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Tuesday

15 July, 2014

24 Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 15th July, 2014/24th Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### RE. AN INDIAN JOURNALIST MEETING A TERRORIST IN PAKISTAN

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 101 ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति जी, वेद प्रताप वैदिक का ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow Question No. 101 to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): जम्मू और कश्मीर के इश्यु पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): वैदिक का जो बयान आया है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्रीमन् यह एक गंभीर स्थिति है और यह देश को तोड़ने वाली स्थिति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: यह बात उठ चुकी है और सरकार ने जवाब दे दिया है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: वे किसके कहने पर ऐसा कर रहे थे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे वहां पर क्या कर रहे थे?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर जिस तरह उन्होंने टी.वी. पर इन्टरव्यू दिया ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: किन लोगों ने वहां पर हाफिज सईद से मुलाकात कराने के लिए भेजा था? ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे वहां पर क्या कर रहे थे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये ऐसे सवाल हैं, जिनके जवाब यहां पर आने चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: यह सवाल उठा है और सरकार ने इसका जवाब दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: श्रीमान ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 101 ...*(Interruptions)*... भाई, बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Hon. Members, please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह सरकार की ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... भाई, जो चीज डिस्कस हो चुकी है, आप उसको दोबारा क्यों उठा रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, let the House decide ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at nineteen minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.101. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, हमारा नोटिस ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)... Question No.101, please. Let the answer be given ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, a Statement is laid on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the House must deliberate. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a serious matter. We have given notices. All rules should be suspended. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House must debate and the Government should come out with a categorical statement. ...(*Interruptions*)... The External Affairs Minister should come before the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

#### GDP rate

†\*101. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the country;
- (b) the necessary steps being taken by Government to improve the GDP rate;

and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the extent to which the rate of GDP could be raised through developing infrastructure?

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

**Statement**

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(a) The rate of growth in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices was 4.7 per cent in 2013-14 (provisional estimates).

(b) Several measures have been outlined in the Union Budget 2014-15 to improve growth in the economy that, *inter-alia*, include (i) fiscal consolidation with an emphasis on expenditure reforms *via* proposed constitution of an Expenditure Management Commission; (ii) initiatives for skill development including in rural areas; (iii) proposals to boost agriculture *via* emphasis on irrigation and long-term credit; (iv) impetus to rural roads; (v) fillip to industry and infrastructure, *inter-alia*, *via* incentives *viz.* extension of the ten-year tax holiday to undertakings that begin generation, distribution and transmission of power by 31.03.2017; (vi) measures to augment low cost long-term foreign borrowings by Indian companies; (vii) proposal for promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in selected sectors; (viii) reduction in excise duty on specified food processing and packaging machinery, etc. along with proposed rationalization of duties relating to different types of coal, scrap and diamond items; (ix) scheme for development of new airports in tier I and tier II cities; (x) boost to savings *via* raising of investment limit under Section 80 C of Income Tax Act and the income tax exemption limit to ₹ 2.5 lakh from ₹ 2 lakh; (xi) emphasis on development of smart cities, etc. Also, several steps being undertaken to contain inflation would help in raising growth.

(c) The overall growth rate of an economy is dependent on many factors that, *inter-alia*, include the rate of capital formation and savings, utilization of technology, availability of infrastructure, efficiency of resource allocation, quality of institutions, governance and the policy framework in place. In view of this, it is difficult to arrive at the precise estimate of the impact of infrastructure development on GDP growth. However, infrastructure development can help in raising the growth rate of the economy *via* ushering in productivity and efficiency gains.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

**Cases of theft at Delhi airport**

\*102.SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of theft/pilferage are on the rise at Delhi Airport;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action taken to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) The cases pertaining to theft and pilferage are reported by complainants to local police or brought to the notice of airline concerned. The local police register and investigate such cases. The incidents of theft are a law and order issue which come under the jurisdiction of the concerned State Government. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), which is the aviation security regulator functioning under the Ministry of Civil Aviation does not deal with such cases. However, based on the information gathered by BCAS, it has been observed that there is no significant increase in the cases of theft/pilferage at Delhi Airport. The details of complaints lodged with local police from 2011 to 2013 and from January, 2014 to May, 2014 as available with BCAS are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	No of baggage handled at Delhi IGI Airport	No. of complaints lodged with Local Police
1.	2011	23.94 million	35
2.	2012	22.46 million	22
3.	2013	21.4 million	14
4.	2014 (Till May)	11.4 million	18

- (c) To prevent incidents of theft, the following measures have been taken:
  - (i). Frisking of ground handling staff is being done while leaving airport.
  - (ii). Use of cell phones in the airside by ground handling staff has been prohibited.
  - (iii). Deployment of airline security staff in the Baggage Makeup Area (BMA)/ Baggage Break-up Area (BBA) area and around the cargo hold area of the airline.
  - (iv). Photo Identity Cards (PICs) of ground handling staff after completion of shift are being deposited at the airport.
  - (v). A Committee has been constituted to identify the grey areas of CCTV coverage.
  - (vi). Sharing of list of suspects with all concerned agencies.

- (vii). Establishment of CISF help desk counters at the airports for receipt of complaint of thefts from the passengers and to further hand over the complaints to the local police.

### Airports in Gujarat

†\*103. SHRJ LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities in Gujarat which have domestic as well as international airports; and
- (b) the names of the cities where action is being taken by Government for construction of new airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) In Gujarat, Airports Authority of India (AAI) is maintaining one International Airport at Ahmedabad and 10 Domestic airports (at Vadodara, Rajkot, Porbandar, Surat, Bhavnagar, Kandla, Keshod and Deesa) including two Civil Enclaves (at Bhuj and Jamnagar).

(b) The list of cities where the Government has granted in-principle approval and Site Clearance for the construction of new Greenfield airports is given in Statement-I and II respectively.

### Statement-I

*List of Greenfield Airports for which 'in principle' approval has already been given by the Government*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Promoters	State
1.	Mopa Airport, Goa	State Government	Goa
2.	Navi Mumbai International Airport, Maharashtra	City & Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO)	Maharashtra
3.	Sindhudurg Airport, Maharashtra	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)	Maharashtra
4.	Bijapur Airport, Karnataka	State Government	Karnataka
5.	Gulbarga Airport, Karnataka	State Government	Karnataka
6.	Hassan Airport, Karnataka	State Government	Karnataka
7.	Shimoga Airport, Karnataka	State Government	Karnataka

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Promoters	State
8.	Kannur International Airport, Kerala	M/s KINFRA	Kerala
9.	Durgapur International Airport, West Bengal	M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Limited (BAPL)	West Bengal
10.	Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	M/s Gwalior Agriculture Company Limited	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Pakyong Airport, Sikkim	Airports Authority of India	Sikkim
12.	Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh	Government of Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Karaikal in Puducherry	Karaikal Airport Private Limited	Puducherry
14.	Shirdi in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra	Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation Ltd.	Maharashtra
15.	Aranmula in Kerala	M/s KGS Aranmula Airport Ltd.	Kerala

**Statement-II**

*List of Greenfield Airports for which 'site clearance' has been given by the Government*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Promoters	State
1.	Machiwara, Ludhiana Airport, Punjab	M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Projects Limited (BAPL)	Punjab
2.	Dholera Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board	Gujarat
3.	Ongole, Prakasham District Andhra Pradesh	M/s Prakasham Airport Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Jamshedpur in Jharkhand	M/s TATA Steel	Jharkhand
5.	Itanagar Airport, Arunachal Pradesh	Airports Authority of India	Arunachal Pradesh

**Rise in MDR-TB cases**

\*104. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Multi- Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) cases are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the number of MDR-TB cases reported for the last three years in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the details thereof and the reasons for the increase in MDR-TB cases and the steps being taken by Government to prevent and to cure MDR-TB patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The estimated proportion of Multi-Drug Resistant TB Cases in India is not increasing. It is less than 3 percent among new TB cases and between 12-17 percent among re-treatment TB cases. The number of MDR-TB cases reported State-wise for the last three years in the country is given in Statement (*See below*). The detection of MDR-TB cases has been increasing due to availability of more diagnostic facilities for MDR TB and coverage of the entire country through Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), between 2007 and 2013.

The core components of PMDT implementation are:

- Accurate timely diagnosis through quality assured culture and drug susceptibility testing
- Appropriate treatment utilizing second-line drugs under supervision
- Uninterrupted supply of quality assured anti-TB drugs, and
- Standardized recording and reporting system

Under RNTCP, diagnosis of Drug Resistant TB is conducted through quality assured drug susceptibility testing at 58 Culture and drug susceptibility testing (C-DST) laboratories, of which 48 laboratories are also equipped with rapid molecular test named Line Probe Assay (LPA).

Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification (CBNAAT) Test Machines have been installed at 89 sites for early detection of Rifampicin resistance among TB cases.

The main reason for MDR-TB is incomplete and/or incorrect treatment for drug-sensitive TB. Hence, under RNTCP, complete and correct treatment under DOTS strategy is implemented.

Treatment and diagnosis for both drug sensitive and drug resistant TB, under RNTCP, is free of cost.

*Statement*

*State-wise list of MDR-TB cases detected and put on treatment under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme*

State	MDR-TB Cases Diagnosed in 2011	MDR-TB Cases Diagnosed in 2012	MDR-TB Cases Diagnosed in 2013
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	0	8	16
Andhra Pradesh	506	1382	1893

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	4	102	136
Assam	0	212	362
Bihar	0	132	530
Chandigarh	0	62	56
Chhattisgarh	2	42	145
Delhi	677	1793	1456
Goa	7	40	45
Gujarat (including Daman, Diu, D and N Haveli)	885	2122	1971
Haryana	120	168	495
Himachal Pradesh	81	118	257
Jammu and Kashmir	1	80	109
Jharkhand	34	167	328
Karnataka	63	156	800
Kerala (including Lakshadweep)	105	282	213
Madhya Pradesh	53	370	938
Maharashtra	772	4439	5306
Manipur	10	35	66
Meghalaya	5	136	157
Mizoram	3	47	31
Nagaland	1	77	75
Orissa	62	171	250
Puducherry	6	49	18
Punjab	0	331	515
Rajasthan	326	2529	2131
Sikkim	0	127	211
Tamil Nadu	267	972	1568
Tripura	2	14	10
Uttar Pradesh	67	110	1760
Uttarakhand	17	100	208
West Bengal	221	1015	1269
GRAND TOTAL	4297	17388	23325

**Financial liabilities of Air India**

\*105.DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial liabilities of Air India including Indian Airlines, as on 31 March, 2014; and

(b) the details of the plan of the Ministry to clear these liabilities?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) The financial liabilities of Air India as on 31.3.2014 are as follows:

(i). Aircraft Debt Outstanding - ₹ 17,565.05 cr.

(ii). Working Capital Loan - ₹ 21,257 cr.

(iii). NCDs - ₹ 7400 cr.

(iv). Current Liabilities

1. Bridge Loan for acquiring B787 aircraft - ₹ 3500 crores.

2. Vender Liabilities - ₹ 5700 crores.

(b) Government has taken the following measures to improve the financial condition of Air India:

1. in view of the financial liabilities of Air India and its mounting debt burden, Air India formulated a Turnaround Plan (TAP), comprising an Operational Turnaround Plan and a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP), which was approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 12th April, 2012. The FRP provides for infusion of additional equity by the Government, cost reduction and improved operational performance. The financial support approved under TAP from the Government is as under:

(i). Induction of upfront equity of ₹ 6750 crs.;

(ii). Equity for Cash deficit support of ₹ 4552 crs. from FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18;

(iii). Equity for already guaranteed aircraft loan of ₹ 18929 Crs. till FY 2021; and

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

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

**Capitation fees in private medical colleges**

\*106. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints about private medical colleges demanding huge capitation fees for admission;
- (b) whether Government is aware that some of the medical colleges do not have the necessary infrastructural facilities and faculty; and
- (c) if so, whether Government has any proposal to set up any investigating team to assess and study these private medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Medical Council of India (MCI) makes assessment of the medical colleges periodically with regard to infrastructural facilities, faculty, etc. for renewal of permission for imparting medical education and accordingly recommends to the Central Government for approval or disapproval of permission to such medical college which do not meet the minimum requirement as prescribed in MCI's regulations. The Central Government after considering the recommendation of MCI and also the compliance of deficiencies of such colleges, as per provisions contained in Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956, approves or disapproves permission to such medical colleges on merit. In view of the provisions of IMC Act, 1956 and regulations made thereunder, wherein the mechanism for assessment of existing facilities is well defined, there is no proposal for setting up of any investigating team.

**Sub-standard drugs in Delhi hospitals**

\*107. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that instances of storage and distribution of spurious drugs from several Government hospitals in the capital city of Delhi have surfaced recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether stringent action has been taken against the doctors/officials/staff involved in such activity; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) As far as AIIMS, New Delhi and three Central Government

Hospitals located in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital, LHMC and associated Hospitals are concerned, no such instance has come to notice in the recent past.

However, Directorate of Health Services (DHS), Government of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, has informed that their Central Procurement Agency (CPA) under DHS, Delhi has received reports of sub-standard drugs after testing by accredited labs. Details of last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

These drugs were procured through the normal procurement system of CPA. For quality control purpose, CPA does random lab analysis of the procured drugs in NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing Calibration Laboratories) accredited laboratories. Reasons of failure in Lab Analysis have been given in Statement (*See below*).

As informed by the DHS, Government of NCT of Delhi, action against the manufacturers has been taken by the CPA as per the terms and conditions of tenders, which include debaring and blacklisting of the firms, stopping the use of such drugs immediately, replacement of the entire batch of such drugs, recovering lab testing charges, etc.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Drugs Name	Year in which declared sub standard	Reason due to which sample failed
1	2	3	4
1.	Inj. Dextrose + saline 5%+0.9 %	2011	Failed in sterility test
2.	Inj. Ondansteron	2011	Failed in related substances test
3.	Ibuprofen 400mg	2011	Failed in description
4.	Cefuroxime Axetil for oral suspe.	2011	Less quantity 108.4mg (limit -112.5mg to 137.8mg) found in Assay test
5.	Inj. Dextrose + saline 5%+0.9 %	2011	Failed in particulate matter test
6.	Ketorolec eye drop 0.5%	2012	Failed in sterility test
7.	Tab. Sodium Valporate (CR) 200mg	2012	Uniformity of content, less quantity 129.56mg (limit 190mg to 210mg) found in Assay test

1	2	3	4
8.	Tab. Ibuprofen 400mg	2012	Less quantity 369.30mg (limit -380.0mg to 420.0mg) found in Assay test
9.	Tab. Eprin 150 mg	2013	Failed in dissolution test
10.	Inj. Gentamicine	2014	Failed in particulate matter test
11.	Inj. Meropenem	2014	Less quantity 433.50mg (limit -450.mg to 600mg) found in Assay test
12.	Salbutamol Sulphate syrup IP 2mg/5ml	2014	Failed in PH test

#### **Free health check-up for fatal diseases**

†\*108. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on making arrangements for free checkup of fatal diseases like cancer and AIDS;

(b) if so, by when the arrangements in this regard would be made in Government hospitals, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there are any reasons for not providing free check-up facilities for detection of these serious diseases in Government hospitals, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including services for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of various diseases.

Free HIV testing and counseling services are being provided through 15,606 integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTCs) across India. State-wise number of ICTCs is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The persons found HIV positive at ICTCs are referred to the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres where free check up and treatment facilities are provided. Presently there are 425 ART Centres across India. State-wise number of ART Centres is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Government of India (GoI) launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) since 2010 for providing assistance to State Governments for activities including health promotion, early detection and treatment of Cancer, Diabetes,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS up to District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission. In cancer, focus is on early detection of three sites namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities are provided through different levels of healthcare including NCD Clinics located in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

In addition, the GoI in the year 2013-14, approved a scheme for enhancing the tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme, GoI will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Government of India also provides facilities for diagnosis and treatment of cancer through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata etc. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). The proposal of setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar and development of 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

Depending on the level of hospital, facilities for check-up and diagnosis of other diseases which can be fatal are available with Government hospitals, either free or subsidized.

#### **Statement-I**

*Number of Stand Alone and Facility Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTCs) functioning as on 31.12.2013*

Sl. No.	State	Stand Alone ICTC	Mobile ICTC	Facility ICTC	Public Private Partnership ICTC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	13	0	10	0	23
2.	Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	379	26	1624	265	2294
4.	Bihar	207	1	250	8	466
5.	Chennai MC	-	-	-	-	0
6.	Chandigarh	12	1	3	2	18
7.	Chhattisgarh	111	3	206	11	331
8.	Daman and Diu	4	0	0	0	4



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Delhi	89	3	72	9	173
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1
11.	Goa	14	0	18	3	35
12.	Gujarat	309	3	1065	228	1605
13.	Haryana	98	0	86	19	203
14.	Himachal Pradesh	63	2	50	2	117
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	0	0	0	35
16.	Jharkhand	76	3	180	3	262
17.	Karnataka	447	12	965	213	1637
18.	Kerala	162	4	89	47	302
19.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	143	0	612	19	774
21.	Maharashtra	578	6	1810	675	3069
22.	Mumbai District	69	3	4	36	112
23.	Odisha	226	1	169	14	410
24.	Puducherry	12	0	12	4	28
25.	Punjab	92	1	150	3	246
26.	Rajasthan	246	0	284	26	556
27.	Tamil Nadu	376	17	600	239	1232
28.	Uttar Pradesh	309	0	105	71	485
29.	Uttarakhand	49	1	129	10	189
30.	West Bengal	252	4	26	4	286
SUB TOTAL		4373	91	8519	1911	14894
<b>North East States</b>						
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	2	11	0	48
32.	Assam	96	2	102	37	237
33.	Manipur	54	6	32	12	104
34.	Meghalaya	16	3	5	4	28
35.	Mizoram	28	9	30	10	77
36.	Nagaland	60	10	49	1	120
37.	Sikkim	13	1	14	0	28
38.	Tripura	19	0	49	2	70
SUB TOTAL		321	33	292	66	712
GRAND TOTAL		4694	124	8811	1977	15606

**Statement-II***Number of Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres*

Sl. No.	State	Number of ART Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	14
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	5
7.	Delhi	9
8.	Goa	1
9.	Gujarat	27
10.	Haryana	1
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
13.	Jharkhand	6
14.	Karnataka	59
15.	Kerala	8
16.	Maharashtra	60
17.	Mumbai	10
18.	Manipur	10
19.	Mizoram	3
20.	Meghalaya	1
21.	Madhya Pradesh	15
22.	Nagaland	6
23.	Odisha	9
24.	Puducherry	1
25.	Punjab	7
26.	Rajasthan	16

Sl. No.	State	Number of ART Centres
27.	Sikkim	1
28.	Tamil Nadu	52
29.	Tripura	1
30.	Uttarakhand	2
31.	Uttar Pradesh	28
32.	West Bengal	11
	INDIA	425

**Large scale employment through MS and MEs**

\*109. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has envisaged large scale employment through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MS and MEs) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the time-line by which such plan will be prepared and the approximate investment to be made, involvement of Government therein, incentive pattern and employment visualised?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has been envisaging large scale employment generation through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. As per the 4<sup>th</sup> All India Census of MSME (2006-07), 805.24 lakh persons were employed in 361.76 lakh registered MSME units which signifies an annual compound growth of 26.42 percentage in employment over the 3rd All India Census of MSMEs (2001-02). Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) directly creates self and wage employment in non-farm micro and small units under its flagship scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the figures of which are furnished below:

*Estimated Employment Generation under PMEGP (All India)*

Year	Employment (No. of Persons)
2008-09	204747
2009-10	424982
2010-11	480613
2011-12	495523
2012-13	428221
2013-14	368545

Government facilitates employment generation by promoting the growth of MSMEs through various schemes and programmes of Ministry of MSME such as Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Cluster Development Programme, Training and Skill Development Programmes, Tool Rooms and National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) etc. The Planning Commission has indicated a substantial increase in outlay (133.5%) for the Ministry from ₹ 10330 crore in eleventh Plan to ₹ 24124 crore in the twelfth Plan. The twelfth Five Year Plan outlay for PMEGP has been enhanced to ₹ 8060 crore against the eleventh Plan outlay of ₹ 5540 crore to assist larger number of units and generate greater employment.

#### **PPP in healthcare sector**

\*110. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts the Ministry is making in the Twelfth Five Year Plan to collaborate with private players to build up the infrastructure that would help in improving all health indicators in the country;
- (b) whether the Planning Commission has brought out any consultation paper on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in healthcare sector; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Public Health being a State subject, the provision of healthcare services is the primary responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health systems, includes building infrastructure through private collaboration.

(b) and (c) Yes. Planning Commission has issued a concept paper - "Public Private Partnership In Healthcare - Concept Paper". In this concept paper, it has been, *inter-alia* proposed that:

- (i) The scheme is for setting up 650 secondary and tertiary care hospitals one in each district through Public Private Partnership (PPP) to ensure an accelerated expansion of healthcare services by supplementing public investment with private participation in the form of PPP aimed at delivering quality healthcare at affordable costs for the Economically Weak Sector (EWS) of the society.
- (ii) Under this proposed scheme, the framework for PPP is proposed as under:

- Modular approach – At the initial stage, a 200 bed secondary care hospital to be set up in a district headquarters (a lower bed count in smaller districts). Gradually add 50 beds at periodic intervals of about 5 years so as to double their capacity.
- Hospitals to adhere to National Accreditation Board for Hospitals (NABH) and National Accreditation Board for Laboratories (NABL) standards – Accreditation would have to be arranged by the hospital within a period of two years from the date of commencement of business.
- Location of PPP hospitals – The hospitals to be set up under the PPP framework at locations to be identified by the State Government.
- Infrastructure and management by private entities – Selected corporate entities will be responsible for providing infrastructure (such as buildings, equipment, manpower, etc.), management of the hospitals, including medical and para-medical staff and also provision of equipment, laboratories including diagnostic facilities, medicines, etc.
- Capital grants by the Government – Towards capital expenditure for 650 district hospitals – upto 40 per cent (20 per cent by the Central Government and another 20 per cent by the State Government) to be given in the form of grant; Concession to be on DBFOT basis for a period of 30 years, to be extended by another 20 years.
- Differential support based on location – For cities exceeding a population of 20 lakh, the grant will be restricted to 20 per cent of the capital costs while for towns with a population of less than 2 lakh, the maximum grant may be increased to 40% of capital costs.
- Land to be provided by the Government – Land required for establishing a hospital shall be provided to private entities by the respective State Governments or local authorities at nominal lease rent.
- Recurring expenses through insurance/Government schemes – Secondary care hospital to provide healthcare services for 200 inpatients, 30% of which shall be from the EWS category. Cost of providing services to this category of patients shall be met from third party insurance/direct support schemes of State Governments which meet the expenses of EWS families on healthcare services, such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) or Rajiv Aarogyasri Yojana of Andhra Pradesh and

Kalaaignar Insurance Scheme of Tamil Nadu. The State Governments may either run a direct support scheme for all EWS families in the State or may provide insurance cover for them. Each hospital may provide premium services to 30% of its patients to be charged at market rates.

- Adherence to Key Performance Indicators – Output parameters would be developed in accordance with the best practices and specified clearly in the Concession Agreement. Pre-determined system of incentives and penalties will be specified based on the Key Performance Indicators.
- Additional obligations of the private entity – Each 200 bed hospital will provide OPD services for at least 1,000 patients per day, of which at least 20% shall be Select Patients receiving subsidized care. Health Camps, telemedicine and mobile-telephony services shall be provided as per contractual terms. Funding for mobile medical units will be made available through the National Rural Health Mission.
- Distribution of beds – Bed distribution for General Wards, semi-private wards, private wards, mother and child care unit as per the specified percentage/numbers.
- Concession agreement between Government and private entity– Concession agreement specifying the rights and obligations of both parties shall be signed between the Government and the selected private entity.
- User charges for Select Patients – The Select Patients would not be required to pay any charges to the extent of insurance cover is available to them. Other charges would be determined on the basis of principles specified in the concession agreement.
- Market-based fee for other patients – The private entity may provide treatment to other patients, who will be required to pay charges as determined by the private entity.
- Use of assets by the private entity – The private entity may run a diagnostic centre for providing pathological and radiological facilities for the general public so as to enhance its revenue streams.
- Selection criteria for applicants – Private sponsors for these hospitals would, therefore, be selected on the basis of a transparent and fair selection process.

- Medical and para-medical staff – The hospital shall engage qualified and trained staff at all times.
  - Capacity building – 200-bed hospital shall also be accompanied by a nursing school within the hospital premises.
  - Community involvement – Health Management Societies ('Rogi Kalyan Samiti') would play a participatory role in the functioning and management of hospitals in partnership with the hospital administration.
  - Existing Hospitals – An existing private hospital with 50 or more beds may be covered under this scheme, subject to certain conditions
- (iii) Concession structure – Design, Build, Finance and Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) model would be followed for this scheme. At the end of the concession period, the hospital would be transferred to the Government.
- (iv) Expected Outcomes
- Accessibility to quality healthcare for the less privileged – A 200 bed district hospital would serve a catchment area of about 8-10 lakh of population and families from economically disadvantaged groups would get access to quality health care through hospitals set up under this scheme.
  - Savings in resources and time – Under this PPP modality, the Government will be able to secure a significant proportion of the capital investment from the private sector, thus making it possible for the program to be launched on a much larger scale.
  - Performance-linked payments – The private sector would not only bear the construction risk but would also be accountable for the quality and performance specifications set by the Government.
  - Capacity Building – Providing facilities for training of nurses.
  - Government's overarching role to continue – Government would continue to retain and discharge its obligation relating to the provision of quality health care.
- (v) Monitoring and Computerization – Requisite standards to be met (IPHS) and ensure compliance with quality standards (NABH and NABL). Electronic Medical Records (EMR) and automated Hospital Management Information Systems (HMIS) to be adopted to assure uniformity, simplicity in communication and allow easy data retrieval for evaluating utilisation patterns and establishing quality protocols.

**Deaths from encephalitis in the country**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that even after efforts of Government, encephalitis is spreading rapidly in eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Assam and in the other North Eastern States;

(b) the number of people fallen prey to water borne disease like encephalitis in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar since September, 2013 till today and how many of them died;

(c) the number of people fallen prey to encephalitis in other States during the same period and how many of them died;

(d) the details of deaths caused due to encephalitis during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to eradicate encephalitis?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) The number of reported cases and deaths of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES), including Japanese Encephalitis (JE), in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Assam and other North Eastern States (except Mizoram) during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The data indicates that there is no definite trend of decline or increase of AES cases in these States.

The number of reported cases and deaths of AES (including JE) in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other States from September, 2013 till date are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The number of reported cases and deaths due to other water borne diseases, *viz.*, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Viral Hepatitis and Cholera in the country during 2013 and this year are given Statement-III to VI (*See below*).

(e) In view of high burden of JE/AES in 5 States, namely Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which contribute more than 85% of JE/AES burden in the country, under national programme a multi-pronged strategy for prevention and control of JE/AES for 60 high endemic districts of these 5 States with the convergence of following ministries has been started:

(i) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare - as a nodal Ministry;

(ii) Ministry of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (iii) Ministry of Women and Child Development;
- (iv) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (v) Ministry of Rural Development;
- (vi) Ministry of Urban Development.

The following activities are covered under the programme:

- (i) Strengthening and expansion of JE vaccination in affected districts;
- (ii) Strengthening of surveillance, vector control;
- (iii) Strengthening of case management by setting 10 bedded pediatric ICU in 60 district hospitals and timely referral of serious and complicated cases;
- (iv) Access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to the target population in affected rural and urban areas;
- (v) Provision of adequate facilities for physical, medical, neurological and social rehabilitation;
- (vi) Improvement of nutritional status of children at risk of JE/AES and intensified IEC/BCC activities.

***Statement-I***

*Number of cases of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) including Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and deaths in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Assam and other North Eastern States (except Mizoram) during the last three years and the current year*

State	2011		2012		2013		2014 (up to 8.7.2014)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Eastern UP*	3286	554	3355	533	2847	576	262	77
Bihar	821	197	745	275	417	143	847	150
West Bengal	714	58	1216	100	1735	226	274	37
Karnataka	397	0	189	1	162	0	33	0
Tamil Nadu	762	29	935	64	77	8	23	2
Assam	1319	250	1343	229	1388	272	180	9
Other NE States**	55	6	23	2	232	0	0	0

# Provisional figures

\* Eastern UP includes districts Basti, Deoria, Kushinagar, Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Sant Kabir Nagar and Siddharth Nagar

\*\* Other NE States include Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura

**Statement-II**

*The number of cases suffering due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome including Japanese Encephalitis in States UP and Bihar and other States*

Sl. No.	States	From September, 2013 to December, 2013		From 1st January, 2014 till 10.07.2014		Total	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Death
1.	Andhra Pradesh	340	3	0	0	340	3
2.	Assam	148	13	376	9	524	22
3.	Bihar	138	32	850	153	988	185
4.	Goa	21	1	17	0	38	1
5.	Haryana	2	1	0	0	2	1
6.	Jharkhand	270	5	0	0	270	5
7.	Karnataka	162	0	33	0	195	0
8.	Kerala	7	0	4	2	11	2
9.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	1	0
10.	Nagaland	15	0	0	0	15	0
11.	Punjab	0	0	1	0	1	0
12.	Tripura	211	0	0	0	211	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	37	3	23	2	60	5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2169	422	309	83	2478	505
15.	West Bengal	1312	179	469	71	1781	250

**Statement-III**

*State/UT wise cases and deaths due to cholera in India*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013		2014		Reference Period from January upto March
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	0	0	0	March, 14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	—	—	Not Reported
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	May, 14
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	May, 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0	May, 14
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	April, 14
7.	Gujarat	327	1	36	0	May, 14
8.	Haryana	16	0	3	0	May, 14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	April, 14
10.	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	May, 14
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	May, 14
11.	Jharkhand	9	0	0	0	May, 14
12.	Karnataka*	105	0	60	0	May, 14
13.	Kerala	22	0	0	0	May, 14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	0	3	0	May, 14
15.	Maharashtra	247	1	73	1	May, 14
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	April, 14
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	Feb., 14
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	April, 14
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	April, 14
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	May, 14
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	May, 14
22.	Rajasthan	5	0	0	0	May, 14
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	April, 14
24.	Tamil Nadu	93	3	8	0	May, 14
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	Feb., 14
26.	Uttarakhand	1	0	12	0	April, 14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	91	0	7	0	May, 14
28.	West Bengal	120	0	109	0	May, 14
29.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	March, 14
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	March, 14
31.	D and N Haveli	25	0	0	0	April, 14
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	May, 14
33.	Delhi	22	0	1	0	April, 14
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	April, 14
35.	Puducherry	3	0	0	0	May, 14
TOTAL		1127	5	312	1	

Note: \*Data for Karnataka for 2014 is from 5 to 6 districts only.

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

**Statement-IV***State/UT wise cases and deaths due to acute diarrhoeal diseases in India.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013		2014		Reference Period from January upto
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1721050	100	412147	8	March, 14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27659	3			Not Reported
3.	Assam	105876	147	46196	21	May, 14
4.	Bihar	550281	24	175374	6	May, 14
5.	Chhattisgarh	104966	37	41943	8	May, 14
6.	Goa	16485	0	4916	1	April, 14
7.	Gujarat	427523	8	182119	2	May, 14
8.	Haryana	166882	27	53366	1	May, 14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	355104	56	104411	13	April, 14
10.	Jammu Div.	381062	1	107614	0	May, 14
	Kashmir Div.	210169	0	53632	0	May, 14
11.	Jharkhand	78292	4	22120	5	May, 14
12.	Karnataka*	139819	15	36976	3	May, 14
13.	Kerala	375122	11	151533	1	May, 14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	535012	89	221798	36	May, 14
15.	Maharashtra	527047	0	135844	0	May, 14
16.	Manipur	25333	37	10591	12	April, 14
17.	Meghalaya	186023	12	32319	15	Feb., 14
18.	Mizoram	13127	12	4392	1	April, 14
19.	Nagaland	21376	0	6109	0	April, 14
20.	Odisha	593207	201	203872	43	May, 14
21.	Punjab	183531	13	57701	4	May, 14
22.	Rajasthan	506638	18	200507	8	May, 14
23.	Sikkim	42410	1	13618	1	April, 14
24.	Tamil Nadu	278407	23	89324	1	May, 14
25.	Tripura	92826	17	15114	2	Feb., 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttarakhand	84792	12	21844	6	April, 14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	826246	272	215191	83	May, 14
28.	West Bengal	1830310	302	327758	49	May, 14
29.	A and N Islands	27413	0	5911	2	March, 14
30.	Chandigarh	44664	2	8921	1	March, 14
31.	D and N Haveli	62259	0	18022	0	April, 14
32.	Daman and Diu	8615	2	4877	0	May, 14
33.	Delhi	125727	61	12038	21	April, 14
34.	Lakshadweep	7496	0	2936	0	April, 14
35.	Puducherry	79751	28	22340	3	May, 14 ex March, 14
TOTAL		10762500	1535	3023374	357	

*Note:* \*Data for Karnataka for 2014 is from 5 to 6 districts only.

*Source:* Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

***Statement-V***

*State/UT wise cases and deaths due to enteric fever (Typhoid) in India.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013		2014		Reference Period from January upto
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	233212	5	61451	4	March, 14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6154	4			Not Reported
3.	Assam	6521	0	1847	0	May, 14
4.	Bihar	261791	2	89794	0	May, 14
5.	Chhattisgarh	27457	2	10614	0	May, 14
6.	Goa	355	0	110	0	April, 14
7.	Gujarat	22962	1	9572	0	May, 14
8.	Haryana	27182	0	8811	1	May, 14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38572	2	14734	2	April, 14
10.	Jammu Div.	47563	0	13922	1	May, 14
	Kashmir Div.	23296	0	8682	0	May, 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	24806	7	6623	0	May, 14
12.	Karnataka*	13457	17	3609	0	May, 14
13.	Kerala	4329	3	748	0	May, 14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	114578	28	45301	6	May, 14
15.	Maharashtra	82852	1	25536	0	May, 14
16.	Manipur	10927	17	3732	6	April, 14
17.	Meghalaya	9134	1	949	0	Feb., 14
18.	Mizoram	2766	3	509	3	April, 14
19.	Nagaland	12520	0	3223	0	April, 14
20.	Odisha	53743	35	21695	15	May, 14
21.	Punjab	35136	5	9106	0	May, 14
22.	Rajasthan	31615	5	23810	0	May, 14
23.	Sikkim	186	0	42	0	April, 14
24.	Tamil Nadu	31440	1	9263	0	May, 14
25.	Tripura	12849	1	1737	0	Feb., 14
26.	Uttarakhand	25956	0	6906	0	April, 14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	223066	161	68490	57	May, 14
28.	West Bengal	108695	39	12425	0	May, 14
29.	A and N Islands	1363	1	311	0	March, 14
30.	Chandigarh	3251	0	1350	0	March, 14
31.	D and N Haveli	4323	0	532	0	April, 14
32.	Daman and Diu	888	0	63	0	May, 14
33.	Delhi	31579	29	2909	2	April, 14
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0	2	0	April, 14
35.	Puducherry	2591	1	454	2	May, 14
TOTAL		1537118	361	468862	99	

Note: \* Data for Karnataka for 2014 is from 5 to 6 districts only.

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

***Statement-VI****State/UT wise cases and deaths due to viral hepatitis(all causes) in India*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013		2014		Reference Period from January upto
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8325	33	1260	1	March, 14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	525	0			Not Reported
3.	Assam	466	0	76	0	May, 14
4.	Bihar	6736	2	3910	3	May, 14
5.	Chhattisgarh	670	5	253	4	May, 14
6.	Goa	173	0	22	0	April, 14
7.	Gujarat	3676	6	2130	3	May, 14
8.	Haryana	1307	1	462	0	May, 14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2114	14	784	4	April, 14
10.	Jammu Div.	3557	0	1062	0	May, 14
	Kashmir Div.	2750	0	976	0	May, 14
11.	Jharkhand	1211	33	241	0	May, 14
12.	Karnataka*	1327	4	741	3	May, 14
13.	Kerala	7034	8	2229	0	May, 14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14055	11	5313	9	May, 14
15.	Maharashtra	5934	13	1170	3	May, 14
16.	Manipur	258	0	91	0	April, 14
17.	Meghalaya	518	0	271	0	Feb., 14
18.	Mizoram	419	10	28	0	April, 14
19.	Nagaland	110	0	10	0	April, 14
20.	Odisha	3119	76	1133	8	May, 14
21.	Punjab	3099	6	1089	1	May, 14
22.	Rajasthan	1837	10	817	2	May, 14
23.	Sikkim	692	1	320	0	April, 14
24.	Tamil Nadu	1868	0	323	0	May, 14
25.	Tripura	205	1	38	1	Feb., 14
26.	Uttarakhand	8619	11	2717	4	April, 14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9078	17	3864	11	May, 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	West Bengal	4967	91	726	10	May, 14
29.	A and N Islands	216	9	63	3	March, 14
30.	Chandigarh	424	1	29	1	March, 14
31.	D and N Haveli	90	2	8	0	April, 14
32.	Daman and Diu	184	7	24	0	May, 14
33.	Delhi	8130	130	703	26	April, 14
34.	Lakshadweep	5	0	5	0	April, 14
35.	Puducherry	447	10	81	0	May, 14
TOTAL		104145	512	32969	97	

Note: \*Data for Karnataka for 2014 is from 5 to 6 districts only.

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

### Contract staff working under NRHM

\*112. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the cadre-wise details of staff, both medical and non-medical, appointed on contract basis, outsourced under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country, State-wise including Telangana;

(b) the expenditure incurred towards payment of wages for the aforesaid staff, per month in the country, State-wise including Telangana; and

(c) the action taken by Government for their job security in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Expenditure incurred towards payment of remuneration to medical and non-medical staff, engaged on contract basis, under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)-Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) flexible pool during 2013-14 (quarter wise) and State/Union Territory(UT)-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Public Health being a state subject, all the administrative and personnel matters, including that of job security of staff under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) / National Health Mission (NHM) falls within the purview of respective State/UT Governments. Under NHM, which includes the submissions of NRHM and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), the Union Government provides financial support to States/UTs to strengthen their health systems including support for engagement of health workers on contractual basis. The support under NRHM (except for the regular staff supported under Infrastructure Maintenance) is for contractual staff only because the NRHM was approved only for a limited period. It was originally approved for a period till March 2012 and has subsequently been extended for a period till March 2017 only.



***Statement-I******Medical/Non-Medical contractual staff under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) upto March-2014***

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Medical Staff					
		General Duty Medical Officer (GDMO)	Specialists	AYUSH Doctors	Staff Nurses	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)	Paramedics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bihar	1580	273	1384	1643	9484	414
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	9	169	115	402	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	142	21	134	210	150	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	421	52	877	728	1930	1033
5.	Jharkhand	21	192	228	509	5185	359
6.	Madhya Pradesh	391	101	1067	1317	4460	322
7.	Orissa	89	0	2209	1108	979	76
8.	Rajasthan	0	17	955	6264	3598	308
9.	Uttar Pradesh	386	65	3170	3338"	5237	2251
10.	Uttarakhand	0	0	398	273	323	0
11.	Arunachal Pradesh and Telangana	52	3	34	200	190	82
12.	Assam	894	228	604	2806	4878	1625
13.	Manipur	12	1	171	240	449	80
14.	Meghalaya	24	3	99	173	408	22
15.	Mizoram	29	1	17	238	450	66

**Statement-I***Medical/Non-Medical contractual staff under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) upto March-2014*

Non-Medical Staff								
AYUSH Paramedics	Total number of Medical Staff	District Programme Manager (OPM)	District Account Manager (DAM)	District Data Manager (DDM)	Block Managers	Block Accountant	PHC Accountant	Total number of Non-Medical Staff
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	14778	36	35	35	481	485	479	1551
18	713	26	24	21	132	117	551	871
0	657	0	0	0	17	73	0	90
368	5409	21	20	20	220	0	0	281
5	6499	24	24	19	145	166	0	378
526	8184	37	44	34	234	244	203	796
1	4462	29	30	29	296	302	75	761
401	11543	25	30	32	182	237	493	999
733	15180	73	63	67	601	777	0	1581
413	1407	13	13	12	93	94	0	225
0	561	16	16	21	84	84	84	305
0	11035	27	27	27	222	149	650	1102
59	1012	9	7	7	28	31	68	150
20	749	7	7	7	39	39	108	207
0	801	9	9	9	0	0	57	84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Nagaland	60	8	62	274	350	0
17.	Sikkim	43	8	11	61	77	58
18.	Tripura	0	0	146	0	58	139
19.	Andhra Pradesh	28	145	350	1787	10678	1622
20.	Goa	3	4	30	37	62	29
21.	Gujarat	110	85	1385	613	671	1471
22.	Haryana	190	75	407	1765	3351	786
23.	Karnataka	82	66	1078	4323	774	128
24.	Kerala	546	116	750	969	759	2426
25.	Maharashtra	95	1225	2692	2768	5987	1687
26.	Punjab	100	87	250	1032	1595	46
27.	Tamil Nadu	1504	70	475	5038	813	213
28.	West Bengal	343	24	608	0	8147	401
29.	A and N Islands	26	13	25	42	81	135
30.	Chandigarh	49	32	18	108	152	36
31.	D and N Haveli	6	15	5	34	36	78
32.	Daman and Diu	11	9	5	41	19	26
33.	Delhi	324	30	0	295	769	443
34.	Lakshadweep	15	0	12	28	34	91
35.	Puducherry	16	5	39	35	80	93
TOTAL		7592	2983	19864	38412	72616	16546

\* *Note:* The figures are provisional upto March, 2014.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	754	11	11	11	56	54	0	143
6	264	4	4	4	23	0	0	35
33	376	8	8	8	17	17	83	141
1584	16194	23	21	23	0	0	0	67
24	189	0	0	2	0	0	5	7
0	4335	22	25	17	172	248	1208	1692
186	6760	20	18	23	0	309	0	370
110	6561	26	30	0	176	175	0	407
35	5601	14	14	1	21	192	0	242
85	14539	33	33	33	0	349	580	1028
247	3357	19	21	21	0	116	0	177
475	8588	31	42	42	385	385	0	885
0	9523	17	19	19	0	324	0	379
13	335	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
12	407	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
0	174	1	1	1	1	1	6	11
0	111	1	2	2	0	0	0	5
0	1861	10	10	8	0	0	0	28
2	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	331	4	4	4	0	0	0	12
5419	163432	600	616	560	3625	4968	4650	15019

**Statement-II***Quarterly State-wise expenditure under Human Resource etc. for F.Y. 2013-14*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure Incurred			
		Upto 30.6.2013	Upto 30.9.2013	Upto 31.12.2013	Upto 31.3.2014 (Total for F.Y. 2013-14)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. High Focus States</b>					
1.	Bihar	31.25	101.72	161.49	248.99
2.	Chhattisgarh	12.75	30.36	51.56	85.09
3.	Himachal	2.05	17.72	21.08	26.05
4.	J and K	9.41	43.04	58.29	103.44
5.	Jharkhand	11.67	31.41	52.96	84.19
6.	M.P.	26.67	78.29	147.17	213.32
7.	Orissa	13.74	54.06	82.63	123.48
8.	Rajasthan	35.73	72.42	110.18	154.26
9.	U.P.	6.72	89.55	170.64	338.85
10.	Uttarakhand	2.40	14 32	22.84	33.23
	SUB TOTAL	152.40	532.88	878.83	1410.91
<b>B. NE States</b>					
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.71	3.91	7.77	15.32
12.	Assam	31.44	108.54	171.96	275.95
13.	Manipur	2.17	8.34	14.42	22.53
14.	Meghalya	2.02	975	12.29	14.63
15.	Mizoram	4.53	9.70	13.05	19.56
16.	Nagaland	7 17	13.27	20.17	27.86
17.	Sikkim	0.81	3.57	6.19	8.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Tripura	3.02	6.58	10.72	15.82
	SUB TOTAL	51.87	163.65	256.58	400.65

**C. Non-High Focus States**

19.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	41.96	94.08	163.81	224.68
20.	Goa	1.03	2.04	3.07	4.38
21.	Gujarat	19.10	47.64	71.07	105.49
22.	Haryana	17.04	44.55	72.38	106.09
23.	Karnataka	5.06	37.37	62.94	97.71
24.	Kerala	25.77	55.72	76.40	105.79
25.	Maharashtra	47.26	97.42	161.90	263.36
26.	Punjab	13.65	26.84	45.45	73.49
27.	Tamil Nadu	18.18	53.34	179.71	191.87
28.	West Bengal	32.56	89.12	134.86	188.06
	SUB TOTAL	221.60	548.11	971.58	1360.93

**D. Small States/UTs**

29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.07	4.34	6.41	9.80
30.	Chandigarh	1.89	4.00	5.38	9.04
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.94	1.89	3.00	4.15
32.	Daman and Diu	0.48	2.05	2.90	3.97
33.	Delhi	14.00	27.34	43.29	55.86
34.	Lakshadweep	0.31	0.46	0.64	0.64*
35.	Puducherry	0.54	3.20	5.00	6.79
	Sub Total	20.24	43.29	67.61	90.26
	GRAND TOTAL	446.11	1287.92	2174.61	3262.75

Note: The above activity covers the HR under RCH & Mission Flexible Pool only.

\* Provisional.

**Agreements with foreign countries on black money**

\*113. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India proposes to sign agreements with various countries to seek information on money that has been deposited by Indians in those countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has identified such tax havens abroad;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any kind of negotiations have since been entered into to know the results of such black money; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) India has signed a number of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with various countries. It has also joined the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (Multilateral Convention) and SAARC Multilateral Agreement. Under these agreements, information on money deposited by Indians in specific cases can be received. The current status of these Exchange of Information Instruments as on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2014, is given in Statement (*See below*).

In addition, negotiations for entering into new DTAAs with Azerbaijan, Chile, Hongkong, Iran, Nigeria and Venezuela and negotiations for entering into new TIEAs with Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, Panama, Maldives, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Seychelles, Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Cook Islands, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Faroe Islands, Greenland, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sint Maarten, Turks and Caicos and Vanuatu are going on.

(c) The Government has not identified any country as tax haven. However, many of the countries with which we have Exchange of Information relationship as stated in part (b) above are low or no tax jurisdictions.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) No separate negotiation has been entered into to know the results of the black money. However, the Government is proactively engaged with foreign Governments for exchange of information under the provisions of tax treaties.

**Statement***India's Exchange of Information (EOI) Instruments as on 30th June, 2014*

Sl. No.	Jurisdiction	Type of EOI agreement	Date signed	Date from which in force
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	SAARC Multilateral Agreement	13.11.2005	19.5.2010
2.	Albania	Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement ("DTAA")	08.07.2013	4.12.2013
		Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters ("Multilateral Convention")	1.3.2013	1.12.2013
3.	Andorra	Multilateral Convention	05.11.2013	Not yet in force in Andorra
4.	Anguilla	Multilateral Convention	Extension by the United Kingdom	01.03.2014
5.	Argentina	Taxation Information Exchange Agreement ("TIEA")	21.11.2011	28.01.2013
		Multilateral Convention	03.11.2011	01.01.2013
6.	Armenia	DTAA	31.10.2003	09.09.2004
7.	Aruba	Multilateral Convention	Extension by the Netherlands	01.09.2013
8.	Australia	DTAA	25.07.1991	30.12.1991
		Protocol	16.12.2011	02.04.2013
		Multilateral Convention	03.11.2011	01.12.2012
9.	Austria	DTAA	08.11.1999	05.09.2001
		Multilateral Convention	29.5.2013	Not yet in force in Austria
10.	Bahamas	TIEA	11.02.2011	01.03.2011
11.	Bahrain	TIEA	31.05.2012	11.04.2013
12.	Bangladesh	DTAA	27.08.1991	27.05.1992
		Protocol	16.02.2013	13.06.2013
		SAARC Multilateral Agreement	13.11.2005	19.05.2010
13.	Belarus	DTAA	27.09.1997	17.07.1998



1	2	3	4	5
14.	Belgium	DTAA	26.04.1993	01.10.1997
		Multilateral Convention	04.04.2011	Not yet in force in Belgium
15.	Belize	TIEA	18.09.2013	25.11.2013
		Multilateral Convention	29.05.2013	01.09.2013
16.	Bermuda	TIEA	07.10.2010	03.11.2010
		Multilateral Convention	Extension by United Kingdom	01.03.2014
17.	Bhutan	SAARC Multilateral Agreement	13.11.2005	19.05.2010
		DTAA	04.03.2013	Not yet in force
18.	Botswana	DTAA	08.12.2006	30.01.2008
19.	Brazil	DTAA	26.04.1988	11.03.1992
		Protocol	15.10.2013	Not yet in force
		Multilateral Convention	03.11.2011	Not yet in force in Brazil
20.	British Virgin Islands	Multilateral Convention	Extension by United Kingdom	01.03.2014
21.	Bulgaria	DTAA	26.05.1994	23.06.1995
22.	Canada	DTAA	11.01.1996	06.05.1997
		Multilateral Convention	03.11.2011	01.03.2014
23.	Cayman Islands	TIEA	21.03.2011	08.11.2011
		Multilateral Convention	Extension by United Kingdom	01.01.2014
24.	China	DTAA	18.07.1994	21.11.1994
		Multilateral Convention	27.08.2013	Not yet in force in China
25.	Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	DTAA	12.07.2011	12.08.2011
26.	Chile	Multilateral Convention	24.10.2013	Not yet in force in Chile
27.	Colombia	DTAA	13.05.2011	Not yet in force
		Multilateral Convention	23.05.2012	01.07.2014

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Costa Rica	Multilateral Convention	01.03.2012	01.08.2013
29.	Croatia	Multilateral Convention	11.10.2013	01.06.2014
30.	Curacao	Multilateral Convention	Extension by the Netherlands	01.09.2013
31.	Cyprus	DTAA	13.06.1994	21.12.1994
32.	Czech Republic	DTAA	01.10.1998	27.09.1999
		Multilateral Convention	26.10.2012	01.02.2014
33.	Denmark <sup>1</sup>	DTAA	08.03.1989	13.06.1989
		Protocol	10.10.2013	Not yet in force
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	01.06.2011
34.	Egypt (United Arab Republic)	DTAA	20.02.1969	30.09.1969
35.	Estonia	DTAA	19.09.2011	20.06.2012
		Multilateral Convention	29.05.2013	Not yet in force in Estonia
36.	Ethiopia	DTAA	25.05.2011	15.10.2012
37.	Faroe Islands	Multilateral Convention	Extension by Denmark	01.06.2011
38.	Fiji	DTAA	30.01.2014	15.05.2014
39.	Finland	DTAA	15.01.2010	19.04.2010
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	01.06.2011
40.	France	DTAA	29.09.1992	01.08.1994
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	01.04.2012
41.	Georgia	DTAA	24.08.2011	08.12.2011
		Multilateral Convention	03.11.2010	01.06.2011
42.	Germany	DTAA	19.06.1995	26.10.1996
		Multilateral Convention	03.11.2011	Not yet in force in Germany

<sup>1</sup>Under a protocol, the DTC with Denmark is extended to apply in its entirety to the territory of the Faroe Islands.

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Ghana	Multilateral Convention	10.07.2012	01.09.2013
44.	Gibraltar	TIEA	01.02.2013	11.03.2013
		Multilateral Convention United Kingdom	Extension by the 01.03.2014	
45.	Green Land	Multilateral Convention	Extension by the Denmark	01.06.2011
46.	Greece	DTAA	11.02.1965	17.03.1967
		Multilateral Convention	21.02.2012	01.09.2013
47.	Guatemala	Multilateral Convention	05.12.2012	Not yet in force in Guatemala
48.	Guernsey	TIEA	20.12.2011	11.06.2012
49.	Hungary	DTAA	03.11.2003	04.03.2005
		Multilateral Convention	12.11.2013	Not yet in force in Hungary
50.	Iceland	DTAA	23.11.2007	21.12.2007
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	01.02.2012
51.	Indonesia	DTAA	07.08.1987	19.12.1987
		Revised DTAA	27.07.2012	Not yet in force
		Multilateral Convention	03.11.2011	Not yet in force in Indonesia
52.	Ireland	DTAA	06.11.2000	26.12.2001
		Multilateral Convention	30.06.2011	01.09.2013
53.	Isle of Man	TIEA	04.02.2011	17.03.2011
		Multilateral Convention United Kingdom	Extension by the	01.03.2014
54.	Israel	DTAA	29.01.1996	15.05.1996
55.	Italy	DTAA	19.02.1993	23.11.1995
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	01.05.2012
56.	Japan	DTAA	07.03.1989	29.12.1989
		Multilateral Convention	03.11.2011	01.10.2013

1	2	3	4	5
57.	Jersey	TIEA	03.11.2011	08.05.2012
58.	Jordan	DTAA	20.04.1999	16.10.1999
59.	Kazakhstan	DTAA	09.12.1996	02.10.1997
		Multilateral Convention	23.12.2013	Not yet in force in Kazakhstan
60.	Kenya	DTAA	12.04.1985	20.08.1985
61.	Korea (Republic of)	DTAA	19.07.1985	01.08.1986
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	01.07.2012
62.	Kuwait	DTAA	15.06.2006	17.10.2007
63.	Kyrgyz Republic	DTAA	13.04.1999	10.01.2001
64.	Latvia	DTAA	18.09.2013	28.12.2013
		Multilateral Convention	29.05.2013	Not yet in force in Latvia
65.	Liechtenstein	TIEA	28.03.2013	20.01.2014
		Multilateral Convention	21.11.2013	Not yet in force in Liechtenstein
66.	Liberia	TIEA	03.10.2011	30.03.2012
67.	Libya	DTAA	02.03.1981	01.07.1982
68.	Lithuania	DTAA	26.07.2011	10.07.2012
		Multilateral Convention	07.03.2013	01.06.2014
69.	Luxembourg	DTAA	02.06.2008	09.07.2009
		Multilateral Convention	29.05.2013	Not yet in force in Luxembourg
70.	Macau, China	TIEA	03.01.2012	16.04.2012
71.	Macedonia	DTAA	17.12.2013	Not yet in force
72.	Malaysia	DTAA	14.05.2001	14.08.2003
		Revised DTAA	09.05.2012	26.12.2012
73.	Maldives	SAARC Multilateral Agreement	13.11.2005	19.05.2010
74.	Malta	DTAA	28.09.1994	08.02.1995
		Revised DTAA	08.04.2013	Not yet in force
		Multilateral Convention	26.10.2012	01.09.2013

1	2	3	4	5
75.	Mauritius	DTAA	24.08.1982	06.12.1983
76.	Mexico	DTAA	10.09.2007	01.02.2010
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	01.09.2012
77.	Moldova	Multilateral Convention	27.01.2011	01.03.2012
78.	Monaco	TIEA	31.07.2012	27.03.2013
79.	Mongolia	DTAA	22.02.1994	29.03.1996
80.	Montenegro	DTAA	08.02.2006	23.09.2008
81.	Montserrat	Multilateral Convention	Extension by the United Kingdom	01.10.2013
		DTAA	30.10.1998	20.02.2000
82.	Morocco	Protocol	08.08.2013	Not yet in force
		Multilateral Convention	21.05.2013	Not yet in force in Morocco
83.	Mozambique	DTAA	30.09.2010	28.02.2011
84.	Myanmar	DTAA	02.04.2008	30.01.2009
85.	Namibia	DTAA	15.02.1997	22.01.1999
		DTAA	18.01.1987	01.11.1988
86.	Nepal	Revised DTAA	27.11.2011	16.03.2012
		SAARC Multilateral Agreement	13.11.2005	19.05.2010
		DTAA	30.07.1988	21.01.1989
87.	Netherlands	Protocol	10.05.2012	02.11.2012
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	01.09.2013
88.	New Zealand	DTAA	17.10.1986	03.12.1986
		Multilateral Convention	26.10.2012	01.03.2014
89.	Nigeria	Multilateral Convention	29.05.2013	Not yet in force in Nigeria
90.	Norway	DTAA	02.02.2011	20.12.2011
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	01.06.2011
91.	Oman	DTAA	02.04.1997	03.06.1997
92.	Pakistan	SAARC Multilateral Agreement	13.11.2005	19.05.2010
93.	Philippines	DTAA	12.02.1990	21.03.1994

1	2	3	4	5
94.	Poland	DTAA	21.06.1989	26.10.1989
		Protocol	29.01.2013	01.06.2014
		Multilateral Convention	09.07.2010	01.10.2011
95.	Portugal	DTAA	11.09.1998	30.04.2000
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	Not yet in force in Portugal
96.	Qatar	DTAA	07.04.1999	15.01.2000
97.	Romania	DTAA	10.03.1987	14.11.1987
		Revised DTAA	08.03.2013	26.12.2013
		Multilateral Convention	15.10.2012	01.06.2014
98.	Russia	DTAA	25.03.1997	11.04.1998
		Multilateral Convention	03.11.2011	Not yet in force in Russia
99.	San Marino	TIEA	19.12.2013	Not yet in force
		Multilateral Convention	21.11.2013	Not yet in force in San Marino
100.	Saudi Arabia	DTAA	25.01.2006	01.11.2006
		Multilateral Convention	29.05.2013	Not yet in force in Saudi Arabia
101.	Serbia	DTAA	08.02.2006	23.09.2008
102.	Singapore	DTAA	24.01.1994	27.05.1994
		Protocol	29.06.2005	01.08.2005
		Protocol	24.06.2011	01.09.2011
		Multilateral Convention	29.05.2013	Not yet in force in Singapore
103.	Sint Maarten	Multilateral Convention	Extension by the Netherlands	01.09.2013
104.	Slovak Republic	Multilateral Convention	29.05.2013	01.03.2014
105.	Slovenia	DTAA	13.01.2003	17.02.2005
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	01.06.2011
106.	South Africa	DTAA	04.12.1996	28.11.1997
		Protocol	26.7.2013	Not yet in force
		Multilateral Convention	03.11.2011	01.03.2014

1	2	3	4	5
107.	Spain	DTAA	08.02.1993	12.01.1995
		Protocol	26.10.2012	Not yet in force
		Multilateral Convention	11.03.2011	01.01.2013
108.	Sri Lanka	DTAA	27.01.1982	19.04.1983
		Revised DTAA	22.01.2013	22.10.2013
		SAARC Multilateral Agreement	13.11.2005	19.05.2010
109.	Sudan	DTAA	22.10.2003	15.04.2004
110.	Sweden	DTAA	24.06.1997	25.12.1997
		Protocol	07.02.2013	16.08.2013
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2011	01.09.2011
111.	Switzerland	DTAA	02.11.1994	29.12.1994
		Protocol	30.08.2010	07.10.2011
		Multilateral Convention	15.10.2013	Not yet in force in Switzerland
112.	Syria	DTAA	06.02.1984	25.06.1985
		Revised DTAA	18.06.2008	10.11.2008
113.	Tanzania	DTAA	27.05.2011	12.12.2011
114.	Tajikistan	DTAA	20.11.2008	10.04.2009
115.	Thailand	DTAA	22.03.1985	13.03.1986
116.	Trinidad and Tobago	DTAA	08.02.1999	13.10.1999
117.	Tunisia	Multilateral Convention	16.07.2012	01.02.2014
118.	Turkey	DTAA	31.01.1995	01.02.1997
		Multilateral Convention	03.11.2011	Not yet in force in Turkey
119.	Turkmenistan	DTAA	25.02.1997	07.07.1997
120.	Turks & Caicos	Multilateral Convention	Extension by the United Kingdom	01.12.2013
121.	Uganda	DTAA	30.04.2004	27.08.2004
122.	Ukraine	DTAA	07.04.1999	31.10.2001
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	01.09.2013

1	2	3	4	5
123.	United Arab Emirates	DTAA	29.04.1992	22.09.1993
		Protocol	26.03.2007	03.10.2007
		Protocol	16.04.2012	12.03.2013
124.	United Kingdom	DTAA	25.01.1993	26.10.1993
		Protocol	30.10.2012	27.12.2013
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	01.10.2011
125.	United States	DTAA	12.09.1989	18.12.1990
		Multilateral Convention	27.05.2010	Not yet in force in United States
126.	Uruguay	DTAA	08.09.2011	21.6.2013
127.	Uzbekistan	DTAA	29.07.1993	25.01.1994
		Protocol	11.04.2012	20.07.2012
128.	Virgin Islands (British)	TIEA	09.02.2011	22.08.2011
129.	Vietnam	DTAA	07.09.1994	02.02.1995
130.	Zambia	DTAA	05.06.1981	18.01.1984

#### Funding of Health Projects in Tamil Nadu

\*114. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided for various health projects undertaken in Tamil Nadu along with funds provided by WHO and UNESCO for each of these centrally assisted health projects during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government has provided any support for providing essential medical equipments, lab machineries or supply of life-saving imported drugs to enhance the efforts of the State Government in carrying out its health projects;

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the total funds allocated to Tamil Nadu during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) Details of funds released for centrally assisted health projects/schemes/programmes undertaken in Tamil Nadu during 2011-12 to 2013-14 are given in Statement (*See below*).



As per the information available, Leprosy Drugs received free of cost from WHO have been supplied to all the States and UTs including Tamil Nadu.

Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, ₹ 3.10 crore and ₹ 0.85 crore has been released in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively for medical equipments in Medical Colleges, District Hospitals, Sub-Divisional Hospitals.

Funds have been released under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) for capacity building of all the district hospitals in 31 out of 32 districts of Tamil Nadu for procurement of equipment related to the programme viz. Microscope, Micro drills, Pure Tone Audiometer, Impedance Audiometer, OAE machine and Sound Treated Room. The PHC and CHC in 31 out of 32 districts have been provided with Head Lights, Ear Spaculas, Ear Syringes, Otoscope, Jobson Home Probes, Turning Forks, Noise Maker and Pure Tone Audiometer (only in CHC).

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) and Yaws Eradication Programme are operational in the State of Tamil Nadu through the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), the nodal agency for such programmes. Surveillance activities are in place for monitoring Yaws disease which has been eliminated from the country in 2006 and since then no cases have been reported. For this purpose, the Central Government has provided ₹ 10.00 lakh to Government of Tamil Nadu in 2011-12.

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) has been implemented in 142 Tuberculosis Units across the State of Tamil Nadu with 802 designated laboratories which provide the basic tuberculosis services. In addition, two Referral laboratories for diagnosing drug resistant tuberculosis have also been established.

#### ***Statement***

*Details of funds released for Centrally assisted health projects/schemes/ programmes undertaken in Tamil Nadu during 2011-12 to 2013-14*

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Programme	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		Released	Released	Released
1	2	3	4	5
<b>NRHM Flexible Pool:</b>				
1.	Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Flexible Pool	156.66	220.48	247.27
2.	Mission Flexible Pool	262.83	228.73	279.54
3.	Routine Immunization	0.00	0.00	12.75

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Pulse Polio Immunization	9.25	0.00	9.73
5.	National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP)	0.15	0.00	0.04
6.	Infrastructure Maintenance	308.63	446.01	223.60
<b>Communicable Disease Control Programmes:</b>				
7.	National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP)	3.41	1.50	19.72
8.	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)	15.49	25.71	25.93
9.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)	1.87	0.98	2.28
10.	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)	0.61	0.60	1.73
<b>Non-Communicable Disease Control Programme:</b>				
11.	National Programme For Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)	0.00	0.00	0.89
12.	National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)	15.98	24.13	0.20
13.	National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)	0.00	0.00	4.33
14.	National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE)	2.79	3.44	0.00
<p>Madras Medical College has been identified as a Regional Geriatric Centre and ₹ 3.67 crore have been released to the institute for this purpose.</p>				
15.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD)	4.08	0.00	0.00
16.	Other new initiative under Non-Communicable Diseases, Injuries and Trauma	0.00	0.00	0.19

1	2	3	4	5
17.	National Urban Health Mission - Flexible Pool	0.00	0.00	78.99
18.	National AIDS control Programme	66.44	78.67	43.59
19.	National Oral Health Programme (NOHP)	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Upgradation/Strengthening of Nursing Services (ANM/GNM)	7.56	0.00	0.00
21.	National Tobacco Control Programme	0.23	0.00	0.00

**Indian Council of Medical Research Projects:**

Total 216 projects have been sanctioned in the State of Tamil Nadu with a total budgetary outlay of ₹ 24.04 crores as follows:

(Figures in parenthesis are the Expenditure incurred in crores)

22.	Task Force	13 (1.26)	8(2.62)	8(5.16)
23.	Adhoc Projects	44 (3.97)	47 (4.44)	31 (4.70)
24.	Fellowships	14(0.20)	25 (0.72)	26 (0.92)

**Indian Council of Medical Research Institutes:**

25.	CRME, Madurai	4.5127	4.01	4.3701
26.	NIE, Chennai	12.7774	13.0003	13.3617
27.	NIRT, Chennai	35.9670	41.7285	38.6117
28.	Department of Health Research (DHR) has funded a project of ₹ 5 crores for establishment of State Health Data Resource Centre at Tamil Nadu Health System Project (TNHSP), Chennai during 2013-14.			

**AYUSH:**

29.	Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries in Tamil Nadu under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	1.22	0.00	0.00
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**Availability of essential Medicines to General Public**

\*115. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of drugs enlisted as essential medicines and the steps taken/proposed by Government for their adequate availability to meet health requirements of general population of the country;

(b) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has laid down any guidelines and requirements in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed by Government to ensure their compliance in the country; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by Government to impress upon doctors working in private healthcare facilities to prescribe proper medicines from the essential list of medicines as far as possible as per the advice of WHO?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011, consists of 348 medicines. Government has taken the following measures for their adequate availability to meet the health requirements of the country:

- (i) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy has brought all the drug formulation under NLEM under price control through the Drug Price Control order, 2013;
- (ii) Under the National Health Mission, the Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the States by providing drugs/ support for provision of free essential drugs to those who access public health facilities.

(b) and (c) The WHO published its first Model List of Essential Medicines in 1977. The guiding principle is to satisfy the priority health care needs of the population. As per the WHO guidelines, Committees of Experts are set up to review the latest scientific evidence on the efficacy, safety and cost effectiveness of medicines in order to revise and update the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines for both adults and children. The WHO Model List of essential medicines is revised from time to time. The WHO model lists of Essential Medicines 2010 were taken into consideration while revising the NLEM in 2011.

(d) The Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, stipulates that every physician should, as far as possible, prescribe drugs with generic names and he/she is required to ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs.

#### **Creation of Indian Medical Services**

\*116.SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken up by the Ministry in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) to create a new cadre, namely Indian Medical Services

on the line of IAS, IPS, IFS, IRS etc. to attract talented and super specialist doctors in Government Service and Medical Colleges, as various categories of posts of super specialist doctors are vacant;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any communication from DoPT in this regard, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government is going to approach State Governments in this regard to seek their views?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) This Ministry has not initiated any proposal for creation of Indian Medical Service and, as such, no specific steps have been taken in this regard. However, Department of Personnel and Training has forwarded two representations; one from Joint Action Council of Service Doctor Organizations dated 14th June, 2014 and another from Shri Jivabhai Ambalal Patel, Ex-MP dated 24th April, 2014 on the subject.

(c) The consultation with the State Governments is a pre-requisite for consideration of the matter as 'Health' is a State subject.

#### **Progress of Gulbarga and Bidar Airports**

\*117.SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the work progress of Gulbarga and Bidar Airports;

(b) whether these airports are not operative;

(c) if so, what are the problems being encountered in this regard; and

(d) by when flight operations will start from Gulbarga and Bidar Airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (d) **Gulbarga airport:** Government of India has granted in-principle approval to Government of Karnataka (GoK) for establishment of a Greenfield domestic airport at Gulbarga in June, 2008. GoK has signed the Project Development Agreement (PDA) with M/s Gulbarga Airport Developers Pvt. Ltd. (GADPL). GoK has formally handed over the required land (693 acres) to the Concessionaire. The developer has made efforts to implement the project such as, (i) HT lines have been shifted as per requirement, (ii) Runway work is in the final stages of completion, (iii) sub grade work/taxiway/Apron completed; and (iv) Terminal work is in progress, etc. However, the construction work is held up due to financial problems between the consortium partners. The flight operations from Gulbarga airport depends upon finalization of new concessionaire by GoK, completion of unfinished work and the decision of airlines to flight to Gulbarga.

**Bidar airport:** The airport belongs to Ministry of Defence. On receipt of in principle approval from Indian Air Force (IAF), Ministry of Defence for establishment of Civil Enclave for civil flight operation from Bidar Airforce Station, Government of Karnataka had constructed a pre-fabricated Passenger Terminal Building with capacity to handle 100 peak hour passengers at a time. However, the commencement of civil flight operations could not take place as the airport operator of Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA), Shamshabad *i.e.* M/s Hyderabad International Airport Ltd. (HIAL) raised objection that development of Bidar Airport for civil flight operations is in contravention of the Concession Agreement entered into between Government of India and M/s HIAL since the proposed Bidar airport is within 150 Kms periphery of the RGIA, Shamshabad. The issue is yet to be resolved. Flight operations from Bidar airport depends upon resolution of these issues.

#### **Public Procurement Policy for MSMEs**

\*118.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a Public Procurement Policy for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under which a minimum share of 20 per cent of the total purchases made by Central Ministries/ Departments/ PSUs has been reserved for MSMEs;

(b) if so, to what extent this policy is being followed in Railways, Government Departments and in other autonomous and statutory bodies;

(c) how much procurement has been made from MSMEs by these departments during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government will enhance the limit to 50% at least and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) to (d) Sir. The Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) has become effective from 1st April, 2012. However, the provision of 20% procurement of products produced and services rendered by MSEs will be mandatory from 1st April, 2015 for Central Ministries /Departments /Public Sector Undertakings.

As per data available with the Ministry, procurement of ₹ 14442.02 crores, ₹12930.62 crores and ₹ 3798.59 crores have been made from MSEs by Central Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings in the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

Since the provision of 20% mandatory procurement will be effective from 1st April, 2015, the enhancement upto the limit of 50 percent procurement from MSEs not being considered by the Government at this juncture.

#### **Tender Norms for Procurement of ATAS**

\*119. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the norms of tenders for procurement of Active Towed Array Sonar (ATAS) for the Indian navy;
- (b) the details of the companies which participated in tender process for procurement of ATAS;
- (c) whether M/s Atlas Electronic of Germany qualified all the tendering norms;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, how the tender for ATAS was awarded to Atlas group?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The case for procurement of ATAS (Advanced) was progressed under 'Buy Global' category in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2008.

(b) The RFP was issued to six vendors of which three vendors participated viz. M/s Thales, France; M/s Atlas Elektronik, Germany and M/s BEL(Bangalore) {in collaboration with M/s L3 Ocean, USA}.

(c) to (e) M/s Atlas Elektronik qualified all the tender conditions. During technical evaluation process, all the three vendors were found technically compliant and thereafter cleared the field evaluation trials and were recommended eligible post Staff Evaluation. The commercial bids of all the three vendors were opened and the commercial offer by M/s Atlas Elektronik was the lowest and was accordingly declared LI by the Contract Negotiation Committee after following due process as per DPP. The contract is not yet awarded.

#### **Seventh Pay Commission**

\*120.SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Seventh Pay Commission has been constituted;
- (b) if so, the name of the Chairman and terms of reference;

- (c) whether the terms of reference differ from the terms of reference of the Sixth Pay Commission;
- (d) if so, to what extent do they differ;
- (e) the likely financial burden on the exchequer due to the recommendations of the Pay Commission; and
- (f) the number of States which adopted and accepted the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission and the names of the States which have their own Pay Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Government has appointed the Seventh Central pay Commission *vide* Resolution dated 28th February, 2014. A copy of the said Resolution containing the composition of the Commission as well as the Terms of Reference thereof is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) While broadly retaining the essence of the terms of reference of the 6th Central Pay Commission, the terms of reference of the 7th Central Pay Commission places in focus the issues relating to emoluments structure, retirement benefits, etc of personnel belonging to Defence Forces and also puts emphasis on, (i) need for attracting the most suitable talent to Government service with a view to responding to the complex challenges of modern administration, expectations of stakeholders, etc; (ii) need for an appropriate training and capacity building through a competency based framework; (iii) review of the variety of allowances for the sake of rationalization and simplification; (iv) pension in the case of employees who have retired prior to the date of effect of the recommendations of the Commission; and (v) the best global practices and their adaptability and relevance in Indian conditions.

(e) The recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission are not yet available and, hence, the financial implications thereon are not known.

(f) Service conditions of State Government employees fall within the exclusive domain of the respective State Governments. Therefore, State Government employees are not covered within the terms of reference of the 7th Central Pay Commission. Further, the State Governments are independent of the Central Government in the matter of adoption of the recommendations of a Central Pay Commission or appointing their own Pay Commissions. Hence, no data is available in the Central Government about the practice followed by State Governments on adoption of the recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission, or the names of the States which have their own Pay Commissions



***Statement***

*(To be published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-I Section-I)*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE

***RESOLUTION***

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2014

Phalgun 9, 1935 (Saka)

**No.1/1/2013-E.III(A).** The Government of India have decided to appoint the Seventh Central Pay Commission comprising of the following:-

1. Chairman - Justice Shri Ashok Kumar Mathur
2. Member - Shri Vivek Rae
3. Member - Dr. Rathin Roy
4. Secretary - Smt. Meena Agarwal

2. The terms of reference of the Commission will be as follows:-

(a) To examine, review, evolve and recommend changes that are desirable and feasible regarding the principles that should govern the emoluments structure including pay, allowances and other facilities/benefits, in cash or kind, having regard to rationalization and simplification therein as well as the specialized needs of various Departments, agencies and services, in respect of the following categories of employees:-

- (i) Central Government employees - industrial and non-industrial;
- (ii) Personnel belonging to the All India Services;
- (iii) Personnel of the Union Territories;
- (iv) Officers and employees of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department;
- (v) Members of the regulatory bodies (excluding the RBI) set up under the Acts of Parliament; and
- (vi) Officers and employees of the Supreme Court

(b) To examine, review, evolve and recommend changes that are desirable and feasible regarding the principles that should govern the emoluments structure, concessions and facilities/benefits, in cash or kind, as well as the retirement benefits of the personnel belonging to the Defence Forces, having regard to the historical and traditional parities, with due emphasis on the aspects unique to these personnel,

- (c) To work out the framework for an emoluments structure linked with the need to attract the most suitable talent to Government service, promote efficiency, accountability and responsibility in the work culture, and foster excellence in the public governance system to respond to the complex challenges of modern administration and the rapid political, social, economic and technological changes, with due regard to expectations of stakeholders, and to recommend appropriate training and capacity building through a competency based framework,
- (d) To examine the existing schemes of payment of bonus, keeping in view, *inter-alia*, its bearing upon performance-and productivity and make recommendations on the general principles, financial parameters and conditions for an appropriate Incentive Scheme to reward excellence in productivity, performance and integrity,
- (e) To review the variety of existing allowances presently available to employees in addition to pay and suggest their rationalization and simplification with a view to ensuring that the pay structure is so designed as to take these into account,
- (f) To examine the principles which should govern the structure of pension and other retirement benefits, including revision of pension in the case of employees who have retired prior to the date of effect of these recommendations, keeping in view that retirement benefits of all Central Government employees appointed on and after 01.01.2004 are covered by the New Pension Scheme (NPS),
- (g) To make recommendations on the above, keeping in view:-
  - (i). the economic conditions in the country and the need for fiscal prudence;
  - (ii). the need to ensure that adequate resources are available for developmental expenditures and welfare measures;
  - (iii). the likely impact of the recommendations on the finances of the State Governments, which usually adopt the recommendations with some modifications;
  - (iv). the prevailing emolument structure and retirement benefits available to employees of Central Public Sector Undertakings; and
  - (v). the best global practices” and their adaptability and relevance in Indian conditions.
- (h) To recommend the date of effect of its recommendations on all the above,

3. The Commission will devise its own procedure and may appoint such Advisors, Institutional Consultants and Experts, as it may consider necessary for any particular purpose. It may call for such information and take such evidence, as it may consider necessary. Ministries and Departments of Government of India shall furnish such information and documents and other assistance as may be required by the Commission. The Government of India trusts that State Governments, Service Associations and others concerned will extend to the Commission their fullest cooperation and assistance.
4. The Commission will have its Headquarters in Delhi.
5. The Commission will make its recommendations within 18 months of the date of its constitution. It may consider, if necessary, sending interim reports on any of the matters as and when the recommendations are finalized.

Sd-

(Ratan P. Watal)

Secretary to the Government of India

#### ORDER

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India

ORDERED also that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India, State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories and all others concerned.

Sd-

(Ratan P. Watal)

Secretary to the Government of India

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

##### **Air India Membership in Star Alliance**

644. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of civil aviation be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India (AI) has joined star alliance;
- (b) if so, the details of the benefits that will be available for Air India and for its passengers due to this alliance; and
- (c) the details of commitments to be fulfilled for joining star alliance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Air India has formally joined the Star Alliance on 11th July, 2014. Air India's entry into the Star Alliance shall benefit both the passengers and the airline. Now, Air India will be able to offer more itinerary choices to its passengers covering 1,269 destinations in 193 countries around the world. The details of benefits are as follows:

**Benefits to Air India:**

- (i) Enhanced revenues as a result of cross-feed to/from the alliance partners. Passenger Revenue is expected to increase by 3 to 5%.
- (ii) Access to a vast global network, offering unmatched reach and connectivity;
- (iii) Strategic opportunities for cost reduction;
- (iv) Adoption of global best-practices in terms of processes, systems and standards, and
- (v) Branding opportunity and global visibility for Air India.

**Benefits to Air India Customers:**

- (i) Seamless travel experience between AI's vast national, regional network and Star member airlines network. Benefit of wider choice of flights, quick transfer and convenient check-in procedures while transferring from one airline to another;
  - (ii) More Frequent Flyer Program (FFP) mileage points and ability to utilize the points on member airlines; and
  - (iii) Lounge access for AI premium customers of the member airlines lounge.
- (c) As per the Star Alliance requirements, an airline has to comply with the highest standards of safety regulation, customer service, security, operational and technical infrastructure to be a part of Star Alliance.

**Establishment of MRO facilities for aircrafts**

645. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has chalked out any policy to establish aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) facilities in the country so that Indian airlines need not send their aircrafts abroad for maintenance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to develop India as a hub for aircraft MRO keeping in view the growing aircraft fleet, location advantage and availability of talent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (d) No Sir, Government has not prepared any formal policy on MRO facilities. However, necessary constraints have been identified in consultation with the stakeholders which affect the growth of MRO activities. steps taken by Government in this regard are as under:

- (1) Ministry of Finance has been requested to (i) remove Service Tax on MRO work or provide a Service-tax holiday for ten years; (ii) remove Custom duty on import of consumables and tool-kits used by MROs, as are applicable to airlines maintaining their own aircraft, and provide faster custom clearance around the clock on all days; and (iii) simplify the procedures of custom clearance and procedures specifying time-limits to consume spare parts have also been requested.
- (2) State Governments have been requested to remove VAT on spare parts sold by MROs.
- (3) Airport Authority of India has been asked to (i) relax the stringent requirement of Royalty charged on MRO revenues and (ii) identify areas at airports where MRO activities can be started.

#### **Expansion and modernization of airports**

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

- (a) the details of airport infrastructure projects taken up but yet to be completed, airport-wise;
- (b) how Government proposes to complete them;
- (c) whether Government intends to take up new projects so far expansion and modernisation of airport is concerned; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) The details of airport infrastructure/projects taken up by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) are given in Statement-I (*See below*). For expeditious completion of the projects, AAI has enhanced the Project Monitoring System and continuously pursuing with the respective State Governments to resolve the law and order problem and other local issues that hinder the progress of work.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending on traffic demand, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, availability of land etc. Details of modernisation/upgradation work presently been planned/undertaken by AAI are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Ongoing airport infrastructure projects of AAI*

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of work	Amount
<b>Northern Region:</b>		
1.	<b>Chandigarh</b>	
	Development of new International Airport at Chandigarh [Mohali side]	452.00
2.	<b>Jammu</b>	
	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building at Jammu Airport	75
3.	<b>Jaipur</b>	
	Extension and strengthening of Runway for operation of wide bodied jet aircraft of E category i/c provision of cat-II lighting system at Jaipur Airport	76.47
4.	<b>Khajuraho</b>	
	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	75
5.	<b>Ajmer (Kishangarh)</b>	
	Development of Airport at Ajmer (Kishangarh) in Rajasthan	160.05
<b>Eastern Region:</b>		
6.	<b>Pakyong</b>	
	Construction of new airport at Pakyong, Sikkim	309.46
<b>North-Eastern region:</b>		
7.	<b>Guwahati</b>	
	Construction of Hangars at LGBI Airport, Guwahati	23.16
8	<b>Tezu</b>	
	Operationalization/upgradation of Tezu Airport, Arunachal Pradesh	79.00

Sl. No.	Name of work	Amount
<b>Western region:</b>		
9.	<b>Pune</b>	
	Construction of Hangars and CIP Launge cum admin block at Pune Airport, Pune	24.40
10.	<b>Vadodara</b>	
	Construction of New Expandable Module Integrated Terminal Building at Vadodara Airport	115.97
11.	<b>Nagpur</b>	
	Recarpeting of runway 14/32 and level correction for basic strip at Nagpur Airport	24.50
12.	<b>Kandla</b>	
	Strengthening of existing runway, Apron and taxiway	11.08
<b>Southern region:</b>		
13.	<b>Tirupati</b>	
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building at Tirupati Airport	161
14.	<b>Kadapa</b>	
	Development of airport for ATR-72 type of aircraft operation	42
15.	<b>Belgaum</b>	
	Development of Belgaum Airport	141.87
16.	<b>Calicut</b>	
	Extension of apron and other allied works at Calicut Intl. Airport	120.19
	Construction of New arrival hall for ITB at Calicut Airport	
17.	<b>Hubli</b>	
	Development of Hubli Airport	141.44
18.	<b>Trivandrum</b>	
	Standardization of turning pad (widing of existing turning pad at both and Runway 14/32)	15.77
	Extn. of Parallel Taxi-Track between D and F Taxi and towards 32 beginning (C and E)	69.07
	Construction of additional apron and GSE area	14.7

**Statement-II***Works planned for modernisation/up-gradation of AAI airports*

State	Airport	Works planned/taken up for expansion/ modernization of airports
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair	New Integrated Terminal Building and expansion of Apron
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	New Integrated Terminal Building and allied works
Assam	Guwahati	New Integrated Terminal Building with associated works
	Dibrugarh	(i). Extension of runway from 6000' to 7500' (ii). Construction of one Hangar for A-321 (iii). ATC tower cum Tech Block
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	(i). Runway extension and Apron expansion (ii). Tech. block cum Control Tower
Goa	Goa	Parallel taxi track, link taxi tracks and rapid exit taxiways
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	(i). New Control Tower cum Technical Block (ii). Development of Cargo complex
	Jamnagar	Expansion of Apron
	Vadodara	(i). ATC tower cum Technical Block (ii). Expansion of apron and allied works
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	(i). Extension of Runway. (ii). Construction of New Civil Air Terminal
	Leh	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building
Karnataka	Belgaum	(i). Construction of New Terminal Building (ii). ATC Tower cum Tech Block, Fire Station etc.
	Hubli	(i). Construction of New Terminal Building



1	2	3
		(ii). ATC Tower cum Tech Block, Fire Station etc.
	Mangalore	Part parallel Taxi Track and Expansion of Apron.
Kerala	Trivandrum	ATC Tower cum Technical Block
Lakshdeep Island	Agatti	(i). Extension of runway and new apron (ii). Construction of New terminal building (iii). Control Tower cum Technical Block on Lagoon
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	(i). New ATC Tower cum tech. block and Fire Station (ii). Second link taxiway connecting runway and new apron
Manipur	Imphal	(i). Hanger for A-321 type of aircraft with Apron (ii). Upgradation of Airport
Meghalaya	Barapani	Upgradation of airport for operation of A-320 type of aircraft
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	ATC Tower cum Tech. Block
	Jharsuguda	Development of airport for operationalization of ATR-72 type of Aircraft (Phase-I)
Pudduchery	Pudducherry	Extension of runway for operation of AB-320 type of aircraft
Punjab	Amritsar	C/o parallel Taxi Track from runway 16 beginning to Twy 'E'
Rajasthan	Jaipur	(i). Expansion of New Integrated Terminal Building (ii). Construction of Cargo Complex and Hangar
	Kishangarh	Development of Airstrip for operation of ATR-72/Q-400 type of aircraft (Phase I). State Government is yet to hand over 69 acres of additional land. WIP for construction of boundary wall and aerodrome pavement

1	2	3
	Jodhpur (CE)	Expansion and upgradation of Civil Enclave, AAI has requested 80 acres of land free of cost and free from encumbrances from IAF/State
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	New Integrated Terminal Building and Apron
	Madurai	Control Tower cum Technical Block
	Trichy	Expansion of New Terminal Building
	Tuticorin	Extension of Rwy & associated facilities for the operation of AB-320 aircraft
Triupra	Agartala	(i). Hanger for A-321 type of aircraft
		(ii). New Integrated Terminal Building, Apron, Link Taxiway and other associated works.
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	New Civil Enclave
	Varanasi	Construction of New Control Tower cum Technical Block
West Bengal	Cooch Behar	Extension of Runway for ATR-72 operations. Subject to removal of obstruction by the State Government

*Note:* 1. All planned works are subject to availability of land from the State Government/IAF(MOD), traffic demand and budgetary support wherever applicable.

#### **Free air tickets to AI personnel**

†647. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the losses suffered by Air India (AI) during the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and from April, 2014 till date;

(b) whether it is a fact that Air India is contemplating on giving 8 to 24 free air tickets to its 24,000 personnel;

(c) if so, by when this facility is being provided; and

(d) the estimated annual expenditure to be borne due to issue of free air tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) The details of the losses suffered by Air India during the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crores)

Year	Amount of Loss
2011-12	7,559.74
2012-13	5,490.16
2013-14 (Provisional)	5,388.82

The data for the period April-June, 2014 is under preparation.

(b) and (c) There is a passage scheme prevailing in Air India which is in accordance with the industry practice, and International Air Transport Association (IATA) resolution 788. The Board of Air India has approved Passage Resolutions for the Company which provides 8 to 24 free/concessional passage per year for its employees and their families, subject to availability of seats and the number of years of service of the employees. The holders of all staff tickets are accepted for travel in the aircraft only after all the revenue paying passengers are accommodated.

(d) There is no expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred on the same by the Company. Further, employees have to bear the cost of all applicable taxes like Passenger Service Fee and User Development Fee, Airport Tax etc.

#### Expansion of airports in Uttarakhand

†648. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion work of Gouchar, Naini-Saini and Pant Nagar airports of Uttarakhand have been completed;

(b) if so, by when the flights are likely to be operated from these airports; and

(c) if not, by when the expansion work is likely to be completed and flights are likely to be operated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, availability of land etc. Gouchar and Naini-Saini Airports belong to the State Government of Uttarakhand and at present there is no proposal with the Government for the development and upgradation/expansion of these two airports.

The works for the extension of runway and expansion of apron has been completed at Pantnagar Airport. However, it is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Response to low airfare offer**

649. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the low airfare offer gets mixed response not only in Air India but also in the private airlines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received by each airline including Air India during the last three years due to the implementation of low airfare for each sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Air fares are not fixed by the Government. Airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff under the provision of sub-rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. The airlines pricing runs in multiple levels [buckets or Reservation Booking Designator (RBDs)] which is in line with the practice followed globally. The prices are fixed by airlines keeping in mind the market demand, seasonality and other market forces.

Various airlines launch promotional fares on domestic network offering discounts on basic fare and airline fuel charge for a short period and travel. However, the Ministry does not maintain data relating to response to low air fare offered by airlines. Air India, the national carrier, also launches schemes offering discount on basic fare and airline fuel charge during lean period to mop up a share of advance purchase market to match the competition in the sector.

**Privatisation of Air India**

†650. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL:

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the privatisation of Air India is being contemplated owing to the losses suffered by it;

(b) the details of the losses being suffered by Air India every year along with the amount of packages given to it by Government during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the main reasons of the losses suffered by Air India?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration with the Government at present.

(b) The details of the losses and the equity infused by the Government in the last three years are as follows:

(₹ in crores)		
Year	Loss	Equity infused by Govt.
2011-12	7,559.74	1,200.00
2012-13	5,490.16	6,000.00
2013-14 (Provisional)	5,388.82	6,000.00

(c) The main reasons of the losses suffered by Air India are as follows:

1. High operating cost environment.
2. Increases in the prices of Aircraft Fuel.
3. Depreciation of Indian Rupee *vis a vis* US dollar.
4. Increase in interest cost due to high working capital and aircraft loans.
5. Global recession leading to pressure on yields.
6. Entry of low cost carriers in domestic market and competition from foreign carriers in the international market thus resulting in decline in yields.
7. High airport charges.

#### **Financial position of Air India**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of huge infusion being made towards the Financial Restructuring Plan, Turn Around Plan and cost control measures effected, the financial position of Air India has not improved significantly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government will once again undertake any honest and comprehensive study so that National Carrier's financial position is strengthened and become numero uno; and

(d) if so, the details thereof? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No, Sir. To improve the operational and financial performance of the Company, the Government considered and approved the Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) and Turnaround Plan (TAP) for Air India on 12.4.2012. The TAP/FRP involved induction of equity by the Government subject to achievement of certain milestones by Air India. AI has shown steady improvement in its financial parameters which are as under:

	(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
Operating Revenue	19,170.38	16027.84	14675.30
Operating Expenses	21,294.16	19834.99	19816.04
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(2,123.78)	(3807.15)	(5140.74)
Total Revenue including Extraordinary/ Exceptional items	19,661.7	18213.79	15901.79
Total Expenses	(25,050.60)	23703.95	23461.53
Profit/(Loss) After Tax	(5,388.82)	(5490.16)	(7559.74)

Apart from above, Air India has shown considerable improvement in Financial Year 2013-14 (provisional) as compared to Financial Year 2012-13, the details as given below:

- (i) Expected to be EBIDTA positive by ₹ 771 crores as against the previous year EBIDTA positive: of ₹ 192 Crores.
- (ii) Passenger Load Factor (PLF) achieved during the year 73.6% as against the previous year figure of 72.4%
- (iii) Cargo Revenue has increased by ₹ 345.1 crores
- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) Government has approved TAP/FRP in 2012. Since then Air India has shown improvement in its financial parameters as given in part (a) above and therefore, no further study is envisaged at this stage.

#### **Development of Greenfield Airports**

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

- (a) the status of development of Greenfield Airports in the country, *inter-alia* indicating their locations where such airports have been sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned;

(b) the details of incentives that are proposed to be given to protect investors under this project; and

(c) the status of upgrading airport infrastructure in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) So far, Government of India has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of 15 Greenfield airports across the country. The present status of these airports is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government of India has promulgated a Greenfield Airport Policy in 2008 for regulation and facilitation of setting up of Greenfield Airport across the country. The Policy also provides for financing of the project. As per the policy, financing and development of any airport is the responsibility of the respective airport developer. Besides, in case the concerned State Government wishes to facilitate setting up of the Greenfield Airport, it may provide certain incentives to the airport developer such as land (concessional or otherwise), real estate development rights in and around the airports, airport connectivity (rail, road), fiscal incentives by way of exemptions from State taxes and any other assistance that the State Government deems fit. Further, Government of India (Ministry of Finance) provides support upto 20% of the project cost under the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme to the airport projects which are economically nonviable.

(c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has completed upgradation and development of the Bhubaneswar airport. Further, AAI has plan for development of Jharsuguda airport subject to handing over of the required land by State Government free of cost and free from all encumbrances.

**Statement***Current Status of Greenfield Airports where 'In principle' approval has been accorded*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Date of Receipt of proposal	Name of the Promoters	Current Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Mopa Airport, Goa	State Government of Goa	Government of India (GoI) granted "in-principle" approval to Government of Goa for setting up of Greenfield airport at Mopa in Goa through Public Private Partnership (PPP) in March, 2000. A steering committee has been constituted under the Chief Minister of Goa to look into all the aspects for development of the airport. Govt. of Goa has informed that 1907 acres of land has been acquired for the airport project. The estimated project cost is ₹ 4000 crores.
2.	Navi Mumbai International Airport, Maharashtra	City & Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO) (State Govt. of Maharashtra))	GoI granted "in-principle" approval to Government of Maharashtra (GoM) for setting up of Greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai airport through Public Private Partnership (PPP) in May, 2007. The State Government appointed City & Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) as nodal agency for development of this Greenfield airport. To facilitate the implementation of the project, a State level Co-ordination Committee namely, Project Monitoring and Implementation Committee (PMIC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief



1	2	3	4
3.	Sindhudurg Airport, Maharashtra	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) (State Govt. of Maharashtra)	<p>Secretary, GoM. GoM has informed that 1572 hectare of land has been acquired for the project. The estimated Project cost is ₹ 14,500 crores.</p> <p>GoI granted 'In principle approval to Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), a State Govt. of Maharashtra entity for setting up of a Greenfield domestic airport at Sindhudurg in Maharashtra in Sept. 2008. MIDC selected M/s IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited to implement the project on Design-build-finance-operate-transfer (DBFOT) basis. The total land area of 271 Ha. has been acquired. Subsequently, a SPV, namely IRB Sindhudurg Pvt. Ltd (ISAPL) was created for the project development and operations. The construction work has already been commenced. The estimated project cost is ₹ 492 crores.</p>
4.	Bijapur Airport, Karnataka	State Government of Karnataka	<p>GoI granted 'in-principal' approval to Government of Karnataka (GoK) for setting up of domestic Greenfield airport at Bijapur in June 2008. 727 acres of land has been acquired for the project which was handed over to a developer. The developer has requested to GoK for exit from the project citing reasons of economic non-feasibility. The estimated project cost is ₹ 150 crores.</p>

- |    |                                      |  |  |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| 5. | Gulbarga Airport, Karnataka          | State Government of Karnataka                  | <p>GoI granted 'in-principal' approval to GoK for establishment of a Greenfield domestic airport at Gulbarga in June, 2008. GoK has signed the Project Development Agreement (PDA) with the developer. However, the PDA went into rough weather and reached the stage of termination. 693 acres of land has been acquired for the project. Total estimated project cost is ₹ 186 crores.</p> |
| 6. | Hassan Airport, Karnataka            | State Government of Karnataka                  | <p>GoI granted 'in-principal' approval to GoK for establishment of a Greenfield domestic airport at Hassan in June, 2008. PDA has been signed with the developer and the developer has prepared Detailed Project Report Estimated. 536 acres of land has been acquired for the project which has been handed over to the developer. The estimated project cost is ₹ 312 crores.</p>          |
| 7. | Simoga Airport, Karnataka            | State Government of Karnataka                  | <p>GoI granted 'in-principle' approval to GoK in June, 2008. PDA has been signed with the developer by GoK. However, The developer has requested for an exit from the project citing reasons of economic non-feasibility. 680 acres of land has been acquired for the project. The estimated project cost is ₹ 376 crores.</p>   |
| 8. | Kannur International Airport, Kerala | M/s KINFRA (A nodal agency of Govt. of Kerala) | <p>GoI granted 'in principle' approval to Government of Kerala in January, 2008. Government of Kerala has appointed M/s Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development</p>   |
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1	2	3	4
			Corporation (KINFRA) as nodal agency for development of the airport. M/s KINFRA has formed a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely Ms Kannur International Airport Limited (KIAL). 1278 acres of land has been acquired for the project. Engineering procurement and construction (EPC) contract for the airside work has already been awarded. The estimated project cost is ₹ 1512 crores.
9.	Durgapur International Airport, West Bengal	M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Limited (BAPL)	GoI granted 'in-principal' approval to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd. (BAPL) for setting up of a domestic Greenfield airport at Durgapur in Dec, 2008. The construction work is at final stage, The estimated project cost is ₹ 280 crore.
10.	Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	M/s Gwaiior Agriculture Company Limited	GoI granted 'in-principal' to M/s Gwaiior Agriculture Company Limited for setting up of Greenfield airport at Dabra/Datia, Gwaiior in Madhya Pradesh in Dec, 2008. Estimated cost is ₹ 193.22 crore. After grant of 'in-principle' approval, there are litigation issues involved regarding land acquisition for the project. The matter is pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court.
11.	Pakyong Airport, Sikkim	Airports Authority of India	GoI granted approval to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Pakyong in Sikkim in October, 2008. AAI has already started construction work. The estimated project cost is ₹ 309 crores.

- |     |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 12. | Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh                 | Govt. of Uttar Pradesh  | <p>GoI granted 'in principle' approval to State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Greenfield airport at Kushinagar in Sept. 2010. GoUP has issued Request for Qualification (RFQ) documents twice. 562 acres of land has been acquired for the project. The total project cost is ₹ 354 crores.</p>  |
| 13. | Karaikal in Pudducherry                     | Karaikal Airport Private Limited.   | <p>GoI granted 'in principle' approval to M/s Karaikal Pvt. Ltd. for setting up of Greenfield airport at Karaikal in Feb 2011. 247 acres land has been acquired for the project. The estimated project cost is ₹ 280 crores.</p>  |
| 14. | Shirdi in Ahmed nagar District, Maharashtra | Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation Ltd. (State Govt. of Maharashtra) | <p>GoI granted 'in principle' approval to Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation Ltd. (MADC), a State Govt. of Maharashtra entity for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Shirdi in May 2011. Construction work has already been started by MADC. 300 acres of land has been acquired for the project. The estimated project cost is ₹ 275 crores.</p>   |
| 15. | Aranmula in Kerala                          | M/s KGS Aranmula Airport Ltd.   | <p>GoI granted 'in principle' approval to M/s KGS Aranmula Airport Limited for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Aranmula in September, 2012. Ministry of Environment and Forest granted environment clearance in Nov. 2013. However, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) has set aside the environment clearance granted to the project. 600 acres of land has been acquired for the project. The estimated project cost is ₹ 2000 crores.</p> |
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**User development fee at various airports**

653. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the basis of imposing User Development Fee (UDF) on passengers at various airports;
- (b) the names of airports where UDF is levied and amount charged, airport-wise;
- (c) whether the UDF charges are as per the Concession Agreement between Government and the airport operator;
- (d) if not, the reasons for increase/decrease in UDF charges; and
- (e) when the UDF charges are going to be abolished by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) The User Development Fee (UDF) is levied under Rule 89 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 as revenue enhancing measure so as to ensure that the airport operator gets a fair return on the Regulatory Asset Base (RAB).

(b) Airport-wise details of the UDF being levied are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Airports Economic Regulatory Authority determines amount of the UDF in respect of major airports on case to case basis depending upon the calculations with respect to different regulatory building blocks in terms of the expenses, regulatory asset base, as well as Fair Rate of Return to assess the requirement of UDF.

**Statement***Details of levy of UDF at Indian Airports*

Sl. No.	Airport	UDF (₹ Per departing Pax except Delhi Airport)				
		International			Domestic	
		Short Haul (upto 2000 km)	Medium Haul (above 2000 km upto 5000 km)	Long Haul (above 5000 km)	Short Haul (upto 500 km)	Long Haul (above 500 km)
		Arriving- (436.1) Departing- (534)	Arriving (699.17) Departing- (845.5)	Arriving- (881) Departing- (1063)	Arriving- (195.8) Departing- (231.4)	Arriving- (391.6) Departing- (462.8)
1.	Delhi					
2.	Mumbai		692		346	
3.	Bangalore		1368		342	
4.	Chennai		667		166	
5.	Kolkata		1060		424	
6.	Trivandrum		575		-	
7.	Ahmedabad		415		110	
8.	Guwahati		313		313	
9.	Jaipur		1000		150	
10.	Amritsar		910		150	
11.	Udaipur		-		150	
12.	Trichy		360		150	
13.	Vizag		-		150	
14.	Mangalore		825		150	
15.	Varanasi		975		150	

**Parking of aircrafts in airports without security**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of aircrafts of various airlines are parked in the airports without proper security;

(b) if so, whether Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) had expressed apprehension about the security of these aircrafts;

(c) the number of such aircrafts parked in various airports in the country with the details thereof;

(d) the names of the airlines to which these aircrafts belong to and whether Government will impose penalty on these airlines; and

(e) how much money these airlines owe to Government and how Government is going to recover that amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No, Sir. In accordance with the guidelines issued by Ministry of Civil Aviation/Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, all the aircrafts of various airlines parked in the airports are secured by the personnel of Aviation Security Group (ASG/CISF)/Airport Security Unit (APSU/State Police) and by the staff of concerned airlines.

(b) No such apprehension has been expressed by CISF to Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS).

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

#### **Fleet size of Air India**

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

(a) whether fleet size of the Air India (AI) has decreased over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to increase the fleet size of the AI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. A detailed statement showing Air India's fleet size for the period from 2009 to 2014 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) In December, 2005, Air India Express and the erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines (Now merged into Air India Limited) had placed an order for a total of 111 aircrafts. The details of aircraft and their induction are as follows:

Aircraft Type	Number of aircraft	Status of Induction
B777-200 LR	8	All
B77-300ER	15	12
B787-800	27	15

Aircraft Type	Number of aircraft	Status of Induction
B737-800	18	All
A320-200	4	All
A 319-200	19	All
A321-200	20	All
TOTAL	111	96

The delivery of three B777-300 ER aircraft has been postponed.

Out of 27 B787 aircraft, 15 have already been inducted. The induction of the balance 12 units will be completed by 2016.

**Statement**

*Air India Limited and subsidiaries Historical Fleet as on 31st March, 2014*

Aircraft	Owned	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
777-200LR	Owned	5	8	8	8	8	3
777-300ER	Owned	5	9	12	12	12	12
787-800	Owned	-	-	-	-	6	15
747-200	Owned	-	-	-	-	-	-
747-400	Owned	3	2	2	2	2	2
747-400	Leased	0	-	-	-	-	-
747-400C	Leased	0	0	0	0	0	0
747-400	SLB	3	3	3	3	3	3
747-300C	Owned	0	0	0	0	0	0
777-200ER	Leased	3	2	0	0	0	0
777-200A	Leased	1	0	0	0	0	0
767-300ER	Leased	0	0	0	0	0	0
757-200	Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-
A310-300	Owned	0	0	0	0	0	0
A310-300	Leased	2	0	0	0	0	0
A300-B4	Owned	0	0	0	0	0	0
A310-300	SLB	4	4	4	0	0	0
A330-200	Leased	2	2	2	2	2	2



Aircraft	Owned	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
737-800	Owned	13	18	17	17	17	17
737-800	Leased	7	4	4	4	4	4
A320	Owned	22	15	15	12	12	12
A320	Leased	11	5	0	0	0	0
A320	SLB	8	8	8	6	6	6
A319	Leased	5	5	5	5	5	3
A319	Owned	10	19	19	19	19	19
A321	Owned	12	19	20	20	20†	20
B737-200	Owned	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRJ-700	Leased	3	4	4	4	4	4
ATR42	Leased	7	7	7	7	7	4
Beach 1900D (Wet Lease)	Leased	0	1	0	0	0	0
DO-228	Owned	0	0	0	0	0	0
737-200F	Leased	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FLEET		126	135	130	121	127	126

#### Operation of flights from airports in Uttarakhand

†656. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the private aviation companies have requested the Ministry to start flight services from Goucher, Naini- Saini and Pant Nagar airports in Uttarakhand;
- (b) if so, the names of these private aviation companies;
- (c) if not, whether the private aviation companies would be permitted if they apply for the same; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Any Airline desirous of operating to these airports can operate subject to their meeting the safety, security requirements and availability of Infrastructure at these airports.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Special privileges to MPs**

657. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has directed the airports and other private airlines to extend special privileges to Members of Parliament;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its implementation status thereof; and
- (c) the details of its violations took place, so far, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued to Airport Authority of India/Airport Operators, Air India and Bureau of Civil Aviation Security to extend special privileges to Members of Parliament. Order issued by Government in this regard is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Based on the complaints received from MPs, matter was taken up with the concerned Airlines and necessary instructions/warning letters were issued by the Regulator to the concerned Airlines/Airport Operator to comply with the special privileges given to Members of Parliament.

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**Statement**

No. 26/5/2007-C&W  
Government of India  
Ministry of Civil Aviation

New Delhi, dated 10th October, 2007

**ORDER****Subject: Courtesy towards Members of Parliament at Airports.**

Ministry of Civil Aviation has been from time to time issuing instructions regarding courtesy/ facilities to be extended to Hon'ble MPs. While there are several instructions in place issued by various agencies of Ministry of Civil Aviation to ensure that due courtesy is extended to Hon'ble Members of Parliament, it has now been decided to issue a consolidated order to be endorsed to all Field Officials. The Field Officials shall acknowledge receipt of the same and will be personally responsible to ensure that these instructions are scrupulously observed while interacting with Hon'ble Members of Parliament.

Following is the consolidated list of courtesy/facilities extended to Hon'ble MPs:

**Facilities to be offered to the Hon'ble MPs by Air India (National Aviation Company of India Ltd.)**

1. Facility of payment through cheque for tickets may be extended to Hon'ble MPs if they so desire.
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2. All efforts are to be made to give on the spot confirmation of seats. In case of fully booked flights, the seats available against the first cancellation are to be offered to the MPs.
3. Duty Manager, facilitation and / senior staff to facilitate Hon'ble MPs for completion of check-in formalities when they report at the airport.
4. Seats of their choice to be allotted to them subject to availability.
5. Efforts should be made to reserve seats in the front row for Hon'ble MPs.
6. Air India (NACIL) travel details of Hon'ble MPs should be passed on to the concerned Airport Directors so that necessary assistance could be extended to MPs through the identified Protocol Officer.
7. AC Coach should be provided for Executive Class passengers of Air-India (NACIL).

**Facilities to be offered to Hon'ble MPs by Airports Authority of India / other Airport Operators**

1. Reserved Lounge facilities at the international and domestic terminals of the airports should be made available for use by MPs. Tea/coffee/water to be served free of charge.
2. Member of Parliament to act as Chairman of Airport Advisory Committee in respect of the airport which falls under his/her Constituency.
3. Member of Parliament may be allowed free access in the Terminal building and Visitors Gallery on the basis of MPs Identity Card.
4. AAI and other Airport Operators should facilitate parking of vehicles of MPs in the VIP Car Parking area on the basis of pass issued to MPs for Parliament House Car Park.
5. Airport Entry Pass may be given to one Personal Staff each of MP as and when required.
6. To designate an officer as Protocol Officer at each airport, who would be responsible for extension of all facilities/courtesies to the MPs.

**Action by BCAS**

1. One time Airport Entry Pass should be given to one personal staff each of MPs when requested for.

2. Proper training should be given to CISF personnel so that MPs Identity Cards/Boarding Cards with identification sticker or slips are honoured, and MPs are extended due courtesy / priority during security checks.

**Sd-**

**(K.K. Padmanabhan)**

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Tele.:24648983/ Fax:24610378

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To,

1. The Chairman (Dr. K. Ramalingam), Airports Authority of India, New Delhi with the request that these instructions may be circulated to all Airport Directors of all operational civil airports.
2. The CMD (Shri V. Thulasidas), National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL), Air India Building, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021.
3. The Commissioner (Shri J.K. Dutt), Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, New Delhi.
4. The Managing Director, Delhi International Airport Private Limited, Terminal 1B, IGI Airport, New Delhi, for necessary action.
5. The Managing Director, Mumbai International Airport Private Ltd., 511, World Trade Centre, Babar Road, New Delhi, for necessary action.
6. The Managing Director (Shri Shriram Barathan), Cochin International Airport Pvt. Ltd., Kochi Airport, P.O. Ernakulam-683111, Kerala, for necessary action. The Director General (Atten.: Shri M.S. Bali, IG (Airport Security), Central Industrial Security Force, C.G.O. Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi.

#### **Draft Civil Aviation rules**

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

- (a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has invited public opinion on the draft Civil Aviation Rule (CAR) about facilities to be provided to the passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellations of flights and delays in flights;
- (b) if so, the details of views expressed by public on CAR;
- (c) whether in view of the opinions on CAR, Government proposes to protect the interest of passengers as well as airlines; 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. Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) on “facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights” is already in existence since 2010.

**Recognising Brave Hearts by AI**

659. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Air India (AI) had refused to announce on its flight that martyr Major Mukund Varadarajan’s remains were onboard, quoting ‘aviation rules’; and

(b) if so, the details of the rules that prohibit the National flag carrier, funded by taxpayers, from recognising our brave hearts?

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

(b) The Captain and the co-pilot of Air India, who were flying the aircraft were not aware of the presence of the remains of martyr Major Mukund Vardarajan being Carried on the flight. However, when Captain N. Srinivasan, who flew the aircraft from New Delhi to Chennai, came to know about this, he wrote a personal letter to the parents of Major Vardarajan conveying his sincerest condolences.

Air India deeply regrets not being able to announce the presence of the remains of the brave-heart martyr Major Mukund Vardarajan and salutes the martyr.

**Relaxation in Companies Act**

660. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to make some relaxations in the Companies Act which came into effect from the beginning of the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Section 462 of the Companies Act 2013 envisages relaxations in the form of not applying some provisions of the Act or applying them with exceptions or modifications to specific class/classes of companies. Before grant of such relaxation, draft notifications have to be laid before each House of Parliament. Preparation of such notification is under active consideration.

**Safe guarding interests of common people**

661. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism is available with Government for analyzing media reports about companies and market surveillance of big corporates to safeguard the interests of the common people so that they do not become easy prey to corporate frauds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) A Market Research and Analysis Unit (MRAU) is functioning in the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) with the objectives of, *inter-alia*, analyzing media reports and for market surveillance relating to companies. MRAU also shares these inputs with other investigating agencies. This Unit has been strengthened by setting up of a Forensic Laboratory and induction of appropriate technology and skilled technical manpower.

**Governing system in corporate sector**

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

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared any action plan for improvement in Governing system and its implementation;

(b) whether Prime Minister has also given his suggestions for improvement in corporate affairs;

(c) whether there is any proposal to formulate new rules and regulations replacing the old rules related to corporate affairs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is taking steps to promote corporate sector in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (f) Improvement of Governing System is a continuous process. Ministry of Corporate Affairs is concerned with administration of Companies Act 2013 and Rules made thereunder. The Act and Rules contain essential elements of corporate governance. Since the provision of the Act are gradually coming

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

into force these reflect the latest best practices in corporate governance. Wherever difficulties or hardships are experienced, corrective steps through Circulars, statutory orders and Rules are being taken to provide ease and facilities to companies.

**Inclusion of women in Board of Directors of companies**

663. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the inclusion of women in the Board of Directors of companies has been made mandatory now;
- (b) the total number of public limited companies in the country; and
- (c) how many companies already have women Directors as Board Members now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 makes it mandatory for every listed company and every public company having paid-up share capital of not less than Rupees one hundred crore or turnover of Rupees three hundred crore or more to appoint at least one woman director.

(b) As per information obtained from MCA21 database, there are 1,26,077 public limited companies in the country.

(c) 4,83,323 companies, including public limited companies, are having women Directors as Board Members.

**Flagrant violation of rules by chit fund companies**

†664. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country has seen a spate of chit fund companies in the last few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether cases of the flagrant violation of registrations and administrative rules by the chit fund companies have come to light;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the action Government has taken so far in the matter of scams and frauds committed by chit fund companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) Chit Funds are registered by the State Governments under the Chit Funds Act, 1982 - an Act administered by the Ministry of Finance but with responsibilities of implementation resting with the States. Cheating by Chit Fund company through fraudulent schemes is an offence under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. The power to investigate and prosecute lies with the State Governments.

In so far as Companies Act is concerned, cases of violations of the provisions of the Act by Chit Fund companies are dealt with in accordance with the Act. So far the Ministry has ordered investigations against 68 such companies by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) under the provisions of Section 235 of the Companies Act, 1956. These investigations are in addition to action initiated by State Police Authorities under the laws referred above.

#### **Amendments in Companies Act**

665. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to bring amendments in the Companies Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Companies Act 2013 has been enacted only last year and so far a little more than half of its provisions have come into force. Matters arising from the operation of provisions already brought in force are getting attention of Government in the form of issue of circulars, suitable statutory orders and amendments in Rules to remove doubts or practical difficulties; amendments in the Act would be considered in case the above measures prove insufficient.

#### **Policy towards corporate sector**

666. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to modify the policy towards the corporate sector;



- (b) the details of problems being faced by the corporate sector;
- (c) how Government propose to solve them;
- (d) whether corporate sector is attending to its social responsibilities; and
- (e) if so, the manner in which the same is being done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The policy relating to corporate sector in terms of regulation of companies, the manner of operation of their affairs and compliances for regulatory purposes with respect to their management and finances etc. is contained in Companies Act 2013 and Rules made thereunder. The Act seeks to bring the system of/policy relating to regulation of companies at par with the best practices in the developed countries.

(d) and (e) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 mandates companies with a turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more, or net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more to undertake expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Areas to be included in CSR expenditure are enumerated in Schedule VII of the Act. This being the first year of implementation of the provisions, it will be possible to initiate monitoring of the CSR activities under the above provision from next year only.

#### **Investor awareness programmes**

667. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether small investors are being duped due to lack of financial literacy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is an urgent need for launching investor awareness programmes involving various stakeholders;
- (d) the details of money collected, spent and unutilised under Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) during the last three years;
- (e) the reasons for unutilisation of funds; and
- (f) if so, the details of action being taken by Government to protect the interest of small investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (f) Awareness of risks involved in investing in financial markets helps investors avoid getting duped. In the last few years, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has been conducting Investor Awareness Programmes (IAPs) with the objective of helping the common man take informed decisions before

investing. IAPs are conducted in all parts of the country in association with the three Professional Institutes, namely, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and the Institute of Cost Accountants of India. Securities and Exchange of Board of India (SEBI) also conducts similar programmes using resource persons, investors associations, exchanges, various trade bodies. The programmes cover various cities, towns (including small towns).

The amounts collected towards Investor Education and Protection Fund are credited into the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI). Details of amount transferred to CFI in the last three years are indicated below:

Financial Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
2011-12	20.90
2012-13	56.19
2013-14	189.96

The Ministry gets a budgetary allocation for investor awareness programmes every year and expenditure on various activities is being met out of this allocation. Details of such expenditure in the last three years are indicated below:

(₹ in crore)			
Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2011-12	5.00	5.00	4.98
2012-13	5.00	5.00	4.22
2013-14	5.00	4.50	4.38

#### **Ordinance factory, Rajgir**

†668.SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- whether foundation for setting up an ordinance factory in Rajgir, Bihar was laid by the then Minister of Defence in the year 1999;
- the reasons for which this ordinance factory has not become functional even after 15 years;
- the quantum of amount spent so far on the construction of this factory; and
- the time limit fixed for completion of construction of this factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRIINDERJIT

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project was originally sanctioned by the Government in 2001. The offers received in response to global tenders for various plants required for production were found to be much higher than the estimated cost. Hence the Ministry of Defence decided to put the project on hold and appointed an expert Committee for reviewing the project. After examining the report of the expert Committee, it was decided in July 2007 to go ahead with the project. Accordingly revised sanction of the project cost was approved by the Government in February 2009 with project completion period of 30 months. However, CBI investigation had started in May 2009 against M/S Israeli Military Industry (IMI), Israel due to vendor's misconduct relating to illegal gratification. M/S IMI, Israel has been debarred from doing any further business dealing with Ministry of Defence for a period of ten years. Consequent to cancellation of contract with M/S IMI, Israel for supply of BMCS Plants, it has been planned to create complete manufacturing facilities at Ordnance Factory in Rajgir for BMCS by procurement / fabrication of all the five plants for BMCS indigenously.

(c) and (d) The amount spent for the factory up to 31.5.2014, is ₹ 910.72 Crore.

A Project Monitoring Board at the level of the Ministry of Defence and a Steering Committee at the level of the OFB have been put in place to monitor the progress of the project. As on date no time line has been fixed by the Government for completion of construction of this factory because of uncertainties in procurement / fabrication of BMCS plants through indigenous route.

#### **Violation of Indian airspace by Chinese aircraft**

†669.SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese helicopter had violated Indian airspace in nearby areas of Uttarakhand on 30 April and 13 June, 2014;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Indian Army upon violation of Indian airspace by China;

(c) the details of measures taken by Government to prevent violation of Indian airspace by China; and

(d) when and how Government had protested against incidents of violation of Indian airspace by China?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Due to differing

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

perception of Line of Actual Control (LAC) by both India and China, transgressions do occur. Two Chinese helicopters transgressed the Line of Actual Control (LAC) on 30th April and 13th June, 2014 in Uttarakhand.

(b) to (d) Incidents of such transgressions are taken up with the Chinese side through established mechanisms such as Flag Meetings, Border Personnel Meetings and normal diplomatic channels like Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs etc. Protests were lodged regarding the above transgressions with the Chinese side in the Flag Meetings on 5th May and 23rd June, 2014 respectively.

#### **Inquiry into INS Sindhuratna incident**

670. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons behind the fire accident on board the INS Sindhuratna submarine which led to the death of two officers;
- (b) whether any inquiry has been conducted;
- (c) if so, the outcome of the same and action taken against the erring officials; and
- (d) the details of efforts the Ministry is making or going to make to ensure that such mishaps do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Fire occurred in INS Sindhuratna on 26.02.2014 while submerged for operational training exercise. Board of Inquiry (BoI) was instituted and its report is under examination at Naval Headquarters from professional and technical angle.

(d) Advisories for adherence to Standard Operating Procedures have been issued. Safety procedures and professional checks are being re-emphasized. Incidents Study and Analysis Cells have been instituted at professional schools wherein lessons learnt are incorporated into professional training. Safety Audits of various units have been instituted and safety stand downs conducted.

#### **Threats against Naval and Air bases**

671. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any threats to our strategically important Naval and Air bases across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government to increase the security and safety of our Naval and Air bases;

(c) whether Government has allocated funds to install appropriate electronic security and surveillance gadgets to ensure the security and safety of our strategically important Naval and Air bases across the country during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Assessment and evaluation of threats with appropriately responsive preparedness is a dynamic process being ensured.

(b) Naval and Air bases continue to remain at high alert to thwart threats to security of the establishments. Periodic security audits are conducted to assess the preparedness and personnel are regularly sensitized. Upgradation of security infrastructure like perimeter wall, double chain linked fencing and installation of electronic equipments / surveillance cameras around bases is a continuous process.

(c) and (d) Adequate funds have been earmarked for ensuring security and safety of our strategically important Naval and Air bases.

#### **Introduction of armed forces covenant**

672. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider introducing an Armed Forces Covenant to demonstrate its commitment to the well-being of the members of our Armed Forces and their families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal. However, the Government is committed to the well-being of the members of the Armed Forces and their families. A number of measures for the welfare of serving personnel of the Armed Forces, ex-Servicemen and their families are already being taken. Time tested mechanisms are also in place for redressal of grievances of service personnel.

#### **Recruitment in the armed forces**

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

(a) the details of recruitment done State-wise especially from rural and the backward areas in all the three wings of the Defence forces, year-wise, during the last three years as on date;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the details of recruitment centres. State-wise and location-wise in the country as on date;
- (c) the details of locations especially in rural areas where Government proposes to recruit youth during this financial year; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Welfare schemes for retired armed forces personnel**

674. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plans to established old age homes for shelterless single elderly Armed Forces pensioners / veterans in different parts of the country including Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State / UT-wise;
- (c) whether Government is also considering to provide increased family pension or other financial benefits for defence personnel having mentally and physically challenged children; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRIINDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Army is establishing two Old Age Homes at Panchkula (Haryana) and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) on the concept of 'Pay and Stay'.

(c) and (d) The pensionary entitlements of Armed Forces Pensioners have been upwardly revised with effect from 24th September 2012 *vide* Government letter dated 17th January 2013 as under:

**Ordinary Family Pension:**

- (i) The pre-2006 family pensioners of Commissioned Officers have been granted minimum guaranteed family pension at 30% of the minimum pay of the rank in the fitment table.
- (ii) The pre-2006 family pensioners of JCOs/ORs have been granted family pension at 30% of minimum pay of the rank in the fitment table or 60% of the service pension whichever is higher.

**Special Family Pension:**

- (i) The pre-2006 family pensioners of Commissioned Officers have been granted minimum guaranteed Special Family Pension at 60% of the minimum pay of the rank in the fitment table.

- (ii) The pre-2006 family pensioners of JCOs/ORs have been granted Special Family Pension at 60% of minimum pay of the rank in the fitment table or 120% of the service pension whichever is higher.

**Liberalised Family Pension:**

- (i) The pre-2006 family pensioners of Commissioned Officers have been granted minimum guaranteed Liberalised Family Pension at 100% of the minimum pay of the rank in the fitment table.
- (ii) The pre-2006 family pensioners of JCOs/ORs have been granted Liberalised Family Pension at 100% of the minimum pay of the rank in the fitment table or 200% of the service pension whichever is higher.

**Pension for Physically / Mentally challenged Children:** The physically / mentally challenged son / daughter of Armed Forces Pensioners are now eligible for Ordinary Family Pension even after marriage.

**Inquiry into INS Talwar accident**

675. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons behind INS Talwar colliding with a fishing vessel on December 23, 2014;
- (b) whether any inquiry has been conducted;
- (c) if so, the outcome of the same and action taken against the erring officials; and
- (d) the details of efforts the Ministry is making or going to make to ensure that such mishaps do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The incident of collision between INS Talwar and a fishing vessel on 23rd December 2013 has been attributed to both inadequate lookout and non-adherence of standard norms of outboard lighting by the fishing boat as well as error in judgment by the naval ship's crew, at night.

(b) and (c) The Board of Inquiry (BoI) instituted by Indian Navy has held four officers and two sailors culpable and disciplinary action is being initiated against them.

(d) Advisories for adherence to Standard Operating Procedures have been issued. Safety procedures and professional checks are being re-emphasized. Incidents Study

and Analysis Cells have been instituted at professional schools wherein lessons learnt are incorporated into professional training. Safety Audits of various units have been instituted and safety stand downs conducted.

#### **Inquiry into accident of INS Vipul**

676. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the cause of accident behind INS Vipul;
- (b) the company or agency which supplied steel for INS Vipul;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the accident;
- (d) if so, the outcome of the same; and
- (e) the details of efforts the Ministry is making or going to make to ensure that such mishaps do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) While conducting operations at sea on 19.01.2014, ingress of sea water was observed in INS Vipul. This water ingress was effectively controlled through damage control mechanism. INS Vipul was built using steel supplied by Russia. A Board of Inquiry (BoI) was instituted and has submitted its report which is being examined by Naval Headquarter from professional and technical angle.

(e) Advisories for adherence to Standard Operating Procedures have been issued. Safety procedures and professional checks are being re-emphasized. Incidents Study and Analysis Cells have been instituted at professional schools wherein lessons learnt are incorporated into professional training. Safety Audits of various units have been instituted and safety stand downs conducted.

#### **National Military Memorial**

677. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the time-line for constituting a National Military Memorial in New Delhi to honor the nation's Armed Forces personnel who serve and lay down their lives for the country, as outlined by the Hon'ble President in his address to Parliament on 9 June, 2014;
- (b) whether Government would also consider instituting a National Commission for War Memorials of India - along the lines of the Commonwealth Trust War Graves Commission, to manage the memorials in order to address the pathetic situation of the war memorials in existence in the country; and



- (c) if so, by when this is likely to be done and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

- (b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise. Ministry of Defence has no policy to set up or support war memorials at regional level as a proposal to set up a “National War Memorial” is already under consideration of the Government.

#### **Floating jetties off Mumbai coast**

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

(a) whether Government has received any request from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding floating jetties near the Gateway of India, Mumbai for passenger launches / yachts;

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

- (c) the latest status of this proposal; and

(d) by when this proposal is to be finalized and the reasons for delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding floating jetties near the Gateway of India, Mumbai was received in 2011 by Headquarters Western Naval Command (HQWNC). HQWNC conveyed reservations on the proposal from security angle.

(c) and (d) Chief Secretary, Maharashtra held a meeting in 2012 to examine the suitability for construction of the floating jetties at an alternate site in proximity of Radio Club. However no further proposal in this regard has been received from the State Government.

#### **Interest grant to PCLDBs on long term loans**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to provide interest subsidy to the Primary Cooperative Land Development Banks (PCLDBs) on long term loans with a view to promote the same;

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government would charge the short term loan interest rate from those farmers belonging to drought and famine affected areas, whose short term loans were converted into mid-term loans; and

(d) whether Government would approve the interest subsidy on such loans with reference to the short term loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Long Term Loans are outside the purview of the Interest Subvention Scheme which is for the short-term crop loans only.

(c) and (d) In order to provide relief to borrowers in times of natural calamities, the Reserve Bank of India(RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development(NABARD) have issued standing guidelines for relief measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter-alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms etc. The moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities, these Guidelines have been so designed that they are automatically set in motion without any intervention and this saves precious time.

So as to ease the burden of interest on restructured loans (short term crop loans converted into term loans) on account of natural calamities, the Government, in the year 2012, had allowed interest subvention for the first year on the restructured loans in cases where short term crop loans were rescheduled due to drought. Similar measure has recently been taken by the Government in cases where short term loans have been restructured in hailstorm affected States.

#### **Dispensing off of loan waiver schemes by banks**

†680. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks which incurred huge losses due to loan waiver schemes of Government for farmers are considering legal options to dispense with such schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Revenue collection**

†681. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government could not achieve the target of revenue collection during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the special measures being taken by Government to meet the cent per cent target of revenue collection;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to raise the tax exemption limit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The data of direct and indirect taxes revenue collection *vis-a-vis* Budgetary Estimates and Revised Estimates for the last three financial years is as under:

**Direct Taxes**

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate(BE)	Revised Estimate(RE)	Actual collections
2011-12	532651	500651	493947
2012-13	570257	565835	558658
2013-14	668109	636318	638495 (Provisional)

**Indirect Taxes**

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual collections
2011-12	397816	398696	392444
2012-13	505044	469546	474482
2013-14	565003	519520	496238 (Provisional)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Collection of revenue through direct and indirect taxes mainly depend upon various factors *viz.* growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), tax policy, exchange rate, domestic demand of goods and services etc. To achieve the direct taxes collection targets, the Income Tax Department takes various measures towards revenue mobilisation which inter alia includes monitoring of Advance Tax payments by Top taxpayers; laying emphasis on collection/recovery of outstanding demand; monitoring payment of tax deducted at source by top deductors; organizing awareness programmes regarding TDS/TCS provisions for proper compliance; utilizing information available through Annual Information Report (AIR), Central Information Bureau (CIB), etc. To achieve the indirect taxes collection target, several measures have been taken by the Government which includes Risk Management System, use of Information Technology, special audit, speedier adjudication, speedy disposal of confiscated/seized goods etc.

(d) and (e) The Finance (No.2) Bill, 2014 laid before the Lok Sabha on the 10th July, 2013 has proposed to raise the basic exemption limit in case of every individual (below the age of sixty years), or HUF or association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person from two lakh rupees to two lakh fifty thousand rupees. The basic exemption limit in the case of an individual resident in India who is of the age of sixty years or more but less than eighty years has been proposed to be raised from two lakh fifty thousand rupees to three lakh rupees. Budget speech and other documents which are in public domain give an account of tax exemptions limits, as applicable.

#### **Rationalisation and simplification of tax regime**

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

- (a) how far the tax regime is rationalized, and simplified;
- (b) the details of the areas which deserve our focused attention; and
- (c) how Government proposes to make the tax regime rationalised and simplified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The rationalization and simplification of tax regime is an on-going process. Both legislative and administrative measures are taken after feedback from trade and other stakeholder by way of continuous interaction during budget exercise. Legislative measures are taken through Finance Bill and administrative measure are taken to streamline the procedure. In Budget 2014-15, various measures have been undertaken for rationalization and simplification of tax regime. Budget for the year 2014-15 is presented already by the Hon'ble Finance Minister on 10th July, 2014. Budget speech and other documents which are in public domain give details of the areas which deserve attention of the Government for the growth of the country.

**Increase in limit of priority sector housing loans**

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

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the limit of priority sector housing loans from the current cap of ₹ 25 lakh to at least ₹ 40 lakh considering high inflation and other cost escalating factors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken for availing affordable housing loans with interest subsidy for the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Priority Sector Norms are set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Suggestions have been received from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) and National Housing Bank (NHB) to revise the limits on loans for purchase/ construction of units for inclusion in priority sector lending. These have been referred to the RBI.

(c) MoHUPA has launched the Rajiv Rinn Yojana on 01.10.2013 where as interest subsidy upto ₹ 5 lakh is provided to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) categories in urban areas.

In the Budget 2014-15, a Mission on Low Cost Affordable Housing has been announced to evolve and incentive development of low cost affordable housing. Flow of FDI for development of Smart Cities, which will provide habitation for the neo-middle class, has also been liberalized.

**Special package for West Bengal**

684. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has urged the Central Government to set up a special package for the development of the State for the coming fiscal year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. No request to set up a special package for development of the State has been received from the State Government of West Bengal for the current fiscal year. However, the Central Government is already assisting the State under an on-going Special Plan for development of backward areas of West Bengal as a part of State component of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF).

(b) Does not arise.

**List of major loan defaulters released by AIBEA**

685. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Bank Employees Association (AIBEA) the major trade union in the banking sector has released a list of 406 highest loan defaulters who all together owed over ₹ 70,000 crore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken against these loan defaulters to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No such list of loan defaulters issued by AIBEA has been received. However, Government has received a general list of NPA accounts of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) from All India Bank Officers' Association (AIBOA).

(b) 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, put in place an effective mechanism for information sharing for sanction of fresh loans/ad-hoc loans/renewal of loans to new or existing borrowers, have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts, taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats.

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. RBI also advised banks to strengthen the information sharing mechanism among lenders by making it compulsory for banks to receive/share information on borrowers before sanctioning of loans.

RBI on January 30, 2014, released a "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.

In addition, the Government has advised PSBs to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery and to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs. To remove bottlenecks in the recovery of bad debts The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 has been passed by Parliament and has come into force from 15.01.2013.

**Unsatisfactory population coverage by banks**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that average population coverage by a branch of commercial bank in urban areas, rural and semi-urban areas are not satisfactory in spite of financial sector reforms which were initiated in the country during the early nineties based on the recommendations of Narasimham Committee; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to promote and enhance financial inclusion, particularly the downtrodden people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As against total number of 60220 branches in the year 1991, Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have 115077 branches as on 31.03.2014. However, as against estimated growth in population from 84.33 crore in 1991 to 127.11 crore in 2014, figures of average population coverage by a branch have come down from 14005 in 1991 to 11046 in 2014.

(b) It has been announced in the Union Budget 2014-15 that a time bound programme would be launched as Financial Inclusion Mission on 15th August this year to provide all households in the country with banking services.

Earlier, under the Swabhimaan campaign, the Banks were advised to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March 2012. The banks identified approximately 74000 habitations across the country having a population of over 2000 for providing banking facilities. As per reports received from Banks, 74351 villages with population of above 2000 have been covered with banking facilities either by branches; Business Correspondents, mobile banking etc. by March 31, 2012.

Further, in order to extend the banking network in unbanked areas, general permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches/ mobile branches/ Administrative Offices/CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the banks should allocate at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

**Improvement in fiscal condition of States**

687. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of action taken by the Central Government to control fiscal deficit;
- (b) whether any State Government has approached the Central Government to provide package or debt waiver to reduce financial burden;
- (c) if so, the action taken by the Central Government in this regard; and
- (d) the action taken by the Central Government to improve fiscal condition and discipline of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) To control its fiscal deficit, the Central Government has taken various measures for rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources. In the Medium-term framework, reduction in fiscal deficit has been designed with a judicious mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. Government has adopted roadmap for fiscal consolidation following amendment to the FRBM Act. The measures taken by the Government for rationalization of expenditure include 10% mandatory cut on Non-Plan expenditure in FY 2013-14, ban on holding of meetings and conferences at five star hotels, ban on creation of Plan and Non-Plan posts, purchase of new vehicles, restrictions on foreign travel, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertaking, Autonomous Bodies etc. Government endeavors to contain the expenditure of Central subsidies. Government has introduced Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Statement with the view of allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out other that have outlived their utility. On resource side, higher mobilization of revenue is planned through improvement in tax administration and tax compliance. Despite several challenges; the Government has been steadfast in policy of fiscal rectitude. Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 10.07.2014 has stated that the road map for fiscal consolidation is a fiscal deficit of 3.6% in 2015-16 and 3.0% in 2016-17.

(b) to (d) Fiscal roadmap for each State was laid down by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC XIII) for its award period 2010-15. To facilitate implementation of laid down, fiscal roadmap; FC XIII has recommended that the States' enactment/ amendment of their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Acts (FRBMAs) should be conditionality for release of state-specific grants and debt relief measures recommended by FC XIII. All the States have FRBMAs in place.



FC XIII recommended that States achieve fiscal deficit (FD) of 3% of their respective Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by 2013-14, eliminate revenue deficit (RD) and reach a combined debt target of 24.3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2014-15, in stages. As per the Reserve Bank of India publication 'State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2013-14', States in aggregate are in revenue surplus, and have achieved fiscal deficit of 2.2% of GDP and Debt/GDP of 21.4%, ahead of respective FC XIII targets.

Some State Governments have in recent past requested for providing package/ grants and/or debt relief measures, including debt waiver. Such requests received from States are dealt within the ambit of recommendations of the Finance Commission. Debt and interest relief measures, as recommended by the FC XIII, have been extended to the eligible States. Central Government also determines and regulates the net borrowing ceiling for each State within their respective FD targets as per formula prescribed by the FC XIII.

#### **High inflation rate**

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that inflation continues to be alarmingly high over the last many quarters, while growth continues to drop;
- (b) if so, what is the Government's roadmap for sustainable inflation moderation and details of steps Government proposes to take to get there; and
- (c) what is the Government's forecast on growth and a roadmap to sustainable growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The headline WPI inflation was elevated in the second and third quarters of 2013-14 on account of higher inflation in food and depreciation of the exchange rate of the rupee. It moderated to 5.4 per cent in the fourth quarter on account of lower inflation in vegetables (Table 1).

Table 1: Headline WPI inflation and GDP growth rate (in per cent)

	2013-14			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WPI Inflation	4.8	6.6	7.1	5.4
GDP at factor cost (constant prices)	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.6

(b) Union Budget 2014-15 outlines the measures to bring down inflation on a sustainable basis that *inter-alia* include: emphasis on bringing technology driven second green revolution with focus on higher productivity and “Protein revolution” as an area of major focus; establish a Price Stabilization Fund to mitigate the risk of price volatility in the agriculture produce; to accelerate the setting up of a National Market, the Central Government will work closely with the State Governments to re-orient their respective APMC Acts., so as to provide for the establishment of private market yards/ private markets; encourage the State Governments to develop farmers’ markets in towns to enable the farmers to sell their produce directly; restructure FCI on priority basis and reduce transportation and distribution losses and improve efficacy of the public distribution system; develop indigenous cattle breeds and initiate a blue revolution in inland fisheries through allocations of ₹ 50 crore each for 2014-15.

(c) GDP at factor cost (at constant prices) is expected to grow in the range of 5.4-5.9 per cent in 2014-15 as per the Economic Survey 2013-14. Several measures have been outlined in the Union Budget 2014-15 to kick-start growth in the economy that *inter-alia* include: fiscal consolidation with an emphasis on expenditure reforms through an ‘Expenditure Management Commission’; initiatives for skill development in rural areas in the public private partnership mode to improve productivity and create employment opportunities and proposal to launch a national multi-skill programme; proposals to boost agriculture *via* emphasis on irrigation and long-term credit; impetus to rural infrastructure especially rural roads; emphasis on development of smart cities to promote urban development.

#### **Request for Vaidyanathan package**

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

(a) whether the Central Government has received any request from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding financial assistance to be released by it to the primary agricultural cooperative credit societies, under Vaidyanathan package for restructuring of Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS);

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) State Government of Maharashtra in the year 2012 had requested the Central Government and NABARD to release the balance amount of ₹ 935 crore to State Government of Maharashtra under the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, the assistance under the Revival Package for the Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS), which was approved by the Government of India in 2006, was to be released on completion of agreed bench mark activities, as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by respective State Governments with Government of India and NABARD, including State Government of Maharashtra.

The Government of India's share under the Package amounting to ₹ 9245.28 crore was fully released, including ₹ 1444.54 crore released to the State Government of Maharashtra. The amount of ₹ 1444.54 crore released to State Government of Maharashtra included ₹ 1414.64 crore towards recapitalization of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS).

The period of implementation of the Revival Package ended on 30th June, 2011. Since the State Government of Maharashtra had completed only 2 benchmark activities and partially completed 2 benchmark activities out of the total 8 mandatory benchmark activities, as agreed upon in the MoU, as on the closure date of the Package, *i.e.* 30th June, 2011, the balance amount could not be released to State Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Foreign debt on the country**

†690.SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total foreign debt on the country along with the interest paid on it during the last two years, year-wise;
- (b) the reasons for the incessant increase in foreign debts;
- (c) the rate of per capita debt burden during each of the last two years; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to reduce the debt burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India's total external debt and interest paid thereon during the last two years are detailed below:

Year	India's External Debt Stock (US\$ billion)	
	2012-13 PR	2013-14 P
Total external debt as at end-March	409.4	440.6
Interest paid during the year	10.9	11.2

PR: Partially Revised, P: Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Finance. Government of India and Reserve Bank of India.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The rise in external debt in 2013-14 was largely due to increase in Non-Resident Indian (NRI) deposits, which is mainly attributable to mobilisation of fresh Foreign Currency Non-Resident Deposit (Banks) [FCNR(B)] deposits by commercial banks under the special limited period swap scheme offered by the Reserve Bank of India to boost net capital flows into India.

(c) The per capita external debt was estimated at ₹ 18,283 in 2012-13 and ₹ 21,493 in 2013-14.

(d) The external debt management policy followed by the Government of India emphasizes monitoring of long and short term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with long term maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through end-use and all-in-cost restrictions and rationalizing interest rates on NRI Deposits.

#### **Manpower crunch in PSBs**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are facing manpower crunch due to mass retirements and stagnations in cadres;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Bank-wise;

(c) whether Government has assessed the possibility of further aggravating manpower crunch in these Banks when new private Banks will be given licenses;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are governed by their Board driven policies in operational matters including their manpower planning. The requirement of manpower in PSBs *inter-alia* depends upon the business volume, business growth, existing employee strength, retirements, etc. Accordingly, the Banks undertake recruitment of staff to fill vacancies on ongoing basis as per their requirements. As such, there is no manpower crunch in PSBs.

#### **Violation of norms by MF houses**

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

(a) whether SEBI has found large-scale violation in several schemes of select Mutual Fund (MF) houses where norms regarding minimum 20 investors and maximum 25 per cent single investor exposure (20-25) have been breached repeatedly;

- (b) whether notices have been issued to the offenders for taking remedial measures;
- (c) the number of MF houses operating in violation of the norms and standards;
- (d) whether the SEBI proposes to impose penal action against such MF houses; and
- (e) what further action is proposed to ensure that there is proper monitoring on quarterly basis and the violations are not repeated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) SEBI conducted a thematic inspection of all Mutual Funds with respect to compliance with SEBI circulars dated December 12, 2003 and June 14, 2005 on the minimum number of investors in schemes of Mutual Funds (20) and maximum holding by a single investor (25%) (also known as 20-25 norm). In this respect, it was observed that in some Mutual Fund schemes individual unit-holders were holding more than 25% of the scheme's quarterly average net assets in two or more continuous quarters. However, holdings by such investors were being re-balanced within the time stipulated in SEBI circulars.

(b) to (d) Letters were issued to the 33 Mutual Funds wherein individual unit-holders were observed holding more than 25% of the scheme's quarterly average net assets in two or more continuous quarters. They were advised to comply with 20-25 norms in letter as well as in spirit, such that, no single investor observed to be holding more than 25% of the scheme's corpus in a given quarter, should be observed holding more than 25% of the scheme's corpus, in subsequent quarters. It was also advised to strengthen the system and improve the compliance standards to avoid recurrence of such instances, failing which action would be initiated in accordance with the provisions of SEBI Regulations.

(e) SEBI monitors the compliance with SEBI circulars on 20-25 norm through the bi-monthly Compliance Reports and Half Yearly Trustee Reports being submitted by AMC and Trustees respectively to SEBI and also through the regular inspections being conducted by SEBI.

#### **NPA's of SBI**

693. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has sold Non-performing Assets (NPAs) worth ₹ 3590 crores to Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs), while writing off ₹ 1892 crore;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for incurring losses;
- (c) whether SBI is considering internal mechanism for risk reduction and bringing down its NPAs;
- (d) whether it would set up a dynamic collection team for recovery of long pending loans;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the steps being contemplated to reduce the level of NPAs and to make the system of recovery of loans more effective and efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. SBI sold NPAs worth ₹ 3590 crore to various ARCs during the FY 2013-14. The write-offs involved in such sales amounted to ₹ 1892 crore as a part of total write-offs of ₹ 12882.50 crore during the FY 2013-14. The write off is notional as SBI is holding Security Receipts in their investment portfolios, which are redeemable over a period of time.

The reasons for preferring sale option are to take care of old and hard core NPAs, where recovery is not commensurate with the efforts; borrowers are not coming forward for settlement despite persuasion and delaying the recovery process by filing frivolous cases/ appeals; NPAs having low security coverage and high provisions; accounts involving high resolution cost; to deploy the manpower rendered surplus on account of sale for purpose of booking new business.

(c) to (f) The bank has set up a separate dedicated and specialized Stressed Asset Management Group (SAMG) headed by a Deputy Managing Director to resolve high value NPAs which are transferred to this Group by other Strategic Business Units.

The bank was advised by RBI, as a part of its Risk Mitigation Plan under Risk Based Supervision, to strengthen the NPA resolution mechanism through proactive measures such as asset sale, effective implementation of recovery laws and recovery targets, etc. It was also advised that the process should be decentralized with appropriate delegation of power to subordinate offices. The bank reported that the formation of credit committees in Stressed Asset Management Regional Offices and Stressed Asset Branches has been initiated to facilitate further decentralisation in Stressed Asset Management Group.

#### **Constitution of SIT on Black Money**

†694. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has set up Special Investigation Team (SIT) to investigate and bring back the black money stashed in foreign banks;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the nature of the composition of SIT;
- (c) the mandate of SIT along with progress made so far in this regard;
- (d) whether Government has fixed any time limit in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the time by when it would be completed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) *vide* Notification dated 29.05.2014 with following composition:

- (i) Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.B. Shah, former Judge of Supreme Court - Chairman.
  - (ii) Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arijit Pasayat, former Judge of Supreme Court - Vice-Chairman.
  - (iii) Revenue Secretary - Member
  - (iv) Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India - Member
  - (v) Director Intelligence Bureau - Member
  - (vi) Director, Enforcement Directorate - Member
  - (vii) Director, Central Bureau of Investigation - Member
  - (viii) Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) - Member
  - (ix) Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau - Member
  - (x) Director General, Revenue Intelligence - Member
  - (xi) Director, Financial Intelligence Unit - Member
  - (xii) Joint Secretary (Foreign Tax & Tax Research-I), CBDT - Member
  - (xiii) Director, Research and Analysis Wing - Member
  - (xiv) M.L. Meena, Joint Secretary (Revenue) - Member-Secretary
- (c) The mandate of the SIT is as per interim order dated 04.07.2011 of Hon'ble Supreme Court and includes as under:
- (i) The Special Investigation Team shall function under the guidance and direction of Chairman and Vice Chairman.
  - (ii) The said Special Investigation Team shall be charged with the responsibilities and duties of investigation, initiation of proceedings, and prosecution, whether in the context of appropriate criminal or civil proceedings of:

- (a) all issues relating to the matters concerning and arising from unaccounted monies of Hassan Ali Khan and the Tapurias;
  - (b) all other investigations already commenced and are pending, or awaiting to be initiated, with respect to any other known instances of the stashing of unaccounted monies in foreign bank accounts by Indians or other entities operating in India; and
  - (c) all other matters with respect to unaccounted monies being stashed in foreign banks by Indians or other entities operating in India that may arise in the course of such investigations and proceedings.
- (iii) It is also the responsibility of SIT to ensure that the matters are also investigated, proceedings initiated and prosecutions conducted with regard to criminality and/or unlawfulness of activities that may have been the source for such monies, as well as the criminal and/or unlawful means that are used to take such unaccounted monies out of and/or bring such monies back into the country, and use of such monies in India or abroad.
- (iv) The Special Investigation Team shall also be charged with the responsibility of preparing a comprehensive action plan, including the creation of necessary institutional structures that can enable and strengthen the country's battle against generation of unaccounted monies, and their stashing away in foreign banks or in various forms domestically.

The work of SIT is in progress.

- (d) Government has not fixed any time limit for SIT.
- (e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

#### **CRR and SLR obligations of banks**

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to relieve banks of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) obligations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to help the banks in raising and lending long term money for infrastructure funding/financing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Union Budget 2014-15 proposes that banks will be permitted to raise long term funds for lending to infrastructure sector



with minimum regulatory pre-emption such as Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) to overcome the constraints faced by banks.

To address the asset liability mismatches arising from infrastructure financing, RBI has allowed banks to issue long term bonds with a minimum maturity of five years to the extent of their exposure of residual maturity of more than five years to the infrastructure sector. RBI has also granted approval to ICICI Bank and IDBI Bank to sponsor an Infrastructure Debt Fund - NBFC.

**Central loans outstanding against West Bengal**

696. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Loans outstanding against the State of West Bengal as on date and the interest incurred on them;

(b) whether Government has received any request by the State Government to write-off/waive the interest for a certain period; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Centre to this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per latest Union Finance Account for 2012-13, total outstanding Central loan and interest of State Government of West Bengal as on 31st March, 2013 is ₹ 12894 crore and ₹1301 crore respectively.

(b) and (c) Requests received from State Government of West Bengal relate to 'Debt restructuring package' and 'moratorium on interest and repayment obligation' on total debt stock and liabilities of the State. No specific request from the State Government of West Bengal has been received to write off/waive the interest on Central Loans for a certain period. Debt relief measures are extended as per recommendations of Finance Commissions. In accordance with the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII), for its award period 2010-15, Central Loans (from Ministry of Finance) contracted by the State upto 31st March, 2004 and outstanding as on 31st March, 2010 amounting to ₹ 8633.50 crore have been consolidated and re-scheduled for repayment over tenure of 20 years at standard interest rate at 7.5% p.a. and Central loans for Central Sector Schemes (CSS)/ Central Plan Schemes (CPS) (other than Ministry of Finance) of ₹ 124.21 crore have been written-off.

**Surrendering of pre-2005 currency notes**

697. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has extended the deadline to surrender pre-2005 notes up to December, 2014;

(b) how much money of pre-2005 has so far been exchanged or deposited in banks since the decision taken;

(c) whether this help in bringing out black money; and

(d) the details of the international practices in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has extended the date of exchanging the pre-2005 banknotes to January, 01 2015.

(b) The aggregate number of banknotes of ₹ 100, 500 and 1000 denominations of pre-2005 series, shredded in the Regional Offices of RBI from January 2014 to June 2014 are as under:

Denomination	No. of pieces	Amount (₹)
₹ 100	30,10, 60,606	30,10,60, 60,600
₹. 500	10, 98, 98,954	54,94,94,77,000
₹ 1000	6,18, 30, 724	61, 83, 07, 24, 000

(c) The objective of withdrawal of banknotes printed prior to 2005 is to remove such banknotes from the market, which have fewer security features compared to banknotes printed after 2005.

(d) The withdrawal exercise is in conformity with the standard international practice of not having multiple series of notes in circulation at the same time.

#### **Contribution of informal economy to GDP**

698. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the informal economy contributes to about two thirds of India's GDP;

(b) whether there is any institutional and legislative frame-work that regulates, monitors and supports this sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government has any plan to create such a frame-work for the same to incorporate this sector into the mainstream formal economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The estimates of Gross Value Added by the informal

economy are not worked out by the Government. However, the share of unorganised sector *i.e.* all enterprises that do not belong to the Government sector, and are not registered under the Companies Act/ Factories Act, is available in the National Accounts Statistics, 2014. The share of unorganised sector in the total Gross Domestic Product during the year 2012-13 was 55.3 per cent.

(b) to (e) The informal sector is broadly characterized as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. The sector is regarded as a group of production units which form part of the household sector as household enterprises or, equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by households. The Government and the Reserve Bank of India have been making concerted efforts to promote financial inclusion of the informal sector by creating conducive regulatory environment and providing institutional support for banks in accelerating their financial inclusion efforts.

#### **Gains made by Rupee**

699. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a pressure from exporters that the rupee gaining beyond a point will lead to losses; and

(b) if so, what are the steps Government is taking to improve the value of rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The yearly average exchange rate of the rupee for the last three years is as in the table below:

Table 1: Rupee exchange rate

Period	₹ US\$ (RBI Reference Rate)	(+) Appreciation / (-) Depreciation
2011-12	47.9	-4.9
2012-13	54.4	-11.9
2013-14	60.5	-10.1

In the current conjecture, the average annual exchange rate of the rupee is generally depreciating. The exchange rate of the rupee appreciated moderately in the first quarter of the current financial year. Some stakeholders have been expressing concern about competitiveness whenever there has been a sharp movement in the exchange rate of the rupee. While theoretically, nominal exchange rate is a factor affecting trade volumes,

there is no clear cut empirical relationship between appreciation or depreciation of the rupee and total export growth. The exchange rate policy of the Reserve Bank of India is guided by the broad principles of careful monitoring and management of exchange rate movements over a period in an orderly manner and intervention in the foreign exchange market is aimed at reducing excess volatility, preventing the emergence of destabilizing speculative activities, maintaining adequate level of reserves.

#### **Promotional norms in PSBs**

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

- (a) whether Government propose to ease promotional norms in all the grades including Executive Directors and CMDs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs); and
- (b) 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) Promotions to all grades of officers in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are made in accordance with the policies laid down by Board of the Banks from time to time.

Executive Directors (EDs) and Chairman and Managing Directors (CMDs) are appointed by the Government through a selection process.

#### **Misuse of BIFR provisions by companies**

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of the misuse of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstructions (BIFR) provisions by companies that seek immunity from creditors under section 22 of SICA after falsifying their accounts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the complaints received by Government against such promoters;
- (c) the details of the corruption cases registered against BIFR officials during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to tackle corruption in BIFR; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to enhance the efficiency of disposal of cases by BIFR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There has been no instance of any Company falsifying its accounts with a view to seek immunity from Creditors under Section 22 of the Sick

Industrial Companies Act, 1985. The BIFR, strictly in accordance to the provisions of the SICA, considers only, duly audited accounts submitted by the Sick Companies.

(c) During the last three years and the current year, there has been only one instance of corruption registered against any official of BIFR. Shri Sajit Kumar Das, Bench Officer of BIFR was arrested on 3rd March, 2014, by the Anti-Corruption Unit VIII of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in the matter of M/s NRC Limited, a sick company registered with BIFR for Revival and Rehabilitation. Shri Sajit Kumar Das, was promptly suspended on 06/03/2014. He continues to be 'under suspension'.

(d) and (e) BIFR is a quasi-judicial body constituted under the Act of Parliament. It has its own mechanisms for internal administration and management, including disposal of cases and tackling corruption.

#### **Defective ATMs in Jharkhand**

702. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the statistics of non-serving /defective bank ATMs in Jharkhand starting from last financial year till now, their non-serving period till their restoration; and
- (b) whether there is any guideline of RBI to banks regarding prompt restoration and to compensate the bank customers against such situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) RBI has informed that no guidelines have been issued on prompt restoration and to compensate the bank customers against such situation. However, the following guidelines on enhancement of customer service have been issued by RBI on ATM transactions:

- (i) The message regarding non-availability of cash in ATMs should be displayed before the transaction is initiated by the customer.
- (ii) The ATM ID must be displayed clearly in the ATM premises to enable a customer to quote the same while making a complaint/suggestion.
- (iii) Forms for lodging ATM complaints to be made available within the ATM premises and display the name and phone numbers of the officials with whom the complaint can be lodged.

State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) of Jharkhand has informed that from April, 2013 to June, 2014, out of 2265 ATMs in Jharkhand, 71 ATMs faced operational problems which were subsequently rectified.

**Collection of tax on online trade**

703. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has a proper taxing system to assess and tax on trade done through online/internet portals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total amount collected through taxing of online trade for the last three financial years; and
- (d) whether Government is planning for any legislation to stop the leakage of revenue from tax related to online trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Trades done through online/internet portals are subjected to income tax as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the relevant Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement entered into by the Central Government.

- (c) The data of direct taxes collection is not maintained on the basis whether a person conducts its business or trade, online or otherwise.
- (d) There is no such proposal.

**New insurance policy for two wheelers**

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

- (a) whether there is a proposal to introduce insurance policy for the whole period of the two-wheelers once the premium for 3-5 years is paid at one go, in view of non-renewal of large number of two-wheeler insurance policies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) has since given go-ahead to such policy; and
- (d) the time by which the scheme will be introduced for the benefit of insurance companies and the insured vehicle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) is in receipt of proposals from some Insurers for two-wheeler motor package policies for 3 to 5 years duration with payment of advance premium for the said period. These proposals are under consideration by IRDA for a suitable decision in a reasonable time frame, and it has not approved any such proposal till now.

**Reduction in MBBS seats**

705. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Council of India (MCI) has decided to reduce the number of MBBS seats in the medical colleges in the country from the current year;

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

(c) the reasons for MCI taking such decision, at a time when the country is struggling with shortage of medical manpower; and

(d) the details of corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken for increasing the number of MBBS seats in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) After assessment of the medical colleges by the assessor appointed by MCI, the assessment reports have been considered by the Executive Committee of the Council. On perusal of the assessment report when the Executive Committee found that wherever the assessment report is in order as per MSR/provisions /regulations of the Council, the committee recommends for approval to the Central Government. However, wherever the Executive Committee noted that as per assessment report there are deficiencies in the medical college and does not meet the requirement prescribed by the MCI as per minimum standard requirements regulation, the Council recommends to the Central Government for disapproval of permission to such medical colleges.

MCI had recommended for disapproval of 118 medical colleges for renewal of permission for admission in 8567 MBBS seats for the academic session 2014-15. The Ministry has forwarded the compliance reports submitted by the concerned medical colleges to MCI for review and the same were placed before the Executive Committee of the Council at the meeting held on 08.07.2014 and 12.07.2014. Subsequently, MCI has recommended for renewal of permission for 73 cases with 4747 MBBS seats. The MCI has recommended for disapproval of renewal of permission for 45 medical colleges with 3820 MBBS seats for the year 2014-15. The State-wise details of medical colleges with MBBS seats for disapproval of renewal of permission are given in Statement (*See below*). However, MCI has recommended for establishment of 16 new medical colleges with intake capacity of 2050 MBBS seats and also recommended for increase of 600 MBBS seats in 10 existing medical colleges for the academic year 2014-15.

**Statement**

*Details of State-wise disapproval for renewal of permission to Medical Colleges for admission in MBBS seats during the year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Medical Colleges	Total Disapproved Seats
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	550
2.	Bihar	1	100
3.	Jharkhand	1	110
4.	Haryana	2	100
5.	Karnataka	8	450
6.	Kerala	4	400
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3	110
8.	Maharashtra	4	285
9.	Odisha	1	100
10.	Punjab	1	150
11.	Rajasthan	2	100
12.	Sikkim	1	50
13.	Tamil Nadu	5	750
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6	565
	TOTAL	45	3820

**Non-functioning radiotherapy machines at  
Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi**

†706. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three rotational cobalt machines in the radiotherapy unit meant for treatment of cancer patients in Safdarjung Hospital in Delhi had gone out of order simultaneously in May-June due to which the patients who had come for treatment from far flung areas facing a lot of inconvenience;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any case of negligence in maintenance and repair of out of order machines has come to the notice of Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Out of three telecobalt machines available in Department of Radiotherapy of Safdarjung Hospital, one machine was operative as per direction of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), Government of India. The hospital was directed by AERB to stop the operation of two others telecobalt machines, due to lack of adequate medical physicists in Radiotherapy Department, as per AERB regulations.

(b) The operational Telecobalt machine (Theratron 80 Elite, Serial no. 858) is under AMC with M/s KTL. The machine breakdown was reported on 23.05.2014 and was made temporarily functional. However, it again broke down on 27.06.2014 and has not been inspected by M/s KTL despite several telephonic complaints. An urgent reminder has been sent to M/s KTL to inspect the machine and submit report for repair on immediate priority.

(c) and (d) Safdarjung Hospital had requested AERB to permit the operation of second Telecobalt machine in the interest of patients care, following the breakdown of Theratron 80 Elite, Serial no. 858. However, the hospital was directed by AERB to stop using the second unit (Serial No. 846) for patient treatment at Safdarjung Hospital, due to non-availability of adequate number of medical physicists.

Walk in interview for the vacant post of medical physicists on contract basis had been conducted twice in the past, but no candidate attended the interview. Recent interview was conducted on 17.05.2014 and four candidates have been selected.

#### **Upgradation of Goa Medical College and Hospital**

707. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has granted any financial assistance to modernize/upgrade health and medical facilities in Goa Medical College and its hospital;
- (b) if so, the total financial assistance given, so far year-wise;
- (c) the types of facilities this assistance has been given;
- (d) the details of the schemes under which the assistance has been given;
- (e) the facilities provided in the hospital at present;
- (f) whether any proposal for financial assistance is pending; and
- (g) if so, the nature of the proposal and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (g) The Central Government has provided financial assistance to Goa Medical College under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new Post Graduate courses/creating Post Graduate seats, with funding pattern of 75% by Central Government and 25% by State Government. Under this scheme, out of Central Share of ₹ 16.60 crore, an amount of ₹ 16.07 crore has been released to Goa Medical College.

The Central Government has also approved upgradation of 39 Government Medical Colleges including Goa Medical College, in the third phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), at an approved cost of ₹ 150 crore (Central contribution - ₹ 120 crore and State Share- ₹ 30 crore) per College. Under PMSSY, upgradation in the form of creation of Super Specialty facilities is to be taken up in a phased manner, after preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for each College. The Central Government has approved M/s HSCC(I) Ltd. (a Central Government Public Sector Enterprise) for preparation of DPR in case of Goa Medical College.

#### **Setting up of Central Medical Services Society**

708. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in 2012 had decided to set up the Central Medical Services Society (CMSS) to streamline procurement and proper distribution of quality medicines, vaccines, medical equipments etc.;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far and the time by which the CMSS is likely to start operating; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for setting up IT enabled supply chain infrastructure of medicines and other medical products for health sector in the country in a transparent and cost effective manner?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes.

- (b) (i). Central Medical Services Society(CMSS), the Central Procurement Agency of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been registered as a Society on 22.03. 2012.
- (ii). One time budgetary support of ₹ 50 crores was provided to CMSS in March, 2013.
- (iii). Positions of Director General & CEO and four General Managers of CMSS have been filled up.

- (iv). Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) signed on 30th June, 2014 for hiring of warehouses at 21 locations.
- (v). Action Plan for making the Society operational from 1st April, 2015 has been finalized.
- (c) The following steps have been taken for setting up an IT enabled supply chain infrastructure:
  - (i). CMSS will set up an IT enabled supply chain infrastructure.
  - (ii). Support is also being provided to the States under National Health Mission (NHM) to set up IT based systems for monitoring the supplies of drugs and vaccines.

#### **Indian Public Health Standards**

709. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of facilities prescribed under the Indian Public Health Standards;
- (b) whether these facilities/norms are mandatorily followed at the district hospital level or primary health centre level;
- (c) the details of components that are covered under National Health Mission for strengthening health facilities; and
- (d) the status of implementation of NHM components in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) have been developed for Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-District and District Hospitals. IPHS are a set of uniform standards envisaged to improve the quality of health care delivery in the country and have been used as the reference point for public health care infrastructure planning and upgradation in the States and UTs. As per IPHS guidelines, the services that different levels of facilities are expected to provide are grouped under two categories *i.e.* “Minimum Assured Services” or Essential Services and ‘Desirable Services’. Essential Services should be available at the facility which includes promotive, preventive, curative, referral services and all the national health programmes. The services which are indicated as ‘Desirable’ are for the purpose that States should aspire to achieve for the particular level of the facility. The IPHS guidelines are available in public domain at <http://nrhm.gov.in/nhm/nrhm/guidelines/indian-public-health-Standards.html>

(b) IPHS guidelines are recommendatory in nature and not mandatory. Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of bringing up facilities to IPHS norms is that of the States Government. Under NHM, financial support is provided to States *inter-alia* to bring up facilities to IPHS norms.

(c) Under National Health Mission, financial support is provided to the States through following key programme components to strengthen their health facilities:

- (i) Reproductive & Child Health
- (ii) Immunization & Pulse Polio Programme
- (iii) Family Planning
- (iv) Adolescent Health
- (v) National Urban Health Mission
- (vi) Health System Strengthening including Human Resource, renovation and creation of infrastructure, drugs & supplies, procurement of equipments, Quality Assurance, Rogi Kalyan Samitis, Untied funds, and training of medical and para medical staff.
- (vii) National Disease Control Programmes (Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme)
- (viii) Non Communicable Disease Control Programmes (National Programme for Control of Diabetes, Cancer and Stroke, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly etc.)
- (ix) Infrastructure Maintenance.

(d) Human Resource: 16204 Human Resources (medical and paramedical both) have been added in the State which includes 145 Specialists, 28 GDMOs, 350 AYUSH Doctors, 1787 Staff Nurses, 10678 ANMs, 1622 Paramedics and 1594 AYUSH Paramedics.

Ambulances - 752 BLS Ambulances (Dial 108) are supported under NHM

Mobile Medical Units - 475 Mobile Medical Units are provided financial support

Infrastructure: 2331 infrastructure works have so far been sanctioned which include financial support for creation of 2238 new facilities (122 CHCs, 397 PHCs, 1719 SCs) and renovation/upgradation work of 93 facilities.

AYUSH: AYUSH services are available at 982 health facilities with NHM support.

ASHA: 70700 ASHAs selected and 70700 trained up to 5th Module and 37052 ASHAs are trained in Round 1 and 14,538 ASHAs are trained in Round 2 of 6th and 7th Modules. Drug kits have been provided to 64827 ASHAs.

RKS and VHSNCs: RKSs have been registered for 2109 facilities that includes 17 DHs, 292 CHCs, 91 Other than CHCs, 1709 PHCs. 21916 VHSNCs (Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees) have so far been constituted.

### **Rise in leprosy cases**

†710.SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the increasing number of cases of leprosy in the country;

(b) whether the number of patients suffering from leprosy is continuously increasing in the country;

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has issued notice to the Ministry in connection with increasing number of cases of leprosy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is making any efforts to control and eradicate leprosy or taking any steps to do so; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) New cases of leprosy detected in the country during last 4 years are as under:

Year	No. of new cases of Leprosy in the country
2010-11	126800
2011-12	127295
2012-13	134752
2013-14	126913

(c) and (d) A notice has been received from NHRC bearing case no. 735/1/0/2014 in Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 23.06.2014 for furnishing information/report published in "The Pioneer", Delhi dated 20.05.2014.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) and (f) Facilities for diagnosis and treatment of leprosy are available at Government health facilities at free of cost. A national programme for leprosy is under implementation as a part of National Health Mission. The special measures for achieving elimination of leprosy at district level include improved and early case detection and case management through intensified activities like active case finding, IEC/BCC in the community, capacity building of medical, para-medical and community workers and improved monitoring and supervision. Provision for engaging additional manpower by State Governments to strengthen the leprosy services particularly in the high endemic districts has been made.

#### **Rolling out of National Health Assurance Mission**

711. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to roll out a National Health Assurance Mission to reduce the out of pocket spending on health care by the common man;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to provide universally accessible and affordable healthcare system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) A Group has been constituted for preparing a comprehensive background paper for this purpose.

(c) Public Health being a State subject, the Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the States/UTs under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to the rural population. In 2013, the National Health Mission (NHM) was approved subsuming NRHM and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as its Sub-Missions with the vision of attainment of universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care services to all the population. Under NHM, financial support is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening their health care systems including support for provision of the following services free of cost to all those who access these services in public health facilities:

- (i) Universal Immunization of children against 7 diseases,
- (ii) Pulse Polio Immunization,
- (iii) Family Planning services,
- (iv) Maternal and Reproductive Health Services,

- (v) Child Health services that include both Home Based and facility based New born Care,
- (vi) Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) services,
- (vii) Investigation and treatment for Malaria, Kala azar, Filariasis, Dengue, JE and Chikungunya,
- (viii) Detection and treatment for Tuberculosis including MDR-TB,
- (ix) Detection and treatment for Leprosy,
- (x) Detection, treatment and counselling for HIV/AIDS.
- (xi) Non-Communicable diseases services,
- (xii) Cataract surgery for Blindness control- over 6 million free cataract surgeries done every year, Cornea transplant, Glaucoma/ Diabetic Retinopathy, Spectacles to poor children.

In addition, some of the major national level initiatives for which support is being provided to States/UTs are as under:

- (i) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Under this every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions. The entitlements include free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free diet, free blood wherever required, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements are in place for sick infants up to one year of age and cases of antenatal and post natal complications as well.
- (ii) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK): Under this, support is being provided to States/UTs for Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services through early detection and early management of common health conditions classified into 4 Ds *i.e.* Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development delays including disability. Treatment including surgeries at tertiary level is free of cost under this initiative.
- (iii) The Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK): This initiative goes beyond addressing sexual and reproductive health and introduces focus on nutrition, sexual & reproductive health, injuries and violence (including gender based violence), non-communicable diseases, mental health and substance misuse.
- (iv) National Ambulance Services (NAS): Support under NHM is provided to States for patient transport particularly the pregnant women (for delivery), sick infants and patients needing trauma care.

- (v) NHM is also providing funding to States/UTs to provide free essential drugs and free essential diagnostics in public health facilities under the NHM - Free Drugs Service and NHM - Free Diagnostic Service Initiatives respectively.

**Promoting awareness on family planning**

†712. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of family planning programmes started at rural areas during the last three years till date to promote awareness regarding family planning among the rural populace in the country;
- (b) the details of expenditure incurred upon family planning programmes during this period, State-wise, year-wise; and
- (c) the details of progress achieved to check the birth rate during this period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Family Planning Programme is implemented uniformly in the entire country including rural areas. World Population Day is celebrated in all States of the country over a month long period split between an initial “mobilisation fortnight” from 27th June to 10th July and followed by a “service delivery fortnight” from 11th July to 24th July every year to raise awareness on the importance of practising Family Planning. A special advertisement is also released on World Population Day every year on 11th July to sensitise the public. Similarly, a half hour long dedicated health magazine programme called ‘Swasth Bharat Programme’ is telecast through 30 regional Doordarshan Kendras and broadcast through 29 regional radio stations across the country. These programmes are telecast/broadcast for five days a week in regional languages/dialects covering all the issues including “Promoting awareness on family Planning”. Programmes are also telecast/broadcast through Doordarshan, All India Radio, FM stations, Digital cinema, Satellite channels etc.

(b) The details of expenditure incurred upon the Family Planning Programme during last three years State-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) On account of various schemes rolled out by the Government and implemented uniformly across the country the Total Fertility rate declined to 2.4 and the crude birth rate has declined to 21.6 in 2012.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement***SPIP approval and expenditure under family planning for F.Ys 2011-12 to 2013-14*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		SSIP Approval	Expenditure	SSIP Approval	Expenditure	SSIP Approval	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. High Focus States</b>							
1.	Bihar	79.17	38.86	85.18	45.51	77.76	47.05
2.	Chhattisgarh	19.11	26.67	25.93	17.98	22.08	15.87
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4.20	2.96	4.03	2.71	4.15	2.97
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.05	2.29	2.50	1.98	2.06	1.68
5.	Jharkhand	17.08	17.61	26.69	15.66	24.40	14.89
6.	Madhya Pradesh	72.12	62.17	82.31	55.14	84.18	44.62
7.	Orissa	16.78	14.82	17.52	16.07	17.78	14.61
8.	Rajasthan	47.49	30.52	47.02	35.49	52.52	33.42
9.	Uttar Pradesh	79.06	28.80	67.11	32.61	66.29	37.34
10.	Uttarakhand	4.55	3.60	4.83	2.97	3.78	2.91
SUB TOTAL		342.61	228.30	363.12	226.12	355.00	215.36
<b>B. NE States</b>							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.34	0.21	0.74	0.64	1.07	1.10
12.	Assam	18.66	10.03	17.27	13.26	16.66	9.89
13.	Manipur	0.10	0.22	0.41	0.16	0.91	0.29
14.	Meghalaya	0.74	0.11	0.69	0.20	0.75	0.18
15.	Mizoram	0.53	0.31	0.64	0.38	0.62	0.36
16.	Nagaland	0.37	0.28	1.09	0.45	1.58	0.74
17.	Sikkim	0.10	0.05	0.12	0.03	0.33	0.17
18.	Tripura	1.61	1.44	4.64	1.07	1.71	0.78
SUB TOTAL		22.44	12.65	25.61	16.19	23.63	13.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	34.31	19.05	68.24	31.25	55.64	30.73
20.	Goa	0.18	0.12	0.19	0.11	0.28	0.13
21.	Gujarat	24.28	16.22	30.80	23.96	27.45	17.78
22.	Haryana	12.04	5.87	18.78	7.35	8.68	7.35
23.	Karnataka	37.36	22.82	21.69	21.27	28.61	21.72
24.	Kerala	4.11	3.19	5.54	3.57	6.09	3.56
25.	Maharashtra	43.14	36.22	42.94	37.37	41.73	36.73
26.	Punjab	10.71	7.98	10.15	5.90	8.01	6.04
27.	Tamil Nadu	31.43	25.50	32.32	24.24	25.16	23.73
28.	West Bengal	39.96	22.45	35.45	20.90	34.46	18.18
SUB TOTAL		237.50	159.42	266.09	175.92	236.11	165.96
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.04	0.05	0.22	0.13	0.28	0.09
30.	Chandigarh	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.10	0.15	0.14
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.19	0.11	0.17	0.08	0.17	0.10
32.	Daman	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.01
33.	Delhi	3.63	0.96	4.39	1.08	3.69	1.33
34.	Lakshadweep	0.02	-	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.70	0.72	0.82	0.45	0.85	0.47
SUB TOTAL		4.78	1.94	5.83	1.88	5.25	2.14
GRAND TOTAL		607.33	402.31	660.65	420.11	619.99	396.97

Note:- The above expenditure are as per FMR and hence provisional.

#### Pentavalent vaccination in Maharashtra

713. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have covered all the districts of Maharashtra under Pentavalent Vaccination for the Children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the districts which are yet to be covered and by when all the districts of the State will be covered for the vaccination?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Pentavalent vaccine has not been introduced under the Universal Immunization Programme in Maharashtra.

#### **Strengthening of drug control mechanism**

714. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate or weak drug control infrastructure at the State and Central level there is an increase in the menace of spurious drugs in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to strengthen the infrastructure in this regard so that the same can be effectively controlled?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) As per a survey conducted by the Government in the year 2009 to assess the extent of spurious drugs in the country, statistically designed by the Indian Statistical Institute, Hyderabad, the extent of spurious drugs was found to be 0.046% only. The Drugs & Cosmetics Act provides stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and substandard drugs to make it a deterrent for the anti-social elements who indulge in manufacture of spurious drugs. However, it is a fact that the drug regulatory infrastructure in the country, including the Central drug testing laboratories, both at the centre and in the States / UTs, needs to be strengthened. The Central Government has been continuously making efforts at strengthening the central drug regulatory body, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). It has created 381 regulatory posts since 2008 and furnished the central drug testing laboratories with modern sophisticated testing equipments. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, an amount of ₹ 900 crore has been recommended by the Ministry of Finance for further strengthening it. As regards the drug regulatory infrastructure of the States / UTs, though these fall within the administrative purview of the State/UT Governments, considering the sensitivity of the Pharma Sector and lack of resources available with State Governments, the Central Government has felt an urgent need to strengthen their infrastructure also. Accordingly, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a fund of ₹ 850 crore has been recommended by the Ministry of Finance for their strengthening under a new scheme of Strengthening of States' Drugs Regulatory System.

**Poor state of rural health care facilities**

†715. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many people have to face severe problems in rural areas for want of modern health and medical facilities;
- (b) whether there is any plan under consideration of Government for expansion of modern medical facilities in rural areas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) There are many rural areas which are deficient in modern health facilities. Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide modern health and medical facilities including in the rural areas lies with State Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM) financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their health care systems including for setting up and up-gradation of health care facilities, procurement of medical equipments etc. as per the demands posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

**Development of Malaria vaccine**

716. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any vaccine has been developed in the country for full cure of malaria disease;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether its trials on human being have proved successful before it is launched; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No.

(c) and (d) However, International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, under Department of Biotechnology supported Malaria Vaccine Development Programme has taken up malaria vaccine development project which is at various stages of clinical trials.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Non-implementation of NUHM**

717. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) launched by the previous Government has not been implemented by most of the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details of the Mission and the steps being taken by Government to see that it is implemented by the State Governments immediately?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was approved as a submission of National Health Mission (NHM) by the Cabinet on 1st May, 2013. An amount of ₹ 662.227 crore was released to 29 States/UTs for implementation of NUHM, during February-March, 2014.

Since the funds were released at the fag end of the financial year and the Model Code of Conduct for the General Elections to the Lok Sabha came into effect on 5th March, 2014, the States and UTs could not implement the approved activities during 2013-14. However, the States and UTs are now taking steps to implement NUHM as per the approvals communicated last year and the Ministry is in constant touch with the State Govts. and UT Administrations in this regard.

**AIIMS like status for hospital at Gorakhpur, U.P.**

†718. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the proposal of opening of new hospitals on the lines of AIIMS in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the cities of Uttar Pradesh in which new hospitals on the lines of AIIMS are proposed to be opened;

(c) whether a proposal to provide all the medical facilities to Baba Raghav Dass Medical College at Gorakhpur by giving it the status of AIIMS is under consideration of Government; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Central Government has plans to set up AIIMS in each State in phased manner under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Central Government had approved setting up AIIMS in Rae Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh under the second phase of PMSSY. Implementation of the project is in progress. Besides, the Central Government had also taken up upgradation of Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGI), Lucknow and Institute of Medical Sciences (IMS), BHU, Varanasi in the first phase of PMSSY. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh has been taken up in the second phase of PMSSY. The Central Government has also approved upgradation of Government Medical College, Jhansi, Government Medical College, Gorakhpur, MLN Medical College, Allahabad and LLR Medical College, Meerut under the third phase of PMSSY.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has approved upgradation of Government Medical College, Gorakhpur under the third phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) at an approved cost of ₹ 150.00 crore (Central share- ₹ 120.00 crore and State share - ₹ 30.00 crore).

#### **TB and lung diseases testing facilities**

719. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to establish more screening and testing facilities for identifying patients suffering from Tuberculosis (TB) and Lung disorders and for their subsequent treatments in various States/UTs;

(b) whether Government has provided adequate financial and infrastructure as well as man power facilities to record and maintain Tuberculosis patient registry in Government run Hospitals in various States/UTs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the medical facilities and funds provided to various States/UTs for the treatment of poor TB patients and also to support Non-Profit organizations to promote cancer awareness?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment is covered under a National Programme namely the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP). Under RNTCP, more than 13000 Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs) have been established at Government and Non-Governmental Health facilities across the country, which provide free of cost sputum examination for diagnosis of Tuberculosis. More than 10,000 sputum collection centres have been established in underserved areas which have difficult access to Designated Microscopy Services. More than 6 lakh DOT centres have been established for provision of TB treatment under direct observation. Diagnosis of Drug Resistant TB is undertaken through quality assured drug susceptibility

testing at 58 Culture and drug susceptibility testing (C-DST) laboratories, of which 48 laboratories are also equipped with rapid molecular test named Line Probe Assay (LPA). Additionally, Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification (CBNAAT) Test machines have been installed at 89 sites for early detection of Rifampicin resistance among TB cases. There are 111 speciality centres for initial indoor management of patients of Drug Resistant TB.

In so far as non-TB lung diseases are concerned the Central Government Hospitals/ Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER - Chandigarh, JIPMER - Puducherry etc. have facilities for diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary diseases. Since health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for treatment and diagnosis of these pulmonary diseases.

(b) and (c) The RNTCP has system of reporting and recording all the persons who access treatment under the Programme. Sufficient funds are provided for the same. Registration of TB patients is done at TB Unit level and registration of Drug Resistant TB patient is done at DR-TB Centre. Central TB Division in collaboration with National Informatics Centre has developed a web based platform - 'Nikshay', to enable better surveillance and tracking of TB cases.

(d) The RNTCP strives for providing universal access to free of cost quality assured Tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment services to all, irrespective of socio-economic status of TB patients.

The details of funds given to various States and UTs for different activities under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is given in Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *State wise Releases & Expenditure (Cash)*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State / UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Releases Cash	Expen- diture Cash	Releases Cash	Expen- diture Cash	Releases Cash	Expen- diture Cash
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1090.37	1540.90	1612.50	1883.80	1782.22	1620.70
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41.85	38.90	33.70	40.38	73.08	57.34
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	284.42	295.39	387.40	362.33	408.57	441.23
4.	Assam	631.15	683.92	871.95	876.50	1170.40	1140.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Bihar		1505.15	1230.78	1722.51	1511.81	890.04	1605.98
6. Chandigarh		73.72	80.36	71.97	72.12	113.02	123.52
7. Chhattisgarh		923.90	760.34	317.34	1069.14	788.18	1059.49
8. D and N Haveli		37.67	33.16	35.86	32.49	51.24	47.39
9. Daman and Diu		31.38	21.77	8.45	17.98	24.80	19.58
10. Delhi		1061.17	1047.27	619.10	1084.46	1049.23	947.88
11. Goa		72.77	79.90	43.19	70.59	91.74	107.48
12. Gujarat		1722.66	1764.70	1583.98	1902.32	1890.13	2262.15
13. Haryana		432.76	476.38	755.59	599.70	451.61	643.73
14. Himachal Pradesh		391.62	371.34	259.71	399.57	421.06	405.03
15. Jammu and Kashmir		423.45	485.46	359.51	452.09	591.32	556.11
16. Jharkhand		714.32	714.99	743.73	817.83	886.63	784.94
17. Karnataka		1601.68	1437.20	846.68	1738.52	1695.53	2028.04
18. Kerala		837.69	687.37	536.77	745.65	996.98	811.18
19. Lakshadweep		19.29	16.98	15.45	18.45	19.56	15.19
20. Madhya Pradesh		1598.92	1402.23	1046.78	1407.95	1449.59	1738.69
21. Maharashtra		3450.00	3182.07	4040.00	4080.51	4983.68	5193.83
22. Manipur		295.95	281.07	218.44	251.31	255.87	311.96
23. Meghalaya		149.99	166.10	138.24	207.24	266.88	288.11
24. Mizoram		195.65	196.02	277.56	291.65	295.92	358.58
25. Nagaland		206.91	198.74	291.74	286.12	233.18	290.43
26. Orissa		1126.72	861.95	947.72	1015.63	1031.72	1161.32
27. Puducherry		97.60	84.77	85.70	106.57	156.71	146.23
28. Punjab		638.92	570.36	401.55	742.37	881.29	882.49
29. Rajasthan		1215.91	1066.62	959.81	1076.22	1395.76	1441.93
30. Sikkim		82.53	98.47	95.73	117.82	176.59	194.73
31. Tamil Nadu		964.81	1080.27	737.26	1427.87	1666.16	1902.53
32. Tripura		65.04	101.03	118.94	111.24	156.03	137.5
33. Uttar Pradesh		2955.27	3345.23	0.00	4320.65	3817.66	5209.21



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Uttarakhand	273.24	295.28	300.80	433.53	381.01	414.18
35.	West Bengal	2097.66	1887.93	1986.36	2105.81	1808.91	2698.00
	TOTAL	27312.14	26585.25	22472.02	31678.22	32352.30	37047.61
	Releases on Loan basis (Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1676.62	0.00
	Releases to NGOs/ Study	1162.87	1208.56	1983.82	997.07	1540.81	403.46
	HQ Expenditure	1642.21	1642.21	1643.74	1643.74	439.92	439.92
	GRAND TOTAL	30117.22	29436.02	26099.58	34319.03	36009.65	37890.99

#### Better accessibility to rural health services

†720.SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the action plan of Government to further increase effective measures for easier access to health services in the rural areas commensurate with the ratio of population?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure easier access to health services in the rural areas lies with State Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening of their health care systems including for setting up or upgrading health facilities as per the population norms to improve access to health services. This assistance under NHM is provided based on the requirements posed by State/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs).

#### MRUs in Government medical colleges

721. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established Multi-disciplinary Research Units (MRUs) in all the Government medical colleges in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Department of Health Research has released grants to 29 Govt. medical colleges for the establishment of Multi-disciplinary Research Units (MRUs) during the year 2013-14, including 4 medical colleges in Tamil Nadu.

(b) List of medical colleges approved for establishment of MRUs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The scheme for establishment of Multi-disciplinary Research Units (MRUs) envisage establishment of MRUs in a phased manner, during the Twelfth Plan period in 80 Government medical colleges. Capability to undertake research in incommunicable diseases, signing of MOA by the State Government to take over the MRUs after five years and geographical spread of MRUs in the country is inter alia taken into consideration while considering proposals received from concerned State Governments/ Medical Colleges.

**Statement**

*List of Government medical colleges approved during 2013-14 for establishment of Multi-disciplinary Research Units (MRUs)*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the medical college
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(1) Siddhartha Medical College, Vijaywada (2) Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad (3) SV Medical College, Tirupati
2.	Assam Silcher	Silcher Medical College and Hospital,
3.	Chhattisgarh	Pandit JNM Medical College, Raipur
4.	Gujarat	M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar
5.	Haryana	Pandit B.D. Sharma PGIMES, Rohtak
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	(1) Govt. Medical College, Jammu, (2) Govt. Medical College, Srinagar
8.	Jharkhand	MGM Medical College, Jamshedpur
9.	Karnataka	(1) Mysore Medical College and Research Institute, Mysore (2) Shimoga Instt. of Medical Sciences, Shimoga

Sl. No.	State	Name of the medical college
10.	Kerala	(1) Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram (2) Calicut Medical College, Calicut, Kerala
11.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal
12.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar
13.	Rajasthan	(1) Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur (2) Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner.
14.	Tamil Nadu	(1) Madras Medical College, Chennai (2) Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli (3) Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore (4) Dr.ALM Post Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Taramani
15.	Tripura	Agartala Govt. Medical College, Agartala
16.	Uttarkhand	Govt. Medical College, Haldwani (Nainital)
17.	West Bengal	R.G Kar Medical College, Kolkata
18.	Chandigarh	Government Medical College, Chandigarh
19.	Delhi (NCT	(1) University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi (2) VallabhBhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi
TOTAL		29

#### **Imparting of medical education on Ad-hoc basis**

†722.SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the medical educational institutions being run on the contractual basis in some States of the country;

(b) whether the medical education is being imparted by the temporary professors in these colleges;

(c) whether there has been no recruitment of teachers/professors in these medical colleges for a long time;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the States where medical education is being imparted by the temporary faculty;
- (e) whether Government is taking any steps to tackle such rising problems; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Medical Institutions belonging to State and Central Governments are making contractual appointments against the vacant posts as a stop-gap arrangement in public interest, wherever required.

(c) and (d) It is for the State Governments to recruit faculty in their respective Government Medical Colleges. However, for Central Government institutions as on 01.07.2014, there are 344 vacant posts in teaching sub-cadre of Central Health Service. Details of vacancy position hospital-wise is given in Statement (*See below*). Recruitment could not be made for a period of 2 years 2011-13 due to pending issue of DNB qualification. Further in certain specialties, recruitment was not possible pending revision of the Recruitment Rules. Non-availability of candidate against the posts reserved for SC/ST/OBC candidate is also a reason for shortage of faculty.

(e) and (f) As a part of continuous process, Ministry has sent requisitions for all the vacant posts to UPSC, Further, in order to retain the strength, the Government has introduced Dynamic Assured Career Progression (DACP) Scheme, whereby time-bound promotions are given to doctors without linkage to vacancies. The NEIGRIHMS has recruited 33 Professors/Associate Professor/Assistant Professor on regular basis during 2013-14. Advertisement to fill up 64 posts has also been issued recently.

**Statement**

*Teaching specialist sub-cadre  
As on 1.7.2014*

Sl. No	Institute	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	370	300	70
2.	LHMC, New Delhi	290	202	88
4.	S.J. Hospital (including CIO)	171	83	88
5.	AIIH and PH, Kolkata	23	18	5
6.	CIP, Ranchi	12	6	6
7.	AIIPMR, Mumbai	5	1	4
8.	RML Hospital, Delhi	148	65	83
9.	DTE. GHS	2	2	
	TOTAL	1021	677	344

**Water-borne diseases**

723. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of reported cases of water-borne diseases in the country during the last three years, State-wise/UT-wise;
- (b) how many of these incidents have resulted in the death of the affected people, State-wise/UT-wise; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the number of water-borne diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise number of cases and deaths reported due to major water-borne diseases such as Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Viral Hepatitis, Cholera and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES), as reported by State/UT Governments, during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 are given in Statement-I to V (*See below*).

(c) Provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to reduce the number of water-borne diseases. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation supplements efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. Upto 67% of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas. In addition, Government of India provides 3% NRDWP funds on 100% Central assistance basis to states for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter-alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc.

‘Health’ is a state subject and the responsibility for providing healthcare facilities to patients primarily lies with the respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides financial and technical assistance to State/UT Governments under National Health Mission (NHM) for strengthening of primary and secondary health care facilities to effectively respond to health care needs including health problems

arising from consumption of contaminated drinking water. The financial assistance for this purpose is provided under NHM Mission Flexipool as per the needs of States/UTs which are reflected in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Further, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi provides technical assistance to State/UT Governments on prevention and control of water-borne diseases in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP). At the national level, NCDC also coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations, besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise cases and deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases  
reported during the years 2011 – 2013*

Sl. No.	State/U.T	2011		2012		2013*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2235614	107	2092340	100	1721050	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32228	11	44570	7	27659	3
3.	Assam	96816	16	134295	147	105876	147
4.	Bihar	130276	0	493559	8	550281	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	64575	5	108238	26	104966	37
6.	Goa	15146	2	13696	1	16485	0
7.	Gujarat	367450	0	410508	7	427523	8
8.	Haryana	224223	21	215111	27	166882	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	310227	51	338708	58	355104	56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	544711	0	550645	2	591231	1
11.	Jharkhand	98258	1	72170	6	78292	4
12.	Karnataka	591989	49	582347	84	139819	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	260938	0	360743	10	375122	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	290705	92	488743	91	535012	89
15.	Maharashtra	507046	4	457001	1	527047	0
16.	Manipur	17605	39	27469	56	25333	37
17.	Meghalaya	148801	20	201819	19	186023	12
18.	Mizoram	16192	11	15957	7	13127	12
19.	Nagaland	30458	1	20939	0	21376	0
20.	Odisha	632493	143	743493	235	593207	201
21.	Punjab	190022	15	197059	27	183531	13
22.	Rajasthan	227571	7	508512	12	506638	18
23.	Sikkim	44094	2	53516	0	42410	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	210074	24	199930	17	278407	23
25.	Tripura	109777	83	98417	22	92826	17
26.	Uttarakhand	79643	26	101927	21	84792	12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	554770	185	740328	254	826246	272
28.	West Bengal	1854651	288	2033180	280	1830310	302
29.	A and N Islands	19679	0	33513	3	27413	0
30.	Chandigarh	42615	0	38218	0	44664	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	81322	1	74007	0	62259	0
32.	Daman and Diu	12638	0	12559	0	8615	2
33.	Delhi	102983	62	136567	98	125727	61
34.	Lakshadweep	4693	0	5461	0	7496	0
35.	Puducherry	80766	3	96210	21	79751	28
TOTAL		10231049	1269	11701755	1647	10762500	1535

*Source:* 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

\* The figures of the year 2013 are provisional.

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise cases and deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid)  
reported during the years 2011 – 2013*

Sl. No.	State/U.T	2011		2012		2013*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180297	6	279816	37	233212	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7885	9	11821	10	6154	4
3.	Assam	4541	5	12016	10	6521	0
4.	Bihar	14787	0	142341	3	261791	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	42115	1	54417	6	27457	2
6.	Goa	285	0	290	0	355	0
7.	Gujarat	14371	0	24325	0	22962	1
8.	Haryana	25469	1	34427	1	27182	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28074	2	40041	3	38572	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	82347	0	68157	0	70859	0
11.	Jharkhand	27009	3	19624	39	24806	7
12.	Karnataka	38727	2	55163	1	13457	7
13.	Kerala	3322	0	4670	1	4329	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32490	20	68280	29	114578	28
15.	Maharashtra	50095	1	71094	2	82852	1
16.	Manipur	5498	7	13731	5	10927	17



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	9235	2	6916	10	9134	1
18.	Mizoram	2270	1	2062	1	2766	3
19.	Nagaland	14962	2	10437	0	12520	0
20.	Odisha	59903	104	73087	89	53743	35
21.	Punjab	36263	9	42536	4	35136	5
22.	Rajasthan	7902	0	27018	4	31615	5
23.	Sikkim	551	0	401	0	186	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	50185	0	34611	0	31440	1
25.	Tripura	3553	0	6198	3	12849	1
26.	Uttarakhand	13760	1	28698	4	25956	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	117537	80	143516	65	223066	161
28.	West Bengal	127180	34	143179	29	108695	39
29.	A and N Islands	1343	1	1340	1	1363	1
30.	Chandigarh	3190	0	3023	0	3251	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2269	0	2559	0	4323	0
32.	Daman and Diu	964	0	1265	0	888	0
33.	Delhi	42976	55	47957	71	31579	29
34.	Lakshadweep	14	0	5	0	3	0
35.	Puducherry	11077	0	2678	0	2591	1
TOTAL		1062446	346	1477699	428	1537118	361

*Source:* 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

\* The figures of the year 2013 are provisional.

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise cases and deaths due to Viral Hepatitis reported  
during the years 2011 – 2013*

Sl. No.	State/U.T	2011		2012		2013*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11050	61	7955	84	8325	33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	636	4	1520	4	525	0
3.	Assam	2557	25	419	0	466	0
4.	Bihar	202	0	3094	2	6736	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	139	1	914	5	670	5
6.	Goa	118	0	92	0	173	0
7.	Gujarat	4328	0	4763	6	3676	6
8.	Haryana	2557	2	2686	1	1307	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1248	10	1310	17	2114	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5129	2	5967	0	6307	0
11.	Jharkhand	384	2	983	0	1211	33
12.	Karnataka	6049	8	10789	26	1327	4
13.	Kerala	5336	7	8212	18	7034	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3851	12	12325	4	14055	11
15.	Maharashtra	5994	30	6175	21	5934	13
16.	Manipur	229	0	229	4	258	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	87	3	221	1	518	0
18.	Mizoram	812	14	914	15	419	10
19.	Nagaland	64	0	284	0	110	0
20.	Odisha	3272	89	5372	100	3119	76
21.	Punjab	5041	12	3323	0	3099	6
22.	Rajasthan	967	0	1595	7	1837	10
23.	Sikkim	484	0	667	6	692	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	5940	0	10628	0	1868	0
25.	Tripura	404	0	272	2	205	1
26.	Uttarakhand	3143	19	6499	16	8619	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7749	28	6345	12	9078	17
28.	West Bengal	5480	105	4097	102	4967	91
29.	A and N Islands	208	5	172	9	216	9
30.	Chandigarh	1309	0	1751	0	424	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	269	0	159	0	90	2
32.	Daman and Diu	484	0	192	4	184	7
33.	Delhi	8347	68	8184	66	8130	130
34.	Lakshadweep	15	1	17	0	5	0
35.	Puducherry	520	12	755	19	447	10
TOTAL		94402	520	118880	551	104145	512

*Source:* 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

\* The figures of the year 2013 are provisional.

**Statement-IV**

*State/UT-wise cases and deaths due to Cholera reported  
during the years 2011 – 2013*

Sl. No.	State/U.T	2011		2012		2013*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	227	0	109	0	31	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	13	0	2	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	79	0	71	0	327	1
8.	Haryana	1	0	16	0	16	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	9	0
12.	Karnataka	166	0	175	0	105	0
13.	Kerala	19	1	4	1	22	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	12	0	8	0
15.	Maharashtra	210	2	317	0	247	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	9	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	5	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	580	0	523	0	93	3
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9	0	0	0	91	0
28.	West Bengal	652	0	181	0	T20	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	33	0	25	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	380	7	111	0	22	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	15	0	3	0
TOTAL		2341	10	1583	1	1127	5

*Source:* 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

\* The figures of the year 2013 are provisional.

**Statement-V**

*State/UT-wise number of cases and deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) reported during the years 2011 – 2013*

Sl. No.	State/U.T	2011		2012		2013*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	1	64	0	345	3
2.	Assam	1319	250	1343	229	1388	272
3.	Bihar	821	197	745	275	417	143
4.	Delhi	9	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Goa	91	1	84	0	48	1
6.	Haryana	90	14	5	0	2	0
7.	Jharkhand	303	19	16	0	270	5
8.	Karnataka	397	0	189	1	162	0
9.	Kerala	88	6	29	6	53	6
10.	Maharashtra	35	9	37	20	0	0
11.	Manipur	11	0	2	0	1	0
12.	Nagaland	44	6	21	2	20	0
13.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	762	29	935	64	77	8
15.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	211	0
16.	Uttarakhand	0	0	174	2	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3492	579	3484	557	3096	609
18.	West Bengal	714	58	1216	100	1735	226
TOTAL		8249	1169	8344	1256	7825	1273

*Source:* 'Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

**Banning of products containing raw tobacco**

724. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States and Union Territories have banned the sale and consumption of Gutkha, Paan Masala, Khaini and such other products having raw tobacco in them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these tobacco products are freely available in the National Capital and other parts of the country despite the ban; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Gutkha, Paan Masala (Containing nicotine and tobacco) and similar other food products containing nicotine and tobacco have been banned across the country *vide* Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The said Regulation 2.3.4 lays down as under:

“Product not to contain any substance which may be injurious to health: Tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products”.

So far, 33 States/Union Territories have issued orders for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations banning manufacture, sale and storage of Gutka and Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine. (Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Puducherry).

(c) and (d) Enforcement and implementation of this regulation lies with the Commissioners of Food Safety under the State Governments, as per the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act 2006.

Special Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *vide* letter dated 27th August, and 21st November 2012 has written to the Chief Secretaries of the States to implement the Food Safety Regulations.

Further in the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) Ankur Gutka vs. Indian Asthma Care Society and Ors. [SLP No. 16308/2007], the Apex Court in its order dated 3.04.2013 issued order of notice to the Chief Secretaries of the States and the Administrators of

Union Territories who have not issued notification in terms of 2006 Act to appraise the Court with the reasons as to why they have not taken action pursuant to the letter of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare dated 27.08.2012. The court also directed the Secretaries, Health Department of 23 States and 5 Union Territories to file their affidavits within four weeks on the issue of total compliance of the ban imposed on manufacturing and sale of gutkha and pan Masala with tobacco and/or nicotine.

#### **Global Disease Detection Centre**

725. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and USA propose to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for establishing and operating a Global Disease Detection Centre in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this will help in protecting spread of infectious diseases;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) which are the fields where both the countries propose to join hands to improve global health-care by preventing spread of pandemic flu and other diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment and Operation of Global Disease Detection Center (GDD) in India between Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, the United States of America and National Centre for Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has already been signed on 6th November, 2010. GDD - India Centre is operative since April 2011.

(c) to (e) The MoU envisages cooperation and collaboration in the following areas: (i) Epidemiological strengthening including surveillance and response to Epidemic prone diseases and Emerging Infectious Diseases; (ii) Strengthening public health laboratory capacity; and (iii) Strengthening Public health work force capacity to tackle Pandemic flue and other diseases.

#### **Cancerous diseases amongst tobacco users**

726. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of media/research reports on various cancerous diseases amongst users of gudakhu and other tobacco products in Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether Government has received representations regarding banning of gudakhu and such tobacco based toothpastes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has any mechanism for regular testing of various contents in gutkha, paan masala, gudakhu and other tobacco products like khaini in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, with reference to such products?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) The Ministry is aware of the harmful effects of tobacco products. Further, as per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey - India (GATS - 2010) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare the prevalence of Oral tobacco (*as snuff, mishri, Gul, Gudakhu*) in the Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand is 7.3%, 28.3% and 7.9% respectively.

(c) and (d) The use of tobacco in tooth paste has been prohibited under Section 26 (A) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act (1940) and the Rules notified *vide* Notification GSR 444(E), dated 30th April, 1992.

(e) and (f) At present, there is no mechanism for regular testing of contents in tobacco products.

#### **Rise in cases of epidemic diseases**

727. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of epidemic diseases has been on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years in different States, year-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Ministry to address the issues of epidemic diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) During the last four years, Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu) is the only disease that has been declared as a Pandemic in 2009 (an epidemic occurring over a very wide area affecting a large proportion of population) and spread across the country.

(c) Under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) surveillance units have been established in all States/districts [State Surveillance Units (SSU)/ District Surveillance Units (DSU)]. Under the project weekly disease surveillance data on epidemic prone diseases are collected and analyzed by SSU/DSU for disease trends. Whenever there is rising trend of illness, it is investigated by the Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) at District/State to diagnose and control the outbreak.

**Generation of employment opportunities in MSME sector**

728. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of employment opportunities generated in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, as per the fourth census of MSMEs;
- (b) the details of employment opportunities generated in MSME sector, as per the third census of MSMEs;
- (c) whether it is a fact that more opportunities could have been generated, as per the fourth census;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to translate the positive result in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) The Government monitors the employment in the MSME 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 CSO, MoSPI, 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 number of persons employed in the sector increased to 805.24 lakh as compared to 249.33 lakh in the Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries, conducted with reference year 2001-02. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) More employment opportunities could have been generated during the 4 census period, if the MSMEs would not have faced constraints such as non-availability of credit, inadequate infrastructure, shortage of skilled manpower, obsolete technology etc.

(e) The Ministry is implementing a number of schemes and programmes such as Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Link Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Cluster Development Programme, Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) etc. to facilitate development of MSME sector and strengthen employment generation. There has been a substantial increase in the allocation under the scheme Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from ₹ 5540 crore in Eleventh Plan to ₹ 8060 crore in Twelfth Plan to strengthen Ministry's efforts for employment generation.

***Statement****State-wise Annual Growth Rate Employment in SSI/MSME  
Sector for 2001-02 to 2006-07*

Sl. No. State/UT		Employment (Lakh)		
		SSI (2001-02)	MSME (2006-07)	Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.52	5.75	30.49
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.30	4.68	29.30
3.	Punjab	9.08	26.79	24.17
4.	Chandigarh	0.48	1.23	20.71
5.	Uttarakhand	1.95	6.96	29.03
6.	Haryana	5.53	18.84	27.81
7.	Delhi	6.27	19.81	25.88
8.	Rajasthan	8.68	30.79	28.82
9.	Uttar Pradesh	40.02	92.36	18.21
10.	Bihar	10.83	28.26	21.15
11.	Sikkim	0.03	0.79	90.89
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	1.19	107.21
13.	Nagaland	0.57	1.71	24.36
14.	Manipur	1.36	2.36	11.63
15.	Mizoram	0.24	0.81	27.26
16.	Tripura	0.57	1.75	25.24
17.	Meghalaya	0.65	1.92	24.28
18.	Assam	4.29	14.25	27.14
19.	West Bengal	21.69	85.78	31.65
20.	Jharkhand	2.75	12.91	36.21
21.	Odisha	9.25	33.24	29.15
22.	Chhattisgarh	5.32	9.52	12.34
23.	Madhya Pradesh	13.44	33.66	20.16

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Gujarat	12.68	47.73	30.36
25.	Daman and Diu	0.29	0.37	5.22
26.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.13	0.41	25.80
27.	Maharashtra	20.51	70.04	27.84
28.	Andhra Pradesh	21.40	70.69	26.99
29.	Karnataka	16.39	46.72	23.31
30.	Goa	0.30	1.88	44.49
31.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.06	11.15
32.	Kerala	11.15	49.62	34.80
33.	Tamil Nadu	20.18	80.98	32.04
34.	Puducherry	0.35	1.01	23.84
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.08	0.38	36.26
ALL INDIA		249.33	805.24	26.42

#### Reform and development programme of KVIC

729. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had initiated any reform and development programme for Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which is struggling to survive;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) The Government has already launched 'Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP)' which aims 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. Under KRDP, funds to the tune of US\$ 150 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB) are being provided to the Government of India to be released to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as 'grants-in-aid' under budgetary allocation through the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) as per the activities given below:

Sl. No.	Activity	Cost (US\$ in million)
1.	<b>Khadi Sector Reforms</b> (Khadi Mark, market linked pricing, rationalized Support to khadi, organizational reform, IT and associated capacity building, raw material procurement and assessment)	20
2.	<b>Marketing</b> (Marketing organization (MO), 20 new sales outlets under MO, up-gradation of 4 sales outlets in each of 300 khadi institutions)	57
3.	<b>Capacity and Equipment</b> (Revitalizing Khadi Institutions - Production, equipment, capacity building etc., New khadi ventures, comprehensive capacity building of trainers and training institutions of KVIC and synergies with Village Industries)	61
4.	Contingency	12
TOTAL		150

Under KRDP, 300 khadi institutions have been identified for reform assistance and provision for upgradation of Central Sliver Plants of KVIC and setting up of a Marketing Organization (MO) through private participation has also been made for market development activities like market survey, design inputs, brand building, 'Khadi Mark' promotion, development of clusters in five traditional village industries, opening of new sales outlets in metropolitan cities and State capitals and renovation and modernisation of institutional sales outlets. An amount of ₹ 96 crore (first tranche) has already been released to KVIC.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Innovation fund**

730. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Innovation Fund has helped the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof since the Fund was set up, State-wise and year-wise;

- (c) if not, the reasons, therefor; and
- (d) the alternative steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) India Inclusive Innovation Fund (IIIF) proposed by Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is being operationalised.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The fund is under process of operationalisation.
- (d) Question of alternative arrangements does not arise.

#### **Short and long term plan for MSME sector**

†731. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the contribution of the micro, small and medium enterprises sector in the gross domestic product of the country and the short-term and long-term plan of Government to improve the same; and
- (b) the present contribution of the micro, small and medium enterprises sector towards employment generation in the country and the immediate and the long term plan of the Government to bring improvement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) As per the revised methodology suggested by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), on the basis of the data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) published by CSO, MoSPI and final results of 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, the estimated contribution of manufacturing sector Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to GDP, during 2012-13, is 7.04%. However, taking into account the contribution of services sector MSME, which is estimated at 30.50% during 2012-13, the share of MSME sector in GDP of the country, during 2012-13 is 37.54%.

(b) The Government monitors the employment in the MSME 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 CSO, MoSPI, 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 MSME sector is 805.24 lakh.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The short term as well as long term measures include implementation of various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurship and skill development etc. The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme and Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, all of which help achieving improvement of MSME sector and generation of employment.

### **Wages of cutters and weavers in KVIC**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that cutters and weavers working in Khadi and Village Industries are receiving less wages in comparison to other labourers;
- (b) if so, whether Government will consider to pay proper remuneration to them;
- (c) if so, the amount to be paid as wages and by when; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) to (d) Khadi artisans are self-employed part time workers involved in the production of khadi and are free to associate or dissociate from the khadi institutions at will. Khadi artisans, including spinners and weavers are paid by Khadi Institutions differently as per their output for specific types of works, based on minimum rates fixed by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) from time to time. KVIC has informed that the average daily earning of weavers is in the range of ₹ 200-300/- per day which compares favorably with wages of labourers in the rural areas and small towns. However, KVIC has taken a number of steps to increase the earnings of khadi artisans and to ensure that equitable remunerations are paid to them by the institutions concerned. Under the Market Development Assistance scheme, khadi institutions are provided assistance @ 20% of the value of production; of this, 25% is earmarked for artisans, which is in addition to their wages. Khadi institutions registered with KVIC and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) are required to contribute 12% of wages of artisans to Artisans Welfare Funds.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Revival of sick MS and MEs**

733. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MS&MEs) are sick and closed in the country including Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds released to the States for their revival during the last two years;
- (d) whether a task force to review and revive our MS&ME sector is being set up by Government;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) As per the latest available Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data (provisional) in respect of scheduled commercial banks, there were 2,22,204 sick micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the country (including 5,705 in Bihar) at the end of March, 2013.

(c) Rehabilitation package for the revival of viable sick MSMEs is provided by primary lending institutions (PLIs), including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSMEs. As per the RBI data, 6,768 and 4,758 viable sick MSMEs with outstanding amount of ₹ 920.84 crore and ₹ 4,289.26 crore were under nursing by the banks at the end of March, 2012 and March, 2013, respectively.

(d) to (f) The Hon'ble President of India in his address on 9th June, 2014 to the First Session of Both Houses of Parliament after the elections to the 16th Lok Sabha mentioned that the Government will set up a task force to review and revive the MSME Sector. The composition of the task force is yet to be finalised by the Government.

**Sponsored/ recognised Khadi and Village Industrial units**

†734. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the sponsored/governed industrial units by Khadi and Village Industries Commission as on date, State-wise and location-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (b) the number of these units located in backward areas of the country;
- (c) the details of performance of these units in each of the last three years; and
- (d) the number of co-operative and private units which have been provided assistance by State Khadi and Village Industry Boards during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) State-wise number of units assisted through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under khadi and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) as on 31.03.2014 is given in Statement (*See below*). Location-wise details of units are not maintained centrally by KVIC. Khadi and Village Industries programmes are mostly implemented in rural areas including backward areas of the country.

- (c) The performance of khadi and PMEGP units during last three years is given below:

(₹ in crore; Employment in lakh persons)

Year	Production			Sales			Employment		
	Khadi	PMEGP	Total	Khadi	PMEGP	Total	Khadi	PMEGP	Total
2011-12	716.98	4736.15	5453.13	967.87	5920.20	6888.07	10.45	4.96	15.41
2012-13	761.93	6001.54	6763.47	1021.56	7501.93	8523.49	10.71	4.28	14.99
2013-14*	809.70	5973.06	6782.76	1079.24	7466.32	8545.56	10.98	3.68	14.66

\* Provisional.

- (d) The number of co-operative and private units which have been provided assistance by State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) during the last three years is given below:

Year	Total number of units
2011-12	14797
2012-13	16488
2013-14	16742

**Statement***State-wise number of units assisted under Khadi and PMEGP as on 31.3.2014*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Khadi	PMEGP	Total
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	66	10187	10253
2.	Himachal Pradesh	14	4599	4613
3.	Punjab	24	4819	4843
4.	Chandigarh	0	230	230
5.	Uttarakhand	59	5674	5733
6.	Haryana	93	4604	4697
7.	Delhi	11	734	745
8.	Rajasthan	215	10402	10617
9.	Uttar Pradesh	556	25810	26366
10.	Bihar	91	13601	13692
11.	Sikkim	0	327	327
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1797	1799
13.	Nagaland	2	1718	1720
14.	Manipur	15	2372	2387
15.	Mizoram	1	2248	2249
16.	Tripura	0	5820	5820
17.	Meghalaya	1	2288	2289
18.	Assam	39	29309	29348
19.	West Bengal	329	32485	32814
20.	Jharkhand	25	9839	9864
21.	Odisha	55	14429	14484
22.	Chhattisgarh	19	6749	6768
23.	Madhya Pradesh	49	10274	10323

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Khadi	PMEGP	Total
24.	Gujarat	234	6798	7032
25.	Maharashtra	105	18282	18387
26.	Andhra Pradesh	99	11520	11619
27.	Karnataka	181	10517	10698
28.	Goa	0	465	465
29.	Lakshadweep	0	58	58
30.	Kerala	40	8809	8849
31.	Tamil Nadu	72	14331	14403
32.	Puducherry	0	506	506
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1026	1026
TOTAL		2397	272627	275024

**Policy for welfare of minorities**

†735. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the previous Government for minority welfare and achievements made thereof;

(b) the details of the steps being taken by the present Government for the welfare of the minorities; and

(c) the difference in the policy approach of the present Government in the matter of minority welfare as compared to its predecessor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) The details of steps taken by the previous Government for minority welfare and achievements made thereof are as given below:

- (i). **Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP):** - This is an area development scheme which aims to improve the quality of life of the people and reduce imbalances in the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). Identified development deficits are addressed through a district specific plan with provision of infrastructure creation for schools, sanitation, pucca

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes. The focus of this programme is on rural and semi-rural areas of the identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts. The scheme has been restructured for implementation during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Block has been made the unit of planning in place of district, the programme has been expanded to minority concentration towns/cities and cluster of minority concentration villages. The restructured programme covers 710 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) and 66 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) covering 196 districts of 26 States in the country. This would sharpen the focus on minority concentration areas. Since inception, projects of ₹ 6310.61 crore have been approved under MsDP and ₹ 4534.25 crore has been released for its implementation. 1092 Schools building, 20,756 additional Class rooms, 645 hostels, 3645 Health Centers, 34,533 Anganwadi Centers, 117 ITIs, 44 Polytechnic Institutes, 40,799 Drinking Water supply, 3,35,743 houses on Indra Awas Yojana pattern have been approved under MsDP till 31st March, 2014.

- (ii). **Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme:-** Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students up to class X, who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and the annual income of their parents/ guardian from all sources does not exceed ₹ 1.00 lakh. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students. During the year 2013-14 total achievement is 7794190 and the amount released of ₹ 963. crore.
- (iii). **Post-matric Scholarship Scheme:-** Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students from class XI onwards who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents/ guardian from all sources does not exceed ₹ 2.00 lakh. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students. During the year 2013-14 total achievement is 890467 and the amount release of ₹ 515.76 crore.
- (iv). **Maulana Azad National Fellowship For Minority Students:-** The objective of the Fellowship is to provide integrated five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to minority students to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC). 30% of the Scholarships are earmarked for the girl students. During the year 2013-14 total Fellowship sanctioned 3776 under the scheme and the amount release of ₹ 50 crore.

- (v). **Merit-cum Means based Scholarship:-** The Merit-cum means based Scholarship Scheme provides financial assistance to the poor and meritorious minority students pursuing professional studies at graduate and post-graduate levels. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (vi). **Free Coaching and Allied Scheme:-** Under this scheme, candidates belonging to the minority community are provided financial assistance for coaching in Government and the private sector institutes for imparting coaching/training for Competitive Exams, Information Technology and other employment oriented courses. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students. During the year 2013-14 total 9997 no. of students benefited under the fund released of ₹ 236642000.
- (vii). **National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC):-** Government contributes equity capital to NMDFC for implementation of its schemes at concessional rates of interest which are *viz.* micro financing scheme, term loan, educational loans, skill development and Mahila Samridhi Yojana etc. During Eleventh Five Year Plan and two years of Twelfth Five Year Plan, NMDFC has disbursed total loans worth ₹ 1673.76 crore covering 6.46 Lakh minority beneficiaries.
- (viii). **Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF):** - Grants-in-aid are released to MAEF towards its Corpus Fund. MAEF provides Grant-in-aid to the minority institutions for infrastructure development and distribution of scholarships to the minority girl students studying in classes XI and XII. The expenditure on these schemes is met out of the interest earned on the Corpus Fund. Till date, amount of ₹ 910 crore has been released towards the corpus fund of MAEF.
- (ix). **Maulana Azad Sehat Scheme:** The Scheme aims to provide annual health check-up of students studying in institutions aided by Maulana Azad Education Foundation and also provides financial assistance upto ₹ 2 lakhs for minority students for serious illnesses studying in institutions aided by Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
- (x). **Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards:** In order to streamline record keeping of the Wakf lands, introduce transparency and social audit, computerize the various functions/processes of the Wakf Boards and develop a single web based centralized application, computerization of the records of the State Wakf Boards is carried out with the help of Central financial assistance. An amount of ₹ 16.18 crore has been release to the State Wakf Boards (SWBs), Central Wakf Council and National Informatics Center (NIC)

till date. The Centerlized Computing facility has been setup in 27 SWBs and data entry in Wakf Management System of India (WAMSI) Modules is in progress as on date, 3,08,443 No. of Wakf properties have been entered in registration Modules, 11,588 No. of Wakf properties entered in return number, 2,725 No. of Wakf properties entered in leasing module and 5,062 No. of Wakf properties entered in litigation module.

- (xi). Establishment of National Wakf Development Corporation for the development of Wakf properties in the country.
- (xii). **Nai Roshni:-** A scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women has been launched from 2012-13 with the objective to empower and instill confidence in women, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques to interact with Government systems, banks, and intermediaries at all levels so that they are emboldened to move out of the confines of home and assume leadership roles. The scheme is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). During 2012-13, Ministry has sanctioned ₹ 10.45 crore and supported training of 36950 women in 12 States. During 2013-14, Ministry has sanctioned ₹ 11.96 crore for training of 60,875 women in 24 States.
- (xiii). **Seekho Aur Kamao:-** The Ministry has launched “Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)” a new 100% Central Sector Scheme for Skill Development of minorities in September 2013. The scheme is implemented by private professional skill development organizations/companies. The scheme ensures employment of minimum 75% trained candidates, and out of them 50% in organized sector. The scheme reserves minimum 33% seats for minority women. During 2013-14 under the scheme, ₹ 17.00 crore were released for skill training of 20,164 minority youths.
- (xiv). **Jiyo Parsi:-** Jiyo Parsi is a new scheme for containing population decline of Parsis in India, that has been launched during the current year 2013-14 with the objective to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population by adopting a scientific protocol and structured interventions to stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India. Ministry extends financial assistance for outreach programme/advocacy and fertility treatment as per scheme guidelines. The scheme is implemented with assistance from Parzor/Foundation with the help of Bombay Parsi Punchayet (BPP). Financial outlay for Twelfth Plan is ₹ 10.00 crore under the scheme. During 2013-14, ₹ 0.41 crore were released under Advocacy component.
- (xv). **“Nalanda Project”** is a Pilot Project for Development of Faculties of Minority Universities/ Minority Managed Degree Colleges (MMDCs) and higher

educational institutions located in minority concentration areas, launched on 3rd March 2014 at Aligarh Muslim University, the Nodal Staff College of University Grants Commission.

- (xvi). **“Minority Cyber Gram”** was launched for Digital literacy of Minorities in collaboration with Digital Empowerment Foundation in PPP Mode at village Chandauli, District Alwar, Rajasthan on 19.02.2014. Total 2,600 villagers have been targeted under this pilot project.
  - (xvii). **Magazine “Minority Today”**:- To improve public interface, generate awareness and develop dialogue with target communities, Ministry has launched a quarterly tri-lingual (Hindi, English and Urdu) Magazine “Minority” Today in January, 2014.
  - (xviii). Support for Minority students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commissions. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commissions to adequately equip them to compete for appointment to Civil Services in the Union and the State Governments and to increase the representation of the minorities in the Civil Services by giving direct financial support to candidates clearing Preliminary Examination. There is no State/UT wise allocation under this scheme. This scheme was launched in 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 95.25 lakh have been released to award Financial Assistance to 274 candidates under this Scheme in the current year.
  - (xix). Further Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities is an overarching programme which covers various schemes of concerned Ministries/Departments either by earmarking 15% of physical targets/financial outlays for the minorities or by specific monitoring of flow of benefits/funds to areas with substantial minority population. Presently 24 Schemes implemented by 11 Ministries/ departments including 7 Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs, are covered under this programme.
- (b) The details of the steps being taken by the present Government for the welfare of the Minorities are as follows:
- (i) **USTAAD**:- The Scheme aims at upgrading Skills and Training in preservation of traditional Ancestral Arts/Crafts of minorities.
  - (ii) **Hamari Darohar**:- The Scheme aims to preserve rich heritage of minority communities in context of Indian culture.

- (iii) Khwaza Garib Nawaz Senior Secondary School will be established at Ajmer by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) to give a fillip to minority education.
  - (iv) **Nai Manzil:** A bridge course to bridge the academic and skill development gaps of the deeni Madrasa passouts with their mainstream counterparts.
  - (v) **Strengthening of State Wakf Boards:** The scheme envisages to provide assistance for meeting the training and administrative cost of State Wakf Boards, removal of encroachment from Wakf Properties and also strengthening of Zonal/Regional offices of Wakf Boards.
- (c) The present Government has accelerated the pace of welfare of six notified minorities as detailed in (b) above, including the implementation of the schemes as mentioned in (a) above. The thrust area of the present Government is skilling of minority youth and their placement and also preservation of Heritage of Minorities including promotion of their traditional Arts and Crafts.

These programmes/schemes are being reviewed and restructured in accordance with the policies of the present Government.

**Wakf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 2013**

736. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is working on Wakf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill 2013 to improve the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community in line with the recommendations of the Sachar Committee Report;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far; and
- (c) the views of each State and Muslim organizations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Wakf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Bill, 2014 was introduced by the Government in the Rajya Sabha on 18.2.2014. The Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment for examination. The proposed Bill would stop alienation of the wakf properties and would ensure removal of encroachments from wakf properties. The income generated through these properties would be utilized for the benefit of the down trodden, the poor and the needy people of the community.



(c) The Bill was finalized in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations as well as the Central Ministries concerned. The State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Tripura and the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli supported the proposal. No comments were received from the other State Governments/UT Administrations. The views from the All India Muslim Personal Law Board were also considered while drafting the Bill in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice.

#### **National Madarsa Modernization Programme**

737. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large section of minority community specially Muslims continuous to suffer from backwardness and poverty;
- (b) if so, whether Government is initiating a National Madarsa modernization Programme to spread modern and technical education among minority communities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and;
- (d) the steps being taken by Government for the welfare of minorities?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The Department of School Education & Literacy has been running two schemes namely (i) the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and (ii) Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI) since 2008-09 for the educational upliftment of the Muslim Community.

Under SPQEM, the Ministry of HRD provides financial assistance to the Madarsas which introduces modern subjects *i.e.* science, mathematics, social studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that academic proficiency for classes I-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions. Financial assistance is provided for Science/math Kits, for setting up of Book Bank, Science/Computer lab also. However, the scheme is implemented through the State Governments.

Under IDMI, financial assistance is provided to augment infrastructure in private aided/unaided minority schools/ institutions in order to enhance quality of education to minority children. However, under the scheme, only those madarsas which are imparting formal education and thereby following the prescribed syllabus of the State Education Board are covered under the scheme. The scheme of IDMI is also implemented through the State Government.

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(d) The steps being taken by Government for the welfare of minorities are given below:

- (i). **Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP):-** This is an area development scheme which aims to improve the quality of life of the people and reduce imbalances in the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). Identified development deficits are addressed through a district specific plan with provision of infrastructure creation for schools, sanitation, pucca housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes. The focus of this programme is on rural and semi-rural areas of the identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts. The scheme has been restructured for implementation during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Block has been made the unit of planning in place of district, the programme has been expanded to minority concentration towns/cities and cluster of minority concentration villages. The restructured programme covers 710 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) and 66 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) covering 196 districts of 26 States in the country. This would sharpen the focus on minority concentration areas.
- (ii). **Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme:-** Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students up to class X, who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and the annual income of their parents/ guardian from all sources does not exceed ₹ 1.00 lakh. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (iii). **Post-matric Scholarship Scheme:-** Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students from class XI onwards who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents/ guardian from all sources does not exceed ₹ 2.00 lakh. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (iv). **Maulana Azad National Fellowship For Minority Students:-** The objective of the Fellowship is to provide integrated five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to minority students to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC). 30% of the Scholarships are earmarked for the girl students.
- (v). **Merit-cum Means based Scholarship:-** The Merit-cum means based Scholarship Scheme provides financial assistance to the poor and meritorious minority students pursuing professional studies at graduate and post-graduate levels. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.

- (vi). **Free Coaching and Allied Scheme:-** Under this scheme, candidates belonging to the minority community are provided financial assistance for coaching in Government and the private sector institutes for imparting coaching/training for Competitive Exams, Information Technology and other employment oriented courses. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (vii). **National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC):-** Government contributes equity capital to NMDFC for implementation of its schemes at concessional rates of interest which are viz. micro financing scheme, term loan, educational loans, skill development and Mahila Samridhi Yojana etc.
- (viii). **Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF):-** Grants-in-aid are released to MAEF towards its Corpus Fund. MAEF provides Grant-in-aid to the minority institutions for infrastructure development and distribution of scholarship to the minority girl students studying in classes XI and XII. The expenditure on these schemes is met out of the interest earned on the Corpus Fund.
- (ix). **Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards:** In order to streamline record keeping of the Wakf lands, introduce transparency and social audit, computerize the various functions/processes of the Wakf Boards and develop a single web based centralized application, computerization of the records of the State Wakf Boards is carried out with the help of Central financial assistance. An amount of ₹ 16.18 crore has been release to the State Wakf Boards (SWB), Central Waqf council and National Informatics Center (NIC) till date.
- (x). **Nai Roshni:-** A scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women has been launched from 2012-13 with the objective to empower and instill confidence in women, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques to interact with Government systems, banks, and intermediaries at all levels so that they are emboldened to move out of the confines of home and assume leadership roles. The scheme is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
- (xi). **Seekho Aur Kamao:-** The Ministry has launched “Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)” a new 100% Central Sector Scheme for Skill Development of minorities in September 2013. The scheme is implemented by private professional skill development organizations/companies. The scheme ensures employment of minimum 75% trained candidates, and out of them 50% in organized sector. The scheme reserves minimum 33% seats for minority women.

- (xii). **Jiyo Parsi:-** Jiyo Parsi is a new scheme for containing population decline of Parsis in India that has been launched during the current year 2013-14 with the objective to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population by adopting a scientific protocol and structured interventions to stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India. Ministry extends financial assistance for outreach programme/advocacy and fertility treatment as per scheme guidelines. The scheme is implemented with assistance from Parzor Foundation with the help of Bombay Parsi Punchayet (BPP).
- (xiii). **“Nalanda Project”** is a Pilot Project for Development of Faculties of Minority Universities/ Minority Managed Degree Colleges (MMDCs) and higher educational institutions located in minority concentration areas, launched on 3rd March 2014 at Aligarh Muslim University, the Nodal Staff College of University Grants Commission.
- (xiv). **“Minority Cyber Gram”** was launched for Digital literacy of Minorities in collaboration with Digital Empowerment Foundation in PPP Mode at village Chandauli, District Alwar, Rajasthan on 19.02.2014. Total 2,600 villagers have been targeted under this pilot project.
- (xv). **Magazine “Minority Today”:-** To improve public interface, generate awareness and develop dialogue with target communities, Ministry has launched a quarterly trilingual (Hindi, English and Urdu) Magazine “Minority” Today in January, 2014.
- (xvi). Support for Minority students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commissions. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commissions, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commissions to adequately equip them to compete for appointment to Civil Services in the Union and the State Governments and to increase the representation of the minorities in the Civil Services by giving direct financial support to candidates clearing Preliminary Examination. There is no State/UT wise allocation under this scheme.
- (xvii). Further Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities is an overarching programme which covers various schemes of concerned Ministries/Departments either by earmarking 15% of physical targets/financial outlays for the minorities or by specific monitoring of flow of benefits/funds to areas with substantial minority population. Presently 24 Schemes implemented by 11 Ministries/ departments including 7 Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs, are covered under this programme.

**Development programmes for minorities**

738. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of development programmes for minorities;
- (b) the funds allocated by Government for implementation of these programmes during the last three years; and
- (c) the un-utilised funds, during this period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) The details of development programmes for minorities under the welfare schemes for minorities being implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs are given below:

- (i). **Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP):** - This is an area development scheme which aims to improve the quality of life of the people and reduce imbalances in the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). Identified development deficits are addressed through a district specific plan with provision of infrastructure creation for schools, sanitation, pucca housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes. The focus of this programme is on rural and semi-rural areas of the identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts. The scheme has been restructured for implementation during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Block has been made the unit of planning in place of district, the programme has been expanded to minority concentration towns/cities and cluster of minority concentration villages. The restructured programme covers 710 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) and 66 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) covering 196 districts of 26 States in the country. This would sharpen the focus on minority concentration areas.
- (ii). **Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme:-** Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students up to class X, who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and the annual income of their parents/guardians from all sources does not exceed ₹ 1.00 lakh. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (iii). **Post-matric Scholarship Scheme:-** Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students from class XI onwards who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents/guardians from all sources does not exceed ₹ 2.00 lakh. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.

- (iv). **Maulana Azad National Fellowship For Minority Students:-** The objective of the Fellowship is to provide integrated five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to minority students to pursue higher studies such as M. Phil and Ph. D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/ Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC). 30% of the Scholarships are earmarked for the girl students.
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- (vi). **Free Coaching and Allied Scheme:-** Under this scheme, candidates belonging to the minority community are provided financial assistance for coaching in Government and the private sector institutes for imparting coaching/training for Competitive Exams, Information Technology and other employment oriented courses. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (vii). **National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC):-** Government contributes equity capital to NMDFC for implementation of its schemes at concessional rates of interest which are viz. micro financing scheme, term loan, educational loans, skill development and Mahila Samridhi Yojana etc.
- (viii). **Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF):-** Grants-in-aid are released to MAEF towards its Corpus Fund. MAEF provides Grant-in-aid to the minority institutions for infrastructure development and distribution of scholarship to the minority girl students studying in classes XI and XII. The expenditure on these schemes is met out of the interest earned on the Corpus Fund.
- (ix). **Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards:** In order to streamline record keeping of the Waqf lands, introduce transparency and social audit, computerize the various functions/processes of the Waqf Boards and develop a single web based centralized application, computerization of the records of the State Waqf Boards is carried out with the help of Central financial assistance. An amount of ₹ 16.18 Crore has been release to the State Waqf Boards (SWB), Central Waqf council and National Informatics Centre (NIC) till date.
- (x). **Nai Roshni:-** A scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women has been launched from 2012-13 with the objective to empower and instill confidence in women, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques to interact with Government systems, banks, and intermediaries at all levels so

that they are emboldened to move out of the confines of home and assume leadership roles. The scheme is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

- (xi). **Seekho Aur Kamao:-** The Ministry has launched “Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)” a new 100% Central Sector Scheme for Skill Development of minorities in September 2013. The scheme is implemented by private professional skill development organizations/companies. The scheme ensures employment of minimum 75% trained candidates, and out of them 50% in organized sector. The scheme reserves minimum 33% seats for minority women.
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- (xv). **Magazine “Minority Today”:-** To improve public interface, generate awareness and develop dialogue with target communities, Ministry has launched a quarterly trilingual (Hindi, English and Urdu) Magazine “Minority” Today in January, 2014.
- (xvi). Support for Minority students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commissions. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commissions to adequately equip them to compete for appointment to Civil Services in the Union and the State Governments and to increase

the representation of the minorities in the Civil Services by giving direct financial support to candidates clearing Preliminary Examination. There is no State/UT-wise allocation under this scheme.

- (xvii). Further Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities is an overarching programme which covers various schemes of concerned Ministries/Departments either by earmarking 15% of physical targets/financial outlays for the minorities or by specific monitoring of flow of benefits/funds to areas with substantial minority population. Presently 24 Schemes implemented by 11 Ministries/departments including 7 Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs, are covered under this programme.

(b) and (c) The funds allocated by Government for implementation of these programmes during the last three years and the un-utilised funds, during this period are given in Statement-I to III.

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds allocated by Government for various programmes during the last three years*

(i) **“Nai Roshni”** (₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2012-13	15.00	12.80	10.45
2013-14	15.00	14.73	11.96

(ii) **“Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)”**

2013-14	17.00	17.00	17.00
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(iii) **“Jiyo Parsi”**

2013-14	2.00	0.66	0.41
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(iv) **“National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation” (NMDFC),**

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Equity contribution (Central Share)
2011-12	115.00	115.00	115.00
2012-13	100.00	100.00	99.64
2013-14	120.00	39.60	0.00*

\* Authorized share capital has not been increased.



***Statement-II****Scholarship schemes*

Scheme	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Financial Allocation	Fund Unutilized	Financial Allocation	Fund Unutilized	Financial Allocation	Fund Unutilized
Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	600.00	33.84	900.00	113.81	950.00	19.91
Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	450.00	50.94	500.00	173.45	548.50	31.84
Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme	140.00	10.28	220.00	38.79	270.00	10.00
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	52.00	0.02	70.00	4.00	90.00	9.00
Free Coaching & Allied Scheme	16.00	0.63	20.00	6.01	25.00	1.32
Support to minority candidates clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc.			4.00	4.00	3.00	1.0525
Padho Pardesh- Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students belonging to the Minority Communities		-do-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

**Statement-III***Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP).*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
		Fund released	Fund remaining unutilised by States	Fund released	Fund remaining unutilised by States	Fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	16027.59	5353.41	23040.79	17875.83	26074.61
2.	West Bengal	10208.23	826.23	20055.76	14074.04	35675.52
3.	Assam	17859.10	17859.10	491.17	491.17	3137.52
4.	Bihar	16152.29	8730.48	8054.41	6239.44	5661.36
5.	Manipur	2655.72	1943.90	-	-	2582.23
6.	Haryana	1140.04	955.69	-	-	1905.17
7.	Jharkhand	3981.41	2923.81	2255.23	2255.23	2283.19
8.	Uttarakhand	194.34	194.34	202.88	18.53	1080.12
9.	Maharashtra	490.99	342.60	1085.00	1085.00	322.24
10.	Karnataka	1089.58	373.69	1028.84	1028.84	1163.05
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51.27	—	25.30	—	515.98
12.	Odisha	3.73	3.73	783.34	783.34	1561.32
13.	Meghalaya	441.00	0.00	762.33	230.46	293.86
14.	Kerala	744.81	37.06	412.07	375.00	1014.87
15.	Mizoram	865.09	114.74	721.62	542.02	1030.81
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	750.03	750.03	0.00	0.00	323.36
17.	Delhi	895.98	493.81	203.75	83.75	352.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	346.54
19.	Sikkim	526.98	526.98	202.38	202.38	287.20
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	3912.65	692.28	4801.64	2801.76	4182.76
21.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1656.01
22.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	1722.78
23.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	1085.81
24.	Rajasthan	-	-	-		533.19
25.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	1004.74
		77990.82	42121.87	64126.52	48086.79	95796.42

\*The utilization certificates for the funds released during 2013-14 is due by 31st March, 2015.

#### **Families affected by religious violence**

739. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority families affected due to religious violence in the country during the last three years and the current year, so far;

(b) the number of complaints/grievances received by the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) from minority organisations and associations during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether several States/Union Territories (UTs) are yet to set up the minority commissions in the respective States/UTs;

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

(f) the steps being taken by Government to set up these commissions in the remaining States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) “Police” and “Law and Order” being State subjects under the Constitution of India, no data is maintained centrally in respect of minority families affected due to religious violence in the country.

(b) and (c) No record of complaints received separately from the organizations/associations is maintained by National Commission for Minorities (NCM). As per information available the year-wise complaints received during last three years and the current year are as under:

(i)	2011-12	-	2439
(ii)	2012-13	-	2127
(iii)	2013-14	-	2638
(iv)	2014-2015	-	558
(1.04.2014 to 30.06.2014)			

On receipt of the complaints/grievances NCM takes appropriate action as per provisions of NCM Act, 1992 and procedure adopted by the NCM. Details of complaints received and disposed of by the NCM during the last three years and current year are as under:

2011-2012	Closed	Report Called	Under Process	Total
	1935	253	251	2439
2012-2013	Closed	Report Called	Under Process	Total
	1717	133	277	2127
2013-2014	Closed	Report Called	Under Process	Total
	1584	538	516	2638
2014-2015 Upto (30.06.2014)	Closed	Report Called	Under Process	Total
	141	71	346	558

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. As per information available, the following States are yet to set up Minority Commissions in their respective States/UTs:—

Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh (UT), Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

(f) The State Governments/UTs are advised by the NCM to constitute the State Minority Commission in their respective States.

#### **National Minority Development and Finance Corporation**

740. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has not been reaching out to the minorities in adequate measure, specially the Muslims;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to overhaul and streamline the NMDFC?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise of Ministry of Minority Affairs, provides concessional loans for self-employment activities to beneficiaries of notified minority communities, namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains. In the last two years of 12th Five Year Plan, NMDFC has disbursed ₹ 696.23 Crore to 1,78,302 minority beneficiaries. Out of them, 77.6% beneficiaries were Muslims.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ministry has taken action for restructuring of NMDFC as per laid down procedure. In addition, schemes of NMDFC have been revised and eligibility limit of annual family income has been enhanced for better access to the schemes of NMDFC.

#### **Allocation of fund under MSDP**

741. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) Funds for minorities is allocated at block level;

(b) whether as per criteria these funds are allocated only to those blocks with 25 per cent of minority population;

(c) whether this 25 per cent criteria has operational difficulties as blocks with 15 per cent minority population are deprived resulting in unutilisation of funds;

(d) whether Government proposes to reduce this ceiling to 15 per cent for which a number of representations might have been received by Government; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Blocks with minimum of 25% minority population falling in the backward districts selected on the basis of backwardness parameters have been identified as the Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP). In case of 6 States, namely, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Nagaland, Meghalaya,

Mizoram, and Lakshadweep where a minority community is in majority, a lower cut-off of 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT has been adopted. Funds under MsDP are allocated to the blocks identified on the basis of these criteria.

(c) The programme has no operational difficulties due to the criteria adopted for identification of blocks for implementation.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

### **Backwardness of Muslims**

742. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Muslims, the largest minority in the country, are seriously lagging behind on all human development indices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not reaching the fruits of development to this class of society; and

(d) whether Government intends to ensure that the Muslims are also benefited equally by all round development of the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) to (c) A High Level Committee, constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Rajinder Sachar, in its report has indicated that the Muslim Community lags behind the mainstream in social, economic and educational sectors. Salient findings of the Committee, which include the reasons for backwardness, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities (PM's New 15-PP), which is an overarching programme covering various schemes/initiatives of different Ministries/Departments, is being implemented with the objectives of enhancing opportunities for education of minorities including Muslims, ensuring their equitable share in economic activities and employment, improving their living conditions and preventing and controlling the communal disharmony. In order to ensure that the benefits of these schemes flow equitably to minorities, the programme envisages location of certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets/outlays under various schemes are earmarked for minorities. This programme covers 24 schemes/initiatives of 11 Central Ministries/Departments. Besides, many schemes are being implemented exclusively for minorities, including Muslims, for their educational development, skill development and economic empowerment.

***Statement******Salient findings of the Sachar Committee***

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**(I) Education:**

- (a) The literacy rate among Muslims was 59.1%, which was below the national average of 64.8%.
- (b) The mean years of schooling (MYS) is lower compared to the average MYS for all children.
- (c) 25% of Muslim children in the age of 6–14 year age group have either never attended school or have dropped out.
- (d) The majority of Muslim girls and boys fail in their matriculation examination or drop out before that.
- (e) Less than 4% of Muslims are graduates or diploma holders compared to about 7% of the population aged 20 years and above.
- (f) There is a strong desire and enthusiasm for education among Muslim women and girls across the board.
- (g) Schools beyond primary level are few in Muslim localities. Exclusive schools for girls are fewer.
- (h) Lack of hostel facilities is a limiting factor, especially for girls.
- (i) Muslim parents are not averse to modern or mainstream education and to sending their children to affordable Government schools. They do not necessarily prefer to send children to madarasas. However, the access to government schools for Muslim children is limited.

**(II) Skill development**

- (a) Skill development initiatives for those who have not completed school education may be particularly relevant for some sections of Muslims given their occupational structure.
  - (b) The skill demands in the manufacturing and service sectors are changing continuously and youth with middle school education would meet these needs.
  - (c) A rehabilitation package for innovative re-skilling and for upgrading the occupational structure in the wake of liberalization is seen as an urgent need.
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**(III) Employment and economic opportunities:**

- (a) Self-employment is the main source of income of Muslims. They are engaged more in self-employed manufacturing and trade activities compared to others.
- (b) The share of Muslim workers engaged in street vending is the highest. More than 12 per cent of Muslim male workers are engaged in street vending as compared to the national average of less than 8 per cent.
- (c) The percentage of women Muslim workers undertaking work within their own homes is much larger at 70 per cent compared to all workers at 51 per cent.
- (d) The share of Muslims in the total workers engaged in the tobacco and textiles/garment related industries are quite significant.
- (e) The share of Muslim workers in production related activities and transport equipment operation is much higher at 34%, as against 21% of all workers.
- (f) More than 16 per cent of Muslims were engaged as sales workers, while the national average was only about 10 per cent.
- (g) While the participation of Muslim workers is relatively higher in production and sales related occupations, their participation was relatively lower in professional, technical, clerical and to some extent managerial work.
- (h) Muslims, by and large, are engaged in the unorganized sector of the economy and have to bear the brunt of liberalization.
- (i) The participation of Muslims in regular salaried jobs is much less than workers of other socio-religious categories.
- (j) Muslims are relatively more vulnerable in terms of conditions of work as their concentration in informal sector employment is higher and their job conditions, even among regular workers, are less for Muslims than those of other socio-religious communities.
- (k) Percentage of households availing banking facilities is much lower in villages where the share of Muslim population is high.

**(IV) Poverty and development**

- (a) About 38% of Muslims in urban areas and 27% in rural areas live below the poverty level.
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- (b) Muslims are concentrated in locations with poor infrastructure facilities. This affects their access to basic services like education, health facilities, transport, etc.
  - (c) About a third of small villages with high concentration of Muslims do not have any educational institutions.
  - (d) There is a scarcity of medical facilities in larger villages with a substantial Muslim concentration. About 40% of large villages with a substantial Muslim concentration do not have any medical facilities.
  - (e) Muslim concentration villages are not well served with pucca roads.
  - (f) Policies to deal with the relative deprivation of the Muslims in the country should sharply focus on inclusive development and mainstreaming of the community while respecting diversity.

**(V) Social conditions**

- (a) A community-specific factor for low educational achievement is that Muslims do not see education as necessarily translating into formal employment.
- (b) The Muslim population shows an increasingly better sex ratio compared with other socio-religious communities.
- (c) Infant and childhood mortality among Muslims is slightly lower than the average.
- (d) There has been a large decline in fertility in all the religious groups including Muslims.

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**Equal Opportunities Commission**

743. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Equal Opportunities Commission: and
- (b) the reasons for undue delay in its constitution and functioning?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) and (b) Considering the recommendation of the High Level Committee under the chairpersonship of Justice (Retd.) Rajindar Sachar, Government had set up an Expert Group to examine and determine, *inter-alia*, the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) to address the grievances of deprived groups. Based on the Expert Group Report and recommendations of Group of Ministers, a draft Equal Opportunity Commission Bill for setting up of EOC was prepared and views of different stakeholders were obtained. However, there were divergent views on the

proposal and action was taken to build a consensus on the proposal. After arriving at a consensus with the stakeholders, a draft Equal Opportunity Commission Bill for setting up of EOC was prepared and approval of the Competent Authority was obtained for placing the Bill before the Parliament. In the meantime, after General Elections 2014, the new Government has been formed. As per the requirement, the process has to be again initiated for obtaining approval of the draft Equal Opportunity Commission Bill for setting up of EOC.

#### **Security implications of FDI in Defence sector**

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

- (a) the names of the countries in the world which have allowed 100 per cent FDI in their respective defence sector;
- (b) whether the Ministry is planning to allow 100 per cent FDI in India's defence sector; and
- (c) if so, the security implications of such policy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No data relating to names of the countries which have allowed 100% FDI in their respective Defence sector is available/maintained in the Ministry of Defence.

(b) and (c) In the Union Budget 2014-15, it has been announced that the composite cap of foreign exchange is being revised to 49% with full Indian management and control through FIPB route for defence sector.

Since defence companies having foreign investment will have Indian management and control and foreign investment in such companies will be approved through FIPB route, security concerns are duly taken care of. Besides, the Government has also finalized and put in public domain a Security Manual for private sector defence manufacturing units.

#### **Jharkhand Madarsa Board**

745. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Madaras in Jharkhand were earlier under the Bihar Madarsa Board;
- (b) if so, whether after bifurcation, Jharkhand Madarsa Board is yet to be constituted;
- (c) whether this has resulted in deprivation of facilities they deserve from Government; and

12.00 Noon

(d) if so, whether the Central Government would take a rationalised view to ensure availability of funds as well as facilities to Madarsas in Jharkhand so as to prevent them from decay?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir, after bifurcation of State, Jharkhand Academic Council is constituted under Jharkhand Academic Council Act, 2002 for conducting examination at the end of Madarsa Education and recommending for recognition of Madarsa to the State Government. Power and function of Madarsa Board is invested in Jharkhand Academic Council.

(d) The Central Government under its Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) took rational view for availability of funds to the State Madarsas of Jharkhand and released an amount of ₹ 497.18 lakhs benefiting 492 teachers of 164 Madarsas in the year 2009-10

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**RE. AN INDIAN JOURNALIST MEETING  
A TERRORIST IN PAKISTAN—Contd**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, statement by Minister correcting answer to question ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, hon. Leader of the Opposition wants to say something.

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, कल सुबह हमने वैदिक और हाफिज सईद की मुलाकात के बारे में इस सदन में सवाल उठाया था। माननीय लीडर ऑफ द हाउस ने कल कहा था कि सरकार का इससे कोई लेना-देना नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... लीडर ऑफ द हाउस ने कल कहा कि सरकार को इससे कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है। हमने भी बाहर जाकर मीडिया में बता दिया कि ठीक है, शायद लीडर ऑफ द हाउस का इससे कुछ लेना-देना न हो या सरकार का इससे कुछ लेना-देना न हो, लेकिन जब इतनी बड़ी मीटिंग होती है, इस पूरी गवर्नमेंट में कोई न कोई तो ऐसा होगा, इस पूरी सरकार में कोई न कोई एजेंसी तो ऐसी होगी, जिसने इस मीटिंग को फेसिलिटेट किया होगा। हालांकि आज दोबारा हम इस मुद्दे को उठाने वाले नहीं थे, लेकिन रात को 10.30 से सुबह 1.00 बजे तक “टाइम्स नाउ” टेलिविजन चैनल पर दिखाया जा रहा है। इसमें उसने बड़ी गम्भीर चीज उठाई है। हाफिज सईद से इस मुलाकात के बाद मि. वैदिक ने पाकिस्तान का जो फेमस न्यूजपेपर और टेलिविजन चैनल “डॉन” है, उसको इंटरव्यू दिया। वह इंटरव्यू मैंने अभी दोबारा अपने साथियों के साथ कमरे में बैठ कर देखा, हालांकि मैंने रात को ही देख लिया था। उसमें वह कहता है कि मैं “उनसे” मिला। उस

वक्त उसने नाम नहीं लिया, तो जाहिर है कि “उनसे” मिला का मतलब है कि ‘हफिज सईद’ से मिला। उसने कहा, “मैं उनसे मिला तो उन्होंने इच्छा प्रकट की कि मैं कश्मीर आऊंगा, तो मैंने उनको कहा कि अगर मैं प्रधान मंत्री होता तो बगैर वीजा और बगैर पासपोर्ट के आपको वहां बुलाता और आप मेरे गैस्ट होते” ...(व्यवधान)...। Then, he further says ...(Interruptions)... That is most important now. He further says, “मैंने उनको बताया कि मैं कश्मीर की आजादी के हक में हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर आजाद हो” ...(व्यवधान)... “मैंने उनको फर्दर सलाह दी।” Now, I am quoting and un-quoting Vaidik. “मैंने उनको सलाह दी कि पी.ओ.के. और कश्मीर मिलाकर आप एक अलग एंटिटी बनाओं।” आगे जाकर वह कहता है, जब वह कॉरसपॉण्डेंट उससे पूछता है कि आप सरकार को इसके बारे में क्यों नहीं कहते, तो वह एक व्यक्ति का नाम लेता है, जिनका नाम मैं यहां नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, लेकिन उसने एक बड़े लीडर का नाम लिया और कहा, “मैं उनसे मिलता हूं और मैं यह बात उनसे कहूंगा।”

यह देश के लिए बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। हमारे कश्मीर में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, please ...(Interruptions)... Sit down ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद :** कश्मीर में बहुत सारी ऑर्गनाइजेशंस हैं, जिन्होंने आज तक इतना खुल कर नहीं बोला है। वे इतना ही कहते आए हैं कि कश्मीरियों को उनका हक देना चाहिए। मैं यहां उन संस्थानों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन कश्मीर में जो संस्थाएं हैं, जो लीडर्स हैं, जिनको हमने जेल में भी डाला, इतना खुल कर तो उन्होंने भी कभी नहीं बोला कि इस तरह दो मिल जाओ और हम एक अलग देश बनाएं। लेकिन वैदिक जैसा व्यक्ति यहां से पाकिस्तान जाकर उस हाफिज सईद से मुलाकात करता है, जो मुम्बई में होटल पर हुए अटैक की आतंकवादी घटना का डायरेक्ट मुजरिम है। इससे पहले भी कई बार कश्मीर में जो आतंकवाद की घटनाएं घटी या हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में घटी, उनमें उसका डायरेक्ट या इंडायरेक्ट हाथ हमेशा रहा है। मुम्बई में जो कांड हुआ और सैकड़ों लोग मारे गए, उसमें उसका डायरेक्ट हाथ है। तो हम उस पर क्या कार्रवाई करते हैं? मैं माननीय लीडर ऑफ द हाउस से गुजारिश करूंगा कि यह सिर्फ हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लिए यह और चिन्ता का विषय होना चाहिए। यह एक व्यक्ति या एक पार्टी का विषय नहीं है, बल्कि यह देश की सिक्युरिटी से सम्बन्धित है। मैं सारी अपोजिशन की तरफ से माननीय लीडर ऑफ द हाउस से गुजारिश करूंगा कि इस पर कोई स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिए, जो पूरे सदन को सैटिसफाई करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition, I think, the House is aware ...(Interruptions)... Please...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, लीडर ऑफ द हाउस बोलना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वे जवाब देना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the concerns which the Leader of the Opposition has expressed are concerns of the entire country. Yesterday, I had absolutely clearly said, without any scope for any

ambiguity, that the Government of India had nothing to do with either his visit or his meeting someone whom we regard as a terrorist who conspires against the Government of India, or against India as a State, neither directly nor indirectly, and, I say, not even remotely. The Leader of the Opposition knows well that this is a diplomatic misadventure of a private individual where the Indian State has nothing to do with it. The Government of India or any political party has nothing to do with it. If the Leader of the Opposition has heard the views of this person on Kashmir, if there is one party in India which for the last sixty-seven years disagrees with every word he has said and which has a line far stronger on Kashmir than anybody else, it is my party. Therefore, his views on Kashmir ...(Interruptions)... I just tell you that such a person having his views has nothing to do with either our Government or our party.

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...(Interruptions)...

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please, that is all. ...(Interruptions)... That is very clear. ...(Interruptions)... That reply is very clear. Please sit down.

Now, a statement by Minister, correcting answer to question, Shri Arun Jaitley.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I make a Statement correcting the reply given in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th July, 2014 to a supplementary question arising out of the answer to Starred Question 21 regarding “FAQs on CSR activities undertaken by various companies”.

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#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### I. Notifications of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

##### II. Outcome Budget (2014-15) in respect of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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 Section 38 of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—
  - (1) G.S.R. 588 (E), dated the 30th August, 2013, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2013. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 141/16/14]

- (2) G.S.R. 346 (E), dated the 21st May, 2014, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2014. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 141/16/14]
- (3) G.S.R. 724 (E), dated the 7th November, 2013, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2013. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 141/16/14]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 218(E), dated the 27th March, 2014, publishing the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 40/16/14]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 140/16/14]

**Memorandum of Understanding (2014-15) between  
Government of India and BEML Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI Inderjit Singh Rao): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and BEML Limited, for the year 2014-15.

**I. Notifications of Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

**II. Notifications of Ministry of Finance**

**III. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of SBI and related papers**

**IV. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various Banks and related papers**

**V. Progress Report on Action Taken on Recommendations of JPC on stock market scam and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Nirmala Sitaraman, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002:—
- (1) F. NO. CCI/CD/Amend/Comb. Regl./2014, dated the 28th March, 2014, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Procedure in regard to the Transaction of Business relating to Combinations) Amendment Regulations, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 44/16/14]
  - (2) G.S.R. 164 (E), dated the 8th March, 2014, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members) Amendment Rules 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 43/16/14]
- II. (i) 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. 112 (E), dated the 25th February, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 516 (E), dated the 30th July, 2013.
  - (2) G.S.R. 189 (E), dated the 19th March, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (3) G.S.R. 190 (E), dated the 19th March, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (4) G.S.R. 270 (E), dated the 7th April, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (5) G.S.R. 271 (E), dated the 7th April, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Crystallization of Inoperative Foreign Currency Deposits) Regulations, 2014.
  - (6) G.S.R. 322 (E), dated the 7th May 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Manner of Receipt and Payment) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (7) G.S.R. 323 (E), dated the 7th May 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

- (8) G.S.R. 361 (E), dated the 27th May 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (9) G.S.R. 362 (E), dated the 27th May 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export of Goods and Services) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (10) G.S.R. 370 (E), dated the 30th May 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (11) G.S.R. 371 (E), dated the 30th May 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (12) G.S.R. 372 (E), dated the 30th May 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Establishment in India of Branch or Office or other Place of Business) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (13) G.S.R. 374 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (14) G.S.R. 399 (E), dated the 12th June, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export and Import of Currency) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (15) G.S.R. 400 (E), dated the 12th June, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 2014.  
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (15) See No. L.T. 46/16/14]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 1424 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 31 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, framed in pursuance of provisions of Article 280 of the Constitution of India read with Section 6 or 8 of the Finance Commission (Misc. Provisions) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 55/16/14]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—



- (1) F. No. IRDA/Reg./22/80/2013, dated the 10th December, 2013, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Web Aggregators) Regulations, 2013.
  - (2) F. No. IRDA/Reg./25/83/2013, dated the 10th December, 2013, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Insurance Brokers) Regulations, 2013.
  - (3) F. No. IRDA/Reg./1/84/2014, dated the 28th January, 2014, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Third Party Administrators—Health Services) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
  - (4) F. No. IRDA/Reg./2/85/2014, dated the 28th January, 2014, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Registration of Indian Insurance Companies) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
  - (5) F. No. IRDA/Reg./3/86/2014, dated the 28th January, 2014, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Licensing of Insurance Agents) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
  - (6) F. No. IRDA/Reg./4/87/2014, dated the 28th January, 2014, publishing the Insurance Surveyors and Loss Assessors (Licensing, Professional Requirements and Code of Conduct) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
  - (7) F. No. IRDA/Reg./5/88/2014, dated the 21st February, 2014, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Conditions of Service of Officers and Other Employees) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2014. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) *See* No. L.T. 45/16/14]
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 334 (E), dated the 12th May, 2014, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Special Allowance for In-house Development of Actuarial Capability) Amendment Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 53/16/14]
- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. 21, dated the May 24 - May 30, 2014 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Central Bank of India (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2013, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the

Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 174/16/14]

(vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum:—

- (1) G.S.R. 92 (E), dated the 17th February, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 93 (E), dated the 17th February, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 105 (E), dated the 24th February, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 659 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 245 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 255 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 52/16/14]

(vii) 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:—

- (1) G.S.R. 123 (E), dated the 26th February, 2014, Seeking to impose safeguard duty on imports of Sodium Nitrite into India at the rate of 30% *ad valorem* minus anti-dumping duty, during the period from 26th February, 2014 to 25th February, 2015 (both days inclusive) and at the rate of 28% *ad valorem* minus anti dumping duty, during the period from 26th February, 2015 to 25th May, 2015 (both days inclusive).
- (2) G.S.R. 178 (E), dated the 11th March, 2014, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Acetone' originating in, or exported from, European Union, South Africa, Singapore, and the United States of America for a further period of five years from 29th May, 2012.

- (3) G.S.R. 179 (E), dated the 11th March, 2014, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Meta Phenylene Diamine (MPDA)' originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China, for a period of five years from 22nd March, 2013.
- (4) G.S.R. 181 (E), dated the 12th March, 2014, Seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of Plain Medium Density Fibre Board of thickness of 6 mm and above from the People's Republic of China, Malaysia, Thailand and Sri Lanka for a further period of one year i.e. up to and inclusive of the 26th day of February, 2015.
- (5) G.S.R. 193 (E), dated 19th March, 2014, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Red Phosphorous, used in electronic applications, originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China, for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 19th March, 2014 Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Sodium Nitrate', originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China, Ukraine and People's Republic of Korea for a period of six months from the date of publication of this Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 280 (E), dated the 11th April, 2014, Seeking to levy provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Cast Aluminum Alloy Wheels or Alloy Road Wells used in motor vehicles, originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China, People's Republic of Korea and Thailand.
- (8) G.S.R. 329 (E), dated the 9th May, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 217 (E), dated the 27th March, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 330 (E), dated the 9th May, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 915 (E), dated 21st December, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 331 (E), dated the 9th May, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 809 (E), dated the 11th November, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 332 (E), dated the 9th May, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 188 (E), dated the 4th March, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (12) G.S.R. 337 (E), dated the 12th May, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 20th February, 2010, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 342 (E), dated the 16th May, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 29th April, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 343 (E), dated the 16th May, 2014, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Peroxisulphates' also known as 'Persulphates' originating in, or exported from United States of America and Taiwan for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 344 (E), dated 16th May, 2014, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Phenol' originating in, or exported from Chinese Taipei and the United States of America for a period of six months from the date of publication of this Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 347 (E), dated the 21st May, 2014, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Methylene Chloride' also known as 'Dichloromethane' originating in, or exported from European Union, United States of America and People's Republic of Korea for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification.
- (17) G.S.R. 391(E), dated the 9th June, 2014, Seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Presensitised Positive Offset Aluminium Plates originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China for a period of five year.
- (18) G.S.R. 404 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, Seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of 'homopolymer of vinyl chloride monomer' originating in, or exported from, the European Union, and Mexico for a period of years.
- (19) G.S.R. 405 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, Seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of 'homopolymer of vinyl chloride monomer' originating in, or exported from, Taiwan, the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand and United State of America for a period of five years.
- (20) G.S.R. 414 (E), dated the 19th June, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 210 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2010, to insert certain, entries in the original Notification. Placed in Library. For (1) to (20) See No. L.T. 49/16/14]

(viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) G.S.R. 807 (E), dated the 31st December, 2013, publishing the Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (2) G.S.R. 808 (E), dated the 31st December, 2013, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Third Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (3) G.S.R. 6 (E), dated the 8th January, 2014, publishing the CENVAT Credit (First Amendment) Rules 2014. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 10987/15/14]
- (4) G.S.R. 90 (E), dated the 17th February, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R.163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 106 (E), dated the 24th February, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 542 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012, to delete certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 108 (E), dated the 24th February, 2014, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Third Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (7) G.S.R. 121 (E), dated the 26th February, 2014, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 807 (E), dated the 31st December, 2013.
- (8) G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 26th February, 2014, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 808 (E), dated the 31st December, 2013.
- (9) G.S.R. 134 (E), dated the 1st March, 2014, publishing the Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (10) G.S.R. 135 (E), dated the 1st March, 2014, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (11) G.S.R. 136 (E), dated the 1st March, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 464 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 137 (E), dated the 1st March, 2014, specifying Quarterly Return form for the purposes of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004.
- (13) G.S.R. 139 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2014, Seeking to notify procedure, safeguards, conditions and limitation for grant of refund of CENVAT credit.

- (14) G.S.R. 201 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, rescinding the Notification No. G.S.R. 142 (E), dated the 13th March, 2012.
  - (15) G.S.R. 202 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, publishing the Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 2014.
  - (16) G.S.R. 203 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2014.
  - (17) G.S.R. 204 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, specifying the nature of restrictions to be imposed on specified manufacturers, dealers, exporters and providing for the procedure for withdrawal of facilities and imposition of restrictions by the Chief Commissioner of Central Excise. [Placed in Library. For (4) to (17) See No. L.T. 50/16/14]
- (ix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-
- (1) S.O. 834 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014, notifying the Ace Derivatives and Commodity Exchange Limited Ahmedabad as a recognized association for the purpose of clause 5 (E) of Section 43 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
  - (2) S.O. 835 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014, publishing the Income-tax (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2014.
  - (3) S.O. 878 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, publishing the Income-tax (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2014.
  - (4) S.O. 997 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, publishing the Income-tax (4th Amendment) Rules, 2014.
  - (5) S.O. 1297 (E), dated the 16th May, 2014, publishing the Income-tax (5th Amendment) Rules, -2014. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 178/16/14]
- (x) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) G.S.R. 749 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2013, publishing the Service Tax Third (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
  - (2) G.S.R. 91 (E), dated the 17th February, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 107 (E), dated the 24th February, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 254 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013, to delete certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 51/16/14]

- (xi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 1576 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2014, publishing the Wealth-tax (First Amendment) Rules, 2014, under sub-section (4) of Section 46 of the Wealth-Tax Act, 1957, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 179/16/14]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the State Bank of India, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, as amended by the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 154/16/14]

- IV. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the following Banks, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970 and 1980:—

- (i) Allahabad Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 155/16/14]
- (ii) Andhra Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 171/16/14]
- (iii) Bank of India [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 172/16/14]
- (iv) Bank of Baroda [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 163/16/14]
- (v) Bank of Maharashtra [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 156/16/14]
- (vi) Canara Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 164/16/14]
- (vii) Central Bank of India [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 157/16/14]
- (viii) Corporation Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 165/16/14]
- (ix) Dena Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 158/16/14]
- (x) Indian Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 166/16/14]
- (xi) Indian Overseas Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 159/16/14]
- (xii) Oriental Bank of Commerce [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 167/16/14]
- (xiii) Punjab National Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 160/16/14]
- (xiv) Punjab & Sind Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 175/16/14]

- (xv) Syndicate Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 168/16/14]
- (xvi) Union Bank of India [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 161/16/14]
- (xvii) United Bank of India [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 169/16/14]
- (xviii) UCO Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 162/16/14]
- (xix) Vijaya Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 170/16/14]
- (ii) A Copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual-Report and Accounts of the following Banks for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (3) of Section 43 of State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, as amended by the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985:-
  - (i) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 154/16/14]
  - (ii) State Bank of Mysore [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 154/16/14]
  - (iii) State Bank of Patiala [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 154/16/14]
  - (iv) State Bank of Travancore [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 154/16/14]
- V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-second Progress Report on the Action Taken Pursuant to the Recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (June, 2014). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 156/16/14]

**Memorandum of Understanding (2014-15) between Government of India and Airports Authority of India and Pawan Hans Limited**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M SIDDESHWARA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Airports Authority of India, for the year 2014-15.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding.
  - (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and Pawan Hans Limited (PHL), for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 18/16/14]
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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COIR BOARD**

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:

“कयर उद्योग नियम, 1954 के नियम 4 के उप नियम (1) के खंड (ड) और नियम 5 के उप नियम (1) के साथ पठित कयर उद्योग अधिनियम, 1953 (1953 का 45) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (ड) के अनुसरण में, यह सभा उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य को कयर बोर्ड का सदस्य होने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE  
ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015, and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE  
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I move the following Motion:-

“That this House resolves that Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the

term ending on the 30th April, 2015, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

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### **MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I move the following v Motion:-

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015, and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? He has replied *...(Interruptions)...* The Leader of the House has given the reply. What more do you want? *...(Interruptions)...* The Leader of the House has given prompt reply. What more do you want? *...(Interruptions)...* The Calling Attention is very important. It is about employment question. Please go back to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back to your seat. Then, we will take up the agenda. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri M.P. Achuthan to call the attention of the hon. Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Yes, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at thirteen minutes past twelve of the clock.*

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The house reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**MATTER RAISED REGARDING CLARIFICATION  
ABOUT LEADER OF THE HOUSE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statutory Resolution and the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2014, both to be taken together. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has a point of order. Now let me listen to the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : श्रीमन् हम यह प्रश्न उठा रहे हैं कि क्या एक व्यक्ति दोनों सदनों का नेता हो सकता है? श्रीमन्, संविधान में तो यह बड़ा स्पष्ट नहीं है, आज हमने संविधान को देखा और नियमावली में भी ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है, लेकिन परम्परा यह रही है कि जो व्यक्ति जिस सदन का मेम्बर है, वह उसी सदन का नेता हो सकता है, क्योंकि उसको वोट देने का अधिकार उसी सदन में है, दूसरे सदन में वोट देने का अधिकार उसे नहीं है। काउंसिल ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स की जवाबदेही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the rule under which you are raising it?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : हम यह औचित्य के अंतर्गत उठा रहे हैं। जैसे मैंने कहा कि एक परम्परा है...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is there violation of any rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is that while in the Chair I am bound to consider your point of order if there is any violation of rule. Can you point out to me if there is any violation of rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : मैं चाहूंगा कि यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिए कि इस सदन में नेता सदन कौन है। सरकार की जो विज्ञप्ति छपी है, उसमें नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, जो आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, उनको दोनों सदनों का नेता कहा गया है और माननीय वित्त मंत्री, श्री अरुण जेटली जी को उपनेता कहा गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति** : यह कौन-सा कागज है? It has nothing to do with our papers. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are bringing some paper from outside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : मैं सिर्फ आपसे इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नेता सदन इस सदन में कौन है? केवल यह पता लग जाए कि इस सदन में नेता सदन कौन है, क्योंकि सरकार की जो विज्ञप्ति है, उसमें श्री अरुण जेटली जी को इस सदन में उपनेता, श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी को उस सदन में उपनेता बताया गया है। यह सरकार की विज्ञप्ति है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसे स्पष्ट करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the Leader of the House ...(Interruptions)...  
I think Mr. Arun Jaitley has been appointed as the Leader of the House.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : लेकिन यह बात तो हमें चेयर बता सकती है कि हम नेता सदन किसको बुलाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह तो चेयर हमें बताएगी कि इस सदन का नेता, सदन कौन है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि हम नेता सदन किसको पुकारें?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arun Jaitley.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : अब यह स्पष्ट हो गया। यह सरकार की तरफ से भी स्पष्ट हो जाए, क्योंकि अखबारों से भ्रम पैदा हुआ और यह सभी अखबारों में छपा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I am saying is whether there is any rule violation. Can you point out if any rule has been violated here by the Government or by my office?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : यह मैं आपसे पूछ रहा हूं। मैंने आपसे परम्परा की बात की, लेकिन हमारे सामने प्रश्न है कि हम अपने सदन में नेता सदन किसको बुलाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसका जवाब सरकार की तरफा से आना चाहिए। सरकार ने जो अखबारों में दिया, उसके अनुसार श्री अरुण जेटली जी को यहां का उपनेता कहा गया और श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी को उस सदन का उपनेता कहा गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं, अरुण जी खुद ही खड़े होकर यह बता दें कि यहां का नेता सदन कौन है?

**सदन के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली)** : देखिए, नरेश जी मेरे शुभचिंतक हैं और मुझे इसमें बहुत आनंद है। बी.जे.पी. पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी अलग है, सदन अलग है। बी.जे.पी. पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी के नेता और उपनेता अलग पद हैं और सदन का नेता अलग पद है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it is very clear.

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**ANNOUNCEMENT RE.: ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR  
TELECOM REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF INDIA  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2014**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee has allotted one hour for consideration and passing of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2014. The time allocation party-wise is as follows:—

Party	Time
I.N.C.	0-17
B.J.P.	0-11
B.S.P.	0-03

Party	Time
A.I.T.C.	0-03
J.D. (V)	0-03
A.I.A.D.M.K.	0-03
S.P.	0-03
C.P.I. (M)	0-02
B.J.D.	0-02
T.D.P.	0-01
N.C.P.	0-01
Nominated	0-03
Others	0-08

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : तीन मिनट से क्या फायदा है। दो घंटों का समय तय हुआ था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : ये दो घंटे के लिए कहाँ बोले? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री, तथा विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): दो के चार हो गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. The House is supreme. The House can decide it. There is a proposal from the Government that it can be two hours. So, accordingly, the time allotted to each party will be doubled.

Now, let me inform you that the Statutory Resolution and the Amendment Bill have to be taken up together. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to move the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

#### RE. AN INDIAN JOURNALIST MEETING A TERRORIST IN PAKISTAN—*Contd.*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, even before this is taken up, I have something to say on my party's behalf. Yesterday and today, we had taken up this issue of an Indian national, claiming proximity, a part of certain key think tank foundations, travelling to Pakistan and meeting with one of the most wanted terrorists. After this, the Leader of the Opposition and the entire Opposition again took it up today collectively. Subsequently, new revelations have come even about the interviews in the print media. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, with due respect to the Leader of the House, who was very

clear and categorical yesterday and today. We heard him, as we should. But, at the same time, there are lingering doubts and certain other clarifications which we would seek. Yesterday, when the hon. Chairman was in the Chair, I had mentioned that when such meetings take place this individual is not someone who is walking around in a mall in Lahore or in the Shalimar Garden there, but he is under protective custody of the agencies there. How could these meetings be facilitated? Was our Mission aware of all this? We do not expect at this stage, before a formal statement is made, any detailed response. But, in the other House, the Minister of External Affairs has made a Statement. Yesterday and today, we had specifically raised-and I am again saying with all respect to the Leader of the House-that the Minister of External Affairs is obliged to make a Statement in this House. This is the practice of this House that when a Minister makes a statement on a certain subject, the Members have a right to seek clarifications. This could settle the matter once for all. We cannot accept a situation that the Minister of External Affairs makes a statement in that House and not in this House. This should be decided first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't know whether the Minister of External Affairs has made any Statement in the other House. I have no idea about it. What does the Government say about it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, if any Minister makes a statement in one House, it is bound to be that the statement is made here also. But, if it is clarification, is it House-specific or the question-specific?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This issue was first raised in this House, yesterday. The Government is fully aware of it. We had demanded it. We very respectfully inform the Treasury Benches that this is something that we had demanded yesterday and are even demanding today. And, it is our right. It is the right of the hon. Members of this august House to seek clarifications. There are so many Members who want to seek clarifications on this subject. It is not a trivial development or issue. When we are talking of India's integrity and national security ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, we have the highest regard for this House and all the Members. Yesterday, when this matter was raised, hon. Leader of the House, who is also the Defence and the Finance Minister of India, Shri Arun Jaitley, at the first opportunity, had clarified the position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: And, Sir, when he was doing so, he was doing it on behalf of the Government. I think, in the very first opportunity, much before the other House even could hear the hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley, the Defence and Finance Minister, and a very senior leader of the Government, explained the matter. What else? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to say something about what Shri Anand Sharma has said. The point is, you have raised a relevant point. There is no doubt about it. But as far as the Chair is concerned, a Minister and the Finance Minister of the Cabinet clarified it yesterday and today also it was clarified. You know the principle of collective responsibility. So, he has spoken on behalf of the Government. How can the Chair now ask another Minister to reply? That is not possible.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This meeting has taken place in a foreign country and there is a Minister of External Affairs. So, the Minister of External Affairs is the right person to deal with this issue and to give an answer. Had this been some other issue than the foreign affairs, my colleagues would not have pressed for the hon. Minister of External Affairs to come to this House. Since the hon. Minister of External Affairs has already given a statement in the other House, I think the Government is obliged that the hon. Minister of External Affairs also comes in this House and makes a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you give a notice then? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, if I may add something, I have, yesterday and today, made it absolutely clear that there are issues—issues with regard to the travel of Indian citizens, on what visa they travelled, etc. This particular individual was there for more than three weeks, whose hospitality was meeting with the Government officials, including calling on the Chief Ministers and the Prime Minister. It was such a long stay. It is expected, given the nature of engagement and relationship and the exchange between the two countries, India and Pakistan, on such sensitive matters, that our Mission would have kept the Minister of External Affairs in South Block duly informed. Also, our agencies would have been in the loop of what was happening. These are the clarifications which I sought. I, yesterday, also requested the Leader of the Opposition and all our colleagues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But he is a private citizen.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have specific questions to the Minister of External Affairs. Those questions have not been answered.

Yesterday I asked whether our Mission was aware of this. Have they sent a detailed report to the Government of India? What has been the response of the Government of India? None of these questions have been answered. I recognize and respect the principle of collective responsibility. We on this side are responsible Members of this House and we have been Ministers in the Cabinet ourselves. We do accept the principle, but here is a specific subject. When it comes to foreign affairs, it is dealt by the Ministry of External Affairs. There is no reason and this has been the practice of Rajya Sabha that when a Minister makes a statement, all hon. Members have a right to seek their clarifications. This matter cannot be shut out like this. Thank you.

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) :** उपसभापति जी, उस सदन में इस संबंध में वक्तव्य दिया गया है और मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ कि इस तरफ से व उस तरफ से कई तरह के एलीगेंस लगे हैं, जो सच नहीं हैं। आज देश के सामने ऐसी परिस्थिति आ गयी है कि एक आदमी यहां से जाकर उस आदमी से मिला है, जिसके बारे में लोगों को बड़ा एतराज है। उपसभापति महोदय, यहां लोगों के मन में शंकाएं हैं और सरकार ने खुद कहा है कि हम ट्रान्सपेरेंट हैं, हम ओपन हैं और हमारा इससे कोई वास्ता नहीं था, लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि इस आदमी ने जो काम किया है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी किसकी होगी? उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक ऐसा मामला है, जिसके बारे में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग पहले से बोलते रहे हैं और इस तरफ के लोग भी बोलते रहे हैं अब यदि इस सदन में विदेश मंत्री जी व्यक्तव्य देते हैं तो यह अच्छा ही होगा क्योंकि इस बारे में देश में कई तरह की शंकाएं पैदा हुई हैं। एक बात यह भी है कि इसे उस आदमी ने खुद ही रिलीज किया है। ये सारी चीजें साफ होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no need of discussion.

**श्री शरद यादव :** मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार इस पर अड़कर क्या करना चाहती है? उधर बयान देने से वहां बयान पर क्लैरिफिकेशन नहीं होते, लेकिन यहां क्लैरिफिकेशन लेने की एक परंपरा है। तो यहां जो माननीय सदस्यों के कई तरह के एप्रिहेंशन हैं, कई तरह के डाउट्स हैं, कई तरह की शंकाएं हैं, कई तरह की सूचनाएं हैं, इनको दूर करने के लिए यदि सरकार तैयार हो जाए, तो इसमें क्या परेशानी हो रही है?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no need of a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...  
There is no need of a discussion.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभापति जी।...(व्यवधान)...

**शहरी विकास मंत्री, आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री, तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडू) :** एक पार्टी से कितने मੈम्बर्स बोलेंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, एक प्रश्न हाफिज सईद से वेद प्रताप वैदिक जी के मिलने का था, जिसका क्लैरिफिकेशन कल दे दिया गया कि सरकार का कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। हमारे माननीय विपक्ष के नेता ने जो दूसरा विषय उठाया है, वह और भी ज्यादा गंभीर है, उसका “डॉन” में दिया गया बयान, कि आजाद कश्मीर और मौजूदा कश्मीर को मिलाकर अलग से एक देश का गठन होना चाहिए। उसके बारे में माननीय नेता सदन ने यह



कहा है कि यह डिप्लोमेटिक मिसएडवंचर है और भारतीय जनता पार्टी की स्थापित नीतियों के विपरीत है। अगर यह सब कुछ है, तो मैं माननीय नेता सदन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यासीन मलिक जब पाकिस्तान में धरना दे रहा था, हाफिज सईद वहां चला गया था, तो इसी भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने कहा था कि उसे गिरफ्तार करो और उसका पासपोर्ट निरस्त करो, भारतीय जनता पार्टी का पाकिस्तान और टेरर एक्टिविटीज के खिलाफ जो कड़ा रुख हुआ करता था, क्या आज वह उससे पीछे हट रही है? ये सारी बातें हम जानना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; that's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion. No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु :** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोग क्या डिस्कस कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई मुद्दा है नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no scope for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह बड़ा सेंसिटिव मुद्दा है, कश्मीर से जुड़ा मुद्दा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is all right. But you raise it under proper rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask for a discussion under proper rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I have no objection in allowing a discussion on this subject, but you need to give a proper notice under proper rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, यह कश्मीर से जुड़ा मुद्दा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो सलाहुद्दीन, आज आतंकवाद का उनका बयान आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने एक बयान दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I have no objection in allowing a discussion on this subject, but you need to give a proper notice under proper rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: बैठिए, बैठिए। Okay. In that case, you can request the Chairman. We will take it in the BAC and discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... But let me make it very clear that as far as I am concerned, it was very clear that the Leader of the House said 'it was the misadventure of a private citizen.' It was very clear. I heard it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is a matter of internal security. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... I am allowing you, but you are not allowing me. ...(Interruptions)... I am allowing you, but you are not allowing me. ...(Interruptions)... I have to make the point very clear. Actually, there is no scope for discussion now. It is not Zero Hour. However, I also agree that it is an important issue. The point is important. That is why I have allowed it. But you should remember that the Government has made it clear-you forget that-that it is a private citizen and Government has nothing to do with it. ...(Interruptions)... Let me speak. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, again harping on that point is unnecessary. That is what I am saying. However, if the LoP says that it is a different point, then, there should be another notice. ...(Interruptions)... Without a notice, how can I do that? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, जब चेयर इस मुद्दे को संवेदनशील मान रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, आपने अभी कहा कि यह एक संवेदनशील मुद्दा है, हम खुद इसको मानते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : हां। ...(व्यवधान)... What should I do then?... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : जब चेयर इसको मान रही है, तो चेयर को इसको एलाउ करने में दिक्कत क्या है?

श्री उपसभापति : नोटिस दे दो। इसके लिए रूल है, ...(व्यवधान)... डिस्कशन के लिए रूल है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति : अभी तो लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में जो बिल लगा है, मेरा काम वह है। डिस्कशन के लिए रूल है, आप रूल पर आइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप रूल पर आइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you must listen to others too. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)... We do not have to give a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there is an agreed ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... you must listen to the Minister also. ...(Interruptions)... पहले मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सर, आप इस तरफ भी कभी देख लिया कीजिए। जब आप बोल रहे थे, उसी समय मैंने आपसे अनुरोध किया था कि आप बोल लें, उसके बाद आप मुझे बोलने का अवसर दें, तो मंत्री जी के बोलने से पहले आप मुझे सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding, Mr. Minister, even though I called you to speak? ....**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, I have no problem in yielding. अभी चार लोगों ने एक ही पार्टी से बोला है। ये भी बोलना चाहते हैं, तो इन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** उपसभापति जी, पहली बात यह है कि इस देश में सरकारें कोई रही हों, लेकिन सब सरकारों का एक मत रहा है कि कश्मीर इस देश का अभिन्न हिस्सा था, है और रहेगा। इस स्थिति में, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस देश का कोई नागरिक बाहर जाकर, विदेश जाकर एक ऐसे व्यक्ति से, जो इस देश के तमाम निर्दोष व्यक्तियों की हत्याओं के लिए जिम्मेदार है और जिसको अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक आतंकवादी घोषित किया गया है, उस व्यक्ति से मिलकर, कश्मीर के मसले पर अगर वह ऐसी कोई बात कहता है, जो इस देश की सरकार की नीतियों के खिलाफ है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मसले पर इस सदन में बहस क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए? क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए? और जहां तक नोटिस का सवाल है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहां तक नोटिस का सवाल है, हमने तीन नोटिस दिए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. I would call your name. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** श्रीमान् हमने तीन नोटिस दिए हैं। आपने नोटिस की बात उठाई, तो हमने कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया है, हमने 176 के अंदर शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन के लिए नोटिस दिया है और हमने इस सदन में प्रश्नकाल को सस्पेंड करके तत्काल चर्चा कराने का नोटिस दिया है। हमारे तीनों नोटिस पेंडिंग हैं, आप उन पर फैसला लीजिए और हमें चर्चा करने दीजिए या दूसरा तरीका है, जैसा एल.ओ.पी. ने कहा कि विदेश मंत्री यहां आएँ और यहां आकर, जिस तरह उस सदन में उन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया है, वैसा वक्तव्य यहां भी दें और हम उस पर अपने स्पष्टीकरण पूछ सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप या तो स्पष्टीकरण पूछने दें या चर्चा करा दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We would look into that, but not now. Yes, Mr. Raja. ....**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am not entering into a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just say what you want to say. ....**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I would not like to enter into any debate or discussion. I wish to raise a point here. As the Chair you should listen to us too. It is not an issue between the BJP and Congress; there are other parties as well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the issue. The issue before me is a Bill.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is a serious issue. It relates to the territorial integrity of India and the national security of India. It needs to be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I can't allow that. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. It is a serious issue and everybody knows it.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this issue has caused an uproar in the House. In the morning we had an important Calling Attention ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is to be done?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am coming to that. In the morning we had an important Calling Attention on Labour Reforms. It concerns the interests of the working people of this country. We could not take that up because of this uproar. Now I suggest, on behalf of the Government, let the External Affairs Minister make a statement. Let there be a proper discussion in this House. That is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. What is your demand, Mr. Agrawal?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** महोदय, मैं बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, यह सेंसिटिव मुद्दा है। मैं सरकार से सिर्फ इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का बयान आया कि वे व्यक्तिगत तौर पर गए थे और उनका यह व्यक्तिगत मिलन था, तो क्या वैदिक जी किसी व्यक्तिगत डेलिगेशन में गए थे? अगर डेलिगेशन में गए थे, तो कौन-कौन उनके साथ गया था और उनके टिकट किसने खरीदे? आखिर यह बात भी तो है कि अगर उनके टिकट खरीदे गए, तो उन्होंने पैसा खुद जेब से दिया या किसी दूसरे ने दिया? सरकार कहती है कि मेरा कोई मतलब नहीं है, तो उनका टिकट किसने खरीदा, आखिर यह चीज भी तो स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। मैं यह बात उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, सरकार यह तो बताए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow everybody like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, we have raised a very important issue regarding the internal security of the country. It is true that the Leader of the House responded to the issue and he had himself mentioned that this is a matter of serious concern for the country and the Government. In the other House, the External Affairs Minister made a very detailed statement. So, if it is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; the Minister said that it was just a clarification.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, allow me to complete. It is the right of the Members of this House to know the details of that statement. I request the Chair to protect the rights of this House and uphold the dignity of this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am doing that. Mr. Tyagi.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं नेता सदन के वक्तव्य से सौ प्रतिशत सहमत हूँ। 1953 में दो बड़ी घटनाएँ हुई थीं। डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी, जेटली साहब के नेता थे, जिनका देहांत कश्मीर के अंदर जाकर हुआ था। जिस पर पिछले साठ साल से ये लोग नारा लगाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे कुर्बान हुए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुन तो लीजिए। जहाँ कुर्बान हो मुखर्जी, वह कश्मीर हमारा है। आज वह कश्मीर जा रहा है। इसलिए हमसे ज्यादा गुस्सा इन्हें होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से 1953 में शेख अब्दुल्ला, जो वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री थे, लियाकत अली साहब के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए कश्मीर गए थे। कांग्रेस पार्टी को जो उस समय की सरकार दिल्ली में थी, उन्होंने इस आरोप में, कि वे पाकिस्तान के साथ मिलकर कोई साजिश कर रहे हैं, शेख अब्दुल्ला को न सिर्फ गिरफ्तार किया, बल्कि उनकी सरकार भी बर्खास्त की। आज वही कश्मीर हमारे हाथ से जा रहा है। उस पर तो जाने वाले लोग हैं, वे ही ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, they are trying to make an issue out of non issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... Kashmir is an integral part of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: There is no issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : यह गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : या तो इसके ऊपर बहस कराई जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... विदेश मंत्री का बयान ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, Kashmir is non-negotiable. Every inch of Kashmir belongs to India. ...**(Interruptions)**... Kashmir is an integral part of India. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no question of any discussion on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Even the artificial barriers that have been created must also go. ...**(Interruptions)**... Every inch of Kashmir is an integral part of India. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is non-negotiable and there is no scope for discussion also. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is very clear. ...**(Interruptions)**... The entire country is very clear. ...**(Interruptions)**... As far as the Government of India is concerned, Kashmir is totally a part of India. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no question of anybody discussing about it or negotiating about it. पूरा कश्मीर भारत का भाग है, इसके बारे में कोई चर्चा करने का सवाल ही नहीं है। कुछ लोग ऐसा मुद्दा उठा रहे हैं, जो मुद्दा ही नहीं है। कश्मीर भारत का भाग रहा है और रहेगा...**(व्यवधान)**... आने वाले समय में भी रहेगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... There is no issue at all. ...**(Interruptions)**... Come to the business. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to him. ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you listen to him? ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

*The House then adjourned at twenty-nine minutes past two of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled at forty-two minutes past two of the clock.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to say something. ...(Interruptions)... Allow me to say. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** उपसभापति जी, हमारी पहली आपत्ति है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say something.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana) : The Minister says that it is a 'non-issue'. It is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** उपसभापति जी, मेरी आपत्ति है कि ...(व्यवधान)... जब पिछली सरकार थी तब भी मैंने देखा कि सदन में कभी भी कोई बात आई, तो सत्ता पक्ष, मेन प्रतिपक्ष को बुलाकर ले गया ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं बुलाया। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** बिल्कुल बुलाया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा भी दल है। ...(व्यवधान)... दोनों दल मिलकर तय कर लेते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me make it very clear. ...(Interruptions)... I will explain. ...(Interruptions)... आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I only called the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to inform him about the discussion; only the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. If anybody else comes, I am not responsible. I have not called anybody else.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** क्या नेता प्रतिपक्ष भी अपने आप चले गये?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not call him. I did not call anybody other than the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. I am repeating this. आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** लेकिन यह परम्परा नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह परम्परा बिल्कुल नहीं होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can assure the House that if the hon. Chairman or I call the leaders for a discussion or meeting, every leader will be invited. I know,

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Dr. Maitreyan came there on his own. I cannot prevent him. Hon. LoP came there. How can I prevent him? Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi came. How can I prevent him? So, it is like that.

Now, hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, you heard the demand of the Members. Would you like to say something?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Before that, I would like to say that hon. Leader of the Opposition is a respectable person. Any time, he can meet the hon. Chairman or the hon. Deputy Chairman and interact with him. That has been the practice. Same is the case with regard to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister also.

Sir, I have heard the Members. Yesterday, after the Leader of the House had clarified, I thought the issue was over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please be serious. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I am saying is that after hearing the Members, I have decided that I will get in touch with my colleague, the External Affairs Minister, at the earliest opportunity. The External Affairs Minister shall come to the House and make a statement. Thereafter, hon. Members can seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telengana): What about the non-serious issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Statutory Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, that is end of the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us take up the Statutory Resolution and the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2014, together. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to move the Resolution.

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**STATUTORY RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING THE TELECOM  
REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF INDIA (AMENDMENT)  
ORDINANCE (ORDINANCE NO. 3 OF 2014)**

**AND**

**THE TELECOM REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF INDIA  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2014**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move:

That this House disapproves the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Ordinance (Ordinance No. 3 of 2014) promulgated by the President on 28th May, 2014.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to quote Article 123(1) of the Constitution. It says, “if at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the

President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinance as the circumstances appear to him to require.”

Sir, we strongly object to the Ordinance promulgated by the hon. President for amending the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act. Sir, I would like to say that in human life, *Brahmastra*, *Pashupatastra*, or, *Sudarshan Chakra*, were very rare phenomenon, and, therefore, these should be very, very rarely used. Like that, Ordinance under the Constitution of India is a very, very rare phenomenon, which we should not use just like that. As far as this subject is concerned, Mr. Nripendra Misra is very good officer, who made a mark as Chairman, TRAI. We are not against him personally but at the same time, we are objecting to the principle.

I would like to quote the observation of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, former Speaker, Lok Sabha, on the issue of Ordinance, made at the Presiding Officers’ Conference. He said, “it was obviously a wrong convention for the Executive Government to promulgate Ordinances merely because of shortage of time. That power was to be exercised only when there was an emergency and the Legislature could not meet. It was not a desirable precedent to promulgate Ordinances for want of time, as inconvenient legislation might also be promulgated in that manner.”

I would also like to quote an observation made by the then Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, made on 15.11.1971. He said, “...Of course, Ordinances are to be normally issued in abnormal or extraordinary conditions. Recourse should not be taken to this procedure of legislating, in normal conditions.”

Sir, Ordinances were promulgated on several occasions. A few examples are - (1) The National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984; (2) The Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Ordinance, 1985; and (3) The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1997. It should be issued in the best interest of the nation where time factor is important and the Government cannot afford to wait and has to do it. This is my submission.

As I said, Mr. Nripendra Misra is a good officer. We are not against him but we do not accept the principle of issuing Ordinance or amending the Act for one single officer. Therefore, my Party and I take strong objection to the use of *Brahmastra*, *Pashupatastra*, or, *Sudarshan Chakra*. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The Resolution is moved. Now, hon. Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY;  
AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):  
Sir, I move:



[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

That the Bill further to amend the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, first of all, allow me to read Article 123 (2) of the Constitution. It says, “An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament.” Therefore, an Ordinance has the same value as an Act of Parliament.

Sir, there are many regulatory bodies in India. In the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, we are just making one short amendment, which was met by the Ordinance, to Section 5 (8), which *inter-alia* stated that the Chairman shall be ineligible for any Government appointment. But very surprisingly, Sir, the same provision incorporated that after one year, he could be eligible for a commercial employment. Therefore, he could never come in Government appointment but could be eligible for that. Sir, in India, we have got many regulatory bodies. We have got the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India Act, 1999, where under section 8, the Chairperson of that Regulatory body can be eligible for employment after two years. We have got Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority of India Act, 2013, where, again, under section 7, after two years, he becomes eligible for employment. We have got Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008, where the Chairperson can become eligible to work under the Government after two years. We have got the Competitions Act. In my reply, I will explain it, Sir. We have got the SEBI Act; we have got the Central Information Commissioner. And, one thing more, Sir, in the Constitution also, while I was examining, under Article 324, Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners are to be appointed. There is an Act governing terms and conditions of their working. Even in the case of Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioner, there is no bar restraining them from not to be appointed in the Government after they demit office. There is no such bar even in the case of Supreme Court and High Court Judges. The bar is only in the case of CAG and Members of the Public Service Commission. Therefore, Sir, this particular Ordinance is not individual-specific. It only seeks to change the palpable anomaly which is existed in the case of TRAI Act and about six, seven or eight other regulatory bodies in which there is no such prohibition at all of life-long ban. Sir, one thing I would like to add with great respect in my introductory comment. मैं बाकी बातें विस्तार से अपने उत्तर में बताऊंगा। माननीय सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी की टिप्पणियों से लगा कि उनको किसी व्यक्ति पर आपत्ति नहीं है। अगर किसी व्यक्ति ने ट्राई के चेयरमैन के रूप में काम किया है, कोई व्यक्ति समक्ष है तो सरकार 10 साल, 20 साल या 25 साल तक उसके अनुभव और प्रतिभा का उपयोग नहीं कर सकती है, जबकि आज के कानून के अनुसार वह एक साल बाद प्राइवेट कंपनी के लिए काम कर सकता है। बाकी किसी रेग्युलेटरी बॉडी में ऐसा कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है, इसलिए यह जो विसंगति थी, हम इस विसंगति को समाप्त कर रहे हैं। सरकार

किसी की भी हो सकती है, लेकिन ट्राई ऐक्ट सदा रहेगा। अगर कोई प्रतिभा सम्पन्न पदाधिकारी है और उसकी क्षमता एवं प्रतिभा पर सरकार को भरोसा है, तो केवल इसलिए उनकी सेवाएं नहीं ली जा सकती हैं, क्योंकि वह ट्राई में रहा है, किन्तु यदि वह किसी अन्य बॉडी में होता, तो उसकी सेवाएं ली जा सकती थीं, यही बात इस पूरे विधेयक का मूल स्वरूप है ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया मुझे बोलने दें। आप अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलिए, मैं आपको शांति से सुनूंगा। जनता ने हमें बोलने और सुनने के लिए भेजा है, इसलिए आप चिंता मत कीजिए, हम आपको भी सुनेंगे। माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारा आपसे बहुत विनम्रता से कहना है कि यह विधेयक, जो आज हमने सदन में रखा है, इसका क्षेत्र बहुत ही सीमित है और यह पूरी रेग्युलेटरी बॉडीज के बीच एकसमानता लाने की कोशिश है, इसलिए मैं सदन से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

*The questions were proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, for discussion, I have already told that both the Resolution and the Bill will be discussed together. I would like to once again announce that we will adhere to the time limit. So, all the parties are requested to adhere to timings. Number two, after thirty minutes from starting of the discussion, please do not give any name. It will not be accepted. Now, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. Congress Party has got 34 minutes.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment that has been tabled. I do so for three reasons. One, I object to the adoption of the Ordinance route; two, I believe the amendment, as moved now, is violative of Article 14 of the Constitution; and three, I believe the Prime Minister had many options other than going against the established law to secure the services of the competent Principal Secretary. With your permission, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to elaborate these three reasons within the limited time that I have. First and foremost, there were no emergent or urgent conditions warranting the issue of an Ordinance. All the arguments that have been placed before us by the hon. Law Minister, who is also the Minister of Communications, do not indicate that there would have been a disaster that would have overtaken the country if on that day, on which the Ordinance was issued, there was no equality between Chairmen of various regulatory commissions. Indeed, Sir, it is ironic that this provision was brought in by the NDA Government. They brought in the provision. They remained in power. When they were in the Opposition, they did not attempt to have it changed. And, suddenly, without any emergent need, without any urgent need, they issued an Ordinance. Our objection is not in principle to the issue of Ordinances. But the Ordinance has to be issued in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, the spirit of the Constitution and the judgements of the Supreme Court. And in all these respects, I am afraid the Ordinance move was not in conformity with these conditions that I have listed.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Sir, Article 123(1) of the Constitution requires that it has to be established that “circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action.” What were these circumstances? Why had action to be immediate? What disaster would have overtaken us if a provision of the law that had existed for a decade or more had been allowed to remain for another few days? It is clearly not the case that there were any circumstances which rendered it necessary to take immediate action when this particular Ordinance was promulgated.

Sir, even if the Prime Minister, for reasons best known to him, wanted one and only one official to be his Principal Secretary, surely temporary arrangements could have been made pending this draft amendment, which is being brought to the legislature. After all, we were not in the midst of a long recess. The new Government had just been sworn in. Parliament had to be imminently summoned for the Government to establish its majority on the floor of the House. Everyone knew that the first business of the Cabinet would be to fix a date for convening Parliament. It was just a matter of days, not even weeks or months. Why then this tearing hurry to get over a legal obstacle by issuing an Ordinance? There is only one reason and that reason was that the Prime Minister was adamant on having his way. Therefore, all other considerations had to be swept under the carpet. This completely authoritarian manner violates all democratic norms of governance; and an Ordinance was issued. This, Sir, is not good governance; it is abuse of power. Propriety, precedent and procedure have been set aside and a new rule of thumb has been set that whatever PM wants PM gets.

Sir, a Member of the other House, but not in the House, described a similar Ordinance designed for one person as \*. This Ordinance too, Sir, was \*.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला) : सर, ये अनपार्लियामेंटरी वर्ड यूज कर रहे हैं।

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: The Government has failed to explain what was the new and sudden development that necessitated recourse to this Ordinance route.

Sir, I draw the attention of the House ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is unparliamentary, it is expunged.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Please look into it. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please look into it. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please look into it. ...(Interruptions)... If the word is non-parliamentary, I am happy to withdraw it. The point that I am trying to make is that this Ordinance was completely unnecessary, not at all required and pushed through in order to meet the whims of one person.

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\*Expunged as ordered by Chair.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a Supreme Court Judgement of 1986. I am sure the Law Minister who himself is from the State of Bihar would immediately recognise it. It was in the case of State of Bihar *versus* D.C. Wadhwa. Now in terms of that we need to know as to what were the circumstances that necessitated immediate action... before we even begin to look at the merits or otherwise of the amendment that is brought before us.

Sir, my second point is that this amendment which was initially promulgated as an ordinance appears to have one and only one object, namely, giving the Prime Minister the one individual he wants as Principal Secretary. That is the only justification which could be there, for using an Ordinance route rather than coming to this House with a draft amendment. Sir, it was not as if the Government was paralysed by Section 5 of the TRAI Act, as amended later. It is that provision which forbade the Chairman from employment with the Government forever. Sir, on June 2nd, 2014, on the date of the Ordinance, the Government could have functioned without a particular individual as Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. Sir, I remember that Rajiv Gandhi's Prime Minister's Office functioned without a Principal Secretary from January to July, 1985, at the very start of his tenure as an elected Prime Minister. So, we have a precedent of a Prime Minister Office functioning without a Principal Secretary. And if the hon. Law Minister had cared to ask me, I would have advised him that he could wait for one or two weeks and then ensure that the House passes the required legislation. But, no, they thought that there was a sudden and new development. Now, what could this sudden and new development be except that a new PM had assumed office? But he had the entire panoply of Government working for him. He had the Ministers who, on being told about hygiene and sanitation, immediately cleared out 11,000 files in next to no time, putting 500 persons to work on it. That's good governance ! That's getting people to work. When you say that you don't need any of these Ministers, that you don't need any of these Ministers of State, that you don't need any Cabinet Secretary, that you don't need any Secretaries to the Government of India, that you don't need any Under Secretary, I must have one person and I must have him immediately and if he is disqualified by law, nevertheless, he is the one person I want, this is a whimsical way of running a Government. I know he is a \* and maybe, he thought that he could get away with it. But the fact is that this is an old House and we know what our rights are.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: We know proper procedures and precedents for running the Government and there is absolutely no reason. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have got a point.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I am not yielding. Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad has frequently not yielded to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he called the PM a \*. It's not fair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have limited time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the only reason—I wish to underline this—this Ordinance was issued was to get one single person appointed to the staff of the Prime Minister. Therefore, the legislation that is now being brought before us is evidently a legislation that is designed to benefit only one single individual. Now, is this compatible with Article 14 read with Article 16 of the Constitution?

These Articles of our sacred Constitution make it amply clear that legislation cannot be directed at a single individual. At a minimum, it has to be established that the legislation is designed for a class of people; this principle was definitively established by the Supreme Court in the 1992 case of the State of Himachal Pradesh *versus* Kailash Chand Mahajan and I am absolutely sure the Law Minister knows what this case was and could easily have informed the Prime Minister that there is this Supreme Court judgment which says no legislation can be directed at a single individual. It has to be demonstrated that it is a class of individuals. Now, if this amendment had been brought without an ordinance, I would not have made these arguments. Because we want to bring everyone on the same plane. But in this particular case, were they attempting to remove an unnecessary disability on a class of persons, namely, all Chairmen of TRAI, past and present, in line with many other laws that allow reemployment after a cooling off period or was it for one person? Has any of the other TRAI Chairmen been appointed to any post in the Government? It is just one and done through an Ordinance, not done by bringing a piece of legislation, draft legislation before this House. Clearly, aiming one person! Therefore, in the instant case, it is not the draft amendment, but the Ordinance that indubitably establishes that the real intent and purpose of this legislation is only to exempt one single individual from his obligations which were extant under the law when he took office and when he relinquished office, and this too merely to satisfy the whim of another single individual, however exalted. I do not believe for a moment that this amendment will stand the scrutiny of the courts. There is a whole litany of case law and our hon. Law Minister is far more familiar with this litany than I am that clearly establishes that it is *mala fide* - I am using a technical legal term *mala fide* - to make or change a law for just one person. I urge the Government to even now desist from embarrassing itself. It is going to go to court. It is going to go to the Supreme Court. Wadhwa will be mentioned, Kailash Chand Mahajan will be

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\*Expunged as ordered by Chair.

mentioned and then this Government will be left standing naked before the Bench. I do not feel that in the interest of getting one individual made the Principal Secretary, this Government should bring itself and possibly this House to eternal shame.

Sir, my final point relates to one person for whom this entire exercise is being undertaken. I know my colleagues have been very complimentary about him. But I ask my colleagues, I ask the House: Is this gentleman of such exceptional merit that no other...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, when the person is not here, can he quote about him? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I have not mentioned any names. Sir, I have not mentioned any names. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, had this individual covered himself in glory in his last assignment as Chairman of TRAI, then maybe the argument could be made that there is simply no one else among 1.2 billion people, who is available to become the Principal Secretary; only this person can become the Principal Secretary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, it is correct that you have not mentioned the names. But it is evident and everybody knows about whom you are speaking. Therefore, be a little careful. That is all I have to say.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I shall be extremely careful.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this Ordinance is all about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only said, "Please be careful." ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I have already said it. Please sit down.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, leave alone the highly ambiguous and controversial TRAI Order of 28th August, 2008, issued under the hand and seal of the present Principal Secretary to the PM that the Supreme Court has so fiercely indicted, it is the judgement of 2nd February, 2012. Numerous other recommendations and orders of that particular Chairman have not stood the test of appeal. His determination on DTH Wholesale Tariff was modified and partially rejected by the Telecom Disputes and Settlement Appellate Tribunal on 16 December, 2010. The Interconnection Usage Charges that he had prescribed were rejected by TDSAT on 29 September, 2010 for having excluded capital cost. Similarly, the TDSAT castigated TRAI, in its judgements of 21st and 29th May, 2009, on TRAI's decisions in respect of fixed port charges and carriage charges on the ground that TRAI had failed to adopt transparency and did not take into account relevant materials. The TDSAT had, similarly, deplored TRAI's absence of transparency in arriving at subscriber-linked criteria. I quote from the TDSAT's decision: "It is expected of institutions like TRAI to follow a uniform

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

procedure while making its recommendations. It cannot choose the procedure to suit its convenience. We hold that TRAI was wrong in arriving at revised subscriber norms based on a theoretical simulation and, that too, without an opportunity being given to all stakeholders to debate the issue. Is further proof needed that neither the Regulator nor its Chairman covered themselves with glory during the period 2006-09 when the individual being benefited by this Amendment was the Chairman? So, why this insistence on this one individual? This is a post. This is, arguably, the most important bureaucratic posting in the country. His predecessors have included giants like Shri P.N. Haksar, Shri P.N. Dhar, Shri CP. Srivastava, Dr. P.C. Alexander, Shrimati Sarla Grewal, Shri B.G. Deshmukh, and, more recently, Shri Meenakshisundaram and Shri Pulok Chatterji. Compared to all of these, I want to highlight that one of the greatest Principal Secretaries to the Prime Minister we ever had was Shri Brajesh Mishra. Now, why is this person being insisted upon?

Perhaps the answer lies in an article published in *The India Today* about two decades ago, and reproduced in the same magazine on 24th December, 2012. The complainant took his case to the Press Council of India which rejected the charge of defamation but decided that the complainant may have his version published in the magazine, a privilege which the magazine would have doubtless afforded the complainant in any case. However that may be, the crux of the argument made in the article was, which I now quote: "His role as a BJP mole in the previous Government of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was affirmed by no less than the State Party Chief, Shri Kalraj Mishra. It was during his time as Secretary to Shri Yadav that he kept the BJP leaders informed about Shri Yadav's every confidential move on Ayodhya." Sir, therefore, is this Ordinance and is this draft Amendment a reward for services rendered in the past? I rest my case. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव** (राजस्थान) : सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (सशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

जैसा कि अभी मणि शंकर जी कह रहे थे कि इस देश के महत्वपूर्ण प्रशासनिक पदों पर योग्य व्यक्तियों की एक लंबी श्रृंखला ने काम किया है और विगत 10-15 वर्षों से देश में विभिन्न सेवा क्षेत्र के विनियामक प्राधिकरण बने हैं, चाहे इंश्योरेंस सेक्टर में हो, चाहे पेंशन सेक्टर में हो, चाहे एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी हो, चाहे काम्पिटिशन कमीशन हो, चाहे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी ट्रिब्यूनल हो। प्रश्न इस बात का है कि जितने भी विनियामक प्राधिकरण बने हैं, उसमें चेयरमैन बनने के लिए, उसमें सदस्य बनने के लिए किसी भी व्यक्ति में न्यूनतम जो योग्यताएं चाहिए, उनमें पहला उनकी निष्पक्षता, दूसरा संबंधित विषय की विशेषज्ञता और सार्वजनिक जीवन में किसी विषय की विशेषज्ञता और तीसरा प्रशासनिक कुशलता है। इसलिए बाकी सारी रेलगुरेटरि अथॉरिटीज़, जैसा



कि अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय कह रहे थे, चाहे वे इश्योरेंस से संबंधित हों, चाहे वे पेंशन से संबंधित हों, चाहे वे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी से संबंधित हों या चाहे वह कॉम्पिटिशन कमीशन हो, अगर वहां पर काम करने वाले प्रशासनिक अधिकारी और चेयरमैन को कूलिंग ऑफ पीरियड के साथ नियुक्त किए जाने का प्रावधान है, तो फिर केवल ट्राई पर इस प्रकार का प्रतिबंध क्यों हो? इसलिए मुझे लगता कि सरकार ने एक बहुत उचित अध्यादेश लाकर इस कानूनी सुसंगतता को व्यावहारिक और मूर्तरूप दिया है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 123 में सरकार को अध्यादेश लाने का अधिकार है और अभी मणि शंकर जी कह रहे थे कि यह संवैधानिक रूप से सिद्ध नहीं होगा तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा कहना इसलिए उचित नहीं है, क्योंकि यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसके ऑब्जेक्ट में लिखा गया है कि चूंकि सदन के दोनों सदन सत्र में नहीं थे और तुरन्त कार्रवाई की जानी अपेक्षित थी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति का यह समाधान हो गया था कि ऐसी परिस्थितियां विद्यमान थीं जिनसे उक्त अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्रवाई करना उनके लिए आवश्यक हो गया था, अतः महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने भारतीय दूर-संचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 2014 को 28 मई, 2014 को प्रख्यापित किया था। तो सरकार ने जो भी कार्रवाई की थी, वह संविधानसम्मत, परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल और जो संवैधानिक प्रावधान तय किए गए हैं, उनके अनुकूल थी।

महोदय, इसमें यह कह देना कि यह संशोधन संविधान की धारा 14, जो कि समानता का अधिकार देती है, उस समानता के अधिकार को उल्लंघित करता है, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह तर्क किसी प्रकार से ठीक नहीं है, बल्कि यह तो समान पदों पर जो लोग स्थापित हैं, जिनकी विशेषज्ञता है, जिनकी निष्पक्षता है, उनको देश की सेवा करने का एक अवसर प्रदान करता है। इससे पूर्व ट्राई के जो नियम थे, वे किसी भी व्यक्ति, जो इतने विशेषज्ञ स्तर से इस विनियामक प्राधिकरण का चेयरमैन बनने की योग्यता रखते हैं, उनको हमेशा के लिए प्रतिबंधित करते थे। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि यह कहना उचित नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार ने इसमें दो साल के पीरियड को तो रखा ही है, उसके साथ ही अगर वे उस क्षेत्र से जुड़ी हुई किसी भी कंपनी को ज्वाइन करते हैं, तो उसके लिए इसमें सरकार की सहमति और संस्तुति को आवश्यक किया गया है।

हम केवल किसी व्यक्ति, जो केवल एक पद पर स्थापित हो गए हैं और आगे चलकर देश के लिए उनकी सेवा की आवश्यकता न हो या हम उनकी सेवा नहीं लेना चाहते, तो उसे हम कानून के द्वारा कभी भी प्रतिबंधित नहीं कर सकते हैं और इसलिए ऐसे कानून में परिवर्तन होना बहुत आवश्यक है। यह कहना कि इसमें लोकतांत्रिक मानकों को पूरी तरह से नकार दिया गया है, सही नहीं है, बल्कि इसको लोकतंत्र के अनुरूप ही बनाया गया है। लोकतंत्र की भावना यही है कि सरकार ऐसी आए जो सुशासन दे। इसलिए यह जो कहा गया है कि दशकों से यह स्थिति लागू है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दशकों से जो स्थिति लागू थी, उसी को परिवर्तित करने के लिए जनता ने जनादेश दिया है और इसलिए उन परिस्थितियों में भी परिवर्तन आ रहा है। उन परिस्थितियों में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए सरकार ने अन्य प्राधिकरणों को भी सुसंगत बनाते हुए इस कानून को सदन के सामने रखा है और मैं इसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं। मुझे लगता है कि यह कानून अन्य विनियामक अथॉरिटीज के साथ सुसंगतता लाएगा और उनमें काम करने वाले जो विशेषज्ञ लोग हैं, जो निष्पक्षता, विशेषज्ञता तथा प्रशासनिक कुशलता के साथ कार्य कर रहे हैं, उनको देश की सेवा करने का अवसर प्रदान करेगा।



**सुश्री मायावती** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय विधि और न्याय मंत्री ने आज इस सदन में भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 को चर्चा के लिए एवं पास कराने के लिए जो रखा है उस पर मैं अपनी पार्टी का स्टैंड रखने से पहले अपनी पार्टी के बारे में यह बात जरूर स्पष्ट कर देना चाहती हूँ कि जब किन्द्र में कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में यू.पी.ए. की सरकार चल रही थी, जो अब सत्ता में नहीं है, अब वे विपक्ष में बैठे हुए हैं और जो लोग उस समय विपक्ष में थे, भारतीय जनता पार्टी और उनका एन.डी.ए. विपक्ष में था, तो अब वे सत्ता में बैठे हुए हैं। तो उस समय जब कांग्रेस पार्टी और उनका यू.पी.ए. पावर में था, तो माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को यह बात याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि उस दौरान जब भी माननीय सदन में जनहित के मुद्दे आते थे, तो जनहित के मुद्दों को लेकर हमारी पार्टी ने उस समय की सरकार की परवाह किए बिना कि हम उनको बाहर से समर्थन दे रहे हैं, जनहित के मुद्दे के मामले में जब हमको लगा कि उस समय सरकार का स्टैंड सही नहीं है, कोई भी ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा हो, जो जनविरोधी हो, जनहित का न हो, तो हमारी पार्टी ने उसका डटकर उस समय विरोध किया था। हालांकि उस समय बी.जे.पी. और उनका एन.डी.ए. जब विपक्ष में था, तो उस समय उनको अच्छा लगाता था कि बहुजन समाज पार्टी उस समय की सरकार के खिलाफ बोल रही है। लेकिन उस दौरान भी हमेशा हमारा यही स्टैंड रहता था कि जो जनहित के मुद्दे हैं, उनको हाइलाइट किया जाए। लेकिन उस समय तो सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों को खराब लगता था कि बी.एस.पी. जनहित के मुद्दे क्यों उठा रही है। हालांकि उस दौरान कांग्रेस पार्टी की यू.पी.ए. की गवर्नमेंट यदि हमारी बात को मान लेती और जनहित के मुद्दों पर अमल कर लेती तो आज इनको विपक्ष में नहीं बैठना पड़ता। हालांकि हमारी पार्टी यू.पी.ए. में शामिल नहीं थी, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी की यू.पी.ए. सरकार थी। साम्प्रदायिक ताकतों को मजबूत बनाने का आरोप हमारी पार्टी के ऊपर न लगे, इसको ध्यान में रखकर हमने उस समय यू.पी.ए. सरकार को बाहर से समर्थन दिया हुआ था। इस बार जब देश की 16वीं लोक सभा के आम चुनाव हुए तो पूर्व की सरकार की गलत नीतियों का बड़ा भारी नुकसान हमें भी उठाना पड़ा है। हालांकि यू.पी.ए. के जो घटक दल थे या फिर जो बाहर से समर्थन दे रहे थे, उनको भी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। अकेले बी.एस.पी. को ही नहीं उठाना पड़ा है, अन्य पार्टियों को भी जो उस सरकार के अंदर थीं या सरकार को बाहर से समर्थन दे रही थीं, उनको भी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। आपको मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश आबादी के हिसाब से बड़ा प्रदेश है। उत्तर प्रदेश में हमें नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। यहां हमारी पार्टी 34 सीटों पर सेकेंड नम्बर पर रही और हमको लगभग 20 प्रतिशत वोट मिले। वोट के हिसाब से पूरे देश में हमारी पार्टी तीसरे नम्बर की पार्टी बनकर उभरी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I don't want to disturb you.

**सुश्री मायावती** : एक मिनट। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी तथा यू.पी.ए. सरकार की जो गलत नीतियां थीं, जनविरोधी थीं, उनका हमें नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। हालांकि हमें ही नहीं उठाना पड़ा, वर्तमान में बी.जे.पी. के नेतृत्व में जो एन.डी.ए. की सरकार चल रही है और इस सदन के जो नेता हैं अरुण जेटली जी, उनको भी पंजाब में नुकसान उठाना पड़ा, क्योंकि वे जब चुनाव लड़ रहे थे तो वहां अकालियों और बी.जे.पी. की मिली-जुली सरकार थी। भारतीय जनता पार्टी में वे काफी काबिल नेता हैं और बी.जे.पी. हमेशा उनको आगे रखकर चलती है, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** इसका बिल से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

**सुश्री मायावती :** लेकिन वहां की सरकार की जो कार्य शैली थी, उससे वहां की जनता खुश नहीं थी जिसकी वजह से श्री अरुण जेटली जी को भी अपनी सीट गंवानी पड़ी थी। जैसे हमको नुकसान हुआ वैसे ही कुछ राज्यों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी तथा उनका जो एन.डी.ए. है, को भी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जब सेंटर में कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में यू.पी.ए. की सरकार चल रही थी तो हमारी पार्टी ने हमेशा जो जनहित के मुद्दे थे, उनको प्राथमिकता दी। उनके ऊपर डटकर बोला। यदि सरकार जन-विरोधी गलत काम कर रही थी, तो हमने उसका विरोध किया था। अब जो लोग सत्ता में बैठे हैं, उन्हें भी यह मालूम है। इसलिए वर्तमान में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व में जो एन.डी.ए. की सरकार चल रही है, मेरा उनसे भी यही कहना है कि हम किसी भी पार्टी के पिछलग्गू नहीं हैं, न हम यू.पी.ए. के पिछलग्गू हैं और न एन.डी.ए. के पिछलग्गू हैं। मेरा बी.जे.पी. व एन.डी.ए. के लोगों से यही कहना है कि यदि आप जन-हित के मुद्दों को लेकर चलेंगे और देश की जनता को लगेगा कि अच्छे दिन आ रहे हैं, तो हम आपका समर्थन करेंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक तो नहीं लग रहा है कि अच्छे दिन आ रहे हैं, लेकिन ऐसा लगेगा कि अच्छे दिन आ रहे हैं और आप जन-हित के मुद्दों को लेकर चल रहे हैं, तो हमारी पार्टी जन-हित में उन मुद्दों पर आपका जरूर समर्थन करेगी। हम बिना वजह किसी का विरोध इसलिए नहीं करेंगे कि हम विपक्ष में हैं और हमें सरकार का विरोध ही करना है बल्कि हम जन-हित के मुद्दों पर सरकार का समर्थन करेंगे। हमारी पार्टी ने पूर्व में जब कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में यू.पी.ए. की सरकार थी, जन-हित के मुद्दों पर उनका भी समर्थन किया था और जन-विरोधी मुद्दों का डटकर विरोध भी किया था। इसलिए मेरा बी.जे.पी. के नेतृत्व वाली एन.डी.ए. की सरकार से कहना है कि अगर आप जन-हित के मुद्दों को लेकर चलोगे, तो हम आपका समर्थन करेंगे क्योंकि जब दर्दस्ती किसी मुद्दे का विरोध करना हमारी पार्टी की कार्य-शैली नहीं है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह बात इसलिए रखी क्योंकि इस विधेयक पर अपनी राय देने से पहले मुझे यह स्पष्ट करना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारी पार्टी इस विधेयक पर जो स्टैंड लेने जा रही है, मुझे मालूम है कि हमारी पार्टी आज जो स्टैंड लेगी, कल कांग्रेस पार्टी और यू.पी.ए. के घटक दल, मीडिया के सामने जाकर यही बोलेंगे कि बी.एस.पी. की नेता का आय से अधिक संपत्ति का मामला सी.बी.आई. में लंबित पड़ा है, इसलिए उन्होंने इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया। इस तरह वे पूरे देश की जनता को गुमराह करेंगे। वे इस तरह की खबरें भी छपवा सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं इस सम्मानित सदन से आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूं कि मेरा आय से अधिक संपत्ति का मामला, यह माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट से खत्म हो चुका है, रिव्यू भी कई बार हुआ, लेकिन रिजैक्ट हो चुका है। इसके बाद यह सी.बी.आई. में भी गया और सी.बी.आई. भी इस में क्लोजर रिपोर्ट लगा चुकी है। यह केस खत्म हो चुका है। महोदय, कल को न्यूज पेपर्स में ऐसी खबरें छपेंगी कि बी.एस.पी. की नेता ने इस विधेयक का इसलिए समर्थन किया क्योंकि वह आय से अधिक संपत्ति के अपने मामले में घबरायी हुई थीं। महोदय, मेरा केस खत्म हो चुका है और सी.बी.आई. ने अपनी-अपनी क्लोजर रिपोर्ट भी तब लगायी है, जब देश के इलेक्शन चल रहे थे, ऐसा नहीं है कि यह क्लोजर रिपोर्ट इस सरकार के समय में लगी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो यह भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 आया है, मैं समझती हूं कि यह विधेयक इसलिए लाना पड़ा क्योंकि जिस अधिकारी की प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रधान सचिव पद पर नियुक्ति की जानी थी, उसमें कुछ कानूनी

[सुश्री मायावती]

अड़चनें आ रही थीं। उन कानूनी अड़चनों को दूर करने के लिए यह भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 लाया गया है। इस संबंध में हमारी पार्टी का यह कहना है कि जब सेंटर में किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार बनती है या स्टेट में बनती है और जब उस सरकार को अपनी गवर्नमेंट को चलाना होता है, तो उस सरकार के मुखिया की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह पूरी देश की जनता या उस स्टेट की जनता को अच्छे रिजल्ट्स देने के लिए काबिल-से-काबिल अधिकारी रखे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**सुश्री मायावती :** इस सरकार ने प्रधान सचिव के पद पर जिस अधिकारी को रखा है, उनकी नियुक्ति लेकर कुछ कानूनी अड़चनें आ रही थीं, उन कानूनी अड़चनों को दूर करने के लिए वर्तमान गवर्नमेंट भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक (संशोधन) विधेयक लायी है। मैं समझती हूं कि इसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं है। इसलिए हमारी पार्टी इस विधेयक का समर्थन करती है।

**SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal):** Sir, when you have simple, clear, transparent point to make, you do not need six minutes. I think we have been granted six minutes to make it. We will make it in three or four minutes. The simple point here is that on behalf of my party, the Trinamool Congress, we want to call a spade a spade because we believe in true Trinamool style. It always helps to be transparent and straight-talking. Of the two sides of this argument, Sir, the first we heard from the Government that there are other statutory bodies which have certain other requirements, so, it is to provide some logic to match TRAI and the Chairman of TRAI with some other statutory bodies. This is one way of looking at that. That is why they have brought about the Ordinance and the Bill. The first good thing they did was that they did not bypass Parliament. Ordinance, Bill, Act, that was fine, but ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one second. So, the first point which this side is making is that, yes, there are other statutory bodies and we want to bring them on to a level playing field, etc., etc. The second point on the other side which is being made - I am sharing this with you because this is the way we debated within the party - was that, no, this has been done only for one person and this would never have happened if it wasn't for one person. Sir, to be frank, let us not be coy and let us not be bashful that this was done for one person. Yes, this was done for one person. This is our thinking. If it was done for one person, who was this person? This person is no less a person than the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. Now here unlike what some people have a general feel that Trinamool Congress will play a role of destructive opposition, you show us the flag and we will say, 'no, no.' No, Sir, we are a constructive opposition because we are going to give you at the end of it all three good reasons why we are behind this because at the end of it, it is not about statutory bodies, it is not about one person and bending the rule. It is about having one person, a key person you need to have there. The Prime Minister needs this person. Why does he need this person? Our simple understanding

is that he needs him for three reasons and these three reasons will take me only ten seconds. The first reason is good governance, the second reason is good governance and the third reason is good governance. I leave it at that, Sir. Thank you.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। न हम, हमारे नेता डिसप्रोपर्शनेट में हैं, न सी.बी.आई में है, इसलिए और मजबूती से इसका विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे कांग्रेस पार्टी के मित्र ने कई चीजों का जिक्र किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा :** आप जो कह रहे हैं, किसके लिए कह रहे हैं? यह तो बता दीजिए कि कौन हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** जी।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** आप जो कह रहे हैं कि आप नहीं है, तो किस के लिए कह रहे हैं?

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** नहीं, मैं किसी का नाम लेकर किसी को अपमानित करने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। अगर आपको बुरा लगा, तो मैं वापस कर लेता हूँ मैं तो अपनी पार्टी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please address the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** आपका इशारा किस की तरफ है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** नहीं, किसी की तरफ इशारा नहीं है, मेरा किसी की तरफ इशारा नहीं है। आपको बुरा लग रहा है, तो मैं वापस ले रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** जैसे आप बात करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए कहने की जरूरत पड़ी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

**सुश्री मायावती:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, इसलिए मैंने एक्सप्लेन किया था, क्योंकि मैं समझती थी कि मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट बाहर जाकर क्या बोलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** नहीं, नहीं। हम अपनी पार्टी के बारे में तो कह सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्या बात हुई? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**सुश्री मायावती:** उपसभापति जी, मैंने उसको इसलिए एक्सप्लेन किया था, जो आप बार-बार रोक रहे थे, लेकिन क्लीयर करना जरूरी था। आप किस के बारे में बोल रहे हैं, उसको एक्सप्लेन करें।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** हमने तो शरद यादव जी, नीतीश कुमार जी के बारे में कहा है, किसी के खिलाफ कोई टिप्पणी करने का हमारा इरादा नहीं है। और अगर आपको अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है, तो मैं इसे वापस लेता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसे सदन की कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया जाए।

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

सर, मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने जो कहा है, मैं उसके कुछ पक्षों से अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। सर, जो सज्जन प्रधान सचिव बनाए गए हैं, ये 1989 में जनता दल के जो मुख्य मंत्री थे, श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव जी, उनके पर्सनल सेक्रेटरी थे और देश ने उस समय एक हिस्टोरिकल घटनाक्रम देखा, जिसे बाबरी मस्जिद और राम जन्मभूमि के रूप में जाना जाता है। उस समय हम उनके साथ थे और ये उनके प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी थे। उसी दौरान आडवाणी जी की जो रथ यात्रा निकली थी, उसको रोकने के घटनाक्रम का जिक्र करना यहां जरूरी नहीं है, लेकिन जब मुलायम सिंह जी मुख्य मंत्री पद से हट रहे थे, तो उन्होंने काफी तीखी टिप्पणियां इनकी कार्य प्रणाली को लेकर और इनकी पोलिटिकल मैनोवरिंग को लेकर की थीं और जो किसी अफसर की पोलिटिकल फिलॉसफी नहीं होती है, किसी खास पोलिटिकल फिलॉसफी से...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** यह बिल उनके नाम पर है ही नहीं। उनका नाम ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** मैं उनका नाम लिए बगैर टिप्पणी कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** उनका नाम आ ही गया है।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** इन लोगों ने उस व्यक्ति को चुना है, जो प्रधान सचिव नियुक्त होने वाला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने इनको भी मना नहीं किया, उनको भी मना नहीं किया, तो फिर आप मुझे क्यों मना कर रहे हैं, पहली बात। दूसरी बात, आम तौर पर किसी मुख्य मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री के जो प्रधान सचिव होते हैं, वे उनके conscience keeper होते हैं। मुलायम सिंह जी की सरकार जाने के अगले महीने के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश के जो नए मुख्य मंत्री बने, जो मुलायम सिंह जी की राजनीतिक विचारधारा और कार्यक्रमों के विरुद्ध आचरण में थे, वे उनके प्रधान सचिव बन गए और इतिहास गवाह है, 6 दिसंबर, 1992 को, जिस कुर्सी पर आप बैठे हैं, उस समय नारायणन साहब उपराष्ट्रपति थे, उन्होंने भी यही बैठकर टिप्पणी की थी कि महात्मा गांधी का हत्या के बाद 6 दिसंबर का दिन, उसके बाद का सबसे बुरा और खराब दिन था। मैं इसलिए जिक्र कर रहा हूँ कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस समय मुख्य मंत्री के, जिनको ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र):** मान्यवर, यह विषय से परे है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका कहीं संदर्भ नहीं है और एक व्यक्ति विशेष के बारे में आप चर्चा करें, यह ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं भी जानता हूँ, मुलायम सिंह जी ने इस बारे में कोई कमेंट नहीं किया था, जो कि आप बता रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार):** इतिहास को सुनना भी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह अगर इतिहास छेड़ा गया है, तो उसे सुनना भी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† [شری غلام رسول بلیاوی : اتیہاس کو سننا بھی چاہئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس طرح اگر اتیہاس چھیڑا گیا ہے، تو اسے سننا بھی چاہئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔]

**श्री कलराज मिश्र:** मुझे भी जानकारी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं यह गलत बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** अगर मुलायम सिंह ने यह ...(व्यवधान)... राम गोपाल जी यहां बैठे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री कलराज मिश्र:** मुलायम सिंह जी ने उनके बारे में कभी भी ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** मैं संभाल लूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... त्यागी जी, अगर ऐसी कोई बात होगी तो मैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** श्री मुलामय सिंह जी ने उनके विरुद्ध टिप्पणियां की थीं, मैं किसी भी तरह से यह साबित करा सकता हूं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आप बिल पर आ जाइए।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** मैं बिल पर ही आ रहा हूं। तो ऐसे व्यक्ति को प्रधान सचिव बनाया जा रहा है...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** व्यक्ति से इस बिल का कोई संबंध नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** जिसके संबंध में इस तरह की टिप्पणियां की गई हैं।

सर, राजधानी में कई तरह की विचारधाराएं चलती हैं - मार्क्सवादियों की, समाजवादियों की, बहुजन समाज वालों की और आपकी भी। ये सज्जन विवेकानंद फाउंडेशन से भी जुड़े हुए हैं और दो दिन से, वेद प्रताप वैदिक को लेकर सदन में जो हल्ला हो रहा है, वे भी इसके मेम्बर हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आज तो एक ही व्यक्ति पर आपने पूरा भाषण केन्द्रित कर दिया। पहले सी.बी.आई. से शुरू कर दिया, फिर कहां की बात कर रहे हैं। आप बिल पर आ जाएं, तो ठीक होगा।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, प्रधान मंत्री का जो प्रधान सचिव बनता है, उसको लेकर अगर चर्चा हो रही है, ट्राई में जो आपने अमेंडमेंट किए हैं, मुझे उनसे कोई खास मतलब नहीं है। आप चार और कर लीजिए, मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है और ब्रजेश मिश्रा जी के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं। जब ब्रजेश मिश्रा जी प्रधान सचिव बने थे, तो उस समय “ऑर्गेनाइजर” और “पांचजन्य”, जो आर.एस.एस. के अखबार हैं, उनमें श्री मिश्रा को लेकर कई तरह की टिप्पणियां की गई थीं, तो ऐसा नहीं है, ये व्यक्तियों को लेकर टिप्पणियां नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जी आप थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री तरुण विजय:** मैं “पांचजन्य” का सम्पादक रहा हूं और मैं यह नहीं समझता कि यह बात कहनी भी चाहिए या नहीं कि कोई टिप्पणियां हुई हैं। मैं आपको स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बिल है, यह किसी एक व्यक्ति के लिए नहीं है और आप अपनी चर्चा ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपकी बात का खंडन करता हूं।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** मेरे दोस्त, मैंने yield नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** त्यागी जी ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार):** सुनिए, इतिहास को ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आप विराजिए... आप विराजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, जिस व्यक्ति को प्रधान सचिव बनाया जा रहा है, इतना अमेंडमेंट किया जा रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप “व्यक्ति” से बाहर निकलकर बिल पर जाइए।

SHRI K.C. TYAGI : That person represents some political philosophy.

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप बिल पर आ ही नहीं सके और आपका टाइम खत्म हो चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, व्यक्ति के कपड़े-लत्ते, नहाने-धोने में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपने कह दिया है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: वे बहुत अच्छे और सुंदर कपड़े-लत्ते पहनते हैं, उससे मुझे क्या मतलब है? उनके जो पॉलिटिकल लिंक्स हैं, उनकी जो पॉलिटिकल फिलॉसफी है ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैत्रेयन जी, आप बोलिए। त्यागी जी, आपका टाइम अप हो गया है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मैं यील्ड कर रहा हूं।

DR. V. MAITREYAN : No, no. He is calling me to speak.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपका टाइम समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : मेरी बात अभी खत्म कहां हुई है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपने कह दिया, आपको एतराज नहीं है। आप व्यक्ति पर आ गए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : अगर चेयर का आदेश है तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं, लेकिन मेरी बात अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है और मेरे से ज्यादा समय ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपका 6 मिनट का टाइम था। डा. वी. मैत्रेयन जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मैं बैठ जाऊं, यह आपका आदेश है? ...(व्यवधान).... मैं जरा अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँ। ...(व्यवधान).... मैं इसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अपनी पार्टी का ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अभी तो आपने कहा कि इस बिल से आपको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान).... यह आपने कह दिया। बिल से तो आपको आपत्ति नहीं है, आपने कहा न अभी।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : आप मुझसे क्यों कहलवाना चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैंने नहीं कहा।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मुझे बिल से भी आपत्ति है और बिल से ज्यादा व्यक्ति से आपत्ति है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): ठीक है। मैत्रेयन जी, आप बोलिए।

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): This is not the way.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: With due respect to you, Sir, bowing to you, don't make that kind of comments from the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): What have I said?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Members have full right to make their points. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): ठीक है, मैंने कब कहा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद पवार: आपने कहा ...(व्यवधान)... हम सुन रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I didn't.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We never expect these types of comments from the Chair. They should be impartial.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay. Please carry on. आप एक मिनट और ले लीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ लेकिन मुझे इस पर एतराज है कि बहन मायावती जी की पार्टी और हमारी पार्टी को बराबर समय मिला था। आप देख लीजिए कि हमारा समय उतना हुआ या नहीं हुआ है। चूंकि मैं वह बात कह रहा हूँ जो आपको अच्छी नहीं लग रही है, इसलिए आप चाहते हैं कि मैं बैठ जाऊँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप एक मिनट और ले लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मेरे से ज्यादा समय उन्होंने लिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप जानते हैं कि आपने अपनी बात को बिल पर न सीमित रखकर एक व्यक्ति पर सीमित रखा। फिर आपने यह भी कहा कि मुझे बिल से कोई एतराज नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : आप चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी बात पर इंटरवेंशन ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : यह आपने कहा, मैंने नहीं कहा। आप रिकॉर्डिंग देख लेना।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : चार बार तो मेरे भाषण में उधर से इंटरवेंशन हो चुकी है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is inappropriate to make from the Chair the comments that you may have made from your position on the Treasury Benches. Please don't comment on what our speakers have to say. He has the right to say whatever he wishes to say.



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI VP. SINGH BADNORE): No, no. I didn't make any comment.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, you did. You kept repeatedly commenting on his speech.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : जब मैं अपनी बात रख रहा था, तब तरुण विजय जी मेरे दोस्त हैं, वे इंटरवीन कर रहे थे। उस समय क्या आपने एक बार भी मुझसे पूछा कि मैं यील्ड कर रहा हूँ या नहीं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप यील्ड कर गए तो मैं क्या करूँ?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मैंने यील्ड नहीं किया। आपने उस समय एक बार भी उनसे नहीं कहा कि अगर वे यील्ड नहीं कर रहे हैं तो आप अपनी बात क्यों कह रहे हैं। पूरा पौना मिनट उन्होंने इस काम के लिए लिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप दो मिनट और लेना चाहते हैं तो लीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मैं नहीं ले रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप नहीं ले रहे हैं?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मेरा यह कहना है कि जो सदन के चलने के तौर-तरीके हैं, वे सबके लिए एक जैसे होने चाहिए। जब मैं अपनी बात रख रहा था ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): बिल्कुल सही है। यहां से कभी किसी को किसी का पक्ष नहीं लेना है, मैं भी नहीं लूंगा। धन्यवाद। डा. वी. मैत्रेयन।

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, on behalf of All India Anna DMK, I rise to support the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Sir, I firmly believe that it is the prerogative of the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister to choose his team. It is his or her privilege to have people in whom they have their utmost confidence. My learned friend, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, was mentioning whether there are no other people. Yes, there may be hundred people, there may be thousand people who are more competent, but the fact is that I should have confidence. As Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, I should have confidence that this man will be confidential to me. That is of paramount importance, especially, in the Office of the Prime Minister or in the Office of the Chief Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That means this legislation is... ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no. I am not yielding. My time is only five minutes. So, I am not yielding. So, that is the first point. It is the confidentiality which matters. Then, he mentioned about some illustrious predecessors. With due respect to Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar and with due respect to all those illustrious predecessors, I want to

say that all of them became illustrious only after they came to that position and later on. They did not become illustrious and then they were brought to that place. I don't want to take names like Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar took. But if I start taking names, it will be odd for me as well as for those officers. So, I refuse to take names. This is number one. Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar in his speech mentioned about 'existence of circumstances'. I would like to say that the highest authority who signs the Ordinance should be satisfied about the existence of the circumstances, and I have no doubt that the highest authority would not have signed this Ordinance if he was not satisfied because there are precedents. There are precedents. Even in the last six months of UPA Government, the same highest authority returned back, refused to sign an Ordinance because he was not satisfied with that. I do not want to elaborate it because I do not want to embarrass the highest authority.

The third point I would like to make in this connection again refers to Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar. He mentioned that this Ordinance and subsequently this Bill will not stand the scrutiny of law. Just when this discussion started, my junior colleague, the eminent lawyer, Mr. Navaneetha Krishnan, gave me a judgement. This judgement is by the Madras High Court on this very same Ordinance. The Writ Petition No. 15150 of 2014 was filed by Mr. Prashanth Balasubramanian in the Madras High Court on this very same Ordinance praying that 'this Ordinance should be declared as null and void and unconstitutional.' He mentioned about the Wadhwa case. In paragraph 8, the learned Judges in *D.C. Wadhwa vs. the State of Bihar*, 1987 SCR(1) 798 mentioned, 'The Supreme Court was dealing with the re-promulgation of the Ordinance by Governor without getting them replaced by Acts.

It is only about the re-promulgation and not about the primary Ordinance. "The facts of the present case are totally different. They also mentioned about the Ordinance. As held by the Supreme Court in the *R.K. Garg vs. Union of India*, AIR 1982 Supreme Court 710, "An Ordinance is a necessary evil when the legislative functions keep expanding into new fields and it is also required for good governance." That is what the learned Judges have mentioned. The Judges finally gave the order, "We do not find any substance in the submission made by the learned Counsel for the petitioner that power to promulgate an Ordinance has been used wrongly to serve the political ends. Under such circumstances, we do not find any merit in this writ petition.' And, they dismissed this petition. Then, when a Bench of learned Judges from a High Court has already dismissed a writ petition, I hope, similar petitions, even if some of your friends go for that later, will also meet the same fate.

With these words, I support this Bill.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, श्रीमन्। मुझे कोई लम्बी बात नहीं कहनी है। मैं दो मिनट में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक है, इसकी जो मूल भावना है, वह प्रधान मंत्री के प्रधान सचिव की नियुक्ति को लेकर है। यह सामान्य सी बात है और किसी को इसमें एतराज भी नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर मैं किसी पद पर हूँ और मुझे अपना सेक्रेटरी रखना है, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास जिस व्यक्ति पर होगा, उसी को रखूंगा। किसी व्यक्ति को प्रधान सचिव बनाने में अगर कोई कानूनी अड़चन है और वह भी इस आधार पर तमाम रेगुलेटर्स ऐसे हैं जो दो साल बाद आ सकते हैं सिर्फ ट्राई को छोड़कर, उसमें कोई अमेंडमेंट गवर्नमेंट करने जा रही है, तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि इसमें कोई irregularity है। मैं अभी बोलना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने और त्यागी जी ने हमारे नेता का नाम लिया, इसलिए मैं बोल रहा हूँ। मैं एक बात आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के जो प्रधान सचिव हैं, उनको मैं तब से जानता हूँ जब पहली बार उनकी पोस्टिंग हमारे जिले में हुई थी। उसके बाद जब मुलायम सिंह जी 1977 में सहकारिता मंत्री बने तब वे उनके Registrar थे और जब मुख्य मंत्री बने तब उनके सचिव थे त्यागी जी, मुलायम सिंह जी के दोस्त रहे हैं, हम छोटे हैं, हमें नहीं मालूम, लेकिन as an officer, I know that he is an officer par excellence. इसलिए मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपने कांफिडेंस के लिए किसी व्यक्ति को रखना चाहता है और उसको इस काबिल समझता है कि वह उसे सही तरीके से सपोर्ट कर सकता है, तो उसका विरोध करना चाहिए। मैं अपने उन मित्रों से भी यह बात कहूंगा, जो इसके लिए सहमत नहीं हैं, कि यह कोई बहुत बड़ी चीज नहीं है। इसलिए इस मामले पर कोई असहमति नहीं होनी चाहिए और प्रधान मंत्री जी को सर्वसम्मति से अपना प्रधान सचिव रखने की अनुमति होनी चाहिए।

**SHRI P. RAJEEV:** Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir. I rise to oppose this Bill.

I remember those days when the then Deputy Leader of the House strongly argued against the Ordinance-raj. Now, he has become a Minister and through moving this Bill he is arguing in favour of the Ordinance route. This Government has made history. The maiden legislation of this Government is an Ordinance; it was done within three days of its coming into power. In a first in the history of this country, the maiden legislation of a Government is an Ordinance! Article 123 of the Constitution gives the power to promulgate an Ordinance; my colleagues here have already mentioned that. But, as per this Article, this should be done only when 'circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action'. There have been several Supreme Court verdicts stating what urgency is. An urgency means a situation where there is no other option and where an immediate action is needed. Is there any urgency in this case? Sir, I read the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill and I heard the Minister, but I could not find any urgent need for this Ordinance.

Sir, the Minister said that it is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this Amendment Bill moved by the Government is on a par with other laws such as the Insurance Bill or the Bill on the Competition Commission of India. Sir, if that were so, how can the Executive decide on that? If that were so, which Act should be

amended - the TRAI Act, the Insurance Regulatory Act or the Competition Commission of India Act? There is a particular clause in the TRAI Act, which prohibits the Chairman and full-time members of TRAI from taking up any other Government job, whereas in the other Act there is a need to strengthen the independent functioning of a regulatory mechanism. My opinion is that all the other Acts should be amended on a par with the TRAI Act so as to protect the credibility and transparency of the regulatory mechanism. They have piloted this new regulatory mechanism by-passing Parliamentary system. We have several regulators. They are not liable to the Parliament. The hon. Chairperson is well aware of that. But in my opinion, to protect the credibility of this mechanism all Acts should be amended in line with the TRAI Act.

Sir, my learned colleague, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, mentioned Article 14 of the Constitution. And, to clear doubts that anybody might have, there is the learned counsel for the NDA, my learned friend, Dr. Maitreya, who said that this legislation is intended for an individual. I am not against the power of the Prime Minister to appoint any person as his Principal Secretary or as an officer in his office. I am not against that. This Government has got absolute majority for doing such things. But, Sir, absolute majority does not give them the power to bypass the Parliament. Whether the Prime Minister could not find out any person with this type of commitment and dedication to act as his Principal Secretary; whether the country is facing any scarcity of dedicated and efficient bureaucrats in this country. If it is so, then create urgency. I think, it is not so. Sir, it is crystal evident that the Government promulgated this Ordinance to remove the statutory prohibition of a person. That means this Bill is against the oath taken by the Minister. As per Schedule III, our hon. Minister has taken an oath. The last sentence, “.....my duties as a Minister for the Union and that I will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.”

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Sir, this Ordinance is in favour of a person. This Bill is being moved by the Government with affection for a person. This is totally against the oath taken by the Minister. The Minister has no constitutional right to move this Bill. I vehemently oppose this TRAI (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, when the Congress-led UPA-II Government was in office, I had the occasion to move a Statutory Resolution disapproving an Ordinance. That time, I underlined the issues and quoted Mr. Mavalankar how Government should not resort to Ordinance route; Parliament will have to be taken into confidence and through Parliament all legislations will go. The Government of the day, any Government, whether it is the Congress-led Government, or the BJP-led

[Shri D. Raja]

Government or some other Government, should have confidence in Parliament and Ordinance route is not an acceptable thing. Secondly, I have objections to the Bill also. The Bill states, “(i) for sub-section (8), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-...” Then, it goes on to say, “(a) any employment either under the Central Government or under any State Government; or (b) any appointment in any company in the business of telecommunication services.” There, I have a problem. The real problem is, I have objections to this Bill. The other day, my good friend, Mr. Dua, was sitting. He moved a Private Member Bill. That Private Member Bill dealt with Judges. Once the Judges are retired, they should not be allowed to undertake private practice on Indian territory or outside. That was the legislation. Our very good friend, Law Minister, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, was present. He admitted it with open mind. I took it in a good spirit and in stride that, at least, we have one Minister who says, he is with open mind to look at issues, revisit issues. Now, I think, the point is, “any appointment in any company in the business of telecommunication services”. Sir, this is the problem. Why had we the spectrum? Now, the spectrum is haunting everyone in the establishments as a spectre. Why did the spectrum take place? One of the reasons, I find, is that the officials were allowed immediately after the retirement to take up jobs. Then the TRAI came. Now, my point is what does “any appointment in any company in the business of telecommunication services” mean? Are you going to allow the Chairperson or members to take up employment or jobs in private companies, Indian or multi-nationals? What is the idea? Then what is the security for our system? Sir, this leads to many scandalous practices, many scams and everything. There, I have serious objections to this Bill. Do you think this Bill is a proper work? I am not questioning the Prime Minister’s right to have his team. Let the Prime Minister have his team of confidence. I have no problem. But, the problem is here. This is going to have very adverse far-reaching implications on our economic development, on our entire political development. And, as my colleague asked, will it not have consequential implications on other Departments? If you amend TRAI, you will have to think of amending other similar Acts of the Parliament, and we would like to know as to what are those. That is why, I have two main objections. One is on the Ordinance route. You could have waited for the Parliament session. There was no urgency; there was no situation of any emergency. You could have waited. I never support the Ordinance route as a matter of principle. So, I oppose the Ordinance route.

As far as the Bill is concerned, I have strong objections, which I mentioned. If you amend this, then anybody, immediately after taking retirement, can go and join any multinational or private company knowing fully well all the functions and mechanisms of our Government. Telecom is an important area and the Minister is not only the Law Minister, he is also the Telecom Minister and he knows the problems as to what

is happening there and what can happen in the coming days. That is why, I want the Government, with an open mind, to have a relook at this clause. It is not an emergency. You can have any team. I am not opposing choosing any team by the Government, but I am opposing this basic issue and this will have very adverse implication. In the light of the debate that took place on the Private Member Bill moved by my friend, Shri H.K. Dua, I think, it assumes serious importance and I wish the Government to address this issue. That is why, I am not in favour of this Bill and I am not in favour of the Ordinance.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, Article 123 specifies that there must be circumstances existing to render the President of India to take immediate action in a particular matter. This necessity of circumstances existing has not been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons except to the extent of saying such circumstances exist. It was the duty of the Government to specify as to what are the circumstances which led the Government to issue the Ordinance. Secondly, if it is an anomaly, which is the reason, for curing an anomaly, Ordinance route is not the appropriate route. Anomaly is not urgency. If it is an anomaly, you can debate, legislate and discuss as to what is the anomaly. So, that can't be the reason for this thing. Sir, since Independence, we have issued a number of Ordinances. I would mention four or five of them. Whenever public interest demanded that necessity to pass Ordinances, we have come out with the same. One of the famous Ordinances in the interest of people of whole of India that we passed was the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance. Then, there are Ordinances like Food Security Ordinance, Readjustment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Ordinance, which was passed twice, and Ordinances relating to Essential Commodities, Food Safety and Standards, to name a few. So, whenever public cause required, we issued Ordinances. A number of Bills are pending. The Ruling Party now must be furious about those Bills, which will come up when you decide, like the Citizens' Charter Bill, the Food Security Bill, the Judicial Appointments Bill, the Contempt of Court Bill, etc., etc. So, a number of important legislation, not less than 60 to 70, are going to come up. Please respect those legislations.

Secondly, why is this Ordinance coming? There were some doubts. You are guided by a particular philosophy of a particular organization, which does not believe in democracy. If that organization has got blessings in your success, and, you are guided by that philosophy, then, you can justify it because that organization does not want you to go democratically. I will give you one specific example. Perhaps, you might not have thought about it. How was the Prime Minister of this country elected? Elected by public. There is no doubt about it, but how his candidature was made was in total violation of the Constitution. It is so because the Constitution says that only the elected Members, after they get elected, assemble and choose their leader, who is called by

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

the President of India to form the Government. This procedure was not adopted, and, therefore, your very framework of forming a Government, right from announcing the candidature of the Prime Ministerial candidate, was faulty and unconstitutional, and, Sir, this is why you are going by these steps.

Now, I am asking the hon. Ministers present here, please be frank. Have you got freedom to appoint even your staff? In each of your Ministries, there is one person, one officer, who is directly appointed by higher-ups, and, from which organization, you are aware of it. Have you got freedom to say no to that man? This is what is happening in every ministry and you are helpless in all such things. Considering your philosophy and your conduct, people also say that perhaps, and, it is shocking, this might be the last elections in our country. Why are people saying so? Why has this feeling developed amongst the people? It is due to the attitude of your Government and the attitude of those who head the Government, and, it has led people to believe so. What was the criterion to appoint the man, whom we are discussing here? Perhaps, the only criterion was his anti-Government role, which he played, and, perhaps, the present ruling dispensation thinks that this is the man, who taught Congress Party a lesson. Perhaps this was the only criterion which you had in your mind, and, that is why, he became the best candidate to be chosen for the job. Otherwise, there appears to be no other reason.

Thirdly, Sir, are you going in for an Ordinance route to abolish, abrogate Article 370 of the Constitution? Going by the philosophy which you adopted right in the beginning - you questioned Article 370 - it appears that perhaps you are again going in for an Ordinance route to abrogate Article 370 of the Constitution. Lastly, Sir, in all frankness, I would like to ask you whether it is true that the organization I am referring to, which has blessed you in the appointment of Ministers, in deciding your philosophy, etc., whether the same organization's mouthpiece has called this man a CIA agent some time back. It is on record. An article was written in the mouthpiece of this organization. Do not make such faces. You are fully aware of that. You are fully aware which organization I am referring to and which is the mouthpiece which wrote an article calling this man a CIA agent. Perhaps because he is closer to that organization, this the best man in your present circumstances. I am also surprised by what many of my colleagues from the other parties are saying. Maybe they are not aware of certain things. They are not aware of your philosophy. But we hope sense comes to your leadership and you lead the country to a proper channel, not leading to whatever I have said just now. Thank you.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir. I rise to give conditional support to this legislation. I say 'conditional support' because there is a bit of mental confusion in the Ruling Party about what they intend to do. When the



hon. Minister got up to move the Bill for consideration and passing, he mentioned, among other things, that the Supreme Court Judges, Election Commission Members and Chief Election Commissioner are not exempted from taking up employment under the Government. If anything, hon. Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... please listen to me. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, would you please direct the hon. Minister to listen to me? Please listen to me.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sorry.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Supreme Court Judges, Chief Election Commissioner and Members of Election Commission are to be debarred. Instead of your committing to that, for allowing this legislation to pass, it is not a proper example. At the same time, I must say that the Prime Minister has been elected as if it is done in a Presidential election. I am sorry to say, BJP has not been elected to power. It is Shri Narendra Modi who has been elected to power. Therefore, he has a right to pick up the best possible person according to his choice, not according to what my friend, Mani Shankar Aiyar, may think, not according to what a few other Members may think. If he finds the present incumbent as the best material for his Principal Secretary, he has a right to have him and have him on the first day and the first hour of his Prime Ministership. Why should he wait? How can a Prime Minister wait for days together to pick up someone? Somebody else will act temporarily and then after seven days he gets someone. Even seven days is a long time in the functioning of the Prime Minister, particularly when he is taking it up for the first time. If somebody goes for a second term, he repeats T.K.A. Nair or he picks up Pulok Chatterjee. We are not here to comment on whether a particular officer has covered himself with glory or not. It was possible for the Prime Minister to pick up the present incumbent on the very first day. My friend, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, and others who spoke ill of him on the floor of the House could have told the Prime Minister then that he had picked up a wrong man. Why today? Even if he picked up, as per my judgement, a wrong man, it was Shri Narendra Modi's judgement. He picked up whom he thought was right for him. And we have to honour that.

Having said that, I must dwell on one thing. You are replacing the Ordinance with the Bill. The Act was defective. The Act of 1997 says that you can't have the incumbent in Central or State appointments. But they can seek employment in a commercial organisation or in a company after one year. Why in a company? Corporates are influencing Government after Government. The biggest corporate has on its board too many of the previous officers of the Petroleum Ministry. Why? Because they have helped it if you have this clause in any of the legislations, it should be the other way round. If there is some merit in an officer, who has retired, and if you want him, allow him in the Central and State employment. His services should be made available first



[Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra]

to the Governments, not to the corporate sector. Why should the corporate sector get it? The biggest corporate house is having a lot of these retired officers and all of them are from the Petroleum Ministry. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider this and amend this clause.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Make a provision for giving them employment under the Central Government or the State Government with previous approval.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Have no previous approval for commercial employment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Don't hand over the bureaucrats to the corporates. Thank you very much, Sir.

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा** (पंजाब): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, जो भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके लिए किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को अपना प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी बनाने का हक नहीं है, लेकिन टेक्निकल प्वाइंट्स पर कुछ दोस्तों ने इस पर एतराज किया है। अगर हम यह चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री गुड गवर्नेस दे, तो एक छोटे-से संशोधन का इतने जोर से विरोध करना ठीक नहीं है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इसको पहले ही पास कर देना चाहिए था। इसमें कोई बहुत एतराज वाली बात नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी पर्सनेलिटी के संबंध में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने उनके हक में बोला और कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने उनके खिलाफ भी बोला। इस संबंध में मैं अपना तजुर्बा इस सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं एन.डी.ए. गवर्नमेंट में था, तब मेरे पास केमिकल एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर मिनिस्ट्री थी, उस समय ये काफी लंबे समय तक मेरे सेक्रेटरी रहे थे, इसलिए मैं दावे के साथ यह कह सकता हूँ, जैसा कि यादव साहब ने कहा है, कि ये बहुत कॉम्पिटेंट ऑफिसर हैं, ऑनेस्ट ऑफिसर हैं। इस पर किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। ये मेरे पास जितने समय तक रहे, उसमें एक भी ऐसा मौका नहीं आया, जब कि मैं उनकी कॉम्पिटेंसी और उनकी ईमानदारी पर शक कर सकूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी मर्जी का एक अच्छा ऑफिसर लिया है, तो इसको तो बहुत जल्दी और सर्वसम्मति के पास कर देना चाहिए। चूंकि विपक्ष को इस पर बात करने का हक है, इसलिए उन्होंने इस पर चर्चा की है, लेकिन मैं अपनी तरफ से, शिरोमणि अकाली दल की तरफ से इस बिल का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kalpataru Das, take only two minutes.

SHRI KALPATARU DAS (Odisha): Sir, I am going to support the Telecom

Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2014 moved by the hon. Minister. The Minister has made it clear that it is not intended to give employment to one person. From the beginning, he has made it clear that to bring parity in all sorts of regulatory Bills enacted by this House, he has brought forward this amendment. Regarding Ordinance, all of us know that this is a legislative power of the President in absence of the Session of Parliament. It has been promulgated on the advice of the Cabinet. When the Cabinet felt the urgency for bringing forward such an Ordinance, this Ordinance was promulgated. There is no irregularity and in the past, several such Ordinances have been promulgated and ratified by this House and Houses of Legislatures.

Sir, it is a fact that soon after the promulgation of the Ordinance, the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, who was holding the post of Chairman, TRAI, has been appointed. This is a fact. We have now discussed that. Many hon. Members have spoken very high of that Officer who has been in their States. I don't know him personally. But, after all, it is an *ex officio* post. It is co-terminus with the tenure of the Prime Minister. When the Prime Minister has selected an officer of repute to aid and advise him in his functions, we should not object to it. Everybody in the country knows that on the advice of the Prime Minister, the Chief Ministers and Ministers, even retired officers are appointed as private secretaries and officers on special duty. So, there is no irregularity. I once again support this Amendment Bill. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support the Bill which seeks to replace the Ordinance promulgated to amend sub-section 8 of Section 5 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, which places certain restrictions on employment of persons who have served as chairperson or members of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India after demitting office.

Sir, the Minister while introducing the Bill, very clearly narrated the other regulators in the economic sector, which do not place any such restrictions. So, taking into consideration the arguments or the reasons which he has put forward, I would like to submit one point. Sir, Shri D. Raja, while speaking, said that if at all this has to be amended, all other Acts have to be amended too. I don't see any other Acts remaining to be amended with such requirement. There may be one or two. Sir, this must be understood that a need was felt to suitably amend the provisions of sub-section 8 of Section 5 of the aforesaid Act. Sir, this is the only Act which has to be amended. If the Telecom Regulatory Authority does not restrict a person to join a private firm after demitting office after a few years, why it does so for Government employment? So, in view of this, on behalf of my Party, I support this Bill, which has been brought forward to replace the Ordinance promulgated.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am really very grateful for a very enlightening discussion on the subject. At the very outset, Sir, I would like to convey my warm regards and gratitude to all the hon. Members who have spoken from Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar to senior leaders like Mayawatiji to Ram Gopal Yadavji and to all my hon. friends and colleagues who are sitting here and who have given their very wise suggestions.

Sir, at the very outset, let me take certain general points. Basically, three issues have been raised. One is the jurisdiction to have an Ordinance. The Ordinance provision is part of the Constitution and when the Government comes forward with an Ordinance, the Government is exercising the Ordinance power given under Article 123 of the Constitution itself, which stipulates three things. *First*, the President or *Mahamahim Rashtrapatiji* must be satisfied about the existence of circumstances. Second, an Ordinance takes the colour of an Act passed by the Parliament. Third, that Ordinance must be placed before the House within six weeks of the assembly of the Parliament. All these three circumstances are in existence in this case. In the very first instance we have got the Ordinance here. Therefore, it is not unconstitutional. We are following the constitutional route. This is the first thing I would like to say. Someone reminded me about my role as the Deputy LoP, I think, Mr. Rajeev. I am in Parliament for the last fourteen years. I was a Minister for four and a half years in Shri Vajpayee's Government. Rest of the period was in the opposition. Now, for about 50 days I am in the Government. I was trying to know how in the last ten years 61 Ordinances came when they were in power. Many of the Ordinances were re-promulgated, re-promulgated and re-promulgated when the Standing Committee was considering the entire Bill. We do not propose to do anything like that. We have taken a deemed Ordinance route, and come to the Parliament in the first instance. *...(Interruptions)...* My oath is also okay. You have also questioned about my oath.

The second issue is that a lot of things were talked about civil servants, with reference to the officer in question. In India we have got the concept of civil servants neutrality to serve the Government of the day. Honourable Dr. Manmohan Singh is sitting here. The Cabinet Secretary who served his Government is also serving the Narendra Modi Government. At that point of time, the Cabinet Secretary was serving the ideology, the programmes and the objectives of his Government. Now, he is serving the new priorities and element of good governance of our Government. That is the case.

I remember a very interesting case which was told to my late father. Mr. V.P. Menon served for 11 years as an Adviser to so many Governor Generals. When Sardar Patel became the Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, he came to him and said, "I have served so many Governor Generals. Kindly allow me to resign." He

asked, “why”? He said, “Because on whichever file you will find some adverse note by me against you, against Gandhiji, Nehruji and Rajenbabu, it will embarrass me”. Sardar Patel told him, “Wait for two days, and see me thereafter.” He told him, “I will give you permission to remove all those pages from the files in which you have given your comments against us. British could trust you. The new India has to trust an Indian for making a new India.”

Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, I am surprised, how you have forgotten your great legacy. You had been a bureaucrat. There are other bureaucrats sitting in the House, who have served Governments. Today, after demitting office they are in a party, they have a right to take political decisions. But so long as they are in Government, they maintain that. Therefore, I think that kind of sweeping comments is not fair. I will deal with it separately later on.

The third issue is why this law for one person. I wish to categorically say it is not a law for an individual because a law is being changed. Thereby what we are doing is a TRAI Chairman can be eligible for the Government office after two years. My good hon. friend, Mr. Raja says, “The existing law says you can take up a commercial appointment after one year itself.” But we are making it after two years like others. Now, should we presume that no TRAI Chairman in future coming for 20 or 30 years, whose services are needed by the Government after he demits office? Surely, we know that we are going to continue in power for so long. I do not know when they will come. But they may come. Any other officer will be needed after 15 or 20 years. Laws are not made every day. Therefore, it is not a single individual specific legislation at all. It is changing the entire character of the TRAI Chairperson eligibility and bringing in tandem with other regulatory bodies. This is what I would like to say.

You have mentioned about honourable Judges. I am not passing any judgement. I know that there have been Chief Election Commissioners who have been Members of Parliament. I know that there has been a former Judge of the Supreme Court, who had been the Speaker of Lok Sabha. They have done very well. One day in the collective wisdom of this House a call has to be taken by Parliament, should we amend the Constitution, thereby we also say the Judges of the Supreme Court, High Courts, Chief Election Commissioners, and Election Commissioners can’t hold any office like the CAG. That is the call which has to be taken. But today when I mentioned that, I was not giving any value judgement.

मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा था कि संविधान में यह प्रतिबंध नहीं है और यही मैं आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर माननीय न्यायमूर्तियों के मामले में, चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर के मामले में, ऐसा प्रतिबंध नहीं है, आप दो साल के बाद काम कर सकते हैं, तो ऐसा “ट्राई” के बारे में कहना उचित नहीं था।

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar raised issues about certain judgements or decisions of TRAI, which were sought to be invalidated. I think he has got good administrative experience too, though he is in politics for some time. There is a hierarchy of decision-making. When the Supreme Court sets aside the judgement of a High Court, the Supreme Court is not casting any aspersion on the author of the judgement. The Supreme Court is only invalidating the reasoning given in the judgement by the High Court. Similarly, in the case of TRAI, the TRAI decision is a collective decision taken by five members, out of which one is the Chairman. Therefore, TDSAT has taken a decision because TDSAT can hear adjudication upon the decision taken by TRAI. The Supreme Court can hear an appeal against the decision of TRAI or TDSAT. We all know many judgements of TDSAT have been set aside by the Supreme Court. Therefore, it is a part of the process. With the whole professional experience, I can say that many judgements of High Court judges, including Chief Justices, have been set aside by the Supreme Court in an adjoining court when the author of the judgement was sitting in the Supreme Court. For the hon. Member to give critical references about the TRAI Chairman, at that point of time, is certainly not fair. Therefore, Sir, the real purport of this whole legislation is to bring parity among all the regulators - I have already mentioned it; so, I need not repeat it - from insurance to banking, coal, SEBI, Competition Commission and Electricity Regulatory Authority; their Chairpersons can hold Government offices after two years of their retirement. This is the whole purport. It is not individual-specific.

डिप्टी-चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि यहां दो ऐसे लोग हैं, मेरे मित्र आदरणीय रामगोपाल यादव जी और ढिंडसा जी, जिन्होंने इस पदाधिकारी की क्षमता को स्वयं देखा है। मैं तो उनको हाल ही से जानता हूं। उनके कुछ ट्राई के निर्णयों के बारे में बात कही गयी, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि वह सच्चाई नहीं है। महोदय, मैं एक बात बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह 1967 बैच के आई.ए.एस. ऑफिसर हैं। उन्हें काफी लंबे कार्यकाल का अनुभव है। वह सेक्रेटरी कॉमर्स रहे हैं, सेक्रेटरी टेलिकॉम रहे हैं, ढिंडसा जी के अंतर्गत सेक्रेटरी फर्टिलाइजर्स रहे हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के कई पदों पर रहे हैं, भारत सरकार के कई पदों पर रहे हैं और विदेश में भी वाशिंगटन की एम्बेसी में इकॉनॉमिक मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। वह आई.एम.एफ. में रहे हैं, वर्ल्ड बैंक और एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक में रहे हैं। क्या मैं मान लूं कि 1967 बैच के इतने पुराने अधिकारी को कांग्रेस की किसी सरकार में काम करने का मौका नहीं मिला? ट्राई का चेयरमैन उनकी सरकार ने बनाया। आप जब 2004 में सत्ता में आए थे और उसके बाद उनकी क्षमता व अनुभव को देखकर ट्राई का चेयरमैन बनाया गया। अब कहा जा रहा है कि उन्हें क्यों चुना गया? महोदय, एक ऐसा व्यक्ति जिसे उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य के दो अलग-अलग विचारधारा के मुख्य मंत्री ट्रस्ट करते हैं, एक ऐसे पदाधिकारी जिनकी इंटैग्रेटी के बारे में दुनिया में या भारत के किसी प्रदेश में सवाल नहीं उठाया गया, उनकी कॉम्पिटेंस के बारे में सवाल नहीं उठाया गया, तो आज भारत के प्रधान मंत्री उन्हें नियुक्त करते हैं, तो सवाल क्यों उठाया जाता है? आप एक बात जान लें और इसे जान लेना बहुत जरूरी है, इस संबंधित पदाधिकारी ने एक दिन भी गुजरात सरकार

में काम नहीं किया है। इस संबंधित पदाधिकारी का कभी भी वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री से प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष संबंध नहीं रहा है। इस सबके बावजूद अगर भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने उन्हें चुनने का निर्णय किया है, तो वह उनकी क्षमता और प्रतिभा के आधार पर किया है।

महोदय, मैं अंतिम बात बहुत विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बिल राजनीति का विषय नहीं था। यहां गवर्नेंस की, गुड गवर्नेंस की, ऑटोक्रैटिक बिहैवियर की कांश्रेंस कीपर की चर्चाएं हुई हैं। इस सब का क्या मतलब है? माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह देश बदल रहा है। यह देश गुड गवर्नेन्स की अपेक्षा रखता है, यह देश इंप्लीमेंटेशन की अपेक्षा रखता है और इसलिए हमें इतना बड़ा जनमत मिला है। इसी कारण आज हम यहां हैं, कुछ लोग वहां हैं। यह इसी कारण हुआ है। इसमें क्या आपत्ति होनी चाहिए?

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, बहुत विनम्रता और गर्व के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री सभी विभागों का मुआयना कर रहे हैं, जानकारी ले रहे हैं। उपसभापति जी, भारत के प्रधान मंत्री का समय कितना कीमती होता है, इसके बावजूद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने मेरे आई.टी., इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के लिए ढाई घंटे का समय दिया, टेलीकॉम के लिए दो घंटे का समय दिया, पोस्टल के लिए डेढ़ घंटे का समय दिया। वे विषय को इतनी गंभीरता से समझ रहे हैं और अगर अपनी गुड गवर्नेन्स के लिए वे एक अच्छी टीम चाहते हैं, उनके सामने जो उपलब्ध लोग थे, उनमें योग्य व्यक्ति को लेने का निर्णय लेते हैं, तो उसमें गलत क्या है? इसलिए राम गोपाल जी, मैं आपका अनुगृहीत हूँ, आदरणीय मायावती जी, मैं आपका अनुगृहीत हूँ, बी.जे.डी. के मित्र, हमारे एन.सी.पी. के मित्र and my good friend, Shri Derek O'Brien, said that they all recognize that the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers must have the right to have an officer of his or her choice to be their Principal Secretaries. तो यह एक छोटी सी बात थी। इसके लिए जो परेशानी थी, उसके लिए कानून से एक समरूपता बनाते हुए इस बिल को रखा गया, जिस पर इतनी बड़ी बहस हुई।

आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, मैं सदन से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बिल को तो सर्वसम्मति से पारित होना चाहिए। मैं कांग्रेस से भी अपील करूंगा कि अपने पुराने अनुभव के आलोक में, सिविल सर्विस की न्यूट्रैलिटी के आलोक में अगर उनको उचित लगता है, तो उन्हें भी इसका समर्थन करना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सर, क्षमा करिए, मैं अपने दोस्त का नाम भूल गया, डा. मैत्रेयन जी का, मैं उसको सुधारता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**डा. वी. मैत्रेयन :** रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी हमें भूल गए।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am sorry that I forgot to thank my dear friend, Dr. Maitreyan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I always remember his name. Okay, now, Dr. Reddy, do you want to say something?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the hon. Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, has categorically been emphasizing in the hon. House that the Prime Minister has every right to appoint his officials according to his choice. We are not

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

objecting to it. He, categorically, stated that the Principal Secretary, who was appointed, was an outstanding person. We are not objecting to it either. Now the Minister has spent more time in emphasizing that the Prime Minister has got every right to do so. Of course, everybody knows about it, and the Prime Minister must have this right, and there is no second opinion about it. What we objected to is the principle adopted in bringing about an Ordinance. We do not object to the Amendment to the TRAI Act, and there is also no question of any argument about the Prime Minister appointing anyone according to his choice. The only point is that the principle of Ordinance should be, as I said, *Brahmastra*, *Pashupatastra*, or, *Sudarshan Chakra*. So, it should be very rarely used. Now, Ravi Shankar Prasadji has forgotten about these three Chakras. They must bear in mind that they must use it as a *Brahmastra*. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I shall first put the Resolution moved by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to vote. The question is:

That this House disapproves the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Ordinance (Ordinance No. 3 of 2014) promulgated by the President on 28th May, 2014.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall, now, put the Motion moved by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad to vote. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, 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.

**Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.**

**Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.**

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I move:

*That the Bill be passed.*

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Re. An Indian Journalist Meeting a Terrorist in Pakistan—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As has been discussed in the morning, the hon. Minister...



THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as per our discussion earlier and as per the assurance given to the House, I have requested the Minister of External Affairs to come to the House and make a statement about one of the journalists going to Pakistan and meeting a terrorist leader. The hon. Minister is here. She will make a statement. Normally when a *suo motu* statement is made there are no clarifications but this is on their demand. Anyhow I leave it to the Leader of the House.

**विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) :** उपसभापति जी, पहले तो अपनी बात कहने से पहले मैं यह स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि मैंने कोई सुओ मोटो स्टेटमेंट लोक सभा में नहीं दिया। अगर मैं सुओ मोटो स्टेटमेंट देती, तो लिखित में देती, दोनों सदनों में देती और उसके बाद जो इस सदन की परंपरा है, क्लैरिफिकेशन्स की, उनका स्पष्टीकरण भी देती और उत्तर भी देती। लेकिन आज लोक सभा में प्रश्नकाल के दौरान एक विषय उठा था, जिसका उत्तर मैंने शून्यकाल के दौरान उठकर मौखिक रूप से दिया और जो उत्तर मैंने दिया, कल जब वह विषय यहां उठा था, तो मेरे वरिष्ठ सहयोगी जो इस सदन के नेता भी हैं, श्री अरुण जेटली जी, उन्होंने वह उत्तर दे दिया था, लेकिन मुझे कहा गया कि आज फिर से यह विषय यहां उठा, इसीलिए मैं सदन के समक्ष उपस्थित हुई हूँ और आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को बताना चाहती हूँ कि श्री वेद प्रताप वैदिक की पाकिस्तान की यात्रा या उनकी हाफिज़ सईद से पाकिस्तान में हुई मुलाकात से भारत सरकार का कतई कोई संबंध नहीं है। न पाकिस्तान जाने से पहले और न पाकिस्तान में रहने के दौरान हमें उन्होंने इसकी कोई सूचना दी, इसकी कोई जानकारी दी। हमने भी, आप लोगों ने जिस तरह से सुना, उसी तरह से सुना। यह उनकी पूरी तरह से निजी यात्रा और व्यक्तिगत मुलाकात है, लेकिन मुझे दुख हुआ कि कुछ आरोप ये लगे कि वे किसी का दूत बनकर गए थे या भारत सरकार ने इसको फैसिलिटेट किया। मैं पूरी तरह से इंकार करती हूँ और पूरी जिम्मेदारी से इस बात को आपके माध्यम से सदन में कहना चाहती हूँ कि किसी भी तरह का कोई संबंध भारत सरकार का, उनकी इस यात्रा से नहीं है और उनकी हाफिज़ सईद से मुलाकात से नहीं है।

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** सबसे पहले माननीय फॉरेन मिनिस्टर का इस सदन में हम स्वागत करते हैं और मैं निवेदन करता हूँ अपने साथियों से, कि फॉरेन मिनिस्ट्री पर आप सवाल पूछा कीजिए, ताकि हमारी बहन के दर्शन तो हमें यहां हो जाएं। फॉरेन मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद आपका स्वागत है।

यहां हमारे इस सदन के लीडर, माननीय जेटली साहब ने, आपको जहमत इसलिए नहीं दी कि हमें इन पर विश्वास नहीं है, बिल्कुल, ये सदन के लीडर हैं। हमने इसलिए कहा कि यह विदेश से संबंधित मसला है और यह मुलाकात विदेश में हुई और चूंकि ऐम्बेसीज और हाई कमिश्नर, फॉरेन मिनिस्ट्री के अंतर्गत होते हैं, तो शायद फॉरेन मिनिस्टर को ज्यादा जानकारी हो सकती है। मैं यहां यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हममें से शायद किसी ने भी यह आरोप नहीं लगाया कि वह प्रधान मंत्री, फॉरेन मिनिस्टर या डिफेंस मिनिस्टर का emissary था, या उन्होंने भेजा था। यह क्लीयर है कि हममें से तो किसी ने यह नहीं कहा। मैं भी दो-तीन दफा बोल चुका



[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

हूं, मेरे दूसरे साथी भी बोल चुके हैं। हम लोगों ने सिर्फ यही जानकारी चाही और जो भी जानकारी चाही, वह केवल उसके इंटरव्यू से उभरकर आई है, जो हम और आप सबने टेलीविजन पर देखी, जहां वह महसूस कराना चाहता है कि मैं इसके क्लोज हूं, उसके क्लोज हूं। वे नाम भी हमने नहीं लिए, जो इंटरव्यू में आ रहे हैं। हमने यह जानना चाहा था कि अगर वह गया था, तो किससे पूछकर गया था? आपने कहा कि वह किसी से पूछकर नहीं गया था, लेकिन ये 13 लोगों का जो डेलिगेशन था - रीजनल पीस इंस्टीट्यूट, जो खुशीद महमूद कसूरी, जो फॉरेन मिनिस्टर थे, पुराने राष्ट्रपति जी के यह रीजनल पीस इंस्टीट्यूट उनका बनाया हुआ है। उसकी दावत पर ये 13 लोग गए थे, जिनमें ये भी थे। क्या वजह है कि बाकी लोगों को सिर्फ दो-तीन दिन का वीजा मिला? 13 जून को ये लोग गए, 14 जून को उनकी मीटिंग हुई, 15 जून को बाकी मੈम्बर्स लौट आए, लेकिन वह व्यक्ति तीन हफ्ते वहां बैठता है। जाहिर है कि उसको वीजा पाकिस्तान की तरफ से ही मिला। बाकी लोग, जो बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट लोग थे, उनको तीन-चार दिन के लिए ही वीजा मिलता है और इसको तीन हफ्ते के लिए वीजा मिलता है और यह वहां पर रुकता है, इसकी क्या वजह है? जब भी कोई आदमी पाकिस्तान जाता है, कोई साधारण आदमी जाता है - ये तो बहुत बड़ी कॉन्फ्रेंस के लिए गए थे...। आज दोपहर के टेलीविजन में इंटरव्यू में यह भी आया है कि हर मीटिंग में, जो पाकिस्तान से मुख्तलिफ चैनल्स में इंटरव्यूज आ रहे हैं, वहां से, वह हर लंच और डिनर में यह कह रहा था कि मैं इससे मिलने वाला हूं, उससे मिलने वाला हूं। वहां हमारे कमीशन के सब लोग मौजूद थे, उनकी मौजूदगी में वह अलग-अलग लोगों के नाम लेता था, हाफिज सईद का नाम नहीं लिया, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री से मिलूंगा, फॉरेन मिनिस्टर से मिलूंगा, यह सब कहता था। जब उनकी मौजूदगी में वह सबके नाम ले रहा था कि मैं अलग-अलग लीडर्स से मिलूंगा तो क्या हमारे कमीशन के लोगों को इसकी जानकारी या इसका ट्रैक नहीं रखना चाहिए था कि वह कहां जा रहा है, किससे मिल रहा है, क्या बात कर रहा है, किससे कहने से कर रहा है? जो हमारी इंटेलेजेंस एजेंसीज हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, वे वहां क्या कर रही हैं, खास करके पाकिस्तान में? अगर उनको कुछ भी नहीं मालूम है, तो यह तो और भी चिंता का विषय है कि इस तरह के लोगों से एक जाना-माना पत्रकार 70 मिनट की मीटिंग करता है और उनको मालूम ही नहीं है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या हमारे कमीशन ने वहां से गवर्नमेंट को यह बताया? यह तो बड़ी चिंता का विषय है कि हम लोग, आप लोग, सरकार, विपक्ष टेलीविजन के द्वारा यह सुनें कि हमारा एक पत्रकार, जो डेलीगेशन का हिस्सा था, 70 मिनट तक हाफिज सईद से मिलता है, जो कि न सिर्फ भारत के लिए, बल्कि विश्व के लिए खतरा बना हुआ है, जिसके सिर पर दस मिलियन डॉलर का इनाम है, तब भी अगर हमारा कमीशन या हमारी इंटेलेजेंस एजेंसीज वहां से भारत सरकार को इसके बारे में नहीं बताती हैं कि वह आदमी उससे मिला है, उससे इंटेरोगेशन करो, तो यह हमारे लिए बड़ी चिंता का विषय है कि पाकिस्तान में हमारी - मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आपकी आज की बनायी हुई इंटेलेजेंस एजेंसीज हैं, वे पुरानी हैं, लेकिन यह देश के लिए और देश की सिक्योरिटी के लिए एक चिंता का विषय है, देश की सिक्योरिटी से जुड़ा हुआ विषय है - इसीलिए चिंता का विषय है। यह चिंता खाली विपक्ष के लिए नहीं है। हमारी सरकार में जो लोग हैं, उनके लिए यह हमसे ज्यादा चिंता का विषय होना चाहिए क्योंकि कोई भी घटना होगी तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी, जवाबदेही और उससे निपटना, आज की जो सरकार है, उन्हें करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए हम इसके बारे में जानना चाहते थे। इसके अलावा यह व्यक्ति इंटरव्यूज में कहता है कि मैं पत्रकार हूं मैंने कई राष्ट्रपतियों और प्रधान मंत्रियों के इंटरव्यू लिए हैं, उसमें छपा, इसमें छपा। ये कल से खुद

इंटरव्यूज दे रहे हैं, शायद इंटरव्यूज देने के बड़े इच्छुक हैं। आज का जो फैशन है, उसमें वे बिल्कुल फिट हो रहे हैं और एक चैनल से दूसरे चैनल में इंटरव्यू दे रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि मैंने बहुत सारे इंटरव्यूज लिए हैं। पाकिस्तान में इतनी बड़ी मीटिंग करने के बाद सिर्फ एक हिन्दी न्यूज पेपर “हिन्दुस्तान दैनिक” में इनका इंटरव्यू छपा - “मेरी पाकिस्तान यात्रा।” मैंने उसे नहीं पढ़ा, लेकिन मुझे आज पत्रकारों ने बताया कि केवल एक पेपर में वह छपा था। उसमें इन्होंने अपनी पाकिस्तान यात्रा के बारे में तो बताया, लेकिन हाफिज़ सईद के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। उसे इन्होंने क्यों छुपाया? एक तरफ से तो वह कहता है कि मैं पत्रकार हूँ, मैं कहीं भी जा सकता हूँ। फिर उसके बाद यहां हिन्दुस्तान में आकर पाकिस्तान की यात्रा के बारे में इंटरव्यू भी देते हैं, लेकिन उसमें हाफिज़ सईद के साथ हुई 70 मिनट की मीटिंग को गोल करते हैं, यह बड़ा फिशी है। इसलिए मैं अपोजिशन की तरफ से और अपनी तरफ से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह वहां से वापस आया, पूरे देश में इतना हंगामा हो रहा है, टेलीविजन में, पार्लियामेंट में, इस सदन में, उस सदन में, तो किसी ने इससे पूछा? क्योंकि जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी सत्ता में थी और एक नॉन मेनस्ट्रीम व्यक्ति कश्मीर से पाकिस्तान गया था और हाफिज़ सईद से मिला था, तो उस वक्त भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की तरफ से, दूसरी पार्टियों की तरफ से, हमारी तरफ से भी, लेकिन विशेष रूप से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की तरफ से आया था कि इसका पासपोर्ट बंद कर देना चाहिए, कैंसिल कर देना चाहिए, इसको अरेस्ट कर लेना चाहिए, इसको जेल में डाल देना चाहिए, इसको दोबारा हिन्दुस्तान से, कश्मीर से बाहर नहीं जाने देना चाहिए, मैं उसकी निंदा नहीं करता हूँ। आपने बहुत अच्छा कहा था, मैं उसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन अब कोई इससे क्यों नहीं पूछ रहा है कि तुमने क्या किया? इतने टेलिविजन चैनल्स पर यह चल रहा है और वहां से “डॉन” के इंटरव्यूकार, जिनका उनके साथ इंटरव्यू कल से बराबर छप रहा है और उसमें यह कहते हैं कि जब मैं उनसे मिला और मैंने तो कहा कि कश्मीर को आजाद होना चाहिए, दोनो पी.ओ.के., पाकिस्तान आक्युपाइड कश्मीर और हमारा जम्मू-कश्मीर, ये दोनों मिल जाएं और एक अलग entity बन जाए, तो यह सीमा से, जो लक्ष्मण रेखा है, उससे बहुत आगे गया है। कोई तो सरकार की तरफ से इससे पूछेगा, कोई कंफ्रंट करेगा कि जो पाकिस्तान से टेलीविजन चैनल्स पर न्यूज आ रही है, हमारे चैनल्स पर न्यूज आ रही है, यह सच है या गलत है और इस पर उसका क्या जवाब है? यही हमने फॉरेन मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना था। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has asked certain questions. Yesterday, we had raised this issue in the House. Today, again, this matter was raised. We are aware of the statement of the Government. The Leader of the House has spoken yesterday and again today. There are certain fundamental issues that have arisen. I will not repeat what the Leader of the Opposition has asked. But I would like to know through you, Sir, from the hon. Minister of External Affairs certain aspects. This concerned individual has claimed-this is not our statement-to be acting as an emissary, as an intermediary, as an envoy. Secondly, he has been there for a few weeks in Pakistan, not a day or two. He has met a large number of people including the Prime Minister, senior officials of the Government, Ministers in Pakistan, in Punjab Province, again, the Ministers and officials. The meeting with the most-wanted terrorist in this country and the world, Hafiz Saeed, is well publicized in Pakistan and now in India.

[Shri Anand Sharma]

These meetings took place a while ago. Interviews have been published which clearly are militating against the stated position of the Indian State on Jammu & Kashmir being an integral part of India. There are issues concerning, also, the national security.

Therefore, we would like to know facts concerning an individual to whom access is impossible by what is supposed to be the most powerful country and an ally of Pakistan, the United States of America, the United Nations and by the Indian State, who is wanted for some of the most heinous crimes committed and terrorist acts against our country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my question is very clear. We have a High Commission there. When these meetings were held, this person was there; he has known linkages, established links, not claimed-and these are issues in public domain-with some key functionaries of the present establishment. Therefore, a legitimate question arises. Did the Government here mean what the Minister has said? Did the High Commission in Islamabad alert the Government? Was the High Commissioner unaware or aware and have the statements been conveyed back to the Government of India? Has official report been sent to the Ministry of External Affairs? If the answer is affirmative, why was there a deafening silence from the NDA-BJP Government? This thing has not happened overnight. The silence is intriguing. Sir, this diplomacy which is taking place, we are not saying that whether you have sanctioned anything ...*(Time-bell ring)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But the question is that when these developments had taken place, the Government was in the know of it. The Parliament Session began. It was, therefore, their duty to share these details and not allow a situation where the Parliament had to question.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my question is very simple and straightforward. The issue was so serious that the Parliament of India has been discussing it. My question is, after the issue has become so serious and being discussed in Parliament, has the Government of India contacted our High Commissioner in Islamabad? Has the Government of India made efforts to ascertain the facts? If so, what is that? What does the Government intend to do now because the people are quite agitated and because whatever is being reported, it concerns our security, it concerns our territorial integrity, it concerns status of Kashmir and everything else? The Minister can take this opportunity to explain this to the House. I also joint the LoP to welcome you, Madam. You are MEA and you understand our concerns, so please explain. Thank you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I am grateful to the External Affairs Minister for giving this statement on the demand of the opposition. Sir, all of us are well aware that there are certain restrictions for getting visa for going to Pakistan. After getting

visa, the visa holder can go only to two cities. They will not get any roaming facilities. They cannot buy or bring any SIM card without any Pakistani identity proof. But this person enjoys all these facilities. There seems to be some hidden agenda behind this. We had a history at the time of last NDA Government when they had appointed Mr. R.K. Mishra as an envoy in the back-channel mechanism. Our apprehension is whether there is any back-channel mechanism for this. My query is whether the Government is sensitive to this serious issue. Is the Government ready to constitute an independent inquiry mechanism to inquire into all these things? Thank you.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी** (उत्तर प्रदेश)\*: उपसभापति जी, जो सज्जन डेलिगेशन में पाकिस्तान गए थे, उन्होंने जो बयान दिया है, उसी को लेकर इस सदन में कल से चिंता हो रही है। नेता सदन श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने तथा हमारी आदरणीय विदेश मंत्री, श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी ने आज इसको स्पष्ट किया है। इसके अलावा पार्टी की तरफ से भी बार-बार स्पष्ट किया गया है कि आतंकवाद से किसी तरह का कोई समझौता नहीं होगा। हाफिज सईद भारत का दुश्मन है, आतंकवादी है और उसके प्रति कोई भी प्रति भी तरह की नरमी दिखाएगा, तो हम उसके साथ नहीं हैं। हमें इस बात की बहुत खुशी है ...(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस के साथी उस तरफ बैठे हैं, मुझे आज इस बात की बहुत खुशी है ...(व्यवधान)... आप प्लीज सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुन लीजिए। मुझे खुशी है कि आपको भी आतंकवाद के प्रति, माओवाद के प्रति और अलगाववाद के प्रति चिंता है। जब नेता विरोधी दल बोल रहे थे, तो मुझे बहुत खुशी हो रही थी। लेकिन इससे भी ज्यादा खुशी तब होती, जब आज से एक महीने पहले आप इधर बैठे हुए थे और ये आतंकवादी जब हमारे जवानों के सिर काट रहे थे, तब भी आप यही चिंता दिखाते। ...(व्यवधान)... जब आप सत्ता में बैठे हुए थे और आतंकवादी इस देश के आतंकवाद का तांडव कर रहे थे ...(व्यवधान)... तब भी आपको आतंकवाद के प्रति इतनी ही चिंता दिखानी चाहिए थी। ...(व्यवधान)... तब भी आपको इस देश में आतंकवादी और अलगाववाद के प्रति इतनी ही चिंता दिखानी चाहिए थी। ...(व्यवधान)... जब आप आतंकवादियों के प्रति नरम रवैया अपना रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** बैठिए, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** नेता विरोधी दल ने जो बात कही कि यह डेलिगेशन गया, वह बात सही है। आदरणीय विदेश मंत्री महोदया, मैं भी आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो डेलिगेशन गया था, उसमें कौन-कौन लोग शामिल थे? क्या आदरणीय मणि शंकर अय्यर जी, जो हमारे सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य हैं, वे इसमें थे क्या पूर्व विदेश मंत्री सलमान खुर्रिद साहब भी उसमें थे? यदि वे लोग उसमें शामिल थे तो किस मकसद से और किस मंशा से यह डेलिगेशन गया था? वहां पर कौन, कितने दिन रुका, यह सवाल नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि किस मकसद से जाते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... जिन सज्जन पर सवाल उठाया गया है ...(व्यवधान)... जरा उनकी हिस्ट्री और ज्योग्राफी भी जान लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने कहा है, “\*जैसा कोई और नहीं”। जिन सज्जन पर सवाल उठाया गया है, उन्होंने क्या कहा है? उन्होंने यह कहा है कि “\*जैसा कोई और नहीं”। आप\* जी से कितने प्रभावित हैं? जो सज्जन अभी हाफिज सईद से मिलकर आए हैं, वे\* जी से कितने प्रभावित हैं? यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह उनका लेख है, जो 24 नवंबर ...(व्यवधान)... 2009 को छपा है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें उन्होंने कहा है, \*वास्तव में\* जैसे हैं। उन्होंने कहा है, उन्हें राजनीतिक ...(व्यवधान)... राजनीति कोई खाला जी का घर नहीं है और \* ...(व्यवधान)...

\*Urdu version of the speech will be issued as supplement.

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† جناب مختار عباس نقوی (اثر پردیش) : آپ سبھا پتی جی، جو سجن ڈیلی-گیشن میں پاکستان گئے تھے، انہوں نے جو بیان دیا ہے، اسی کو لے کر اس سدن میں کل سے چنٹا ہو رہی ہے۔ نیٹا سدن شری ارون جیٹلی جی نے اور ہماری اڈرنے وڈیش منٹری، شریمتی سشما سوراج جی نے آج اس کو اسپشٹھہ کیا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ پارٹی کی طرف سے بھی بار-بار اسپشٹھہ کیا گیا ہے کہ آتک-واد سے کسی طرح کو کائی سمجھوتہ نہیں ہوگا۔ حافظ سعید بھارت کا دشمن ہے، آتک-وادی ہے اور اس کے پرتی کوئی بھی کسی بھی طرح کی نرمی دکھانے گا، تو ہم اس کے ساتھ نہیں ہیں۔ ہمیں اس بات کی بہت خوشی ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ کانگریس کے ساتھی اس طرف بیٹھے ہیں، مجھے آج اس بات کی بہت خوشی ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ پلیز سنئیے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ سن لیجئے۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ آپ کو بھی آتک واد کے پرتی، ماؤواد کے پرتی اور الگاؤواد کے پرتی چنٹا ہے۔ جب نیٹا وروڈھی دل بول رہے تھے، تو مجھے بہت خوشی ہو رہی تھی، لیکن اس سے بھی زیادہ خوشی تب ہوئی، جب آج سے ایک مہینے پہلے آپ ادھر بیٹھے ہوئے تھے اور یہ آتک وادی جب ہمارے جوانوں کے سر کاٹ رہے تھے تب بھی آپ یہی چنٹا دکھاتے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جب آپ سٹہ میں بیٹھے ہوئے تھے اور آتک-وادی اس دیش میں آتک واد کا ٹانڈو کر رہے تھے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ تب بھی آپ کو آتک-واد کے پرتی اتنی ہی چنٹا دکھانی چاہئے تھی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ تب بھی آپ کو اس دیش میں آتک-واد اور الگاؤواد کے پرتی اتنی ہی چنٹا دکھانی چاہئے تھی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جب آپ آتک-وادیوں کے پرتی نرم رویہ اپنا رہے تھے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی: بیٹھئے، بیٹھئے... (مداخلت)...

شری مختار عباس نقوی: نیتا ورودھی دل نے یہ بات کہی کہ یہ ٹیلی گیشن گیا، یہ بات صحیح ہے، اس لئے آدرنٹے ودیش منتری مہودیہ، میں بھی آپ سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو ٹیلی گیشن گیا تھا، اس میں کون کون لوگ شامل تھے؟ کیا آدرنٹے منی شنکر انیر جی، جو ہمارے سدن کے سمائنٹ سدستے ہیں، وہ اس میں تھے؟ کیا سابق ودیشن منتری سلمان خورشید صاحب بھی اس میں تھے؟ اگر وہ لوگ اس میں شامل تھے تو کس مقصد سے، کس منشا سے یہ ٹیلی گیشن گیا تھا؟ وہاں پر کون کتنے دن رکا، یہ سوال نہیں ہے، سوال یہ ہے کہ کس مقصد سے جاتے ہیں؟... (مداخلت)۔ جن سجن پر سوال اٹھایا گیا ہے... (مداخلت)۔ ذرا ان کی بستری اور جغرافیہ بھی جان لیجئے... (مداخلت)۔ انہوں نے کہا ہے، ” \* جیسا کوئی اور نہیں۔“ جن سجن پر سوال اٹھایا گیا ہے، انہوں نے کیا کہا ہے؟ انہوں نے یہ کہا ہے کہ ” \* جیسا کوئی اور نہیں ” آپ \* جی سے کتنے پرہاوت ہیں؟ جو سجن ابھی حافظ سعید سے ملکر آئے ہیں، وہ \* جی سے کتنے پرہاوت ہیں؟ یہ میں نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں، یہ ان کا لیکھ ہے، جو 24 نومبر... (مداخلت)۔ 2009 کو چھپا ہے۔... (مداخلت)۔ اس میں انہوں نے کہا ہے، \* واسٹو میں \* جیسے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا ہے، انہیں راجنیتک... (مداخلت)۔ راجنیتی کوئی خالہ جی کا گھر نہیں ہے اور \*... (مداخلت)۔



SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I take strong objection, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* How can you take the name of Rahul Gandhi? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : उस पार्टी से दस-दस लोगों को बोलने देते हैं *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is the Member of other House. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : हमारी पार्टी से एक आदमी नहीं बोल सकता *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This cannot be allowed. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you making a speech? *...(Interruptions)...* It is not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* You put only questions. *...(Interruptions)...* You can put only questions. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't make a speech. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot make a speech. *...(Interruptions)...* Put only questions. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, hon. Minister *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to my point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* I won't allow this. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* I won't allow them to proceed. *...(Interruptions)...* My point of order must be heard. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before quoting anything, you should have taken my permission. *...(Interruptions)...* You had not taken my permission. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : उस पार्टी से दस-दस आदमी बोलेंगे, हमारी पार्टी से एक आदमी नहीं बोलेगा *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* All of you, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* All of you, please take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* I can't hear. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not able to hear your point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* In order to listen to your point of order, they should first sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): उपसभापति महोदय, मुद्दा केवल इतना है ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जिस \* की इतनी महिमा मंडित कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... जो कह रहे हैं कि \* जैसा कोई नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: वे कांग्रेस में मंत्री ...(व्यवधान)... जो बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: यह कोई बात है? ...(व्यवधान)... यह बात रिकॉर्ड में आनी चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue is this, जिस व्यक्ति की चर्चा हो रही है, जो हाफिज सईद से मिले हैं ...(व्यवधान)... वे \* से प्रभावित हैं, ऐसा उनका आर्टिकल है! ...(व्यवधान)... उसमें हम क्या करें?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... All of you, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Naqviji, the point is, if you wanted to quote from a paper, you should have taken prior permission. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... You should have taken prior permission because this has been disputed. ...(Interruptions)... If you want to do that ...(Interruptions)... Only because ...(Interruptions)... Listen, please. ...(Interruptions)... The point is, if nobody had disputed it, the Chair would not have any problem. But since it has been disputed ...(Interruptions)... That's what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... Listen, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... I want to run the House. ...(Interruptions)... The whole problem is ...(Interruptions)... Any Member can bring a paper and quote from it, which may contain anything. ...(Interruptions)... When the House is objected to, then, the Chair must be convinced that it is an authentic record. So, the Chair must be convinced. So far, I am not convinced. That is my point number one.

Number two, you were to ask questions. ...(Interruptions)... That I know. ...(Interruptions)... I know that. ...(Interruptions)... What is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I need your protection, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, hon. Minister has to say something. ...(Interruptions)... No, hon. Minister has to say something. ...(Interruptions)... I know, I will call you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Minister cannot take precedence. ...(Interruptions)...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have raised a point of order before. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is my right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is reacting to what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is reacting to what I have said. So, I have to allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Only one thing, Sir. You just mentioned something, Sir. With the greatest respect, Sir, two days ago, based upon a news report, in your presence...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was not questioned.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No, no. It was about some other question—a news report of DNA newspaper. The hon. Home Minister had to clarify. Here is the hon. Minister. If the hon. Member is seeking certain clarifications, based upon a news article of the person in question, the hon. Foreign Minister will reply to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is wrong in that? ...*(Interruptions)*... Two days ago, I explained as the Law Minister. The Home Minister was called. That was based upon a news report of certain files being destroyed. We replied to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow him to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Mr. Law Minister, your kind indulgence is required. See, exactly, that is what I have said. When the DNA newspaper question was raised, if any one of you had questioned the veracity or the authenticity of that newspaper, I would have, certainly, taken this position. But the authenticity of the newspaper ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, the authenticity of that newspaper was not questioned by you. But here, they have questioned the very authenticity. That is my problem. Therefore, the solution is, you only certify that that is authentic. Nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*... You only certify that that is authentic. Nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only asking for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more I am asking for. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I want your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time, Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Let me complete, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*  
सर, हमने अभी कंप्लीट नहीं किया है। I want your protection. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed your point of order, Mr. Anand Sharma. *...(Interruptions)...* I have allowed you. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, यह इनका अपना लेख है, मेरा नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* यह खुद इन्होंने पोस्ट किया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* उनका किससे-किससे सम्बन्ध है *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What is happening in the House? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me hear the point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* Then, I will come to you, Mr. Naqvi. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am on a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: While you were speaking, I allowed the Minister to speak. Do you agree? That is why, your speech was curtailed. I said, I will call you to continue. Here is a point of order. Why don't you allow that? *...(Interruptions)...* Now, what is your point of order?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, since, yesterday, this matter was discussed and we had agreed in the meeting which we had in your Chamber where the Leader of the Opposition, myself, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and some other Leaders were present. We really appreciate that the Minister of External Affairs...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir. After this, what is happening in the House, *...(Interruptions)...* My specific point of order *...(Interruptions)...* If you want the business to be transacted, please don't do this. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, it is established, not practice, under the rules. I am not referring to what is being quoted by the hon. Member, Mr. Naqvi. There cannot be any reference to a Member of another House which has been made here. I want a ruling and those remarks to be expunged. Those remarks have to be expunged. *...(Interruptions)...* We will not allow those to remain on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now listen, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, we want a ruling. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I see a point in what the Deputy Leader has raised. If there is a negative or derogatory reference to any Member of the other House or Member who is not here in this House, I do agree. But what he is quoting

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

is an article written by a person. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is nothing negative in that. If you find something negative. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is not a question of negative or positive. No reference can be made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, the Leader of the Opposition just now referred to particular newspapers, both of Pakistan and also India, and he said 'I do not know the veracity of that also.' He also referred to news channels. So, that being the case, Mr. Naqvi is just reading one of the written articles. If it is wrong, then you can take him to task. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is saying that he is authenticating that also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. I will request all of you to please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, इनको अपनी बात कहने दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I will allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Let it be very clear that it is the practice and convention of this House that hon. Member of the other House will not be referred to.

The other day, when the name of a Member of the other House was referred to from this side on a particular incident, without nobody raising any objection to it, I myself from the Chair said – if you remember – that that name could not be referred to. I myself – if you remember – did it. Without anybody raising it, I myself did it. So, the practice in this House which is followed is that the name of a Member of the other House is not referred to especially in a conduct imputing motive or in a derogatory manner. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is one thing.

The second thing is, I have to repeat what he said. See, seeing some news in a news channel here or there is a different matter. But when you quote from a newspaper or from a document, it is incumbent on the person to authenticate it. I am only asking that what you read, if you are quoting it, it should be authenticated.

The third thing is, even in that case, if any reference to the Member of the other House is derogatory, it will be expunged. It will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Fair enough. If there is anything derogatory, there is no problem at all. We don't subscribe to that view also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी** : सर, हमारा केवल इतना ही कहना है, जो बात हम कह रहे हैं, वही बात वे कह रहे हैं। हम यह कह रहे हैं कि आतंकवाद के प्रति किसी तरह का समझौता नहीं होना चाहिए, यही बात वे भी कह रहे हैं। यह बात हम पिछले बीसियों और पचासों सालों से कह

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, he should seek clarifications. He should not give lectures. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I think, this debate was going on in a very right manner. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. That's true. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We were not mentioning the names of the leaders. We were concerned about a particular person who met Hafiz Saeed. I said in the beginning that Bhartiya Janata Party should be as much concerned as the Congress Party, rather more. But, at the same time, let me caution you. I think, the leadership is not properly briefing their people. Yesterday night, I was watching half-a-dozen television channels.

And, on half-a-dozen televisions the representatives of the Bharatiya Janata Party were defending this particular person and ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): यह एकदम गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, can we discuss the conduct of the parties in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: For that matter, I would like to congratulate Mr. Jethmalani junior, the lawyer; he had to reprimand his own colleagues ...*(Interruptions)*... He had to reprimand his own colleagues on the television asking them not to defend this person. But I am sorry to say, here we were asking questions; we were not asking questions to put BJP in the dock. We were not asking questions to put any particular Minister in the dock. We wanted to know, and so should have you tried to know things, but my dear friend, Mr. Naqvi, by defending them indirectly and criticizing us indirectly, has put his own Government in the dock. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have put your own Government in the dock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Sukhendu Roy to put his question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just Mr. Sukhendu Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Roy, put your question. After that the Minister would reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is no question of any disagreement on this issue, but there are hon. Members in the House who called Osama bin Laden 'Osamaji'! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Mr. Sukhendu Roy, put your question. After that the Minister would reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I would not like to get into allegations and counter-allegations. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, may I refer to one line from the Constitution of India? I am seeking your permission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, in Part IV of the Constitution -Fundamental Duties of the Citizens - Article 51A, clause (c) says, “it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.” Now, the entire world has seen that a citizen of India, on a foreign television, is making statements against the territorial integrity of India by asking some infamous terrorist to go in for a unified Kashmir, which means that he is acting against this provision of the Constitution and he is working against the territorial integrity of the country. I have a limited question to the Government and particularly to the hon. External Affairs Minister. I am not on whether it is an act of a private party or whether Government has anything to do with it. We are not accusing the Government of being party to that. My question to the Government is whether it is going to initiate any action against this person who has joined hands with a terrorist and is working against the territorial integrity of the country. Can the Government make this assurance? This question must be replied to by the hon. External Affairs Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Hon’ble Minister.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, नेता विपक्ष ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, एक मेरा प्रश्न है। ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी जवाब दें, इससे पहले ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You didn’t ask me. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : एक मिनट, सर। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पहले पूछ लेता हूँ, उसके बाद सुषमा जी जवाब दे दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You didn’t ask me. ...(Interruptions)... आपने पहले बताया नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, बहुत छोटा-सा प्रश्न है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह उससे जुड़ा हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बाद विदेश मंत्री जी जवाब दें तो अच्छा है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैंने मंत्री जी को बुला लिया है। Are you yielding?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please sit down...(Interruptions)... No more questions. Please sit down ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा था कि सरकार का इससे कोई लेना नहीं और उच्चायोग का इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है। अभी “डॉन” के सम्पादक ने अपने इंटरव्यू में कहा है कि वैदिक जी जब हाफिज सईद से मिलने गये, तो इंडियन हाई कमिशन जो पाकिस्तान में है, उसको इसका पता था, उसको इसकी नॉलिज थी कि ये मिलने जा रहे हैं। तो उन्होंने टी.वी. पर यह जो बयान दिया है, क्या वह सही था? अगर सही था, तो फिर सरकार की कितनी जिम्मेदारी है, मैं यह आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :** उपसभापति जी, नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने अपना स्पष्टीकरण पूछने की शुरुआत यह कह कर की कि इस बहाने विदेश मंत्री जी के दर्शन भी हो जाएंगे। नेता प्रतिपक्ष मेरे बहुत स्नेही भाई भी हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि दर्शन किसी और बहाने करवा लिए होते, यह नियमों को तोड़ कर बुलाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी? पर, चूंकि उनकी स्लिप मुझे आ गई थी कि वे क्लेरिफिकेशन्स पूछना चाहेंगे, इसलिए मुझे लगा कि ठीक है, अपना सदन है, अगर क्लेरिफिकेशन्स पूछना चाहेंगे, तो स्टेटमेंट *suo motu* है या मौखिक उत्तर है, मैं स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहूंगी?

उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं उन चीजों का उत्तर दूंगी जो दो-तीन सवाल पूछते समय कही गई एक-एक वाक्य ऐसा बोला गया, जिसमें थोड़ी नकारात्मक ध्वनि थी भाई आनन्द शर्मा ने कहा, ‘silence is intriguing’ एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कोई बैंक चैनल तो नहीं चल रहा था, एक ने कहा कि कोई हिडेन एजेंडा था। सबसे पहले तो मैं इस बात का जवाब दे दूँ कि भारत सरकार वेद प्रताप वैदिक की हाफिज सईद से मीटिंग को पूरी तरह disapprove करती है, इसलिए सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता कि कोई हिडेन एजेंडा या कोई बैंक चैनल हो। ...(व्यवधान)... जहां तक आनन्द भाई का कहना है, ‘silence is intriguing’. Silence है ही कहाँ? कल अरुण जेटली बोले, जो सदन के नेता हैं, आज मैं स्वयं उपस्थित हो गई। मौन तो हम हैं ही नहीं, Silence है ही नहीं, तो intriguing क्या होगा? नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने जो बात यहां कही कि एक डेलिगेशन गया था, उनका वीज़ा कुछ को दो-तीन दिन का मिला, कुछ को तीन हफ्ते का मिला, यह कैसे मिला। गुलाब नबी आजाद साहब जानते हैं कि वीज़ा भारत सरकार नहीं देती है, बल्कि पाकिस्तान का वीज़ा पाकिस्तान की सरकार देती है और जो जितने दिन के लिए मांगता है, उतने के लिए देती है। जो डेलिगेशन के बाकी मेम्बरान थे, उन्होंने तीन दिन का मांगा होगा, तो उन्हें तीन दिन का मिल गया, इन्होंने 15 दिन का मांगा होगा, तो इन्हें 15 दिन का मिल गया, इसलिए इसमें कुछ intriguing नहीं है। इसमें कोई हिडेन एजेंडा नहीं है। इसमें कोई बैंक चैनल नहीं है और मैं इस मीटिंग को केवल disapprove नहीं कर रही हूँ, मैं यहां खड़े होकर कहना चाहती हूँ कि मुम्बई हमले का मुख्य आरोपी, उससे यह मुलाकात केवल disapproval के काबिल नहीं है, बल्कि भर्त्सना के काबिल है और मैं इसकी पुरजोर निन्दा करती हूँ। जो बातें आज



आपने सुनी हैं, जिन बातों को हमने भी आज ही सुना है, जो बातें उन्होंने कश्मीर के बारे में कही हैं, हम पूरी तरह से इन बातों से अपने-आप को अलग करते हैं। जो बात अभी नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने कही, मैंने अभी तक नहीं सुना कि उन्होंने किसी इन्टरव्यू में यह बात कही है कि पाकिस्तान हाई कमिश्नर को पता था। पहले भी हाई कमिश्नर के बारे में सवाल आया, तो मैं बता दूँ कि हमने हाई कमिश्नर से इस पर फुल रिपोर्ट मांगी है। अभी वह रिपोर्ट अपेक्षित है, वह रिपोर्ट आई नहीं है। हमने हाई कमिश्नर से पूरी रिपोर्ट मांगी है और मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करती हूँ कि वह रिपोर्ट आने के बाद भी मैं आपके साथ शेयर करूँगी कि हाई कमिश्नर ने क्या कहा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Budget (Railways) 2014-15.

**डा. वी. मैत्रेयन** (तमिलनाडु): सर, कल करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर**: सर, रेलवे बजट के लिए हमने दस घंटे रखे हैं। दस घंटे में सब सदस्यों को अपनी बात कहनी है। सदस्यों के बोलने का अधिकार कम नहीं होना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. वी. मैत्रेयन**: कल पांच घंटे हैं और परसों पांच घंटे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर**: फिर आज Short Duration Discussion भी है। कांग्रेस ने Short Duration Discussion दिया है, इसलिए आज रेलवे बजट पर बहस शुरू करें और आज इस पर दो घंटे चलाएं और फिर कल चलाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद**: सर, आज मत चलाइए, कल चलाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर**: सर, मेम्बर का अधिकार नहीं मरना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें मेम्बर का अधिकार नहीं मारना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका Short Duration Discussion है, क्या आप वह नहीं ले रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तीन घंटे तक चलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद**: सर, कल लंच ऑवर खत्म कर दीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : लंच ऑवर कैसे खत्म होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: सर, सुबह जब टी क्लब में बात हुई थी, तब भाई आनन्द शर्मा जी ने बात उठाई थी कि जनरल बजट पर डिस्कशन इस हफ्ते नहीं हो सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर**: नहीं, यह रेलवे का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: नहीं, मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि चूंकि इस हफ्ते जनरल बजट पर डिस्कशन नहीं होगा, इसलिए बुधवार, बृहस्पतिवार और शुक्रवार, तीन दिन हम लोगों के पास हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर**: शुक्रवार नहीं होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: हमारे पास बुधवार और बृहस्पतिवार, दो दिन हैं और दस घंटे की बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर**: उसमें Short Duration Discussion भी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Short Duration Discussion अगले हफ्ते जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...



**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हम लोगों के पास समय बहुत है। आज तमाम बातों में तमाम मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई है। बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं, मीडिया के लिए तमाम मुद्दे थे, वे मीडिया को मिल गए। अब यह बजट चर्चा कौन सुनेगा? इस पर नकारात्मक चर्चा न हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर सकारात्मक चर्चा हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसको कल 12 बजे शुरू करा दीजिए। कल कोई इश्यू नहीं रहेगा, कल 12 बजे यही शुरू हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं फिर से बताना चाहता हूँ। विपक्ष की ओर से शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन का नोटिस आया हुआ है और वह भी मान्य है, एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन भी होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो क्या हम इन दोनों को नहीं लेंगे? फिर, रेलवे बजट में हम 10 घंटे कहते हैं और प्रत्यक्षतः जब एक-एक मेम्बर बोलता है तो वह 12 घंटे तक चलता है। हम मेम्बर के अधिकार का हनन क्यों करें? आज इसको हम दो घंटे तक कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, सदन आठ-आठ, नौ-नौ बजे तक ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इसे आज दो घंटे तक करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, take the sense of the House.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** नरेश जी, मैंने आपको सुना। अब आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें 31 तारीख तक पास करके देना है और ये चाहते हैं कि वह 31 तारीख से पहले पास हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जनरल बजट पर दो दिन डिस्कशन होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी इतना समय है, गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई काम नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज बिजनेस ऐडवाइज़री कमिटी में गवर्नमेंट कोई काम नहीं लाई। इसके पास कोई बिल पेंडिंग नहीं है, तो हम लोगों से इतनी लेबर न कराई जाए कि मजूदर भी टूट जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** नरेश जी, सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** कल इसको आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद 12 बजे से शुरू करा दीजिए, बाकी कोई काम न लीजिए। हम सब सहमत हैं। आप इसको कल 12 बजे शुरू करा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैंने आपको सुन लिया, अब आप बैठिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमान्, श्रमिक के भी कुछ घंटे होते हैं, यहां तो श्रमिक से भी ज्यादा घंटे हो रहे हैं, लेबर लॉज टूट रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप बताइए कि हम सुबह नौ बजे से यहां आए हुए हैं और अब पांच बज रहे हैं, इतना लम्बा तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** एम.पीज. लोगों के लिए लेबर लॉज नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No labour law for Members. अब आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we have no disrespect for the MoS, but we want the Cabinet Minister of Railways to be here when the debate is initiated.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: That is not fair. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the problem. Yesterday also, we discussed the same issue and decided to adjourn the House at 5.30 yesterday and we adjourned the House accordingly. Then we said that today, we will take up the discussion. Now, the problem is not for the Government. On the Railway Budget, every Member would like to speak and finally, some Members would not get time. It is only 5.30. Let us sit up to 7.00 p.m. and those who want to speak can speak and those who want to go can go.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Then, those who want to speak, let them speak. Those who want to speak tomorrow can speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Now, I am taking up the general discussion on the Budget (Railways) 2014-15. Those who want to speak can do so.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I will speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you will speak tomorrow. Shri Prabhat Jha.

श्री प्रभात झा : सर, मैं कल बोलूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister says that we should take up the Railway Budget today. He should ask his own party people to take it up. We cannot postpone it every day. Whoever wants to speak, let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPUR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I will speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien. Are you speaking?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I will speak on Wednesday morning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, don't ask the Member every time. They should have conveyed earlier and said that they wanted to speak the next day. You never ask then and there and decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they are not speaking, they are forgoing their opportunity. We cannot go on postponing it every day. We have sat all through the night here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to go by the order. Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, मैं कल बोलूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From AIADMK, Shri Rathinavel.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, if translation is available, he will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... If Tamil translation is available, he will speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the translation available? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he is ready. If translation is available, he will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please wait. By that time, let me call the next speaker. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मुझे कल बोलने की इजाजत दी जाए।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** (महाराष्ट्र): जब सारे लोग कल के लिए कह रहे हैं तो फिर आप क्यों इन्सिस्ट कर रहे हैं आज के लिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: माननीय उपसभापति जी, सभी दलों की राय करीब-करीब आ गई है। रूलिंग पार्टी की तरफ से भी आज कोई नहीं बोलना चाहता। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. See, I find that the sense of the House is to adjourn and not to continue. So, the House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past  
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Wednesday, the 16th July, 2014.*