance for a Mid Sea Fish Processing Park at an approximate cost of ₹ 80 crores, including a Carrier Mother Vessel stationed at mid-sea to support and supply baby vessels. The Centre was requested to sanction a grant of ₹ 420 crores for the creation of infrastructural facilities for deep sea fishing in Mookaiyur and Rameshwaram Fishing Harbours in Ramanathapuram District, and Ennore Fishing Harbour in Tiruvallur District. It was requested to enhance the present annual allocation for motorisation of traditional crafts from the present level of ₹ 3 crores to, at least, ₹ 9 crores per year. In a letter dated 27th July, 2014, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has sought a further subsidy of ₹ 100 crores for converting to gill nets to enable introduction of sustainable fishing practices in the Palk Bay. I appeal to the Centre to sanction this special package to Tamil Nadu on a priority basis.

**Need for more participation in BRICS and paying  
more attention to new initiatives**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Participation of India in BRICS is an efficient tool to increase political authority in the world. Existing trends of cooperation contribute to strengthening of India as one of the new poles of the world. BRICS gives us new opportunities to implement global claims, which include permanent membership in the UNSC and to become a leader along with other developing countries like China, Brazil and South Africa.

In addition to prestige, coordination of actions in BRICS gives India an opportunity to assert its own interests on the global agenda including in the G-20. The forum has covered a long way from a conceptual idea to a structured institution.

New topics, crucial for India, are constantly being included in the five-sided dialogue. This organization holds a unique position in the global economy. It is the biggest market in the world having a total of 21 per cent of world GDP and this figure is steadily growing.

The last summit was in Brazil. The Durban summit road map has been achieved. For example, the New Development or BRICS Bank with a pool of currency reserves has been established. This mechanism gives the involved countries protection at macro-economic levels.

The countries should continue co-operation in economy and finance to ensure sustainable development. Business Councils, Banking forums, Stock Exchange Alliances are now functioning within BRICS. Working groups on international information security helps agriculture, science and technology.

The Government of India should continue its participation in BRICS and pay more attention to new initiatives like energy association, fuel reserve bank and institute of energy policy. It is in New Delhi's interest to widen cooperation in humanitarian, parliamentary, trade union, youth and cultural dimensions.

**Need to make comprehensive policy to cope with problem of unemployment among youth in the country**

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भारतवर्ष के करोड़ों नौजवानों की बेरोजगारी की समस्या सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश के नौजवान आज अच्छी शिक्षा लेकर भी रोजगार नहीं पा रहे हैं और हालत यह है कि अब हाथों में डिग्री-डिप्लोमा लेकर पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट तक शिक्षा प्राप्त नौजवान भी चपरासी की नौकरी पाने के लिए धक्के खा रहे हैं और कुछ छोटी-मोटी नौकरी या मजदूरी करने को लाचार हैं। सरकार ने लम्बे समय से रोजगार की कोई बड़ी योजना शुरू नहीं की है, विशेषकर, एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी वर्ग का आरक्षण कोटा भी पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। आज का नौजवान भटका हुआ है, आन्दोलित है तथा कुछ नौजवान गलत दिशा में भी भटक सकते हैं।

अतः मेरी आपसे माँग है कि केन्द्र सरकार शीघ्र ही कोई बड़ी योजना चलाकर नौजवानों की बेरोजगारी की समस्या का निदान करने का कष्ट करे।

**श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू** (तेलंगाना): सर, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, not present.

**Need to sanction more rice and sugar at APL rate to Kerala for Onam festival**

**SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN** (Kerala): Sir, Onam is a National festival of Kerala. This year, Onam will be in the first week of September. During the festival season, invariably, there will be price rise. Prices of all articles, including food items, will increase. This is a general tendency. The experience of Kerala shows that only through effective intervention of Government, the price rise can be controlled. The Government, through Public Distribution System, must supply rice, wheat and sugar at reasonable prices. Then only, we can check the price rise in open market. This year, the Union Government had informed the State Government that during Onam festival, Centre will give rice only at the rate of Minimum Support Price. This is almost equal to the open market price. There is no justification for this stand. The Union Government must give rice to Kerala for Public Distribution System during Onam festival at APL rate. Apart from rice, Kerala needs more sugar for Onam festival.

I request the Government to sanction more rice and sugar at APL rate to Kerala for Onam festival.

**Demand for addressing the problem of malnutrition  
among children in the country**

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, today, malnutrition is one of India's greatest human development challenges. The prevalence of Malnutrition in India is almost twice the rate in Sub-Saharan Africa. One in every three malnourished children in the world is from India. Nearly four million children die because of malnutrition every year.

Factors such as food intake, non - access to health services, faulty hygiene practices and poor quality in care of children and pregnant mothers contribute to this. Vitamin, mineral and iodine deficiencies and anaemia in mother, all affect the child's survival and development.

Malnutrition affects children's chances of survival and increases susceptibility to illness and diseases. It reduces their ability to learn and increases chances of dropping out early from school. Non-timely interventions cause irreversible damage to brain development.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme, India's primary policy to contain malnutrition is well-conceived to address child undernutrition in India. However, its focus has been on increasing coverage, while overlooking the quality of food and service delivered. It fails to change family- based feeding and caring behaviour. Rampant corruption in the ICDS Scheme at various levels limits availability of nutritious food to children in 'Aanganwadis' and to mothers. All these have resulted in limited impact.

To reduce malnutrition, ICDS activities need to be refocused on more important determinants of malnutrition. The scheme must focus on disease prevention and control, education and awareness to improve feeding practices and domestic child-care and improved micronutrient supplementation. Funds provided under the scheme should be monitored accurately to prevent misappropriation and rampant corruption.

Given its impact on health, education and economic productivity, persistent malnutrition must be addressed at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora, not present. Shri Sanjay Raut, not present.

The House stands adjourned to meet on Wednesday, 13th August, 2014 at 11.00 hrs.

*The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past  
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Wednesday, the 13th August, 2014.*