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सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday

9 December, 2014

18 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Tuesday, 9th December, 2014/18th Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR**

#### **Terrorist attacks in the State of Jammu and Kashmir**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, eight Army personnel, three policemen and two civilians were reportedly killed in four serial attacks by terrorists in Uri and Tral sectors of Jammu and Kashmir on the 5th of December, 2014.

The dastardly attack is deplorable and the loss of precious lives in these incidents is indeed tragic and unfortunate.

I am sure, the whole House will join me in expressing our deepest condolences to the bereaved families and pray for the speedy recovery of the injured. This House strongly condemns these terrorist attacks and reiterates its firm resolve to confront such acts with determination and firmness.

I request the Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in these tragic incidents.

*(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मेरा प्रिविलेज का सवाल है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

#### **Report and Accounts (2013-14) of DIAT, Pune and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology,

(DIAT), Pune, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 967/16/14]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

**II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NEIGRIHMS, Shillong and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 727 (E), dated the 15th October, 2014, publishing the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labeling) Amendment Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Cigarette and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce Production Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 968/16/14]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) Shillong, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1199/16/14]

**Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various companies institutes  
and council and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

A. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Vasco-da-Gama, Goa, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1201/16/14]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, (HAL), Bangalore, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 970/16/14]

(iii) (a) Sixty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, (HSL), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 971/16/14]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 969/16/14]

B. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himalayan Mountaineering

Institute, (HMI), Darjeeling, West Bengal, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 972/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nerhu Institute of Mountaineering, (NIM), Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 973/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, (JIM&WS), Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 974/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports, (NIMAS), Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 975/16/14]

- (v) (a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 976/16/14]

#### **MoU between Government of India and MMDFC**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Minority Affairs) and the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1143/16/14]

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**
- II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of IRDA, Hyderabad and related papers**
- III. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad and related papers**
- IV. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various banks, companies, corporation and related papers**
- V. Report (2014) on the Voluntary winding up of IIBI, Kolkata**
- VI. Reports and Accounts of (2013-14) of various centres, institutes, trust, school and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS;  
AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN  
JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—
  - (1) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/06/1372, dated the 25th August, 2014, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (2) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/07/1414, dated the 1st September, 2014, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Research Analysts) Regulations, 2014.
  - (3) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/15/1671, dated the 8th October, 2014, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Stock Brokers and Sub-Brokers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1005/16/14]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873:—

- (1) G.S.R. 219 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014, publishing the-Post Office Savings Bank General (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 220 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014, publishing the Post Office Savings Accounts (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (3) G.S.R. 221 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014, publishing the Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (4) G.S.R. 222 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014, publishing the Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (5) G.S.R. 223 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014, publishing the Post Office Monthly Income Account (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (6) G.S.R. 224 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014, publishing the Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (7) G.S.R. 490 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2014, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (8) G.S.R. 491 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2014, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (9) G.S.R. 492 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2014, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (10) G.S.R. 493 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Amendment Rules, 2014, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1007/16/14]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the



Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—

- (1) G.S.R. 226 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014, publishing the National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 227 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014, publishing the National Savings Certificates (IX Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (3) G.S.R. 494 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) Amendment Rules, 2014, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (4) G.S.R. 495 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the National Savings Certificates (IX Issue) Amendment Rules, 2014, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1007/16/14]

- (5) G.S.R. 705 (E), dated the 1st October, 2014, publishing the Kisan Vikas Patra Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1008/16/14]

- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968:—

- (1) G.S.R. 225 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014, publishing the Public Provident Fund Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1009/16/14]

- (2) S.O. 496 (E) dated 11th July, 2014, notifying that subscriptions made to the Fund on or after the 1st day of April, 2014 and the balances at the credit of the subscriber shall bear interest at the rate of 8.7 per cent per second provisio, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1010/16/14]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 597 (E), dated the 20th August, 2014, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority

(Salary and Allowances Payable to, and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of, Chairperson and Whole-time Members) Rules, 2014, under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1014/16/14]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1512/16/14]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, 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.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1011/16/14]

- IV. 1. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 30 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Act, 1989:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Lucknow, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1006/16/14]

2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 18 and sub-section (5) of Section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 997/16/14]

3. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, alongwith that of its subsidiary companies, the New India Assurance Company (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited, the New India Assurance Company (Sierra Leone) Limited and Prestige Assurance PLC (Nigeria), for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1000/16/14]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1001/16/14]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, alongwith that of its subsidiary company, the Industrial Credit Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1002/16/14]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the United India Assurance Company Limited, Chennai, alongwith that of its subsidiary company, the Zenith Securities and Investments Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1747/16/14]

- (v) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1003/16/14]

- V. (a) Twenty-second Liquidator's Report on the Voluntary Winding Up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 1st April, 2014 to 30th June, 2014, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the Voluntary Winding Up of the above Bank.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1513/16/14]

- VI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development Economics (CDE), Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 992/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 990/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 993/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 991/16/14]

- (v) (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 995/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 994/16/14]

**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of IIMC, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1015/16/14]

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (i) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Forty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Welfare of Glass and Bangle Workers of Firozabad’;
- (ii) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Thirty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Demands for Grants (2013-14)’ of the Ministry of Textiles;
- (iii) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Forty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Demands for Grants (2013-14)’ of the Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- (iv) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Forty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Absorption/regularization of temporary drivers of Allahabad Bank’; and
- (v) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Forty-Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Welfare of Small Weavers of Mau and Adjoining Areas-A Case Study’.

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**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform that a letter has been received from Mahant Shambhuprasadji Tundiya stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of House from 4th to 23rd December, 2014 due to sad demise of his mother.

He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence from the sittings of the current (233rd) Session of Rajya Sabha from 4th to 23rd December, 2014.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 4th to 23rd of December, 2014 of the current (233rd) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

*(No Hon. Member dissented.)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

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#### **RE. USE OF ABUSIVE LANGUAGE AGAINST PRIME MINISTER**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Matters raised with permission of the Chair. Zero Hour. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मेरा प्रिविलेज का सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, I want to speak about the use of abusive language against Prime Minister. I have not named anyone but this kind of language should be condemned and I should be allowed to raise this matter here in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, बी.जे.पी. के एक व्यक्ति ने भी बयान दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, I have given notice for raising this in Zero Hour this morning. Bad, ugly and abusive language against the Prime Minister is intolerable and unacceptable to everyone. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given a notice. Please allow me to raise the issue. An hon. Chief Minister is using this kind of a language. This should be completely unacceptable to everyone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Abusive language against anybody is condemnable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: We condemn this kind of an attitude. ...*(Interruptions)*... We condemn this kind of a language. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, already we have accepted an observation from the hon. Chairman that abusive language against anybody is condemnable. We will condemn it. It is already condemned. Whether it comes from this side or that side or

anybody, it is to be condemned; no doubt about it. That's all. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैंने प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point, Mr. Tyagi? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called his name. Hon. Tyagi*ji*, after Zero Hour is over, I will give you a chance. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

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### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

#### **Need to make public all files relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, on 14th of July, the hon. Home Minister, while replying to the issue of destruction of some Government files, and when I asked whether the files relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose have been destroyed or not, the hon. Minister said, “मुझे नहीं लगता है कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस से भी संबंधित कोई फाइल नष्ट की गई है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार की फंक्शनिंग पूरी तरह से ट्रांसपेरेंट है। सारी जानकारी इन राइटिंग हम आपको उपलब्ध कराने के लिए तैयार हैं।” Based on that assurance, I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister on 4th of August this year, reminding him that apart from the assurance given in the House, as the President of the Ruling Party on 23th January of this year, he publicly announced that if BJP comes to power, we would definitely take steps to unravel the mystery behind Netaji's disappearance. Thereafter, my letter was acknowledged by the hon. Minister on 22nd of August this year saying that the matter is being examined. That is a typical bureaucratic reply, but still, based on that assurance, I sent another reminder on 21st of October this year. But till date whether the matter has been examined, what the outcome of the examination is, nothing is known to us. और इस सदन को भी कोई जानकारी नहीं दी गई, हालांकि आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी ने यह ऐश्वर्य दे दिया था कि हम जानकारी देंगे। So, through you, Sir, I would request the hon. Home Minister and the Leader of the House to convey the decision of the Government regarding de-classification of all files relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. 70 साल बीत चुके हैं। इसको अभी तक सरकार क्यों गोपनीय रखे हुए है? दूसरे नेताओं के बारे में सारे दस्तावेज राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार, में नेशनल आर्काइव्स भेजे गए हैं। हमारी मांग है कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र से संबंधित सारी फाइले नेशनल आर्काइव्स में भेजी जाएं।



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your time is over.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The nation has a right to know what happened to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose ...(*Time-bell rings*)... and why Government is suppressing all these facts.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखंड) : सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI V. HANUMANTA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार) : सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया** (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with the issue raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All are associating. All the names may be added.

### **Problems faced by the cotton growers of Odisha**

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह** (ओडिशा) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, जैसा आप जानते हैं कि 12 अक्टूबर, 2014 को ओडिशा में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हुदहुद हुआ और उसके बाद छत्तीसगढ़ से लेकर मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश तक इस हुदहुद का जो प्रभाव रहा, उससे अगर किसी को सबसे ज्यादा तकलीफ पहुंची है, तो वह किसान को पहुंची है। किसान इस देश की रीढ़ है और उस किसान को जब भी जिस चीज की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, तो केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से राज्यों को कहते रहते हैं कि अपने यहां उत्पादन बढ़ाइए। आपने कहा कि टैक्सटाइल्स का एक्सपोर्ट बहुत अच्छा होगा, आप कॉटन ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा कीजिए। राज्य सरकारें उसी वादे को ध्यान में रखते हुए पूरी जोर लगाती हैं और किसान अपना सब कुछ त्याग करके अपनी खेती में चेंज्ड पैटर्न ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर में आकर फिर कॉटन के ऊपर जाते हैं। विडंबना यह है कि जो 12 अक्टूबर को हुदहुद

हुआ, उससे पहले अगस्त में हमारे यहां ओडिशा में बहुत ज्यादा बारिश हुई, जिसके कारण हमारे कॉटन के जितने भी किसान थे, उनको बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान पहुंचा है। सर, कल टैक्सटाइल मिनिस्टर कह रहे थे कि इस बार कॉटन का बहुत ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन हुआ है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि ओडिशा में बिलकुल उलटा हुआ है। हमारे ओडिशा का कॉटन क्वालिटी-वाइज सबसे अच्छा कॉटन माना जाता है। कल भुंडर साहब भी बता रहे थे कि चार साल पहले कॉटन 7 हजार रुपए प्रति क्विंटल मिलता था। इसमें जितना भी इनपुट हैं, जैसे डीजल, फर्टीलाइजर, लेबर आदि सभी के रेट बढ़ गए हैं, लेकिन किसान के कॉटन का रेट नहीं बढ़ा है। पिछले साल कॉटन का रेट 4 हजार रुपए प्रति क्विंटल था और इस बार 4050 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल हुआ है। इस प्रकार देखें, तो सिर्फ 50 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल बढ़े हैं।

सर, कॉटन कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया को लोग तभी याद करते हैं, जब मार्केट में कॉटन का रेट नहीं उठता है। हम लोग चायना से बहुत सी चीजें इंपोर्ट करते हैं और चायना हमसे कॉटन लेता था, लेकिन इस बार चायना ने हिन्दुस्तान से कॉटन लेना बन्द कर दिया। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी भी चायना गए थे, पता नहीं उनसे इस बारे में क्या समझौता हुआ है कि चायना ने भारत से कॉटन लेना मना कर दिया है। हमने अपने जिले में किसानों के साथ बात की और कॉटन कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के अधिकारियों को बुलाकर बात की, तो वे लोग कह रहे हैं कि हम 4050 रुपए, प्रति क्विंटल की दर से कॉटन को खरीद सकते हैं, लेकिन जब तक हमें कॉटन कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के चेयरमैन से क्लियरेंस नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक हम नहीं खरीदेंगे। आज हमारे ओडिशा के KBK जिले - कालाहांडी, बोलांगीर, रायगढ़ा और कोरापुट आदि की कॉटन, देश की सबसे अच्छी कॉटन कहलाती है। मैं सरकार से यह यहां फायनेंस मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, उनसे आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कुछ सब्सिडी दें। आप हुदहुद के लिए जो इनपुट सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, उसमें कॉटन को भी शामिल करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those who associate, their names will be added. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Bhupinder Singh.

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री भूपिंदर सिंह द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ मैं अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूं।

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर** (पंजाब) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री भूपिंदर सिंह द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ मैं अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूं।

**श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री भूपिंदर सिंह द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ मैं अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूं।

**Crisis in jute industry due to dilution of Jute Packaging Materials Act**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House to the serious crisis that the jute industry is facing in our country involving around five lakh jute workers and around thirty-five to forty lakh jute growers, spread over in five States and mostly in my State, West Bengal. Sir, because of this crisis, the jute mills are seriously cutting down their production capacity utilisation directly leading to loss of employment. As a matter of fact, there are around 2.5 lakh jute workers in my State of West Bengal. At a given moment, the daily deployment on work is around 1,50,000. This clearly explains the depth of crisis. Sir, the situation is also affecting the jute growers. In my State, jute growers are compelled to make distress sale of their jute produce at ₹1,600 per quintal although the minimum support price is ₹2,400 per quintal. Jute Corporation of India is allowing to create a compelling situation for the jute growers by not procuring jute from them. The basic reason of the crisis is the consistent dilution of the Jute Packaging Materials Act, 1987 successively by the successive Governments; since 2008 onwards in particular. Finally, this Government has decided to put the final nail in the coffin of the Jute Packaging Materials Act by deciding to phase it out within next two years and on that ground, a Finance Ministry directive has been issued on 11th of November. And a meeting is going to be held today with the stakeholders to decide the roadmap of implementation of the decision of completely phasing out Jute Packaging Materials Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... The most shameful thing is that in the meeting of stakeholders, neither the workers, nor the jute growers, who are the biggest stakeholders involving forty lakh families in the country, are being called. Who are the stakeholders? Only जो चन्दा देता है? Are they the stakeholders? Not the workers who produce in the field and also in the jute mills and contribute to foreign exchange earning! Sir, despite dilution by successive Governments in 2008 even those reduced norms are not being followed by the sugar barons. There are concrete facts published by the Government. They are being allowed to violate even those reduced norms. How long will this continue, Sir? Added to this is 1.45 lakh tonne import of jute sacks annually in the country. This is further adding to the crisis. This import must stop. The concession given to them on import duty must stop.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time-limit is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri P. Bhattacharya and Shri D. Bandyopadhyay may associate themselves with the mention. ...*(Interruptions)*... The names of other Members who want to associate themselves with the mention may be added. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I will take only one minute. A serious conspiracy is going on to finish the jute industry in the country. I demand an immediate statement from the Textile Minister. What is he doing in this matter?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, you just associate yourself with the mention.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I just want to state a couple of facts. Nothing more than that. West Bengal has ...*(Interruptions)*... hectares of jute ...*(Interruptions)*... It has a share of 96 per cent of jute exports.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: We want that the jute industry should be given all the necessary support.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MUKUL ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with the mention made by the hon. Member.

**Increase in rape cases in the country including the recent incident in Delhi**

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं इस सभागृह में आपके माध्यम से एक अत्यंत घृणास्पद एवं निंदनीय घटना के संबंध में अपनी बात रखना चाहती हूँ। दो-तीन दिन पहले दिल्ली

की “Uber” टैक्सी सर्विस, जो अमेरिका बेस्ड रेडियो टैक्सी सर्विस है, जिसकी टैक्सी में एक 27 वर्षीय महिला का रेक करके अत्यंत निंदनीय कृत्य किया गया, उसका निषेध करने के लिए मैं यहां आपके सामने खड़ी हूं।

सर, 2012 में जब निर्भया हत्याकांड हुआ था, तब की यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट ने एक वेबसाइट तैयार की थी, जिसका नाम था एन.सी.आर.बी., नेम एंड शेमा। इसमें जो रेप कन्विक्ट्स हैं, उन सभी के नाम इस वेबसाइट पर एक लिस्ट के रूप में डालने के बारे में सोचा गया था, लेकिन अफसरों ने यह चीज कब दफना दी, यह हमें पता ही नहीं चला। यह चीज आज यू.एस.ए., साउथ अफ्रीका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, यू.के. में है, जहां इस तरह के जो क्राइम्स होते हैं, जो sex offenders हैं, उनकी लिस्ट इन सभी देशों में वेबसाइट पर चली जाती है और सभी को इनके बारे में पता होता है, तो इसे पुनर्जीवित करने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, दूसरी बात जो गंभीर और चौंकाने वाली है, वह यह है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट ने उनको जो परमिशन दी थी, वे बोलते हैं कि दिल्ली पुलिस की परमिशन उनको थी, दिल्ली पुलिस का वेरिफिकेशन था, लेकिन आज जब हमने न्यूज़पेपर में पढ़ा तो उसका उलटा-पुलटा रिएक्शन आ गया। पुलिस वाले बोल रहे हैं कि वह forged document है, बाकी के लोग बोल रहे हैं कि पुलिस का वेरिफिकेशन था, तो उसके लिए भी स्पष्टता होनी जरूरी है, क्योंकि लगता है कि यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है। सर, अभी जो आरोपी है, जिसे गिरफ्तार किया गया है, इस आरोपी को इसी आरोप में, रेप करने के कारण 2011 में गिरफ्तार किया गया था और सात महीने की सजा उसको कोर्ट द्वारा दी गई थी। तो इस तरह के आरोपी अगर खुलेआम घूमते हैं, दिल्ली में महिलाओं को रात नौ-साढ़े नौ बजे लेकर जाते हैं और इस तरह से अगर महिलाओं को असुरक्षित किया जाता है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से यही विनती करना चाहूंगी कि यह सरकार जब सत्ता में आई थी, तो इसने बहुत बड़े-बड़े वायदे किए थे। यह कहा गया कि “फलाना करने वालो, जनता माफ नहीं करेगी, ये करने वालो, जनता माफ नहीं करेगी”, लेकिन आज दिनदहाड़े हमारी महिलाएं असुरक्षित महसूस करती हैं। जब निर्भया हत्याकांड हुआ था तो उसे politicize कर दिया गया था, लेकिन अभी इतनी बड़ी घटना होने के बाद भी कोई उसके बारे में बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि पूरे सभागृह को इसके विषय में समर्थन देना चाहिए और बी.जे.पी. गवर्नमेंट को महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षित वातावरण तैयार करना चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा कहना है।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

**श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the Members are associating themselves with the mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : मेरा मेशन है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names would be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Viplove Thakur has given her name. ...*(Interruptions)*.... So, you can speak. I am allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ** (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे भी एक मिनट का समय दिया जाए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Shrimati Viplove Thakur, I would call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have given notice. I will give you one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल** (राजस्थान) : सर, हमने भी नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this, I will come to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, let her speak.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस हाउस में यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह कोई पहली घटना नहीं हो रही है। जब से यह सरकार आयी है, हर जगह, हर पेपर में आप रोज पढ़ लीजिए, किसी न किसी महिला के खिलाफ बलात्कार हो रहे हैं, रेप हो रहे हैं, उनको harass किया जा रहा है। यह सरकार उनके ऊपर कोई एक्शन नहीं ले रही है। यह कहा गया था कि हमें आने दीजिए, महिलाओं की सुरक्षा होगी। क्या महिलाओं की यह सुरक्षा है? दिन-दहाड़े इस तरह से हो रहा है। उसी टैक्सी ड्राइवर को सर्टिफिकेट दिया जा रहा है। उस पुलिस अफसर का पता लगाना चाहिए, जिसने उसे सर्टिफिकेट दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** : मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि महिलाएं सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। हम कानून बनाते हैं, बहुत सी बातें करते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring in politics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** और हिन्दू धर्म और संस्कृति की बातें करते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... हर रोज़ महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please stop. Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ :** सर, मैं साधु नहीं हूँ, मेरा सरनेम साधौ है। मैं साधु नहीं हूँ, साध्वी नहीं हूँ, मेरा सरनेम साधौ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ :** सर, हमारी माननीय सदस्या रजनी पाटिल जी ने पूरे सदन का ध्यान जिस घटना की ओर आकर्षित किया है, वह बड़ी \* घटना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You associate.

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ :** सर, प्लीज़ मुझे एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है, आप इस पर नहीं बोलने देंगे। सर, दिसम्बर का महीना फिर से एक और दर्दनाक महीना साबित हुआ है। जैसा कि पहले बताया गया कि यह व्यक्ति पहले भी रेप के केस में ही सात माह तिहाड़ जेल में होकर आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह सरकार महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण की बहुत बात करती थी कि महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण दिया जाएगा, यह किया जाएगा, लेकिन दिल्ली आज भी सेफ नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की टॉप की हस्तियां दिल्ली के अंदर रहती हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह की दर्दनाक घटनाएं हो रही हैं, इससे हम सब लोग शर्मसार हैं, खासकर सरकार को होना चाहिए क्योंकि वह कहती कुछ है और करती कुछ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Goel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ :** मेरा निवेदन है कि एक वरिष्ठ मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि कौन जानता है कि किसके दिल में क्या बैठा हुआ है। इस तरह का जवाब अगर सरकार के एक मंत्री की तरफ से आता है, तो यह बहुत \* है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Goel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ :** सर, मेरी बात पूरी होने दीजिए। 1976 के ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are only associating. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed you for more than one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ :** सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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†Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijaylaxmiji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are associating. That's enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** सर, महिलाओं की सुरक्षा पूरे सदन की चिंता है। इस संबंध में पुलिस की accountability भी होनी चाहिए और जो दोषी हैं, उन्हें सजा मिलनी चाहिए। सबसे चिंता की बात यह है कि कैब के अंदर जी.पी.एस. नहीं है, ड्राइवर के पास करेक्टर सर्टिफिकेट झूठा है, वह इससे पहले भी अपराधी है, तो कहीं न कहीं चूकें हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके ऊपर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए, लेकिन पुलिस के बारे में एक और बात है। तीन दिन के अंदर उन्होंने अपराधी को पकड़ा है। इसके अलावा दिल्ली पुलिस 16-16 घंटे काम करती है। इसके काम करने के घंटे कम करने की आवश्यकता है। आठ घंटे से दस घंटे तो पुलिस वाला काम कर सकता है, लेकिन अगर वह 16 घंटे काम करेगा तो चूकें होंगी। हम चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के कांड न हों, इसके ऊपर सरकार और ज्यादा ध्यान दे और जो पुलिस जिम्मेदार है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी तय करे। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The whole House condemns this heinous crime. This is an issue to be seen above politics. I am sure the Government will take all necessary steps to ensure that the culprits are properly punished and also that steps will be taken so that such crimes do not recur. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't bring politics into this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

#### **Unsafe food being served in many reputed restaurants of Delhi**

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) :** सर, जिस तरह से महिलाओं के साथ इस तरह की छेड़छाड़ और बलात्कार की घटनाएं कलंक हैं, उसी तरह से दिल्ली के अंदर जो खाना डिफरेंट रेस्टोरेंट्स में परोसा जा रहा है, वह भी समाज के स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है।

सर, मेरे पास दिल्ली सरकार के फूड सेफ्टी डिपार्टमेंट की रिपोर्ट है और इसके बारे में बताने के लिए दर्जनों अखबारों की कतरनें हैं। दिल्ली सरकार ने हाई कोर्ट में जानकारी दी है कि उससे कैंसर और न्यूरोसर्जिकल प्रॉब्लम्स पैदा हो सकती हैं। सर, यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है कि दिल्ली के जो सबसे नामी-गिरामी रेस्टोरेंट्स हैं, चेन्स हैं, उनमें के.एफ.सी., सागर रत्ना, बीकानेरवाला है। के.एफ.सी. के बारे में पहले भी रिपोर्ट्स मिली हैं, कई मुस्लिम संगठनों ने कहा है कि वहां हलाल मीट नहीं मिलता, कई हिन्दू संगठनों ने कहा है कि वहां बीफ मिलता है उसमें जो राइस मिलता है, वह काफी सब-स्टैंडर्ड लेवल का है। जो सैम्पल 2003 से अक्टूबर 2014 के बीच लिए गए हैं, जो वेजिटेबल और फूड चटनी है, वह भी सब स्टैंडर्ड पाई गई है। बीकानेरवाला में आर्टिफिशियली कलर किया जाता है। दिल्ली सरकार के फूड सेफ्टी डिपार्टमेंट ने कहा है कि मार्च में हाई कोर्ट ने भी माना है कि this is unfit for human consumption.

सर, जो घी के सैम्पल लिए गए हैं उनमें पाया गया है कि इस घी को इस्तेमाल करने से शरीर में कई तरह के विकार पैदा हो सकते हैं, लेकिन होर्डिंग, मिलावट, जमाखोरी ये सरकार के कठिन इरादों के बाद ही समाप्त हो सकती हैं।



मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि सदन में इतने माननीय सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं, इनमें से भी कई हमारे भाई चटोरे हैं, जो इन रेस्टोरेंट्स में खाते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है, all of them, तो इनमें जो सब स्टैंडर्ड फूड दिया जा रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... मैं भी admit कर रहा हूँ कि मैं भी चटोरा आदमी हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order. Sir, "chatora" is unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, testing the taste of all kinds of food is not unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Please conclude.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा कहना है कि आप सरकार को आदेश दें। हमारे मित्र अरुण जेटली जी यहां पर बैठे हैं और वे दिल्ली के हैं। वे स्वास्थ्य के प्रति काफी केयरफुल हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can very well request him.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : दिल्ली सरकार को, फूड डिपार्टमेंट को..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can request him.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI : Sir, I am requesting him, through you. इस पर बैन लगाया जाए। इनकी जांच की जाए। पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे सदन को आश्वासन दें। यह तो सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के स्वास्थ्य का भी मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : चांदनी चौक की चाट। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : चांदनी चौक की चाट की monopoly हमारे विजय जी के पास है। ...(समय की घंटी)... ये कई बार खिला चुके हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, हो गया। श्री डी. राजा।

**Controversy created by proposing Gita as 'National Scripture'  
by a senior Minister**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I draw the attention of the entire House to a statement made by a Senior Minister of the Government. The statement has been attributed to the External Affairs Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. She said, "Bhagvad Gita should be made as the holy national book of the country." ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विनय कटियार** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : इसमें क्या बुराई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पूरी दुनिया में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: This has created a number of controversies. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you please take note of the disruption. This has created a number of controversies. Sir, India is a large country. India is a diverse country. The diversity of our country should not be taken as a weakness. It should be taken as strength of the country. India is a multi-religious country. India is a multi-lingual country. In a multi-religious country each religion has many scriptures as Holy Scriptures. You can't impose one scripture as the book of national scripture. I do not see it as an isolated statement. There is a sinister design to subvert the secular fabric of our nation; and subvert the secular character of our Constitution which is a secular and republican Constitution.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the statements being made by several leaders. One of the statements is giving predominance to Sanskrit. I am not opposed to Sanskrit. I love all languages for that matter. But giving special treatment to Sanskrit, it undermines other languages. Tamil is one of the ancient languages in the world. It is a modern language. It has international dimension. In the same way Bengali, Marathi, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam are important languages. I can speak for all languages. But why is this special treatment? There are statements coming from the Ruling Party, the BJP and the RSS, that all Indians are Hindus and that after 800 years, they have re-established the Hindu raj. This is a sinister design, which the House should take note of. In that context, the External Affairs Minister's statement is a very objectionable one. The House should take note of it and disapprove that statement, and we will have to uphold the secular, democratic fabric of the entire country ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not completed Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, you only associate ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, भगवद्गीता भारत की आत्मा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसको ...**(व्यवधान)**... बांटने की मैं निन्दा करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri C.P. Narayanan, you just associate ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. Say only one sentence.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. Now, please, That is only an opinion of the Minister. That is okay ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Yechury, you have already spoken ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am saying that if there is any holy book for the Republic of India, it is the Constitution of India. Nothing else is holier than that ...*(Interruptions)*... That Constitution gives the Right of Equality to people of all religions. Everybody can have their holy books. Everybody can respect the books to which they are devoted ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay. Let me go to the next issue ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : सर, यह भारत को संकुचित करने वाली बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम इसकी निंदा करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I associate myself with the statement made by Shri Digvijaya Singh ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, let me hear the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, अभी राजा साहब ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, हम सब बचपन से यह सुनते आए हैं कि भगवद्गीता कोई धर्मग्रंथ नहीं है, कर्मग्रंथ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. please ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not have a discussion on that ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion on Bhagvad Gita please ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** अगर भगवद्गीता के बारे में बात होती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर देश के बारे में बात होती है, देश की संस्कृति और देश के संस्कार के बारे में बात होती है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** तो देश खतरे में आ जाता है, लेकिन मेरा केवल इतना ही कहना है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a time for a discussion on the Bhagvad Gita ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** इस तरह की मानसिकता ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the time ...**(Interruptions)**... No, that is okay. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** इसलिए भगवद्गीता पर पूरे देश को गर्व है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इस पर बहस कर सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anybody ...**(Interruptions)**... मंत्री जी, बसा। श्री अली अनवर अंसारी। ...**(Interruptions)**... All others will take their seats ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not the time for a discussion on the Bhagavad Gita ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग बैठिए। I have to dispose of the Zero Hour ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Ali Anwar Ansari ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we should have a separate discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give a notice, no problem ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Ali Anwar Ansari ...**(Interruptions)**...

#### **Closing down of news channels affecting thousands of media personnel**

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) :** उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले कुछ महीनों में कम से कम आधा दर्जन न्यूज़ चैनल्स बंद हो गए हैं। हजारों पत्रकार, गैरपत्रकार, कर्मचारी, टेक्नीशियन्स सड़क पर आ गए हैं और बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। महोदय, उनकी सर्विस की कोई गारंटी नहीं है। बाहर से देखने में यह लगता है कि यह है जो पत्रकारिता का पेशा है, यह बहुत आकर्षक है और ग्लैमरस है, लेकिन सही बात यह है कि इतना जोखिम और इतनी uncertainty है, जो शायद किसी दूसरे प्रोफेशन में नहीं है। महोदय, ये जो चैनल्स हैं, कोई चिट फंड कंपनी आती है, कोई बड़ा बिल्डर आता है और चैनल खड़ा कर देता है। वह दूसरी जगहों से पत्रकार, गैर-पत्रकारों को लाकर भर देता है, लेकिन एक दिन आता है कि अचानक शटर गिरा देता है। उसकी कोई पूर्व

सूचना नहीं दी जाती है। महोदय, एक पत्रकार सारे जहां का दर्द लिए घूमता है, लेकिन उसकी services की कोई गारंटी नहीं है। वह बेरोजगार हो जाता है, तो कोई उसका फोन नहीं उठाता है। येलो जर्नलिज्म करने वाले लोग यह कहते हैं और गंदी राजनीति करने वाले लोग भी यह करते हैं, लेकिन जब उसके दुर्दिन होते हैं और वह पत्रकार किसी नेता को फोन करता है, तो वे उसका फोन भी नहीं उठाते हैं। महोदय, हम कहना चाहते हैं कि इन पत्रकारों के लिए एक तो services की गारंटी नहीं है, गांव, मुफसिल से लेकर, जिला, सेंटर तक पुलिस उसको डंडे मारती है। हरियाणा में क्या हुआ? हरियाणा में पुलिस उस बाबा को मेहमान की तरह बिठाकर जेल में ले जाती है और उसको चार दिन तक मौका दिया जाता है कि गुंडों को ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** नहीं, हमारा टाइम दूसरे लोगों ने लिया है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** वे बोल चुके हैं।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** एक पत्रकार जो है, उसको लाठी से मारा गया। वह उस बाबा के कुकर्म का पर्दाफाश करके देश को दिखाने के लिए गया था, वहां हुई भगदड़ में एक पत्रकार की जान चली गई, एक आई.सी.यू. में भर्ती रहा और दर्जनों लोग लाठियों से घायल हुए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** हो गया है।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** लेकिन उनकी सुध लेने वाला कोई नहीं है। इस प्रोफेशन को रेग्युलेट करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था सरकार की तरफ से होनी चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** अली अनवर अंसारी जी बैठिए।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) :** उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) :** उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

#### **Scrapping of One-Stop Crisis Centres under Nirbhaya Project**

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it was reported in the media that the Prime Minister's Office has shut down One-Stop Crisis Centres under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. It was to provide legal, police, medical and psychological support service to survivors in distress under one roof. One such centre at each district was proposed, costing ₹ 250 crore in total. The project was conceived in the aftermath of the Nirbhaya case on the recommendation of Justice Verma Committee, considering the inadequacy of existing facilities. Now the PMO has come out with an argument that this project is unnecessary and the services can be provided under the existing facilities. But what is the reality? Where are the hospitals which have trauma case centres to address the issues of rape victims in this country?

How many woman police stations do we have in the country? How many women police stations are linked with helpline? What an irresponsible and insensitive attitude of the Government at a time when there is an alarming increase in the violence against women! We have discussed about the incident happened on the last Friday. A circular and a concept paper on the One-Stop Crisis Centre was published on the website by the Ministry of Women and Child Development on the 30th June. It was to invite suggestions and comments from the public on the One-Stop Crisis Centre. That means the Ministry had already started working on that project. Then how does the PMO come out with an argument and deny or cancel a project which has already started functioning? It was included in the hon. Finance Minister's Budget Speech, for which fund has already been earmarked. If the Prime Minister has to decide on every project which is even under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, then what is the need of the Ministry of Women and Child Development? खत्म कर दो, उसको भी खत्म कर दो! it is only one week to 16th December, the tragic Nirbhaya day. What has happened in the last two years? Nothing, Sir. What steps have they taken in the last seven months? Can they say it in the House what those steps are? The earlier UPA Government announced ₹1,000 crores for Nirbhaya Fund. Nothing happened. They couldn't spend a single rupee from that Fund. Now it is the turn of the NDA Government to fool women in this country. I urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, that the hon. Prime Minister should clarify the PMO's decision and assure this House that this anti-women move will be taken back.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, हम इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

श्रीमती नाज़नीन फारुख (असम) : सर, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

डा. विजलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. We want a reply from the Government.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, हम इनके साथ एसोसिएट करते हैं।

सर, पिछले तीन हफ्ते से यह मांग उठ रही है कि मंत्री महोदय यहां आकर जवाब दें। पूरा सेशन निकलने वाला है। जवाब देने के लिए संसदीय राज्य मंत्री जी आते रहते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम उनको ढूंढ़कर लाएंगे। कब वे उनको ढूंढ़कर लाएंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Misraji, that is correct. Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, the reply of the hon. Minister of Women and Child Development is, actually, pending, and it was promised that the reply would be there. I think, when she replies, this point also can be addressed. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have problem with time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you speak about Tamil Nadu now? That is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't bring in State politics always. It is a national issue. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

**Attack on churches in East Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, with sixteen days to go for Christmas, I am saddened, I am horrified, and I am angry. We are all familiar with the basic details of what happened last week in East Delhi and this was pretty obvious because I, actually, went to that Church a few days later, and there was also an all-faith demonstration held in front of the Police Headquarters. There is a SIT which has been set up. But to casual observers, if you go there, you can make out that the attack at the St. Sebastian Church of Dilshad Garden was a case of targeted arson, malicious intent and devious timing, all the three. Sir, it is not a coincidence that the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, at the beginning of this Session, had already allowed us a full-fledged discussion, which is coming up next week, on the increasing communal incidents in the country. What happened that day was just one incident, when kerosene was thrown around the four corners of the entire Church, and it was burnt down. The timing is devious. This is not an isolated incident because a similar thing happened in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, and the minority of the minority communities, the Christian community, is being targeted. There are my friends here from the BJD of Odisha and the AIADMK of Tamil Nadu. I hope they will stand up today and speak with one voice. I hope they will stand up with us and not hide behind any curtain. Sir, the best example to follow is the simple example where you have States which have handled this communal peace and harmony better. I am told that the Home Minister is coming to make a statement this afternoon on the unfortunate incident that happened in a taxi. I hope the Home Minister would also come and make a statement on this dastardly act in this Church in Delhi. Sir, when I spoke to members of the Christian community, they told me that in the context of what is happening in India, this is a small

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

incident because in other places, there are bigger incidents. I have twenty seconds left, and I want to share those twenty seconds with a Member who comes from the State where the Kandhamal incident happened. Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey, you wanted this time; now, speak your mind.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has to associate.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I want to associate and I want to speak something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Derek O'Brien.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all the names will be added. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey, you associate. Since you have given a notice you can speak. You can speak in one minute.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी** (ओडिशा) : आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, देश की राजधानी दिल्ली के दिलशाद गार्डन में 1 दिसम्बर की सुबह कैथोलिक चर्च में जो आगजनी की दुखद और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना हुई है, वह स्थानीय लोगों के कहने के हिसाब से दुर्घटना नहीं है, बल्कि एक साजिश हुई है। इस चर्च के फादर के हिसाब से, जैसा देरेक ओब्राइन जी ने भी कहा, वहां कैरोसिन तेल की गंध पाई गई है।

महोदय, देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में इस तरह के कम्यूनल हमले किए जा रहे हैं। इस तरह के हमले हमारे ओडिशा में भी देखे गये हैं, देखे ही क्या बल्कि हम भुगत भी चुके हैं। सर, इन घटनाओं से माइनोंरिटीज के मन में डर पैदा किया जाता है। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Okay, please sit down.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी** : इससे देश की छवि धूमिल हो रही है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made your point.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी** : सर, मैं सरकार से यह मांग करना चाह रहा हूं कि **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tirkey, please sit down. You made your point.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी** : इस घटना की ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी की जाए और दोषियों को सजा दी जाए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. N. Balagopal. Please sit down, Mr. Tirkey.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी** : ताकि माइनोंरिटी कम्युनिटी में विश्वास पैदा किया जा सके। **...(व्यवधान)...** थैंक यू सर।

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I got an opportunity to visit that place.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: ...to visit the Church. So I am associating with that issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you come to your point.

**Non-implementation of de-control of petroleum prices**

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I am raising a very serious issue before this House regarding the price of petroleum products in the country. Sir, this time I am demanding for the total de-control of petroleum prices. Earlier, in the House, we objected to the de-control policy. But now the Government is not totally implementing de-control policies and the petroleum price, internationally, has now decreased. It is up to 67 dollars today and in future it may go up to 40 dollars per barrel in the coming future. That means there is more than 45 per cent decrease in the price of international crude if it is translated to petrol and diesel. When crude oil was around 115 per barrel, at that time the petrol price was ₹ 75. If there is 40 per cent decrease, it should be ₹ 30 per litre. It should be ₹ 45 per litre in the country. Instead of that, they have reduced only ₹ 4 or ₹ 5. This BJP Government also fought with us against de-control. Now they are in power. Instead of decreasing the price, they have increased the taxes. Now, the hon. Petroleum Minister said in an interview that they are getting ₹ 70,000 crores from the ₹ 2 or ₹ 3 increase in the taxes. That means, out of ₹ 30 decrease they are again increasing it to ₹ 3 and the petroleum company is getting more than ₹ 2 or 3 lakhs as profit. So I am demanding that total de-control is needed. And we gave a notice separately. I am not going into the details of all the statistics, but de-control should be there. Petrol should be given for ₹ 45 per litre. Diesel should be given at ₹ 40 per litre. That is the international price. When ₹ 70 per barrel was there, that was the price in the country. So it should be given like that and instead of decontrolling this – our hon. Finance Minister of State is there – she is translating all the de-control for rubber prices internationally and other things. Rubber is totally de-controlled. When international prices are less, rubber farmers are not getting. The farmers are suffering but they are not implementing that for the consumers of petroleum products. So I demand, I hope that even the Finance Minister will accept this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are also supporting de-control now.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: I hope the whole House will associate with me in this, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Minister would like to react on this.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Normally, the Opposition puts questions to the Government, but here I have to seek a clarification. Is it the CPM's position that all subsidies in the petroleum sector should be withdrawn as a result of this total de-control that he has argued?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, since he has taken the name of my party, let me answer it. Sir, I have got the right to reply. What we are saying is, despite our opposition, the Government went ahead with de-control of petroleum prices.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Your colleague is saying that all the subsidies be withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no; we are saying that if you implement the de-control, the price should be what he said, ₹ 45 for petrol and ₹ 35 for diesel, but you are not doing it. Instead, you are garnering revenues.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We have reduced the price of petrol seven times; please don't forget that. But if he wants total de-control, then please understand the consequences of this ...*(Interruptions)*... and its impact on kerosene, on LPG.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We want you to increase the subsidy. Please understand that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P. Rajeeve. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): What are the reasons for increasing the excise duty? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government of India must explain what is the rationale for increasing the excise duty. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our Marxist friend is supporting de-control ...*(Interruptions)*... We support it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We are saying implement decontrol ...*(Interruptions)*...

#### **Affidavit filed by Government making Sanskrit as third language in KVS**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the hon. Human Resource Development Minister has decided that Sanskrit will be the compulsory Third Language from Class VI to VIII in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

The decision to replace German with Sanskrit was taken in the middle of the academic session which would affect more than 68,000 students studying German in these classes.

The unilateral move by the Government is totally condemnable. The Ministry is not concerned about the future of students. The Board of Governors of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan approved introduction of foreign language as an optional subject

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

in its 89th Meeting held on 3rd November, 2010. This is not against Sanskrit. If there is violation in the MoU against any legislation, the hon. Minister can take action. But, replacing a subject, that too in the middle of the academic session, is totally against the interest of children.

Now, the hon. Minister filed an affidavit in the apex court of the country stating that Sanskrit is the third compulsory language in Kendriya Vidyalayas. This is totally against the Three Language Formula devised in the Chief Ministers' Conference held in 1961.

Sir, the National Policy on Education says and I quote, "The State Government should adopt and vigorously implement the Three Language Formula, which includes the study of a modern Indian language, preferably one of the Southern Languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi-speaking States and Hindi, along with the regional language and English, in the non-Hindi-speaking States."

So, the regional language is the Third Language as per this Policy. And, we have the Eighth Schedule where we have 22 national languages. So, the third language should be a regional language. Sir, Sanskrit is one among the 22 languages. Yes; Sanskrit is a very rich language. We respect that language. But, as per our Constitution, Sanskrit is one of the national languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. So, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan should take a decision that the third language must be a regional language of the concerned State.

So, the decision of the Government is totally against the federal structure of the Constitution.

**डा. एम.एस. गिल** (पंजाब) : सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri P. Rajeeve.

श्री उपसभापति : मोती लाल वोरा जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Okay, you have associated. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is a shortage of time. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to cover three more Members ...**(Interruptions)**... There are three more notices ...**(Interruptions)**... मोती लाल वोरा जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record ...**(Interruptions)**... बाकी कुछ भी रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : \*

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is wrong to display placards ...**(Interruptions)**... It is indiscipline. Don't do it ...**(Interruptions)**... Why are you obstructing your own leader? Shri Motilal Vora is such a senior leader and you are obstructing him! वोरा जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

#### Death of infants in a hospital in Chhattisgarh

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ में जो स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं हैं, वे पूरी तरह से ठप हो गई हैं। आपको याद होगा कि कुछ महीने पहले बालोद जिले में आंखों का ऑपरेशन हुआ था, उसमें लगभग 51 से अधिक लोगों की आंखों की रोशनी चली गई थी। सरकार ने कहा था कि हम एम्स से डॉक्टरों को भेजेंगे। वह घटना तो 6 महीने पहले की है, लेकिन हाल ही में बिलासपुर जिले में जिस प्रकार की नसबंदी की घटनाएं हुईं, 15 महिलाओं की नसबंदी की घटना में मौत हुई। एक घंटे में दस ऑपरेशन होने चाहिए, लेकिन एक घंटे में पचास से अधिक ऑपरेशन सरकार के उन डॉक्टरों ने किये। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मरीजों को चूहा मारने की दवाई दी गई। जिस कम्पनी को बैन किया गया था, उस कम्पनी से लगातार दो साल से दवाइयां खरीदी गईं। छत्तीसगढ़ में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पूरी तरह से ठप हैं। इतना ही नहीं, वहां कई लोगों की आंखों की रोशनी चली गई, कई महिलाओं की मौत हुई और छत्तीसगढ़ के बिलासपुर जिले के सदर अस्पताल में नियोनेटल केयर यूनिट में पिछले चार दिनों में 12 नवजात शिशुओं की मौत हो गई। दिनांक 1 और 2 दिसम्बर को जब दो बच्चों की मौत हुई, तो प्रशासन ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि 3 और 4 दिसम्बर को चार और बच्चों की मौत हो गई। इस तरह, चार दिनों में 11 बच्चों की मौत की दर्दनाक घटना हुई है। इससे भी दुखद बात यह है कि मृत शिशुओं के शव तत्काल उनके माता-पिता को नहीं दिए गए।

उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि एक तरफ पुरुषों की आंखों की रोशनी गई, दूसरी तरफ नसबंदी में महिलाओं की मौत हुई और नवजात बच्चों की देखभाल न होने कारण उनकी मौत हुई। आखिर, छत्तीसगढ़ में हो क्या रहा है? वहां स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पूरी तरह से ठप हो गई हैं। मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Baidya to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य** (त्रिपुरा) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ, लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि छत्तीसगढ़ के बिलासपुर में जो मेडिकल साइंस हॉस्पिटल है, उसमें 14 बच्चे immature delivery के कारण मारे गए और 12 बच्चे हॉस्पिटल के आई.सी.यू. में हैं। इसका कारण क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough; please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य** : सर, आखिर छत्तीसगढ़ की सरकार क्या कर रही है? हमें इसका जवाब चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया** (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? Why are you objecting to your own Member? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you obstructing your own Member? Go back to your seats ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, what you are saying is not going on record. Go back to your seat ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you objecting to your Member?

**Presence of uranium and other radioactive material in drinking  
water as confirmed in the Planning Commission's Report**

**श्री अश्विनी कुमार** (पंजाब) : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से आज समस्त सदन के सामने एक बहुत ही सम्वेदनशील मुद्दा रखना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब की धरती, जो सारे देश का केवल 1.57 प्रतिशत भौगोलिक एरिया रखती है, मगर देश के खाद्यान्न भंडारों की 50 प्रतिशत आपूर्ति करती है। पंजाब में उपज जमीन 83 प्रतिशत है। पंजाब का किसान, जो सारे देश की अन्न की आपूर्ति के लिए दिन-रात परिश्रम करके इतनी बड़ी तादाद में अन्न की आपूर्ति करता है, आज उसके बच्चों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसकी हम बहुत सालों से चर्चा कर रहे हैं। जब मैं वर्ष 2012 में योजना मंत्रालय देख रहा था, तब हमने एक कमिटी का गठन किया था। वह एक high-level expert group. डा. मिहिर शाह की चेयरमैनशिप में बना था। उन्होंने पंजाब का दौरा करके एक रिपोर्ट बनाई है, जो पिछले दिनों देश के सामने आई है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन के सामने चार तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ BARC, Bhabha Atomic Research Commission ने वहां से पानी के 1686 सैम्पल्स लिए, जिनमें से 70 फीसदी सैम्पल्स में arsenic, uranium and radioactive material मिले। उसके चलते कैंसर की

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\*Not recorded.

ट्रेन, जिसको हम “भटिंडा एक्सप्रेस” बोलते हैं, आज उसकी पूरी बात की पुष्टि होती है कि पंजाब में कैंसर का कारण इस तरह के water contamination का होना है।

दूसरा मुद्दा, water logging and depletion of water levels से यह हुआ है कि दो लाख किसानों ने अपनी कृषि-उपज की कमाई से हाथ धो लिया है और आज उसकी दो लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन उपजाऊ नहीं रह गई है। एक और मुद्दा जो सामने उभरकर आया है, वह बहुत ही दर्दनाक और खतरनाक है कि अगर इस स्थिति को हमने नहीं रोका तो आने वाले 20 सालों के बाद पूरा पंजाब रेतीला हो जाएगा और वहां के लोगों को पीने का पानी मयस्सर नहीं होगा।

महोदय, आज मैं आपके और इस सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र की सरकार से यह अपील करता हूँ कि पंजाब सरकार उनकी सहयोगी सरकार है और जब तक हम agricultural farming का rationalization नहीं करेंगे, जब तक agricultural policies का rationalization नहीं करेंगे और उस तरह की फसलों को उपजाने का काम करेंगे, जिससे पानी का तल नीचे गिरता जा रहा है, न एग्रीकल्चर में आमदनी होगी और न ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. एम.एस. गिल** (पंजाब) : सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री पलवई गोवर्धन रेड्डी** (तेलंगाना) : सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, your time is over. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। एम्स एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन लगातार ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, time over. It is Question Hour now.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : ये दोनों कल करा दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति** : नोटिस दीजिए।

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 216. Let the answer be given.

### Utilisation of funds allocated for NRHM

\*216. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilized for the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the financial years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, respectively; and

**12.00 NOON**

(b) the difficulties being faced during the implementation of NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) The details of funds allocated and utilized for National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2012-13 and for National Health Mission (NHM) including the sub-Mission of NRHM during the financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given below:

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Utilized
1.	2012-2013	20,542.00	17,000.00	16,762.77
2.	2013-2014	20,999.00	18,100.00	18,211.45
3.	2014-2015	21,912.00	-	11,488.22*

\* Utilization for the year 2014-15 is up to 31.10.2014.

(b) Several difficulties are being faced in implementation of NHM including, NRHM. Some of the key difficulties are as under:

- Delay in transfer of funds from Consolidated fund of the State to State Health Societies in 2014-15,
- Shortage of Infrastructure and appropriate Human Resource for Health,
- Inadequate co-ordination between State Health Directorate and the State Health Mission,
- Poor implementation capacities in many states,
- Shortage of funds.

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** माननीय सभापति जी, जो प्रश्न था, उसका उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने ले किया हुआ है। मुझे इसमें यह कहना है कि जब शासन यह मान नहीं रहा है कि अंतिम व्यक्ति तक धन पहुंच रहा है, शायद यहां यह सूचना नहीं होगी कि हमारी सरकार को जो सरकार इस समय चल रही है कि इनके द्वारा दिए गए धन से जो चिकित्सालय की बिल्डिंग बनी है, उसमें



कोई भी स्टाफ नहीं है, न डॉक्टर हैं, न फार्मासिस्ट है और न कम्पाउंडर हैं। इस प्रकार ये भवन खाली पड़े हैं तो बीस साल में ये भवन गिर जाएंगे। उनसे कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप प्रश्न पूछिए, भाषण मत दीजिए।

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** प्रश्न का उत्तर आ गया है।

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं-नहीं, प्रश्नकाल का समय है, मगर आप प्रश्न पूछिए मंत्री जी से।

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** मैं सप्लीमेंट्री पूछ रहा हूँ। प्रश्न यह है कि राष्ट्रीय ग्राणीम स्वास्थ्य मिशन के लिए क्रमशः वित्तीय वर्ष 2012-13, 2013-14 और 2014-15 के दौरान आवंटित एवं उपयोग में लाई गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**श्री सभापति :** देखिए, आपको जवाब दिया गया है। अब आप जवाब पर प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** वही प्रश्न मैं पूछ रहा था।

**श्री सभापति :** जल्दी कीजिए, समय बहुत कम है।

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** मैं यह प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ कि यह पूरा धन खर्च होने के बावजूद भी समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति तक जो गरीब व्यक्तियों में अंतिम व्यक्ति है, वहां तक इस पैसे का लाभ नहीं पहुंच रहा है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप इसका जवाब देंगे।

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** इसके लिए जनप्रतिनिधियों की एक जांच कमेटी बनाई जाए, जो जांच कर सके।

**श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक :** महोदय, माननीय सांसद जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह सही है। सर, हमारे पास अभी डॉक्टर्स की बहुत कमी है, यह हमको मानना पड़ेगा। इसलिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा डॉक्टर्स मिलें और जो प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर्स हैं, कम्युनिटी हैल्थ सेंटर्स, उनमें डॉक्टर्स की भर्ती हो, इसका सरकार प्रयास कर रही है।

**श्री सभापति :** दूसरा प्रश्न करें, जल्दी से।

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** इस मामले में तो सरकार स्वयं मान रही है कि राज्य के स्वास्थ्य निदेशालय और राज्य स्वास्थ्य मिशन के बीच अपर्याप्त समन्वय है। अनेक राज्यों में कार्यान्वयन की खराब क्षमताएं हैं और निधियों की कमी है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप पढ़िए मत, प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** तो मैं इस संबंध में माननीय सभापति से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वे सरकार से कहें कि वे जनप्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति बनाएं, जो जांच करे।

**श्री सभापति :** थैंक्यू, अब आप जवाब दे दीजिए।

**श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक :** सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, हमारे मेंबर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट की विजिलेंस समिति बनी हुई है और ऐसा जो कुछ है वह आप सबको निश्चित तौर पर देखना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव :** ऐसी कोई कमेटी नहीं बनी है, गलत बोल रहे हैं। अभी तक एम.पी.जे. को इस बारे में इंफॉर्म भी नहीं किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** आप क्या कह रहे हैं, बैठ जाइए-बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Sit down, please. Now, Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

**SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA:** Sir, in the reasons given for the poor implementation of NHM, five reasons have been given. Sir, my question is pointed. What is the quantum of corruption that causes the poor implementation of the NHM? Has this been verified, and what is the Government doing about it?

**श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक :** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने एक अच्छा मुद्दा उठाया है। हम यह तो मान्य कर सकते हैं कि इसमें बहुत सी डिफिकल्टीज़ हैं, जैसा हमने कहा कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी है, डॉक्टरों की कमी है, जिसकी ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। आपने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, निश्चित तौर से हम आपके विचार को ध्यान में रखेंगे और अगर ऐसा है, तो निश्चित तौर पर उसके लिए उपाय करेंगे।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में कह रहे थे कि डॉक्टरों की कमी है और उसे पूरा करने के लिए वे प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि डॉक्टरों की कमी का कारण क्या है? क्या यह सत्य है कि उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो आप डॉक्टरों को वेतन दे रहे हैं, जो आपने डॉक्टरों के लिए पे-स्केल रखा है, उस पे-स्केल पर डॉक्टर आने को राजी नहीं हैं? तो क्या आप इस समय जो उनका पे-स्केल है, उस पे-स्केल में बढ़ोतरी करेंगे, जिससे डॉक्टरों की कमी पूरी हो और यह एन.एच.आर.एम. की स्कीम सही तरीके से लागू हो? साथ ही साथ मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

**श्री सभापति :** एक सवाल।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** और बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को रोकने के लिए क्या आपने एन.आर.एच.एम. में कोई योजना बनाई है? यदि हां, तो वह क्या है?

**श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक :** सभापति जी, डॉक्टर्स गवर्नमेंट ज्यूटी में आ जाएं, इसके लिए उनको सरकार ने बहुत से इनसेंटिव्स दे दिये हैं। पहला तो पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन के लिए ऐसा है कि जो भी डॉक्टर पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन करने वाला है, जब वह कहीं दो-तीन साल विलेज में काम करता है, तो उसको तीस परसेंट मार्क्स, यानी एक साल में दस परसेंट मार्क्स दिए जाते हैं। इसी तरह पेमेंट में भी इनसेंटिव है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** ठीक है, हम जानते हैं, यह सब आप दे चुके हैं। मैं आपसे इसके बाद का पूछ रहा हूँ, क्योंकि इससे तो डॉक्टर्स नहीं जा आ रहे हैं। आगे का बताइए कि आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

**श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक :** सभापति महोदय, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि उनके पेमेंट में क्या हम बढ़ोतरी करेंगे, तो सरकार इसके ऊपर विचार करेगी।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, one part of my question has already been asked by Shri Naresh Agrawal. But, I still want to know one thing. On the one side, the hon. Minister is saying that the country needs a large number of doctors to implement these schemes. But, at the same time, why are a large number of doctors joining private hospitals and also doing their private practice? One of the reasons for doctors not going to rural areas is the problem of their residence. Could the hon. Minister explain this?

**श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक :** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है, इसका कारण यह है कि जो राज्यों में, विलेज में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर होना चाहिए था, वह अब तक नहीं है। हमें यह मान्य करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि विलेज में जब डॉक्टर जाएं और वहां उसके रहने की व्यवस्था न हो, तो वह वहां जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह सुविधाओं का सवाल है, भले ही वह राज्य सरकार का विषय है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार बोलती है कि जितना फंड वह चाहे, इसके लिए दे सकते हैं। यह सब कुछ राज्य ने करना है। जैसा नरेश जी ने उसके पेमेंट के बारे में प्रश्न उठाया कि प्राइवेट में ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है, यह तो सब लोग जानते हैं। तो उनके लिए जो फैसिलिटीज़ चाहिए, इनके ऊपर हम निश्चित तौर पर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three supplementaries only. Now, we take up Q. No. 217.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a small question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I am sorry; the Chair is bound by the practice.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, ASHA worker is the key for success of NRHM,

and no hon. Member has asked about it. Sir, please give me an opportunity to put this supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid; I can't.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the ASHA worker is the key for success of NRHM, but this has not been reflected here. The ASHA workers are not getting their incentives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take another question on another occasion.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is a very important thing. Please allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; I can't do it. Question No. 217.

#### **RBI guidelines for local service payments**

\*217. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has mandated that a local service payment must have two factor authentications and be routed through domestic gateways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Radio Taxi Industry has demanded an alternative payment model;

(c) whether RBI is considering to come out with circulars and guidelines in the next couple of months in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) In February, 2009, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued directives making it mandatory for banks to put in place additional authentication/validation based on information not visible on the cards for all on-line Card Not Present (CNP) transactions. RBI also issued guidelines on 25th October, 2010 clarifying that the additional authentication is applicable only to transactions effected with cards issued in India on a merchant acquired by a bank in India and is applicable only to transactions where foreign exchange outflow is not contemplated. RBI has not issued any guidelines on routing transaction through domestic gateways.

(b) RBI has not received any proposal demanding alternate payment model from Radio Taxi Industry.

(c) RBI is not contemplating issuance of any circular as alternative authorized payment systems already exist in the country. These payment systems are authorized under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Sir, the Indian taxi rental market is intensifying, and the present turnover is over ₹36,000 crores. What we have been seeing to evade the Service Tax component is that the well-known reputed taxi operators are using the international payment gateway to get away with the two-stage authentication mandated by the RBI, which is causing loss of several crores of rupees to the Government exchequer. My first supplementary question is this. What are the steps proposed to be taken by the RBI to prevent evasion of Service Tax component?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the RBI is not directly concerned with the Service Tax. As far as the Service Tax is concerned, it is the Department of Revenue of the Government of India which is concerned with the Service Tax. The Department of Revenue with effect from 1st of October, 2014, on all these radio taxi services, has levied Service Tax. Some of them have been avoiding it and, therefore, whatever steps are provided within the legislations, including coercive steps in that regard, the Department of Revenue has started taking those steps.

As far as the RBI is concerned, the RBI was concerned really with the question of a two level authentication. Now this two-level authentication in the absence of which the payment gateway was going outside the country, that is, for a domestic service, eventually the payment ended up as a foreign exchange payment which was a clear violation. The operators have been seeking extension of time. The RBI has put its foot down and with effect from 1st December, they have been told to completely comply with it. A large number of them are already complying with it. Those who do not comply with it, will face the logical consequences.

SHRI T. RATHINVAEL: Sir, many taxi operators are planning to set up payment gateway abroad which could hurt the Indian payment gateway. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard to prevent any loss of revenue to the Government of India.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, repeated circulars have been issued by the RBI and

notices have been given to all the defaulters in the last few months in order to make sure that the payment gateway does not take the payment outside the country. If it goes outside the country, there will be two consequences. The first consequence will be that those who have a domestic credit card meant for users only within the territory of India, through the domestic card, what was happening prior to the 1st of December in relation to these radio taxi services was that, because the payment gateway took the money outside the country, it resulted in a foreign exchange outgo. The second consequence was that for a domestic service which we have utilized, the payment was going through foreign exchange. Now that has been strictly prohibited by the RBI and the RBI has issued a large number of circulars in this regard and compelled most of the people to fall in line. Those who do not fall in line will face the necessary consequences under the Foreign Exchange Management Act.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Thank you, Sir. This question has become relevant in the context of the Delhi incident where the main accused is from Uber, a US-based taxi operator. Actually, as per the answer, the RBI also issued guidelines on 25th October, 2010. But this US-based Uber, however, is using international payment gateway after 25th October, 2010. The Minister correctly stated that they are actually trying to skip the two stages of authentication, 'not the need of OTP' and the 'secondary password'. This is actually the violation of the Payment and Settlement System Act, 2007 and the requirement of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. Sir, what steps have been taken by the RBI and the Ministry against this controversial Uber, US-based taxi operator? What are the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the hon. Member's question is a very valid one. With effect from 1st of December which was the extended date and the last date given by the RBI this year, a domestic gateway, that is a domestic wallet, called PayTM, has been utilized which is in accordance with the guidelines of the RBI. Now, for the period prior to that, that is starting from sometime in 2010 till the 30th of November, 2014, there is a violation and the RBI would be pursuing the consequences of that violation under the relevant laws.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Any particular company.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Against any particular company. Now this company, since you named it, I have given an indication that it is only with effect from 1st of December, 2014 that the domestic gateway, which is like a domestic wallet in terms of PayTM, has been created by them.

**‘रियलिटी-शो’ के संबंध में दिशा-निर्देश**

\*218. **श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आजकल ‘रियलिटी-शो’ जनता की भावनाओं के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ‘रियलिटी-शो’ का सीधा असर देश के मध्यम वर्ग की कार्य-शैली पर पड़ रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ‘रियलिटी-शो’ के संबंध में कोई दिशा-निर्देश जारी कर रही है?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कर्नल राज्यवर्द्धन सिंह राठौर) :** (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

**विवरण**

(क) से (घ) ऐसे किसी तथ्य की जानकारी सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं लायी गयी है। तथापि, निजी सैटेलाइट टी.वी. चैनलों पर प्रसारित होने वाली विषय-वस्तु को केबल टेलीजिजन नेटवर्क नियम, 1994 और केबल टेलीविजियन नेटवर्क (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1995 में अंतर्विष्ट कार्यक्रम एवं विज्ञापन संहिताओं के प्रावधानों के अनुसार विनियमित किया जाता है। उक्त नियमों में रियलिटी शोज़ सहित टी.वी. चैनलों पर प्रसारित कार्यक्रमों और विज्ञापनों के विनियमन के लिए पूरे मानदण्डों की व्यवस्था की गई है। कार्यक्रम संहिता में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ व्यवस्था की गई है कि ऐसे किसी कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण नहीं किया जाएगा जो (क) सुरुचि या शिष्टाता को आहत करे, (ख) जिसमें कोई बात अश्लील, अपमानजनक, जानबूझकर, असत्य और अभिव्यंजना पूर्ण ढंग से आक्षेप लगाने वाली और अर्ध सत्य हो, (ग) किसी व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व या व्यक्तियों के किसी समूह, देश के सामाजिक, सार्वजनिक या नैतिक जीवन के किसी खण्ड की आलोचना, मानमर्दन या निंदा करने वाली बात हो, (घ) स्त्री को उसके रूप या शरीर या उसके किसी अंग के किसी तरीके से चित्रण के माध्यम से इस तरह से कलुषित किया गया हो कि उससे स्त्रियों के प्रति अशिष्ट या अपमानजनक प्रभाव उत्पन्न हो, या जिससे सार्वजनिक लोकाचार या लोकव्यवहार के क्षीण, भ्रष्ट या आहत होने की संभावना हो, (ङ) बच्चों की प्रतिष्ठा गिरती हो, (च) निर्बाध सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए उपयुक्त न हो और (छ) बच्चों के लिए अनुपयुक्त हो। जब कभी उक्त संहिताओं के किसी उल्लंघन की जानकारी मंत्रालय को प्राप्त होती है या उसके ध्यान में लाई जाती है तो चूककर्ता चैनलों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाती है।

मंत्रालय ने कार्यक्रम और विज्ञापन संहिताओं के उल्लंघनों की जांच के लिए 2005 में एक अंतर्मंत्रालयीय समिति (आई.एम.सी.) का गठन किया है। आई.एम.सी. में गृह मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय, विदेश मंत्रालय, विधि, महिला और बाल विकास, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण, उपभोक्ता मामले मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधि और भारतीय विज्ञापन मानक परिषद (ए.एस.सी.आई.) में उद्योग से

एक प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं। अंतर्मंत्रालयीय समिति समय-समय पर बैठकें करती है और उल्लंघनों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की अनुशंसा करती है।

मंत्रालय ने चौबीस घण्टे आधार पर निजी सैटेलाइट टेलीविजन चैनलों पर प्रसारित होने वाली विषयवस्तु की मॉनीटरिंग के लिए एक अत्याधुनिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया मॉनीटरिंग केन्द्र (ई.एम.एस.सी.) की भी स्थापना की है जो वर्तमान में 300 निजी टी.वी. चैनलों की मॉनीटरिंग करता है।

मंत्रालय समय-समय पर विभिन्न मुद्दों पर सलाह-पत्र जारी करता है जो रियलिटी शोज़ के लिए भी आवश्यक होते हैं। ये मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in) पर उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एन.सी.पी.सी.आर.) ने 'बच्चों पर मीडिया रिपोर्टिंग के लिए मार्गनिर्देश तैयार किए हैं जिन्हें इस मंत्रालय द्वारा 23.11.2012 को सभी टी.वी. चैनलों/एन.बी.ए./आई.बी.एफ. को परिचालित किया गया है। इन मार्गनिर्देशों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ बच्चों को प्रसारकों/निर्माताओं द्वारा अपने कार्यक्रमों में भागीदारी बनाने की स्थिति में अनुपालन किए जाने हेतु प्रावधानों को निर्धारित किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त उद्योग द्वारा स्वाविनियमन के हिस्से के रूप में भारतीय प्रसारण प्रतिष्ठान (आई.बी.एफ.) जो गैर-समाचार एवं समसामयिकी टी.वी. चैनलों की प्रतिनिधि निकाय है, ने टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों के बारे में प्राप्त शिकायतों की जांच के लिए प्रसारण विषयवस्तु शिकायत परिषद (बी.सी.सी.सी.) का गठन किया है। बी.सी.सी.सी. ने भी अपने सदस्य चैनलों को रियलिटी शोज़ से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर सलाह-पत्र जारी किए हैं जो उनकी वेबसाइट-[www.ibfindia.com](http://www.ibfindia.com) पर उपलब्ध हैं।

#### **Guidelines on Reality Shows**

†\*218. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, now-a-days, reality shows are playing with the sentiments of public;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reality shows directly affect the working style of the middle class in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is issuing any guidelines regarding reality shows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement**

(a) to (d) No such fact has been brought to the notice of the Government. However, the content carried on private satellite TV channels is regulated as per provisions of the Programme and Advertising Codes contained in the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 and the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995. The said Rules provide for a whole range of parameters to regulate programme and advertisements on TV channels including the reality shows. The Programme Code *inter-alia* provides that no programme should be carried which (a) offends good taste or decency (b) contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half truths (c) criticizes, maligns or slanders any individual in person or certain groups, segments of social, public and moral life of the country (d) denigrates women through the depiction in any manner of the figure of a woman, her form or body or any part thereof in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent or derogatory to women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality or morals (e) denigrates children (f) is not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition (g) is unsuitable for children. Action is taken against defaulting channels whenever any violation of the said codes is noticed or brought to the notice of the Ministry.

Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) in 2005 to look into the violations of the Programme and Advertisement Codes. IMC has representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs-and a representative from the industry in Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). IMC meets periodically and recommends action against violations.

Ministry has also set up a state-of-art Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content telecast on Private satellite television channels on a 24x7 basis, which presently monitors 300 private TV channels.

Ministry issues advisories from time to time on various issues, which are also relevant to reality shows. These are available at Ministry's website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in). In addition, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has formulated the 'Guidelines for Media Reporting on Children' which has been circulated by this Ministry among all TV channels/NBA/IBF on 23.11.2012. The guidelines *inter-alia* lay down provisions to be followed by broadcasters/producers in case child participants are taken in their shows.

Besides, as part of self-regulation by industry, Indian Broadcasting Foundation

(IBF), which is a representative body of non-news and current affairs TV channels, has set up Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) to examine the complaints about television programmes. BCCC has also issued some Advisories on various issues related to reality shows to their member channels, which are available at their website [www.ibfindia.com](http://www.ibfindia.com).

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न रियलिटी-शो से संबंधित है। इसमें छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को स्टार बनाने के लिए माता-पिता अपने खून-पसीने की कमाई के पैसे खर्च करते हैं, अपनी सरी कमाई लगा देते हैं और पैसा बरबाद करते हैं, जबकि उसमें लॉटरी सिस्टम होता है। जिनकी लॉटरी निकल आई, वे स्टार बन जाते हैं और जिनकी लॉटरी नहीं निकलती, वे हताश हो जाते हैं, तो मेरा प्रश्न इसी संबंध में है। जैसे “इस जंगल से मुझे बचाओ”, यह विदेशी रियलिटी-शो की नकल और घालमेल है। लड़कियों को खुले में नहाना होता है, कैमरे लगे होते हैं....

**श्री सभापति :** प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** दूसरा है, “Man vs wild”, इस शो में एक लड़का कीड़े-मकोड़े खाता है और जान की बाज़ी लगाने वाली हरकत करता है, जिससे समाज पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। तो हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि प्रसार विषयवस्तु शिकायत परिषद्, जो बी.सी.सी.सी. का गठन हुआ है, इसमें अब तक कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है? साथ ही जो मैंने दो शोज़ बताए हैं, इनमें क्या कार्यवाही हुई है?

**कर्मल राज्यवर्द्धन सिंह राठौर :** सर, समय-समय पर सरकार एडवाइज़रीज़ इश्यू करती है, खास तौर से माननीय सदस्य ने जब बच्चों के बारे में कहा, तो National Commission for Protection of Child Rights ने भी एक एडवाइज़री इश्यू की है। साथ ही सरकार प्रोग्राम कोडिंग और कंटेंट किस तरह से चलाना है, वह भी देती है। तो जितने भी कार्यक्रम टेलिविज़न पर आते हैं, ये उन्हीं कोडिंग के तहत ही आ सकते हैं। उसमें अगर कोई वॉयलेशन हो तो सरकार उस पर एक्शन लेती है। एक इंटर-मिनिस्ट्रियल कमेटी है, जो कंप्लेंट आने पर शो-कॉज़ नोटिस देती है और सज़ा भी देती है। आपने जो सवाल किया था कि BCCC यानी Broadcasting Content Complaints Council में अभी तक कितनी कंप्लेंट्स आई हैं और उन पर क्या एक्शन लिया गया है, तो एक साल का मैं बता सकता हूँ कि एक साल में उनके पास तकरीबन 4000 कंप्लेंट्स आई थीं, जिसमें से 1500 कंप्लेंट्स पर उन्होंने एक्शन लिया है। अगर वे जानना चाहते हैं कि जब से उसका गठन हुआ है, तब से कितनी कंप्लेंट्स आई हैं, तो उसका ब्यौरा मैं आपको बाद में दे सकता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति :** दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** मान्यवर, मैं दूसरा प्रश्न यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसे शोज़ में गलत मूल्यों जैसे द्विविवाह, हिंसा, अश्लीलता आदि के माध्यम से समाज में बच्चों

और आम जनता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के आकलन की समीक्षा की है या करने पर विचार कर रही है?

**कर्नल राज्यवर्द्धन सिंह राठौर :** सर, क्या moral है, क्या देखने लायक है, क्या देखने लायक नहीं है, यह हर क्षेत्र में, हर समाज में, हर परिवार के लिए अलग होता है, हर व्यक्ति के लिए अलग होता है। सरकार एक ब्रॉड आउटलाइन देती है जिसमें decency है, morality है, उस सबको ध्यान में रखते हुए ये कंटेंट कोड्स दिए हुए हैं। उस कंटेंट कोड को अगर कोई वॉयलेट करे तो उस पर एक्शन लिया जाता है और मैं सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि आजकल अगर आप देखेंगे तो रियलिटी शोज़ में नीचे एक टेलिफोन नंबर भी आता है कि यदि जो कंटेंट आ रहा है, वह सही नहीं है तो इस नंबर पर फोन करके आप अपनी कमेंट दर्ज करा सकते हैं।

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू :** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है, (क) से (घ): ऐसे किसी तथ्य की जानकारी सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं लाई गई है, लेकिन वहीं आप बता रहे हैं कि मंत्रालय में चौबीस घंटे के आधार पर निजी सेटलाइट टेलिविजन चैनलों पर प्रसारित होने वाले विषयवस्तु का आपने एक मॉनिटरिंग सेंटर बनाया है। एक तरफ आप बोल रहे हैं कि सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं है, दूसरी तरफ आप बोल रहे हैं कि चौबीस घंटे मॉनिटरिंग सेंटर ध्यान देता है। अभी आप बोल रहे हैं कि नीचे नंबर लिखे हुए होते हैं, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि रियलिटी शो में जैसे माननीय सदस्य ने मुद्दा उठाया कि जिस तरह से बातें दिखाई जाती हैं...एक एग्जाम्पल देती हूं कि कलर्स चैनल पर “बिग बॉस” आता है, उसमें डेली जो खराब चीज़ें दिखाई जा रही हैं, क्या उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान है? आपका जो चौबीस घंटे का मॉनिटरिंग सेंटर है, वह क्या करता है? अगर नंबर देखकर ही सदस्यों को अपनी बात उसमें उठानी है, कहना है कि फलाने चैनल पर यह गंदगी दिखाई जा रही है, तो आपका चौबीस घंटे का मॉनिटरिंग सेंटर उसमें क्या कर रहा है?

**कर्नल राज्यवर्द्धन सिंह राठौर :** सर, ई.एम.एम.सी. के नाम से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया मॉनिटरिंग सेंटर है, जिसकी आपने चर्चा की। अभी देश के अंदर 839 चैनल्स हैं और ई.एम.एम.सी. इस समय 300 चैनल्स के एक साथ देख सकता है और उसको चौबीस घंटे लगातार देखा जाता है। Randomly चैनल्स सलेक्ट होते हैं। कुछ ही समय में 600 चैनल्स तक उसकी कैपेबिलिटी हो जाएगी और 2017 तक 1500 चैनल्स तक की उसकी कैपेबिलिटी होगी। सरकार कम्प्लेंट का सिर्फ इंतज़ार नहीं करती है, वह कई बाई  *suo motu*  एक्शन भी लेती है। जब से - 2005 से लेकर अभी तक Inter Ministerial Committee का गठन हुआ है, तब से साढ़े चार सौ show-cause notices जा चुके हैं, जिनमें से 267 पर एक्शन लिया जा चुका है।

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** सभापति महोदय, बिग बॉस नामक रिएलिटी शो, जो हर साल लोनावला में होता है, एक बार मुझे भी वहां पर बुलाया था। मुझे पत्र लिखकर पहले उन्होंने मेरा नाम तय किया था, लेकिन बाद में मेरा नाम कैंसिल कर दिया। वह एक बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रिएलिटी शोज़ पर कुछ अंकुश लगाने की आवश्यकता है। आपका जो मंत्रालय है, इस

मंत्रालय के द्वारा उनके ऊपर कंट्रोल रखने की आवश्यकता है। वहां पर जिनको लेकर जाते हैं, उसमें कुछ सोशल या पॉलिटिकल चर्चा भी होनी चाहिए और परिवर्तन करने के बारे में कुछ सोच होनी चाहिए।

**श्री सभापति :** आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** वहां पर किसे सेलेक्ट करना चाहिए, इसके ऊपर भी सरकार का प्रबंधन होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर अच्छे-अच्छे लोगों को ले जाना चाहिए, गलत लोगों को नहीं ले जाना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may like to take note of it.

**कर्नल राज्यवर्द्धन सिंह राठौर :** सर, इसी बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि एक समय था, जब सरकार ने एक टास्क फोर्स बनायी थी, ताकि जो कंटेंट आ रहे हैं, इसके लिए एक regulatory body बनायी जाए। उस समय जितने broadcasters थे, उन्होंने इसे oppose किया। उन्होंने कहा कि हम self regulate करेंगे। उस self regulation के अंतर्गत, जिस कार्यक्रम का माननीय सदस्य ने नाम लिया, उसके अंदर काफी content है, जिसे वे regulate करते हैं और वह नहीं दिखाया जाता। मैं इसके उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य को अलग से इसके उदाहरण दे दूंगा कि क्या content उन्होंने नहीं दिखाया और किस तरह से उन्होंने वह content दिखाया। वह एक तरह से self regulation का एक example है।

**डा. कर्ण सिंह :** सभापति महोदय, मैं ऐसे शोज़ देखता तो नहीं हूँ, लेकिन कभी-कभी गलती से दिख जाता है। ये जो रिएलिटी शोज़ हैं, इनमें वास्तव में बड़ा अभद्र प्रदर्शन होता है। खास तौर पर छोटी-छोटी लड़कियों को वहां जिस प्रकार से नचाया जाता है, वह हमारी संस्कृति के विरुद्ध है। मैं नाच के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ, लेकिन छोटी-छोटी बेटियों को वहां नचाना, उनका कंपीटिशन करवाना और इस प्रकार से फिल्मों में उनको ले आने की कोशिश करना, यह अच्छा नहीं है। इसके बारे में मुझे लगता है कि Ministerial Committee जो हो, सो हो, लेकिन जो actual authority आपने बना रखी है, उसको सतर्क रहना चाहिए और विशेषकर बच्चों का दुरुपयोग न हो, इसके बारे में ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Thank you so much, Sir, for this advice. Because there are a number of channels, there is undoubtedly a race to attract as many eyeballs as possible. Therefore, most of these channels, no doubt, are walking a very thin line and working in that grey area. However, there is a freedom of expression. Therefore, the Government does not want to impinge on the freedom of expression. Keeping in mind the morality, keeping in mind the decency, keeping in mind the various levels of acceptance on television, certain guidelines have been issued. What the Ministry can say is that Yes, we will issue advisories and we will also take into account any complaint that comes.

**Distance between two airports**

\*219. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to start new airports in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is planning to amend the rules regarding the mandatory distance between two airports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

***Statement***

(a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting of the 15 Greenfield airports in the country namely, Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur and Aranmula in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Pudducherry and Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, my question is related to the Government's plan to start new airports in the country. In the reply, it is given that for 15 airports, in-principle approval has been given. In that, Kannur and Aranmula airports, which are in Kerala, are also there. As regards the Aranmula Airport, Green Tribunal has given a verdict that environmental clearance has not been given for the Aranmula Airport. This is also against Ramsar Convention. They are going to fill a lot of water bodies there. Then, land assignment rules are flouted. So many problems are there. On the basis of the judgement from the Green Tribunal and all these factors, I would like to know whether the Government will relook into the in-principle sanction given to the Airport.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: One of the steps of building an airport is to take an in-principle clearance. In this particular case, the Supreme Court has already given its verdict and we are all bound by the laws of our land.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, my second question is about the mandatory rules regarding the distance between two airports. My question was, whether the Government is exempting any airport to avoid these mandatory rules regarding the distance, and the reply is, 'no'. If in case of any yet-to-start airport – I am not talking about the airports which are already started – some exemption is given regarding the mandatory distance between two airports, whether the Government would reconsider the exemption already given to such airports.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, there is no real fixed distance between airport to airport. However, certain concession agreements have been entered in the past by the Government. They have fixed some distances. On one side, Sir, we have a lot of non-performing assets in the form of existing airports where there is no aircrafts going. So, there is a need to formulate a kind of regulation which will not contribute to non-performing assets and also make aviation vibrant. We are at it, and we are working on that.

SHRI RAJEEVE CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether this so-called concession agreement and this 150-kilometre distance is perpetuating a situation where private airports in four cities are essentially becoming monopolies and are preventing competing airports from being built in the vicinity, despite the fact that the Government is giving various concessions to these private airports.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, according to those agreements, there is a concern on traffic. If the number of passengers goes up beyond a point, another airport is definitely allowed to come in its vicinity. If the Member has any particular suggestions, we will look at it.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, there are unoperational passenger flight airports. How many airports are unoperational without having any passenger flights? In Tamil Nadu, Salem Airport has been unoperational for the past two years. Have you got any idea to start a passenger flight from Salem Airport.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, airport is a basic infrastructure. There are around 31 airports, I understand, where, within the last year, no flights have either taken-off or landed. But airports are basic infrastructure like a road and we invite airlines to use those airports. We would not like to add to non-performing assets.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, many renowned airports are already existing. Now they want to start 15 Greenfield airports. The Begumpet Airport is lying idle. So,

why don't you start small aircraft from this airport to some nearby distance of 200-300 kilometres? It will be useful for the airport. Why are they not using that old airport where there is a lot of space? Everything is there. Why are they not utilizing it? Our hon. Minister has unnecessarily named it NTR Domestic Airport. Let them name that Begumpet Airport as NTR Airport. We can start that. Being a Minister, he can utilize that airport and put his name there. An unnecessary controversy has been created.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. One question, please.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: I hope Begumpet Airport would be considered. That is my request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let it be answered.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: I will look into the suggestions which are very interesting. I will look into that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question 220.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I would ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Civil Aviation ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, I have exhausted ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am asking, based on the point ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have exhausted the three supplementaries, Prafulji. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am sorry. I can't break that norm ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I would only help the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am afraid, I can't break the norm of three supplementaries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I would make just a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; I am afraid, not. Give it to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is all right. Question 220.

#### **Reduction in level of CAD**

\*220. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the external sector witnessed a turn around at the year end *i.e.*

2013-14 when Current Account Deficit (CAD) has come down from 4.7 per cent to 1.7 per cent of GDP in 2013-14;

- (b) if so, how this reduction has been achieved; and
- (c) how Government proposes to maintain CAD at reasonable level?

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

***Statement***

(a) to (c) India's Current Account Deficit (CAD) in absolute terms and as a per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2012-13 and 2013-14 was as follows:

Sl. No.	Years	CAD (US\$ billion)	CAD as per cent of GDP
1.	2012-2013	882	4.7
2.	2013-2014	32.4	1.7

The narrowing of India's current account deficit (CAD) from 4.7 per cent of GDP in 2012-13 to 1.7 per cent in 2013-14 was on account of a lower trade deficit brought about by a modest recovery in exports and a sharp fall in imports, particularly gold imports. The recovery in exports and fall in non-gold imports could be due to the sharp depreciation in the exchange rate of the rupee as well as the slowdown in non-agricultural output growth. Government had taken a number of measures to contain CAD in the second quarter of 2013-14. These, inter alia, include compression in import of gold and silver and non-essential items including through hike in custom tariffs along with other limits that linked gold imports with the gold exports, whereby 20 per cent of the imported gold had to be channelized for gold exporters; and the periodic revisions in diesel prices so as to moderate consumption and thereby the level of imports. Inflation Indexed Bonds were introduced on June 04, 2013 to wean investors from gold to other savings instruments and help in moderating gold demand. Besides, a number of export promotion schemes are in place to promote exports and certain additional features were added like widening of Interest Subvention Scheme and raising the rate of subvention from 2 per cent to 3 per cent, broadening the scope of Focus Market Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme, etc.

Government and RBI do not target specific levels of CAD, but seek to monitor the



balance of payments developments closely and calibrate policies/measures to meet the broad objectives of moderating CAD to sustainable levels. As per the available balance of payments data, CAD was placed at US \$ 7.8 billion (1.7 per cent of GDP) in the first quarter of 2014-15. With continued improvement in outcome and outlook for CAD for the year, aided by softening of international prices of crude petroleum, Government made the diesel prices market determined with effect from October 19, 2014. The restrictions placed on gold imports were withdrawn by the RBI on November 28, 2014.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, what is the position of the Current Account Deficit in the first six months of the current financial year and how does it compare with the same period last year, because last year, it was 1.7 per cent and now it is 2.1 per cent?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, in the first six months of this year, the Current Account Deficit position, on the basis of the figures which the hon. Member has been giving, is broadly under control. If I may just indicate, in 2011-12, in terms of volumes, it was 78.15 billion, in 2012-13, it was 88.16 billion and then, when the tightening steps were taken in 2013-14, from 88.16 billion, which was 4.7 per cent of the GDP, it came down to 32.39 billion.

Now, in the first quarter of this year, it is 7.8 billion and in the second quarter, it is 10.1 billion. So, approximately, as against 32.3 billion in the entire last year, the total comes to about 17.9 billion in the first half of this year.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, what are the factors responsible for the increase in the Current Account Deficit and what steps has the Government taken to keep it at manageable levels? There is criticism that import of gold has been liberalized and that is why it is happening.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the hon. Member has, in fact, answered the question himself with his second sentence. The Current Account Deficit is really a figure that shows that the foreign exchange earning of the Government of India is less than the foreign exchange expenditure. Now, some of the expenditure is essential expenditure, like expenditure on oil, expenditure on some essential edible oils, etc., which cannot be avoided. Now, one of the items, which have been imported in large quantities in India, is gold itself and, therefore, during the year 2013-14, when the Current Account Deficit was going out of control – it became 4.7 per cent of the GDP – severe restrictions were imposed. Now, these restrictions, over a period of time, were somewhat relaxed. The

Government, that is the outgoing UPA Government, took a decision in the month of May itself, which was notified by the Reserve Bank on the 21st of May, wherein these conditions were somewhat relaxed, because the foreign exchange position and the Current Account Deficit position had become reasonably comfortable. One of the reasons why it could have been relaxed is, if you put too many restrictions on gold, then the official entry of the gold through the normal channels goes down, but through the unofficial smuggling channels it goes up. So, the moment the position became more comfortable, the position was liberalized. We are keeping a close eye on it and, at the moment, the situation is broadly under control. If some steps are required, it is only at that stage that we will consider the steps.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Zhimomi; did you ask your question?

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, I sought the permission for question 216, not this one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right; sorry. Dr. Ashok Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister, through you, what part has reduction in the price of crude played in the reduction of the Current Account Deficit, since the crude prices are volatile? One has to distinguish between core Current Account Deficit, the positive factors which affect the Current Account Deficit and the negative factors which affect the Current Account Deficit. If the hon. Minister would kindly explain the condition of the core Current Account Deficit, I shall be grateful.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, a lot of factors cumulatively play a role in this. You cannot segregate the fact that the oil prices internationally have moderated, and, therefore, on the Balance of Payments, this has a positive impact as far as India is concerned, because a very large basket of our oil products comes from outside. But as far as the 'Core' is concerned, it is also an operation between how much do we import into this country and what is the extent of exports that we are having from this country. For example, if you take manufacturing sector products, we would be on the negative side; if you take the service sector products, we would be on the positive side itself. Now, these are the factors which we cumulatively take into consideration, but since the foreign exchange reserve position in the country is reasonably comfortable, and the Balance of Payments is also broadly under control, I don't think there is any reason for concern, or, to take the kind

of steps which we had to take in 2013 or 2014. If ever such a situation arises – I hope it doesn't – it is only then that we consider tightening them because as I indicated, the effect of over-regulation in these areas like gold, etc., can then push gold into the grey market.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, in his reply, has referred to the factors which led to the increase in the Current Account Deficit and the steps that were taken by the previous Government to bring it down from 4.7 to 1.7 per cent of the GDP. My specific question is that when we have a situation, may not be of '*achche din*' but of '*achche sitare*', that the crude prices globally have come down, when we look at the Indian basket, by 44 dollars since this Government assumed office, but the Current Account Deficit has gone up from 1.7 and now to 2.1 per cent, it is not very much a happy situation, as the Finance Minister is saying. There are concerns and I would like to ask about the same. You have allowed it and I see much merit in what you have said that if, through the legal channels, gold import is not taking place, the other channels, the illegal channels, are operationalised. The concern is, and I would like the hon. Minister to answer, that the crude import bill has drastically come down, but the country's import bill has gone up and exports are falling. Despite the fall in crude prices, the Current Account Deficit is going up, and the related question is whether it is not a fact that there is more outgo of foreign exchange from India than the incoming foreign exchange into India.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if you take the overall basket of foreign exchange into the country, which will include all kinds of channels through which legitimate foreign exchange can come in – the hon. Member knows better than me – then there is an addition to the reserves, which is taking place. And, when an addition to the reserves takes place, it indicates a comfortable situation. In a given situation, if there is a relative slowdown in the economy, or if a product becomes non-competitive compared to, let us say, Chinese products or other products, your exports out of the country can slow down. But, overall, on account of several factors – it could be FII and it could be various other forms of investments – the foreign exchange reserves in the country are continuing to be added, and, therefore, the kind of situation of concern, which is the underlying spirit behind the hon. Member's question, doesn't exist as of today.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have a very pointed question. What is the rate of reduction, if any, in CAD as percentage of GDP as on 30th November, 2014, compared to 1.7 per cent of GDP in 2013-14?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the first Member, who asked this question, had indicated the figure. I have seen the figures yesterday. They appeared in the media also. It appears to be in the vicinity of about 2.1 per cent. But that is a figure which is not alarming. It is a figure under control because the foreign exchange situation is under control. There are ways of curtailing it and bringing it down further, but, as I indicated, the immediate steps that you take to bring it down, because of the historical culture in this country and its relationship with gold, you are only then hiding the real trade behind the unofficial trade that goes on.

**Procurement of poor quality arms and ammunition**

\*221. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of money Government had spent to acquire new weapons and ammunition during the last three years;
- (b) what percentage of these purchases were from public sector and private sector in the country, respectively, and through import; and
- (c) whether there were complaints that some of these purchased weapons and ammunition were of poor quality?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

- (a) The total expenditure on defence equipment for Capital Acquisition during the last three financial years is as under:

(₹ in crore)	
Year	Total expenditure
2011-2012	56281.88
2012-2013	58768.86
2013-2014	66850.30

(b) The expenditure on Capital Acquisition and percentages in respect of orders placed on Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), Indian Private Sector and Foreign Vendors during the last three financial years is as under:

**(i) Air Force**

Year	Actuals (₹ in crore)	Indian Vendors		Foreign Vendors Per cent /(₹ in crore)
		Per cent/(₹ in crore)		
		% share of PSUs (including OFB)	% Share of Private Sector	
2011-12	27164.09	41.37% (11238.05)	2.46% (667.93)	56.17% (15258.11)
2012-13	31053.00	28.98% (8999.46)	9.12% (2832.59)	61.90% (19220.95)
2013-14	36917.99	41.84% (15446.76)	1.47% (543.68)	56.69% (20927.54)

**(ii) Army**

Year	Actuals (₹ in crore)	Indian Vendors			Foreign Vendors Per cent /(₹ in crore)
		Per cent/(₹ in crore)			
		% share of PSUs (including OFB)	% share of Private Sector	Balance of % share*	
2011-12	10865.93	73.10% (7944.06)	4.76% (515.90)	17.48% (1899.90)	4.66% (506.07)
2012-13	10871.79	85.52% (9297.58)	2.56% (278.80)	2.80% (303.74)	9.12% (991.67)
2013-14	10426.49	82.39% (8590.10)	1.91% (199.50)	1.30% (135.89)	14.40% (1501.00)

\* This pertains to expenditure for which detailed break-up of public/private sector is not maintained.

**(iii) Navy (including Coast Guard and Joint Staff)**

Year	Actuals (₹ in crore)	Indian Vendors* Per cent/(₹ in crore)	Foreign Vendors Per cent/(₹ in crore)
2011-12	18251.87	63.29% (11550.96)	36.71% (6700.91)
2012-13	16844.07	63.78% (10743.69)	36.22% (6100.38)
2013-14	19505.82	36.13% (6852.26)	64.87% (12653.56)

\* The break-up of expenditure for orders placed on Indian vendors, between the Public and private sector units, is not maintained by the Navy.

(c) Defence Procurement Procedure provides for extensive Field Evaluation Trials before award of the contract. Post contract, a system of Pre-Dispatch Inspection (PDI) and Joint Receipt Inspection (JRI) exists to address defect and reliability issues. Further, if any defect or reliability issues arise, these are taken up with the vendor as per the terms of the contract.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, in the answer, it is mentioned that the detailed Defence Procurement Procedure has been laid down and the same has been gone through. But in spite of these, why is it that there are charges of corruption in which senior officers in the Defence department and certain middlemen are involved? Why is it that such corruption incidents are occurring again and again?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question is regarding the purchase percentage from public and private sector, and, the quality of weapons. The question does not pertain to any corruption charges as such. I think, he can seek an answer separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. Second supplementary, Mr. Narayanan.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, the Government has declared that there will be FDI in the Defence production. According to these figures, for the last three years, the total expenditure is somewhere around fifty-five to seventy thousand crore of rupees, of which, purchases from outside are worth about twenty-six to thirty thousand crore of rupees. The other part is produced by the public sector companies. Now, if FDI is being promoted, will it be at the expense of the public sector production, and, also, will it be at the expense

of the internal production in the private sector? In these areas, where is the occasion for FDI, and, to what extent, is the Government intending to do it?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, I would like to make it clear that out of last three years' procurement worth approximately 1,82,000 crore of rupees on Capital Acquisition, around 98,000 crore of rupees is towards indigenous procurement, of which major share is with the Ordnance Factory and PSUs. The private sector share may be hardly 3 to 4 per cent, not more than that. The increase in FDI to 49 per cent is a recent policy, the impact of which will be felt after a couple of years because the figures which are shown are the 'orders already being executed' and the amount which is shown is, 'payment done for the existing orders'.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Kindly refer to projection.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Regarding projection, I will say that after this Government is formed, the DAC has cleared procurement worth approximately ₹ 75,000 crore. Not all will come through but out of that 75,000 crore of rupees, ₹65,000 crore is for 'Make in India', and, 'Buy and Make in India' whereas only ₹ 10,000 crore is for 'Buy Global', which indicates that 86 per cent component of the fresh approvals are basically either by 'Make in India' or 'Buy and Make in India'. So, if you take 'indigenous', you will have a complete shift from 53.9 per cent to somewhere around 70 to 75 per cent with the new type of policy.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सर, इसमें आप प्रश्न का अंतिम भाग 'ग' देखें। इसमें पूछा गया है, "क्या ऐसी कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि खरीदे गए हथियारों और गोला-बारूद में से कुछ हथियार या गोला-बारूद घटिया गुणवत्ता वाले थे?" मंत्री जी ने इस प्रश्न का जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें कहीं भी इसका उत्तर नहीं है। उत्तर में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि हम दो तरह की जांच करते हैं। एक तो प्रि-डिस्पैच है, यानी निर्माता के यहां से डिस्पैच होने से पहले हम उनकी प्रिमाइसेज पर उसकी जांच करते हैं। दूसरा उन्होंने कहा कि एक ज्वायंट रिसीट इंस्पेक्शन होता है, यानी जब डिफेंस या सेना के पास ये हथियार आ जाते हैं, तो उस समय इनकी एक ज्वायंट इंस्पेक्शन होती है। लेकिन, उन्होंने पहली बात तो यह नहीं बताई कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं, कौन-कौन से खराब गुणवत्ता वाले हथियार और गोला-बारूद पाए गए, उस सिलसिले में जो सम्बन्धित कम्पनी है या निर्माता है या उत्पादक है, उसके विरुद्ध आपने अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की? इस ज्वायंट इंस्पेक्शन में या दोनों तरह की जो जांच होती हैं, इन जांचों में स्वाभाविक रूप से डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट के या मिनिस्ट्री के या विभाग के या सेना के कुछ अधिकारी भी होंगे, जो यह जांच करते हैं। उनकी इन जांचों के बावजूद ये खराब हथियार और गोला-बारूद हमारी सेना के पास आ रहे हैं, तो इस बारे में क्या उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आपने अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही की, उनको कहीं अकाउंटेबल बनाया? ये तमाम प्रश्न उठ रहे हैं। मामला गम्भीर है।

अगर खराब गुणवत्ता वाले हथियार और गोला-बारूद सेना के पास पहुंचेंगे, तो हमारी जो सुरक्षा है, वह खतरे में पड़ेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Let it be answered.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** इसलिए, मैं आपसे इन सवालों के जवाब चाहता हूं कि कितने ऐसे मामले पाए गए, उनमें आपने किन पर क्या कार्यवाही की और कितने अधिकारियों को आपने इसके लिए अकाउंटेबल बनाया?

**श्री सभापति :** आप सिर्फ एक सवाल पूछ सकते हैं। Please answer one of the various question.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, I appreciate that ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सर, मेरा एक ही सवाल है, क्योंकि मंत्री जी ने उस मूल प्रश्न का जवाब ही नहीं दिया था। इसलिए, यह सवाल उसी से रिलेटेड है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

**श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर :** सर, मूल प्रश्न का जवाब उसमें है। कम्प्लेंट्स के बारे में हम तीन तरह के सोल्यूशंस रखते हैं। आपने दो इंडिकेट किए, लेकिन there is a Field Evaluation Trial, Pre-Dispatch Inspection, Joint Receipt Inspection. इसके बाद अगर क्वालिटी में थोड़ी-बहुत प्रॉब्लम आ जाती है, तो that is also being addressed at various levels as per the contract terms.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सर, यह तो आपने व्यवस्था बताई कि वह ऐसी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने यह पूछा कि इन तीन सालों में ऐसे खराब गुणवत्ता वाले कितने प्रकरण पाये गये और उनमें आपने अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की? मैं यह जानना चाह रहा हूं।

**श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर :** कई बार कम्प्लेंट्स जो आती हैं, वे बाद में भी आ सकती हैं। If you buy some ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर :** जवाब तो दे रहा हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** 2011-12, 2012-13 और 2013-14 में, यानी पिछले तीन सालों के आंकड़े मांगे गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right; all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** मैं यह जानना चाह रहा हूं कि पिछले तीन सालों में जो खरीद हुई, उसका क्या हुआ?



श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर : जो खरीद हुई है, जहां-जहां क्वालिटी प्रॉब्लम्स आए हैं, वहां ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : कहां प्रॉब्लम आई है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... कहां प्रॉब्लम आई है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनमें क्या कार्यवाही हुई है, यही मैं जानना चाह रहा हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले : तीन साल पहले सरकार इन्हीं की थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: All problems of quality have been addressed. Wherever there is a quality problem, there is an inquiry conducted and solution is found out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, सवाल का जवाब नहीं आ रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यही तो हम जानना चाह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: There are lakhs of ammunition and when some small component is found to have some fault, that full component or the full batch is replaced. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, the question is about factual information regarding the number of complaints. That information can be collected and given ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Factual information has to be asked separately. I will give you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: In how many cases have you found sub-standard equipment? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: If you want figures, I will ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : ठीक है। आपका जो सवाल है, he will get you the information. ...*(Interruptions)*... That information will be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the Minister should come prepared. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; Mistryji please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, we have asked for the information. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. The information will be collected and given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: What all I need is information ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the hon. Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं, नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह आपका सवाल ही नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: When I am asking the supplementary, even that is not being replied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : चतुर्वेदी जी, आप सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. The factual information about complaints will be collected and passed on to the Member. Now, Shri Singh Deo.

SHRI A.U SINGH DEO : Sir, my question is on the procedure – the red-tapism in the procedures of buying defence equipment. Defence equipment gets delayed because of red-tapism and the procedure, and by the time the equipment comes to the country, it becomes obsolete. There is a huge cost escalation. Will the hon. Minister think of streamlining the procedure? सर, ये टेंडर करते हैं, इसमें तीन साल लगते हैं, उसके बाद ये परचेज करते हैं, उसके बाद कोई competitor केस फाइल कर देता है और वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चला जाता है। Sir, I am coming to the question. It is a very important question. By the time the equipment comes to India, it is obsolete. It is outdated and there is a huge cost escalation. Sir, something needs to be done about this. The Budget has to be spent in time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's a suggestion.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: The Budget has to be spent in time so that they start buying things which are not in priority to buyer. It is because they want to spend the money. So, this has to be streamlined because the country suffers and the defence suffers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's a suggestion, not a question! Thank you. Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has imported the concept of 'Make in India' in the Defence Ministry. If so, which are the proposals received by the Government of India under the concept of 'Make in India', so far?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: 'Make in India' is a concept where the DAC or the Government decides which are the components or which are the parts of defence procurement that will be considered as 'Make in India' or 'Buy and Make in India'. So, basic preference, under the defence procurement policy of 2013, is given to 'Make in India' first, followed by 'Buy and Make in India'. 'Global', 'Buy Global' is the last option.

#### Quantum of FII in the country

\*222. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantum of Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) in the country during 2012-13 and 2013-14;
- (b) the quantum of FII received in the country in the first two quarters of 2014-15; and
- (c) the total expectation of receipt from FII in the current financial year?

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

#### Statement

(a) The quantum of net investments (equity and debt) made by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)/ Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) in the India during the financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14, is as follows:

(INR crores)			
Financial Year	Equity	Debt	Total
2012-2013	140,033	28,334	168,367
2013-2014	79,709	-28,060	51,649

(b) The quantum of net investments (equity and debt) made by foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)/ Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) in the India during the first two quarters of the financial year 2014-15 is as follows:

(INR crores)

Quarters	Equity	Debt	Total
First Qtr (April 2014 to June 2014)	37,600	27,302	64,902
Second Qtr (July 2014 to September 2014)	23,643	55,508	79,151
TOTAL	61,243	82,810	144,053

(c) Total net investments (equity and debt) made by FIIs/ FPIs in the India during the financial year 2014-15 (till November 27, 2014) is ₹184,757 crore.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, in recent times, we have seen that the stock markets have been galloping. This is a bit surprising considering the fact that the economy is still under stress, specially, the manufacturing sector. There has been no reduction in interest rates. But, then, as the answer clearly states, we have seen increased inward remittances from FIIs. Sir, most of these FIIs are based in Mauritius and they are based in Mauritius because there, we have a tax treaty with the Mauritius Government. So, no tax is paid on the profits that these FIIs make. There have been reports also of money being sent out from India and then round tripping from Mauritius. My specific question is that considering the fact that a lot of these Mauritius-based companies are making huge profits in the Indian stock market, would the Minister consider creating a level-playing field and impose some kind of taxation on these FIIs? If taxation is not possible, he could easily increase the securities transaction tax on these FIIs.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the principal question of the hon. Member is really in relation to the quantum of Foreign Institutional Investment, which has been coming into the country. The supplementary he has raised is on those investments which follow the Mauritius route and take the benefit of Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty. That is not a subject matter of this question itself. I will certainly ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Money is coming from Mauritius.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, no. Money is coming and the quantum is what the question is, but the spirit behind the supplementary, I will certainly bear in mind!

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, my second supplementary is that normally, we have seen that the middle class or the retail investor gets into the market when the market is very high. Thereafter, when FIIs leave, the poor Indian investor is left holding the can. There have been reports now that the US Fed is considering ending the easing which it

had done for the last couple of years. Obviously, this is going to impact the Indian market. My question is: Is the Government taking any steps to ensure that the poor Indian investor is not caught off guard?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We are, as far as the stock market is concerned, subject to the kind of discipline that SEBI imposes. We are living in a market economy and, therefore, one of the intentions is that more and more retail investors must start investing. When retail investors start investing in larger numbers, they are effectively contributing to the corporate sector, effectively contributing to the developmental process as far as the country is concerned.

The hon. Member is very right that one of the issues of concern in the context of Indian markets is that you have a large amount of institutional investment. You have foreign institutional investment. But, comparatively, the entry of the retail investors into the market could have been much higher which it is not. Recently, one or two trends in this regard have been positive. For instance, one of the public sector divestment issues which was last week floated into the market was oversubscribed in the retail investor sector two-and-a-half times which means the retail investor is also looking at the market itself. So, that is a positive sign. In a market economy, the capital is entitled to flow, and the Governments cannot impose those restrictions on the capital as to where the investor must find his preferences. The reports of easing by the United States of America have been there now for a reasonably long time. The investors are reasonably alerted as far as those trends are concerned and those investing in the market are investing with an open eye. As a part of the investor education programme, all these factors are brought to their notice.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: It is relating to composite ceilings on FDI, FII and FPI. How exactly do you operate that set-up, both listed companies and unlisted companies?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The composite sectoral cap is taken, as the very word indicates, as a composite sectoral cap. A composite sectoral cap means that any investment coming in either of those categories which is not to be then distinguished, because foreign exchange coming in is foreign exchange coming in and it does not hit that cap itself. So, the overall cap is maintained. Within the cap, the option for investing either in the form of FII or FDI alternatively both exist.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, it is on the same clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question only.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, these numbers reveal a very interesting phenomenon. I was not aware of it till this question was answered. I draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to this very interesting fact. In the FII flows, if he has noticed, the component of equity has been steadily coming down, including in the period July-September. It is quite a sharp fall of equity inflows and debt is going up. There is an argument, Sir, and this is an important thing. I would urge you to pay attention to it because if FII flows are coming only in debt, then this is purely to do with interest rate arbitrage that has been played in the market. The focus of the Government must be to increase the equity inflow.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am extremely grateful to the hon. Member for highlighting this very fact. The figures, which have been very transparently stated, clearly do indicate that. But then the only other factor to be noticed is that when the equity component in 2012-13 was reasonably high, it hit the bottom as far as 2013-14 was concerned which we can broadly refer to as slowdown period. The debt, in fact, came down, because the overall figure of even FII, including both debt and equity, indicated that capital was flying out of the country. So instead of foreign exchange coming into the country, investments were being considered so unattractive that it was flying out of the country. This year, even with regard to equity market, in the first six months, there is a reasonable revival. Even if I broadly or as a rule of thumb translate the half-year figures into an annual figure, the equity market has also been going up. But the hon. Member has a very valid point when he says that the debt, because of higher interest rates in India, could be the arbitrage market itself.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Cross-border tunnel on LoC

\*223. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any report of discovering cross-border tunnel on the Line-of-Control (LoC) along the boundary of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action taken by Government towards strengthening the security of our borders ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) An underground tunnel was discovered by Indian Army troops in general area Chakla of Pallanwala sector (Jammu District) on 21st August, 2014 approximately 300 metres on our side of the Line of Control (LoC). No exit point of the tunnel was found.

(c) Government regularly reviews the threat perception to secure our borders and protect national interest. Appropriate measures are taken from time to time to maintain/upgrade the country's defence preparedness along the border to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India. Further, some areas along the borders are also kept under surveillance by regular patrolling by troops and other aerial, optronic and electronic means etc.

#### **Challenges faced by Ayurveda**

\*224. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the biggest challenge Ayurveda faces today is lack of commitment and confidence amongst its practitioners;

(b) whether it is a fact that Ayurveda needs dedicated doctors;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a need for greater awareness for Ayurveda; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Like in any other profession, there may be a few cases where a qualified practitioner of Ayurveda does not measure upto the professional standards in terms of confidence and commitment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In order to enhance greater awareness about Ayurveda, following activities are being organized by the Ministry of AYUSH,

(i) National level Arogya Fair.

(ii) State level Arogya Fair in selected cities.

- (iii) Participation in Fairs/Melas organized by eminent organisations/States
- (iv) Financial assistance to States/Colleges/Institutes/NGOs for organizing Conferences/ Seminars/Workshops/ Symposium, etc. on AYUSH.
- (v) Financial assistance to the AYUSH Industry for participating in Fairs/Melas organized by Government of India/State Government.
- (vi) Preparation and distribution of authentic publicity material on AYUSH Systems including Multi-media/print-media campaigns, audio visual materials for popularization of AYUSH Systems.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is being implemented where provisions have been made for Grant-in aid to the State Governments/ UTs for greater awareness of AYUSH including Ayurveda through the following activities:

- (i) Public Health Outreach activity
- (ii) Behavior Change Communication (BCC)
- (iii) AYUSH Gram
- (iv) School Health Programme through AYUSH
- (v) Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

#### **IT exemption for co-operative institutions**

†\*225. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred by the weak co-operative credit institutions as a result of inclusion of income from agricultural business of these institutions under the purview of income tax limit;

(b) whether Government intends to give tax relaxation to cooperative institutions for their income from agricultural business; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The income/ loss arising from different sources of income is aggregated while computing 'total income' of an entity under the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('Act'). Therefore, data regarding

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



losses incurred by co-operative credit institutions as a result of inclusion of income from agricultural business of these institutions is not separately available.

Section 80P of the Act provides for a deduction of the whole of the amounts of profits and gains of business of a co-operative society, attributable to the following agriculture-related activities;

- (i) the marketing of agricultural produce grown by its members;
- (ii) the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, livestock or other articles intended for agriculture for the purpose of supplying them to its members;
- (iii) the processing, without the aid of power, of the agricultural produce of its members.

Further, section 80P of the Act also provides for a deduction of the whole of the amounts of profits and gains of business in the case of a co-operative society, being a primary society engaged in supplying milk, oilseeds, fruits or vegetables raised or grown by its members to—

- (i) a federal co-operative society, being a society engaged in the business of supplying milk, oilseeds, fruits, or vegetables, as the case may be; or
- (ii) the Government or a local authority; or
- (iii) a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), or a corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act (being a company or corporation engaged in supplying milk, oilseeds, fruits or vegetables, as the case may be, to the public).

#### **Tax exemption to corporate and big business houses**

\*226. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is extending tax exemptions to the corporate and big business houses in the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the amount of tax exemptions extended; and
- (c) the reasons for extending these tax exemptions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for a number of tax incentives for businesses. Such tax Incentives

are mainly in the form of profit-linked deductions, investment-linked deductions, depreciation and additional depreciation and weighted deduction. The incentives are available for a specified time period, and may also be availed in the current financial year, subject to the fulfillment of the conditions specified in the relevant provisions of the Act.

The amount of tax exemptions and incentives is reported in the Receipt Budget in the form of the revenue foregone statement, which is a part of the Annual Budget documents. The estimates of revenue foregone on account of direct tax exemptions/incentives availed by the corporate sector during the last five years are as under:

Financial Year 2009-10	:	₹ 72881 crores
Financial Year 2010-11	:	₹ 83328 crores
Financial Year 2011-12	:	₹ 81214 crores
Financial Year 2012-13	:	₹ 92636 crores
Financial Year 2013-14	:	₹102606 crores (projected)

[the revenue foregone does not include additional tax liability due to Minimum alternate tax]

In so far as direct taxes are concerned, tax incentives have been provided to promote creation of infrastructure facilities, balanced regional development, exports, generation of employment, rural development, scientific research & development etc.

#### **Action against non-registered NBFCs**

\*227. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has identified 543 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) functioning in different States which are not registered;

(b) whether complaints regarding non-payment of investor's money have been received or noticed by RBI during the past three calendar years;

(c) if so, the details of the unregistered NBFCs and the action taken against them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) In December 2012, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) forwarded to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) a list of 34,754 companies registered under Companies Act, 1956 informing that many of these companies may be carrying on activities of the Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFI) without mandatory registration under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (RBI Act). RBI has conducted a one-time examination of financials of all these companies (other than those registered with RBI) to ascertain their requirement or otherwise for registration with RBI. RBI found that 4,102 companies were registered with RBI as Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs). RBI also found that 14,323 companies are not required to be registered with RBI. Further, complete information on 6,182 companies is not available on MCA website. Besides this, 4,125 companies are under liquidation or in the process of being struck off. 110 companies seem to have some deposits as per their balance sheet necessitating further examination of the financials. The remaining 5,912 companies are *prima-facie* carrying on business of NBFI meeting the principal business criteria for a company to be treated as NBFC and required to be registered with RBI, out of which 421 are companies which were not granted registration/ whose Certificates of Registration (CoR) were cancelled. RBI is in the process of initiating action against erring companies for violation of the RBI Act, 1934.

(b) to (d) RBI has reported that there are 701 companies operating in different States/Union Territories which are not registered with RBI, against whom complaints regarding non-payment of investors' money have been received or noticed by RBI during the last three calendar years and till 20th November 2014 in the current year. Since the companies, against whom the complaints regarding non-payment of investors' money have been received or noticed, are not registered with RBI, such complaints are forwarded to concerned regulators, for example, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Economic Offences Wing and Securities and Exchange Board of India for necessary action at their end.

#### **Trauma centres along accident prone NHs**

\*228.SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the States to establish trauma centres along accident-prone National Highways (NHs) in the country for immediately attending to road accidents' victims;

(b) whether certain State Governments have, of their own, set up such centres, if so, the details thereof: and

(c) whether Government proposes to address other States to fall in line with this system on humanitarian grounds, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is already implementing a scheme, namely, "Capacity Building for developing Trauma care Facilities in Government Hospitals in National Highways" with the objectives of bringing down preventable deaths due to road accidents to 10% by developing a pan-India trauma care network in which no trauma victim has to be transported for more than 50 kilometres and designated Trauma Care Facilities are available at every 100 km of the National Highways. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to the State Governments for infrastructure, human resource & equipment, integrated communication network, human resource training, etc. During Eleventh Five Year Plan, 140 trauma care facilities were identified along the Golden Quadrilateral Corridor and North-South, East-West Corridors.

(b) No such information is maintained centrally.

(c) In Twelfth Five Year Plan, 85 more trauma care facilities have been proposed to be established in accident prone areas on the highways preferably in States not covered earlier. The requests of the State Government will be considered for establishing such centers, which fulfill the norms laid down for this purpose. Further, all State Governments have been asked to designate nodal officers for the said scheme. The operational guidelines of the scheme have been circulated to all States. State Nodal Officers are being invited to meetings and interactions on a regular basis to ensure prompt submission of proposals and implementation of the scheme.

#### **Promotion of herbal farming**

†\*229. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to promote herbal farming, Government is providing any incentives to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the types of assistance being provided by Government for the same and the details thereof, State-wise?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) of Ministry of AYUSH has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “National Mission on Medicinal Plants” w.e.f. 2008-09, which aims at supporting cultivation of identified medicinal plants on farmers lands in different States / UTs.

Central assistance in the form of subsidy is being provided to farmers under the above Scheme for cultivation of prioritized species of medicinal plants through the State Implementing Agencies. The rates of subsidy stipulated for various species are 75%, 50% and 20% of the normative cost of cultivation of medicinal plants depending upon status of demand and availability, till present. Apart from this, the Scheme envisages support for establishing nurseries for providing quality planting material, post-harvest management facilities like drying sheds and storage godowns. Besides, support for Training & Capacity Building for farmers is also provided under another Central Sector Scheme.

Information regarding central assistance released by the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) under the said scheme to implementing agencies in the States from 2011-12 to 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The above Scheme is now included as one of the components in the new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), under which the future subsidies are fixed at 75%, 50% and 30% of the revised normative cost.

#### ***Statement***

*Year-wise / State-wise funds released from 2011-12 to 2014-15 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “National Mission on Medicinal Plants”*

(₹ in lacs)					
Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds Released			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	512.52	834.32	963.63	1200.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	285.14	0.00	118.65	0.00
3.	Assam	114.52	162.81	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	186.96	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	47.35	0.00	0.00	172.25
6.	Haryana	85.46	0.00	171.14	87.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	84.3	0.00	97.54	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	257.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	216.71	110.82
10.	Kerala	223.17	210.41	264.27	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	302.93	474.59	395.45	507.30
12.	Maharashtra	327.08	0.00	682.44	589.88
13.	Manipur	138.54	57.6	105.96	73.06
14.	Meghalaya	91.62	0.00	0.00	172.62
15.	Mizoram	160.12	8.91	18.28	57.72
16.	Nagaland	181.12	188.47	175.88	102.06
17.	Odisha	475.58	111	150.66	191.53
18.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	28.87	42.51
19.	Sikkim	91.1	161.94	137.59	77.24
20.	Tamil Nadu	961.39	741.5	1022.6698	697.6
21.	Tripura	84	0.00	0.00	53.23
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	834.54	424.36	0.00
23.	Uttarakhand	262.73	0.00	278.86	151.52
TOTAL		4873.24	3786.1	5252.96	4287.45

#### Investigation on TEP

†\*230. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tax Evasion Petitions (TEPs) are investigated intensely on being received at the Income Tax Department, if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Income Tax Department has received any Tax Evasion Petitions from 1 July, 2014 to till date, if so, the details thereof, especially in respect of the Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut Districts of Uttar Pradesh in the Northern Region; and

(c) whether the Income Tax Department has investigated every Tax Evasion Petition; and if so, the details thereof on every Tax Evasion Petition especially in respect of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut Districts of the Northern Region along with the conclusions of investigation and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Tax Evasion Petitions (TEPs) are received by the Government at different levels including Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT). Each TEP containing allegations of violations of provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') is taken cognizance of and necessary action as per the provisions of the Act is taken by the jurisdictional Income-tax authorities. The jurisdictional authorities decide the course of action and the nature of investigation in respect of each TEP, depending upon the nature of allegations, source of complaint, quantum of tax evasion alleged and other relevant facts and circumstances of a case.

Based upon the outcome of investigation and evidence gathered on the relevant issues, including the issues emanating from TEPs, determination of income (including undisclosed income, if any) and tax liability is done at the time of assessment of income, following the quasi-judicial process under the Act. Applicable penalties are levied and prosecutions instituted in appropriate cases.

1786 TEPs have been received in CBDT since 1st July 2014 which were disseminated to the respective jurisdictional authorities for appropriate action. Of these, 21 TEPs pertained to Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts of Uttar Pradesh. No centralized database regarding TEPs received by the field authorities under CBDT is maintained. Disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Act.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Promotion of AYUSH in Bihar

†1711. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for promoting Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the total amount made available to Bihar, so far, under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. There is a Central Sector Scheme for promotion of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) to take up initiatives for propagation and promotion of AYUSH Systems of medicines by organizing AROGYA Fairs/Melas, Conferences, Exhibitions, Seminars, Workshops, Symposium and also undertaking publicity through electronic Multimedia/Print Media Campaigns.

Further, the Government of India has also approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.9.2014 which envisages better access to AYUSH services including Ayurveda system, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of ASU&H drugs and sustainable availability of raw-materials for manufacture of ASU & H drug in the State/UTs during the Twelfth Plan.

The Mission *inter-alia* makes provision for the following:

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Districts Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries including Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy.
- (iii) Setting up of integrated AYUSH Hospital.
- (iv) Upgradation of State Government Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Educational Institutions including Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy.
- (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions including Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy in the State where it is not available.
- (vi) Under the flexible components, provision has been kept for Grant-in-aid to the Yoga Wellness centers and Naturopathy hospitals.

The Government of India has also set up National Medicinal Plants Boards (NMPB) for conserving and promoting Medicinal Plants utilized in the traditional systems of



medicine. Under the NMPB, Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants and Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Mission on Medicinal Plants are under implementation.

Under the Ministry of AYUSH, the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) and Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN) are two autonomous organizations set up by the Government to formulate and undertake research in Ayurveda and Yoga & Naturopathy respectively. CCRAS has 30 institutes/units through which they undertake research projects under Intramural Research (IMR) and Extramural Research Schemes. Extramural Research (EMR) is conducted through the Councils including CCRAS and CCRYN. Under the scheme, grant is given to various premier institutions/hospitals both in allopathy and AYUSH systems, across the country to conduct research in AYUSH systems including Ayurveda and Yoga & Naturopathy.

(c) Under the IEC Scheme, a National Level Arogya Fair was organized at Patna, Bihar during 6-9th December, 2009 through FICCI.

No funds are made available to Bihar under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) as no State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) received from State Government as per the guidelines of National AYUSH Mission.

The Grant released to the State of Bihar under NMPB Schemes are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)		
Year of Grant	Grant released under NMPB Schemes	
	Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants	National Mission on Medicinal Plants
2007-2008	36.09	-
2008-2009	16.87	108.94
2009-2010	2.00	150.00

Further, the funds allocated to Ayurveda Regional Research Institute (ARRI) under CCRAS, located at Patna, Bihar during the 12th Five year Plan period under Plan and Non-Plan are ₹ 296.00 lakhs and ₹ 370.50 lakhs respectively.

**Regulatory body for AYUSH practitioners**

1712.SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up a special regulatory body for AYUSH doctors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, whether such a regulatory body will be set up; and
- (c) the State-wise details of the institutions providing education of AYUSH in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, the practice of AYUSH doctors is regulated by the respective State Governments. However, Government of India has set up two regulatory bodies, namely, Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) under Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act 1970 for regulation of educational institutions and practitioners in respect of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems of medicines and Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) under Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 for regulation of educational institutions and practitioners in respect of Homoeopathy system of medicines. At present Yoga & Naturopathy, being drugless systems, are not regulated.

- (c) The State-wise details of institutions providing education of AYUSH in the country is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise recognised Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy colleges in the country for the academic year 2014-15*

Sl No.	Sate/UT	No. of Ayurveda Colleges	No. of Unani Colleges	No. of Siddha Colleges	No. of Homoeopathy Colleges	Total ASU Colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02	01	00	06	9
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	00	00	00	01	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	01	00	00	03	4
4.	Bihar	08	04	00	15	27
5.	Chandigarh	01	00	00	01	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	04	01	00	03	8
7.	Delhi	02	02	00	02	6
8.	Goa	01	00	00	01	2
9.	Gujarat	13	00	00	17	30
10.	Haryana	08	00	00	01	9
11.	Himachal Pradesh	02	00	00	01	3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	02	00	00	3
13.	Jharkhand	01	00	00	04	5
14.	Karnataka	59	05	00	11	75
15.	Kerala	17	00	01	05	23
16.	Madhya Pradesh	18	04	00	19	41
17.	Maharashtra	68	06	00	49	123
18.	Odisha	06	00	00	06	12
19.	Puducherry	01	00	00	00	1
20.	Punjab	13	00	00	04	17
21.	Rajasthan	11	02	00	08	21
22.	Tamil Nadu	05	01	08	10	24
23.	Telangana	05	02	00	00	7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	24	13	00	10	47
25.	Uttarakhand	06	00	00	02	8
26.	West Bengal	04	01	00	12	17
TOTAL		281	44	09	191	525

**Check on AYUSH practitioners**

1713.DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allocated adequate funds and created infrastructural facilities for the development of AYUSH;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken by Government to check, monitor and curb large numbers of quacks who pretend to be a medical professional in any one of the indigenous medical system of AYUSH; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to have a regulating and controlling body for the medical professional involved in this indigenous system of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government has allocated funds to the tune of ₹ 1069.00 crore for the year 2014-15 for Department of AYUSH (now Ministry of AYUSH). Out of this, ₹689.20 crore has been allocated for the Central Sector Schemes and ₹379.80 crore has been allocated for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department. The allocation is adequate.

Under Central Sector Schemes of the Department, Government has taken various steps for providing support for creating infrastructure facilities for the development of AYUSH. This *inter alia* includes:

- (i) Funding to thirty projects till date for creating infrastructure facilities under the “Centre of Excellence Scheme” of the Department.
- (ii) Funding support to ten projects till date for creating infrastructure facilities under “Development of AYUSH Cluster Scheme” of the Department.
- (iii) Support for creating of Infrastructure facilities for development of eleven National Institutes relating to AYUSH sector.

Also, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been approved and notified on

29.9.2014 namely 'National AYUSH Mission (NAM)', after restructuring/merging all Central Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of AYUSH. The NAM envisages creation of infrastructure facilities besides other activities through the components of AYUSH services, AYUSH educational institutions, and enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU & H raw-materials in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan. For the scheme, fund of ₹ 309.76 crore has been proposed under Revised Estimates for 2014-15, which is adequate.

(c) and (d) Health being a State subject, the practice of AYUSH doctors is regulated by the respective State Governments. However, the Government of India has set up two regulatory bodies, namely, Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) under Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970 for regulation of educational institutions and practitioners including maintenance of register of practitioners in respect of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems of medicines and Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) under Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 for regulation of educational institutions and practitioners, in respect of Homoeopathy system of medicines. At present Yoga & Naturopathy, being drugless systems, are not regulated.

#### **Expansion of Ayurvedic system of medicines**

†1714. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action plan with regard to expansion of Indian Ayurvedic system of treatment and target of increasing the number of Yoga and Naturopathy centres and establishment thereof; and

(b) the programme with regard to target of teaching, training of the Ayurvedic system and adding the same in the employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government of India has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014, which envisages better access to AYUSH services including Ayurvedic system, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of raw-materials for manufacture of ASU&H drugs in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) & District Hospitals (DHs) and upgradation of exclusive AYUSH Hospitals, including Yoga & Naturopathy facilities are included in the AYUSH Services component of NAM. The State/UT Governments are required to forward their State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) for seeking grant-in-aid for this purpose.

Under flexible components of National AYUSH Mission, a provision has also been kept for AYUSH Wellness Centres, including Yoga & Naturopathy Centres.

Besides, the Government has established 5 Central Research Councils, including one each for Ayurveda and Yoga & Naturopathy, which have a network of institutions for carrying out research and some of these also extend healthcare services. The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences has 30 peripheral institutes, 24 of which extend healthcare services. The Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy is presently having one Research Institute and two more such institutes are under development.

- (b) The Government has not fixed any such specific targets.

#### **Amendment to MTP Act**

1715. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to amend Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act to allow ayurvedacharyas, homoeopaths and nurses to conduct MTP;

- (b) if so, the manner in which the Ministry would ensure safety of patients since these individuals lack in expertise and scientific knowledge on MTP;

- (c) whether the proposed move is against the Clinical Establishments Act which debars anyone, other than doctors, to perform medical procedures; and

- (d) if so, the reasons behind such a move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Government of India has formulated a Draft Bill on Amendments to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 which has a proposal to allow ayurvedacharyas, homeopaths and nurses to conduct MTP under specific conditionalities.

Once the Amendment Bill receives Parliamentary sanction, subsequently the

Rules and Guidelines to be issued by the Government of India would lay down the specific conditionalities including the eligibility, permitted gestation limit, method of MTP, technologies to be used, place of service delivery and training and certification requirements under which these service providers would be permitted to provide MTP services. These measures would ensure safety of women seeking such services.

(c) and (d) The proposed move is not against the Clinical Establishment Act which currently does not have any clause which debars anyone, other than doctors, to perform medical procedures.

#### **Private airlines operating in the country**

†1716. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allowed private airlines to operate in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the basis on which Government has allowed private airlines to operate in the country despite Air India continuously running in losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There are seven Private Scheduled Airlines viz. Air Asia (India) Pvt. Ltd, Spice Jet Ltd, Interglobe Aviation Pvt. Ltd (Indigo), Jet Lite (India) Ltd, Jet Airways (India) Ltd, Go Airlines (India) Pvt. Ltd and LEPL Projects Ltd (Regional), which are providing Scheduled Air Transport Services in the country and one Private Scheduled Cargo Airline *i.e.* M/s Blue Dart Aviation Ltd.

(c) Government has allowed these private airlines to operate in the country in accordance with Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 3, Series C, Part II (Scheduled Air Transport Services) and Part VIII (Scheduled Air Transport, Regional Service) to provide better connectivity to all parts of the country.

#### **Levy of cancellation charges on passengers trapped in Srinagar/ Leh**

†1717. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had directed not to levy any kind of cancellation charges on cancellation of tickets by the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

passengers trapped in Srinagar and Leh at the time of recent horrendous floods in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the names of websites and airlines agents which levied cancellation charges on the passengers trapped in Srinagar and Leh by infracting the DGCA order;

(c) the action Government has been taken against offender websites and airlines agents; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had advised all the airlines not to levy cancellation charges on cancellation of tickets by the passengers trapped in Srinagar and Leh at the time of horrendous flood in Jammu and Kashmir.

DGCA has not received any complaints specific to travel agents and their online travel portals. As per the existing regulations also, travel agents/travel portal does not require approval of DGCA. As such, details of travel agents and their online travel portals are not maintained by DGCA.

#### **Detention of Air India cabin-crew in Russia**

1718. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cabin-crew of Air India's Delhi-Moscow flight were kept in Russian detention because of not having valid visas on their passports due to an oversight;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Air India was fined a lakh Russian Roubles for this oversight; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The visa validity of the three cabin crew who operated the Delhi/Moscow flight of Air India on 13th of September, 2014, started from 14th September, 2014. Hence, they were allowed to proceed to the Hotel on 14th September, 2014 (*i.e.* midnight of 13th September, 2014).



- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

#### **Mobile check-in of passengers**

1719. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government initiated or proposes to ask the Airlines companies operating in the country to introduce/facilitate fast check-in well in advance (almost 48 hours) *via* mobile/websites in order to reduce waiting time at airports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government has not issued any directive/regulation in this regard. Option of “web check in” facility has been introduced by almost all the schedule domestic airlines operating in the country.

#### **Shops inside IGI airport**

1720. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shops inside the premises of Indira Gandhi International Airport at New Delhi;

(b) who are the owner of these shops and what is the monthly rental income from all these shops; and

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the shops are selling liquors and imported items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There are around 200 shops spread across departures and arrivals area of Domestic & International sides at T1 and T3 of Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, New Delhi. These shops are licensed by M/s Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) to various concessionaires on a revenue share basis, which varies based on location, size, concept, category etc. or on fixed monthly license fee basis.

(c) The shops located at IGIA, New Delhi sell both imported as well as Indian items including various categories of merchandise like apparel, watches, souvenirs,

perfumes and cosmetics, liquor, books, travel accessories, confectionery, toys and other goods.

### **International airport in Goa**

1721. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of Goa to look into all aspects relating to the construction of an international airport at Goa;

(b) by when the committee was constituted;

(c) the total number of meetings the committee held;

(d) the names of the members of the committee;

(e) whether the committee submitted its report-and; and

(f) if so, what are the recommendations of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government of India had constituted a Six Member Committee on 27th January 2006, to look into all aspects relating to the construction of a new airport at Mopa, Goa and advise the Government of India on the necessity of either continuing or closing the current airport at Dabolim. The Committee was headed by the Chief Minister of Goa and consisted of 2 Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha), One Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), Chief Secretary, Government of Goa and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation as convener of the Committee. The Committee met on seven occasions.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Committee recommended that it was possible to operate both Dabolim Civil Enclave and Mopa airport simultaneously and to go ahead with the construction of an international airport at Mopa. The Committee *inter-alia* recommended that the expansion and upgradation of Dabolim airport should be continued and completed as scheduled and the Union Cabinet's decision regarding closure of existing Dabolim airport at Goa might be reviewed so as to permit the continuance of Dabolim for civilian operations even after the commissioning of the new international airport at Mopa.

**International standard of Indian aviation services**

†1722. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that aviation services in India is not at par with international standards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether any scheme is proposed to bring Indian aviation services at par with international standards; and
- (c) the action plan of Government to increase regional connectivity and to increase the frequency of the low cost air services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)'s standards are being followed in India.

- (c) Government of India has drafted a Civil Aviation Policy which addresses these issues.

**Development of greenfield airports**

1723. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the Greenfield airports developed and in operation in the country;
- (b) the details of Concessionaire Agreements entered into by Airports Authority of India (AAI) with such developers;
- (c) whether private airport developers are strictly complying with the provisions of Concessionaire Agreement;
- (d) if not, the details of violations noticed and action taken by Government on each of such violations; and
- (e) the details of the monitoring mechanism that AAI has on the developers of Greenfield airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Three Greenfield Airports namely Kempegowda

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

International Airport (KIA) in Bengaluru, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA) at Shamshabad, Hyderabad and Cochin International Airport in Kerala are developed and in operation in the country.

(b) Government of India has entered into Concession Agreement with Hyderabad International Airport Limited (HIAL) for RGIA, Hyderabad on 20th December, 2004 and with Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) for KIA in Bengaluru on 5th July, 2004.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) An Institutional Mechanism is in place in form of a Joint Venture Cell (JVC) in the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for monitoring of the performance of all the Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects in airport sector. A regulatory Authority namely, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) has been established for determination of tariff and monitoring of performance standards for promoting competition in airport related services. Planning Commission reviews the implementation of infrastructure projects of airport sector on quarterly basis. In addition to above, AAI has nominated its representatives in the Board of Directors of HIAL and BIAL.

#### **New airports in Karnataka**

1724. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new airports where construction work is in progress in Karnataka and the details thereof;

(b) by when these airports will be fully operational after completion of the work; and

(c) in case of any delay, the reasons therefor and solution for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to the Government of Karnataka for setting of Greenfield Airports in Hasan, Shimoga, Bijapur and Gulbarga in Karnataka. The airport works have been held up due to disputes. Government of Karnataka is responsible for taking necessary steps for completion of these projects.

(b) and (c) Timeline for completion of Greenfield Airports depends upon many factors such as availability of land, availability of mandatory clearances, environmental clearances and provision of support services by the State Government such as removal of obstructions, access road to the airport, water supply, power supply, services of State Police and State Fire Staff for Security and Safety needs of the airport, etc.

#### **Bogus promotional offers by airlines**

1725. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has received complaints against several airlines for bogus promotional offers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action against these airlines and the offers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has received complaints related to promotional offers of airlines. It was observed that these complaints were related to difficulty in booking or non availability of tickets as these were already sold. The complaints received in DGCA were taken up with airline concerned for their redressal.

(d) and (e) Airlines remain compliant to the regulatory provisions of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules 1937 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website.

#### **Deaths from sterilization**

1726. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether women die every month due to botched sterilizations in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the sterilization methods and reduce the deaths thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Out of almost 45 lakh sterilizations operations conducted in the country some women die as a result of complication of the surgery.

(b) As given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government has already laid down 'Standard Operating Procedures' for conducting sterilization to be followed by all States of India.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of women dying of  
sterilization in 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total deaths
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	6
4.	Daman and Diu	0
5.	Mizoram	0
6.	Delhi	0
7.	Goa	0
8.	Haryana	3
9.	Jharkhand	4
10.	Karnataka	14
11.	Lakshadweep	0
12.	Meghalaya	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13
14.	Nagaland	0
15.	Odisha	9

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total deaths
16.	Puducherry	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	30
18.	Telangana	5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4
20.	Uttarakhand	1
21.	West Bengal	4
22.	Rajasthan	4
23.	Kerala	0
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
25.	Bihar	17
26.	Maharashtra	23
27.	CG	2
28.	Gujrat	1
29.	Punjab	0
30.	Himachal Pradesh	2
31.	Sikkim	0
32.	Manipur	0
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Andaman and Nicobar	0
35.	Chandigarh	0
36.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
TOTAL		162

#### Ranking of Indian airports

1727. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects for construction of new airports taken during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans;

- (b) the number of these projects that have been completed by the end of the Tenth and the Eleventh Five Year Plans;
- (c) the details of the rankings of these airports in comparison to the airports world over;
- (d) whether Indian airports fare poorly in terms of the existing infrastructure and facilities available;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, in comparison to other world class airports; and
- (f) if not, the justifications therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The details of the projects undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) for construction/development of new airports during the Tenth and Eleventh Five year plans along with their present status are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Airports Council International (ACI) carries out Airport Service Quality (ASQ) survey on a quarterly basis, as a bench-marking exercise on airport services for airports all over the world, under which 11 major airports of AAI are also considered including 9 Airports mentioned at Statement-I. The details of the rankings of AAI airports are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Dose not arise.

(f) Indian airports are licensed in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) guidelines for infrastructure and facilities. Moreover, improvement/ upgradation in facilities and infrastructure at airports is carried out by AAI from time to time, which has resulted in improvement in Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) and Airport Service Quality (ASQ) scores at the airports. Weighted average score of ASQ at 11 airports has improved from 4.14 in Quarter-I (Jan-Mar, 2014), 4.24 in Quarter-II (April-June, 2014), 4.32 in Quarter-III (July-Sept, 2014) on a 5 point scale against world average of 4.04, 4.06 and 4.07 respectively. Weighted average score of CSI of 53 airports has improved from 4.16 in Round-I (Jan-June, 2014) to 4.23 in Round-II (July-Dec, 2014) on a 5 point scale.



**Statement-I***Details of airport projects taken up during Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan*

State/UT	Name of airport	Name of work	Remarks
Assam	Dibrugarh	Construction of New Terminal Building.	Completed
	Guwahati	Construction of Air Link Corridor I/C Provision of Aerobridges, Escalators & Lifts	Completed
Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry	Construction of New Terminal Building including Car Park	Completed
	Vizag	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Completed
	Vijayawada	Expansion of Terminal Building	Completed
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Completed
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Construction of Integrated Terminal Building	Completed
Goa	Goa	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Building Inaugurated
	Ahmedabad	Construction of New Domestic Arrival Block	Completed
Gujarat		Construction of New Domestic Departure Block	Completed
		Construction New International Terminal Building	Completed

State/UT	Name of airport	Name of work	Remarks
	Surat	Development of Surat Airport for ATR-72 type Aircraft - Terminal Bldg work.	Completed
		Construction of Terminal Building Ph-II first floor	Completed
	Vadodara	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	PDC: Dec-2015
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Construction of New Terminal Building & Pavement Works	Completed
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Completed
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building For Integrated Operations	Completed
Kerala	Calicut	Expansion and Modification of International Terminal Building including Electrical Packages for integrated operations	Completed
	Trivandrum	Provision of Aerobridges At Trivandrum International Airport, Thiruvanthapuram.	Completed
		Construction of International Terminal Building I/C Apron & car park etc.	Completed
Karnataka	Mangalore	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Completed
	Mysore	Construction of New Runway	Completed
		Construction of New Apron and Taxiway	Completed

Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Development of Mysore Airport Building Work	Completed
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Completed
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	PDC: Dec-2014
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Completed
		Construction of New Terminal Building and Expansion of Apron	Completed
Meghalaya	Barapani (Shillong)	Extension of Security Hold Area	Completed
Manipur	Imphal	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building, Technical Block, Control Tower, Fire Station, MT Pool Etc.	Completed
	Aurangabad	Construction of II Module Passenger Lounge and Allied Works	Completed
Maharashtra	Gondia	Development of Jalgaon Airport	Completed
	Jalgaon	Expansion & Modification of Terminal Building for Integrated Operations	Completed
	Nagpur	ii) Extension & Modification of Terminal Building For Integrated Operations	Completed
	Pune	Construction of New Terminal Building and Associate Work	Completed
Odisha	Bhubneswar	Construction of New Terminal Building & Allied Structure	Completed
Bihar	Gaya	Development of Puduchery Airport	Completed
Puducherry	Puducherry		

State/UT	Name of airport	Name of work	Remarks
Punjab	Amritsar	SH: Construction of Runway	Completed
		Construction of New Terminal Building Including Car Park	Completed
		Up-gradation & Development of Amritsar Airport [Ph-I]	Completed
		Modular Expansion of Terminal Building for integrated operations	Completed
Rajasthan	Bhatinda	Construction of Terminal Building	Completed
	Bikaner	Construction of Terminal Building, Apron and Car Park	Completed
	Jaipur	Construction of New Terminal Building	Completed
	Jaisalmer	Construction of New Civil Enclave including Terminal Building	Completed
	Udaipur	Construction of New Terminal Building	Completed
Sikkim	Pakyong	Construction of Admin Block	Completed
		Construction of Fire Station and Emergency Medical Centre	Completed
		Construction of Technical Block cum Control Tower	Completed
		Construction of New Airport at Pakyong, Sikkim.	
		(SH: Earth work in cutting and filling, geogrid reinforced, painting wall, drainage system including box culvert, aerodrome pavement etc.)	

Tripura	Agartala	Construction of Technical Building	Completed
		Construction of Control Tower	Completed
		Construction of Doppler Radar Building	Completed
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Expansion & Modification of Terminal Building for Integrated Operations	Completed
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building and Allied Works	Completed
Uttarakhand	Madurai	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Completed
	Trichy	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Completed
	Dehradun	Construction of New Terminal Building, Substation cum AC Plant room, Car Park etc.	Completed
		Construction of Technical Block cum Control Tower, Fire Station and Emergency Medical Centre	Completed
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Construction of New Integrated International Terminal Building.	Completed
		Construction of Technical Block cum Control Tower at Lucknow Airport	Completed
West Bengal	Varanasi	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Completed
	Cooch Behar	Construction of New Terminal Building and Allied Work.	Completed

***Statement-II***

*Score and ranking of Indian airports in ACI-ASQ survey for Qtr-III (July-Sept)  
2014 over Qtr-II (April-June) 2014 on a five-point scale*

Name of the airport	Qtr-III (July-Sept) 2014***		Qtr-II (April-June) 2014		Qtr-I (January-March) 2014		Difference in rating of Qtr-III (2014) over Qtr-II (2014)
	CSI	Rank	CSI	Rank	CSI	Rank	
Kolkata	4.66	27	4.42	41	4.22	72	0.24
Jaipur	4.41	41	4.17	91	4.06	127	0.24
Ahmedabad	4.38	46	4.27	66	4.25	63	0.11
Srinagar	4.34	51	4.28	63	4.18	86	0.06
Guwahati	4.32	59	4.26	71	4.22	75	0.06
Chennai	4.31	60	4.3	56	4.10	114	0.01
Trivandrum	4.30	65	4.28	60	4.26	61	0.02
Pune	4.23	82	4.14	104	4.10	112	0.09
Lucknow	4.21	89	4.26	70	4.22	74	-0.05
Goa	4.21	91	4.15	98	4.05	131	0.06
Calicut	4.16	102	4.14	102	3.86	174	0.02
World Average	4.07		4.06		4.04		0.01
World Highest	4.98**		4.98*		4.97 *		
Avg of 11 Airports	4.32		4.24		4.14		

\* ICN - Seoul Incheon Airport

\*\* SIN - Singapore

\*\*\* 251 airports participated in Qtr-III (2014).

**Night landing facilities at airports**

†1728. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports having facilities of landing the aeroplane at night in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to provide night landing facilities for the aircrafts at certain other airports in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of airports in the country equipped with night landing facilities are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Work for installation of equipments for night landing facilities has already commenced at Kishangarh Airport.

***Statement***

*List of aerodromes equipped for night operations*

Sl. No.	Aerodrome Name	ICAO Location Indicator
1.	Agartala Airport	VEAT
2.	Ahmedabad International Airport	VAAH
3.	Aurangabad Airport	VAAU
4.	Bangaluru International Airport	VOBL
5.	Belgaum Airport	VOBM
6.	Bhavnagar Airport	VABV
7.	Bhubaneswar Airport	VEBS
8.	Birsa Munda Airport, Ranchi	VERC
9.	Calicut International Airport	VOCL
10.	Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai	VABB
11.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Airport, Lucknow	VILK
12.	Chennai International Airport	VOMM
13.	Cochin International Airport	VOCI
14.	Coimbatore Airport	VOCB
15.	Dehradun Airport	VIDN
16.	Delhi International Airport	VIDP
17.	Dibrugarh Airport	VEMN

Sl. No.	Aerodrome Name	ICAO Location Indicator
18.	Dimapur Airport	VEMR
19.	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar International Airport, Nagpur	VANP
20.	Gaya Airport	VEGY
21.	Guwahati International Airport	VEGT
22.	Hubli Airport	VOHB
23.	Imphal Airport	VEIM
24.	Indore Airport	VAID
25.	Jabalpur Airport	VAJB
26.	Jaipur International Airport	VIJP
27.	Khajuraho Airport	VAKJ
28.	Kolkata International Airport	VECC
29.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport, Varanasi	VIBN
30.	Lilabari Airport	VELR
31.	Madurai Airport	VOMD
32.	Mangalore Airport	VOML
33.	Mysore Airport	VOMY
34.	Patna Airport	VEPT
35.	Porbandar Airport	VAPR
36.	Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal	VABP
37.	Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad	VOHS
38.	Rajkot Airport	VARK
39.	Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport, Amritsar	VIAR
40.	Surat Airport	VASU
41.	Swami Vivekananda Airport, Raipur	VARP
42.	Thiruvananthapuram International Airport,	VOTV
43.	Tiruchirappalli Airport	VOTR



Sl. No.	Aerodrome Name	ICAO Location Indicator
44.	Tirupati Airport	VOTP
45.	Udaipur Airport	VAUD
46.	Vadodara Airport	VABO
47.	Vijayawada Airport	VOBZ

#### Construction of Mumbai airport

1729. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the shortage of revenue by escalating cost of construction of Mumbai airport and encroachment of public land;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry to protect the interest of Government; and

(c) whether Government has taken any actions on any of the official who are responsible for the loss to State exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### FDI in civil aviation sector

1730. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSPHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to bring in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into the aviation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when Government is likely to take a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Government has already permitted different limits of Foreign Direct Investment for different services in aviation sector. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Aeronautical Information Circular (AIC) 12/2013 regarding Guidelines for foreign direct investment in the civil aviation sector. Details of FDI in aviation sector is given in the Statement (*See below*).

**Statement***Existing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Norms in Civil Aviation Sector*

Sl. No.	Sector/ Activity	FDI Cap/Equity	Entry route	Other Conditions
<b>A. Airports:</b>				
1.	Greenfield Projects	100%	Automatic	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation.
2.	Existing Projects	100%	74% through Automatic route Beyond 74% FIPB route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation
<b>B. Air Transport Services:</b>				
1.	Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airlines	49%, 100 % by NRI	Automatic route	Foreign airlines are also allowed to invest upto 49% through FIPB route subject to certain sectoral regulations.
2.	Non-Scheduled Airlines (a) Passenger/ Chartered (b) Cargo	74%, 100 % by NRI	49% through Automatic route Beyond 49% upto 74% FIPB Route	Foreign airlines are also allowed to invest upto 49% through FIPB route in Non Scheduled Passenger category subject to certain sectoral regulations.

Foreign airlines are allowed to participate in the equity of companies operating Cargo airlines.

### C. Ground Handling Services and Other activities:

1.	Ground handling Services	74%. 100 % by NRI	49% through Automatic route Beyond 49% upto 74% FIPB Route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation and security clearance.
2.	Maintenance and Repair Organisation	100%	Automatic route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation
3.	Flying Training Institutes/ Technical Training Institutions	100%	Automatic route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation and approval of DGCA
4.	Helicopter Services/Seaplane Services	100%	Automatic route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation and approval of DGCA. Foreign airlines are allowed to participate in the equity of companies operating Helicopter and Seaplane Services

**Owner of IGI airport**

1731. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) who is the owner/manager of Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi;
- (b) what is the full form of GMR;
- (c) the details of land owners surrounding the Airport; and
- (d) what is the rental income from various shops inside the Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, New Delhi belongs to Airports Authority of India (AAI). However, the airport has been leased out to a joint venture company namely, M/s Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) for operation, management and development. For the purpose, AAI has entered into an agreement with DIAL namely, Operation, Management & Development Agreement (OMDA).

(b) GMR Group is a global infrastructure company headquartered in Bengaluru and was founded by Shri Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao in 1978.

(c) The land on which the IGI Airport, New Delhi has been developed belongs to the Airports Authority of India. As land is a State subject, the details of land owners surrounding the airport are with the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(d) The shops located at IGI Airport, New Delhi are licensed to various concessionaires - by M/s DIAL on a revenue share basis, which varies based on location, size, concept, category etc. or on fixed monthly license fee basis. During the Financial Year 2013-14, the rental income from various shops inside the airport was approx ₹ 142 crores.

**Budget air services during lean hours**

1732. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether aviation companies lose fuel worth crores of rupees when their aircrafts have to wait over international airports due to congestion;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to introduce budget air service during lean hours; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No analysis has been made regarding loss of fuel by airlines. However, there is no congestion at international airports except at Mumbai airport. Reasons for congestion at Mumbai Airport are as under:

(i) Traffic demand is more than the capacity of the airport.

(ii) Single runway operations as runways 09/27 and 14/32 are crossing runways and cannot be used simultaneously.

(iii) Inadequate ground infrastructure.

(iv) At times Airline operators do not adhere to allotted slots resulting in congestion.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Accessible and comfortable air journey by persons with disability**

1733. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study regarding the barriers faced by persons with disability in airplanes and airports, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has issued any guidelines to airlines for making air travel accessible and comfortable for persons with disability; and

(c) if so, whether any measures have been taken to ensure compliance of these guidelines and grievance redressal for persons with disabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, based on the feedback received from stakeholders in respect of difficulty faced by persons with disability, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has made amendments to Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), section -3, Air Transport, Series - M, Part -I on "Carriage by Air of Persons with

Disability and/ or Persons with Reduced Mobility” and issued Air Transport Circular ATC 01 of 2014 - Facilities/Courtesies to esteemed travelling public at airports.

(c) Airlines are required to submit number of complaints related to persons with disability and their redressal status. In addition, complaints received by DGCA are taken up with airlines for their redressal.

**Timely operation of flights during winter season**

1734. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned any concrete steps to be taken during the winters' foggy season, to avoid inordinate delays in the take-off and landing operations of various flights in various cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To avoid delays and cancellation during low visibility, following decisions have been taken by DGCA for compliance by airlines:

- (i) All airlines to ensure that aircraft deployed to/from Delhi during low visibility conditions are CAT-III compliant and both the commander and co-pilot are also CAT-III trained.
- (ii) Only CAT-III flight crew to operate the flights to/from Delhi in case weather predictions of CAT-III conditions are made by Indian Meteorological Department. Failing to do so, such operations of the defaulting airline will be stopped to/from Delhi during low visibility conditions.
- (iii) Airlines must take adequate care of providing basic amenities of water and refreshment to passengers during such conditions if the flights are delayed.
- (iv) All stakeholders should have better communication procedure so that level of interaction with passengers increases during the fog and they are aware of flight delays.
- (v) One representative from Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Indian Meteorological Department will be positioned at Airport Operational Control Centre (AOCC), Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL) who will interact

with airlines, Airports Authority of India and DIAL. DIAL will organise conference on daily basis wherein fog forecast for the day and next day will be provided by IMD.

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

**Modernisation of major airports under PPP model**

1735. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently decided to modernise some of the major airports in the country under the public-private partnership (PPP) model;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total investment to be made on the modernisation of major airports in the country; and
- (d) the time by which modernisation of airports is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Government of India intends to take up the development and modernization of Ahmedabad and Jaipur airports under Public Private Partnership mode. It is also planned to take up Chennai and Kolkata Airports under Management and Operation contract. Investment and timeline of the project depends upon various factors including Cabinet approval, issue of Request for Qualification, Request for Proposal, selection of successful bidders and finalization of Concession Agreement etc.

**Construction cost of Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan**

1736. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated cost, award value, administrative approval and expenditure sanction (AA&ES) amount and completion cost of Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan;
- (b) whether approval of revised AA&ES was obtained from Airports Authority of India (AAI) Board, if not, the reasons for the same;
- (c) the period of delay in completion of work and what was the penalty as per contract agreement and actual penalty imposed on the agency for delay; and
- (d) the loss to AAI due to reduction in penalty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The estimated cost, award value, administrative approval and expenditure sanction (AA&ES) amount, and completion cost of Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan are as under:

Estimated cost	₹30.00 crore
Award value	₹33.26 crore
AA&ES amount	₹30.00 crore
Completion cost	₹33.47 crore.

(b) Approval of AAI Board for revised AA&ES amount of the project was not taken. Additional amount of ₹47 lakhs was apportioned from the savings in the AA&ES amount of sub-section work which was contingent to the project for extension of Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan.

(c) There was a delay of 890 days in completion of work. There was no penalty clause in the contract agreement. However, there were provisions for levying compensation for delay with ceiling of maximum compensation that can be levied at 10% of the contract value. As per the provision of the Technical Instruction in vogue, the compensation for delay amounting to ₹4,58,000/- for the unjustified delay period of 76 days attributable to the contract agency was levied on the agency towards the direct loss of Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(d) There was no reduction in the compensation for delay worked out as per (c) above, hence no loss to AAI.

#### **Insurance of AI Boeing 737-200FS**

1737. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India (AI) Management has paid ₹ 36 crore annually on insurance of six Boeing 737-200FS which have been out of service for more than three years;

(b) if so, what is the reason for insurance of such outdated planes; and



(c) what action is proposed to be initiated against the authorities responsible for making this financial loss to the Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **International status of Raipur airport in Chhattisgarh**

†1738. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Raipur airport in Chhattisgarh has been declared as an international airport;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing facilities of international level there, till date;

(c) whether more Air India flights for Delhi would be provided keeping in view the number of passengers and demands from Raipur; and

(d) the time by when the facility of domestic air services would be made available in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The airport at Raipur has been upgraded to international standards.

(c) and (d) The flight operations in the domestic sector have been deregulated and it is up to the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with the Route Dispersal Guidelines.

#### **Streamlining of AI**

1739. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is inefficiency, mismanagement, mal-administration and corruption in Air India (AI);

(b) if so, the complaints received in this regard during the last two years and the current year, so far;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Air India (AI) is not in a position to compete with private airlines and that the losses are attributable to the above mentioned factors; and

(d) the steps being taken to streamline the Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Air India has a Vigilance and Internal Audit set-up which provides checks and balances on the various activities/processes performed by the employees in the company. Exemplary punishment including termination of services is imposed, if necessitated, upon erring employees. 92 cases of misconduct were reported during the last 2 years and the current year. The delinquents have been charge-sheeted and disciplinary action taken.

(c) No, Sir. Air India continuously monitors the market development and responds to the sales and marketing initiatives of the private carriers. Losses being suffered by Air India are largely due to the following reasons:

- (i) Abnormal increase in price of Aviation Turbine Fuel
- (ii) Increase in depreciation due to aircraft acquisition
- (iii) Increase in interest on aircraft loans due to induction of new aircraft fleet
- (iv) High infrastructure cost at airports
- (v) Increase in financing cost on account of increase in interest rates and increase in working capital borrowings
- (vi) Fall in value of rupee *vis-a-vis* dollar
- (vii) Entry of low cost carriers on domestic and international sectors resulting in pressure on yields, and
- (viii) High airport charges.

(d) Air India has taken various steps to streamline its operations and reduce cost, some of which are as follows:

- (i) Route rationalization of erstwhile AI & IA routes and elimination of route network involving parallel operations
- (ii) Rationalization of certain loss making routes
- (iii) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost.
- (iv) Freezing of employment in non-operational areas
- (v) Enhanced utilization of new fleet resulting in production of higher ASKMs

- (vi) Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations
- (vii) Plans to Operationalize Subsidiary Companies such as AIATSL and AIESL and transfer of manpower and equipment to these subsidiary companies.

#### **Parameters for modernisation/upgradation of airports**

1740. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is modernising/upgrading the airports in the country, metro and non-metro city-wise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise along with the funds sanctioned/spent so far; and
- (c) the parameters adopted for such modernisation/upgradation of each airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on traffic demand, socio-economic considerations, availability of land etc.

#### **Statement**

*Details of funds sanctioned/expenditure incurred by AAI during last three years*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Airport Name	B.E 2011-12	Expen- diture 2011-12	B.E 2012-13	Expen- diture 2012-13	B.E 2013-14	Expen- diture 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	4.51	1.49	0.69	4.65	1.00	0.51
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	5.50	6.69	4.82	4.90	0.10	2.31
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	10.25	10.18	2.31	2.27	0.70	1.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	15.50	14.65	17.06	3.78	15.20	42.87
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	12.00	3.51	7.00	3.71	20.00	10.28
6.	Assam	Dibrugarh	17.01	1.11	2.40	0.00	0.06	0.02
7.	Assam	Guwahati	3.90	1.37	6.28	4.09	6.80	16.70
8.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	42.30	21.70	9.65	36.83	23.41	9.83
9.	Goa	Goa	57.01	72.59	65.00	104.12	53.94	61.20
10.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	23.56	10.41	5.73	1.65	5.43	0.69
11.	Gujarat	Surat	8.55	1.80	6.05	2.26	3.37	0.80
12.	Gujarat	Vadodara	10.05	2.07	15.15	7.36	13.61	2.77
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	9.37	1.03	2.70	2.32	3.82	0.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	6.00	1.97	0.10	0.00	0.01	2.27
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	36.51	22.62	8.20	37.36	11.01	15.56
16.	Karnataka	Belgaum	0.06	0.00	1.10	0.00	1.00	0.62
17.	Karnataka	Hubli	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	9.63	3.60
18.	Karnataka	Mangalore	0.31	0.00	2.60	7.20	4.05	11.56
19.	Kerala	Trivandrum	0.03	7.92	18.85	1.33	20.23	0.13
20.	Kerala	Calicut	0.16	1.98	31.00	3.49	14.92	8.54
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	18.10	4.11	25.10	11.36	18.30	14.67
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	13.05	2.21	1.20	0.30	2.06	0.00
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	15.09	28.96	4.34	1.17	2.75	0.00
24.	Maharastra	Gondia	32.10	29.17	11.51	15.08	6.91	0.16
25.	Maharastra	Nagpur	1.01	3.65	0.03	0.05	4.05	13.62
26.	Maharastra	Pune	5.00	0.06	5.07	0.00	3.57	20.25
27.	Manipur	Imphal	5.89	0.50	6.70	14.17	5.82	3.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	41.97	36.93	22.20	39.89	30.21	14.47
29.	Puducherry	Puducherry	12.01	5.50	5.02	9.01	5.10	0.85
30.	Punjab	Amritsar	13.62	4.59	9.25	14.04	4.06	12.30
31.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	5.00	3.53	30.00	59.85	54.00	151.39
32.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	12.00	11.31	0.50	11.82	0.00	0.00
33.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	28.21	0.13	11.78	3.92	15.50	0.37
34.	Sikkim	Pakyong	80.00	73.20	35.00	51.77	0.00	42.99
35.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	505.00	418.53	175.00	285.28	97.59	105.26
36.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	10.06	21.54	5.10	0.68	0.60	0
37.	Tripura	Agartala	9.20	4.17	3.70	1.32	0.45	0.00
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	24.01	12.91	5.51	9.71	6.17	2.44
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	6.00	12.53	0.40	0.00	0.51	0.00
40.	West Bengal	Kolkata	715.00	638.19	500.00	609.55	407.78	88.87

#### Duping of investors by dubious firms

1741. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has record of dubious firms that have duped investors, the number of investors who have been tricked into making investments in these firms and estimated worth of investments made by investors in these firms;

(b) the number and details of such firms that have been caught and penalised;

(c) the details of the penal action, the current regulation provides for;

(d) whether Government is making any efforts to reduce such frauds, increase stringency of punishments and protect investors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) A total of 238 companies which had raised funds through Public issues were initially identified as “Vanishing Companies” as they had stopped filing documents/balance

sheets with the regulators and were untraceable. Out of these, 128 companies were removed from this category and placed under a “watch list”, as these companies had started filing their documents/balance sheets, etc. In addition, 32 companies are presently under liquidation. Thus, as on date, there are 78 companies which remain in the list of “Vanishing Companies”. The total amount of Public Issues made by these 78 companies was ₹ 310.21 crore (approx.).

(b) (1) FIRs have been lodged against 78 such companies and their Directors and to trace their whereabouts as well as to file cases against them under the provision of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

(2) Prosecutions have also been filed against these companies and their Promoters/Directors under sections 162 and 220 of the Companies Act, 1956 for non-filing of Statutory Returns and under sections 62/63, 68 and 628 of the Companies Act, 1956 for mis-statement in Prospectus/ fraudulently inducing persons to invest money/false statements made in the offer documents, etc.

(c) Section 447 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for punishment for fraud. In addition, other relevant provisions contain penal provisions for default. Section 450 also provides for punishment where no specific penalty or punishment is provided in the Act.

(d) and (e) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to save investors from frauds including frauds by vanishing companies. Attention is, in particular, invited to the following:

(i) It has been made mandatory for every existing or prospective directors to obtain a “Director Identification Number’ (DIN). This process requires detailed verification of particulars of a person along with a photograph, identity proof, residence proof etc. so that traceability of the directors is ensured. Requirement of DIN, therefore, makes it difficult for individuals promoting dubious companies to defraud investors by hiding or misrepresenting their identity.

(ii) In case of incorporation of a new company or change of address of an existing company, the Ministry has made it mandatory for professionals to verify details of the company and to personally visit their premises and certify that the premises are at the disposal of the company. In such cases, proof of registered address has also been made mandatory to be furnished at the time of incorporation or change of registered office address.

- (iii) Instructions have also been issued to the Registrar of Companies to scrutinize the Balance Sheet and other records of the company who raise money through public issue and monitor the utilization of such funds.
- (iv) The Ministry has also undertaken preemptive measures aimed at sensitizing people through investors awareness programmes. These programmes are organized regularly in association with the three professional institutes—Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICAI) and Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) in various cities. Since 2012-2013, MCA has also started organizing such programmes in rural areas through CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd. an entity under Department of Electronics and Information Technology. 2897 such programmes were conducted during 2013-2014.

#### **Legal backing for CSR compliance**

1742. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Company Law does not have any provision for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) defaulters;
- (b) whether there are any plans to bring an amendment to the Bill to give CSR compliance a legal backing;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the estimated money that companies are likely to spend in 2014-15, public and private, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 mandates every company above the given threshold levels to comply with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions of the Act, and to disclose contents of its CSR policy in its Board's Report. The penalty provision for non-compliance in this regard is prescribed under Section 134 (8) of the Act.

(b) and (c) Provisions for CSR compliance by companies, as prescribed under Section 135 of the Act, have the force of law.

(d) This is the first year of CSR implementation by companies under the Act. The likely amount of CSR expenditure for the year 2014-15 would be known only after the Annual Financial Statements are filed by companies due after September, 2015. It may be prudent to not speculate on the quantum of CSR expenditure at this stage.

**Cash rewards for Gallantry Awardees**

1743. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Paramvir Chakra awardee, Subedar Bana Singh, receives a sum of ₹160 per month as reward from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether Government is aware that State Governments have disparate amounts fixed as cash rewards for Gallantry awardees; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to equilibrate and regularise cash rewards for Gallantry award winners?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The rate of annuity laid down by Government of J&K for Paramvir Chakra Awardees *w.e.f.* 1.4.2008 is ₹1,25,000/- per annum. Subedar Bana Singh, Paramvir Chakra Awardee, is also a recipient of the above annuity.

(b) and (c) The cash rewards for Gallantry awardees varies from State to State as it is the prerogative of the State Governments. However, Central Government has fixed uniform monetary allowances for the recipients of Gallantry Awards.

**Grounding of intermediate jet trainer aircrafts**

1744. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air Force has grounded intermediate jet trainer aircrafts due to faulty designs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether redesign will take long time and will be time and money consuming; and

(d) if so, what alternative measures are being taken to equip Air Force with jet trainer aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.



(d) The requirement of all assets including trainer aircraft is reviewed from time to time and appropriate steps are taken accordingly.

**Anomaly in pensionary benefits**

1745. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lt. Colonel (Substantive) and Lt. Colonel (Time Scale) have been treated at par for the purpose of basic pension and family pension;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the officers in the rank of Lt. Colonel (Substantive) to rectify the anomaly as Lt. Colonel (Time Scale) is equivalent to Major (Substantive) and cannot be treated at par with Lt. Colonel (Substantive); and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken to rectify the anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The rank of Lt. Col. (TS) has been abolished *w.e.f.* 16.12.2004 as per recommendation of A V Singh committee report. In cases prior to this date pensionary benefits have been revised under 6th CPC taking into account the same pay for Lt. Col. (TS) and Lt. Col. (Subs) under modified parity. However a weightage of only five years in qualifying service is admissible to Lt. Col. (TS) rank, whereas seven years weightage is admissible to Lt. Col. Rank. Therefore, revised pension for these two ranks are different, where total of qualifying service including weights is less than 33 years. Similarly, enhanced rate of family pension, if admissible, will also be different. The normal rate of family pension depends on emoluments only and not on qualifying service. Therefore the same is equal for these two ranks.

(b) No such representation has been received as per records.

(c) No comments in view of (b) above.

**Completion of border roads projects**

1746. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the strategic border road projects yet to be completed by the BRO, State-wise, including North Eastern States and washed away strategic roads in Uttarakhand;

(b) the reasons for the delay in timely completion of these projects; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has been entrusted with maintenance/construction of approximately over 30,000 kms. of roads in the country including North-Eastern region. 61 Indo-China Border Roads (ICBRs), of total length 3410 km. have been entrusted to BRO. Out of which, 17 roads of length 590 km. have been completed and work on 44 roads is in progress. The State-wise details of ICBRs with BRO are given as under:

State	Works in progress	Completed
Jammu & Kashmir	9	3
Himachal Pradesh	2	3
Uttarakhand	13	1
Arunachal Pradesh	18	9
Sikkim	2	1
TOTAL	44	17

During the floods/heavy rains in Uttarakhand in 2013, various stretches of roads at 103 locations and 9 bridges were washed away. Connectivity was established in all washed out/damaged roads by 30th October, 2013.

(b) The delays in execution of road projects are mainly due to the following reasons:

(i) Delay in Forest/Wildlife clearance.

(ii) Hard rock stretches.

(iii) Limited working season.

(iv) Difficulties in availability of construction material.

(v) Delay in Land Acquisition.

(vi) Due to natural disaster such as flash flood of Leh in 2010, J&K flood in 2014 and earthquake in Sikkim in 2011, resources were diverted.

(c) Government has taken following measures to expedite the pace of road projects:

- (i) Chief Secretaries of various State Governments have been requested to constitute Empowered Committees under their chairmanship with Secretaries of concerned departments as members to resolve issues related to land acquisition, wildlife clearance, allotment of quarries etc.
- (ii) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has given the General Approval under section 2 of forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for construction/widening of roads entrusted to BRO in the area falling within 100 kilometres aerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and for link roads between Border Roads in the area within 100 kilometres aerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and National Highways/State Highways/Other roads subject to certain conditions.
- (iii) Outsourcing has been allowed to augment capacity of BRO.
- (iv) Long Term Roll On Work Plan (LTROWP) and Long Term Equipment Plan (LTEP) has been approved.
- (v) Enhanced financial and administrative powers have been given to the executives of BRO.

#### **Purchase of transport planes from the Tata Group**

1747. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Tata Advanced Systems Ltd. of TATA Group has submitted a bid to deliver 56 transport planes for Indian Air Force (IAF);
- (b) if so, the details of the proposal; and
- (c) what transparent method Government would adopt to purchase transport planes from the TATAs?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Delayed projects of DRDO**

1748. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of various research projects being conducted by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO);

(b) the reasons for delay in execution, if any, of ongoing DRDO projects along with the steps taken for early completion thereof;

(c) the details of projects successfully completed by DRDO during the last three years;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to streamline working of DRDO to expedite various projects during the last six months, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether DRDO is carrying out/going to carry out any project to assist State Police Departments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) As on date, there are 294 on going projects (cost >₹2 crore each) in Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). The details of these projects are given below:

• Mission Mode (MM)	-	60
• Technology Development (TD)	-	144
• Science and Technology (S&T)	-	62
• Product Support (PS)	-	5
• Infrastructure and Facilities (IF)	-	23

(b) Some of the ongoing projects are delayed due to the following reasons:

- *Ab-initio* development of state-of-the-art technologies.
- Technical/technological complexities.
- Non-availability of infrastructure/test facilities in the country.
- Non-availability of critical components/equipment/materials in the country and denial of technologies by the technologically advanced countries.
- Failure of some of the components during trials/testing.
- Increase in the scope of work during developmental phase.

The following steps have been taken for timely completion of ongoing projects:

- Consortium approach is being used for design, development and fabrication of critical components.

- Three-tier project monitoring approach has been instituted in the major projects/programmes.
- Project Monitoring Review Committee (PMRC) and Project Appraisal and Review Committee (PARC) meetings are held regularly to monitor the progress of ongoing projects/programmes.
- Concurrent engineering approach has been adopted in technology intensive projects to minimize time-lag between development and productionisation of the systems.
- Information Technology and modern management techniques are being applied.
- Encouraging Joint funding by users to ensure their commitment towards earliest completion.
- Promoting synergy and better co-ordination among User Services, DRDO and production agencies through cluster meetings.

(c) During the last three years (2011-2013) and current year (2014), DRDO has successfully completed 45 projects (cost > ₹2 crore each).

(d) Government had constituted an Independent Review Committee headed by Dr. P. Rama Rao to improve the functioning of DRDO. DRDO has implemented the following recommendations of the Committee within DRDO's powers to expedite its on-going projects:

- Nomination of Nodal Officers for structured interaction between DRDO and Services.
- Introduction of Integrated Financial Advice (IFA) Scheme for financial decentralization.
- Appointment of a dedicated Chief Controller for Human Resources (HR).
- Creation of Seven Technology Domain based Clusters headed by Directors General, Restructuring of DRDO HQrs, Creation of Directorate of Systems Analysis and Modelling (SAM) and Directorate of Quality, Reliability and Safety (QR&S).
- Increase in budget for Extramural Research.

(e) DRDO is involved in the development of technologies/systems primarily for Armed Forces. However, some of the weapons/systems developed for Armed Forces are being utilized by various Government agencies, like State Police, Border Security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), etc.

#### **Domestic procurement of military equipments**

1749. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any improvement has been made by Government in domestic procurement of military equipments pursuant to its 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' procedures of Capital Acquisition Policy as envisaged in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) - 13;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) The Defence Procurement Procedure 2013 mandates higher preference to the 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy & Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categorizations in Capital Procurement. Consequently, all cases are processed under DPP-2013 as per the above hierarchy of preference to give the desired boost to indigenous defence industry and enhance domestic procurement.

#### **Buildings near air force station**

†1750. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to keep such houses of villagers in their usual states that have been built for many decades in the country especially at 100 feet distance from the boundary of Air Force Station, Arjangarh (Aaya Nagar), Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Under Section 3 and 7 of the Works of Defence Act, 1903, restrictions have been imposed by the Government upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of Air Force installations/establishment as specified in Gazette Notification issued by the Government from time to time. The restrictions notified are applicable from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Restriction on land upto 100 m from the crest of the outer parapet of Air Force Station Arjangarh (Aaaya Nagar) has been imposed *vide* Gazette Notification dated 14.02.2007 and 13.01.2010 since the station area falls under two States *i.e.* Haryana and Delhi.

#### **Meeting defence needs from domestic production**

1751. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of defence needs being met through domestic production *vis-a-vis* imports;
- (b) how much of domestic production is met by private players;
- (c) whether Government is making any efforts to step up local production of arms and ammunition instead of depending on imports and the details thereof;
- (d) the percentage of the defence budget that is spent on R&D and India's position when compared to US and China; and
- (e) whether the current budget has increased or decreased allocations for R&D in defence and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (e) There has been a thrust on indigenous manufacture of defence equipment through the collaborative efforts of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Ordnance Factory Board and the Indian Private Sector. The expenditure on capital acquisition in respect of direct orders placed on Indian vendors during the period 2011-12 to 2013-14 was 53.9 per cent of the total.

Allocation of Budget to DRDO is made as a part of the annual Budget of the Government which is approved by Parliament. There has been increase in the current financial year in the allocation of Budget for Research and Development (R&D) to DRDO.

#### **Crash of Sukhoi aircraft**

†1752. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Sukhoi (SU-30) aircraft of the Air Force had recently met with an accident near Sheyur village located near Pune;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government has ordered an inquiry into the reasons for the accident of the aircraft and the loss of life and property as a result of it;

(c) whether the aircrafts are meeting with accidents due to the maintenance work of the Sukhoi aircrafts not being carried out on time by the Air Force;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the amount spent on the repair and maintenance task of these Sukhoi aircrafts during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to ascertain the cause of accident and lost to service property.

(c) and (d) The maintenance work on SU-30 aircraft is carried out in accordance with procedures specified in the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) Maintenance Manuals and Servicing Schedules for the aircraft.

(e) The details of amount spent on the repair and maintenance task of the Sukhoi aircraft during the last three years is as under:

Year	Repairs and maintenance cost
2011-2012	₹551.35 crore
2012-2013	₹877.84 crore
2013-2014	₹834.76 crore

#### **Exports of weapons by DRDO**

1753. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether DRDO proposes to enter into the lucrative global arms market by selling its products to various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the arms/weapon systems shortlisted for export;

(d) the details of the foreign exchange likely to be earned by DRDO as a result thereof; and



(e) the steps taken by Government/DRDO to speed up production of arms/weapon systems along with the initial response it has received from the arms dealers and foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has been mandated towards making the country independent of foreign technology in the areas of defence and is primarily engaged in design and development of strategic complex and security sensitive systems for Armed Forces. A number of defence systems designed and developed by DRDO have been productionised by the production agencies and inducted into Armed Forces. DRDO is not involved in the export of defence equipment. However, some of the DRDO's developed products/systems, like radars, electronic warfare systems, missiles, naval systems, etc. can be exported to our friendly countries. Some countries have shown their initial interests to acquire DRDO developed systems. DRDO, being a designer of these systems, need to play a lead role to adopt these systems to customer needs (export version) after taking into account the national security concerns.

(e) Technologies of DRDO developed systems are transferred to industries for production and delivery to users as per their requirements. Production agencies can accept orders from other users after meeting the requirements of the Armed Forces.

#### **Indigenous production of MBTs**

1754. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started an ambitious project of producing indigenous Main Battle Tanks (MBTs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of funds spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Heavy Vehicle Factory (HVF), Avadi has already produced and delivered 121 Nos of indigenously designed and developed Main Battle Tank (MBT) Arjun Mark-I to Army.

(b) DRDO has spent ₹305.60 crore for design and development of MBT Arjun Mark-I while Ordnance Factory Board has spent ₹86.73 crore on creation of facilities for manufacturing of this tank in its different factories.

**Spurious drugs in Government hospitals**

1755. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of cases of spurious drugs in Government hospitals in various parts of the country which have come to the notice of Government and what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally. As far as AIIMS, New Delhi and JIPMER, Puducherry and three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated hospitals are concerned, no incidence of spurious drugs has been reported.

**Inadequate weapons and manpower with armed forces**

1756. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Forces do not have enough ammunition to undertake a full blown war with intense fighting for even 20 days;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken to provide adequate ammunition to our forces;
- (c) whether there is acute shortage of officers in Indian Army, Navy and Air Force;
- (d) if so, the measures taken to persuade educated youths to join Army, Navy and Air Force; and
- (e) whether Government is taking any steps to make the job of officers of Indian Army, Navy and Air Force more attractive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Provisioning of ammunition for Armed Forces is carried out as per authorized/ceiling which caters for war preparedness. The stocks which are expended during practices and exercises are replenished from time to time in accordance with procurement procedures.

Procurement of ammunition is undertaken on the basis of a Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP) (15 years), Service Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) (5 years) and the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP) (two years).

(c) Details of the shortage of the officers (excluding medical and dental branch) in the Armed Forces are as under:

Army (As on 1.7.2014)	Navy (As on 1.11.2014)	Air Force (As on 1.11.2014)
7989	1499	357

(d) and (e) Government has taken a number of measures to encourage the youth to join Armed Forces to meet the shortages, including sustained image projection and publicity campaign to create awareness among the youth on the advantages of taking up a challenging and satisfying career. Further, Government has taken various steps to make Armed Forces jobs attractive. These include implementation of the recommendation of the VI Central Pay Commission with improved pay structure, additional family accommodation through Married Accommodation Project (MAP) and improvement in promotion prospects in the Armed Forces.

#### **Royalties from sale of patriotic song**

1757. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money received by Government till date in royalties from sales of the song 'Ae mere watan ke logon', which were donated by Rastra Kavi Pradeep to the Ministry of Defence for disbursal through the War Widows Welfare Fund;

(b) the status of disbursal of and the manner in which the said amount has been utilised by Government for the benefit and welfare of war widows; and

(c) the number of persons who have been benefited from the utilisation of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Ministry of Defence has not received any royalties for the song 'Ae mere watan ke logon' from Rastra Kavi Pradeep and no money has been received in this Ministry on account of royalties from the sale of the song.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

**Indians killed in cross-border firing from Pakistan**

1758. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Pakistan violated ceasefire during the last three years, sector-wise;

(b) the number of Indian citizens, army officers/jawans killed in these ceasefire violation incidents;

(c) the quantum of compensation given to the members of the bereaved families; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Indian Army and BSF to combat ceasefire violations along the International Border in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Sector-wise details of Ceasefire Violations (CFVs) along the Line of Control (LOC) and International Border (IB) under operational control of Army during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Sectors	2011	2012	2013	2014 (till 3rd December)
1	2	3	4	5
Kargil	-	01	05	04
Dras	-	-	05	12
Gurez	-	-	17	21
Machhal	02	01	-	03
Keren	06	01	01	-
Tangdhar	01	04	06	-
Naugam	-	11	07	07
Uri	03	01	04	06
Rampur	-	30	10	03

1	2	3	4	5
Punch	10	07	27	15
K'Ghati	13	29	33	14
Bhimber Gali	02	04	80	53
Naushera	09	03	-	03
Sunderbani	-	-	-	01
Pallanwala	04	-	-	02
Jaurian	01	01	04	06
TOTAL	51	93	199	150

Sector-wise details of Ceasefire Violations (CFVs) along the International Border under operational control of Border Security Force (BSF) are as under:

Sectors	2011	2012	2013	2014 (upto 30th November)
Indreshwar-nagar	07	15	55	61
Jammu	04	06	93	344
TOTAL	11	21	148	405

(b) Details of security forces personnel martyred in cross-border firing and other tactical incidents and civilians killed along the India-Pakistan border in Jammu & Kashmir during the last three years and current year are as under:

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of security personnel martyred	05	05	12	05 (till 30th November)
Number of civilians killed	-	04	-	14 (till 30th November)

(c) Compensation provided to the families of Army soldiers and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel is given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

Regarding compensation to civilians, as per State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, *ex gratia* relief at the rate of ₹1.00 lakh each has been provided to the next of kin of those who have lost their lives and to the injured persons at the rate of ₹5,000/- each.

(d) Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required, is carried out by Indian Army/BSF. In addition, all violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan military authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations of the two countries. BSF, too, holds talks at various levels with its counterpart *viz.* Pakistan Rangers.

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

#### ***Monetary compensation to army soldiers' families***

#### **I. *Ex-Gratia* Lump Sum Compensation from Central Government to Next of Kin (NoK) of Battle Casualty:**

- (i) Death occurring due to accidents in the course of duties - ₹ 10.00 lakh
- (ii) Death in the course of duties attributable to acts of violence by terrorists, etc.- ₹10.00 lakh
- (iii) Death occurring during enemy action in war or border skirmishes or in action against militants, terrorists, etc.- ₹ 15.00 lakh
- (iv) Death occurring during enemy action in International war or war like engagements specifically notified - ₹20.00 lakh
- (v) Death occurring while on duty in the specified high altitude, inaccessible border posts, etc. on account of natural disasters, extreme weather conditions - ₹ 15.00 lakh.

#### **II. Other Monetary Benefits:**

- (i) Liberalised Family Pension as applicable to Battle Casualty that is equal to emoluments last drawn by the deceased individual.

- (ii) Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity that is based on length of service rendered and emoluments last drawn by the deceased individual.
- (iii) Army Group Insurance Fund:
  - (a) Officers : ₹50.00 lakh
  - (b) JCOs/ORs : ₹25.00 lakh
- (iv) Army Group Insurance Maturity that is based on the contribution made by the deceased Army personnel.
- (v) Army Wives Welfare Association Fund:
  - (a) Officers : ₹10,000/-
  - (b) JCOs/ORs : ₹10,000/-
- (vi) Army Officers Benevolent Fund:
  - (a) Officers : ₹50,000/-
  - (b) JCOs/ORs : Not applicable
- (vii) Army Central Welfare Fund : ₹30,000/-

### III. Other Benefits:

- (i) Education Concession Card.
- (ii) Air Travel Concession Card.

In certain cases, relief is also provided to the families of deceased Armed Forces personnel from sundry Government sources, such as the Prime Minister's relief Fund, Chief Minister's Relief Fund, etc.

**Statement-II**

*The details of compensation / financial assistance being paid to the families of deceased Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) personnel killed in terrorist activities in the country are as under:*

Death	Ex-Gratia	Death cum Retirement Gratuity as per entitlement as under	Golden Jubilee	Types of Pension granted to the NOK of deceased	Financial Assistance
(1) Death occurring due to accidents in the course of performance of duties.	₹10.00 Lakh	Length of service	₹20 Lacs	(1) LPA i.e. last pay drawn by the employee	Special Relief Fund - ₹60,000/- per case out of CBF & SRF i.e. ₹45,000/- out of CBF & ₹15,000/- out of SRF.
(2) Death occurring due in the course of performance of duties attributable to acts of violence by terrorists, anti-social elements etc.	₹10.00 Lakh	Less than one year		(2) EOP i.e. 60% of last Pay drawn subject to minimum ₹7000/-	FA for education of 2 children upto age of 24 years: (a) Day Scholar Student - ₹9,600/- per annum. (b) Border student - ₹12,000/- per annum.
(3) Death occurring during enemy action in international war	₹15.00 Lakh	One year or more but less than 5		6 times of emoluments	Financial Assistance @ ₹60,000/- for death in action/



or border skirmishes and action against militants, terrorists, extremists, etc.	years	accident, normal/natural death for two daughters marriage out of Special Relief Fund (SRF).
(4) Death occurring while on duty in the specified high altitude, inaccessible border posts, etc. on account of natural disasters, extreme weather conditions.	₹15.00 Lakh 5 years or more, but less than 20 years 20 years or more	12 times of emoluments Half of emoluments for every completed six monthly period of qualifying service subject to a maximum of 33 times emoluments or ₹10 lakhs.

**Fiscal condition of States and UTs**

1759.DR.T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the ratio of aggregate liabilities of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of various States along with the reasons for high ratio, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the percentage of revenue expenditure of the States that is spent on paying interest liabilities. State and UT-wise;
- (c) whether the poor fiscal condition of States has led to reduction in the share of social sector expenditure as a percentage of overall expenditure and if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise;
- (d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken thereon; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the economic growth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC- XIII) has worked out a fiscal consolidation roadmap for each State to eliminate Revenue Deficit (RD) and achieve Fiscal Deficit (FD) of 3% of their respective Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by 2014-15. It has also prescribed annual debt to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratios for each State to be maintained during its award period 2010-15. The States are required to monitor their liabilities under their respective Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Acts (FRBMA). States in aggregate have been able to achieve the fiscal targets of RD, FD and Debt as a ratio of GDP prescribed by FC-XIII. Further, as per RBI publication "State Finance - A Study of Budgets 2013-14", social sector expenditure as a ratio of overall expenditure for States, in aggregate, have increased from 38.7% in 2011-12 to 40.4% in 2012-13 (RE) to 40.5% in 2013-14 (BE). State-wise ratio of outstanding liabilities of States to GSDP, ratio of interest payment to revenue expenditure and social sector expenditure as a percentage of overall expenditure is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Several measures were outlined in the Union Budget 2014-15 to revive growth in the economy that, *inter-alia*, included: fiscal consolidation with emphasis on expenditure reforms via constitution of the Expenditure Management Commission; continuation of fiscal reforms with rationalization of tax structure; measures to boost agriculture *via* emphasis on irrigation and long-term credit; fillip to industry and infrastructure, *inter-alia*, through fiscal incentives and concrete measures for transport, power, and other urban and rural infrastructure; measures for promotion of Foreign Direct Investment in selected sectors, including defence manufacturing and insurance; steps to augment low cost long-term foreign borrowings by Indian companies; and boost to savings. Fiscal reforms have been bolstered further by the recent deregulation of diesel prices. These steps along with 'Make in India' initiative, launched in September 2014 along with the attendant facilitatory measures; and the labour reforms announced recently, are aimed to create a more conducive environment for investment in India and to boost business confidence and restart the investment cycle in the economy.

Statement													
Details of Fiscal position of the States & UTs													
Sl.No.	State	Debt to GSDP ratios prescribed by FC-XIII				Debt to GSDP ratios of States			Interest Payment to Revenue Expenditure ratio			Social Sector Expenditure to Overall Expenditure ratio	
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2012 (FA)*	2013 (RE)	2014 (BE)	2011-12 (FA)*	2012-13 (RE)	2013-14 (BE)	2011-12 (FA)*	2012-13 (RE)	2013-14 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
General Category States													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.6	28.9	28.9	23	22.7	22.4	11.7	11.1	11.5	39.2	40.6	41.8
2.	Bihar	46.4	44.4	43	27.5	24.8	23.3	9.3	7.7	8	40	44.6	45
3.	Chhattisgarh	22.5	23	23.5	12.9	12.5	14.6	5.3	4.3	3.6	51.6	51	53.6
4.	Goa	31.9	30.8	29.9	27.7	27.6	27.3	12.9	10.9	11	33.1	34.9	36.4
5.	Gujarat	28.8	28.1	27.6	24.7	23.5	23.2	18.3	17	16.8	38.2	39	39.1
6.	Haryana	22.6	22.7	22.8	18.6	18.6	18.4	12.5	12.5	13.6	40.9	40	42.1
7.	Jharkhand	28.5	27.8	27.3	22.1	21.1	20.7	10.8	8.7	8.1	41.2	44.8	43.9
8.	Karnataka	26	25.7	25.4	23	20.6	20.9	9.3	8.2	8.7	37.8	41.1	42.1
9.	Kerala	32.3	31.7	30.7	30.1	29.4	28.5	13.7	13.6	12.7	34.8	34.7	35.7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37.6	36.8	36	26.1	23.9	23.9	10.1	9.1	8.8	33.6	41.8	41.6
11.	Maharashtra	26.1	25.8	25.5	20.5	19.7	19.1	14.2	13.3	13.5	41.1	43	43.2
12.	Odisha	30.6	30.2	29.8	22.2	18.5	18.2	7.4	10.6	10.1	42.9	41.5	39.9
13.	Punjab	41.8	41	39.8	32.1	31.7	33.5	19	15.9	17.1	27.1	32.6	32.2
14.	Rajasthan	39.3	38.3	37.3	25.6	24.3	24.5	14.7	12.5	12.1	42.6	42.2	43.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Tamil Nadu	24.5	24.8	25	19.6	20.2	20	10.6	10.1	11.1	38.3	38.9	37.9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	46.9	45.1	43.4	36	33.7	33.2	12.5	10.9	10.2	38.8	40.3	39.6
17.	West Bengal	39.1	37.7	35.9	40.1	37.5	34.6	21.7	20.9	21.2	42.5	42.8	4.3
<b>Special Category States</b>													
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.2	55.2	52.5	36.4	33.2	30.3	6.4	6	7.1	32.4	26.9	20.8
2.	Assam	28.3	28.4	28.4	22.1	20.4	21	7.8	5.8	5.9	37	38.4	37
3.	Himachal Pradesh	47	44.4	42.1	44.2	40.6	38.8	15.3	14	13.8	34.6	35.5	35.9
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.1	53.6	51.6	56.2	52.2	53.8	10.5	10.7	11.7	29.3	27	25.8
5.	Manipur	62.9	60.1	57	62.5	56.1	51.3	7.9	7.1	6.4	29.4	30.9	27
6.	Meghalaya	32.7	32.3	32	33.2	32.4	32	5.9	5.6	4.8	39.4	41.6	46.5
7.	Mizoram	85.7	82.9	79.2	70.3	63.9	59.5	7.4	5.3	5.3	36.6	38	30.3
8.	Nagaland	55.8	54.9	53.5	55	54.7	52.8	8.6	8.4	8.8	24.9	28.6	28.9
9.	Sikkim	65.2	62.1	58.8	32.3	30.1	29.8	5.9	5.6	5.2	36.8	35.4	35.2
10.	Tripura	44.9	44.6	44.2	32.9	33.7	31.8	10.3	9	8.9	41.7	44.2	38
11.	Uttarakhand	41.1	40	38.5	26.4	25.3	25.6	13.6	13.3	14.1	45.5	41.2	41.7
All States (Per cent of GDP)		26.1	25.5	24.8	22.2	21.7	21.4	12.7	11.7	11.7	38.7	40.4	40.5
<b>Memo item:</b>													
1.	NCT Delhi				9.5	8	6.5	16.2	13	12.4	50	48.3	46.7
2.	Puducherry				38.1	33.8	31.3	12.1	14.1	10.3	45.9	39.8	36.1

Source: RBI Report 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets 2013-14'.

\* Actuals as per Finance Accounts

**GST on liquor and petro-products**

1760. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that State Governments are making demand to keep liquor and petro-products out of the purview of the Goods and Services Tax (GST);
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what is Government's stand regarding this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State Governments have demanded to keep these products out of the purview of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on the ground that taxes on these products are an important source of revenue.

(c) The Union Government holds that all goods and services, except alcoholic liquor for human consumption, should be brought under the purview of GST. However, to protect the revenues of the States from petroleum, Centre has proposed that present taxes levied by the States and the Centre on petroleum and petroleum products, *i.e.*, Sales Tax/VAT and Excise Duty respectively, will not be subsumed, and will be levied over and above GST. The tax rate under GST may be nominal or zero-rated for the time being. This has been proposed to insulate the revenues of States from the impact of GST, with the expectation that in due course, GST will be levied on petroleum and petroleum products.

**Vacancies in IT department**

†1761. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that top posts like Chief Commissioner, Principal Chief Commissioner and even Members of Board are lying vacant for the past many years in Income Tax (IT) Department;
- (b) if so, whether Government has carried out any Cadre Review;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government is proposing any specific plan to fill these vacant posts;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that there is deep disappointment in officers of Commissioner level as they are not getting promotions?

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

(b) to (f) Cadre restructuring in Income Tax Department was approved in 2013 and 20,751 additional posts have been created in various grades. For vacant posts, promotions are done on regular basis as per the Government instructions and prescribed procedure, which is an ongoing process. In the meantime vacancies are manned by the existing incumbents by holding additional charges so that work is carried out efficiently with accountability.

#### **Coverage of unbanked villages**

1762. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Ministry towards covering of unbanked villages by Brick-Mortar branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs); and

(b) if not, whether the Ministry will consider to issue such instructions as each unbanked Gram Panchayat is covered by a Brick and Mortar branch of a scheduled Commercial Bank within the Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) 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 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

In order to provide universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic bank account for every household, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has been launched across the country as a national mission on financial inclusion. Under PMJDY, entire country has been mapped in Sub Service Areas (SSAs) in rural areas and Wards

in urban areas. All such SSAs/Wards have been allocated to banks for coverage through brick and mortar branches or Business Correspondents (BCs).

### **Implementation of GST**

1763. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress of talks with the States for implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) whether it would be implemented as announced earlier by the next financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the concerns raised by various States; and

(e) the details of efforts made to arrive at an agreement with the States on the details of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) In the spirit of co-operative federalism, it has been the constant endeavour of the Union Government to engage with the States for the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) which is a vital reform in the country. In this connection, the Union Finance Minister held a meeting with the Chairman of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers and Finance and Taxation Ministers of State Governments on 03.07.2014. Another such meeting is scheduled on 11th December, 2014. The Union Government has targeted 1st April 2016 for the roll out of GST in the country.

(d) States' concerns with regard to the GST mainly relate to loss of revenue, fiscal autonomy, compensation etc.

(e) Government has modified the proposed draft of the Constitution Amendment Bill in accordance with the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance and the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers to address issues like fiscal autonomy, revenue loss, keeping certain items out of GST, subsuming of certain taxes in GST etc. Government has also assured the States to compensate for any revenue losses incurred by them, from the date of introduction of GST, for a period of three years.

**Bank coverage under PMJDY**

1764. SHRI AMBETH RAJ AN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) the average coverage of population by a branch of commercial bank has increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Average Population Per Branch (APPB) is arrived at by dividing projected population figures with the respective number of functioning branches. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as against APPB of 10900 as on 31.03.2014, the APPB as on 30.09.2014 was 10700.

**Amendments in Negotiable Instruments Act**

1765. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 million cheque-bouncing cases have been pending in various courts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to introduce long pending amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 as part of steps being taken to unclog the huge backlog of cheque-bouncing cases in the courts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As per the available information total number of 21,94,022 cases pertaining to cheque bounce / dishonour were pending in various courts upto 31.07.2013. The break-up of these pending cases were as under:

Pendency Period	High courts	Subordinate Courts
0-3 years	17,119	12,48,552
More than 3 years	20,347	9,08,004
TOTAL	37,466	21,56,556

(c) and (d) No, Sir.



**Loan waiver for students and farmers**

†1766. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of non-payment of bank loan by the students and farmers out of the total Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of banks;

(b) whether Government is considering to waive off the loans taken by the students and farmers in such a situation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The percentage of non-payment of bank loan by students and farmers out of the total Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) stands as under:

	(Amount in ₹ crore)	
	Mar-14	Sep-14 *
Agriculture Loans (Priority Sector)	7,69,828	8,03,470
Agriculture Loan NPAs	34,084	40,908
Agri. NPA to Agri. Loans (%)	4.43%	5.09%
Total Education Loans	59,834	61,649
Total Education Loan NPAs	3,398	3,790
Education NPAs to Education Loans (%)	5.68%	6.15%

Source: RBI

\*Sept. 14 Data Provisional.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration with the Government to waive of the loans taken by the students and farmers in such a situation.

**Debt given to States**

1767. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loan including interest of the Central Government outstanding against the States during last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of loan/advance to the States during this period, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the debt and the amount of interest paid on the said loan by the State Governments including Delhi Government, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether debt of any of the States has been written off; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) The amount of Central Government loans outstanding against the States, loan/advance to the States; and debt & the amount of interest paid on the said loan by the State Governments during the financial years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*).

Debt relief measures to States are given within the ambit of recommendations of Finance Commissions. Accordingly, central loans from Ministry of Finance (MoF) contracted by the States upto 31st March 2004 amounting to ₹ 1,22,604 crore was consolidated for a fresh tenure of 20 years at an interest rate of 7.5% per annum and debt waiver to the extent of ₹ 19.726 crore was extended to eligible States under the award of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC). Further, loans extended to States through Ministries other than MoF under Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Central Plan Schemes have been written off to the extent of ₹ 2.335 crore under the award of Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC XIII). The details of debt relief extended to States are given in Statement-IV.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise amount of loans outstanding against the States  
during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(₹ in lakh)

State	Balance on 31.3.2012 \$	Balance on 31.3.2013*	Balance on 31.3.2014*
Andhra Pradesh	1725365.35	1728989.76	1740198.34
Arunachal Pradesh	34191.60	31 157.43	28390.18
Assam	184379.53	175716.82	167707.88
Bihar	863183.20	867248.37	866373.69
Chhattisgarh	227992.13	214790.93	201271.62
Goa	66847.25	77742.53	89940.73

State	Balance on 31.3.2012 \$	Balance on 31.3.2013*	Balance on 31.3.2014*
Gujarat	885727.56	831172.67	781647.19
Haryana	217165.87	209789.68	231181.05
Himachal Pradesh	94218.45	100366.17	99771.44
Jammu and Kashmir	162404.73	155434.12	144950.89
Jharkhand	202726.52	212564.50	209304.58
Karnataka	1100881.51	1165522.34	1211303.73
Kerala	639311.68	660985.82	665774.64
Madhya Pradesh	1136211.57	1226127.57	1270913.75
Maharashtra	876288.66	879817.01	883925.32
Manipur	57560.04	52918.94	48456.45
Meghalaya	27167.95	25324.00	23320.12
Mizoram	34847.35	32995.02	31191.27
Nagaland	28021.69	25603.59	23435.04
Odisha	726124.42	713514.1 1	718640.88
Punjab	322624.33	320999.75	333328.84
Rajasthan	710684.44	681623.78	673313.03
Sikkim	15529.91	14732.38	13747.30
Tamil Nadu	998085.50	1081425.57	1212868.61
Tripura	39712.62	36781.08	33188.50
Uttarakhand	43192.05	43497.56	44256.64
Uttar Pradesh	1728311.96	1624956.15	1535878.15
West Bengal	1206007.78	1289444.35	1295756.49
TOTAL(STATES)	14354765.65	14481242.00	14580036.35

Source: \$ Audited Union Finance Accounts 2011 -12

\* Information compiled outside of draft Union Finance Accounts in 2012-13 and 2013-14 by o/o the Controller General of Accounts based on information furnished by various Ministries.

***Statement-II***

*State-wise amount of loans/advance to States  
during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

	(₹ in lakh)		
State	2011-12 \$	2012-13 *	2013-14*
Andhra Pradesh	271900.60	118174.51	134369.67
Arunachal Pradesh	0.27	0.00	0.00
Assam	3005.78	3969.78	4860.92
Bihar	82656.45	50801.82	54966.35
Chhattisgarh	567.3.72	1670.39	1459.15
Goa	12140.07	13713.51	15037.23
Gujarat	18786.92	11214.12	16102.39
Haryana	9618.90	5107.17	33772.15
Himachal Pradesh	8018.02	13177.72	5924.70
Jammu and Kashmir	2271.29	1418.42	1527.62
Jharkhand	3253.15	23864.42	10615.16
Karnataka	126706.02	134897.98	115870.65
Kerala	40714.75	55229.42	39201.55
Madhya Pradesh	103259.77	155730.99	121243.62
Maharashtra	37659.48	75079.54	91961.84
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	1085.43	436.32	8.39
Mizoram	2644.77	9.92	103.19
Nagaland	510.30	0.00	0.00
Odisha	23275.78	40248.08	57851.33
Punjab	14950.36	22663.72	37785.62
Rajasthan	33710.06	19987.65	40975.02
Sikkim	581.40	227.94	157.98
Tamil Nadu	117973.83	136035.30	201133.84

State	2011-12 \$	2012-13 *	2013-14*
Tripura	672.59	41 1.90	493.33
Uttarakhand	4640.08	3471.08	3495.75
Uttar Pradesh	31563.53	29595.76	38990.24
West Bengal	44279.78	148932.71	72902.21
<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>1001553.10</b>	<b>1066070.17</b>	<b>1100809.90</b>

Source: \$ Audited Union Finance Accounts 2011-12

\* Information compiled outside of draft Union Finance Accounts in 2012-13 and 2013-14 by o/o the Controller General of Accounts based on information furnished by various Ministries.

### Statement-III

*Details of Debt and interest paid on Central Loans by States during  
2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(₹ in lakh)

State	2011-12\$		2012-13*		2013-14*	
	Repayment of Loan	Payment of Interest	Repayment of Loan	Payment of Interest	Repayment of Loan	Payment of Interest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	96102.52	96293.62	114550.10	93674.38	122805.77	
Arunachal Pradesh	4397.80	3131.09	3034.17	2864.36	2767.25	
Assam	43128.73	13666.10	12632.49	12918.36	12869.86	
Bihar	49013.29	49343.57	46736.65	46557.68	55841.03	
Chhattisgarh	16815.98	18685.35	14871.59	17922.83	14978.46	
Goa	3410.34	2955.98	2818.23	2764.81	2839.03	
Gujarat	72739.94	72687.46	65769.01	66697.69	65627.87	
Haryana	16194.78	14586.57	12483.36	13337.80	12380.78	
Himachal Pradesh	9958.09	7426.10	7030.00	7269.47	6519.43	
Jammu and Kashmir	15399.29	12797.85	8389.03	3380.44	12010.85	
Jharkhand	15462.22	16397.95	14026.44	15345.10	13875.08	
Karnataka	77493.80	77218.88	70257.15	76637.26	70089.26	
Kerala	37372.34	41822.40	33555.28	39879.61	34412.73	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	63021.68	66659.93	65814.99	65458.26	76457.44	
Maharashtra	80185.31	64007.21	71551.19	59174.22	87853.53	
Manipur	6614.65	5017.92	4641.10	4459.81	4462.49	
Meghalaya	3301.89	2419.10	2280.27	2196.80	2012.27	
Mizoram	4585.92	2383.20	1862.25	2447.23	1906.94	
Nagaland	6041.37	2682.03	2418.10	2235.97	2168.55	
Odisha	60048.74	48809.19	52858.39	44970.52	52724.56	
Punjab	22105.46	20419.16	24288.30	19054.90	25456.53	
Rajasthan	60790.17	57681.66	49048.31	53435.52	49285.77	
Sikkim	2598.44	1401.33	1025.47	1105.28	1143.06	
Tamil Nadu	59401.50	52606.24	52695.23	50178.61	69690.80	
Tripura	5067.78	3569.70	3343.44	3176.41	4085.91	
Uttarakhand	5498.05	3693.03	3165.57	3876.98	2736.67	
Uttar Pradesh	154189.92	144469.64	132951.57	132616.16	128068.24	
West Bengal	72833.90	93640.74	65496.14	90046.40	66590.07	
TOTAL (States)	1063773.90	996473.00	939593.82	933682.86	1001660.23	892408.52#
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Source:* \$ Audited Union Finance Accounts 2011-12.

\* Information compiled outside of draft Union Finance Accounts in 2012-13 and 2013-14 by O/o the Controller General of Accounts based on information furnished by various Ministries

# State-wise information has not yet been compiled as the information is not part of Union finance Accounts.

#### ***Statement-IV***

*Details of debt relief extended to States*

		<i>(₹ in crore)</i>		
Sl. No.	State	Debt relief recommended by TFC		Debt waiver of CSS/CPS loans to States recommended by FC - XIII
		Amount of debt consolidated	Debt waiver provided	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,062	2,592	102
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	404	40	20

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	2,108	422	306
4.	Bihar	7,699	770	28
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,865	466	30
6.	Goa	404	40	7
7.	Gujarat	9,437	1,732	91
8.	Haryana	1,933	290	41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	906	118	44
10.	Jharkhand	2,099	315	16
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,781	-	57
12.	Karnataka	7,167	1,433	168
13.	Kerala	4,177	250	62
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7,261	1,815	110
15.	Maharashtra	6,799	1,360	212
16.	Manipur	751	150	24
17.	Meghalaya	298	45	16
18.	Mizoram	259	26	28
19.	Nagaland	317	32	26
20.	Odisha	7,638	1,910	139
21.	Punjab	3,068	371	36
22.	Rajasthan	6,174	926	164
23.	Sikkim	113	-	19
24.	Tamil Nadu	5,266	1,316	124
25.	Tripura	445	89	31
26.	Uttarakhand	262	26	58
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21,278	3,192	254
28.	West Bengal	8,634	-	124
TOTAL		1,22,604	19,726	2335

**Fake currency of 1000 denomination**

†1768. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been sharp increase in the number of fake currency notes with denomination of ₹1000 in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering any measures to check it; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof any by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) of ₹1000 denomination recovered and seized in the last three years and the current year is as follows:

Year	Recovery	Seizure	Total No. of pieces
2011	76,500	53,033	1,29,533
2012	95,329	1,05,744	2,01,073
2013	1,04,931	89,907	1,94,838
2014 (upto Sept.2014)	98,264	48,612	1,46,876

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, RBI, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICN. An FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst different security agencies of States/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of fake currency notes in the country. It also coordinates with different security agencies to effect more seizures. The issue has also been raised in international multilateral fora constantly. RBI has also initiated several measures for generating public awareness, conducting training programmes for employees/officers of banks and streamlining the process of reporting and detection of counterfeit notes.

**Forensic audit of banks**

1769. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (a) whether Government has ordered for forensic audit of some banks after the alleged cash for loan scam in Syndicate Bank came to light;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the outcome of the audit, bank-wise; and
- (d) the action taken by Government on the outcome of audit reports and suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Government had ordered forensic audit in Oriental Bank of Commerce, Dena Bank and UCO Bank. None of them has any link with the alleged cash for loan scam in Syndicate Bank. The audit firms have submitted reports. Accordingly, the Government has issued some instructions to the Public Sector Banks for systemic improvement.

#### **Cheque related frauds**

1770. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cheque related frauds have increased manifold in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of fraud report and action taken in this regard during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is issuing guidelines/ advisory to the Bank/Customers regarding cheque frauds; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of cheque related frauds reported by the banks to RBI are as follows:

Financial Year	Cheques/Demand Drafts, etc.	
	Total number of fraud cases	Total amount involved (₹ in millions)
2011-2012	173	455.11
2012-2013	141	223.65
2013-2014	180	187.90
TOTAL	494	866.66

On receipt of cheque related fraud reports, various aspects of the frauds are scrutinized and analyzed, and subsequently the concerned banks report the case to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) / Police / Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

(c) and (d) RBI advises banks from time-to-time about the major fraud prone areas and the safeguards necessary for prevention of frauds in the banking system. RBI has also been circulating to banks, the details of frauds of an ingenious nature, not reported earlier so that banks could introduce necessary safeguards / preventive measures by way of appropriate procedures and internal checks. Further, RBI has issued Circular on “Cheque related fraud cases - preventive measures” *vide* DBS.CFMC.BC.No. 006/23.04.001/2014-15 dated November 05, 2014 advising all the banks to review and strengthen the controls in the cheque presenting/passing and account monitoring processes and to ensure that all procedural guidelines including preventive measures are followed meticulously by the dealing staff/officials. The same is also available on the website of RBI *i.e.* [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).

#### **Tax exemption on storage of agricultural commodities**

1771. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether handling of storage of certain agricultural commodities have been granted exemption from Service Tax by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain more agricultural commodities are also likely to be exempted of the service tax by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Services relating to agricultural produce by way of loading, unloading, packing, storage or warehousing of agricultural produce falls under the Negative list of Finance Act, 1994 and Exemption Notification No. 25/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012 and hence are not liable to Service Tax or are exempted.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) and (b) above.

**Harassment of customers for recovery of loans**

1772. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public and private sector banks and other financial institutions are reported to be harassing their customers in order to recover the loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise; and

(c) the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective action taken on such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Banks, as principals, are responsible for the actions of their agents. Hence, banks have been advised to ensure that their agents engaged for recovery of their dues should strictly adhere to the guidelines and instructions issued by RBI, including the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) Code, while engaged in the process of recovery of dues.

The details of public/private sector bank-wise complaints pertaining to Recovery Agents handled by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsman and disposed off during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions, *vide* its Master Circular on Loans and Advances - Statutory and other restriction (updated on July 01, 2014) regarding recovery of loans including vehicle loans and engagement and training of recovery agents, methods to be followed by them, as well as for avoiding adoption of uncivilized, unlawful and questionable behaviour of recovery agents during the process of recovery, as banks are responsible for the acts of their agents. These are applicable to all Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and even Primary Cooperative Banks. Such complaints are reviewed by RBI on a case to case basis. In order to mitigate the problems faced by the customers, banks and their agents are also required to follow the 'Code of Bank's Commitment to Customers' issued by the BCSBI and Fair Practice Code for the Lenders. Further, non-observance of RBI guidelines on engagement of recovery agents by banks has been incorporated in the Banking Ombudsman Scheme as a ground of complaint with effect from February 03, 2009.

***Statement****Complaints received by the offices of banking ombudsman on recovery agents.*

Bank Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Current year 2014-15 till 3rd December
1	2	3	4	5	6
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	3	1	0	0	1
State Bank of Hyderabad	2	4	1	0	0
State Bank of India	52	80	51	37	25
State Bank of Mysore	0	0	1	0	0
State Bank of Patiala	5	0	2	1	0
State Bank of Travancore	0	2	1	2	0
Allahabad Bank	0	2	3	2	3
Andhra Bank	0	3	0	1	1
Bank of Baroda	11	3	1	2	6
Bank of India	3	6	1	1	2
Bank of Maharashtra	2	0	4	3	0
Canara Bank	9	10	3	2	0
Central Bank of India	1	2	3	2	5
Corporation Bank	0	1	0	2	0
Dena Bank	2	1	2	0	0
Indian Bank	3	1	4	2	1
Indian Overseas Bank	4	2	3	0	3
Oriental Bank of Commerce	3	1	3	0	1
Punjab and Sind Bank	3	1	1	0	1
Punjab National Bank	4	4	3	3	2
Syndicate Bank	7	2	1	0	1
UCO Bank	3	6	3	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Bank of India	1	5	2	5	1
United Bank of India	1	3	1	0	2
Vijaya Bank	1	1	2	0	0
IDBI Bank Limited	0	4	1	2	0
<b>Total Public Sector Banks</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>56</b>
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	1
City Union Bank Limited	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Bank Ltd.	2	1	0	2	0
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	3	4	2	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	1	0	0	0	0
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	0	0	2	0	0
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	1	0	0	1	0
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	1
Nainital Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0
South Indian Bank Ltd.	1	0	0	2	0
Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	1	1	1	1	0
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	2	2	0	0	0
Axis Bank Limited	79	15	12	10	3
DCB Bank Limited	1	0	0	0	0
HDFC Bank Ltd.	280	77	82	64	28
ICICI Bank Limited	471	105	77	70	19
Indusind Bank Ltd.	7	10	4	4	2
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	78	8	13	16	9
Yes Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Private Sector Banks</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>63</b>
GRAND TOTAL	1047	368	290	239	119

Source: RBI

**Steps for combating corruption and menace of black money**

1773. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any steps for combating corruption and menace of black money which runs a parallel economy from within and outside the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government has taken various measures in this regard which include putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Brief particulars of certain major actions and initiatives are as follows:

- (i) Issue of instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC; issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems; issue of Citizen Charters; placing of details of immovable property returns of Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in public domain; ratification of United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC); issue of orders for setting up of 92 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different States;
- (ii) While focusing on non-intrusive measures to detect unreported incomes, various initiatives have been taken to create effective deterrence against tax evasion/black money;
- (iii) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border global tax evasion, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on automatic exchange of information on a fully reciprocal basis, facilitating exchange of information regarding persons hiding money in offshore centres/tax havens;
- (iv) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing treaties;

- (v) Improving inter-agency co-operation to more effectively tackle the menace of black money;
- (vi) Legislative measures, wherever required, including Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013 and enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005; Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013; Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011;
- (vii) Constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in May 2014, with two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, *inter-alia*, to deal with issues relating to black money stashed abroad.

#### **Delay in rollout of GST**

1774. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Goods and Services Tax (GST) rollout is delayed as States have some issues with Government's proposed draft for the GST Bill;
- (b) whether the empowered committee has demanded legal powers from States to collect the Central GST from those business that have annual turnover of upto ₹ 1.5 crore;
- (c) whether Government has indicated that it could take the lead and introduce a Central GST and States could later follow with a State GST; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There has been broad agreement on most issues related to GST with the States in the recent months and the Goods and Services Tax (GST) rollout is scheduled on 01.04.2016.

- (b) No Sir.
- (c) and (d) GST would be implemented at the Central and State levels together.

#### **Steps for bringing back and preventing generation of black money**

†1775. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is going to bring tax reforms and strictly implement

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

effective laws to bring back the black money deposited in foreign countries and to curb the emergence of such money;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Government has taken various measures in this regard which include putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Brief particulars of certain major actions and initiatives are as follows:

- (i) While focusing on non-intrusive measures to detect unreported incomes, various initiatives have been taken to create effective deterrence against tax evasion/black money;
  - (ii) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border global tax evasion, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on automatic exchange of information on a fully reciprocal basis, facilitating exchange of information regarding persons hiding money in offshore centres/tax havens;
  - (iii) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing treaties;
  - (iv) Improving inter-agency co-operation to more effectively tackle the menace of black money;
  - (v) Legislative measures, wherever required, including amendment to section 285BA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 *vide* Finance (No. 2) Act, 2014 facilitating the automatic exchange of information;
  - (vi) Constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in May 2014, with two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, *inter-alia*, to deal with issues relating to black money stashed abroad.
- (c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.



**Revision in Double Taxation Treaty with Mauritius**

1776. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question 398 answered on 5th August, 2014 in Rajya Sabha and state:

- (a) whether there is any veracity to report that Mauritius has agreed to revise its Double Taxation Treaty with India to end round tripping and other malpractices; and
- (b) if so, the steps that are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Discussions are going on between India and Mauritius for revision of Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC). A Joint Working Group (JWG) has been set up to find mutually acceptable solution. Ten meetings of JWG have taken place so far, last being in November, 2013. India has made certain proposals for revision of DTAC to, *inter-alia*, end round tripping and other aspects. Mauritius is yet to agree to such revision.

**Decline in registration of companies**

1777. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether registration of companies has halved in the first five months of this financial year due to tedious compliance rules in the new act impacting both large and small businesses;
- (b) whether the Companies Act, 2013 which came into force in last April, replacing a 58-year old, is aimed at facilitating business-friendly corporate regulation, improving corporate governance norms and a host of other objectives including protecting the interests of investors, especially small investors; and
- (c) whether Government is attempting to simplify the registration process by holding consultations with stake holders including industry chambers to review the situation?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The number of companies registered during the first five months of this financial year (2014-15) was 21,260, as against 43,601 companies registered during the corresponding period of the previous year. Month-wise registration of companies is indicated in the Table below:

**Table**

*Number of Companies Registered during first five months of  
2013-14 and 2014-15, month-wise:*

Month	2013-14	2014-15
April	9,026	765
May	10,546	1,789
June	8,064	4,801
July	8,784	7,229
August	7,181	6,676
TOTAL	43,601	21,260

There is no evidence or feedback suggesting that the decline is in any way attributable to “tedious compliance” entailed by the new Act. However, it is a fact that the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 have safeguards against floating “shell companies”. Further, the decline is also attributable to introduction of new e-forms and the time taken by professionals to become familiar with such forms.

(b) About 60% of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 entered into force from 01.04.2014. The Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder contain essential features of good corporate governance which are to be adopted by companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013. Almost all policy elements recommended by the Committee on Corporate Governance (Adi Godrej Committee) stands incorporated in the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) An Expert Committee has been constituted by this Ministry recently to (a) review the e-forms notified under the Companies Act, 2013 (b) to suggest changes aimed at simplifications of such forms and (c) removal of difficulties faced by stakeholders.

**Excise duty on sports utility vehicles**

1778. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put any cap on excise duty on sports utility vehicles; and

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

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

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

**Termination of services of LIC agents**

†1779. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) terminates the service of its agents if they fail to sell twelve policies along with total premium of one lakh rupees per annum;

(b) if so, the number of agents whose services have been terminated during the last five years due to such policies;

(c) whether IRDA/LIC is considering to make its policies flexible so that agents services could continue; and

(d) the details of the schemes being run by LIC for the social welfare of agents?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that the norms for minimum business to be procured by agents are specified under Rule 9 of the Agents Rules, 1972 which have been notified *vide* Gazette Notification No, 396 dated 09.07.2009 and prescribes 12 lives and One lakh First Premium Income.

(b) The year-wise details of agents whose services have been terminated during the last five years are as under:

Financial Year	No. of agents
2009-2010	254596
2010-2011	372039
2011-2012	404747
2012-2013	387017
2013-2014	318506

(c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that adequate leeway is provided to all life insurers to design their terms and conditions for continuation of the services of the agents. LIC has informed that as per existing provisions (notified *vide* Gazette Notification No. 396 dated 09.07.2009, in order to support new agents in their initial years, a relaxation has been provided to all agents recruited on or after 09.07.2009 to complete the minimum business quota for 3 years together, subject to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a certain minimum limit in each of the three years. *Vide* Circular dated 11.02.2014, IRDA has also permitted all the life insurers to have their own company specific persistency criterion for renewal of Individual and Corporate Agency from 01.07.2014 onwards.

(d) LIC has informed that LIC agents are entitled for Gratuity under Rule 11 of the Agents Rules, 1972. Other schemes for the welfare of the agents are as under:

- (i) Group Insurance Scheme,
- (ii) Coverage under National Pension System (NPS) administered by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA),
- (iii) Samvardhan, a Group Superannuation Cash Accumulation Scheme

#### **FDI in Micro-finance**

1780. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether FDI is allowed in Micro-finance;
  - (b) if so, the total amount of FDI involved in Micro-finance;
  - (c) the rate of interest charged by these Micro-finance organizations;
  - (d) whether there is any other charges in addition to interest for securing the loan;
- and
- (e) the amount repatriated by FDI as profit for the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir. 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed under the automatic route in 18 permitted Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) activities, which includes Micro-finance, subject to conditions mentioned in the Consolidated FDI Policy issued by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

(b) The total amount of FDI in 27 out of 50 NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), registered with Reserve Bank of India (RBI), is ₹ 3566.06 crore as on 5.12.2014.

(c) Reserve Bank of India issues guidelines for NBFC-MFIs for computing the rate of interest charged by them to the borrowers from time-to-time. The rate of interest charged by the NBFC-MFIs is usually ranged between 20% to 27.75%. With effect from

April, 2014, the interest rates charged by an NBFC-MFI to its borrowers is lower of the following:

- (i) The cost of funds plus margin. The margin cap should not exceed 10 per cent for large MFIs (loans portfolios exceeding ₹100 crore) and 12 per cent for the others; or
- (ii) The average base rate of the five largest commercial banks by assets multiplied by 2.75. The average of the base rates of the five largest commercial banks shall be advised by RBI on the last working day of the previous quarter, which shall determine interest rates for the ensuing quarter.
- (d) Yes Sir, there shall be three components in the pricing of the loan viz. the interest charge, the processing charge and the insurance premium (which includes the administrative charges in respect thereof).
- (e) As per the data reported by RBI, an amount of ₹ 6.01 crore was repatriated by NBFC-MFIs during the past three years.

#### **Bank loans to backward sections**

1781. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of loans disbursed by various Nationalised Banks to the private entrepreneurs/firms in the country during each of the last three financial years;
- (b) the percentage of loans disbursed to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and minorities out of the above amount during the last three years, State-wise and bank-wise;
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that a fair share of the total loans disbursed by various nationalized banks go to these sections;
- (d) the total number of defaulters along with the amount; and
- (e) the details along with names of individuals/firms?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not maintain the data in the manner it has been sought in the question. However, information relating to loan outstanding to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details showing advances under Priority Sector to SC/ST (State-wise & Bank-wise) and Minority (Bank-wise) are given in Statement-II, III and IV respectively (See below).

(c) In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks and foreign banks with 20 and above branches. Within this, a sub-target of 10 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to weaker sections which includes, among others, persons from SC/ST and minority communities.

Further, a list of minority concentration districts has been provide to all scheduled commercial banks who have been asked to ensure that the minority communities receive a fair and equitable portion of the credit within the overall target of the priority sector.

Following are some of the Central Government Sponsored Schemes which have been launched to provide financial assistance to target groups including SC/STs through bank credit with the provision of interest subvention/ capital subsidy:

- (i) Differential rate of Interest Scheme (DRI)
- (ii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
- (iii) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)
- (iv) National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)
- (v) Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavenger (SRMS)

Besides, RBI has specifically advised banks to give special emphasis to the welfare of the SCs and STs and take measures to step up their advances to SCs/STs

(d) and (e) The borrower's details are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45E of the RBI Act, 1934 and the banking laws, which provide for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents. However, as on September 2014, total Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks are ₹ 2,81,760 crore.

**Statement-I***Details relating to loan outstanding to Micro and Small Enterprises*

Year	Public Sector Banks		Private Sector Banks		Foreign Banks		All Scheduled Commercial Banks	
	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s
March 2010	72.17	276318.97	11.31	64824.72	1.57	21147.05	85.05	362290.74
March 2011	73.98(2.51%)	369430.12(33.70%)	17.18(51.90%)	88115.81(35.93%)	1.86(18.47%)	20981.27(0.78%)	93.02(9.37%)	478527.20(32.08%)
March 2012	71.29(-3.64%)	396993.36(7.46%)	22.05(28.35%)	108982.78(23.68%)	5.24(181.72%)	21708.44(3.47%)	98.58(5.98%)	527684.58(10.27%)
31 March 2013	75.47(5.86%)	502459.09(26.57%)	32.12(45.68%)	154731.82(41.98%)	4.27(-18.57%)	30017.83 (38.28%)	111.86(13.47%)	687208.74(30.23%)
31 March 2014	83.81(11.05%)	615976.38(22.59%)	38.22(18.98%)	200138.36(29.35%)	2.33(-45.43%)	30020.06(0.01%)	124.36(11.17%)	846134.80(23.13%)
30 June 2014*	81.59(-2.65%)	603637.66(-2.00%)	37.35(2.28%)	191604.02(-4.26%)	2.03(12.88%)	26478.21(-11.80%)	120.97(-2.73%)	821719.89(-2.89%)

Source: All Scheduled Commercial Banks

Note: Figs. in brackets indicate Y-o-Y% growth/ decline

\*% age increase/decrease in June 2014 are shown vis-à-vis March 2014

**Statement-II***Details showing advances under priority sector to SC/ ST*

Sl. No. State/ Union Territories		Loans to SC/ST Beneficiary										(No. of A/cs in Actual & ₹ in thousand crore)	
		2010		2011		2012		2013					
		No.of Accounts	Amount Disbursed	No.of Accounts	Amount Disbursed	No.of Accounts	Amount Disbursed	No.of Accounts	Amount Disbursed				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
	<b>North Eastern Region</b>	<b>40881</b>	<b>2313467</b>	<b>13797</b>	<b>1627828</b>	<b>18738</b>	<b>2581709</b>	<b>101370</b>	<b>6193237</b>				
1.	Assam	21315	1051654	6449	555261	9283	927274	74901	2784400				
2.	Meghalaya	4633	439314	4485	447536	4609	671388	4566	925625				
3.	Mizoram	2932	104298	514	153454	1016	214733	1349	290991				
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	2086	158926	506	127293	894	303162	3708	661310				
5.	Nagaland	2534	190764	1095	268302	1803	339711	1417	421826				
6.	Manipur	3521	263241	243	18875	679	48890	3903	377861				
7.	Tripura	3860	105270	505	57107	454	76549	11526	731224				
	<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>301617</b>	<b>16547937</b>	<b>183058</b>	<b>11799212</b>	<b>190222</b>	<b>10006661</b>	<b>602555</b>	<b>28648981</b>				
8.	Bihar	99593	2982240	37481	2443214	36840	1980242	124891	6432402				



9.	Jharkhand	51384	2276711	41930	1863677	45124	1693653	113375	4023607
10.	West Bengal	60527	7612190	44088	3743380	32627	3160144	154549	12595171
11.	Odisha	87882	3460532	58580	3574946	74920	2967227	208866	5330345
12.	Sikkim	1751	202354	798	153876	546	191520	745	248984
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	480	13910	181	20119	165	13874	129	18472
	<b>Central Region</b>	<b>522474</b>	<b>50638603</b>	<b>319610</b>	<b>25108582</b>	<b>296716</b>	<b>25698860</b>	<b>700653</b>	<b>57236003</b>
14.	Uttar Pradesh	298669	31060829	216035	13739395	200068	14847082	412632	32150139
15.	Uttarakhand	24850	1573172	15316	1161863	19319	2183378	23033	3317981
16.	Madhya Pradesh	170698	16393827	64923	6845351	65441	7536950	227937	19015302
17.	Chhattisgarh	28257	1610775	23336	3361973	11888	1131449	37051	2752581
	<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>475538</b>	<b>37385884</b>	<b>492222</b>	<b>36390094</b>	<b>516115</b>	<b>42188552</b>	<b>314540</b>	<b>40529338</b>
18.	Delhi	10552	11916453	5172	1716186	8088	3595260	2237	2443614
19.	Punjab	58515	7042308	67733	10664306	55222	10733520	68437	11465177
20.	Haryana	48704	3076985	17088	2186893	15756	2583971	26891	4682746
21.	Chandigarh	1823	219172	4405	578755	1425	182292	2633	703050
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	4064	126861	2593	203160	2253	200341	8473	1371018
23.	Himachal Pradesh	20291	1462282	12932	1021803	20013	2106012	19733	2273765
24.	Rajasthan	331589	13541823	382299	20018991	413358	22787157	186136	17589968

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<b>Western Region</b>	<b>334803</b>	<b>19358042</b>	<b>209878</b>	<b>21442528</b>	<b>268526</b>	<b>21245221</b>	<b>410135</b>	<b>27184874</b>
25.	Gujarat	160048	9889815	93795	11240396	87053	10561386	95143	6498756
26.	Maharashtra	171171	9277312	111913	9811698	180260	10548105	308146	19422600
27.	Daman & Diu	216	43554	15	3031	12	3117	99	35446
28.	Goa	3284	138184	3845	356158	1055	120155	6594	1210752
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84	9177	310	31245	146	12457	153	17320
	<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>2259166</b>	<b>84306893</b>	<b>1783401</b>	<b>99503267</b>	<b>941522</b>	<b>72408814</b>	<b>1501837</b>	<b>134757485</b>
30.	Andhra Pradesh	893341	24039239	485581	19236042	231830	14745453	433243	35315123
31.	Karnataka	430187	10519490	232457	10026518	142259	11832876	166164	13052141
32.	Lakshadweep	1058	122578	1680	174304	2097	164254	901	187954
33.	Tamil Nadu	803085	36389926	912212	53017711	466288	30962677	619161	52524469
34.	Kerala	122806	12869046	137574	16025183	95393	14409649	267830	32264726
35.	Puducherry	8689	366614	13897	1023509	3655	293905	14538	1413071
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>3934479</b>	<b>210550826</b>	<b>3001966</b>	<b>195871511</b>	<b>2231839</b>	<b>174129816</b>	<b>3631090</b>	<b>294549918</b>

Source: RBI

**Statement-III**

*Priority Sector advances granted to the members of  
specified minority communities*

(Amt. O/s in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Mar.-12 Amt. O/s	Mar.-13 Amt. O/s	Mar.-14 Amt. O/s
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	9.2	10.43	15.32
2.	State Bank of Hyderabad	11.24	6.6	49.12
3.	State Bank of India	386.29	452.44	524.23
4.	State Bank of Mysore	13.6	14.16	20.56
5.	State Bank of Patiala	48.67	42.95	51.6
6.	State Bank of Travancore	69.68	76.34	96.92
7.	Allahabad Bank	57.13	63.35	73.42
8.	Andhra Bank	50.11	27.94	52.61
9.	Bank of Baroda	85.51	88.02	112.67
10.	Bank of India	68.54	51.74	63.36
11.	Bank of Maharashtra	8.77	12.85	17.46
12.	Canara Bank	186.47	143.69	177.85
13.	Central Bank of India	62.81	76.98	89.88
14.	Corporation Bank	16.49	23.51	51.28
15.	Dena Bank	17.23	15.36	31.64
16.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	27.92	16.54	30.91
17.	Indian Bank	46.03	54.71	61.41
18.	Indian Overseas Bank	65.14	77.1	82.79
19.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	60.71	73.99	83.95
20.	Punjab and Sind Bank	47.67	56.88	67.37
21.	Punjab National Bank	144.45	137.18	167.24

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Syndicate Bank	66.09	76.01	76.16
23.	UCO Bank	41.13	52.56	69.87
24.	Union Bank of India	38.56	53.71	71.87
25.	United Bank of India	33.45	38.59	39.48
26.	Vijaya Bank	18.82	20.2	29.42
27.	Axis Bank	26.76	28.01	10.29
28.	Development Credit Bank	1.72	2.18	2.42
29.	HDFC Bank	17.99	21.95	26.03
30.	ICICI Bank	22.02	27.54	37.8
31.	Indusind Bank	33.35	31.11	49.27
32.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	8.34	10.46	8.46
33.	Yes Bank	0	0.42	0.55
34.	Catholic Syrian Bank	7.05	4.32	3.95
35.	City Union Bank	1.57	2.26	2.35
36.	Dhanalakshmi Bank	3.22	3.21	2.92
37.	Federal Bank	40.86	35.54	45.59
38.	ING Vysya Bank	4.69	10.44	1.38
39.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	54.12	69.3	78.57
40.	Karnataka Bank	3.78	4.39	5.65
41.	Karur Vysya Bank	0.51	3.86	4.56
42.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	1.05	1.51	1.66
43.	Nainital Bank	1.43	1.5	2.84
44.	Ratnakar Bank	0.43	0.62	0.81
45.	South Indian Bank	9	13.36	18.2
46.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	8.8	10.57	11.4
TOTAL		1,928.40	2,046.34	2,523.08

*Source:* Statement showing Priority Sector Advances granted to the Members of the specified Minority Communities.

**Statement-IV**

Bank Group	Bank Name	2013					2012					2011				
		No of		Amount		Disbursed (SC/ST)	No of		Amount		Disbursed (SC/ST)	No of		Amount		Disbursed (SC/ST)
		ACs	Disbursed	Disbursed	Disbursed		ACs	Disbursed	Disbursed	Disbursed		ACs	Disbursed	Disbursed	Disbursed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SBI and its Associates	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	187154	17856771	50819	3624784	1605295	76204483	584164	21093208	1419880	50410102	519043	14958114			
	State Bank of Hyderabad	150185	15239851	14806	1306188	42570	5700703	18723	1478486	44712	4851995	22022	1317893			
	State Bank of India	6529882	301195211	1958965	75298805	NA	NA	NA	NA	4769149	148410247	747669	67964171			
	State Bank of Mysore	33655	2986079	1155	63857	118418	9298658	17710	1063485	63070	6244694	4082	158466			
	State Bank of Patiala	62136	14743529	10594	1619348	93499	25559896	3092	1210791	67730	15277223	16983	3547070			
Nationalised Banks	State Bank of Travancore	70756	20119215	7986	2153635	116991	8385184	28111	5601100	95901	9016476	30499	6678532			
	TOTAL	7033768	372140656	2044325	84066617	1976773	125148924	651800	30447070	6460442	234210737	1340298	94624246			
	Allahabad Bank	NA	NA	NA	NA	127248	8295919	29955	1612512	130151	13164993	69040	1818011			
	Andhra Bank	425667	39101578	NA	NA	14831	1401436	14881	1401436	528777	42324001	43166	2028207			
	Bank of Baroda	412208	47639906	NA	NA	418363	37028738	98028	8795559	366463	39119163	115316	13729719			
Bank of India	Bank of India	1027195	90397176	105272	6692878	819352	70434573	112212	7568048	639001	51838731	127269	6538947			
	Bank of Maharashtra	118934	14978352	21595	3337555	13282	1403212	2669	327950	242105	18140209	38361	4900101			
	Canara Bank	2074517	186107936	345630	29057127	NA	NA	NA	NA	1871471	130211075	304364	24650069			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Central Bank of India	207455	27500200	91741	11577700	199984	11893147	80255	4281004	638125	17690181	141835	4310539
	Corporation Bank	383502	48822019	14202	1975781	5283717	45646228	312121	776594	2608769	313589472	439759	55651757
	Dena Bank	106335	7253780	18	2452	67178	5509098	48119	4157265	61189	4920779	42773	3396830
	IDBI Bank Ltd.	112797	39955502	1802	781173	103062	55865892	1334	966250	50526	13460247	1500	1157306
	Indian Bank	922082	75331728	80514	8403736	1152514	79630179	94881	5720198	953230	54142098	412796	18751527
	Indian Overseas Bank	1301521	47938136	65196	2592306	1488119	120212382	30929	2296807	1106683	64327990	247093	19190342
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	111957	28253642	17397	4345492	273621	67424149	27552	4450304	136484	18998331	30698	3085078
	Punjab and Sind Bank	59038	49703779	4183	789783	NA	NA	NA	NA	63197	98766	5601	6146
	Punjab National Bank	1530746	201509733	254107	26769684	1366743	162849208	212995	20005130	1307673	128239950	299669	22468478
	Syndicate Bank	503330	44419734	42438	2725690	302398	28502713	30834	1905306	493363	30355292	132508	5531017
	UCO Bank	382676	24269164	70090	3878781	104439	7126744	47293	4425700	98652	9513360	29852	1503957
	Union Bank of India	695828	76228852	52545	11807596	67208	8191521	46013	3570492	474672	32645027	32256	2338664
	United Bank of India	264951	21839783	261485	21291673	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Vijaya Bank	336870	39220491	32845	4517311	419013	33890583	45982	8247799	228019	16499965	14162	1671595
	TOTAL	10982609	1110471490	1461060	140546716	12221122	745305722	1236053	80508354	11998550	999279630	2528018	192738290
Private	Axis Bank	0	0	0	0	0	297418	403552242	6205	1675635	378904	32698144	0
Sector Banks	Catholic Syrian Bank	98374	6879160	1464	67469	142161	9333722	2945	147500	147836	8363273	3274	132537
	City Union Bank	198223	10679293	2338	229093	165402	4865742	32297	1057948	25263	1055964	4988	192220
	Development Credit Bank	1488	1342159	54	94021	547	3980395	85	1293362	330	3280494	46	337491

Dhanalakshmi Bank	114490	13695881	4083	475743	16908	922143	0	0	36055	2117812	0	0
Federal Bank	112769	11944663	1320	158299	102078	12826371	0	0	96278	11233162	0	0
HDFC Bank	293722	56003859	14243	5666039	291358	44028513	0	0	64451	9932710	0	0
ICICI Bank	306508	31127776	95705	7475182	412968	28425392	64890	4824172	1189509	34913623	60363	2008200
Indusind Bank	219621	19299600	27241	2373918	526365	21055619	144908	3781352	223598	9712919	34290	8692728
ING Vysya Bank	7635	1477705	471	46093	10472	1233602	1160	73945	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	123615	18438089	1018	356281	82783	16155366	6240	646139	72005	17654719	5436	671281
Karnataka Bank	196971	20491326	2182	198324	151550	14657422	2174	201860	9846	4586776	1481	130631
Karur Vysya Bank	453180	25057599	3224	188741	927055	84589483	714	68845	274147	11953743	650	50664
Kotak Mahindra Bank	106719	156628353	5281	2294644	37019	21155493	7255	8141485	25899	13464504	5035	6574742
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	192436	13997563	2282	158448	0	0	0	0	197422	9458872	4708	191187
Nainital Bank	2461	434951	NA	NA	4522	442583	1184	64629	1895	336221	512	58787
Ratnakar Bank	611697	4916611	94112	428368	115455	2103395	100314	902675	41435	1275271	0	0
South Indian Bank	280941	19181798	4222	380657	470538	33873672	2710	224469	681981	35814353	8771	524252
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	420731	25289621	9561	461904	654356	29544871	23530	889739	320297	11137225	11675	370530
Yes Bank	398795	22995024	0	0	672514	26501569	0	0	506389	8747	0	0
TOTAL	4140376	459881032	268801	21053224	5081469	759247595	396611	23993755	4293540	218998532	141229	19935250

Note: Data for the period 2013 is taken from Priority Sector Advances Annual return.

Data for the period 2012 & 2011 are taken from SP III return.

**Implementation of recommendations of FSLRC**

1782. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) has submitted its report to Government;
- (b) if so, the details of legislative and non-legislative recommendations/suggestions made therein;
- (c) whether Government has any differences regarding the recommendations/suggestions made by the Commission;
- (d) if so, the response of Government thereto;
- (e) if not, the details of recommendations/suggestions accepted and implemented by Government so far;
- (f) the time by which action on remaining recommendations/ suggestions is likely to be completed; and
- (g) the benefits accrued/likely to accrue to the financial sector as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Commission submitted its report to the Government on March 22, 2013.

(b) The recommendations of the FSLRC can be divided into two types: non-legislative aspects and legislative aspects. The non-legislative aspects of the recommendations relate to governance enhancing measures on consumer protection and greater transparency in the functioning of financial sector regulators. The legislative recommendations relate to re-writing the laws using a principle based approach, restructuring existing regulatory agencies and creating new agencies.

The report of the Commission (in Two Volumes) is placed in the public domain at the website of the Ministry of Finance under the following link: [http://www.finmin.nic.in/fslre/fslre\\_index.asp](http://www.finmin.nic.in/fslre/fslre_index.asp).

(c) to (f) The non-legislative aspects of the recommendations have been accepted and are being implemented by all regulators on a voluntary basis.

As part of the legislative recommendations, the Government has set up Task Forces for laying down the roadmap for upgrading the existing Securities Appellate Tribunal to



Financial Sector Appellate Tribunal and establishing new agencies namely, Resolution Corporation, Public Debt Management Agency and Financial Data Management Centre on 30th September, 2014. Decisions on other legislative recommendations have not been taken and no timelines have been fixed.

(g) The implementation of the recommendations of the FSLRC will provide a modern regulatory architecture and law(s) for governing the financial sector in tune with the growth aspirations of the Indian economy. Clear objectives in law, and a sound regulation making process will improve the quality of subordinate legislation that is issued by regulatory agencies. The emphasis on legal process in the new law(s) will induce improved working of the supervisory process.

#### **Mobile banking facility for hilly and rural areas**

1783. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encouraging financial inclusion in the country specially in hilly and rural areas under Prime Minister Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY);

(b) if so, whether Government is thinking to introduce 'Mobile Banking' apart from normal banking in hilly and rural areas to facilitate banking at the door- step of the citizens;

(c) whether there is any proposal for introduction of 'Mobile Banking' in hilly areas of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and NE States; and

(d) if so, by when it shall be started?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes Sir. 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 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) rural areas of the entire country including hilly areas have been mapped into Sub Service Areas (SSAs). All such SSAs

have been allocated to banks for coverage through brick and mortar branches or Business Correspondents (BCs).

(b) to (d) Seizing the opportunity of the Mobile handset penetration in the country, including the hilly and the rural areas, mobile banking has also been enabled under PMJDY. A common number “\*99#” can be dialled by the customers of all banks and all Telco operators operating across the country to get access to basic banking services.

#### **Insurance cover under PMJDY**

†1784. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accounts opened so far under the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY);

(b) the number of accounts targeted to be opened by Government by 31 January, 2015;

(c) total amount of money deposited so far under the PMJDY along with the names of the institutions which contributed therein and the quantum of the contributions;

(d) whether Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) has expressed its inability to provide insurance cover;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the outline of the insurance cover?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), banks have been given target to carry out surveys in allocated Sub Service Areas (SSAs) and Wards and to open at least one account of all uncovered households by 26.01.2015. As on 01.12.2014, 8.38 crore accounts have been opened under the Yojana.

(c) As on 01.12.2014, an amount of ₹6557.36 crore has been deposited in the accounts opened under PMJDY.

(d) to (f) Detailed guidelines for insurance cover by Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) has been issued. All persons in the age group of 18-59 years who open their accounts for the first time during 15.08.2014 to 26.01.2015 are eligible for the insurance cover subject to fulfillment of other conditions.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Reduction in work load of PSBS due to internet banking/ATM**

1785. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ATM/ Internet Banking facilities etc. have considerably decreased the work load of employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);
- (b) if so, whether the bank staff in many banks have rendered surplus;
- (c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The alternate channels of banking namely, ATM/ Internet Banking facilities are supplementary service to main banking business. To some extent it may reduces the work load of staff at branch level, but man-power is required at back office level for such alternate channels of banking services.

(b) The above factor is considered while banks carry out man power planning exercise every year, keeping in mind business requirements and expansion plan. Recruitment, placement, transfers and promotions of employees are based on the man-power planning.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Safeguard in new KVP scheme**

1786. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any safeguards have been introduced by Government in the re-launched Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP) scheme to ensure that the bearer certificates are not misused for the laundering of black money;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, investor will have to undergo Know Your Customer (KYC) modalities at the time of

application. In the case of transfer a request has to be made in writing to an officer of the Post Office or Bank and the transferee has to be eligible to purchase KVP certification in the first instance.

### **Recommendation of SIT**

1787. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court appointed Special Investigation Team (SIT) has recommended that India's taxation treaties with other countries be redrafted, and penal provisions be introduced to attach the Indian assets of offenders who fail to bring back black money from abroad within a month of the completion of investigations;

(b) whether the SIT has identified some major industries and practices that generate black money and which will now be the focus of investigation;

(c) if so, the details of industries and practices responsible for generating black money and the names of countries with whom India has Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) and Limited Tax Treaties; and

(d) the details of Government's response to SIT's recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The details of practices responsible for generation of black money have been mentioned in the White Paper on Black Money published in 2012. Further, as on 30.11.2014, there are 136 countries with which India has DTAA's, Tax information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs), Multilateral Agreements and Limited Agreements. The names of the countries are given in the Statement (*See below*). Moreover, the SIT has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. A copy of the report has been shared with the Department of Revenue.

### ***Statement***

#### *Name of the countries*

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Anguilla, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bermuda, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Canada, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, China, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Curacao,

Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt (United Arab Republic), Estonia, Ethiopia, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Green Land, Greece, Guatemala, Guernsey, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau (China), Macedonia, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Montserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Sint Maarten, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Turks & Caicos, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yaman Arab Republic, Zambia.

**Quick money transfer service by private banks**

†1788. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the launch of Quick Money Transfer service by the private sector banks based on social networking sites;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether people can transfer money free of cost to their friends in real time on social networking sites through this service;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has studied the merits and demerits of Free Fund Transfer service system before implementing it;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) by when Government intends to implement the new service of money transfer through computer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) being regulator of banks has approved the enablement of Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) by the National Payments

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Corporation of India (NPCI). IMPS has a connectivity to 71 Banks and 8 Prepaid Issuers (PPI) at present. IMPS enables a real time funds transfers by the customers of one bank/ PPI to the beneficiary account in another member banks and Prepaid Issuer's account. This channel provides for innovation by member banks to utilize the capability of real time funds transfers in accordance with guidelines of RBI wherever a need arises for making real time payments. Private Sector banks have utilized the IMPS channel to provide the service of Money transfer through Social networking sites. Kotak Mahindra Bank has launched money transfer through social networking site through their application – Kaypay.

(c) and (d) This service has been recently launched by Kotak Mahindra Bank and is provided free of charge to the customers at this point of time. The service is not charged by the Bank.

(e) to (g) RBI has issued guidelines on mobile payment services for launch of this service. The service can be enabled/ launched by the member banks on the Social Networking site within the overall guidelines laid out by the Reserve Bank of India on mobile banking.

#### **Bank losses due to sale of NPAs to ARCs**

1789. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the quantum of loss the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have suffered during the last five years on the sale of Non-performing Assets (NPAs) to Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs), year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): The quantum of loss the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have suffered during the last five years on the sale of Non-performing Assets (NPAs) to Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs), year-wise is as under:

Period	Amount (in ₹ crore)
March 2010	100
March 2011	102
March 2012	126
March 2013	82
March 2014	1345

*Source:* RBI Off Sire returns as reported by banks, domestic operations.

**Abolition of Bank Secrecy Act**

†1790. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Bank Secrecy Act is in force in the country at present;
- (b) if so, the year when it was enacted and its objectives;
- (c) whether the advantages of Bank Secrecy Act are availed only by a few Corporate houses;
- (d) if so, whether Government is considering to abolish it; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) In India, maintenance of secrecy of client information is codified under certain banking sector laws establishing the statutory public sector commercial banks, such as, The State Bank of India Act, 1955, The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980. It has been provided in such laws that bank shall observe, except as otherwise required by law, the practices and usages customary among bankers, and, in particular, it shall not divulge any information relating to or to the affairs of, its constituents except in circumstances in which it is, in accordance with the law or practice and usage customary among bankers, necessary or appropriate for that bank to divulge such information.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The duty of bankers as to secrecy concerning their customers' affairs arises out of their contractual relationship and it has been universally accepted as a customary usage in banking and has also been recognised in law.

**Differential treatment to State and District-Central Co-operative Banks**

1791. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he is aware of the differential treatments meted out to the State Co-operative Banks and District-Central Co-operative Banks by Government departments and Public Sector Undertakings;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) the Paradip Port Trust and Public Sector Undertakings like National Aluminium Company Ltd., MCL, BPCL, IOCL have declined to invest their surplus funds to the Odisha State Co-operative Bank and its affiliated District-Central Co-operative Bank because restrictive directives have been issued by concerned Ministries to keep the funds only in Nationalized Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) In pursuance to the Department of Expenditure's instructions dated 15th January, 2008, guidelines have been issued to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) on 11.4.2008 that at least 60% of surplus funds under their control should be placed with Public Sector Banks with whom they have a regular course of business and the practice of inviting competitive bids for bulk deposits should be discontinued forthwith. However, there is no restriction to place the remaining 40% of surplus funds of CPSEs, which is based on their business prudence.

#### **Tenure of heads of PSBs**

1792. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to appoint heads of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that initially they will be appointed for three years and a further two years based on assessment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) As per the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and The State Bank of India Act, 1955, Heads of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are appointed for a term not exceeding five years. The appointments are made subject to the officer attaining the age of superannuation of 60 years.

#### **Disinvestment in steel plants**

1793. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to introduce disinvestment in steel plants also;



- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the move is aimed at providing benefit to the capitalists;  
and
- (d) the details of steel plants that are being disinvested?

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

(b) and (d) As per the Action Plan on Disinvestment two Steel CPSEs have been approved for disinvestment in 2014-15.

- (i) The Government on 19th July, 2012 approved the Sale of 10.82% equity of SAIL out of the Government of India's holding of 85.82% through Offer for Sale of Shares through stock exchange mechanism as per SEBI Rules and Regulations. Accordingly, first tranche of disinvestment of 5.82% was completed in March, 2013. The remaining 5% disinvestment is scheduled under the Action Plan 2014-15. The Disinvestment of 5% is currently in progress.
- (ii) The Government on 24.01.2012 approved disinvestment of 10% paid-up equity of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) out of Government of India's shareholding of 100% through an Initial Public Offer (IPO).
- (c) Disinvestment is being done in accordance with the disinvestment policy of Government of India.

#### **Investigation of loan default cases by CBI**

1794. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that State-run banks are suppressing the size of the real crisis involving Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and the banking sector is taken for a ride by corporates in connivance with bank officials;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) had conducted detailed vigilance inquiries into some of the biggest bank loan defaults and referred number of cases to CBI for criminal investigation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The banks were advised *vide* RBI circular dated September 14, 2012 that they should review their existing IT and MIS framework and put in place a robust MIS mechanism for early detection of signs of distress at individual account level as well as at segment level (asset class, industry, geographic, size, etc.) Such early warning signals should be used for putting in place an effective preventive asset quality management framework, including framework, for preserving the economic value of those entities in all segments.

The banks' IT and MIS system should be robust and able to generate reliable and quality information with regards to their asset quality for effective decision making. There should be no inconsistencies between information furnished under regulatory/statutory reporting and the banks' own MIS reporting. Banks were also advised to have system generated segment-wise information on non-performing assets and restructured assets. As such the process of NPA identification and reporting by the system has been put in place.

In case of fraudulent borrowers as per RBI Master Circular on Frauds - Classification and Reporting, dated July 1, 2014, various aspects related to the frauds are examined including reporting the case to CBI/Police/SFIO, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

(c) and (d) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has not conducted any vigilance inquiries directly into any of biggest loan defaults. However, CVC has referred the case of Winsome Group of companies (formerly Suraj Diamonds) and Biotor Industries Ltd. to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for conducting investigation.

#### **Identification willful defaulters of loan**

1795. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector Banks as on 30 September, 2014;

(b) whether the number of willful defaulters are identified;

(c) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise, and the amount due from each of them; and

(d) the details of action taken for recovery of the dues from these willful defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector banks as on September 30, 2014 stands at ₹ 2,43,043 crore (Provisional).

(b) and (c) As per the RBI guidelines Master Circular on Wilful Defaulters (updated on July 1, 2014) banks, FIs are required to submit the list of suit-filed accounts of willful defaulters of ₹25 lakh and above at the end of March, June, September and December every year to Credit Information Companies (CICs). The information on suit filed cases (suit filed cases of wilful default of ₹ 25 lakh and above and suit filed cases of default of ₹ 1 crore and above) are available on the websites of the four Credit Information Companies; viz. (i) Experian Credit Information Company of India Private Limited, (ii) Equifax Credit Information Services Private Limited, (iii) High Mark Credit Information Services Private Limited and (iv) Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL).

The borrower's details in respect of non-suit filed cases are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45E of the RBI Act, 1934 and the banking laws, which provide for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

The bank-wise details of the number and amount due from Suit filed willful defaulters are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) As Per RBI Master Circular on willful defaulters, action including punitive action is initiated against such willful defaulters. In order to prevent the access to the capital markets by the willful defaulters, a copy of the list of willful defaulters (non-suit filed accounts) and list of willful defaulters (suit filed accounts) are forwarded to SEBI by RBI and Credit Information Bureau (India) Ltd. (CIBIL) respectively.

No additional facilities are granted by any Bank/ Financial Institutions (FI) to the listed willful defaulters. In addition, the entrepreneurs/promoters of companies where Banks/FIs have identified siphoning/diversion of funds, misrepresentation, falsification of account and fraudulent transactions are debarred from institutional finance from the scheduled commercial banks. The legal process, wherever warranted, against the borrowers/guarantors and foreclosure of recovery of dues is initiated expeditiously. The lenders may also initiate criminal proceedings against willful defaulters.

***Statement****Bank-wise willful defaulters - suit filed (As on 31.03.2014)*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Bank	No.	Amount
Allahabad Bank	18	226.97
Andhra Bank	147	1320.88
Bank of Baroda	159	1045
Bank of India	70	1078.92
Bank of Maharashtra	76	248.69
Canara Bank	609	2332.61
Central Bank of India	670	1923.63
Corporation Bank	63	554.42
Dena Bank	60	234.26
IDBI Bank Limited	48	417.40
Indian Bank	52	378.91
Indian Overseas Bank	144	1461.39
Oriental Bank of Commerce	245	1838.22
Punjab & Sind Bank	8	15.32
Punjab National Bank	199	3264.48
Syndicate Bank	117	247.39
UCO Bank	352	2079.23
Union Bank of India	564	1941.79
United Bank of India	327	1111.24
Vijaya Bank	95	626.67
<b>Nationalised Banks</b>	<b>4023</b>	<b>22347.42</b>
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	16	777.56
State Bank of Hyderabad	155	1497.31
State Bank of India	1076	8838.00
State Bank of Mysore	55	794.79
State Bank of Patiala	117	1156.32

Bank	No.	Amount
State Bank of Travancore	59	301.52
<b>SBI Group</b>	<b>1478</b>	<b>13365.5</b>
<b>Public Sector Banks</b>	<b>5501</b>	<b>35712.92</b>

Source: PSBs

### Excise duty on petrol and diesel

1796. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the excise duty on petrol and diesel has been hiked recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expected revenue income of Government thereby; and

(c) what will be its impact on the retail price of petrol and diesel to the consumers?

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

(b) The details of the increase in Basic Excise Duty (BED) rate on petrol and diesel and the expected revenue income of the Government from the same are as under:

Notification no.	Increase in the BED rate (in ₹ per litre)		Increase in the BED rate (in ₹ per litre)		Estimated Revenue Gain (in ₹ crore)
	Unbranded Petrol	Branded Petrol	Unbranded Diesel	Branded Diesel	
22/2014-Central Excise dated 12.11.2014	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	6000 (for remaining 4½ months of F.Y. 2014-15)
24/2014-Central Excise dated 02.12.2014	2.25	2.25	1.00	1.00	4500 (for remaining 4 months of F.Y. 2014-15)

(c) There was no impact on the retail price of petrol and diesel on account of the increase in excise duty on petrol and diesel.

**Strike by employees of Public Sector Banks**

1797. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the employees of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) went on a one day strike on 12 November, 2014 to press for their long pending demand for wage revision; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures are being taken to reach at an amicable settlement to their demand?

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

(b) Indian Banks' Association (IBA), negotiating on behalf of management of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has undertaken 14 rounds of meetings with Unions/Associations of employees/ officers of PSBs during the present settlement of wage revision and is open for further discussions to carry the matter forward in order to arrive at an amicable resolution. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) also called reconciliation meetings after receiving the notice of strike and appealed for resolving the issue through amicably.

**Agreement signed with BRICS and G-20 countries  
regarding unaccounted money**

1798. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether BRICS and G-20 countries have signed any treaty with India regarding co-ordination on unaccounted money stashed abroad and its repatriation to India during recent meeting of Prime Minister with BRICS leaders in November, 2014; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the treaties in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Prime Minister in a meeting of leaders of the BRICS countries, on 15th November, 2014, stated that repatriation of black money kept abroad is a priority for

the Government of India and sought close global coordination to achieve this objective. Further, in an intervention during the session on Delivering Global Economic Resilience on 16th November, 2014, in the meeting of G-20 leaders in Brisbane, Prime Minister expressed India's support for a new global standard on automatic exchange of information, which would be instrumental in getting information about unaccounted money hoarded abroad and enable its eventual repatriation. India has also conveyed its willingness to be one of the early adopters of the G-20 Automatic Exchange of Information.

**Losses incurred by co-operative credit societies**

†1799. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether co-operative credit societies are incurring losses due to disbursement of short-term loans to the farmers on concessional rates;
- (b) whether Government intends to compensate the loss incurred by co-operative credit societies due to disbursement of short-term loans to the farmers on concessional rates;
- (c) if so, the amount and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government intends to provide interest grants to primary co-operative Land Development Banks on long-term loans in order to promote them; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) In order to provide credit to farmers at affordable interest rates, the Government of India has, since 2006-07, been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme under which short-term crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakh are made available to the farmers at an interest rate of 7% p.a. by the banks. Further, in case of prompt repayments of loans, an additional subvention of 3% is given, which reduces the effective interest rate for such farmers to 4%. For implementation of Interest Subvention Scheme, banks including Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS), are given a subvention of 2% by the Government in respect of their own involved funds.

The Cooperative Banks of STCCS also get short term refinance from the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) at the rate of 4.5% to the extent

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ranging between 40 % to 70% (depending upon level of NPAs and area of operation) Thus, in cases where the short term crop loan disbursement by these Cooperative Banks is covered by NABARD's refinance, they get an interest spread (margin) of 2.5%. Therefore, NABARD's refinance allows these cooperative banks to earn 0.5% more as compared to the cases when their own funds are involved under Interest Subvention Scheme.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

#### **Limit on levy under GST**

1800. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Empowered Committee of State Finance Minister on Goods and Services Tax (GST) wants the annual business turnover floor limit for imposition of levy reduced from ₹ 25 lakh to ₹ 10 lakh;

(b) whether this would make tax compliance easier as the threshold in most States for the Value Added Tax is also ₹10 lakh;

(c) whether the said Committee has demanded that Government should include the provision for GST compensation to States in the Constitutional Amendment Bill itself for the introduction of the new tax; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Keeping a low threshold increases the number of assessees and thus increases the regulatory and monitoring requirements.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since the GST Compensation will be a temporary feature, Union Government holds that there is no need for making a Constitutional provision for the same. Union Government has committed to the States that they shall be compensated for a period of 3 years from the date of introduction of GST in the country, for any losses caused to them. The recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission in this regard are also awaited. The matter is also under discussion with the States and the Embowered Committee of State Finance Ministers.



**Failure in meeting disinvestment targets**

1801. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized plans to sell a part of its stake in Coal India, ONGC and NHPC under its disinvestment programme for 2014-15 targeted to mop up around ₹58,425 crores;

(b) whether Government has fallen short of its target in disinvestment consistently in the last four years mopping up only half the targeted ₹1.5 lakh crores from its stake sale; and

(c) whether market analysts have recently commented that investor appetite for PSU stocks is waning as reflected in the recent fall of share prices of Coal India, ONGC and NHPC by almost seven per cent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the Action Plan of 2014-15 on Disinvestment, Coal India, ONGC and NHPC have been approved for disinvestment.

(b) The disinvestment target and the actual receipts during the last four years is shown in the table below.

**Table 1**

*Disinvestment Target and Actual Receipts in last four years*

*(in ₹ crore)*

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Actual Receipts
1.	2010-2011	40,000	22,144.21
2.	2011-2012	40,000	13,894.05
3.	2012-2013	30,000	23,956.81
4.	2013-2014	40,000	15,819.46

(c) As a general phenomenon, other things remaining the same, when the supply of any stock in the market increases, there is a run-down on the stock price. Disinvestment increases the quantity of CPSE stocks in the market. Therefore, the recent fall in share prices of Coal India, ONGC and NHPC is nothing unusual and does not show any diminished appetite for these stocks.

**Re-launch of KVP**

1802. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed or proposes to re-launch Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with special features of the scheme and its lock-in-period;
- (c) whether it is transferable;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether tax benefit would be available for investment in KVP?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes Sir, Kisan Vikas Patra has been notified.

(b) to (d) Amount invested in Kisan Vikas Patra doubles in 100 months at the present rate's. The certificates can be purchased by an adult for himself or on behalf of a minor or to a minor. It can also be purchased jointly by two adults. In both the cases Post Office/ Bank will follow KYC modalities.

A certificate may be transferred from one person to another with consent in writing to an officer of the Post Office or Bank. Under the scheme the transferee has to be eligible to purchase the certificate. The certificate may be prematurely encashed any time in the event of death of holder or any holder in case of joint holder, on order of court of Law and forfeiture by a pledge. Amounts as notified shall be paid to the investor in such cases.

- (e) No Sir.

**Medical cost attributable to tobacco use**

1803. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total direct medical cost attributable to tobacco use in the country;
- (b) the details, State-wise, for the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has taken comprehensive measures to bring down the direct medical cost due to use of tobacco; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare commissioned a study titled “Economic Burden of Tobacco Related Diseases in India” (2014) in collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO). The study has estimated that the total economic costs attributable to tobacco use in India in the year 2011, being the direct and indirect costs from all diseases caused due to tobacco use for persons aged 35-69 years amounted to ₹ 1,04,500 crores.

The State-wise data (for 13 states) on economic costs from 4 major diseases attributable to tobacco use for the year 2011 is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to discourage tobacco use and create awareness about its harmful effects:

- (i) The Government of India enacted the Anti-Tobacco law titled “Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003” to regulate the tobacco products in public health interest.
- (ii) Government of India has launched the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions made under “The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003” (COTPA) and (iv) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.
- (iii) Further, the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products. Currently, 34 States / UTs have issued orders for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations banning manufacture, sale and storage of Gutka and Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine.
- (iv) National level public awareness campaign is a key activity under the National Tobacco Control Programme. A variety of media have been used to reach a wider audience. The Ministry recently launched the testimonial campaign

titled 'SUNITA' designed to warn people about the devastating health effects of using smokeless tobacco.

- (v) The Ministry has also notified the rules to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes. As per these rules, all films and TV programmes (both Indian & Foreign) depicting tobacco products or their use have to screen a health spot of 30 seconds duration and a disclaimer of 20 seconds duration on the harmful effects of tobacco use, at the beginning and the middle of the films and TV programmes.
- (vi) The Ministry has notified the new graphic health warnings on 15th October, 2014. As per the new rules the pictorial health warnings shall occupy 85% of the principal display area and shall be placed both on the back as well as front panels/sides.

***Statement***

*Attributable costs\* of diseases by States (smoking + smokeless)  
(in INR million) for the year 2011*

State	4 Diseases				All Causes			
	Male	Female	Total	Rank	Male	Female	Total	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	4512.47	535.66	5048.12	7	9624.77	1971.13	11595.9	4
Uttar Pradesh	16545.70	3367.10	19912.80	13	59674.5	13679.6	73354.1	13
Bihar	3457.63	1262.59	4720.21	6	8864.77	4540.66	13405.4	7
Assam	1395.64	182.43	1578.07	2	3799.36	1612.75	5412.11	1
West Bengal	11485.72	1835.93	13321.65	12	27700.6	6699.44	34400	12
Odisha	1095.43	227.32	1322.75	1	7689.95	2189.06	9879.01	3
Madhya Pradesh	4390.10	768.24	5158.34	8	11098.9	2640.12	13739	8
Gujarat	4237.14	417.31	4654.46	4	11157.6	1429.77	12587.3	6
Maharashtra	6391.06	1303.03	7694.09	10	16779.5	6119.22	22898.8	10
Andhra Pradesh	6157.82	2659.10	8816.92	11	24132.9	7046.76	31179.6	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	2748.44	398.51	3146.95	3	7643.03	2188.15	9831.19	2
Kerala	5189.54	264.41	5453.96	9	13302	1835.27	15137.3	9
Tamil Nadu	3714.47	956.25	4670.73	5	9206.66	2506.34	11713	5
ALL INDIA	84381.38	17051.46	101432.84		247079	67680.1	314759	

\* the attributable cost of diseases includes direct medical cost and indirect morbidity cost only. The four major diseases are Cardiovascular disease (CVD), cancer, respiratory disease and tuberculosis.

### Shortage of specialist doctors

1804. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of specialist doctors in the health sector, particularly in major hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of steps taken by Government to improve the situation; and

(c) whether Government would open more medical colleges for improving the current population-doctor ratio in the country and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government is aware that there is shortage of doctors, particularly specialists in the country.

(b) Health is a State subject and no such information in respect to hospitals in the States is maintained centrally. However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals are concerned, specialist doctors of Central Health Services (CHS) are posted in various Institutes, Hospitals, etc. including above State Hospitals. The details of CHS posts is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy position
1.	Dr. R.M.L Hospital	Teaching 149	71
		Non-teaching=82	Nil
2.	Safdarjung Hospital	Teaching 175	64
		Non-teaching= 138	Nil
3.	LHMC & S.K. Hospital	Teaching=293	76
		Non-teaching=07	Nil

The Government has taken the following steps in recent past in order to fill up the vacant posts and to meet the shortage of doctors/specialists in the country:

- (i) The age of superannuation of Non-teaching and Public Health Specialists of CHS has been enhanced from 60 to 62 years.
- (ii) The CHS officer's promotion upto Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) level are made on a time bound basis without any linkage to vacancies under DACP Scheme.
- (iii) The 6th Pay Commission has brought about an overall improvement in remuneration of doctors.
- (iv) The period of Study Leave for CHS Doctors has been enhanced to 36 months as against 24 months for Central Government Employees.
- (v) The age of superannuation of Teaching Specialists has been enhanced from 62 to 65 years.
- (vi) Contractual appointments are also made by respective Hospitals to meet the immediate requirement of patient care.
- (vii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (viii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.

(c) Yes. In order to improve the current population-doctor ratio in the country, the Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (ii) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/increase of PG seats with fund sharing between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25.
- (iii) Establishment of new medical colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 75:25 for other States.

- (iv) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 70:30 for other States with the upper ceiling of the cost per MBBS pegged at ₹ 1.20 crore.

**Thermal scanner at airports for Ebola detection**

1805. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has set up thermal scanner equipment at International Airports in the country to check the deadly Ebola Virus Disease;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are also plans to increase the number of such equipments; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had set up thermal scanners at 18 International Airports to screen passengers coming through flights that connect to affected countries in West Africa. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Subsequently a decision was taken by Ministry of Civil Aviation to re-route arrival into India of such passengers to seven International Airports. Accordingly the thermal scanners have been redeployed to these seven International airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Kochi.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already procured 15 thermal scanners in addition to the 21 thermal scanners in working order.

**Statement**

*List of 18 identified International Airports for Ebola Screening*

Sl. No.	International Airport /City	States
1.	New Delhi, IGI Airport	Delhi
2.	Goa	Goa
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka

Sl. No.	International Airport /City	States
5.	Calicut	Kerala
6.	Trivandrum	
7.	Cochin	
8.	Mumbai	Maharashtra
9.	Nagpur	
10.	Amritsar	Punjab
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
12.	Hyderabad	Telangana
13.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
14.	Coimbatore	
15.	Madurai	
16.	Tiruchirapalli	
17.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Kolkata	West Bengal

#### **Regulation of e-cigarettes**

1806. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to regulate the growing market of e-cigarettes in India as per the decision taken in the sixth session of the Conference of Parties (COP6) to WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control;

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

(c) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any efforts to create awareness against the use of e-cigarettes which is often marketed as an aid to quit smoking, while the experts are varied on the effects of e-cigarettes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare organized a round table in July, 2014 to discuss the current evidence around the existing and potential impact of Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) on public health, explore global efforts in combating ENDS and decide measures as appropriate for India.



**Private medical colleges in the country**

1807. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of private medical colleges is surpassing the number of Government ones in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has any plans to increase the number of Government medical colleges throughout the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. Presently, there are more private medical colleges in the country than Government medical colleges. A Statement containing State/UT-wise information about the number of medical colleges in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) With a view to upgrade and further strengthen medical education institutions in the country, the Government has started a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with District/ Referral hospitals” with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 75:25 for other States. Under the scheme, there is provision of expenditure of ₹ 189 crore per college to be shared jointly by the Central and State/UT Governments.

- (e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of medical colleges for AY 2014-15 (As on 13.08.14)*

Sl. No. State		Government		Private		Total	
		No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	2700	29	4200	46	6900
2.	Assam	6	726	0	0	6	726
3.	Bihar	9	950	4	360	13	1310

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	550	1	150	6	700
6.	Delhi	5	800	2	200	7	1000
7.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
8.	Gujarat	9	1530	13	1400	22	2930
9.	Haryana	3	400	4	400	7	800
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	200	1	150	3	350
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	400	1	100	4	500
12.	Jharkhand	3	350	0	0	3	350
13.	Karnataka	12	1500	35	5405	47	6905
14.	Kerala	9	1250	21	2400	30	3650
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6	800	7	1050	13	1850
16.	Maharashtra	19	2700	26	3495	45	6195
17.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200
18.	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
19.	Odisha	3	550	5	600	8	1150
20.	Puducherry	1	150	7	1050	8	1200
21.	Punjab	3	450	7	845	10	1295
22.	Rajasthan	8	1400	4	600	12	2000
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
24.	Tamil Nadu	21	2715	24	3200	45	5915
25.	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14	1849	18	2250	32	4099
27.	Uttarakhand	2	200	2	250	4	450
28.	West Bengal	14	2050	3	400	17	2450
29.	AIIMS*	7	673	0	0	7	673
30.	JIPMER*	1	150	0	0	1	150
TOTAL		189	25743	215	28605	404	54348

**Fund provided to Rajasthan for reducing IMR**

†1808. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the national child birth and mortality rates in the country;
- (b) the children birth and mortality rates in Rajasthan, and the data for the last three years; and
- (c) the schemes of the Central Government to reduce infant mortality rate and the quantum of funds provided to the State for this purpose during the last three years and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per Sample Registration System, 2012 the crude birth rate of India is 21.6 per 1000 population and under-5 child mortality rate is 52 per 1000 live births.

(b) The crude birth rate and Under-5 child mortality rate in Rajasthan for last three years is as below:

Rajasthan	2010	2011	2012
Crude Birth Rate	26.7	26.2	25.9
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	69	64	59

Source: Sample Registration System Reports, RGI.

(c) Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce infant mortality rate:

- (1) Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- (2) Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- (3) Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- (4) Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.

- (5) Antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
- (6) Engagement of more than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- (7) Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- (8) Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH) – Especially for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted infections, provision of counselling and peer education.
- (9) Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- (10) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- (11) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
- (12) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- (13) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the

skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.

- (14) India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) has been launched to reduce neonatal mortality and stillbirths.
- (15) Newer interventions to reduce newborn mortality have been implemented, including- Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids in preterm labour, Kangaroo mother care and injection gentamicin for possible serious bacterial infection.
- (16) Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight was observed in August 2014 focusing on ORS and Zinc distribution for management of diarrhoea and feeding practices.
- (17) Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD) launched in four states with highest child mortality (UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan).

The quantum of funds released to the Rajasthan State under RCH Flexible Pool of NRHM during last three years is as under:

State (₹ in crores)	2011-12 Release	2012-13 Release	2013-14 Release
Rajasthan	299.07	204.48	254.07

#### **Vacant PG seats at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia PGIMER, Delhi**

1809.SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has permitted the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia P.G. Institute of Medical Education and Research (RMLPGIMER) to induct a number of MD/MS students in various departments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the actual number of students pursuing MD/MS courses against the total permitted strength;
- (c) the reasons for not filling up all the permitted seats in MD/MS courses; and
- (d) the remedial/corrective steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Government has permitted 96 seats in 13 MD/MS course at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi. Details along with actual number of students pursuing MD/MS courses in the Academic Session 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The courses of the Institute are affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University. Every year, before the start of admission, the University undertakes exercise for affiliation of seats taking into account the faculty strength, infrastructure, etc. as per MCI norms. The University affiliated 91 seats of MD/MS courses out of 96 permitted seats for the Academic Session 2014-15. Against these 91 seats, 88 candidates were admitted out of which, 2 candidates one each in MD (Medicine) and MD (Pathology) left the course, in mid session. 3 seats in MD (Microbiology) course under State Quota have not been filled up for want of candidates.

***Statement***

*Details regarding permitted seats, affiliated seats and admitted students  
in MD/MS course in the Academic year 2014-15*

MD/MS Courses

Sl. No.	Course	Total permitted seats	Seat affiliated by GGSIP University	Candidate Admitted by GGSIP University
1	2	3	4	5
1.	MD Analsthesiology	5	5	5
2.	MS ENT	6	4	4
3.	MD Dermatology	6	5	5
4.	MD General Medicine	23	23	23*
5.	MS General Surgery	10	10	10
6.	MD Microbiology	5	5	2
7.	MD Obst. & Gyane	4	4	4
8.	MS Ophthalmology	4	3	3
9.	MD Orthopaedics	6	6	6

1	2	3	4	5
10.	MD Paediatrics	8	8	8
11.	MD Pathology	9	8	8*
12.	MD Psychiatry	3	3	3
13.	MD Radio-Diagnosis	7	7	7
TOTAL		96	91	88

\* Two students [one in MD (Medicine) and another in MD (Pathology)] left the course in the mid-session.

### Introduction of KVP

†1810. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP) has been introduced;
- (b) the percentage of interest rate on which money will be returned to the people who make saving through KVP and the rules regarding its outline;
- (c) whether the KVP will be available for all sections of people of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether directions have been issued to all the State Governments, banks and post offices in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per the recommendation of Shyamala Gopinath Committee, based on prevailing yield on Government Securities the KVPs will double the amount in 100 months. This works out to an effective rate of interest 8.7%.

(c) and (f) KVP are available for all sections of people of the country. Initially KVP will be sold through Post Offices and later will be sold through Banks also. State Governments and Department of Posts have been requested to give wide publicity to the scheme for small savers. Media campaigns have been requested.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Healthcare burden of pneumonia and diarrhoea**

1811. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India can do more to tackle pneumonia and diarrhoea;

(b) whether India's healthcare burden posed by pneumonia and diarrhoea continue to be high, but marginal progress has been recorded towards improving life saving interventions to prevent child deaths;

(c) whether it is also a fact that with a score of 32 India ranks third lowest compared to the 15 other high burden countries for its Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea score; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) As per the Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report 2014 of the International Vaccine Access Centre (IVAC), India ranks third lowest for its Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD) Score, among the 15 other high burden countries reported upon. Pneumonia and diarrhoea are the major causes of child deaths in India. However, the child deaths due to pneumonia and diarrhoea have reduced from 4,36,000 in 2012 to 3,16,000 in 2013 as estimated by the same report.

The status of progress of the life-saving interventions adopted by the country to prevent child deaths due to these two diseases are as follows:

- (i) The use rate of ORS in children with diarrhoea has increased from 26.2 per cent in 2005 (NFHS 3) to 34.2 per cent in 2007 (DLHS 3) and 42.8 per cent in 2009 (CES).
- (ii) Similarly, care seeking in children suffering from Acute respiratory illness have increased from 69 per cent in 2005 (NFHS 3) to 77.4 per cent in 2007 (DLHS 3) to 82.6 per cent in 2009 (CES).
- (iii) Much progress is witnessed in improving usage rates of Oral Rehydration Therapy including home available fluids in diarrhoea and care seeking for Acute Respiratory Illness, that have shown much improvement in recently



held Annual Health Survey 2012-13 in all Empowered Action Group States. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (iv) Similarly, rates of Exclusive breastfeeding have increased from 41.2% in 1998 (NFHS-2) to 46.4% in 2007-08 (DLHS -3).
- (v) With respect to immunization there has been tremendous progress from the fact that the measles cases have decreased by 50 per cent as well as decrease in measles deaths by 50 per cent from 2011 to 2013. The number of cases of measles have reduced from 29,339 in 2011 to 13,822 cases in 2013 (WER No-3, 2013, 88, 29-36) and the estimated measles deaths have reduced from 56,200 in 2011 to 27,500 in 2013, (WER No-46, 2014, 89, 509-516).
- (vi) Pentavalent Vaccine (containing DPT, Hepatitis-B and Hib vaccines) was introduced in December 2011 and expanded to 8 States in a phased manner. Till October 2014, 2.43 crore doses of pentavalent vaccine have been administered to children in those 8 States/UTs.

#### **Statement**

*Home Available Fluids/ORS/ORT use in diarrhoea (%) and Care seeking for ARI (%) in Annual Health Survey 2012-13 conducted in 8 Empowered Action Group States and Assam*

	Home Available Fluids/ ORS/ORT use in diarrhoea (%)		Care seeking for ARI (%)	
	AHS	DLHS-3*	AHS	DLHS-3*
Assam	88.7	34.9	88.8	66.0
Bihar	83.3	22.0	99.2	78.8
Chhattisgarh	93.7	36.3	97.9	74.4
Jharkhand	84.1	21.4	91.4	62.1
Madhya Pradesh	95.6	30.0	94.5	68.4
Odisha	87.2	49.0	91.8	66.8
Rajasthan	86.4	30.6	94.9	75.7
Uttar Pradesh	85.1	17.4	97.8	76.6
Uttarakhand	85.6	43.6	96.1	69.0

\*DLHS-3 gives rates of use of ORS in diarrhoea.

**Family planning promotion**

1812.SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government promotes family planning in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and the measures undertaken in this direction;
- (c) the details of the target fixed and the achievement made in this regard; and
- (d) the details of the money allocated, sanctioned, released and expended during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes.

- (b) Given in Statement-I (*See below*).
- (c) The Government of India follows a target free approach since 1996.
- (d) Given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of the programmes/ schemes and measures taken in this direction.*

Family Planning key schemes/interventions:

1. Emphasis on Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP) services - GoI has now improved the basket of choice for PPFP with an introduction of post partum IUCD (PPIUCD). There is also an emphasis on Post partum sterilization.
2. Fixed day Fixed Place Family Planning Services: Availability of Fixed Day Static Services at all facilities round the year.
3. Mobile teams for improving the access to sterilization services in underserved, hard to reach, tribal and strife prone areas where there is huge demand but lack of providers.
4. Onsite training through dedicated mobile training teams.
5. Increasing male participation and promotion of 'Non Scalpel Vasectomy'.
6. Quality Care in Family Planning services being ensured by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at State and district levels.

7. RMNCH Counselors (Reproductive Maternal Newborn and Child Health) Availability at the District level, high case load facilities to ensure counseling of the clients visiting the facilities.
8. Accreditation of more private/NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.
9. Improving contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities.
10. Demand generation activities in the form of development of new audio visual software, display of posters, billboards and other materials in the various facilities.
11. Scheme for **ASHAs to ensure spacing in births**: Services of ASHAs are being utilised for counseling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child. The scheme is being implemented in 18 States of the country (8 EAG, 8 NE, Gujarat and Haryana).
12. Scheme for **Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs** at doorstep of beneficiaries: stands **expanded to the all over the country w.e.f. 17th Dec., 2012**.
13. **Compensation scheme** for sterilization acceptors - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilisations. Compensation for sterilization acceptors has been enhanced for 11 high focus States, with high TFR.
14. **Compensation scheme for PPIUCD** under which the service provider as well as the ASHA who escorts the clients to the health facility for facilitating the IUCD insertion are compensated.
15. Scheme for provision of **Pregnancy Testing Kits** at sub centres as well as in the drug basket of the ASHAs for use in the communities.
16. **National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS)** under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.

17. **World Population Day:** It is being celebrated all over India since 2009 and the event is observed over a month long period, split into:

- June 27 to July 10: **“Dampati Sampark Pakhwada”** or “Mobilisation Fortnight”
- July 11 to July 24 **“Jansankhya Sthirtha Pakhwada”** or “Population Stabilisation Fortnight”.

***Statement-II***

*Details showing State-wise SPIP Approval and  
Expenditure under Family Planning*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		SPIP Approval	Exp.	SPIP Approval	Exp.	SPIP Approval	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A.</b>	<b>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.	M.P.	72.12	62.17	82.31	55.14	84.18	44.62
7.	Odisha	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.	U.P.	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.</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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
<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 and Diu	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.00	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:* Above mentioned expenditure figures are as per FMR and hence provisional.

SPIP: State Programme Implementation Plan.

### **New Population Policy**

1813. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) when the National Population Policy was reviewed last;
- (b) the outcome of the review;
- (c) whether Government proposes to bring out a new population policy in consultation with the State Governments; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) National Population Policy (NPP), 2000 was reviewed/examined by National Commission on Population (NCP) in its 1st meeting held on 23.07.2005 and again in its 2nd meeting on 21.10.2010. The NCP during the meetings recommended certain measures to control population growth by encouraging people to adopt advance family planning methods voluntarily without any compulsion. The Government would promote voluntary measures based on mass awareness regarding small family norms, spacing and marriage at appropriate time, coupled with adequate provision of services.

- (c) and (d) There is no proposal to bring out New Population Policy.

### **Deaths of children from pneumonia and diarrhoea**

1814. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to latest UNICEF estimates, pneumonia and diarrhoea collectively killed more than 3,00,000 children in India during 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in India, there was marginal progress towards improving coverage of life saving interventions to prevent child deaths and those who are suffering from these diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Pneumonia and diarrhoea are the major causes of child deaths in India. As per the Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report, 2014 published by the International Vaccine Access Centre (IVAC), it is estimated that India had 3,16,000 under-five deaths due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea in 2013.

(c) and (d) The status of progress of the life-saving interventions adopted by the country to prevent child deaths due to these two diseases are as follows:

- The child deaths due to pneumonia and diarrhoea have reduced from 4,36,000 in 2012 to 3,16,000 in 2013 as estimated by the Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report, 2014 published by the International Vaccine Access Centre (IVAC).
- The use rate of ORS in children with diarrhoea has increased from 26.2 per cent in 2005 (NFHS 3) to 34.2 per cent in 2007 (DLHS 3) and 42.8 per cent in 2009 (CES).
- Similarly, care seeking in children suffering from Acute respiratory illness have increased from 69 per cent in 2005 (NFHS 3) to 77.4 per cent in 2007 (DLHS 3) to 82.6 per cent in 2009 (CES).
- Much progress is witnessed in improving usage rates of Oral Rehydration Therapy including home available fluids in diarrhoea and care seeking for Acute Respiratory Illness, that have shown much improvement in recently held Annual Health Survey 2012-13 in all Empowered Action Group States. Details are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No.1811 Part (a) to (d)]
- Similarly, rates of Exclusive breastfeeding have increased from 41.2 per cent in 1998 (NFHS-2) to 46.4 per cent in 2007-08 (DLHS -3).
- With respect to immunization, in fact, there has been a massive progress. The

number of cases of measles have reduced from 29,339 in 2011 to 13,822 cases in 2013 (WER No-3, 2013, 88, 29-36), *i.e.* more than 50 per cent reduction and similarly the estimated measles deaths have reduced from 56,200 in 2011 to 27, 500 in 2013, (WER No-46, 2014, 89, 509-516), *i.e.* more than 50 per cent reduction.

Pentavalent Vaccine (containing DPT, Hepatitis-B and Hib vaccines) was introduced in December 2011 and expanded to 8 States in a phased manner. Till October 2014, 2.43 crore doses of pentavalent vaccine have been administered to children in those 8 States/UTs.

#### **Detection of Ebola disease in the country**

1815. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a case related to Ebola has been detected in India and is being treated in one of the Indian hospitals;
- (b) if so, how the patient escaped the attention of authorities and was allowed to pass through general public;
- (c) whether Government has investigated to find out about the infection which he has supposedly passed amongst other people; and
- (d) how far our health facilities are equipped to deal with infectious diseases including Ebola and details of arrangements made in the hospitals throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) There is no reported case of Ebola Virus Disease in India. However, a passenger travelling from Liberia was detected during the screening at Delhi Airport carrying a certificate provided by the Government of Liberia that he has undergone treatment for Ebola Virus Disease in that country and has been cured. This passenger was detained at the Airport Health Quarantine facility and his body fluids including semen were tested. His semen tested positive for Ebola Virus. But blood and other fluid were negative for Ebola, He has been quarantined at the Delhi Airport Health Facility.

- (d) Health is a State subject. The States have been provided with guidelines on isolation, infection control and clinical management. The list of hospitals having isolation



facility identified by the States is given in the Statement (*See* below). Ministry of Health has trained the medical teams from States/Union Territories and also provided the Personal Protective Equipments.

**Statement**

*Hospitals for Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) Management  
identified by the States/UTs*

Sl. No.	States & UTs	Hospitals identified for EVD
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (U.T.)	G.B Pant Hospital, Atlanta Point, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar, Pin Code: 744101
2.	Andhra Pradesh	King George Hospital, KGH Down Rd, Jagadamba Area, Maharani Peta, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh 530001
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal State Hospital (formerly called: General Hospital), Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Assam	Gauhati Medical College and Hospital Guwahati-781032, Assam
5.	Bihar	Patna Medical College & Hospital, Patna
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	1. General Hospital (Government Multi Specialty Hospital), Sec-16, Chandigarh. 2. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Sec-12, Chandigarh. 3. Government Medical College & Hospital (GMCH), Sec-32, Chandigarh, Pin-160030
7.	Chhattisgarh	Dr. B.R Ambedkar Memorial Hospital, Raipur
8.	Delhi (National Capital Territory of India) (U.T.)	1. Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi 2. LokNayak Hospital, New Delhi

Sl. No.	States &UTs	Hospital Identified for EVD
9.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	1. Daman: Government Hospital, Daman 2. Diu Government Hospital, Diu
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (U.T.)	Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Saily Rd, Near Civil Hospital, Bavisa Faliya, Silvassa, Gujarat 396230
11.	Goa	Cottage Hospital, Chicalim Junction, Chicalim, Goa - 403711
12.	Gujarat	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad
13.	Haryana	General Hospital, Gurgaon
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla 2. Dr. RP Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Tanda Hospital Road Kangra
15.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu Division Rajiv Gandhi General Hospital, Jammu 2. Kashmir Division Sheri Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (SHMS), Soura, Srinagar, J&K
17.	Karnataka	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Chest Diseases, Bengaluru, Karnataka
18.	Lakshadweep (U.T.)	Indira Gandhi Hospital, Kavaratti Island, Lakshadweep
19.	Kerala	1. General Hospital, Kozhikode 2. Govt. Medical College Hospitals, Kozhikode 3. General Hospital, Trivandrum 4. Govt. Medical College Hospitals, Trivandrum

Sl. No.	States & UTs	Hospital Identified for EVD
		5. General Hospital Ernakulam, Cochin
		6. Govt. Medical College Hospitals, Ernakulam
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior 2. Gandhi Medical Collage, Bhopal 3. MGM Medical College, Indore 4. Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur
21.	Maharashtra	(A) Mumbai: 1: Trauma Care Centre Jogeshwari, Mumbai 2. Kasturba Hospital-Mumbai  (B) Pune: 1. Naidu Hospital 2. B.J Medical College 3. District Hospital (C) Nagpur 1. GMC, Nagpur (D) Aurangabad Government Medical College
22.	Manipur	Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences and Hospital, Porompat, Imphal East, Manipur
23.	Meghalaya	Civil Hospital, Shilong
24.	Mizoram	State referral Hospital Falkawn, Aizawl District, Mizoram
25.	Nagaland	Dimapur Civil Hospital, District - Dimapur
26.	Odisha	S.C.B Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack

Sl. No.	States & UTs	Hospital Identified for EVD
27.	Puducherry (U.T.)	1. Govt. Hospital for Chest Disease,, Gorimedu, Puducherry 2. JIPMER Hospital, Puducherry
28.	Punjab	Guru Nanak Dev Hospital, Amritsar (Associated with Govt. Medical College)
29.	Rajasthan	S.M.S Medical College & Hospital, Jaipur
30.	Sikkim	1. STNM Hospital, Gangtok 2. Central Referral Hospital, Tadong
31.	Tamil Nadu	1. Madras Medical College and Govt. Rajiv Gandhi General Hospital, Chennai-600003. 2. Trichy KAP Viswanatham Medical College and Mahathma Gandhi Memorial Govt. Hospital, Trichy- 620017 3. Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore-641018 4. Madurai Medical College and Govt. Rajaji Hospital, Madurai-625 002
32.	Telangana	Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad
33.	Tripura	Agartala Government Medical College & GBP Hospital, Agartala, Tripura.
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow 2. Pt. Den Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Varanasi.
35.	Uttarakhand	1. Base Hospital, Haldwani, Nainital 2. Doon Hospital, Dehradun (Garhwal Mandal),
36.	West Bengal	I.D.B.G. Hospital (Teaching Hospital), 57, Belegghata Mai Road. Kolkata-700010.

**Financing of UHC**

1816. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of people covered under Universal Health Coverage (UHC) scheme;
- (b) the sources of finance of the UHC; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure presence of doctors and availability of medicines in Primary Health Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Presently, there is no such scheme.

- (b) In light of answer to part (a), the question does not arise.

(c) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure presence of doctors and availability of medicines is that of State Government. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM) financial support is provided, to the States/UTs to strengthen their health care system including for augmenting health human resources and for provision of essential medicines to all those who access public health facilities including Primary Health Centres. Support is also provided to give incentives to doctors to attract them to serve in rural and remote areas. Further, the Central Government is providing incentives upto 5% (over and above the normal fund allocation to States/UTs) under NHM to encourage States to provide universal access to free essential medicines in public health facilities.

**Increase in food adulteration cases**

1817. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 3672 answered on 12 August, 2014 and state:

- (a) whether there has been any study or report suggesting an increasing number of food adulteration cases in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken any specific steps to curb this practice and the results of such measures taken by the Ministry;

(d) whether Government is planning to bring legislation for curbing this practice of adulteration of food; and

(e) if so, the time-frame within which Government proposes to formulate and implement such a law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No such study has been conducted by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). However, food samples are drawn and analysed by the State authorities and based on latest information received from States/UTs, the results of last two years are as under:

Year	Samples analysed	Samples found adulterated/misbranded
2012-2013	69,949	10,380
2013-2014	72,200	13,571

(c) To curb the incidents of food adulteration, regular surveillance monitoring & sampling of food products is undertaken by the States/UT Governments under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. In cases, where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, penal action is initiated against the offender.

(d) and (e) The Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 has already been enacted. The Act provides graded punishment/penalties for sub-standards/ misbranded food, food containing extraneous matter, possessing adulterant, unsafe food, etc.

#### **Effective implementation of healthcare delivery schemes**

1818. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the schemes like National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in order to strengthen public health delivery system at all levels;

(b) whether Government is taking any steps for making this scheme more effective in providing healthcare through AYUSH, ASHA, free drugs, Mobile Medical Units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) In March 2012, the Cabinet, *inter-alia*,

approved continuation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for a period of five years, from 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2017 (*i.e.* co-terminus with the Twelfth Five Year Plan). Currently, NRHM is a Sub-Mission of National Health Mission (NHM) with National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) being the other Sub-Mission.

(b) and (c) Government of India had adopted a strategy of co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) & District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice for different systems of medicine from a single platform.

As of now, 15726 AYUSH facilities are co-located at various healthcare facilities including PHCs, CHCs and Districts Hospitals. 21361 AYUSH doctors and 6289 AYUSH paramedics are engaged under NRHM. Necessary support for training, drugs & equipment, IEC etc. is provided under the NRHM and National Ayush Mission.

ASHA is the first port of call in the community especially for marginalized sections of the population, with a focus on women and children. The majority of States have in place an active training and support system for the ASHA to ensure continuing training, on site field mentoring, and performance monitoring.

More than 8.96 lakh ASHAs are in place across the country and serve as facilitators, mobilizers and providers of community level care.

The Government of India is committed to reduce the high Out of Pocket (OOP) expenditure *inter-alia* by providing free drugs in public health facilities. Government of India introduced an incentive to the extent of 5 % of the state's Resource Envelope under NHM for those States that implement free essential drugs scheme for all patients accessing public health facilities. Further, substantial funding for free drugs is being provided to States that implement the National Health Mission - Free Drug Service Initiative.

Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) are used to provide primary healthcare services in hard to reach areas. To increase visibility, awareness and accountability, all MMUs supported under the NHM have been repositioned as "National Mobile Medical Unit" with universal design.

#### **Aid for diabetic school students**

1819. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought comments from the Ministries of Human

Resource Development and Social Justice and Empowerment respectively on how to bring in the programme to aid diabetic school students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has suggested the schools to allow diabetic students to take snacks during examination hours; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) This Ministry had received a representation from an NGO for better care for Type I Diabetes in schools and colleges and to include Type 1 Diabetes in the list of physical disability with respect to Equal Opportunity Protection of Rights and Full Participation, Act, 1995. *Vide* letter No.T.21020/19/2014-NCD, dated 9th September, 2014 this representation was forwarded to Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment seeking their comments on this matter.

As on date, no comments have been received from the said Ministries.

(c) and (d) No such recommendation has been made by this Ministry.

#### **Vitamin D deficiency cases**

†1820. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that nearly 80 per cent of the country's population suffers from deficiency of vitamin D leading to increased cases of diabetes, cancer and heart diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a Professor of the Cardiology Department of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) reported that cardiac diseases are increasing amongst the youth in the age group of 20 to 30 years;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government to address these problems?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research has reported that surveys carried out in India indicate that despite ample sunlight, people are deficient in Vitamin D. The prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency is in the range of 10 per-cent to over 90 per cent across all age groups. Year-wise and State-wise data is not available.

However, there is no sufficient literature to indicate vitamin D deficiency role in diabetes, cancer and heart disease.

(c) and (d) As informed by All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), there is no specific study done by any faculty of the Department of Cardiology, AIIMS. However, in general, the life style diseases like heart attack and hypertension are common amongst the youth. The rheumatic heart disease is also a major problem with the youth of the country.

(e) While health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the activities and efforts of the States towards creation of awareness, health education, health promotion, and diagnosis/ treatment facilities.

The Government of India in 2010 launched a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). The focus of the programme is on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management.

#### **Dementia patients in the country**

1821. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the number of patients suffering from Dementia is increasing rapidly in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has any authentic information about the number of patients suffering from Dementia in each State/UTs;

(c) if so, whether the treatment facilities for patients suffering from Dementia are sufficiently available across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) As per the Dementia India Report 2010 brought out by Alzheimer's and Related Disorders Society of India (ARDSI), in India there were over 3.7 million persons estimated with dementia (2.1 million women and 1.5 million men). This figure is expected to double every 20 years. The estimated number for the year 2021, as per the ARDSI Report, State/UT wise, is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Dementia can be properly diagnosed and treated by specialist physicians like psychiatrists, neurologists and geriatricians. In India, general facilities for 'early diagnosis and management' of Dementia exist in Government Hospitals and specialized treatment for Dementia is available in Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh and National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore.

The Government of India is implementing the National Programme for the Health Care of the Elderly which provides support to Regional Geriatric Centres, Geriatric Units, Rehabilitation Units and supports various other activities in accordance with the provisions of the National Policy for Older Persons. Under the National Mental Health Programme, the Government is implementing the District Mental Health Programme in 232 districts in the country for management of mental disorders which include treatment for behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia.

***Statement***

States	Year	Projected numbers (in '000s) with dementia by age group				
		65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	2021	6.9	8.2	9.5	21.7	46.3
Himachal Pradesh	2021	4.7	5.8	7.0	18.6	36.1
Punjab	2021	18.8	22.1	25.7	76.6	143.1
Uttarakhand	2021	5.8	7.2	8.7	21.0	42.7
Haryana	2021	14.2	16.2	18.8	54.0	103.1
Delhi	2021	11.1	12.4	13.1	27.1	63.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	2021	36.2	43.1	51.6	126.2	257.0
Uttar Pradesh	2021	102.0	122.4	147.0	340.4	711.7
Bihar	2021	52.6	62.6	73.3	161.9	350.3
Assam	2021	16.0	17.9	19.5	42.9	96.2
West Bengal	2021	59.5	68.7	76.8	169.2	374.2
Jharkhand	2021	18.1	21.0	23.3	46.7	109.1
Odisha	2021	26.0	30.7	36.3	85.9	178.9
Chhattisgarh	2021	13.8	16.5	19.3	41.9	91.4
Madhya Pradesh	2021	36.8	42.8	50.9	119.6	250.0
Gujarat	2021	39.3	46.1	52.6	118.3	256.3
Maharashtra	2021	71.2	82.7	95.0	252.1	501.0
Andhra Pradesh*	2021	56.7	67.9	77.5	176.4	378.5
Karnataka	2021	41.3	49.4	55.8	130.3	276.8
Kerala	2021	29.6	36.6	41.9	104.8	212.9
Tamil Nadu	2021	53.4	65.8	75.9	171.9	366.9
North East States (Excluding Assam)	2021	8.1	4.7	10.5	25.7	49.0

Source: The Dementia India Report 2010.

\* Separate figures for Andhra Pradesh and Telengana are not available as the report was released on 21.09.2010

### Implementation of tobacco control working group recommendations

1822. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to implement the recommendations of the Tobacco Control Working Group;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Working Group are against

the interests of the tobacco growing community which seriously affect the tobacco farming community;

(d) whether Government is of the view to protect the tobacco growers' interests and take the measures to help the tobacco growers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There is no such body as Tobacco Control Working Group. However, a Committee was constituted by the Ministry to review and suggest amendments to the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA). A draft Note for the Cabinet has been prepared and circulated for Inter - Ministerial Consultations.

(c) to (f) To protect the interests of tobacco growers the Ministry had supported a pilot project through Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry on 'Alternative crops to bidi and chewing tobacco (2008-10)' in five agro ecological zones of the country. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has also written to other Ministries such as Agriculture and Commerce to consider development of new Schemes/ Programmes or modification of existing schemes for providing alternate crops to tobacco growers and also economically viable options with support for the tobacco growing farmers who are willing to shift over from tobacco, without any economic loss to them. An Inter-ministerial Committee of Secretaries has been constituted at the national level under the chairpersonship of the Cabinet Secretary to review and develop a comprehensive policy on tobacco and tobacco related issues.

#### **Shortfall in doctors' recruitment in Chhattisgarh**

†1823. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for shortfall in the selection of medical graduates inspite of a number of medical colleges and AIIMS in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether the vacancies of doctors in Chhattisgarh are being filled from outside the State; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the reasons for lack of interest in appointment of doctors by the medical graduates are being resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The Chhattisgarh Government has informed that the reason for shortfall of medical graduates in the State is that many medical graduates try for post graduate admission and hence they avoid immediate employment after MBBS. Further, most of the places in Chhattisgarh are remotely located, wherein such medical graduates do not show any interest to serve. The State Government, therefore, fills up the posts from graduate doctors of the State as well as from outside the State. The Government of Chhattisgarh provides additional allowances to doctors under the Chhattisgarh Rural Medical Corps Scheme to attract them for working there. The vacancies in AIIMS Raipur are open to all the applicants of the country, including Chhattisgarh.

#### **New PHCs in U.P.**

†1824. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to set up Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether new primary health centres can be opened in villages whose population is more than five thousand or in the villages not having any health centres within 10 km. radius; and

(c) if so, the criteria for opening health centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Public health being a State subject, the responsibility of setting up of health centres/district hospitals lies with the States/UTs. However, financial and technical support is provided under National Health Mission (NHM) to supplement the efforts of States/UTs for setting up/upgradation of Rural Health infrastructure, including Primary Health Centres (PHCs) as per the requirement proposed by the State/UT Governments in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Under NHM, the proposals of support to State Governments/UT Administration for establishment of the Primary Health Centre (PHC) is considered for a population norm of 30000 per PHC in plain areas and 20000 per PHC in hilly, tribal and desert areas.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Neonatal and maternal mortality rates**

†1825. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and State-wise status of neonatal mortality and maternal mortality rate during the last five years;
- (b) the special measures taken to reduce neonatal mortality and maternal mortality rates;
- (c) whether any time bound target has been earmarked for this purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the scheme thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The year wise and State wise status of neonatal mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio during the last five years are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) Under National Health Mission (NHM), the following interventions are implemented to reduce neonatal and maternal mortality rates:

- (1) Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24X7) for round the clock maternal care services.
- (2) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neonatal mortality. JSSK entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants up to one year of age accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- (3) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs)

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.

- (4) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- (5) Prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- (6) To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- (7) Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and children up to 2 years of age for completing immunization as per Universal Immunization Programme schedule.
- (8) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) is being implemented through skill building of ANMs, Nurses and doctors for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments such as Acute Respiratory Infection, Diarrhoea, fever etc. in children.
- (9) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) covers about 13.5 crore children for vaccination against seven vaccine preventable diseases, through 90 lakh immunization sessions each year.
- (10) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
- (11) To overcome the shortage of specialists, capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills particularly in rural areas.
- (12) Engagement of more than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- (13) Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) in rural areas as an outreach

activity, for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.

- (14) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted.
- (15) To sharpen the focus on vulnerable and marginalized populations in underserved areas, 184 High Priority Districts have been identified for implementation of Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.
- (16) India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) has been launched to reduce neonatal mortality and stillbirths.
- (17) Newer interventions have been implemented to reduce newborn mortality, including - Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids in preterm labour, Kangaroo mother care and Injection Gentamicin for possible serious bacillary infection.

(c) and (d) As Per India Newborn Action Plan our country aims to achieve a target of single digit Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) per 1000 live births by 2030.

Under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5, the target is to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three quarters between 1990 & 2015. Based on the UN Inter-agency expert Group's MMR estimates, in the publication "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2013", the target for MMR is estimated to be 140 per 1,00,000 live births by the year 2015 taking a base of 560 per 1,00,000 live births in 1990.

***Statement-I***

*Trend of Neonatal Mortality Rate in India (Per 1000 live births)*

States	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
India	35	34	33	31	29
Andhra Pradesh	34	33	30	28	27
Assam	34	33	33	30	29
Bihar	32	31	31	29	28
Chhattisgarh	39	38	37	34	31
Delhi	19	18	19	18	16



States	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gujarat	37	34	31	30	28
Haryana	34	35	33	28	28
Himachal Pradesh	33	36	31	28	26
Jammu and Kashmir	39	37	35	32	30
Jharkhand	25	28	29	29	27
Karnataka	24	25	25	24	23
Kerala	7	7	7	7	7
Madhya Pradesh	48	47	44	41	39
Maharashtra	24	24	22	18	18
Odisha	47	43	42	40	39
Punjab	28	27	25	24	17
Rajasthan	43	41	40	37	35
Tamil Nadu	21	18	16	15	15
Uttar Pradesh	45	45	42	40	37
West Bengal	26	25	23	22	22

Source: Sample Registration System, RGI

### Statement-II

*Trend of Maternal Mortality Ratio in India (per one lakh live births)*

Major State	MMR(SRS) (2007-09)	MMR(SRS) (2010-12)
<b>India Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>178</b>
Assam	390	328
Bihar	261	219
Jharkhand	261	219
Madhya Pradesh	269	230
Chhattisgarh	269	230
Odisha	258	235
Rajasthan	318	255

Major State	MMR(SRS) (2007-09)	MMR(SRS) (2010-12)
Uttar Pradesh	359	292
Uttaranchal	359	292
Andhra Pradesh	134	110
Karnataka	178	144
Kerala	81	66
Tamil Nadu	97	90
Gujarat	148	122
Haryana	153	146
Maharashtra	104	87
Punjab	172	155
West Bengal	145	117
Others	160	136

*Source:* Sample Registration System, RGI

#### **Sugar content in soft drinks**

1826. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the maximum amount of sugar permitted in soft drinks;
- (b) whether sugar contents being used in most of the soft drinks are higher than the permissible limit, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Soft drinks come under the category of 'beverages non-alcoholic-carbonated water' as per regulation 2.10.6 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. Maximum permissible limit of amount of sugar for such drinks has not been prescribed in that regulation.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

**H1N1 disease in the country**

1827. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of H1N1 disease in the country;
- (b) whether some cases of the disease caused by the virus have been reported from certain parts of the country;
- (c) whether Government has developed some effective system to address the virus; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) H1N1 virus that caused the Influenza Pandemic during 2009-10 continues to circulate in the community causing sporadic outbreaks in various parts of the country. Most of the sporadic cases are reported from Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) Health is a State subject. However, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) under Ministry of Health is doing surveillance for acute respiratory tract infections across the country. Twelve laboratories under IDSP have been strengthened to test seasonal influenza viruses including H1N1. Ministry has provided guidelines on screening and categorization of patients, laboratory diagnosis, infection control, home care and clinical management. Ministry has kept a stock of Personal Protective Equipments for use in H1N1 outbreak situations.

**AIIMS-like institution in H.P.**

†1828. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Himachal Pradesh (HP) Government has made a request to the Central Government for opening of a modern hospital in the State on the lines of AIIMS;
- (b) if so, whether the Central Government has given approval thereto and the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the people of Himachal Pradesh have to come to PGI Chandigarh or AIIMS, Delhi due to lack of modern machines and basic facilities in the State; and

(d) if so, whether Government would pay attention thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Central Government plans to set up new AIIMS in each State in a phased manner. Government of Himachal Pradesh had been requested to identify three or four alternative locations having 200 acres of land each and to undertake to provide free of cost land and other required infrastructure such as suitable road connection, sufficient water supply, electricity connection of required load and regulatory/statutory clearances. A check-list has also been sent to the State Government to furnish full details on each of sites/ locations.

(c) and (d) Apex tertiary healthcare institutions like PGIMER, Chandigarh and AIIMS, New Delhi cater to large geographical area including Himachal Pradesh. In order to improve healthcare facilities in the State of Himachal Pradesh, the Central Government has taken up upgradation of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda under Phase-II of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) and a new Super Speciality Block has been built under the scheme. In addition, the Government has also decided to upgrade the Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla under Phase-III of PMSSY.

#### **Treatment facility for children with AIDS**

1829. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey about the children suffering from AIDS in Maharashtra and rest of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action Government has taken to provide best of treatment to such children;

(d) whether incidents of maltreatment of such children in hospitals and schools have come to the notice of Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) National AIDS Control Organisation conducts HIV Sentinel Surveillance and HIV Estimations once in 2 years to estimate the burden of HIV infection in the country. Based on the HIV Estimations and projections in 2012, estimated number of children infected with HIV in the country in 2011 is 1,45,445 and estimated number of women infected with HIV in the country is 8,15,975. The State and UT-wise details are given in the Statement.

(c) All children who are registered in Antiretroviral Treatment Centres are evaluated as per the technical guidelines based on CD4 count and clinical status. Based on the eligibility criteria, if found eligible, children are given free Antiretroviral Treatment. Currently there are 44,812 children receiving treatment from 456 ART centres.

(d) and (e) No incidents of maltreatment of children infected from HIV/AIDS are reported from hospitals. However, one incident of maltreatment of children infected with HIV/AIDS was reported from a school in Goa.

There were 13 HIV-infected children, all orphans living in a children's home, were expelled from a school in Rivona village in South Goa following the protests by parents of other students.

However, the same was successfully resolved with the intervention of Goa State AIDS Control Society and Department of Education, Government of Goa.

(f) In order to prevent any incidents of maltreatment of such children in hospitals and schools, following steps are being taken:

- (1) Sensitization of teachers/ Principal on issues related to HIV/AIDS.
- (2) Training of Medical and Paramedical staff to address and resolve cases of Stigma and discrimination against children affected by AIDS.
- (3) Mass Media campaigns for reducing Stigma and discrimination against persons living with HIV including women and children.
- (4) Addressing these issues through policy and programme guidelines under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP).
- (5) Technical Resource Group has been set up for providing necessary guidance and assistance to National AIDS Control Programme for developing National framework to address HIV related stigma and discrimination.

- (6) State Grievance Redressal Committees have been set up at State level to protect the interests/ rights of HIV/AIDS infected people including Children.
- (7) The Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha and is under review.

***Statement****State-wise details of Estimated No. of Children living with HIV in 2011*

State	Estimated No. of Children living with HIV in 2011
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14
Andhra Pradesh	27,499
Arunachal Pradesh	30
Assam	475
Bihar	9,791
Chandigarh	60
Chhattisgarh	2,523
Daman and Diu	8
Delhi	876
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
Goa	335
Gujarat	8,598
Himachal Pradesh	342
Haryana	940
Jharkhand	1,931
Jammu and Kashmir	163
Karnataka	14,195
Kerala	1,408
Meghalaya	63
Maharashtra	28,982
Manipur	1,552

State	Estimated No. of Children living with HIV in 2011
Madhya Pradesh	3,789
Mizoram	251
Nagaland	547
Odisha	4,815
Puducherry	70
Punjab	1,254
Rajasthan	5,711
Sikkim	19
Tamil Nadu	6,504
Tripura	200
Uttarakhand	365
Uttar Pradesh	12,365
West Bengal	9,761
India	1,45,446

Source: State HIV Epidemic Fact Sheets, July, 2014

#### Shortage of doctors in the country

1830. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total shortage of doctors in the country as per WHO standards;
- (b) the number of doctors graduated annually in the country at present; and
- (c) the steps Government is going to take to meet shortage of doctors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Standard Doctor Population Ratio as per WHO is 1:1000, while Doctor Population Ratio in India is 1:1674. Additionally, there are 7.9 Lakh AYUSH practitioners registered in the country.

(b) The intake capacity of Medical Colleges in MBBS course in the country during the Academic Year 2014-15 is 54348 seats.

(c) With a view to upgrade and further strengthen medical education institutions in the country, the Government has started the following centrally sponsored schemes:

- (i) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/increase of PG seats with fund sharing between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25.
- (ii) Establishment of new medical colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category states and 75:25 for other States.
- (iii) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 70:30 for other States with the upper ceiling of the cost per MBBS pegged at ₹ 1.20 crore.

#### **Home births in tribal regions**

1831. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current data of home delivery happening in particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) in the country;
- (b) the specific situation in Jharkhand;
- (c) the safeguard measures for women giving delivery at home; and
- (d) the manner in which Government ensures that the women get emergency services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per District level Household Survey, 2007-8 (DLHS-3), Home delivery reported in the country is 52.4%. Out of these, 66.7% home delivery took place among scheduled tribes. Disaggregated data on particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) is not captured in this survey.

(b) As per District level Household Survey, 2007-08 (DLHS-3), Home delivery reported in the State of Jharkhand is 81.9%. Out of these, 91.5% home delivery took place among scheduled tribes.



Disaggregated data on particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) is not captured in this survey.

As per Annual Health Survey (2012-13), 53.4% of deliveries are taking place at home. The survey, however, does not capture disaggregated data on scheduled tribes including particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs)

(c) While Government is promoting institutional deliveries under the National Health Mission, following measures are being implemented for ensuring safe delivery of women at home:

- (i) Home based distribution of Misoprostol for prevention of Post Partum Hemorrhage (PPH) to selected women who are likely to deliver at home.
- (ii) ANMs are being incentivized for conducting Home deliveries in remote and inaccessible areas.
- (iii) States have been advised to notify blocks/areas in the districts where home delivery is > 20% and which are hard to reach/ remote/inaccessible for a focused attention.
- (iv) ANM/ASHA are undertaking post natal care visits at home during 1st, 3rd, 7th, and 42nd day for counseling the mother on postpartum care, recognition of postpartum complications and enabling referral.

(d) Under National Health Mission (NHM), the key steps taken by Government of India for provision of emergency obstetric care services and accelerate the pace of reduction for Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) are:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- To tackle the high bed occupancy in the maternity wards, Mother and Child Health Wings have been sanctioned at high case load facilities where the maternity and children ward are together for provision of continuum of care approach to pregnant women, newborns and children.

- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
- Engagement of more than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified and prioritized for Reproductive, Maternal, New Born, Child Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

**Manifold increase in diabetic patients**

1832. SHRID. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the diabetics patients have increased manifold;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government took any steps to make available the medicines specifically for diabetic patients in all the Government hospitals in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to make awareness among the public about diabetes, its various complications, prevention and control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) International Diabetes Federation estimates that 66.8 million persons aged 20 years and above in India had diabetes in 2014 as against 61.3 million persons in 2011.

(c) and (d) Health being a State subject, free or subsidised treatment is available at various hospitals for various ailments including diabetes.

Under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), districts under the programme are supported with ₹50,000/- per month for essential drugs and consumables for common Non-Communicable Diseases including Diabetes and Hypertension. Diabetic patients are treated in the Government healthcare delivery system through Community Health Centres and District Hospitals besides Government Medical Colleges and Tertiary Health Care Institutions. Drugs are also made available through other Central and State Government Programmes / Schemes.

(e) The Central Government supplements the activities and efforts of the State Governments towards creation of awareness, health education and health promotion for Non-Communicable Diseases including Diabetes.

The focus of NPCDCS is on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management. Under the programme mass screening of population for diabetes has been carried out and 5.47 crores population above 30 year of age and pregnant women have been screened as on 31.3.2014.

Several awareness initiatives have been undertaken including observance World Diabetes Day, organising of screening and major awareness events at India International Trade Fair (IITF) 2014, Delhi and use of social media, etc.

**Trained mental health personnel**

1833. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of trained mental health personnel (psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychiatric social workers and psychiatric nurses) available in the country and the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the number of mental hospitals and mental healthcare centres available in the country and the State-wise details thereof including mental healthcare centres in urban and rural areas;
- (c) the steps taken by Government for improving access to mental healthcare in rural areas;
- (d) whether any social security benefits are granted to the persons suffering from mental illness or mental retardation and, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the amount spent on mental healthcare research in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) It is estimated that there are 3800 Psychiatrists, 898 Clinical Psychologists, 850 Psychiatric Social Workers and 1500 Psychiatric Nurses in the country. Recent estimates for State/UT-wise details of trained mental health personnels are not available.

(b) There are 3 Centrally run mental health institutes, 40 State run mental hospitals and 398 Departments of Psychiatry in various medical colleges (183 in Government and 215 in private) across the country equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness. The details of Central and State run mental health institutes in the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, the Government of India has introduced the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country since 1982. A total of 232 districts in the country have been covered under the District Mental Health Program (DMHP) to provide detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness. With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country, 11 Centres of Excellence in Mental Health and 27 PG training departments in mental health specialties have been funded. Besides, three Central Institutions viz. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokopriya Gopinath

Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have been strengthened for augmenting the human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the District component of National Mental Health Programme has further been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges.

(d) No financial benefits are provided to the persons suffering from mental illness or mental retardation under the various schemes of the National Mental Health Programme.

(e) There is no provision for direct funding of mental health care research under the extant District Mental Health Programme. The details of expenditure incurred by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore and Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam on research in the field of Mental Health during the last three years is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*List of Government Mental Hospitals in the country*

State	Name of the Mental Hospital
Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health, Govt. Hospital for Mental Care. S.R. Nagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
	Government Hospital for Mental Care, Chinnawaltair, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
Assam	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Institute of Mental Health, P.O. Tezpur, Dist. Sonitpur, Assam (Central Govt.)
Bihar	Institute of Mental Health, Koelwar, Bhojpur, Bihar
Jharkhand	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Kanke P.O. Ranchi, Jharkhand (Central Government)
	Ranchi Institute of Neuropsychiaty and Allied Science (RINPAS), Kanke, Ranchi, Jharkhand

State	Name of the Mental Hospital
Delhi	Institute of Human Behavior & Allied Sciences, G.T. Road, P.O. Box 9520, Jhilmil, Delhi,
Goa	Institute of Psychiatry & Human Behavior, Altinho, Panaji, Goa
Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Bhuj, Gujarat.
	Hospital for Mental Health, Vikasgruh Road, Jamnagar, Gujarat
	Hospital for Mental Health, Behind Kapadia High School, Outside Delhi Gate, Shahibaug Road, Ahmedabad
	Hospital for Mental Health, Karelibag, Baroda
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Hospital of Mental Health & Rehabilitation, Boileauganj
Jammu and Kashmir	Govt. Hospital for Psychiatric Diseases, Rainawari, Khatidarwaze, Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)
	The Medical Superintendent, Psychiatric Diseases hospital GMC, Jammu, Ambphalia B.C. Road, Jammu
Karnataka	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Belgaum Road, Dharwad, Karnataka
	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore (Central Government)
Kerala	Mental Health Centre, Oolampara, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
	Govt. Mental Health Centre, Kuthiravattom, Kozhikode, Kerala

State	Name of the Mental Hospital
	Govt. Mental Health Centre, Poothole P.O., Thrissur, Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Manasik Arogyasala, Central Jail Road, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
	Mental Hospital, Banganga Saver Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra	Regional Mental Hospital, Nagpur, Maharashtra
	Regional Mental Hospital, Yeravda, Pune, Maharashtra
	Regional Mental Hospital, Wagle Estate, Thane (W) Maharashtra
	Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra
Meghalaya	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health & Neurosciences Shillong, Meghalaya
	Modern Psychiatric Hospital, Narsingarh, Agartala, West Tripura
Nagaland	Mental Hospital, Kohima, Nagaland
Odisha	Mental Health Institute, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack, Odisha
Punjab	Dr. Vidyasagar Punjab Mental Hospital, Circular Road, Amritsar
Rajasthan	Mental Hospital (Psychiatric Centre), Janta Colony, Jaipur, Rajasthan
	Mental Hospital, (Psychiatric Center), hastri Nagar, Jodhpur
Tamil Nadu	Institute of Mental Health, Medavakkam Tank Road, Kilpauk, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

State	Name of the Mental Hospital
Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Billochpura, Mathura Road, Agra, Uttar Pradesh
	Mental Hospital Bareilly, Civil Lines, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh
	Mental Hospital, S2/1 Pandeypur, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	Lumbini Park Mental Hospital, 115, G.S, Bose Road, Calcutta, West Bengal
	Institute for Mental Care, Purulia P.O., Purulia, West Bengal
	Mental Hospital Berhampore, Berhampore Mental Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad, West Bengal
	The Mental Hospital (Calcutta & Mankundu), 133, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta, West Bengal
	Institute of Psychaitry7, D.L. Khan Road, Calcutta, West Bengal
	Calcutta Pavlov Hospital, 18, Gobra Road, Calcutta, West Bengal

***Statement-II****Details of expenditure incurred on research in the field of Mental Health*

		(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Institute	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore	4.16	11.08	19.70
2.	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam	85.79	38.43	50.52



**Free treatment facility for children with cancer**

†1834. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States that are providing free treatment facility to children with cancer and the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to provide free treatment facility to children suffering from cancer in all the States, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The treatment of children with Cancer in various Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized both for the Central and State Government Hospitals. Cancer can be diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system. Hence the number of such facilities for the States is not centrally maintained.

Government of India provides facilities for 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. 27 Regional Cancer Centres were recognized and supported under the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) for treatment of cancer patients.

In addition, Government of India has in the year 2013-14, approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme (Tertiary component of NPCDCS), Government of India will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State Share for SCI is ₹120 crores and for TCCC is ₹45 crores. The Central and State share will be in the ratio 75:25, and for North East and Hill States this ratio would be 90:10.

Financial assistance to patients is also provided under the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant and Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**NORI certificates for foreign-settled doctors**

1835. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been issuing 'No Obligation to Return to India (NORI)' certificates to enable doctors to settle abroad;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the number of NORI certificates issued by Government during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the doctors who had gone for further study abroad come back to India and serve the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) As per immigration laws of United States of America, for all J-1 Visa holders, 2 years of home residency in India is mandatory. The NORI Certificate is one of the requirements for seeking waiver from the above mentioned 2 years of mandatory home residency, while applying for H1B visa, i.e., work visa. Eleven NORI certificates were issued in the year 2011.

Subsequently, it was decided that no NORI certificate will be issued till finalization of the revised guidelines. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued revised guidelines in March, 2013 which stipulate that NORI Certificates will not be issued under any circumstance. Accordingly, no NORI Certificate has been issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the years 2012, 2013 and in the current year upto November, 2014. However, in relaxation of these guidelines, it has recently been decided to issue NORI Certificates to applicants who are above the age of 65 years.

As per the extant guidelines, Indian doctors applying for Statement of Need Certificate or Exceptional Need Certificate to pursue higher medical studies abroad are required to execute a Bond of Rupees Five lakh with two sureties, in addition to the requirement to furnish a written undertaking that upon completion of their training abroad, they will return to India and enter the practice of medicine in India in the specialty of their training.

Further, in order to stop brain drain of doctors working under the Central Government sector, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) Pay and allowances of doctors have been enhanced considerably after implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission (CPC);

- (ii) The age of superannuation of faculty of medical institutions has been enhanced to 65 years;
- (iii) Assured promotion scheme for faculty of Central Government institutions has been revised to make it more beneficial; and
- (iv) Various allowances available to faculty like Non-Practicing allowance, Conveyance allowance, Learning Resource allowance, etc., have been enhanced considerably.

#### **Diarrhoea and pneumonia amongst children**

1836. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India loses most kids to diarrhoea and pneumonia as per a recent study;
- (b) whether India tops the global list with 318 deaths per 1,000 children under five years of age due to diarrhoea and pneumonia;
- (c) whether India continues to struggle with improving rates of basic childhood immunizations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report, 2014 of the International Vaccine Access Centre (IVAC), India tops the list of 15 countries in terms of total burden of under-five deaths due to pneumonia and diarrhoea, with an estimated total of 3,18,000 under-five deaths due to diarrhoea and pneumonia, in 2013.

(c) and (d) Immunization coverage has improved in India as shown by improved coverage of full immunization of children from 54 per cent (DLHS 2007-08) to 61 per cent (Coverage Evaluation Survey 2009).

#### **Conviction rate under Drugs and Cosmetics Act**

1837. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Drugs and Cosmetics Act is being implemented effectively across the country;

(b) if so, the details of conviction awarded under this Act during the last five years, State-wise; and

(c) the status of the cases registered under this Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act is being implemented throughout the country. Details of conviction and the status of the cases registered under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, as received from various States/ UTs, are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of conviction and the status of the cases registered under Drugs and Cosmetics Act for 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Whether the drugs & Cosmetics Act is being implemented across the country	If so, the details of conviction awarded under this act during the last three years	The Status of the cases registered under this act
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	19	05 Cases
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Nil	Does Not Arise
3.	Assam	Yes	Nil	One case of spurious drug is in the stage of hearing (materials & evidence) in the court Chief Judicial Magistrate Panbazar, Ghy-1.
4.	Bihar	Yes	Nil	Nil
5.	Goa	Yes	Nil	During the last three years namely 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15 till date, a total of 4

1	2	3	4	5
				prosecution cases have been filled against the manufacturer of Sub-Standard drug in State of Goa before the JMFC Courts and the status of the said cases are still under trial.
6.	Haryana	Yes	Conviction in 88 cases out of 117 cases decided by the court during last 3 years ( <i>i.e.</i> 01.04.2011 to 31.03.2014).	(475 cases are under trial as various courts in the State as on 31.03.2014)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	2011-12: 8 2012-13: 8 2013-14: 4	196
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	2012-13: 10 2013-14: 04 2014-15: 10 (till Oct., 2014)	All the cases are Sub Judice in the competent court of law.
9.	Karnataka	Yes	2011-12: 52 2012-13: 35 2013-14: 24	Total 599 cases are pending in the concerned jurisdictional Honorable courts of the State of Karnataka.
10.	Kerala	Yes	2011: 15 2012: 20 2013: 22	2011: 65 2012: 54 2013: 18
11.	Maharashtra	Yes	77	2206
12.	Manipur	NA	Nil	NA

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Meghalaya	Yes	Nil	14
14.	Mizoram	Yes	1	13
15.	Nagaland	Yes	Nil	Nil
16.	Odisha	Yes	5	478
17.	Punjab	Yes	99	565
18.	Rajasthan	Yes	2011-12: 01 2012-13: 03 2013-14: 05	2011-12: 32 2012-13: 51 2013-14: 32
19.	Sikkim	Yes	Nil	Nil
20.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	2010-11: 189 2011-12: 167 2012-13: 150	2010-11: 264 2011-12: 276 2012-13: 279
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	2012-13: In January, 2013 two person have been convicted with life imprisonment and ₹ 35000/- fine for supply of Spurious Oxytocin Injection. 2013-14: Nil 2014-15: In August, 2014 one person has been convicted with three years imprisonment with ₹ 100000 as a fine for sale of medicines without licence.	977
22.	Puducherry	Satisfactorily implemented	Nil	Does not arise
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	Nil	Does not arise in view of answer at 'b' above

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Chandigarh	Yes	2011-12: 25 2012-13: 30 2013-14: 46	11
25.	Delhi	The Provision of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 are being duly implemented in NCT of Delhi.	46 Cases	As on 31.03.2014 total 103 cases were pending before the trial and appellate courts, and the High Court of Delhi.
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Yes	Nil (During last five years)	Nil
27.	Daman & Diu	Yes	Nil	Nil
28.	Lakshadweep	Yes	No conviction has been awarded under this Act during the last three years	Nil
29.	Jharkhand	Yes	Nil	236
30.	Uttarakhand	Yes	06	All the cases is pending in the Hon'ble court.

#### Quality check campaign of DCGI

†1838. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) had launched country-wide campaign to test the medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many of the medicines failed in the criteria set for quality testing during this campaign; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against, pharmaceutical companies in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) While no specific campaign has been launched to test the quality of medicines in the recent past, to ensure the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs, the officials of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) and State Drug Regulators periodically draw samples of drugs for testing/analysis from the manufacturing units, Government hospitals, retail chemists and wholesale dealers from across the country. The number of samples tested, declared Not of Standard Quality and Spurious/Adulterated and prosecutions launched thereon during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 (up to September, 2014) is as follows:

Year	No. of drugs samples taken	No. of samples declared not of standard quality	No. of samples declared spurious/adulterated	No. of prosecutions launched for manufacture, sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs
2013-14	4110	116	04	33
2014-15 (Till September)	1904	85	Nil	12

#### **Health warning on cigarette packagings**

1839. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's rank in health warning on tobacco as per Cigarette Package Health Warnings: International Status Report 2014 dropped by 13 places in the last two years to 136 in 2014 out of total 198 countries; and

(b) to what extent Government's proposal to increase warning space to 80 per cent of the package would help in not only bettering its rank but also reducing tobacco related deaths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes.



(b) Depiction of pictorial health warnings is an evidence based tool to create awareness about the serious and adverse health consequences of tobacco usage especially among youth, children and the illiterate. The notification issued by the Government on 15.10.2014 which specifies that the pictorial health warnings shall occupy 85% of the principal display area on both sides of tobacco product packages. This is expected to warn the users about the ill-effects of Tobacco use.

### **Complaints against MCI**

1840. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there are large number of complaints regarding functioning of Medical Council of India (MCI) in the past and also at present;
- (b) whether Government is planning to reconstitute/abolish MCI; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) A Group of Experts has been constituted to study the existing Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 and to look at the proposed amendments to the Act and also to make recommendations to the Government to make the Medical Council of India (MCI) modern and suited to the prevailing conditions.

### **Inadequate number of ambulances**

1841. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the number of ambulances available to cater to the country's rural areas is only about half the required number of ambulances since the World Health Organisation prescribes that there should be at least one ambulance per 1,00,000 population in the plains, and one for every 70,000 population in hilly terrain or tribal areas;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the fact that absence of suitable transportation is one of the reasons for failing healthcare system even in places where basic health infrastructure exists;
- (c) whether Government proposes to make available the adequate number of ambulances; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There is no such norm laid down by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

(b) to (d) Availability of dependable emergency patient transportation services are important for saving lives and better utilization of healthcare services. Under National Health Mission (NHM), the Union Government provides financial support to States/UTs to strengthen the health systems. This includes support for procurement and operation of basic and advanced ambulance services based on the requirement proposed by the State/UT in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The model for implementation of the programme/particular activity is selected by respective State/UT Governments depending upon their requirement and suitability. Presently, 13171 ambulances and 5778 empanelled patient transportation vehicles are operational under NHM.

**Central assistance for urban health projects**

1842. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from various State Governments including Jharkhand for additional Central assistance for Urban Health Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposals;

(c) by what time the Central assistance will be released; and

(d) the quantum of amount released in this regard, particularly to Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Proposals for release of funds under the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) have been received from different State Governments and keeping in view the available resources, funds have been approved for different States. Details of funds sought and approved, are given in the Statement (*See below*). Earlier, during 2013-14 a total amount of ₹662.227 crore had been released to 29 States/UTs out of which, ₹6.7275 crore had been released to Jharkhand.

**Statement***Information on NUHM for Financial Year 2014 -15*

(Rupees in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount proposed in Programme Implementation Plan (PIP)	Amount approved in Record of Proceedings (RoP)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	84.42	47.09
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12100.78	5754.75
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	571.51	94.22
4.	Assam	4956.95	1452.08
5.	Bihar	3162.96	1693.34
6.	Chandigarh	446.53	218.75
7.	Chhattisgarh	7283.76	2974.83
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	120.43	47.23
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	10003.66	8423.70
11.	Goa	247.20	147.40
12.	Gujarat	12187.63	7730.25
13.	Haryana	6723.06	6075.81
14.	Himachal Pradesh	681.99	89.05
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1282.79	841.94
16.	Jharkhand	4664.74	1650.01
17.	Karnataka	9544.58	6468.25
18.	Kerala	3930.52	3654.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6543.39	3798.53

1	2	3	4
21.	Maharashtra	53758.95	28641.82
22.	Manipur	1297.00	210.66
23.	Meghalaya	15872.00	621.37
24.	Mizoram	820.58	409.54
25.	Nagaland	1016.05	252.86
26.	Odisha	5662.09	2705.24
27.	Puducherry	435.26	220.62
28.	Punjab	11295.14	6709.89
29.	Rajasthan	10954.93	3254.12
30.	Sikkim	220.87	100.10
31.	Tamil Nadu	20225.95	9517.74
32.	Telangana	10954.40	6081.10
33.	Tripura	323.52	183.58
34.	Uttar Pradesh	29962.72	15438.51
35.	Uttarakhand	1394.39	970.39
36.	West Bengal	7022.45	6484.37
TOTAL		255753.20	132963.14

#### Healthcare facilities in rural areas

1843. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural India which accounts for over 68 per cent of India's total population with half of it living below poverty line is struggling for better and easy access to healthcare services;

(b) whether most of the health centres in rural areas are functioning without doctors and trained paramedical staff and necessary and life saving drugs are not available in those health centres; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to provide better healthcare facilities in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Public Health being a State subject,

the primary responsibility to provide improved access to healthcare services is that of the State Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM) financial support is provided to State/UT Governments to strengthen their healthcare systems to provide better and easy access to healthcare services. As per Rural Health Statistics, 2014, there is a shortfall of 36346 Sub Health Centres (SCs), 6700 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), and 2350 Community Health Centres (CHCs) against the specified population norm.

(b) As per Rural Health Statistics Bulletin (RHS) 2014, a total of 2225 (8.89%) Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are functioning without doctor, 9825 (39.26%) PHCs without Lab Technician and 5739 (22.94%) PHCs without a pharmacist in the country.

(c) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their health care system for augmentation of health human resources, provision of free essential medicines, etc.

Some key support areas under NHM are:

- (1) ASHAs: ASHA is a female voluntary health worker who acts as the link between the community and the public health facilities. She provides basic information regarding health and health care services and motivates people to access services from public health facilities.
- (2) Ambulances: Under NHM, support is provided to States/UTs to set up a patient transport system where people can dial 108 or 102 telephone number for calling an ambulance. Dial 108 system is an Emergency Response System, primarily designed to cater to patients of critical care, trauma and accident victims, etc. 102 services is essentially the basic patient transport system aimed to cater to the pregnant women and sick children though other categories are also taking benefit and are not excluded.
- (3) Mobile Medical Units (MMUs): MMUs provide outreach services in rural and remote areas through a team of staff including one doctor, one nurse, one lab attendant, one pharmacist and a helper and driver.
- (4) Human Resources: Support is provided under National Health Mission to States and UTs for engaging health care staff at public health facilities on contractual basis, for providing incentives to doctors and other staff to work in rural and remote areas, for capacity building of staff, etc.

- (5) Infrastructure: Support under NHM is provided to States/UTs for establishment of new facilities based on population and time to care norms and for upgradation of existing facilities by constructing new buildings or by renovation of existing ones.
- (6) Drugs & Equipment: To supplement the efforts of States/UTs in ensuring availability of drugs at public health facilities, Government of India has been providing free drugs/funds for free drugs to States/UTs under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) and National Disease Control Programmes for Tuberculosis, Vector borne diseases including Malaria, Leprosy and HIV/AIDS etc. Government is also encouraging the States/UTs to provide universal access to free essential medicines in public health facilities by providing funds and incentives under the National Health Mission (NHM). Up to 5% additional funding (over and above the normal allocation of the State) under the NRHM was introduced as an incentive from the year 2012-13 for those States that introduce free medicines scheme.
- (7) Untied Grants to facilities: Under NHM, support is given to States/UTs to strengthen Sub Centres, PHCs, CHCs and District Hospitals by provision of Untied Funds to undertake need based works for improving infrastructure and enhancing service delivery at these facilities.
- (8) Support for Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child & Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) : RMNCH+A seeks to address the major causes of mortality among women and children as well as the delays in accessing and utilizing health care services. The RMNCH+A strategic approach provides for 'continuum of care' to ensure equal focus on various life stages. The support to States/UTs under National Health Mission for RMNCH+A includes Janani Suraksha Yojana (J.S.Y.), Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (J.S.S.K), Maternal and Child Health Wings at facilities with higher case load, Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), Home Based New-born Care (HBNC), establishment of facility based care for new-born and sick children including New Born Care Corners (NBCCs), New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs), Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), Universal Immunization Programme, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram and Family Planning Services.

- (9) Support for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases: Under NHM, support is provided to States/UTs for the control of the communicable diseases including vector borne diseases such as Malaria and Filariasis, Leprosy and Tuberculosis and for disease surveillance. Under the National Non-Communicable Disease Programmes, NHM supports prevention and control of Blindness, mental health issues, cardiovascular diseases and stroke, deafness, Tobacco related illnesses, oral health issues, Fluorosis, Iodine deficiency disorders, etc. In addition support is also provided to States/UTs for health care of elderly and palliative care.

#### **Funding of NGOs working in public health area**

1844. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are being given money to work on public health in India;
- (b) the amount of money given to each NGO; and
- (c) the names and nature of work of each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) who are being given money to work in the area of public health are as under:

Sl.No	Name of Programme/Department	Number of NGOs
1.	Tuberculosis Control	2
2.	M/o Ayurveda, Yoga, & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	2
3.	Tobacco Control	1

NGOs working in area of AIDS Control and Public Health Programmes under National Health Mission (NHM) now do not receive any funding directly from the Government of India. However, they may receive funds under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) and NHM through the States/UT Governments.

- (b) and (c) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

**Statement***Details of funding of NGOs working in public health area*

Sl. No.	Nams of Programme/ Deptt.	Name of NGO	Year of release	Amount released (₹ in lakhs)	Nature of work
1.	Tuberculosis Control	Indian Medical Association (IMA)	2013-14	646.22	<p>Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), engagement of Non-Governmental Organisation is decentralized to the State Governments.</p> <p>Under the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) grant under RNTCP funds from the Centre are directly released to two NGOs, namely Indian Medical Association (IMA) and Catholic Bishops' Conference of India - Coalition for AIDS and Related Diseases (CBCI-CARD).</p> <p>Involvement of IMA members and private practitioners in Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and to assist the efforts of RNTCP in achieving its goal to bring down the burden of Tuberculosis in India.</p>



	Catholic Bishops' Conference of India - Coalition for AIDS and Related Diseases (CBCI-CARD)	2013-14	607.43	To improve access to the diagnostic and treatment services provided by the RNTCP within the Catholic Healthcare Facilities (CHFs).
2.	AYUSH Tapobhoomi Trust, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 2013-14	2013-14	135.39	Purpose of the grant was to "prevention and control of malaria through Ayurvedic Intervention (AYUSH-64) in Malkangiri District in Odisha. Nature of work is to distribution of AYUSH medicines to malaria patients".
	Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Mysore, Karnataka.	2013-14	30.00	The purpose of the grant was "Promotion of AYUSH Intervention in Public Health Initiatives Mysore District, Karnataka". Nature of the work is providing Ayurvedic treatment and yoga camps.
3.	Tobacco Control Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI)	2013-14	8.62	For organizing event of "No World Tobacco Day" on 31.05.2014. The Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) focusses on broad dimensions of public health that encompass promotive, preventive and therapeutic services.

**Deaths due to sterilization procedure**

1845. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the number of women who died due to sterilization procedure during the last three years in the country, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether at least fifteen women die every month due to existing sterilization procedure;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether proportion of women using sterilization in the country is highest in the world;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for highest ratio of Indian women using sterilization in the world; and

(f) the steps Government has taken to check sterilization deaths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No. There is no set pattern of women dying every month due to existing sterilization procedure.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Government has already laid down 'Standard Operating Procedure' for conducting sterilization to be followed by all States of India.

***Statement****Number of women dying in sterilization year-wise reporting from States*

Sl. No.	State	2011 Deaths Total Number (Physical Report)	2012 Deaths Total Number (Physical Report)	2013-14 Deaths Total Number (Physical Report)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	10	11	17	
2.	Chhattisgarh	8	5	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	2	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	
5.	Jharkhand	3	4	4	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	24	18	13	
7.	Odisha	8	7	9	
8.	Rajasthan	16	9	4	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7	5	4	
10.	Uttarakhand	1	3	1	
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	
12.	Assam	9	8	6	
13.	Manipur		0	0	
14.	Meghalaya		0	0	
15.	Mizoram		2	0	
16.	Nagaland			0	
17.	Sikkim		0	0	
18.	Tripura		0	0	
19.	Andhra Pradesh	23	20	20	
20.	Goa			0	
21.	Gujarat	7	8	1	
22.	Haryana	3	3	3	
23.	Karnataka	21	22	14	
24.	Kerala	1	2	0	
25.	Maharashtra	20	14	23	
26.	Punjab		1	0	
27.	Tamil Nadu	44	33	30	
28.	Telangana			5	
29.	West Bengal	3	7	4	

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0	
31.	Chandigarh			0	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0	
33.	Daman and Diu			0	
34.	Delhi	3	0	0	
35.	Lakshadweep			0	
36.	Puducherry	1	1	0	
TOTAL		212	184	162	

**MCI instruction on sex-selective abortions**

1846. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sex-selective abortions happen in small clinics and nursing homes which operate illegally;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Medical Council of India (MCI) has asked all the concerned to inform the medical council concerned in case they come across any unethical act or medical misconduct; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSONAIK): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing a comprehensive legislation; the Preconception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and the rules framed thereunder, for prohibition of sex selection before or after conception, regulation of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques and prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide. State/UT-wise data relating to cases registered under foeticide during 2011-2013, as maintained by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Medical Council of India *vide* letter No. MCI-211(2)(Gen.)/2014-

Ethics./125459 dated 14.08.2014 has issued instructions to the Dean/Principal of all Medical Colleges, Director General (Health), All State Medical Councils and All Principal Health Secretaries, to take action with regard to any complaint received against a medical practitioner for accepting commission or cuts, prescription of unnecessary ultrasonography investigation, illegal abortions, nexus with drug companies etc. As per instructions, the concerned State Medical Council should take immediate action and even *suo-moto* and notify the action taken by them in local newspaper and put it into the website under intimation to the Medical Council of India.

**Statement**

*Cases registered under Foeticide during 2011, 2012 and 2013*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	1	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	21	5	15
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	7	2
8.	Haryana	5	28	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	4
12.	Karnataka	1	3	0
13.	Kerala	0	1	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38	64	79
15.	Maharashtra	12	22	17
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	1
21.	Punjab	15	25	12
22.	Rajasthan	13	37	34
23.	Sikkim	0	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12	11	17
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	3
	TOTAL (STATES)	127	207	217
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	5	2	3
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	5	3	4
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	132	210	221

**New drug to treat TB**

1847. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of TB patients in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the growth of TB patients in the country in the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether a new drug, Bedaquiline, has been developed recently which is effective;

(d) whether it is also a fact that WHO and the Western countries have also approved this drug for use; and

(e) if so, the reasons for delay in approving this drug for Indian TB patients by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) 1416014 patients have been registered for treatment of Tuberculosis in the year 2013 under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP).

The number of cases registered under RNTCP for treatment of TB annually during the past three years are as under:

2011	:	1515872
2012	:	1467585
2013	:	1416014

State-wise number of TB cases registered under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) for treatment of TB annually during the past three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The drug Bedaquiline has been developed abroad and approved in countries like USA, EU, South Africa etc.

(e) An application under the provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 seeking approval for marketing of Bedaquiline 100 mg tablets in the country was received by CDSCO. The applicant submitted the Chemical and Pharmaceutical information, Non clinical data, Clinical trial data (Phase I and Phase II) etc. along with the application.

The proposal for approval of the drug has been examined in consultation with Expert Committee. Based on the recommendation of the Committee, it has been decided that local clinical trial waiver cannot be granted and the applicant has been requested to submit an application for conducting phase III clinical trial in the country.

***Statement****Total No. of TB cases registered under RNTCP- last 3 years\**

States/UTs	2011	2012	2013	2014# (3 Qtrs.)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	908	844	738	584
Andhra Pradesh**	111915	108727	103707	80812
Arunachal Pradesh	2311	2357	2500	2088
Assam	37841	35788	35624	29344
Bihar	76484	73537	67020	52439
Chandigarh	2537	2807	2890	2273
Chhattisgarh	27118	27160	25889	21847
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	419	415	411	339
Daman and Diu	313	330	742	221
Delhi	51645	52006	50727	32845
Goa	1982	1950	1778	1195
Gujarat	74867	72554	74086	58561
Haryana	37913	38036	38104	31170
Himachal Pradesh	13501	13615	13691	12139
Jammu & Kashmir	13473	12662	11038	4660
Jharkhand	38574	36666	34941	27895
Karnataka	70595	67572	61446	47273
Kerala	26126	25917	24204	17637
Lakshadweep	17	20	23	23
Madhya Pradesh	90764	89545	92420	74814
Maharashtra	135281	136045	137237	101766
Manipur	3080	2744	2329	1729
Meghalaya	5079	5114	5002	3819
Mizoram	2304	2337	2005	1562



	2011	2012	2013	2014# (3 Qtrs.)
Nagaland	3722	3525	3339	2588
Odisha	48970	49191	45269	35056
Puducherry	1568	1430	1458	1085
Punjab	39206	39569	37258	30036
Rajasthan	112504	100966	94698	73825
Sikkim	1631	1832	1637	1254
Tamil Nadu	79830	79576	80407	65176
Tripura	2798	2557	2540	1901
Uttar Pradesh	285884	271678	256733	199387
Uttarakhand	14883	15239	13700	11559
West Bengal	99829	93274	90423	69618
TOTAL	1515872	1467585	1416014	1098520

\* The figures exclude patients of Drug Resistant TB.

\*\* Data for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been clubbed.

# Data till September, 2014.

#### **Threat to public health by antibiotic resistance**

1848. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether antibiotic resistance is posing threat to public health in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, with the help of WHO, certain countries have addressed this issue seriously;
- (d) whether it is proposed to fall in line with this amicable system of other countries to address infectious diseases; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes.

(b) Antibiotic resistance is happening, *inter alia*, due to

- Inappropriate use (overuse, underuse and misuse) of antimicrobials in
  - Clinical medicine
  - Veterinary medicine
  - Agronomic and Industrial practices
- Poor infection prevention and control in hospitals.
- Inadequate monitoring of antimicrobial usage.
- Use /Availability of poor quality drugs.
- Lack of awareness among practitioners, patients, pharmacists and public in general about antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
- Lack of standardized treatment guidelines for most of the diseases.

Organisms causing infectious diseases like Urinary Tract Infection, Hospital Acquired Infection, Pneumonia, Typhoid, TB etc. are becoming resistant to antibiotics.

(c) to (e) WHO is supporting all countries in addressing the issues related to antimicrobial resistance.

In 2014, WHO published its global report on surveillance of antimicrobial resistance, with data provided by 114 countries. This report reveals that antibiotic resistance is happening across the world, and is putting at risk the ability to treat common infections in the community and hospitals.

WHO is guiding the response to AMR by

- Bringing all stakeholders together to agree on and work towards a coordinated response;
- Strengthening national stewardship and plans to tackle AMR;
- Generating policy guidance and providing technical support for Members.

In India we have adopted WHO Regional Strategy for implementing our programme.

#### **Universal access to free ambulance services**

1849. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that between 78,000-1,00,000 women die annually in India as a result of child birth and pregnancy;

(b) whether Government recognizes the fact that universal accessibility to free ambulance services can reduce maternal deaths;

(c) whether Government proposes to make access to reproductive health services universal and free;

(d) whether Government recognizes the fact that in many Government hospitals the gynaecology ward is not located near the children's ward, making it difficult to give proper care to the new born;

(e) whether Government proposes to take appropriate action to address these concerns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India is 178 per 100,000 live births for the period 2010-12. This translates into an approximate number of 47,100 deaths per year for India.

(b) Establishing assured referral transport between the community and health facilities is important for addressing delay in reaching the health facility and timely care during any obstetric complications.

(c) Reproductive health services under the overall umbrella of the National Health Mission are provided free at all Government Health Services through a continuum of care approach of Reproductive, Maternal, New Born, Child Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) Health.

(d) It is a fact that some of the Government hospitals constructed much earlier have maternity and children ward located at different places.

(e) and (f) Under National Health Mission (NHM), the key steps taken by Government of India to address the above concerns and also to accelerate the pace of reduction for Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) are:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean

section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

- 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified and prioritized for Reproductive, Maternal, New Born, Child Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- To tackle the high bed occupancy in the maternity wards, Mother & Child Health Wings have been sanctioned at high case load facilities where the maternity and children ward are together for provision of continuum of care approach to pregnant women, newborns and children.
- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
- Engagement of more than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Referral systems have been established including emergency referral transport for pregnant women, for which the States have been given flexibility to use different models.

- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.

**Non-posting of doctors to CGHS Dispensary, Janakpuri, Delhi**

1850. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of doctors in CGHS Dispensary of Janakpuri-1, New Delhi is very less as compared to the number of patients enrolled with the Dispensary;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite being a medical centre and Government's cleanliness drive all over the country, the toilets of the Dispensary are choked and the lift is also not in working order; and

(c) if so, what action Government proposes to take immediately to post more doctors and improve the public hygiene standards in this Dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) In view of the daily attendance of patients at CGHS Dispensary, Janakpuri-I, number of doctors posted at that dispensary is adequate. However, in case of any temporary shortage created due to leave of doctors or deployment of doctors for National Emergency Relief programmes, necessary replacement is done from other dispensaries as a temporary measure.

(b) and (c) The lift in the dispensary was out of order temporarily which has since been made functional.

For repair of the choked toilets, action has been initiated for repairing the blocked sewer.

**Opening of super-speciality hospitals**

1851. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is opening super-speciality hospitals across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether it has any such future plan;

(c) the number of hospitals being run in the country with 100 per cent Central Government funding; and

(d) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Central Government plans to set up new AIIMS in each State in a phased manner. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested the Chief Ministers of different States to identify three or four alternative locations having 200 acres of land each and to undertake to provide free of cost land and other required infrastructure such as suitable road connection, sufficient water supply, electricity connection of required load and regulatory/statutory clearances. Subsequently, a check-list has also been sent to the State Governments to furnish full details on each of sites/locations.

(c) and (d) Insofar as Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is concerned, details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

***Statement***

*State-wise details of hospitals being run in the country  
with cent per cent funding*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Institute
1.	Bihar	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Patna
2.	Chhattisgarh	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Raipur
3.	Madhya Pradesh	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhopal
4.	Odisha	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhubaneswar
5.	Rajasthan	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Jodhpur
6.	Uttarakhand	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Rishikesh

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Name of Institute
7.	Delhi	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.
8.	Jharkhand	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi
9.	Karnataka	National Institute of Mental Health of Neuro Sciences, Bangalore
10.	Assam	Lokpriya Gopinath Bardolai Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur
11.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health & Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong
12.	Chandigarh	Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh
13.	Puducherry	Jawaharlal Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education & Research (JIPMER), Puducherry

#### **Boosting the capacity of radio transmitters in Uttarakhand**

†1852. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time and the places where radio transmitters have been set up in Uttarakhand with their respective capacity;

(b) whether his Ministry is aware that transmission through these transmitters is restricted to cities only;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government would consider boosting the capacity of all the radio transmitters set up in the State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently All India Radio (AIR) service is being provided from 17 places in the State of Uttarakhand. The details along with transmitters' capacity and dates of commissioning of these centres are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that as per International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Low Frequency (LF) /Medium Frequency (MF) Plan 1975, only 1 Kilowatt (kW) power LPC (Low Power Channel) on Medium Wave (MW) Band has been assigned at AIR, Pauri, Gopeshwar (Chamoli), Pithoragarh and Uttarkashi which cover 20 to 25 kms radius area. Being a hilly terrain in the State, the coverage of high power Frequency Modulation (FM) transmitter may get restricted as FM wave travels in line of sight. Thus, no scheme for upgrading the capacity of existing FM transmitters is being taken up.

***Statement***

*A.I.R. Centre working in Uttarakhand along with power of  
Transmitters and commissioning time*

Sl. No.	Stations	Transmitter Power/Type		Date of commissioning
		MW	FM	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Almora	1 Kw		15.06.1986
2.	Bacher		100 W	18.11.2011
3.	Bhatwari		100 W	14.04.2011
4.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)	1 Kw		07.02.2001
			100 W	25.01.2011
5.	Kalagarh		100 W	22.02.2013
6.	Kashipur		100 W	22.02.2013
7.	Khetikhan		100 W	26.03.2012
8.	Mussoorie		10 Kw	19.07.1995



1	2	3	4	5
9.	Nainital		100 W	24.12.2010
10.	Pauri	1 Kw	100 W	25.11.1996
			100 W	22.02.2013
11.	Pithoragarh	1 Kw	100 W	10.06.1997
			100 W	22.02.2013
12.	Pratap Nagar		100 W	04.10.2011
13.	Rajgarhi		100 W	01.01.2012
14.	Ranikhet		100 W	13.08.2013
15.	Tanakpur		100 W	20.03.2012
16.	Ukhimath		100 W	22.03.2012
17.	Uttarkashi	1 Kw		30.11.1997

#### Annual expenditure of Prasar Bharati

1853. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the Prasar Bharati's annual expenditure that is spent on salaries and infrastructure;

(b) the percentage of Prasar Bharati's annual expenditure that is spent on programming; and

(c) whether the programming budget of Prasar Bharati is sought to be enhanced to make it competitive with that of private channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that out of the total expenditure incurred by it during the Financial Year 2013-14, it had spent approximately 51% on salaries and approximately 15% on infrastructure.

(b) Prasar Bharati has informed that it had spent approximately 11% of total expenditure incurred by it during Financial Year 2013-14 on programming.

(c) It is constant endeavour of the Government and Prasar Bharati to provide maximum possible funds for programming to make it competitive.

**Animation sector**

1854. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to encourage animation sector based on Information Technology (IT) in the country;

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

(c) the number of entrepreneurs engaged in the sector along with the scope of growth and employment potential assessed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting proposes to set up a National Centre of Excellence in Animation, Gaming and Visual Effects under the 12th Plan scheme. Planning Commission has given in-principle approval to the project. The objective of the scheme is to impart quality education and to ensure availability of skilled manpower. The scheme would also ensure increasing ownership of Intellectual Property by Indians in animation/gaming/visual effect sector leading to increased revenues, employment generation, cultural pay-off and a subtle leveraging of India's soft power in the global arena. Stakeholders have been requested to submit revised proposal, based on which Detailed Project Report would be prepared for further action.

(c) The size of animation, visual effects and post production industry in India, according to FICCI-KPMG Report 2014, is ₹ 39.7 billion in 2013, with a growth of 12.4% in the year 2013. Out of this, the share of animation services and animation production comes to ₹ 12.7 billion in 2013. It is projected that the Cumulative Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in animation services and animation production for the period 2013-2018 would be 7.1%.

**Policy for distribution of CAS and DAS**

1855. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any policy in the distribution and sale of Conditional Access System (CAS) and Digital Addressable System (DAS) in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government in providing equal and adequate opportunity for all the players providing CAS and DAS and also to avoid monopoly in this field;
- (d) whether Government has evaluated the quantum of business in terms of customer base and revenue generation;
- (e) if so, the total customer base and revenue generation expected annually through the CAS and DAS sale and distribution; and
- (f) the step taken by Government to curb and stop resale of CAS and DAS licenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The Ministry grants registration for Multi System Operators (MSOs) to provide cable TV services in the areas notified for implementing digital addressable system (DAS) in accordance with eligibility criteria and terms and conditions stipulated in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. The Ministry does not have any policy regarding sale and distribution of Conditional Access System (CAS) and Digital Addressable System (DAS) since these are private business activities of concerned stakeholders.

(d) In connection with the implementation of DAS, Ministry has assessed the requirement of Set Top Boxes (STBs) to be installed at the customer premises, based on Population Census 2011. It has been arrived at that a total of 14 crores STBs are required to implement cable TV digitization in the country. Out of this, 3 crores STBs have already been installed under Phase I and Phase II and the rest 11 crores are required to be installed in remaining two phases which are under implementation. Ministry does not make any assessment with regard to quantum of revenue generation arising out of sale of CAS and DAS.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of the reply to parts (a) to (d).

#### **Guidelines for freedom of media**

†1856. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no rules or guidelines of censorship are applicable on the news presented on the news channels or the programmes relayed on TV;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is important to curb this misuse of freedom along with the freedom of media;

(c) whether it is also a fact that obscene, graceless, undignified and anti-social programmes based on crimes related to murder, rape, looting etc. which are made sensational in the name of news is spreading pollution in our society; and

(d) if so, the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to control such programmes transmitted on the news channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The telecast of programmes including news-based programmes on private satellite TV channels is regulated under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programmes telecast on TV channels. However, all programmes are required to be in conformity with the Programme Code and Advertising Code under the Cable rules which contains a whole range of principles to be followed by these TV channels.

(b) The constitution enshrines under Article 19, the fundamental right to speech and expression while also providing a balance by way of reasonable restriction applicable through law in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence. This spirit of the Constitution is also reflected in the Press Council of India Act as well as Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, which while upholding the freedom of Press and Electronic Media imposes reasonable restrictions in public interest.

(c) and (d) No such fact has been brought to the notice of the Government. However, action is taken whenever violation of the provisions of Programme and Advertising Codes are brought to the notice of the Government. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been set up in the Ministry to look into the specific complaints of violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. The Government has also set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private TV channels with regard to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes.

**Reality shows**

1857. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether reality shows are gradually increasing on different TV channels;
- (b) whether these shows present an unrealistic picture and promote an unhealthy agenda often portraying monetary growth as the prime motivator in relationship;
- (c) whether these shows exhibit damaging impression among young generation;
- (d) whether Government has any plan to make any study on such shows to take corrective measures; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) No such fact has been brought to the notice of the Government. However, the telecast of content on private satellite TV channels including reality shows of different genres is regulated under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programmes telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the Act and the rules framed thereunder, which contains a whole range of principles to be followed by these TV channels. Action is taken against defaulting channels whenever any violation of the said codes is noticed or brought to the notice of the Ministry. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been set up in the Ministry to look into the specific complaints or *suo-motu* take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes and appropriate action is taken as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, if any violation is established. The Government has also set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes.

(d) and (e)) There is no such proposal as the existing provisions contained in the Programme & Advertising Codes and the existing mechanism are considered adequate to regulate content including reality shows on TV channels.

**Film institute in the North-Eastern part of the country**

1858. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a film institute in the North-Eastern part of the country; and
- (b) if so, the details of the proposal of Government along with the funding process therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Government is exploring the feasibility of setting up a Film & Television Institute in the North East Region in consultation with the concerned State Government.

**Floating of news agency**

1859. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is planning to float a news agency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and what will be the total expenditure;
- (c) the blue print of the same; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Dedicated radio news channel**

1860. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to start a dedicated radio news channel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the Indian languages in which the dedicated radio news channel will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No Sir.

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

#### **Auction of FM Radio Phase-III**

1861. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided on a fixed time-line for the auctioning of FM Radio Phase-III licenses; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any measures with regard to TRAI's recommendations that was not accepted for revising the methodology for determining the reserve price that could jeopardize the auction; if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the migration fees and the mechanism to determine the migration fee in each state for Phase-II to Phase-III migration, and

(e) the details of all cities under each category of Phase-III, state-wise list thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The Ministry is committed to expedite auctions of FM Radio Phase-III licenses. As of now, no fixed time-line can be given.

(b) and (c) TRAI recommendations dated 20.02.2014 regarding "methodology for determining the reserve price for fresh cities in Phase-III should be reconsidered" have been received in the Ministry. All such recommendations are considered as per extant guidelines.

(d) TRAI recommended that the migration fee should be:

(i) Group X cities (17 cities where no frequencies are available for auction) Higher of -

- Phase II average bid of the target Group X city multiple by a factor of 1.5; or
- Phase-II highest bid of the target Group X city increased by the average increase in auction prices in Group Z cities (*vis-a-vis* their reserve prices) in the same category in Phase-III.

(ii) Group Y cities (26 cities where 1/3rd or less of the total frequencies are available for auction) Higher of -

- Phase-II average bid of the target Group Y city multiplied by a factor of 1.5; or
  - Phase-II highest bid of the target Group Y city increased by the average increase in auction prices in Group Z cities (*vis-a-vis* their reserve prices) in the same category in Phase-III.  
...but, lower of
  - The above, and
  - Phase-III auction price obtained in the target Group Y city.
- (iii) Group Z cities (42 cities where more than 1/3 of the total frequencies are available for auction)
- The actual auction price obtained in Phase-III.

Category A+ and A are deemed to be alike and therefore, considered together.

In all cases, the residual value of the Phase-II permission, calculated on a pro rata basis, should be deducted from the migration fee.

These recommendations about migration fees mechanism has been accepted by the Government.

(e) State-wise list of private channels of Phase-III as of now are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise list of private channels of Phase-III*

State	Name of Cities/ Towns	Channels available for Phase III	Category
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	3	D
	Anantpur	3	D
	Bheemavaram	3	D
	Chirala	3	D
	Chittoor	3	D
	Cuddapah	3	D
	Dharamavaram	3	D
	Eluru	3	D



1	2	3	4
	Guntakal	3	D
	Hindupur	3	D
	Kakinada	4	C
	Kurnool	4	C
	Machilpatnam	3	D
	Madanapalli	3	D
	Nandyal	3	D
	Nellore	4	C
	Ongole	3	D
	Proddatur	3	D
	Rajamundry	3	C
	Tirupati	2	C
	Vijayawada	2	B
	Vizianagaram	3	D
TOTAL		67	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Portblair	3	D
TOTAL		3	
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	2	D
TOTAL		2	
Assam	Dibrugarh	3	D
	Jorhat	3	D
	Nagaon (Nowgang)	3	D
	Silchar	3	D
	Tinsukia	3	D
TOTAL		15	
Bihar	Arrah	3	D
	Begusarai	3	D

1	2	3	4
	Bettiah	3	D
	Bhagalpur	4	C
	Bihar Sharif	3	D
	Chhapra	3	D
	Darbhangha	3	D
	Gaya	4	C
	Motihari	3	D
	Munger	3	D
	Muzzaffarpur	3	C
	Patna	3	B
	Purnia	3	D
	Saharsa	3	D
	Sasaram	3	D
	Siwan	3	D
TOTAL		50	
Chandigarh/UT	Chandigarh	2	C
TOTAL		2	
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3	C
	Durg-Bhillainagar	3	D
	Jagdalpur	3	D
	Korba	3	D
	Rajgarh	3	D
TOTAL		15	
Daman and Diu	Daman	3	D
TOTAL		3	
Delhi	Delhi	1	A*
TOTAL		1	

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	A
	Bharuch	3	D
	Bhavnagar	4	C
	Botad	3	D
	Dohad	3	D
	Godhra	3	D
	Jamnagar	4	C
	Jetpur Navagadh	3	D
	Junagadh	3	D
	Mehesana	3	D
	Palanpur	3	D
	Patan	3	D
	Porbandar	3	D
	Rajkot	1	B
	Surat	2	A
	Surendranagar Dudhrej	3	D
	Veraval	3	D
	Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	3	D
TOTAL		51	
Haryana	Ambala	3	D
	Bahadurgarh	3	D
	Bhiwani	3	D
	Hissar	1	D
	Jind	3	D
	Kaithal	3	D
	Karnal	1	D
	Panipat	3	D

1	2	3	4
	Rewari	3	D
	Rohtak	3	D
	Sirsa	3	D
	Thanesar	3	D
TOTAL		32	
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	3	C
	Jammu	3	C
TOTAL		6	
Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel City	3	D
	Deoghar	3	D
	Dhanbad	4	B
	Giridih	3	D
	Hazaribag	3	D
	Jamshedpur	1	B
TOTAL		17	
Karnataka	Bengaluru	1	A
	Belgaum	4	C
	Bellary	4	C
	Bidar	2	D
	Bijapur	3	D
	Chikmagalur	3	D
	Chitradurga	3	D
	Devengeri	4	C
	Gadag Betigeri	3	D
	Gulbarga	3	C
	Hassan	3	D
	Hospet	3	D

1	2	3	4
	Hubli-Dharwad	4	D
	Kolar	3	D
	Mangalor	1	C
	Mysore	2	C
	Raichur	3	D
	Shimoga	3	D
	Tumkur	3	D
	Udupi	3	D
TOTAL		59	
Kerala	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	4	C
	Cochin	1	B
	Kanhangad (Kasargod)	3	D
	Kozhikod	2	C
	Palakkad	3	D
TOTAL		13	
Lakshadweep	Kavarati	3	D
TOTAL		3	
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	3	D
	Chhattarpur	3	D
	Chhindwara	3	D
	Damoh	3	D
	Guna	3	D
	Itarsi	3	D
	Khandwa	3	D
	Khargone	3	D
	Mandsaur	3	D
	Murwara (Katni)	3	D

1	2	3	4
	Neemuch	3	D
	Ratlam	3	D
	Rewa	3	D
	Sagar	4	C
	Satna	3	D
	Shivpuri	3	D
	Singrauli	3	D
	Ujjain	4	C
	Vidisha	3	D
TOTAL		59	
Maharashtra	Akola	3	C
	Jalgaon	2	C
	Mumbai	2	A+
	Nagpur	2	A
	Nanded	3	C
	Achalpur	3	D
	Ahmednagar	2	C
	Amravati	4	C
	Aurangabad	2	C
	Barshi	3	D
	Dhule	3	C
	Gondiya	3	D
	Kolhapur	2	C
	Latur	3	D
	Malegaon	4	C
	Nasik	2	C
	Pune	2	A

1	2	3	4
	Sangli	2	C
	Sholapur	2	C
	Wardha	3	D
	Yavatmal	3	D
TOTAL		55	
Manipur	Imphal	3	D
TOTAL		3	
Meghalaya	Shilong	1	D
TOTAL		1	
Mizoram	Aizwal	2	D
TOTAL		2	
Nagaland	Dimapur	3	D
	Kohima	3	D
TOTAL		6	
Odisha	Baleshwar	3	D
	Baripada	3	D
	Bhubaneswar	1	C
	Brahmapur	3	D
	Puri	3	D
	Rourkela	2	C
	Sambalpur	3	D
TOTAL		18	
Puducherry	Puducherry	1	C
TOTAL		1	
Punjab	Abohar	3	D
	Amristar	1	B
	Bhatinda	3	D

1	2	3	4
	Hoshiarpur	3	D
	Ludhiana	4	B
	Moga	3	D
	Pathankot	3	D
	Patiala	1	C
TOTAL		21	
Rajasthan	Ajmer	2	C
	Alwar	3	D
	Beawar	3	D
	Bharatpur	3	D
	Bhilwara	3	D
	Bikaner	3	C
	Churu	3	D
	Ganganagar	3	D
	Hanumangarh	3	D
	Jaipur	1	A
	Jodhpur	1	C
	Jhunjhunu	3	D
	Kota	1	C
	Pali	3	D
	Sawai Madhopur	3	D
	Sikar	3	D
	Tonk	3	D
	Udaipur	1	C
TOTAL		45	
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1	A+
	Coonoor	3	D
	Dindigul	3	D



1	2	3	4
	Erode	4	C
	Karaikkudi	3	D
	Karur	3	D
	Madurai	1	B
	Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	3	D
	Neyveli	3	D
	Pudukkottai	3	D
	Rajapalayam	3	D
	Salem	4	C
	Thanjavur	3	D
	Tiruchy	2	C
	Tirunelveli	2	C
	Tiruvannamalai	3	D
	Tuticorin	2	C
	Vaniyambadi	3	D
	Vellore	4	C
TOTAL		53	
Telangana	Adilabad	3	D
	Alwal	3	D
	Hyderabad	4	A
	Karimnagar	3	D
	Khammam	3	D
	Kothagudem	3	D
	Mahbubnagar	3	D
	Mancherial	3	D
	Nalgonda	3	D
	Nizamabad	3	D

1	2	3	4
	Ramagundam	3	D
	Warangal	3	C
TOTAL		37	
Tripura	Agartala	2	D
TOTAL		2	
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2	B
	Aligarh	3	C
	Allahabad	2	B
	Azamgarh	3	D
	Bahraich	3	D
	Ballia	3	D
	Band	3	D
	Bareilly	2	C
	Basti	3	D
	Badaun	3	D
	Deoria	3	D
	Etah	3	D
	Etawah	3	D
	Faizabad/Ayodhya	3	D
	Farrukhabad Cum Fatehgarh	3	D
	Fatehpur	3	D
	Ghazipur	3	D
	Gonda	3	D
	Gorakhpur	3	C
	Hardoi	3	D
	Jaunpur	3	D
	Jhansi	3	C

1	2	3	4
	Kanpur	3	A
	Lakhimpur	3	D
	Lalitpur	3	D
	Lucknow	3	A
	Mainpuri	3	D
	Mathura	3	D
	Maunath Bhajan (Distt. Mau)	3	D
	Mirzapur Cum Vindhyachal	3	D
	Moradabad	4	B
	Muzaffarnagar	4	C
	Orai	3	D
	Rai Barelli	3	D
	Saharanpur	4	C
	Shahjahanpur	4	C
	Sitapur	3	D
	Sultanpur	3	D
	Varanasi	1	B
TOTAL		116	
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4	C
	Haldwani Cum Kathgodam	3	D
	Haridwar	3	D
TOTAL		10	
West Bengal	Alipurduar	3	D
	Asansol	2	B
	Baharampur	3	D

1	2	3	4
	Balurghat	3	D
	Bangaon	3	D
	Bankura	3	D
	Barddhaman	3	D
	Darjiling	3	D
	English Bazar (Maldah)	3	D
	Kharagpur	3	D
	Krishnanagar	3	D
	Puruliya	3	D
	Raiganj	3	D
TOTAL		38	

**Border areas of J&K and NE States**

Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Katua	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah	3
Assam	Dubhari	3
Assam	Haflong	3
Meghalaya	Jowai	3
Mizoram	Lung-Lei	3
Nagaland	Mokukchung	3
Tripura	Belonia	3
TOTAL		33
GRAND TOTAL		839

**Digitalization of cable television**

1862. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to implement complete digitalization of cable television in the country;
- (b) if so, the time-line for the same;
- (c) whether Government plans to provide any relief or assistance to poor people who cannot afford digital equipments;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) As per the notification S.O. 2534(E) dated 11.11.2011 issued by the Ministry, digitalization of cable TV in India is to be completed in four phases. Phase-I and Phase-II of digitalization have already been completed. Phase-III is to be completed by 31st December, 2015 whereas Phase-IV is to be completed by 31st December, 2016.

(c) to (e) To receive digital signal, a cable consumer requires to buy Set Top Box. No provision exists in the Cable Act to provide any assistance or relief to Cable TV subscribers.

**National Centre for Excellence in Animating,  
Gaming and Special Effects**

1863. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Centre for Excellence in Animating, Gaming and Special Effects;
- (b) if so, whether a decision has been taken about its location; and
- (c) if so, the details in this regard and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Ministry

of Information and Broadcasting proposes to setup a National Centre of Excellence in Animation, Gaming and Visual Effects under the Twelfth Plan scheme. Planning Commission has given in-principle approval to the project. The objective of the scheme is to impart quality education and to ensure availability of skilled manpower. The scheme would also ensure increasing ownership of Intellectual Property by Indians in animation/gaming/visual effect sector leading to increased revenues, employment generation, cultural pay-off and a subtle leveraging of India's soft power in the global arena. Stakeholders have been requested to submit revised proposal, based on which Detailed Project Report would be prepared for further action.

**Launch of DD Kishan channel**

1864. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Prasar Bharati has decided to launch 24 hour DD Kisan channel to promote best farm practices in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the channel will also telecast programmes in regional languages like Tamil, Telugu, Bangla, Malayalam and other languages for the benefit of farmers in these regions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati proposes to launch a 24 hour channel for the farmers and the rural population of India. Prasar Bharati has informed that the channel will be an educational-cum-entertainment channel encompassing all facets of life of a farmer. Besides the core agricultural issues, the content of the channel will deal with various social and economic issues concerning rural India. Prasar Bharati (PB) has informed that the channel is proposed as a Hindi channel to begin with. Inputs for the channel with respect to programmes will also be sourced from the Regional Kendras and the programmes would be shared with Regional Kendras.

**Advertisements on tobacco, alcohol etc.**

1865. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the misleading advertisements of alcohol and tobacco are being shown on print and visual media, TV channels on the pretext of soda, music CD, mineral water and fashion tour despite the ban on advertisements on tobacco, alcohol etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of tobacco, alcohol companies indulging in such advertisements, company-wise; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) The Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. The PCI, in furtherance of its objective under Section 13(2) of the Act has formulated 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' for adherence by the media. The relevant norm 36(ii) relating to 'Advertisements' prescribes that no advertisement shall be published, which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor and other intoxicants. The PCI takes cognizance, *suo motu* or on complaints, of the contents in print media which are in violation of the 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct'.

In so far as private satellite TV channels are concerned, all advertisements telecast on such channels are regulated in accordance with the Advertising Code prescribed in Rule 7 of the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994. As per Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) thereof, no direct or indirect advertisements of liquor or tobacco products are permissible on TV channels. The detailed provisions of the Rule are available on Ministry of Information and Broadcasting website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in). A list showing details of action taken against the complaints related to the advertisement of tobacco, alcohol etc. on print and electronic media during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

An Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to monitor misleading advertisements appearing in print and other outdoor media.

**Statement**

*Details of action taken against the complaints related to advertisement of Tobacco, Alcohol etc. during the last three years and the current year*

**Electronic Media**

Sl. No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
1.	Advertisement of "McDowell's No.1 Platinum Soda" - The No.1 Spirit of Leadership.	The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) was requested on 22.07.2011 to take up the matter with advertisers to take these advertisements off air. ASCI informed that the complaint has been upheld. It was also informed that the said advertisement has been withdrawn from all channels from 25th July, 2011.
2.	Advertisement of Kingfisher Beer on ET NOW channel	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.
3.	Advertisement of VB Best Cold Beer on Star Cricket channel	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.
4	Advertisement of FTV Vodka.	An Advisory has been issued to FTV channel on 17.1.2013.

**Print Media**

Sl. No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action taken/Status
1.	Sh. Suresh Chand Thukral (Through MIB)	Economic Times	Regarding publication of Advertisement of wine.	Closed on 07.02.2012 for non-pursuance.
2.	Shri Navkiran Singh Sodhi, President Legal Awareness Group, Patiala, Punjab (Through MIB)	Media, Newspapers and Channels	Regarding publication / telecast of advertisement of drugs and magic remedies.	Closed on 11.10.2013 due to non-pursuance.



3.	Shri Edara Gopichand, Vice-President, Media Watch India, Narasaraopet, Andhra Pradesh	Eenadu	Regarding publication of surrogate advertisement i.e. liquor 'Royal Stag' and Pan Masala 'RMD'.	Closed on 22.03.2013. Matter under consideration of Government of India.
4.	Secretary, Consumer's Guidance Society, Flat No. 1, Door No. 58-1-26, Veerapaneni Plaza, Paramata, Vijaywada-520010	Andhra Jyoti	Publication of objectionable advt. of drug and magic remedy.	Closed on 07.03.2014 for non-pursuance.
5.	Shri Prashant Kumar Dubey, Malti Kunj, Purjageer, Mirzapur, U.P.	Amar Ujala	Regarding publication of surrogate advertisement of drugs and magic remedies.	Closed on 07.03.2014 for non-pursuance.

**Minority status to Jain community**

1866. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to grant minority status to the Jain community at the National level;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated population of Jain community in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the minority status is likely to be granted to Jain community at National level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Central Government has already declared Jains as a Minority Community under Section 2(c) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 *vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O. 267 (E) dated 27-01-2014.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Development programmes for minorities in Rajasthan**

†1867. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development programmes being run by the Central Government for minority communities in Rajasthan;

(b) the amount of money allocated to the State by the Centre for the said programmes for minorities, year-wise and programme-wise; and

(c) details of unspent money by the Rajasthan Government out of the said money allocated to it by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The details of development programmes being run by this Ministry for minority communities in Rajasthan alongwith the funds allocated for these programmes are as under:

- (i) The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), with an aim to improve the socio-economic condition of minorities and to provide basic amenities to them is being implemented in 10 Minority Concentration Blocks and 3

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Minority Concentration Towns of Rajasthan since 2013-14. The details of year-wise funds released and expenditure reported by the State of Rajasthan is as under:

Year	Project Approved	Amount Released	Utilization reported by State	Amount unspent by State Govt. ₹ in Lakh
2013-14	2261.09	1124.56	Not reported	Not reported

- (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. Under this scheme, no State-wise allocation is made. However, ₹ 31.66 crore were released to Rajasthan in 2013-14 under this Scheme.
- (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. Under this scheme, no State-wise allocation is made as funds are released directly to the beneficiaries from this financial year i.e. 2014-15. During 2013-14, ₹ 22.97 crore were released to Rajasthan under this Scheme.
- (iv) Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship Scheme: 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. Under this scheme, no State-wise allocation is made as funds are released directly to the beneficiaries from this financial year i.e. 2014-15. During 2013-14, ₹ 6.66 crore were released to Rajasthan under the Scheme.
- (v) Maulana Azad National Fellowship: The Fellowship is provided to students from minority communities, as notified by the Central Government to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/

Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The Fellowship is on the pattern of UGC Fellowship awarded to research students pursuing regular and full time M.Phil and Ph.D. Courses. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for eligible girl students. To be eligible, the annual income of the family from all sources should not exceed ₹ 2.50 lakh. Under this scheme, no State-wise allocation is made as funds are released directly to the beneficiaries.

- (vi) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme: - This scheme is to assist students belonging to the minority communities by way of special coaching for qualifying examinations for admission in technical/professional courses such as engineering, medical and Competitive examinations for recruitment to Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State Governments including public sector undertakings. Under this scheme, no State-wise allocation is made as funds are released directly to the Coaching Institutions/Organizations.
- (vii) Support to minority candidates clearing. Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commissions (PSCs) etc: This Scheme is to provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and State Public Service Commissions to adequately equip them to compete for appointment to Civil Services in the Union and State Governments and to increase the representation of the minority in the Civil Services. Under this Scheme, no State-wise allocation is made as funds are released directly to the beneficiaries.
- (viii) Padho Pardesh: Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans - This scheme is to provide interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. Under this Scheme, no State-wise allocation is made as funds are released directly to the beneficiaries.
- (ix) Nai Roshni, the scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women: The Ministry started implementation of 'Nai Roshni' Scheme for empowerment

and leadership development of Minority Women in 2012-13. The scheme aims to empower and instill confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, Banks and other institutions at all levels. The scheme is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations across the country including Rajasthan. So, no State-wise allocation is made.

- (x) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of this Ministry provides loans at concessional interest rates to eligible persons belonging to minorities, for self employment and income generating ventures. The schemes of NMDFC are implemented through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). NMDFC disburses funds to SCAs for further disbursement of loans to beneficiaries. The details of schemes of NMDFC are as under:

- Term Loan Scheme: The Term Loan Scheme is for individual beneficiaries and is implemented through SCAs. Under the Scheme, projects costing up to ₹ 10.00 Lakh are considered for financing. The rate of interest charged from the beneficiaries is 6% per annum on reducing balance method.
- Micro Financing Scheme: Under the Micro Financing Scheme, micro-credit is extended to the members of the Self Help Groups (SHGs). The Scheme is implemented through SCAs and NGOs. Under this Scheme, small loans up to a maximum of ₹ 50,000/- per member of SHG are provided. Funds are given to the SHGs at an interest rate of 7% p.a.
- Mahila Samridhi Yojana: This Scheme is implemented by NMDFC through State Channelising Agencies as well as NGOs. Under the Mahila Samridhi Yojana, training is given to a group of around 20 women in any suitable craft activity for a period of six months. The group is formed into Self Help Group during the training itself and after the training, micro-credit is provided to the members of the SHG formed. During the training, a stipend of ₹ 1000 is also paid to the trainees.
- Educational Loan Scheme: The scheme is for the individual beneficiaries

implemented through the SCAs. Under the scheme, a maximum amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh is provided for the technical and professional courses, ₹ 3.00 lakh is provided for short duration skill development trainings and for courses abroad, a maximum amount of ₹ 20.00 lakh is provided. Loans are given to the beneficiaries at 3% interest per annum.

- NMDFC also implements certain Promotional Schemes *e.g.* Vocational Training Scheme under which need based vocational training programmes are organized through SCAs in the States with the help of local Governments owned/recognized training institutes. Further, under Marketing Assistance Scheme, NMDFC assists the SCAs and NGOs in organizing State/District level exhibitions where products of Minority crafts-person are exhibited and sold.

The scheme-wise details of the disbursements made to Rajasthan Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (RMDFC) during the last 5 years is given in the Statement (*See below*). An amount of ₹ 3.15 crore has not been utilized out of ₹ 5.00 crore disbursed by NMDFC to RMDFC during the year 2014-15.

- (xi) *Seekho aur Kamao*, the Skill Development Initiative for Minorities: is a new scheme started during 2013-14. This is a skill development scheme for notified minorities for upgrading the skills of the minority youths in various modern/traditional vocations. The scheme is being implemented by Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) empanelled by this Ministry under the Scheme. The scheme is implemented all over the country including Rajasthan.

No State-wise allocation is done under the scheme. However, the year-wise funds released to Project Implementing Agencies for implementing the scheme in the State of Rajasthan are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Expenditure
1.	2013-14	0.77
2.	2014-15	1.34
		(till 31.10.2014)

**Statement***Details of the funds released by NMDFC to RMDFC during the last 5 years*

(₹ in crores)			
Year	Amount Released under Micro- Finance Scheme	Amount Released under Term Loan Scheme	Total Amount Released
2009-2010	Nil	3.00	3.00
2010-2011	Nil	7.00	7.00
2011-2012	Nil	6.50	6.50
2012-2013	Nil	17.00	17.00
2013-2014	Nil	40.00	40.00
2014-2015	Nil	5.00	5.00
TOTAL		78.50	78.50

**Coaching facilities to youths of minorities**

1868. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides coaching facilities to youths belonging to minorities for civil services and other examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of youths from minorities in West Bengal who were provided such coachings during the last four years, year-wise and district-wise and how many of them were successful in the civil services examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Minority Affairs implements Free Coaching and Allied Scheme in order to provide free coaching facilities to the candidates belonging to the minority communities through (i) organizations in the Government sector including Universities and autonomous bodies engaged in coaching activities; (ii) Universities/Colleges in Private sector engaged in coaching activities including deemed Universities; and (iii) Institutes in the Private sector which are a Trusts, Companies, Partnership firms or Societies registered under Society Registration Act for (a): Qualifying examinations for admission in technical/ professional courses such as

engineering, medical etc.; (b): Competitive examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions etc. for recruitment to Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State Governments including public sector undertakings, banks, insurance companies as well as autonomous bodies. Persons belonging to the minority communities having annual income of the family from all sources not exceeding ₹3.00 lakh are eligible. Maximum course fee payable to coaching organization is ₹20,000/- per candidate and maximum stipend is payable to candidate @ ₹3000/- p.m.

(c) The Coaching Institutes are selected through open Advertisement basis (not district-wise). However, details of youths from minority communities in West Bengal who provided coaching during for the last 4 years, year-wise is as under:

Year	Location of Coaching Center	Name of Course	No. of Beneficiaries
2010-11	Howrah	West Bengal Joint Entrance Exam (WBJEE)/All India Engineering Entrance Exam (AIEEE)	50
2011-12	Howrah, Kolkata, Malda	WBJEE/AIEEE/Master Diploma in Software Technology (MDST)/Advance Diploma in PC Hardware & Networking (ADPCHN)	1200
2012-13	Howrah, South 24 Paraganas	WBJEE, West Bengal School Service Exam	500
2013-14	Howrah, South 24 Paraganas	WBJEE, West Bengal School Service Exam, Focused preparation for class XI	700

#### **Schemes for welfare of minorities**

†1869. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes which are being implemented in the State of Goa for the welfare of minorities;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (b) the financial allocation made in this regard and targets achieved;
- (c) whether any study has been conducted to identify the problems of Muslims and Christian minorities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Following schemes are implemented by this Ministry in the State of Goa for the welfare of minorities:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- (iii) Merit-cum-Means Based scholarship Scheme
- (iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship
- (v) Support to Minority Students
- (vi) Padho Pardesh
- (vii) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme

(b) There is no State-wise financial allocation under the above mentioned Schemes. However, the year-wise and scheme-wise details of funds released to the State of Goa under Scholarship Schemes is as under:

(₹ in crores)							
Sl. No.	Scholarship Scheme	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Amount released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries (upto 04.12.2014)
1.	Pre-matric	0.00	Nil	0.63	8319	0.20	3134
2.	Post-matric	0.61	211	0.00	124	0.00	Nil
3.	Merit-cum-means based	0.01	97	0.26	108	0.00	34
TOTAL		0.62	308	0.89	8551	0.20	3168

Funds are released directly to the beneficiaries under Maulana Azad National Fellowship, Support to minority students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC,

State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc. and Padho Pardesh - Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for overseas studies. In respect of Free Coaching and Allied Scheme, fund is released to the Coaching Organization. Total financial allocation made and target achieved under the Schemes in 2013-14 for the entire country is furnished as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Financial Allocation	Fund Released
1.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	90.00	50.00
2.	Support to Minority Students	3.00	1.95
3.	Padho Pardesh	2.00	Scheme was Launched on 26 February, 2014
4.	Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	25.00	23.68

(c) and (d) A High Level Committee was constituted by the Prime Minister's Office on 09.03.2005 under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retired) Rajinder Sachar to prepare a comprehensive report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India. The Sachar Committee Report, its recommendations and details of status of action taken on the decision of the Government on recommendations of Sachar Committee are available on the website of this Ministry at [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).

Further, the Government constituted the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) to suggest *inter-alia* criteria for identification of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities (including Muslims and Christians) and to recommend measures for their welfare, including reservation in education and Government employment. A copy of the report of NCRLM is available on the website of this Ministry at [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).

#### **Recommendations of Sachar Committee report**

1870. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of recommendations made by Sachar Committee;
- (b) the text of each of the recommendations made;
- (c) the details of each of the recommendation accepted by Government; and

(d) the details of decisions taken on each of the accepted recommendations by Government and the present status report on implementation and beneficiaries of each of the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) The Sachar Committee submitted its report on 17th November, 2006. A total of 76 recommendations were listed from the Report. The Government accepted 72 recommendations. Out of the remaining 4 recommendations, 3 recommendations were not accepted and 1 (one) recommendation was deferred. For administrative convenience and effective implementation of 72 accepted recommendations, the Government took 43 decisions by clubbing the recommendations of similar nature in the following focus areas:

- (i) Education (15 decisions)
- (ii) Skill Development of Minorities (2 decisions)
- (iii) Access to credit (6 decisions)
- (iv) Special development initiatives (2 decisions such as Multi-sectoral Development Programme and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission)
- (v) Measures for affirmative action (4 decisions such as Setting up of Expert group on Equal Opportunity Commission and Diversity Index; and Setting up of National Data Bank and Assessment and Monitoring Authority)
- (vi) Protection and Management of Waqf Properties (4 decisions), and
- (vii) Miscellaneous (10 decisions such as Prevention of Communal Violence, Delimitation Act, Sensitization, Multi-Media campaign etc.)

Government has taken action for implementation of all 43 decisions through concerned Ministries/Departments. The text of each recommendation, the details of each accepted recommendation, the details of decision taken and their up-to-date status, are available on the website of this Ministry [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m. The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

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*The House re-assembled at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. RIGHT OF STATE GOVERNMENTS TO GIVE BONUS TO FARMERS**

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मेरा प्रिविलेज नोटिस है। आपने मुझे कहा था कि आप मुझे दो बजे इजाजत देंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : क्या है? Are you talking about the privilege?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, ऑलरेडी मैंने नोटिस दिया हुआ है और मैं बहुत संक्षेप में इस पर कहना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी सदन में हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : अभी गृह मंत्री जी का टाइम है, आपका टाइम नहीं है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। सर, यह रूल 187 के तहत है।

श्री उपसभापति : प्रिविलेज है?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : जी हां, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, नीतिश कुमार जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक सेकेंड।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए, अगर नोटिस दिया है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : नरेश जी, पहले मेरा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे दो बजे के लिए कहा था।

श्री उपसभापति : सुनिए। त्यागी जी, आपने नोटिस दिया है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : जी हां, सर।

श्री उपसभापति : नोटिस दिया है, तो Chairman may consider that notice.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं प्वाइंट तो बता दू कि मैंने किस विषय में नोटिस दिया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose his point.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, it is a very important issue.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जब भाजपा के अध्यक्ष थे।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, इसके बारे में चर्चा नहीं कर सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप समझिए,

आपने रूल 187 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया है और अगर आपने नोटिस दिया है, तो उसके बारे में चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मैं इश्यू तो बता दूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, मैं आपको बता दूँ कि आपका नोटिस चेयरमैन साहब के कंसीडरेशन में है। Chairman will take a decision. You can then speak.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मैं हाउस को बता दूँ कि मैंने किस विषय में नोटिस दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

SHRI K.C.TYAGI: On which issue?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever may be the privilege notice.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Sir, I want to explain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The issue can't be discussed here.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: One minute. I want to mention it. सर, मिनिस्टर ऑफ कन्ज्युमर अफेयर्स ने कहा है कि देश में किसानों के गेहूँ और चावल पर मैंने इस तरह का कोई बयान नहीं दिया है, जिससे यह लगे कि उनको बोनस नहीं मिलेगा और सर, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ कन्ज्युमर अफेयर्स का सर्कुलर है, जो पूरे देश के मुख्यमंत्रियों को गया है। **...(व्यवधान)...** सर, **...(व्यवधान)...** यह चिट्ठी लिखी गई है कि यह गलत बात है और सर, सदन को \* किया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman will consider those aspects. ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब सब देखेंगे और फैसला लेंगे। आप बैठिए। ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर। **...(व्यवधान)...**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. What is your point of order?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, यह जो सप्लीमेंटरी एजेंडा दिया है, इस सप्लीमेंटरी एजेंडा से पहले हमें जो एजेंडा मिला, उसमें यह बिल कल के लिए लगा हुआ है। आपने सप्लीमेंटरी में आज इसे लगा दिया। नियमावली में दिए नियमों में हो सकता है, लेकिन अमेंडमेंट लगाने के लिए एक दिन पहले आना चाहिए। अगर आज हम बिल को लेकर अमेंडमेंट लगाना चाहें, तो कब अमेंडमेंट लगाएंगे। आप नियमावली में देख लीजिए, अमेंडमेंट लगाने के लिए समय चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which Bill are you talking about? *...(Interruptions)...*  
But this was already listed. So, there was time.

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: But that was listed for tomorrow, not for today. Today, you have circulated it.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: As per the List of Business circulated by the Secretariat ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** राज्य सभा सचिवालय ने जो हमें एजेंडा भेजा, उसमें यह बिल कल के लिए लगा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is there.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: It is not there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bill for consideration and passing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, okay. I understood. You are talking about another Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): It is School of Planning and Architecture Bill.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: As per the List of Business circulated by the Secretariat it is slated in tomorrow's List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood. You are saying that you didn't get time for moving the amendment. That is the point. According to the rule, one day's notice is required. That you didn't get.

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) :** सर, ठीक है, अगर माननीय सदस्य नहीं चाहते कि आज इस पर चर्चा हो, तो कल के लिए रख लेते हैं। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): The issue raised by Tyagiji is very important. The right of the State Governments to give bonus on ...*(Interruptions)*... has been taken away by the Government of India. They have refused to take ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given my ruling ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already given my decision. Hon. Chairman will examine it and take a decision ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Let the State Governments give the bonus. They are denying the rights of the State Governments. It is against the federal system of governance.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** उपसभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने राज्य सरकार के अधिकारों का हनन किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी ने सही नहीं बोला है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** उपसभापति महोदय, यदि राज्य सरकार अपने बजट से पैसा देना चाहती है **...(व्यवधान)...** तो उन्हें क्या अधिकार है **...(व्यवधान)...**

**श्री उपसभापति :** सुनिए **...(व्यवधान)...** Since he has given a notice, that is under the consideration of the hon. Chairman. Hon. Chairman will take a decision and that will be intimated to you **...(Interruptions)...**

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is an infringement on the rights of the State Governments to spend money out of their budgets **...(Interruptions)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say that when the discussion comes **...(Interruptions)...** Now, hon. Home Minister is to make a very important statement on the incident of sexual assault on a woman by a cab driver. Now, please give him time **...(Interruptions)...** Now, please listen to that.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, नियम 187 के तहत मामला अलग बात है **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The issue is simple. The Government of India has decided not to take Minimum Support Price operations in those States which are giving bonus for paddy and wheat out of their own budget. That is the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ok, now. Digvijaya ji, I got your point. Now, let me say. But Mr. Tyagi has said that he has given a Privilege Motion **...(Interruptions)...** Let me say. So, because it is a Privilege Motion, according to the Rule that will be considered. That is the point.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** लेकिन एक मिनिस्टर इस तरह का बयान दें **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take it up through another notice. I have no problem **...(Interruptions)...**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, हम ओरल नोटिस दे सकते हैं **...(व्यवधान)...** आप ओरल नोटिस को स्वीकार कर सकते हैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: आप नोटिस दे सकते हैं **...(व्यवधान)...** No, no. I am not allowing. This is an issue about which the whole House is concerned **...(Interruptions)...** Please listen **...(Interruptions)...** Now do not interrupt. Nothing will go on record. Only what the Home Minister says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record except what the Home Minister says.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER****Incident of sexual assault on a woman by a cab driver in Delhi**

**गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको दिसम्बर 05, 2014 की रात्रि और दिसम्बर, 06, 2014 के मध्य हुई एक युवती के यौन-उत्पीड़न की अत्यंत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटने के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ।

भारत सरकार, इस कायरतापूर्ण कृत्य की कड़ी निन्दा करती है और केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री के रूप में, मैं आपको यह विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अपराधी को इस घृणित अपराध के लिए सजा दिलाने हेतु सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएंगे।

दिनांक 05.12.2014 को देर रात के दौरान एक 26 वर्षीय महिला (गोपनीयता और कानूनी पेचीदगियों के लिहाज से पीड़ित महिला की पहचान गोपनीय रखी गई है।) ने रात्रि में लगभग 10.30 बजे वसंत विहार क्षेत्र से इन्द्रलोक, जो कि उत्तरी जिला, सराय रोहिल्ला पुलिस स्टेशन के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है, तक जाने हेतु UBER Cab Service के माध्यम से Online टैक्सी बुक कराई थी। महिला गुड़गांव में स्थित अपने कार्यालय के अवकाश के बाद कुछ मित्रों के साथ वसंत विहार आई थी।

महिला ने यह बताया है कि जब वह टैक्सी में बैठी थी तो उसे कुछ समय के लिए झपकी आ गई थी और जब वह झपकी से जागी, तब उसने अचानक यह महसूस किया कि टैक्सी किसी सुनसान जगह पर रुकी हुई थी और चालक पिछली सीट पर उससे छेड़छाड़ करने का प्रयास कर रहा था। उसने शोर मचाने का प्रयास किया, परन्तु चालक ने उसे घायल करने की धमकी दी और कार में ही उसके साथ sexual harassment किया। घटना के बाद चालक ने मध्य रात्रि को लगभग 1.00 बजे उसे उसके घर पर छोड़ा और उसे दोबारा धमकी दी कि वह इस घटना के बारे में किसी को जानकारी न दे।

उपसभापति महोदय, जैसे ही इस घटना की सूचना पुलिस को मिली, वैसे ही पुलिस स्टेशन सराय रोहिल्ला में IPC की धारा 376/323/506 के अंतर्गत FIR No. 1291/14 दिनांक 06.12.2014 के तहत तुरंत एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया। अपराधी की धरपकड़ के लिए तुरंत पुलिस-टीमें गठित करके उन्हें काम पर लगा दिया गया और महिला को डॉक्टरी परीक्षण के लिए भेज दिया गया तथा दिल्ली महिला आयोग द्वारा authorized एक गैर सरकारी संगठन (NGO) के स्वयंसेवक द्वारा उसकी counseling भी की गई। पुलिस दल को मिले सुरागों और उसके द्वारा की गई अनथक छान-बीन के फलस्वरूप अपराधी चालक को मथुरा के अपराध में इस्तेमाल की गई गाड़ी Swift Desire संख्या DL-1 YD-7910 के साथ पकड़ लिया गया। अपराधी चालक ही इस गाड़ी का मालिक है। उसने यह गाड़ी Uber Cab Service में रजिस्टर करा रखी है। बरामद गाड़ी को दिल्ली लाया गया, जिसकी गहन forensic investigation की जा रही है।

उपसभापति महोदय, अभियुक्त को दिनांक 07.12.2014 को मथुरा से गिरफ्तार करके दिल्ली लाया गया है, जहां उसे दिनांक 08.12.2014 को अदालत में पेश किया गया और तीन दिन की पुलिस रिमांड पर भेज दिया गया है।



उपसभापति महोदय, दिल्ली पुलिस, किए गए अपराध में टैक्सी सर्विस Uber की legal liability के संभावित मुद्दों की भी छान-बीन कर रही है। एन.सी.टी. दिल्ली के परिवहन विभाग ने उक्त कंपनी द्वारा एन.सी.टी. दिल्ली में परिवहन से संबंधित कोई भी सेवा मुहैया करवाए जाने पर रोक लगा दी है।

गृह मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ-राज्य-क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को यह ensure करने की सलाह दी है कि वेब बेस्ड टैक्सियों का चलाया जाना बंद कर दिया जाए और ऐसे सर्विस प्रोवाइडर्स, जिन्हें राज्य सरकारों/संघ-राज्य-क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है, को तब तक टैक्सियां नहीं चलाने दी जाएं अथवा सेवाएं नहीं मुहैया कराने दी जाएं, जब तक कि वे राज्य सरकारों/संघ-राज्य-क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन न करवा लें, धन्यवाद।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will allow you. But everybody should stick to seeking clarifications only.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी ने अभी जो वक्तव्य दिया है, यह सही है कि पूरा सदन एक आवाज़ में इस अपराध की, इस घटना की घोर निंदा करता है। इसके साथ जुड़े कुछ प्रश्न हैं। प्रश्न महिलाओं की सुरक्षा का है, प्रश्न सरकार की कार्यशैली का है, खास तौर पर इस बात को देखते हुए कि यह जो व्यक्ति है, जो ड्राइवर है, जिसने अपराध किया है, उसके जो सर्टिफिकेट्स हैं, जो प्रमाण-पत्र हैं, चाहे वे दिल्ली पुलिस के हों या ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट के हों और जो गाड़ी है, जिसे ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट रजिस्टर करता है, नंबर उन्होंने दिया है, तो क्या रजिस्ट्रेशन से पहले उनकी कोई जांच नहीं हुई थी? क्योंकि इस व्यक्ति की पृष्ठभूमि है, इसी व्यक्ति की पहले भी इस तरह के बलात्कार की पृष्ठभूमि है। उसके बावजूद उसको लाइसेंस भी मिले, उसकी गाड़ी का रजिस्ट्रेशन भी हो जाए, तो गृह मंत्री जी, इसको सरलतापूर्वक नहीं देखा जा सकता कि Ubar Company, रेडियो टैक्सी सर्विसेज की कंपनियां तो बहुत आ रही हैं और अगर कोई व्यक्ति उनके पास आपके ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट का रजिस्ट्रेशन लेकर, पुलिस का दिया हुआ प्रमाणित लाइसेंस लेकर जाएगा, तो उनको कैसे संदेह होगा? आपके पुष्टिकरण का क्या तरीका है? आप किस तरह से देखते हैं? इसके बाद आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे कि जितनी रेडियो टैक्सीज़ चलती हैं, बाहर की हैं जैसे Uber है, Ola है, आप इनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें, वह एक अलग बात है, लेकिन आप उसके रजिस्ट्रेशन की क्या प्रक्रिया बनाने जा रहे हैं और किस तरह से आप यह तय करेंगे, यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि जितनी भी रेडियो टैक्सी सर्विस चलती हैं... केवल यह ही नहीं है, भारत की अपनी भी रेडियो टैक्सी सर्विस है। उसमें इस तरह के दसियों-हजार ड्राइवर काम करते हैं, दसियों-हजार गाड़ियां लगी हुई हैं, तो उन सबकी जांच करके कोई सेंट्रल डेटा बैंक बनेगा या नहीं बनेगा?

दूसरे, क्या सरकार इसमें एक मत की है? यह कोई ऐसा विषय नहीं है जिस पर कोई राजनीतिक टिप्पणी की जाए, पर अभी आपके ही जो कैबिनेट के सहयोगी मंत्री हैं.... तो कम से कम सरकार एक स्वर में बोले तो अच्छा लगता है। ...(समय की घंटी)... आप सदन में आए, आपने

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

बयान दिया है, पर हमारे लिए मुख्य प्रश्न है कि पहले तो सरकार एक स्वर में बोले। आप आपस में सहमति करके तय कर लें, चाहे आपके ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर हैं... आप भारत के गृह मंत्री हैं, हम आपका सम्मान करते हैं ...(समय की घंटी)...

**श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) :** उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** आप कृपया मेरी बात खत्म होने दें, बीच में मत बोलें। विजय जी, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। गृह मंत्री महोदय यह जरूर स्पष्ट करें कि आप कैसी प्रक्रिया बनाएंगे, जिससे जो भी गाड़ी है, जो भी ड्राइवर है, उसका background, उसके अपराध की हिस्ट्री का पता चल सके और सारे ड्राइवर्स का, चाहे फॉरेन कम्पनीज़ हों या हिन्दुस्तान की रेडियो टैक्सी सर्विस हो, एक central data bank हो, मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम हो।

**श्री उपसभापति :** ठीक है। श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सर, मैंने भी अपना नाम दिया है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपको भी बुलाएंगे।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** ऑर्डर क्या है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Everybody should stick to two minutes. यह मेरा ऑर्डर है। हर मेंबर दो मिनट का समय ले और केवल क्लैरीफिकेशंस पूछें।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो घटना हुई है, वह बहुत ही गंभीर घटना है और इसमें हम सब लोग बहुत दुखी हैं। सर, इस घटना से पहले इसी तरह की एक दर्दनाक घटना हुई थी, जिसके बाद बहुत सी कार्यवाहियां की गयीं और कहा गया कि जहां तक दिल्ली और एन.सी.आर. का सवाल है, उसमें हमने ऐसा इंतज़ाम किया है कि इस तरह की घटनाएं दुबारा न हो सकें, लेकिन जो वक्तव्य अभी माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिया, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि वह व्यक्ति एक सुनसान जगह पर उस टैक्सी को ले गया और वहां पर जाकर उसने यह कार्य किया, जो कि जघन्य अपराध है। सर, जब पहला कांड यहां पर हुआ था, जिसके लिए पूरा देश खड़ा हुआ था और आप लोग भी हम लोगों के साथ खड़े हुए थे, उसके बाद दिल्ली शहर में पुलिस महकमे को एक नहीं, सैकड़ों नयी गाड़ियां उपलब्ध करायी गयी थीं, यह मेरी जानकारी में भी है और सबकी जानकारी में है। वे गाड़ियां सिर्फ इसलिए बढ़ायी गयी थीं जिससे कि सुपरविजन हो सके और एक continuous surveillance चलता रहे, खास तौर से रात के समय, जिससे कि कोई ऐसी जगह न मिले, जहां पर इस तरह की कोई एक्टिविटी हो सके। इस प्रकार आपने गाड़ियां बढ़ायीं। आपने कितनी गाड़ियां बढ़ायीं, इस संबंध में जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, सैकड़ों की तादाद में गाड़ियां बढ़ायी गयी थीं क्योंकि मैं भी, होम मिनिस्ट्री की जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी थी, उसका मेंबर था और उसमें यह बात आयी थी। माननीय वेंकैया नायडु जी उसके चेयरमैन थे। उन्होंने इस बात को बहुत तेजी से लाकर यह ensure कराया था कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो। इसके बाद भी अगर इस तरह का कार्य हो रहा है तो क्या पुलिस वालों के ऊपर

भी आप कोई कार्यवाही करने की सोच रहे हैं या उनकी क्या कमी रही, उसके बारे में देख रहे हैं? जिन्होंने उसे सर्टिफिकेट दिया, वह तो अलग चीज़ है, लेकिन दिल्ली शहर में जो surveillance का हम लोगों ने पूरी पब्लिक को impression दिया था कि अब वे सेफ हैं और अब अगर इस तरह की कोई हरकत होती है तो immediate information मिल जाएगी, लेकिन फिर से इस तरह का एक अपराध रिपीट होता है। मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसके बारे में बताने की कृपा करें।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** उपसभापति महोदय, हम सबने इसकी निन्दा की है। हम सब इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि महिलाओं पर हो रहे अत्याचार पर राजनीतिकरण न हो। यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि जब बदायूँ कांड हुआ था, उस समय इस सरकार के एक मंत्री वहां पर पहुंच गए थे और उन्होंने उस पर इतना बोल दिया कि यू.एन.ओ. तक में प्रस्ताव पास हो गया, लेकिन वह कांड दूसरा निकला। इसीलिए मैं इस बात को इससे जोड़कर कह रहा हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप हमारे मुख्यमंत्री भी रहे हैं, मैं आपसे दो चीज़ें पूछना चाहता हूँ। एक तो आप बताएं कि और कितने कानून देश में बनेंगे, ताकि महिलाएं सुरक्षित हो सकें? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन के माध्यम से आप देश की जनता को बताएं कि क्या सरकार फिर से कोई नया कानून बना रही है या सब कानूनों पर फिर से समीक्षा करके एक ऐसा कानून बनाएगी जिससे देश में महिलाओं के अंदर सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो? दूसरा, जैसा आपने कहा कि हमने सभी राज्य सरकारों को, संघ शासित प्रदेशों को, यू.टीज़ को एडवाइज़ किया है कि सब जांच करा लें। इस प्रकार फिर वही बात होगी कि किसी राज्य सरकार का एक्ट कुछ और बनेगा और किसी यू.टी. का कुछ और एक्ट बनेगा। यह केवल रेडियो टैक्सी का सवाल नहीं है। स्टेट्स में तमाम ऐसी टैक्सीज़ चल रही हैं जो कहीं रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हैं। उनसे रोज किडनैपिंग हो रही है, मर्डर हो रहे हैं। क्या केन्द्र सरकार राज्यों और यू.टीज़ के साथ बैठकर ऐसा कोई unanimous लॉ बनाएगी, जो पूरे देश में समान रूप से लागू हो, जिससे फर्जी टैक्सीज़, जो क्रिमिनल्स लोग यूज़ करते हैं, उन पर प्रतिबंध लग सके।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, there were two incidents last week both in Delhi, both involving people who are desperately fighting for their rights -- the one, where we have a statement, about the woman and the other about a minority in Delhi, whose Church was burnt. I want to make three direct questions to the Home Minister because we had a sad incident on the 16th of December two years ago. So, from the 16th of December till now, what has been done? How many all-women police stations have been set up in Delhi in the last two years? I know the figure for Bengal. The figure is 65. Twelve are being rolled out every year. My second question is how many fast track courts have been set up since that dastardly incident till now, in the last twenty four months. I will give you the number of Bengal. Since that disastrous day, forty-five have been set up; target was 88. My third question is : Are you considering setting up a model like we do in Bengal, *Atma Raksha*, where young girls, executives and juniors are trained how

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

to handle these difficult situations? These are my three direct questions to the Home Minister because what we heard this today from the Home Minister (a) was a photocopy of the FIR and (b) Uber has been banned or will be banned. Let us look at the bigger picture to provide actual happenings. Because of the dastardly incident two years ago, today I am happy to say, all the statistics and whatever little awards we are getting is of my city, Kolkata. It is the safest in the last two years. On these crimes ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Jayaji wanted to speak, but when I asked her to speak, she said, "I am so disappointed I don't want to speak on this subject anymore because nothing else is happening."

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, this is my silent protest.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार) : सर, 16 दिसम्बर को जो निर्भया की घटना हुई थी, उसके पिता जी का स्टेटमेंट मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं उस निर्भया बेटी के बाप के स्टेटमेंट की दो लाइनें पढ़कर अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ:-

1. In a high profile case like my daughter's if it could take so much time in punishing the culprits -- the case has been lying with the Supreme Court for the past six months...

2. When we don't object to what our sons wear, eat or drink, then why should our daughters be told this? सर, दो साल पहले जो घटना हुई थी, समूचे देश की संवेदनाएं जगी हुई थीं और लगता था कि सारे देश में इसके विरुद्ध एक वातावरण बना है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना है कि काबिल गृह मंत्री जी की मौजूदगी के बावजूद भी जो एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का स्पेशल फंड था, उसका एक पैसा भी आज तक खर्च नहीं किया गया है। यह तो हमारी गंभीरता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि दिल्ली पुलिस का बयान है कि दिल्ली में वैरिफिकेशन आसान नहीं है। दिल्ली में रेप आसान है, लेकिन इन गुंडों का, जो दिल्ली में टैक्सियां चला रहे हैं, जो रेप करते हैं, इनका वैरिफिकेशन आसान नहीं है, no check, no balance on the varification and the character verification of the cab drivers. इस लड़के ने पहले भी कई बार ऐसे attempts किए हैं जिनमें वह सक्सेसफुल रहा है। उसके गांव मेनपुरी की मैं रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा हूँ। गांव की लड़कियां अपने दरवाजे बंद कर लेती हैं जिस दिन यह छुट्टी लेकर गांव जाता है। This is the record of that criminal who was moving very freely and daily. सर, दिल्ली में पब्लिक सर्विसेज के अंदर कोई जी.पी.एस. नहीं है। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... सर, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है, यह निर्भया के बाप ने कहा है कि ट्रायल कैसी, ट्रायल? जितने भी victims हैं, उनके खिलाफ जो गवाही होती है, they turn hostile... ...*(Time-bell rings)*... यह कैसा कानून है, यह कैसी व्यवस्था है, यह कैसी सिविल सोसायटी है, कैसे हम मर्द हैं और हमें अपने मर्द होने पर अफसोस है कि हमारे जैसे लोगों के रहते हुए इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं। धन्यवाद।

**श्री विजय गोयल :** सर, महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ते हुए अपराधों को देखकर हम सब को चिंता होती है। मैं तीन प्रश्न गृह मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कानून तो बहुत हैं। कानूनों का पालन सख्ती से करने की आवश्यकता है। आज ऐसा है कि अगर कोई घटना, दुर्घटना हो रही है और पी.सी.आर. वैन आपके पास खड़ी है, तो आप अगर पी.सी.आर. वैन को यह कहोगे कि भाई घटना, दुर्घटना हो रही है, आप तुरन्त आ जाओ, तो वे कहते कि पहले 100 नम्बर पर कॉल करो, उसके बाद हम वहां पर आएंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में यह होना चाहिए कि यदि PCR को सीधे तौर पर कोई शिकायत मिलती है, तो वह तुरन्त उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही करे। हम यह कह तो देते हैं कि कैब ड्राइवर्स की वेरिफिकेशन हो, घरों में नौकरों की वेरिफिकेशन के लिए जब दिल्ली पुलिस दूसरी स्टेट वालों को पत्र लिखती है, क्योंकि यहां पर ज्यादा लोग बाहर से आते हैं, तो वे उस पर रिस्पोंड ही नहीं करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका एक डाटा बनाया जाए कि कितने लोगों ने अपने नौकरों की वेरिफिकेशन के लिए लिखकर दिया और कितनों की वेरिफिकेशन हो पाई। ऐसा ही कैब ड्राइवर, बस ड्राइवर और ऑटो ड्राइवर के बारे में भी होना चाहिए कि उनकी वेरिफिकेशन के लिए दूसरी स्टेटों की पुलिस इसके अंदर मदद करेगी।

कैब के अंदर एक सिस्टम लगना चाहिए कि पैसेंजर कब पहुंचा है और पैसेंजर के पहुंचने की भी उनको इत्तिला होनी चाहिए। मान लीजिए नौएडा से दिल्ली आने में दो घंटे का समय लगता है, अगर दो घंटे में पैसेंजर नहीं पहुंचा, तो सिस्टम काम करना शुरू होना चाहिए कि वह क्यों नहीं पहुंचा?

सर, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि गृह मंत्री के आने के बाद चुस्ती-दुरुस्ती दिखाई गई है, फास्ट ट्रेक कोर्ट्स बनी हैं *...(व्यवधान)...* आप एक मिनट के लिए मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। मैं रिकार्ड पर यह बात कर रहा हूँ। *...(व्यवधान)...* फास्ट ट्रेक कोर्ट बनी हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री उपसभापति :** प्लीज।

**श्री विजय गोयल :** पुलिस को आधुनिक रंग दिया गया है। हर थाने में महिलाओं की नियुक्ति की गई है, किन्तु उसके बाद भी पुलिस को जहां accountable बनाना चाहिए, वहां पुलिस को सुविधाएं भी देने की जरूरत है। *...(समय की घंटी)...* जो आदमी आठ घंटे काम करता है, वह दस घंटे तो कर सकता है, लेकिन 16 घंटे काम नहीं कर सकता। *...(समय की घंटी)...* अगर आप पुलिस को सुविधाएं नहीं देंगे, तो फिर रिजल्ट्स भी उतने अच्छे नहीं आ सकते। *...(समय की घंटी)...* मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस ने तीन दिनों में जिस तरह से अपराधी को पकड़ा है, वह एक अच्छा काम है, लेकिन होना यह चाहिए कि ऐसी घटना न हो।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You sit down.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, the situation is serious *...(Interruptions)...*  
You must allow me to speak *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know about it. You sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jayaji, don't do like that.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, the point is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, don't create problem, at least, on this subject.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am not, Sir. But, this is a very sensitive subject ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to allow everybody. You listen to that. That is why I am controlling and giving only two minutes to each Member. Don't interfere like this ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: No, Sir. That is not fair.

**श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र) :** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, दिल्ली में ही नहीं अपितु पूरे देश में महिलाओं पर अत्याचार की घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। घटना होने के बाद ही तो हम अपराधी को अरेस्ट करते हैं। इस पार्लियामेंट ने अपराधी को फांसी की सजा देने का भी कानून बनाया है। उसके बावजूद भी मानवता की, नीतिमत्ता की \* करने का काम पूरे देश में हो रहा है। ऐसी घटना घटने के बाद तो हम अपराधी को अरेस्ट करते हैं, लेकिन मैंने पहले भी मांग की थी कि शिवाजी महाराज के कार्यकाल में अगर कोई बलात्कार करता है, तो उसके हाथ-पैर तोड़ने की सजा दी जाती थी। ठीक है, उसको फांसी तो बाद में मिलेगी, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि उनको हाथ-पैर तोड़ने की सजा मिलनी चाहिए। उसके साथ यह करना चाहिए कि यदि वह शादीशुदा नहीं है, तो उसके साथ किसी को शादी नहीं करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि कोई इसी तरह का कठोर कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है। दो साल पहले निर्भया कांड पर जो कुछ भी हुआ था, अभी भी टैक्सी में हुआ है और इससे पहले बस में हुआ, तो मुझे लगता है कि हमारी सरकार की तरफ से इससे ज्यादा कोशिश हो रही है और आप लोग उधर चिंता मत करिए। ऐसे लोगों को अरेस्ट करने के लिए हमारे गृह मंत्री, श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी मजबूत हैं, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी भी मजबूत हैं और सब लोग मजबूत हैं, हम आप लोगों से भी ज्यादा मजबूत हैं। इसीलिए मेरा कहना है कि बलात्कार कम हों, ऐसी कोशिश होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए गृह मंत्रालय को महिला पुलिस की भर्ती करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ज्यादा से ज्यादा महिला पुलिस की भर्ती करनी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... दिल्ली, मुंबई जैसे शहरों में ऐसी इंटेलीजेंट पुलिस हो कि अगर कोई महिला टैक्सी से जाती हो, उस टैक्सी को रोक कर, उसकी जांच करनी चाहिए। यदि कोई महिला किसी टैक्सी से जा रही है, तो उसको रोक कर उसकी सुरक्षा जरूर करनी चाहिए। इसलिए गृह मंत्रालय को इस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, a war on woman is going on in this country, which we proudly say 'India'. Sir, we can't live like this. Women are not safe anywhere. Even in the capital, they are not safe. Then what about the rural India? There were many promises

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

made in the House and outside regarding fast-track courts, speedy trial, sensitization of the Judiciary, short-stay homes, etc. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, Sir: What are the concrete steps taken by the Ministry to ensure safety of women in the last seven months? My second question is on the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Criminal Law Amendment Act makes officials accountable for the lapses on their part. What about the accountability of the Government? What about the accountability and the responsibility of the Ministries when they fail to fulfill the promises made? The Ministry, the Government and the officials in the Government should be made accountable for this kind of lapses. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we all condemn the heinous crime that took place in Delhi. Despite strong legislation passed by our Parliament, such crimes keep happening in different parts of the country, particularly in the national capital of India. This is very shocking. It saddens everybody. Sir, I join Mr. Anand Sharma in asking those two questions. What is the mystery around the conduct certificate given to the driver? Secondly, is the Government unanimous in cancelling the licenses or stopping the service of Uber and the other, because there are different voices coming from the Government? Thirdly, crimes are taking place in transport whether private or public and the school children are not spared. The school-going girls are being abused by the cab drivers. This is very sad, Sir. Is there any mechanism to regulate these services in the interest of providing safety and security to our girls, our children and our women? Here, I think, being the national capital, the Home Ministry has the primary responsibility. Being the Home Minister, you should own up the responsibility and you should respond accordingly. We can't ask anybody else. Only the Home Minister and the Home Ministry must be answerable to all these things. What is the mechanism you are thinking? If there is anything in the process, you can share with the House. Last time, we had enough discussion on this crime and we expressed our anger, anguish. These things should be shared with us and you should respond.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैंने गृह मंत्री जी की स्टेटमेंट पढ़ी है, लेकिन पढ़ने के बाद मुझे लगा कि यह किसी अखबार से ली गई है, क्योंकि यह चीजें आज के पूरे न्यूजपेपर में आई हुई थीं। इसमें गृह मंत्री जी ने कोई नई चीज नहीं कही है कि वे क्या स्टेप्स उठाने जा रहे हैं या उन्होंने क्या किया है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि ये जितने भी इंसिडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, ये सभी आइसोलेटिड प्लेसज़ पर हो रहे हैं, तो क्या दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन या पुलिस ने दिल्ली की कोई मैपिंग की है? जहाँ पर ऐसी आइसोलेटिड जगहें हैं, जहाँ ऐसे क्राइम्स होने की संभावना हो सकती है, सुनसान जगहें हैं, क्या उनके द्वारा इस संबंध में ऐसी कोई मैपिंग की गई है? क्या वहाँ पर कोई फोर्स रखी गई है? जिस तरह से अभी कहा गया कि कितनी गाड़ियां खरीदी गई हैं, तो क्या उन जगहों पर, जहाँ पर हो सकता है कि एयर पोर्ट से आ रहे हैं,

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

वसंत कुंज जा रहे हैं, या गुड़गांव जा रहे हैं, या नोएडा से आ रहे हैं, क्या ऐसी जगहों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था रखी गई है कि जहां पुलिस यह महसूस करे कि यहां ऐसी घटना हो सकती है? जो बॉर्डर्स हैं, खास कर नोएडा, गुड़गांव या उस तरफ का बॉर्डर है, क्या उन पर भी कोई चौकसी रखी जा जाती है? वहां से जो आने वाले लोग हैं, जैसे टैक्सी ड्राइवर, बस ड्राइवर आदि हैं, उनकी आइडेंटिफिकेशन क्या है? होम मिनिस्टर साहब, इसके लिए कानून तो बनाए गए हैं, लेकिन उन कानूनों को इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कौन करवाएगा? उन कानूनों को लागू कौन करेगा? अभी यह ठीक कहा गया कि इतनी-इतनी देर तो फैसलों में ही लग जाती है, लेकिन क्या इतना कह देने से ही बात बन जाएगी? आप इन सब चीजों का ध्यान रखिए, केवल बातें मत कीजिए। आप ऐसी स्टेटमेंट भी मत दीजिए जो पहले ही अखबारों में आ चुकी है, कंक्रीट बात बताइए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. Now, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only calling names which I have got in writing. So, if you will raise your hands, I am helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will dispose these names first. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you that I have not completed it. I am yet to complete it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should show some patience. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are already two people from your party ...*(Interruptions)*... The list is with me; I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, do not argue with me; sit down. You should settle these things; not with me.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. In this context I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that in Tamil Nadu, in the whole of India, All-Women Police Stations have been established by hon. Amma and other States have followed it later on. Now, the police has arrested the culprit and we hope that law will take its own course of action. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are simply raising your hands; you should know that others have given names in advance, in writing. I cannot favour somebody, left or right. So, this kind of an attitude is not correct; I am telling you. Your leader asked me first ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, why are you loosing your temper? Please, Sir, it is not good for your blood pressure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil.



**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अभी बहुत ही संवेदनशील विषय के ऊपर यहां बयान दिया है। हमारे मन में जो सवाल पैदा होते हैं, उनमें से दो-तीन मुद्दों को मैं बताना चाहूंगी। निर्भया हत्याकांड के समय, उस समय की यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट ने NCRB वेबसाइट लांच की थी। 'Name and Shame' प्रोजेक्ट के तहत rape convicts की डिटेल्स को National Crime Records Bureau की वेबसाइट पर डालने का प्रस्ताव था, लेकिन बाद में उस पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ।

मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ, इतनी बड़ी घटना आज दिल्ली में घटी है, इसलिए आज यहां पर इसकी चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन दिल्ली के बाहर, पूरे देश में इस तरह की बहुत सारी घटनाएं घट रही हैं।

मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आपने NCRB वेबसाइट को रिवाइव करने के बारे में कुछ सोचा है? बाहर के देशों में, चाहे यू.एस.ए. हो, साउथ अफ्रीका हो, ऑस्ट्रेलिया हो, कनाडा हो, यू.के. हो, इन सब जगहों पर इस प्रकार के ऑफेंडर्स का एक डाटाबेस तैयार किया गया है। वह डाटाबेस सभी ऑफिसिज़ में भेज दिया जाता है, जिससे यह मालूम हो जाता है कि इस व्यक्ति का बैकग्राउंड क्या है। अगर वह व्यक्ति क्रिमिनल है, तो उसका बैकग्राउंड तुरन्त आगे आ जाता है। अगर हमारे पास भी इसी तरह के इस लड़के का बैकग्राउंड रहता, तो हमें पता चल सकता था कि पहले भी इस लड़के ने इस तरह के अपराध के लिए सात महीने की जेल काटी है। इतनी बड़ी घटना को अंजाम देने के बाद भी उस लड़के को नौकरी पर लगा दिया गया था।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से वही बात पूछना चाहूंगी, जो अभी हमारे नेता श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने पूछी। यह बहुत ही अहम सवाल है और यह बात पेपर में भी आ चुकी है। पुलिस ने वेरिफिकेशन करके दे दिया था। अगर पुलिस का वेरिफिकेशन फर्जी था, तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी ट्रांसपोर्ट अथॉरिटी की तरफ जाती है, ऐसे में निशाना ट्रांसपोर्ट अथॉरिटी की तरफ होना चाहिए, उसकी एकाउंटेबिलिटी फिक्स करना बहुत जरूरी है। यहां आकर सिर्फ भाषण कर देने से कुछ नहीं होगा, एकाउंटेबिलिटी फिक्स करना बहुत आवश्यक है। यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने लोगों की मदद के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स बनाए थे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Shri Rajeev Shukla.

**श्री जेसुदासु सीलम (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) :** सर, हाथ पहले हमने उठाया था, लेकिन नम्बर इनको पहले मिल रहा है।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) :** सबसे पहले मेरी स्लिप गई थी, लेकिन सबसे लास्ट में मुझे नम्बर मिल रहा है। सदन की गरिमा बनाए रखने के लिए हम कुछ भी नहीं कह रहे हैं, वरना हम भी बाकी लोगों की तरह लड़ सकते हैं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, ये हम लोगों पर ऐलिगेशन लगा रहे हैं। हम लोग लड़े नहीं हैं, हम लोगों ने अपना राइट लिया है। ये लड़ाई शब्द वापस लें।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** मैं भी वही कह रहा हूँ। अभी आप दोनों बैठ जाइए। उपसभापति जी, धन्यवाद। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के बयान में इस घटना का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। देश में आज महिलाओं के खिलाफ अत्याचार की क्या परिस्थिति है, यह हमें कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि सत्ता पक्ष के ही एक सदस्य, श्री रामदास जी ने उसको रख दिया कि पूरे देश में महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने एक ऐसा शब्द प्रयोग किया कि पूरे देश की \* हो चुकी है। तो यह एक बहुत गम्भीर आरोप खुद सत्ता पक्ष की तरफ से सरकार पर लगा है।

मेरा अपना यह कहना है कि इसके नियम और कानून बने थे, अगर आपको पता हो। गृह मंत्रालय को भी पता होगा कि जो महिलाएं नाइट ड्यूटी पर काम करती हैं, खास तौर से जो गुड़गांव के कॉल सेंटर वगैरह में कहीं पर काम करती हैं, उनकी नाइट ड्यूटी के वक्त सुरक्षा देने के विशेष प्रावधान थे और उनके क्या ड्यूटी ऑवर्स होंगे, इसके लिए भी प्रोविजन किया गया था। क्या हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट ने, हरियाणा पुलिस ने उसे फॉलो किया? क्योंकि वह रात को दस बजे गुड़गांव स्थित ऑफिस से चली थी। नाइट ड्यूटी पर महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या प्रोविजंस हैं, आपने क्या बनाए हैं, इसको कृपया बताने का कष्ट करें।

दूसरा, एक छोटा सा सवाल है। नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा कि और सख्त कानून बनाने की जरूरत है। मेरे ख्याल से इससे ज्यादा सख्त कानून नहीं हो सकता, जो बना है। इससे और सख्त कानून बनाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर इसी कानून का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो जाए, तो मुझे लगता है कि कोई महिलाओं की तरफ देख भी नहीं सकता है।

तीसरी बात, जो कुछ लोग गोल-मोल करके पूछ रहे हैं, मैं सीधे पूछता हूँ। नितिन गडकरी जी ने बोला है कि अगर ट्रेन में बलात्कार हो जाए, तो क्या ट्रेन्स बंद कर दोगे, जहाज में बलात्कार हो जाए, तो क्या जहाज बन्द कर दोगे या बसों में बलात्कार हो जाए, तो क्या बसें बंद कर दोगे, तो फिर Uber को क्यों बंद किया गया? आज अगर कंट्री का सरफेस ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर यह बात बोल रहा है, तो **...(समय की घंटी)...** इसमें गृह मंत्रालय का क्या स्टैंड है कि एक विभाग दूसरे विभाग को **...(समय की घंटी)...** **...(व्यवधान)...** कृपया यह बताने का कष्ट करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope, the hon. Home Minister would agree to it. There are only two-three names; one, one minute each. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, you take only one minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I will finish in one-and-a-half minutes. Number one, the situation again reconfirmed the deficit in surveillance. One thing has happened that you have immediately acted and arrested the man. This is one thing. But our attempt should be that this kind of a thing should not happen. The preventive surveillance was talked about, discussed also in this House after the Nirbhaya case, and it was a unanimous feeling of concern that this has to improve. So, to ensure that, what

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

special steps are you considering because, one after another, things are happening, that too in the Capital city? In those areas where it is happening, a lot of night work is involved, and very late in the night, people go from work to their houses. So, these areas need the special focus for surveillance. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I want to know whether your police machinery, not only of Delhi but also of Haryana, is sufficiently manpowered to ensure that surveillance, and whether your management of surveillance, particularly in those sensitive areas, is actually working or not. Who is monitoring that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Mr. Sen. Now, Shri Seelam.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I think, in these areas, the hon. Home Minister needs to make special efforts so that it does not happen again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please let me complete. Sir, the kind of trauma the victim is undergoing, we cannot even imagine. She does not feel like living. So, in that kind of a situation, our preventing initiative is much more important. Kindly let us know as to what special measures you are going to take.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Seelam, take only one minute.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I join the hon. Members in condemning this dastardly act. Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister one thing. The Statement of the hon. Home Minister says, "The Delhi Police is also exploring the issue of possible legal liability of the taxi service". I am sure, in this country, there are private taxi owners whose taxis are taken on lease by drivers. I am sure, this issue would have been settled, and I would request that this should be immediately fixed.

Sir, my friend, Parvezji also wanted to speak on the system of registration of private taxis. Sir, you have to go into the roots of these issues because this is not an isolated incident, and it is happening repeatedly. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to this issue. Vijayji is saying that so many people have been appointed and so many homes have been opened. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... would like the Home Minister to give a detailed account as to how many women police personnel you have been able to appoint since your taking over, etc., etc. Last but not the least; I agree with Mr. Derek that along with this heinous crime, there was also an incident taking place of burning of a church. There are atrocities on Christians in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Home Minister should also be kind enough to make a statement on this in order to instil confidence. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I am not diluting the case, but I would like to support the view. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter.

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ** (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, आज से 6-7 महीने पहले महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण की बात बड़ी जोर-शोर से उठी थी। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि इस दुखद घटना के ऊपर राजनीतिक करनी चाहिए, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने इस चीज को उठाया था और कहा था, आज वे सत्ता में बैठे हुए हैं, सरकार में बैठे हुए हैं। आज न केवल दिल्ली में बल्कि पूरे देश के अंदर इस तरह की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। बड़ी महिलाओं के साथ-साथ जो स्कूल के बच्चे हैं, जो छोटे बच्चे हैं, जो नर्सरी में पढ़ते हैं, जो कैब्स से जाते हैं, छोटी-छोटी गाड़ियों से या ऑटो रिक्शा में जाते हैं, उनके साथ भी कहीं न कहीं ये घटनाएं घटित होती है रहती हैं। यहां पर बहुत सारी बातें सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाईं, मैं तो इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहती हूं, सर, कि रजिस्ट्रेशन के नियम, कायदे, कानून होते हैं, चाहे वे प्राइवेट टैक्सीज के हों, चाहे वे ऑटो रिक्शाज के हों, इसके साथ-साथ ड्राइवरों के भी रजिस्ट्रेशन की बात होती है, इसके लिए कहीं न कहीं अकाउन्टेबिलिटी फिक्स होना बहुत जरूरी है कि रजिस्ट्रेशन होते हैं, तो किस आधार पर होते हैं, कैसे होते हैं। अभी इस केस में बताया गया है, प्रिंट मिडिया में बताया गया, चैनलों में दिखाया जा रहा है कि जो ड्राइवर पकड़ा गया है, उसका पुलिस वेरिफिकेशन सरिता विहार, अम्बेडकर नगर में हुआ था और उसको कैरक्टर सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया था। **...(समय की घंटी)...** सर, ये बातें बताई जा रही हैं। सर, मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि यह कहां तक सही है, क्योंकि पुलिस कुछ कहती है और मीडिया में कुछ और आ रहा है। इस पर किसी न किसी की अकाउन्टेबिलिटी फिक्स होनी चाहिए, यह मेरा निवेदन है। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, in fact, I have more requests pending, but I am unable to *...(Interruptions)...* Please cooperate because we were to finish it at 2.45. *...(Interruptions)...*

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार) : सर, मुझे एक मिनट बोलने दिया जाए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. *...(Interruptions)...* You will get other chances. *...(Interruptions)...* There are a number of requests. *...(Interruptions)...* I am unable to do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Next time you can write. *...(Interruptions)...* Everybody is asking me. *...(Interruptions)...* Everybody is raising his or her hand. *...(Interruptions)...* मैं क्या करूं? **...(व्यवधान)...**

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** : सर, मैंने सभी माननीय सदस्यों की बात को सुना है और अभी तक सेफ्टी के लिए कोई उपाय नहीं किया गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूं **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): He is only Member of Parliament from Delhi. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He should have given the name. *...(Interruptions)...*

Digvijayaji, that is correct. But you should also know that he should give his name early. ...*(Interruptions)*... How do I manage the time? You tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: That is right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): I have been raising my hand for so long, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do I manage the time? You tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are so many other requests. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री परवेज हाशमी :** सर, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का सिर्फ एक मिनट इस बात के लिए लेना चाहता था कि टैक्सियों/रेडियो टैक्सियों के जो रजिस्ट्रेशन हो रहे हैं, इसके लिए यह रूल बना था कि जिस रेडियो टैक्सी के पास पांच सौ टैक्सीज उसके अपने नाम पर रजिस्टर होंगी, सिर्फ उसी को दिल्ली में रेडियो टैक्सी चलाने के लिए अलाउ किया जाएगा। अब इन्होंने Pool in सिस्टम कर दिया है कि सौ डिफरेंट लोगों से टैक्सियां ले ली, अपनी एक कंपनी बना ली और उसको रजिस्टर करा कर चला रहे हैं, होटलों से चला रहे हैं, दो कमरे लेकर चला रहे हैं। इस केस के बाद क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री ने इस तरह का कोई ऑर्डर पास किया कि इसका वेरिफिकेशन किया जाए कि रूल्स और रेगुलेशन्स, जिनके तहत इन्हें लाइसेन्सेज इश्यू किए गए हैं, वह प्रॉपरली उसको मॉनिटर कर रहे हैं, उसको देख रहे हैं या नहीं देख रहे हैं? सबसे महत्वपूर्ण फैक्टर तो यह है। हर आदमी सिर्फ रेप की बात कर रहा है। जहां रूट है, मैं उसकी बात कर रहा हूं कि रूट कहां से शुरू हो रही है। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात बोलना चाहता हूं। यहां पर बहुत सारी बातें आई हैं, मगर जो महिला कर्मचारी हैं, उनके साथ इस तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय सेल्फ डिफेंस के लिए उनको आर्म्स का लाइसेंस देने की कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे, ताकि वे सेल्फ डिफेंस कर सकें?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If I get angry, you will say that I get angry. If the Members want to speak, why do they not give their names in advance? I am finding it difficult to manage the time. I know the hon. Home Minister wanted to go at 2.45 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... He wanted to go at 2.45 p.m., it is already 2.50 p.m. Shri Venkaiah Naidu also wanted to go.

I crave the indulgence of this House, before the hon. Home Minister replies, please cooperate with me in withdrawing the Delhi Hotels (Control of Accommodation) Repeal Bill, 2014, because he wants to go immediately.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF

HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): There is a Romanian delegation waiting for me. I had given them an appointment at 3 o'clock, thinking that it would be over by 2.55 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You please move.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, मेरी एक आपत्ति है। वेंकैया जी द्वारा इस बिल को विद्वद्धा करने से पहले मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप मालिकों के पक्ष में कोई नया बिल लाना चाहते हैं या पब्लिक के पक्ष में लाना चाहते हैं? आप यह बता दें, जिससे इस बिल को विद्वद्धा करने में हम लोगों की कोई आपत्ति न हो।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This Bill was initially introduced long back, that is, after independence, in 1948, when there was no accommodation available to the Members of Parliament, the State Government officers and other dignitaries. Since 1948, we have travelled a long way. Now, we have State Government guest houses, we have other Central Government guest houses, we also have public sector organizations' guest houses. So, there are a lot of accommodations available. Keeping this in mind, we have decided to repeal this Bill. My department and the Law Department told me that they are compiling all of them together and they will be repealing them together. That being the case, I am seeking the permission of the House to withdraw the Bill.

#### GOVERNMENT BILLS

##### **The Delhi Hotels (Control of Accommodation) Repeal Bill, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Delhi Hotels (Control of Accommodation) Repeal Bill, 2014.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

##### **Incident of sexual assault on woman by a cab driver in Delhi – (Contd.)**

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे द्वारा जो  *suo motu*  स्टेटमेंट प्रस्तुत किया गया, उस पर इस सदन के कई सम्मानित सदस्यों ने बहुत सारी क्वैरीज़ की हैं। उन सब में अलग-अलग जाकर चर्चा करने में ज्यादा समय लगेगा, लेकिन मैं सबको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

मैं सबका इसलिए आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि सब ने अपनी तरफ से विमेन और चाइल्ड की सिक्योरिटी ensure करने के लिए अपने-अपने सुझाव दिए हैं कि इसके लिए प्रिकॉशन लेना चाहिए, गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा कुछ स्टेप्स उठाए जाने चाहिए। इसलिए मैं सभी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

सामान्यतः मैंने देखा है कि जब कभी महिलाओं और बच्चों की सुरक्षा पर सदन में कोई चर्चा होती है तो सरकारों की आलोचना की जाती है, लेकिन हमारी यह धारणा है कि चाहे हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी हमारे सामने बैठे हों या इनके पहले की कोई सरकार रही हो, चाहे कोई भी सरकार रही हो, महिलाओं और बच्चों की सुरक्षा का सवाल जब भी किसी के सामने खड़ा हुआ है, तो शासन की अपनी जो भी सामर्थ्य और क्षमता रही है, उसके अनुसार उनको सुरक्षा मुहैया कराए जाने के लिए सभी सरकारों ने बराबर प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों ने आज भी केवल अपने अमूल्य सुझाव हमें दिए हैं। मैं यह अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं। मुझे यह कहने में भी कोई संकोच नहीं है कि इससे पहले भी जो सरकार थी, उसने महिलाओं और बच्चों को सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कई कदम उठाए थे, लेकिन उसके बाद जब हमारी सरकार आई है, तब हमने भी कुछ ऐसे प्रभावी कदम उठाने की कोशिश की है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानकारी आपकी इज़ाजत से देना चाहूंगा कि अब तक हमने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** कई बार आप जवाब देते हुए थका देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** संसद सदस्यों को संतुष्ट करना आवश्यक है। आप कह दीजिए कि मैं संतुष्ट हूँ, तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, पिछली बार हम आपका जवाब सुनते-सुनते थक गए थे।...(व्यवधान).... यह सरकार आपको वेपन के रूप में खड़ा करती है ताकि हम सब थक जाएं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा :** सर, यह एक सीरियस इश्यू है, इस पर हम लोग सुनना चाहेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी शंकाओं का समाधान होना चाहिए, क्योंकि सरकार चलाने के लिए केवल सरकार में बैठे हुए लोगों के सहयोग की ही आवश्यकता नहीं होती है, बल्कि सारी राजनीतिक पार्टियों के सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है और साथ ही साथ संसद में विभिन्न राजनीतिक पार्टियों के जो संसद सदस्य मौजूद होते हैं, उन सबके सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए मैं विस्तार में जाकर इसका उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक हैल्पलाइन का प्रश्न है, हैल्पलाइन नं. हंड्रेड की लाइनों की संख्या जो पहले 60 हुआ करती थी, हम लोगों ने उसको बढ़ाकर हंड्रेड कर दिया है। महिला हैल्पलाइन नं. 1091 पहले से है। यह 1091 हमने आकर खोला है, यह मैं दावा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। पहले यह संख्या चार थी उसको बढ़ाकर हमने दस कर दिया है। Distress call के लिए रेस्पांस टाइम को जो पहले 12.17 मिनट हुआ करता था, उसको घटाकर 10 मिनट कर दिया है। प्रॉयोरिटी कॉल्स के लिए यह समय अब

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

5 से 7 मिनट कर दिया गया है, जो पहले 10 से 12 मिनट हुआ करता था। 2014 के दौरान ही पुलिस को 370 पी.सी.आर. वेन्स मंजूर की गईं, इनमें से पी.सी.आर. वेन्स की संख्या अब बढ़ाकर एक हजार कर दी गई है। लोक सेवा से संबंधित वाहनों के लिए जी.पी.एस. सिस्टम लगाना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। यह हम लोगों की तरफ से अनिवार्य है कि जी.पी.एस. सिस्टम सभी टैक्सियों में इंस्टॉल किया जाना चाहिए। GNCTD द्वारा फोटो आइडेंटिटी कार्ड, यह पुलिस वेरिफिकेशन के उपरांत जारी किए जाएंगे, जारी किए गए हैं, लेकिन हम इसे और दिखवाना चाहते हैं कि किन के पास इस प्रकार का फोटो आइडेंटिटी कार्ड है या नहीं है, इसके लिए हम एक कम्पेन पूरी दिल्ली में चलाएंगे। यह मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली में बाजारों और सीमा चौकियों पर 377 सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरे लगाए जा चुके हैं और जल्द ही और 1550 सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरे दिल्ली में लगा दिए जाएंगे। 200 बसों में भी सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरे लगाए जा चुके हैं। कुछ इस प्रकार के प्रश्न पूछे गए कि इस प्रकार के isolated locations पर ले जाकर महिलाओं के साथ जो इस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता है, उसके संबंध में क्या व्यवस्था हुई? यहां हमारी सरकार ने ऐसे 255 जो sensitive locations हैं, उनको भी आइडेंटिफाई किया है और लोकेशन नहीं, बल्कि ऐसे रोड, मार्ग उनको आइडेंटिफाई किया है और उन पर भी पुलिस की गश्त कराई जाती है। लेकिन जो इस प्रकार के isolated locations हैं, वहां पर security ensure करने के लिए हमें क्या करना चाहिए, मैं इस संबंध में अपने अधिकारियों की बैठक बुलाकर उसमें चर्चा करूंगा और जो भी आवश्यक होगा, वे कदम उठाए जाएंगे। जहां तक एजुकेशन डॉयरेक्टरेट का सवाल है, उसे भी अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले स्कूलों के संबंध में स्कूल बस स्टॉफ वेरिफिकेशन किए जाने के बारे में भी रिपोर्ट मिली है। जस्टिस जे.एस. वर्मा की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर भी सी.आर.पी.सी., आई.पी.सी., इंडियन एक्ट में बहुत सारे संशोधन किए गए हैं। उस डिटेल में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूं।

श्रीमन्, लेकिन मैं यहां संबंधित अभियुक्त के बारे में भी अवगत कराना चाहता हूं। यह बताया गया है कि यह जो ड्राइवर था, उसने 2011 में एक क्राइम कमिट किया था। यह सच है कि क्राइम कमिट किया था। एक साल के अंदर इसका acquittal भी हो गया। लेकिन बाद में इसने जो करेक्टर सर्टिफिकेट हासिल किया है, जिस पुलिस वेरिफिकेशन की बात कही गई है, बाद में जो जांच की गई है, उसमें वह करेक्टर सर्टिफिकेट पूरी तरह से फेक पाया गया है। इसने फर्जी बनवाया था। मैं यहां पर यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसी टैक्सी सर्विसेज को पूरी तरह से बैन करने की नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि टैक्सी सर्विसेज को हम और किसी तरह से रेगुलेट करें। कैसे इसको रेगुलराइज करें, यह हमारी तरफ से कोशिश है। हमारी मंशा पर संदेह नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही हम यह भी देखेंगे, चाहे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हो, चाहे हमारी यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ हों, इनको भी हम लोगों ने एक advisory भेजी है। एडवाइजरी में हम लोगों ने कहा है कि टैक्सी सर्विसेज तब तक मुहैया न कराई जाए जब तक कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अथवा हमारा यूनियन टेरिटरी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन प्रॉपरली उसका वेरिफिकेशन न कर ले और जब तक उसका प्रॉपर रजिस्ट्रेशन न हो जाए, तब तक यह मुहैया नहीं कराई जाएगी। यहां तक रजिस्ट्रेशन के प्रोसेस का सवाल है, हम इसको और सिम्पलीफाई करना चाहते हैं और इसे हम ट्रांसपेरेंट भी बनाया चाहते हैं।



**3.00 P.M.**

इसको हम कैसे सिंप्लीफाई करेंगे, हम इसको कैसे ट्रांसपेरेंट बनाएंगे, इस संबंध में भी मैं शीघ्र ही कोई न कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाऊंगा।

विप्लव ठाकुर जी ने सेंसिटिव रुट्स की बात कही थी, उसकी जानकारी मैंने ऑलरेडी उनको दे दी है। महिलाओं के लिए सेल्फ डिफेन्स, महिलाएं अपना सेल्फ डिफेन्स करें, इसके लिए उनको प्रॉपर ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। यह ट्रेनिंग कम से कम 15 दिनों तक दी जाती है, प्रतिदिन घंटे, दो घंटे, तीन घंटे की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। मुझे सदन को यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि 2014 में अब तक, 15 नवंबर तक 14373 गर्ल्स को यह सेल्फ डिफेन्स ट्रेनिंग इस दिल्ली में दी जा चुकी है। इसके अतिरिक्त मुझसे निर्भया फंड के बारे में पूछा गया कि उसका क्या हुआ? मैं एक यह भी जानकारी संसद को देना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने निर्भया फंड से 320 करोड़ रुपये की स्कीम महिला सुरक्षा हेतु इमरजेन्सी रेस्पोंस के लिए सेंक्शन की है। अभी फरवरी, 2014 में, यानी जब हमारे डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार थी, उस समय हुआ है। इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजमेंट कंसलटेंट, जिसे पी.एम.सी. बोलते हैं, उसकी नियुक्ति नहीं हुई थी। उस पी.एम.सी. की नियुक्ति अब हम लोगों न कर ली है, जो अगले दो महीने में टेंडर जारी कर दिया जाएगा और अगले छह, सात, आठ महीने में यह व्यवस्था सारे देश में लागू कर दी जाएगी। महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराध खासतौर से रेप, डाउरी डैथ, एसिड अटैक इत्यादि के इन्वेस्टीगेशन के लिए देश के 150 जिलों में विशेष प्रकार की इन्वेस्टीगेशन यूनिट्स भी सेटअप की गई हैं। जो निर्भया फंड का पैसा है, वह बिल्कुल शेयरिंग बेसिस पर यानी 50 परसेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और 50 परसेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का होता है और इस आधार पर यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया जाता है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं यह भी जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक रेप के केसेज़ का सवाल है, 2014 में सारे देश भर में 25000 रेप के केसेज़ रजिस्टर हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि देश के लिए इससे बड़ी शर्म की बात दूसरी और क्या हो सकती है। महिलाओं के साथ जब कभी रेप होता है, मैं इसे कोई साधारण शर्मनाक घटना नहीं मानता हूं, बल्कि मानता हूं कि यह नेशनल शेम है, हम लोगों के लिए शर्म की बात है। भले ही मैं गृह मंत्री हूं, लेकिन यदि एक छोटी सी भी घटना होती है, तो इसकी वेदना होती है। जब नहीं था, तब भी होती थी और आज गृह मंत्री हूं, तो मुझे ज्यादा वेदना होती है, लेकिन मुझे इस बात की तसल्ली है कि कम से कम पूरा सदन इस प्रकार के जब हालात पैदा होते हैं तो पूरी तरह से सारे भेदभावों को भुलाकर, मिलकर साथ खड़ा होता है। यह हम लोगों के लिए बहुत ही तसल्लीनुमा बात है। मैं एक जानकारी और देना चाहता हूं, जो थोड़ी राहत देने वाली बात है, लेकिन मैं इससे राहत महसूस कर रहा हूं, ऐसा नहीं माना जाना चाहिए। दिल्ली में कन्चिक्शन रेट सारे देश की अपेक्षा अधिक है। सारे देश में 27 परसेंट कन्चिक्शन रेट है, वहीं दिल्ली में इस समय 36 परसेंट का कन्चिक्शन रेट है। दिल्ली के 11 जिले हैं, इन पूरे 11 जिलों में फास्ट कोर्ट्स कोर्ट बनाए जा चुके हैं। वैसे सारे देश भर में और अधिक फास्ट ट्रेक कोर्ट्स की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन सारे देश में भी अगर हम देखें तो 212 फास्ट कोर्ट्स कोर्ट हैं। इनको और भी बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल :** एन.सी.आर.बी. का मैंने पूछा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो को रिवाइव करने के लिए मैंने पूछा था।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** मैं उस पर आऊंगा, मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ, आप चिंता न करिए। आप लोगों ने इतना समय लिया है, तो थोड़ा मुझे भी आप सुन लीजिए। अब मैं शुरू कर रहा हूँ। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा कि कार्य-शैली में कुछ परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। यह बात सही है। परिवर्तन नहीं, कार्य-शैली में सुधार होना चाहिए। सुधार करने की बात मैंने आपको बताई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** मैंने कहा था कि वेरिफिकेशन होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** जी, हां। वेरिफिकेशन होना चाहिए। यह जो Uber कैब ऑपरेटर था, उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसे ऑल इंडिया परमिट हासिल था, लेकिन एन.सी.टी. का परमिट हासिल नहीं था। यदि दिल्ली में कोई टैक्सी चलाना चाहता है, तो उसे ऑल इंडिया परमिट के साथ-साथ एन.सी.टी. का भी परमिट आवश्यक है। यहां पर भी उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन आवश्यक है। वह रजिस्ट्रेशन उसके पास नहीं था, लेकिन फिर भी हम इसकी जांच करा रहे हैं।

महोदय, सेंट्रल डाटा बैंक तैयार करने की बात कही गई है। यह सुझाव बहुत ही अच्छा है और इस सुझाव को मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ। इसे मैं प्रिपेयर कराऊंगा। जो अच्छे सुझाव आएंगे, उन्हें स्वीकार करने में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, बल्कि मुझे खुशी होगी। श्री सतीश मिश्रा जी ने कहा है कि कितनी पी.सी.आर. वेन बढ़ाई गई हैं? मैंने कहा कि उन्हें बढ़ाकर लगभग 1000 कर दिया गया है। जहां तक किसी पुलिसकर्मी अथवा किसी पुलिस अधिकारी के लैप्स से ऐसा हुआ होगा, जिसके कारण यह घटना घटी है, तो उसे बख्शा नहीं जाएगा। पूरे मामले की जांच हो रही है और मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी को बख्शे जाने का कोई सवाल ही खड़ा नहीं होता।

महोदय, जहां तक कानूनों का सवाल है, हमारे देश में इस बारे में कितने ही कानून बने हैं। देश में कानूनों की कमी नहीं है। इन कानूनों को प्रभावी तरीके से लागू करने की आवश्यकता है और इन कानूनों को प्रभावी तरीके से लागू करने में आप सबके सहयोग की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन अब यदि मैं आगे बोलूंगा, तो बात कटु हो जाएगी, इसलिए नहीं बोलूंगा।

महोदय, श्री देरेक ओब्राईन जी ने दिल्ली में एक चर्च के जलाए जाने की घटना की चर्चा की है। उस संबंध में भी मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यों ही मुझे इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त हुई, त्यों ही मैंने दिल्ली के लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर को कहा कि पूरे मामले की जांच कराई जानी चाहिए और तुरंत एस.आई.टी. का गठन कर दिया गया। मैंने कहा कि एस.आई.टी. दो या तीन महीने में अपनी इन्वेस्टिगेशन रिपोर्ट देगी, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि टाइम-बाउंड होना चाहिए अब within 20 days एस.आई.टी. की रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी और जो भी culprit होंगे, वे दंडित होंगे।

मैंने आपको फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट की जानकारी दे दी, सैल्फ डिफेंस ट्रेनिंग की जानकारी दे दी और हमारे श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी ने 100 करोड़ के स्पेशल फंड की बात कही थी, उस 'निर्भया

फंड' की जानकारी मैंने आपको दे दी। विजय गोयल ने पी.सी.आर. वैन और 100 नंबर पर कॉल की बात कही। हम इसको एंशोर करेंगे कि कॉल की प्रतीक्षा पी.सी.आर. वैन न करे। यदि कोई सीधे जाकर कंप्लेंट करता है, तो पी.सी.आर. वैन को तुरन्त मूव करना चाहिए। यही इंस्ट्रक्शन्स हम दिल्ली पुलिस के द्वारा भिजवाएंगे। श्री रामदास अठावले जी ने कहा कि घटना होने के बाद ऐसे अपराधियों के हाथ-पैर तोड़ देना चाहिए। अब यह फैसला मैं आप लोगों के ऊपर छोड़ता हूं। डा. सीमा ने कहा कि 'What steps were being taken by the Government to check such incidents?' उसकी जानकारी मैंने आपको दी कि क्या-क्या किया है। हमारे श्री डी. राजा साहब ने भी ड्राइवर के लाइसेंस की बात कही है, उसके बारे में क्लैरिफिकेशन मैंने आपको बता दिया कि उसके पास जो सर्टिफिकेट था, वह फेक था। इसके साथ ही साथ विमेन और चिल्ड्रेन की सिक्योरिटी के बारे में बता दिया कि हमने अब तक क्या स्टेप्स लिए हैं। श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर को बता दिया, श्री नवनीतकृष्णन, श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल ने पूछा कि निर्भया कांड के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... निर्भया कांड के बाद क्या काम हुआ, उसकी जानकारी मैंने दे दी। आपने कहा कि डाटा बेस तैयार होना चाहिए, मैं आपकी इस बात से सहमत हूं। हमारे राजीव शुक्ल जी ने कहा कि मैंने चर्चा की है कि अपराध बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मैंने ऐसा कुछ नहीं कहा है, हां, लेकिन अगर अपराध बढ़ेंगे, तो हम सभी को मिलजुल कर उन अपराधों को रोकने की कोशिश करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, सख्त कानून हैं, उन सभी कानूनों को प्रभावी तरीके से लागू किया जा रहा है और अधिक प्रभावी तरीके से उन्हें लागू करने की हम कोशिश करेंगे। श्री तपन कुमार सेन साहब ने कहा कि to ensure safety, particularly in Delhi, तो दिल्ली में विमेन एवं चाइल्ड की सेफ्टी एन्शोर करने के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं, उसकी जानकारी मैंने अभी आपको दी। श्री जेसुदासु सीलम साहब ने भी कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं, श्री परवेज़ हाशमी साहब ने भी कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं। डा. विजयलक्ष्मी ने भी दिया है। टैक्सीज़ के रजिस्ट्रेशन में रूल्स एंड रेग्युलेशन्स का पालन हो, यह सब हम देखेंगे। जो भी हमारे रूल्स एंड रेग्युलेशन्स हैं, उनको ठीक तरीके से फॉलो किया जाए। हमारे अनिल कुमार जी ने भी सेल्फ डिफेंस की बात कही है कि सेल्फ डिफेंस के लिए वेपन्स के लाइसेंस दिए जाएं। वैसे आज भी वेपन्स के लाइसेंस के लिए जो भी एप्लिकेशन देता है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट अथॉरिटी अथवा स्टेट अथॉरिटीज़ उसको लाइसेंस प्रोवाइड करती ही हैं, लेकिन सेल्फ डिफेंस की ट्रेनिंग भी ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** उसकी प्रक्रिया बहुत लंबी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** नए लाइसेंस देने पर होम मिनिस्ट्री ने जो जी.ओ. भेजा है, उसमें लिखा है कि जब तक उस पर हमला न हो जाए, तब तक...मैं तो होम अफेयर्स की कमेटी में था अभी ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** हम देख लेंगे।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** वैंकैया जी उसके चेयरमैन थे। तो कहा गया कि जब हमला हो जाएगा, उसके बाद कंसिडर करेंगे कि लाइसेंस देंगे। हमले से पहले नहीं लिखा है। इसको आप देख लीजिए, अगर ऐसा है, तो उसमें आप संशोधन कर दीजिएगा।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** इसको हम दिखवा लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** सरकार में एक मत नहीं है। दूसरा मंत्री कुछ और कह रहा है, उस पर कुछ बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी** (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : हां, यह सवाल पहले पूछना चाहिए था।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** सरकार में एक मत नहीं है।

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी :** ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर ने कहा।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** यदि हमारे राजीव शुक्ल जी के द्वारा यह विषय उठाया गया था, तो निश्चित रूप से मैं अपना कमेंट उस पर देता लेकिन चूंकि मैंने उस स्टेटमेंट को सुना नहीं है, इसलिए मैंने अपना कोई कमेंट नहीं दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** वह टी.वी. पर आया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह टी.वी. पर आया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी :** मैं आपको एक सूचना देना चाहूंगी कि यह जो टैक्सी कंपनी है, इस देश में ही नहीं, विदेश में भी इसकी टैक्सियां चलती हैं और वहां भी, अमेरिका जैसे देश में इस टैक्सी कंपनी के खिलाफ कई केसेज रजिस्टर हुए हैं, जहां महिलाओं पर ऐसे ही बलात्कार वे लोग कर चुके हैं। तो मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहती हूं कि आप इस कंपनी को रेग्युलेट करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने वाले हैं?

दूसरी बात जो केन्द्र सरकार ने जानकारी ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्रालय में जानकारी ...**(व्यवधान)**... विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के मंत्रियों को जानकारी नहीं है, जब इशारा केन्द्र सरकार से यह जाता है कि भाई, रेप तो हो गया है। हो गया तो, अगर ट्रेन में हो गया तो क्या ट्रेन रोकोगे? तो यह महिलाओं की गरिमा के खिलाफ बात हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनना तो बरदाश्त कीजिए। सुनने का सब्र नहीं है आप लोगों में। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले सुन लीजिए। बिना सुने आप चिल्लाते हैं, यही हालत है आप लोगों की और सीखिए, अगर नहीं मालूम है तो! ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह भी महिला की गरिमा के खिलाफ है, आप बीच में बोलिए मत, जब मैं बोल रही हूं तो! आप समझिए। इसका कानून है। तो सर, मैं यह कह रही हूं, असली मुद्दा इसमें यह है कि महिलाओं की सिक्योरिटी के बारे में हमारे समाज में, हमारी सरकार में कुछ कमी है। सबसे बुनियादी बात यह है। अब इस टैक्सी ड्राइवर ने क्या किया, उस कंपनी ने क्या किया, यह ट्रेन में होगा तो हम क्या करेंगे, यह अलग बात है मगर सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा संदेश जाना चाहिए कि हम इसको बरदाश्त नहीं करते हैं। सबसे इम्पॉर्टेंट इश्यू यही है और इसको हम काबू में कैसे लाएं, यह आप हमें बताइए।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** वैसे इससे ज्यादा मुझे नहीं कहना है। रजनी पाटिल जी ने जो डेटा बेस की बात कही थी, उनको मैं जानकारी दे दूं, अभी-अभी मुझे जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि एन.सी.आर.बी. इस प्रकार का डेटा बेस तैयार कर रहा है और जल्दी ही यह डेटा बेस तैयार हो जाएगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, अंत में मैं पूरे सदन से इतनी ही अपील करना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की जो घटनाएं होती हैं, वे पूरे देश के लिए बहुत ही शर्मनाक होती हैं, दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होती हैं, सर्वत्र उसकी निंदा की जानी चाहिए और साथ ही मैं अपनी सरकार की तरफ से आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि जितने प्रभावी कदम, जितने अधिक से अधिक प्रभावी कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं, हमारी सरकार वे प्रभावी कदम महिलाओं और बच्चों की सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाएगी।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I have been here in this House and have witnessed another occasion when people were very moved, long speeches were given. Natha Singh, Prem Singh, one and the same thing. Nothing happened and nothing will happen. I am very cynical about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't be pessimistic. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Unfortunately, Sir, this is what it is and nothing is going to happen. Nothing happened from there and nothing will happen from here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make such comments. Don't be pessimistic.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am saying it with a lot of pain. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying it with a lot of pain and anguish. I wish to make this statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You kindly note that the entire House is one with you in condemning it. Nobody in this House, or even outside, is condoning it.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am not saying that nobody is condemning it. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह तो हो गया। बात हो गयी, खत्म हो गयी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister has assured this House that all possible steps will be taken. Let us be rest assured on that. Let us see what happens. The Home Minister has assured the House that all steps will be taken and we can be rest assured of that. Let us see. So, don't be that much pessimistic. I can understand your feeling.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, on the issue of amending the guidelines issued by the Government of India ...*(Interruptions)*... माननीय सदस्य श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो बात कही थी कि नयी गाइडलाइन्स में घटना हो जाने के बाद गन लाइसेंस के लिए एप्लीकेशन दी जाती है। इस संबंध में मैं स्वयं आपके साथ कई बार चर्चा कर चुका हूं, होम मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर चर्चा में हम लोग आपसे निवेदन कर चुके हैं। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि गन लाइसेंस के बारे में जो गाइडलाइन्स हमारे समय में दी गयी थीं, वे त्रुटिपूर्ण हैं, उन पर विचार-विमर्श करने की

आवश्यकता है और उन्हें चेंज करने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ सरफेस ट्रांसपोर्ट और होम मिनिस्ट्री में क्या गतिरोध है, इसका उल्लेख आप यहां न करें, तो सुनने के बाद उसे बाहर क्लियर कर दें।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** इसमें समय सीमा निर्धारित कर दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now there will be no further discussion on this.

Now, let me go to the Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

### **GOVERNMENT BILLS – *Contd.***

#### **The Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have an objection.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आज सुबह ही यह मुद्दा उठा था, माननीय त्यागी जी ने उठाया था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you objecting? Okay; Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have read the explanatory restatement circulated by the Minister. In the last two sentences of the first paragraph, it is stated, "The Bill had been referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare for examination and report. The Parliamentary Standing Committee has, however, not examined the Bill in detail as yet." ...*(Interruptions)*...

If this is the statement, it means that this Bill is still under the consideration of the Standing Committee. As per rule 118, if it is under the consideration of the Standing Committee, the motion will automatically go to the Standing Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, which part of the statement are you referring to?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am referring to the last two sentences of the first paragraph, which state, “The Bill had been referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare for examination and report. The Parliamentary Standing Committee has, however, not examined the Bill in detail as yet.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means, it is with the Parliamentary Standing Committee. If it is with the Parliamentary Standing Committee, then this should go there. That is your objection. Has the Minister to say anything about this?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want your ruling in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is simple. If it is already with the Standing Committee, then the Minister cannot move it here. It should go to the Standing Committee. If the Report had already been submitted, then you could have moved it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, the Report of the Committee has been laid.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: then, it should have been mentioned here. The Minister should come with proper homework. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, as per this statement, this Bill is under consideration of the Standing Committee. It is true that the Standing Committee has submitted its Report. But the Minister should come with proper homework. The statement should explain that part also. If this is the statement, we have no legislative competence to pass this motion for withdrawal of the Bill. We have no legislative competence to do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज सुबह भी त्यागी जी ने फूड सेफ्टी की बात उठाई थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो बिल वापस कर रहे हैं क्या इस बिल को वापस करके कोई नया बिल लाना चाहते हैं? क्या उस बिल में इससे strong sections होंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji .....(*Interruptions*)... No, no. Now, the question before me is ...(*Interruptions*)... I will allow you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeeve has objected to the withdrawal on the ground that the Bill is still under the consideration ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I want to clarify this matter.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, as the Chairman of the Standing Committee, let me ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Here is the Chairman. Please tell me the matter. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : मिश्रा जी, हम इसमें एक स्पष्टीकरण दे देते हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, the Standing Committee was examining the Bill, but at that point of time the Government wrote a letter to the Standing Committee stating that they want to withdraw the Bill ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: They said that they wanted to withdraw the Bill, and, that they were not interested in the Standing Committee looking into the Bill because they were withdrawing the Bill. Accordingly, a Report has been submitted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is fine.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Bill was introduced on 19th February, 2014 and it was referred to the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on 26th February, 2014. The Standing Committee has presented a Report on 28th November. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Is it in the Statement? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeeve, please sit down. Let him complete. He can correct the Statement also. ...(*Interruptions*)...



SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The Standing Committee has presented a Report on 28th November, 2014 stating that the UPA Government had proposed amendments to the Act to expand the composition of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). A decision to withdraw the existing amendments to this Act was taken on Wednesday, the 5th November 2014, by the Union Cabinet.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My point is that the Standing Committee, while agreeing for the withdrawal, has reported back. That is the position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The Standing Committee has reported it back. Since the Government said that they did not want to get the Bill examined, and, that they were withdrawing the Bill, the Standing Committee submitted the Report to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, it has come back to the House.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It has come back to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, there is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, स्टेटमेंट में क्लियर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... In view of the foregoing, the Government seeks to take a fresh examination. ...*(Interruptions)*.... It is clear.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: On the basis of this explanatory statement, the House has no legislative competence to withdraw the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Now, you please sit down.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I have clarified the position.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point, Mr. Rajeeve. Now, you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Let me complete, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have completed, I know.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, no. Sir, my other point is that now the Minister has stated that they have submitted the Report. Then, what are the recommendations of the Standing Committee? I have the Report with me. It is in the public domain. The Minister is not aware of that. He told the House that the Parliamentary Standing Committee had not

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

submitted the Report. I have the Report. It is in the public domain. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Standing Committee has observed that immediate measures are required to be taken to deal with incidents of rampant adulteration in food items in the country and impresses upon the Government to give more teeth to the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the Food Authority to tackle these incidents.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, the only question is as to whether they have submitted a Report or not.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It further says, the Committee therefore recommends that Government may re-look into all aspects and bring a comprehensive Bill at the earliest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Is the Government ready to give an assurance?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. Your objection is pertinent that if the Bill is with the Standing Committee, the House cannot withdraw it now. That is the only point I am looking at. The implementation of recommendation is a different matter, which the Government may consider. I am also happy if the Government considers that; that is a different thing. My simple question is only this. Now, Mr. Rajeeve has said and the hon. Minister himself has said that the Report of the Committee is already submitted before the House. Therefore, what is needed is a corrected statement.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** उपसभापति जी, मैं राजीव जी को यह क्लीयर करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस विभाग का मंत्री नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मेरे पास जो जानकारी है उसके हिसाब से सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no need of going there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: One sentence should be here that the Standing Committee has submitted its Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** विदग्धा कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... फ्रेश एग्जामिन करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say, Mr. Tyagi? ...*(Interruptions)*... You say on this question only.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) :** सर, मेरा एक बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। उसकी बड़ी अनदेखी हो रही है, ये जो फूड सेफ्टी और स्टैंडर्ड्स के बिल आ रहे हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें बहुत साजिश के तहत ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपको डिस्कशन के समय इस पर बोलने का समय मिलेगा। You speak only on this question of withdrawal.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मेरी बात सुन ली जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak on the question on withdrawal only.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, इसमें दो चीजें हैं, एक तो जब बिल विद्वल हो रहे हैं, this is a part of some bigger ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that will not go. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Tiruchi Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*... ‘conspiracy’, you can say later when the discussion on the Bill comes. I will allow you. Yes, Mr. Siva, you can say only on this point.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The Statement is very clear, Sir. The Parliamentary Standing Committee has, however, not examined the Bill in detailed as yet. That is all. When the Parliamentary Standing Committee was examining the Bill, the Government had requested and they have submitted a Report. That is not in detail. That is what the Statement says.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: So, the House has the legislative competence to withdraw the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you please sit down. Now, we have to take a decision. It is very clear that the Report has come back. Whatever may be the content of the Report, that is not my concern. I am only concerned with whether the Report has come back, and it has come back. It is on record. The Minister has said this. Therefore, even though Mr. Rajeev's point is pertinent, in view of the fact that the Bill has come back to the House, I rule it out. Therefore, I am allowing the withdrawal of the Bill. The question is:

That leave be granted to withdraw the Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों से यह आग्रह करना चाहूंगी कि 2009 के सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज बिल के तहत 12 राज्यों में नए केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना हुई, किन्तु बिहार में उच्च शिक्षा की दरकार को देखते हुए बिहार विधान सभा एवं बिहार विधान परिषद् ने सर्वसम्मति से केन्द्र सरकार से यह आग्रह किया था कि मोतीहारी में महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम से एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हो। इस अमेंडमेंट बिल के तहत बिहार राज्य की आवाज को बुलंद करने के लिए मैं सदन में सभी सदस्यों से सहयोग की अपेक्षा हेतु निवेदन कर रही हूँ।

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014. But I do want to give a bit of history on this amendment. When a decision was taken to establish a Central University in Bihar, the location that was identified by the UPA Government was near Gaya.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*.]

One of the factors that led to the decision was the availability of adequate land. The then Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar, made a special request that in view of the historical importance of Motihari in East Champaran District and in view of the fact that the country would be celebrating the centenary of the Champaran agitation, the Central University should be located in Motihari, and not near Gaya. This matter went back and forth between the State Government and the Central Government. The policy of the Central Government has been that as far as possible, the Central Universities should be located in areas that have good infrastructure and that are in a position to attract good faculty. This discussion took place for well over two years. I myself had discussions with the Chief Minister of Bihar at that time and the then Minister of Human Resource Development. No resolution of the issue was possible. Finally, a decision was taken to go ahead and establish the Central University in South Bihar. However, the Amendment

Bill has come. There has been a universal demand that a Central University should be established in North Bihar in Motihari, and we have this Amendment Bill in front of us. I do want to begin by recalling the contributions of the then Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar, who single-handedly carried on a campaign to have this University in Motihari, a campaign which I was in full agreement with. Sir, having said this, I do want to go back in time and look at the decade of 2004-2014. It is very fortunate that the then Prime Minister is with us this afternoon. Sir, this decade saw, what I would call, the most unprecedented expansion in the infrastructure for higher education. Higher education infrastructure has always been expanding but it is in the decade of 2004-2014 that the expansion was at its most rapid pace. I would like to recall here that it was in this decade that we have seen eight new IITs, seven new IIMs, sixteen new Central Universities, five new Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, twenty new IIITs, six new law schools and two new schools of planning and architecture, for which the hon. Minister will be bringing a legislation tomorrow; it was this decade that saw the most rapid expansion in infrastructure. So, what was the outcome of this expansion? The outcome of this expansion was that in 2004, just about ten per cent of India's college-going population was going to colleges. Sir, the international definition is of age-group of eighteen to twenty-two. So, only ten per cent of the age-group of eighteen to twenty-two were going to college in 2004. It is a matter of great satisfaction that in 2013-14, this ratio stands at nineteen per cent. So, almost one in five of the youths in the age-group of eighteen to twenty-two, who should be in college, are in college. Sir, this is not something that we should be satisfied with. We should progressively increase the gross enrolment ratio and we look forward to a time when this ratio would reach forty to fifty per cent at least, which is the norm in most advanced countries. But the fact is that between 2004 and 2014, the decade which saw the most rapid expansion in the infrastructure for higher education, particularly, Central Universities, IITs and also the ten new National Institutes of Technology or the NITs, the consequence of this was an unprecedented increase in the gross enrolment ratio of youth in the eighteen to twenty-two age-group from about ten per cent to about nineteen per cent. So, expansion has happened. But problems of quality do remain. I want to take this opportunity of highlighting a couple of issues, which I am sure the hon. Minister has already become sensitised to and which would form priorities as far as higher education is concerned. Sir, I believe that between 2004 and 2014 with the rapid expansion of infrastructure that has taken place, we can take satisfaction in the fact that enrolment rates have increased and expansion has taken place. Access issues have been addressed. But now the challenge is to address the quality issues. And the quality issues must be addressed beginning with the Central Universities because it is the Central Universities that are role models for quality, particularly insofar as the quality

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

of faculty is concerned. It is one of the great paradoxes of India that Indian institutions are of world-class quality because of their students and not because of their faculty. It is because of the quality of students that our institutions get their reputation. It is not so much because of the faculty. I think the biggest challenge that faces the Central Universities today is the quality of faculty. Of course, there are honourable exceptions like the Delhi University, the Jawaharlal Nehru University, etc. There are many exceptions to this. But, by and large, the Central Universities must set the tone for quality as far as faculty is concerned.

Sir, there are alarming reports that almost 60 per cent of all universities in India are below par and almost 70 per cent of the colleges have been found to be below par through the accreditation process. The quality challenge with the Central Universities must extend to all other institutions of higher learning most of which are under the control of the State Governments. It brings me to the second point.

Two years ago, the Government recognising the importance of quality launched the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). This was a very innovative programme to use Central Government funding in order to upgrade the quality of infrastructure and education in universities run by the State Governments.

Sir, of the entire education budget in India, 25 per cent is borne by the Central Government in higher education and 75 per cent is borne by the State Government. So, it is very important to leverage Central Government funding to bring about reforms in governance as far as the university system that is run by the State Governments are concerned. And RUSA was one instrument by which the Central Government would use the incentive of financing to bring about changes in the way universities are governed.

I would request the hon. Minister to accord the same priority and importance to RUSA which the former Prime Minister accorded and use RUSA as an instrument of driving quality changes, infrastructure changes and most importantly governance changes, particularly in the universities that are run by the State Governments.

Sir, higher education is largely in the private domain. Central Universities account for less than three per cent of the total enrolment. The Central Universities are prestigious universities. But in terms of enrolment, they do not constitute the bulk of the enrolment. The bulk of the enrolment is in State institutions and in private institutions. When you talk of professional education, whether engineering education or medical education, the

proportion of private investment is much more.

I would like to highlight two issues in regard to this aspect for the hon. Minister's consideration. First, there is a huge regional imbalance in the distribution of private educational institutions. If you look at the private higher educational institutions, almost 60 per cent are accounted for by five States. They are Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The bulk of Northern India and the bulk of Eastern India are not covered in the map of private education, which is emerging as a very important instrument of higher education. This applies to engineering education and, more importantly, this applies to medical education. The former Health Minister is also here in the House. So, the regional distribution is very important because the contribution of private sector in higher education is much higher and is, in fact, going to increase in the years to come.

Secondly, the regulation of private education providers is very important because we all know the instances of fly-by-night operators in different States who have taken students for a ride, who have not provided quality education and who claim to be deemed universities but are actually doomed universities. They are not deemed universities. So, I would request the hon. Minister to give thought to a comprehensive regulation of the private sector – regulation not to strangle the growth, but regulation to enforce minimum quality standards and regulation to ensure minimum infrastructure in these institutions.

Sir, this is not an occasion for a debate on the education policy. I have confined my remarks to higher education and I will just summarise by saying that I support the Amendment Bill. I applaud the role played by the former Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumarji. I do wish that in keeping with the legislation that the UPA had brought forward in 2009, the Central Universities Act, under which these amendments are being brought, would be implemented in letter and spirit in order to ensure that the expansion that has taken place is accompanied by an equal emphasis on quality and on governance. I think it is very important for Government institutions to develop an arm's length relationship with institutions of higher learning. Our universities must emerge as world-class institutions on the strength of their faculty, on the strength of their research and on the strength of their intellectual contributions. I am sure that if you create the right environment for governance and if you reduce governmental intervention in the running of Central Universities and other institutions, you will begin to see a new environment that will emerge.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

With these words, Sir, I support the amendment and I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Thank you.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब भी किसी स्कूल की घंटी बजती है या किसी कॉलेज में जाते हुए नौजवान आनन्द और उल्लास से बात कर रहे हैं या जब भी कोई यूनिवर्सिटी आकार लेती है, तब यह आशा जगती है कि शायद एक आईस्टाइन इसमें से मिल जाएगा, शायद कोई आर्यभट्ट इसमें से मिल जाएगा, शायद कोई शेक्सपीयर इसमें से मिल जाएगा, शायद कोई तुलसी इसमें से मिल जाएगा, लेकिन हमारे सालों के प्रयत्नों के बाद भी अगर ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है, तो इसमें कच्चे माल की कमी उतनी नहीं है, जितनी तराशने वाले की कमी है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। इसीलिए, एक विद्वान ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही थी कि *instead of running a State, it is better to run a school*. राज्य चलाने की तुलना में एक स्कूल चलाना बड़ी बात है, क्योंकि स्कूल में से 10 साल बाद कुछ निकल आएगा, लेकिन स्टेट में से तो 10 साल बाद भी कुछ नहीं निकलता।

सर, आज का जो विषय है the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014, यह जिस जगह के लिए है, वह जगह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। और मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख है कि मोतिहारी, उत्तर बिहार, उसका जो क्षेत्र है, वह चम्पारण है, वह भारत की आज़ादी की नर्सरी है। गांधी जी ने इस देश को सत्याग्रह चम्पारण से सिखाया। 'बा' ने बुनियादी स्कूलों की शुरुआत करके आम समाज को बताया कि बगैर यू.जी.सी. के फंड के कैसे रोजगार किया जा सकता है, कैसे रोजगारोन्मुख सोसाइटी खड़ी की जा सकती है। इसमें बस दुख का विषय इतना ही है कि जब यह विषय बना यानी जिस एक्ट में सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज बनने लगीं और बिहार के अंदर एक यूनिवर्सिटी का विषय आया, तब महात्मा गांधी का नाम रखना चाहिए या नहीं रखना चाहिए, इस पर विवाद! अरे, गांधी की लाठी पकड़ करके और उसका नाम ले-ले करके हमने इतने दिन बिता दिए, गांधी जी के चंपारण में विश्वविद्यालय और वह भी बुनियादी शिक्षा को लेकर विश्वविद्यालय शुरू होने वाला हो, जिसके ऊपर मैं आगे आने वाला हूं, उसमें नाम का क्या विवाद हो सकता है? यह दिल्ली की कौन सी शिक्षा पद्धति है, जो वहां पर कहती है कि चंपारण के अंदर महात्मा गांधी के नाम का विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए और वह भी कोई मिनिस्टर ऐसा कहे! मुझे लगता है कि महात्मा जी के नाम पर विश्वविद्यालय बनाने के लिए कोई आहट नहीं होनी चाहिए थी, वह हुई है, तो इससे गांधी जी की चेतना को जो कुछ हानि हुई होगी, उनको जो कष्ट हुआ होगा, हम सब उसके लिए माफी मांगते हैं, क्षमा चाहते हैं, मैं उसके लिए माफी मांगता हूं। लेकिन यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि आज वह बिल यहां आया और सर्वसम्मति से हम सब लोग उसके लिए सहमत हो रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं इसके अंदर मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय की जो आत्मा है, लोग गांधी का नाम रखते हैं, लेकिन आचरण उनके जैसा नहीं करते हैं। मैं उसका पर्यायवाची शब्द, उसके दूसरे एंड का नाम लेना नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि उस पर बवाल मच जाता है। लेकिन जिसका नाम लेते हैं, तो उसका आचरण भी थोड़ा-बहुत दिखना चाहिए। भगत सिंह का नाम लिया, तो आचरण में कुछ थोड़ा-बहुत तो दिखना चाहिए। गांधी का नाम



लिया, तो गांधी सा कुछ दिखना चाहिए। इस विश्वविद्यालय के अंदर रोजगार, बुनियादी शिक्षा, इसके ऊपर हाई-एंड रिसर्च होनी चाहिए कि वह कौन सी बातें थीं, 'बा' ने ऐसा क्या किया, गांधी जी ने वह आंदोलन कैसे किया। मैंने जब उस आंदोलन के संबंध में पढ़ा, तो मेरे ध्यान में यह आया कि दस हजार रुपए लेकर मुम्बई से एक व्यापारी पटना गए और उन्होंने गांधी जी से कहा कि महात्मा, हम आंदोलन को चलाने के लिए दस हजार रुपए लाए हैं। यह मैं 1917 की बात कर रहा हूं, जिस समय आंदोलन शुरू हुआ था। गांधी जी ने उनको एक-दो दिन अपने पास रखा, उन्होंने कहा कि तुम मेरे परिचित हो, जब मुम्बई में आन्दोलन करना होगा, तब मैं तुमसे पैसे लूंगा, अभी यह दस हजार रुपए तुम ले जाओ और उन्होंने राजेन्द्र बाबू को बुला कर कहा कि राजेन्द्र बाबू, अपने को यहां पर नील का आंदोलन शुरू करना है, इसके लिए जन और धन की आवश्यकता है। गांधी जी ने राजेन्द्र बाबू से कहा कि आप धन इकट्ठा करने का प्रयत्न कीजिए और मैं जन इकट्ठा करने का प्रयत्न करता हूं। जब गांधी जी ने राजेन्द्र बाबू से कहा, तो राजेन्द्र बाबू ने फिर पटना, गया और पूरे बिहार तथा झारखंड के अंदर बात करके वहां से पैसा लिया, उन्होंने जितना भी दिया, उन्होंने कहा कि इतने से ही चला लेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि जन को मैं खड़ा करूंगा। चंपारण के आंदोलन के लिए उन्होंने दिल्ली, मद्रास, मुम्बई से न संसाधन लिया और न व्यक्ति लिये।

गांधी जी की इस मूल फिलॉसफी को लेकर हमें चलना ही चाहिए और यह जो यूनिवर्सिटी अस्तित्व में आ रही है, यह उनके उस रोजगार, उनके उस जन आंदोलन, उनके उस निर्माण करने की प्रक्रिया, जिसे शैली बोलते हैं, काम करने का तरीका कहते हैं, कहते हैं न कि बोलने के तरीके से आदमी समझ में आता है, काम करने के तरीके से जीवन समझ में आता है। काम करने का जो तरीका है, वह तरीका केवल होर्डिंग में महात्मा गांधी का नाम लिख देने से पूरा नहीं हो जाएगा। उसके साथ उसकी बुनियादी तालीमों को भी उसमें जोड़ा जाना चाहिए।

गांधी जी ने 1917 में यह आंदोलन शुरू किया था, वह शुभ दिन अगर 2017 में आ जाए और यह यूनिवर्सिटी अपनी पूरी ताकत और वैभव के साथ 2017 में शुरू हो जाए, तो इससे सुंदर कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है। निश्चित ही उसको लेकर संवैधानिक और बाकी आवश्यकताएं आज पूरी हो जाएंगी, आने वाले समय में यानी साल-छह महीने में पूरी हो जाएंगी, लेकिन अगर यह पूरी हो कर 2017 में अस्तित्व में आ जाती है, जमीन पर आती है और पहले जब इसको लेकर संसद के अंदर डिबेट हुई थी, तब लोग कहते थे कि वहां इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। बिहार में एक नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय भी है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो काम एच.आर.डी. डिपार्टमेंट को करना है, उसको फॉरेन डिपार्टमेंट क्यों करता है? वह एच.आर.डी. के अंतर्गत नहीं है, बल्कि वह फॉरेन अफेयर्स के अंतर्गत है। उसकी आज तक कोई बैठक नालन्दा में नहीं हुई है, बल्कि उसकी सारी बैठक दिल्ली में होती है और वह इसलिए यहां होती है, क्योंकि वहां फाइव स्टार होटल्स नहीं हैं। भाई, ऐसे शालीन और बढ़िया लोग वाइस चांसलर के लिए क्यों ढूंढ़कर लाते हो, जिसको नालन्दा इसलिए नहीं जाना है क्योंकि वहां बढ़िया होटल्स नहीं हैं? पटना में अच्छे से अच्छे होटल्स हैं, वहां कार से सुबह जाओ, दिन में बैठक कर लो और शाम को लौट आओ। नालन्दा की बैठक नालन्दा में नहीं करेंगे। भोपाल गैस राहत अस्पताल करोड़ों रुपये की लागत से बना है और वह एम्स से भी अच्छा है, लेकिन उसकी कोई बैठक भोपाल में नहीं हुई, सारी दिल्ली में होती है। क्यों?

[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

क्योंकि भोपाल में फाइव स्टार होटल नहीं है। अब ऐसे फाइव स्टार कमांडर इन चीफ खड़े कर लगे तो उसके क्या परिणाम आएंगे, ये तो अपने सामने हैं। भोपाल गैस कांड से पीड़ित लोगों की आज तीसरी पीढ़ी है, जो कि पीड़ित है, लेकिन फिर भी उसे दवा नहीं मिल पा रही है। वैसे ही नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय की हालत है। ऐसी स्थिति न बने, इसलिए इस विश्वविद्यालय के जो पहले कुलपति पाण्डेय जी थे, उन्होंने बहुत सारी बातें कही थीं। मेरी इच्छा कल उनसे बात करने की थी, लेकिन मेरी उनसे बात नहीं हो पाई। लेकिन, वाइस चांसलर्स की तलाश राजनीतिक रंगमंचों से नहीं होनी चाहिए, चाहे वह कोई भी यूनिवर्सिटी हो, नहीं तो वही दुर्गति होगी जो दिल्ली की हुई इतनी अच्छी फैकल्टीज़ और इतनी सारी चीज़ें हैं, लेकिन मालूम नहीं क्या बात है कि कोई चीज़ सरफेस पर आती ही नहीं है। इसको लेकर मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी की जब स्थापना हो और जब इसके वाइस चांसलर और फैकल्टी के लिए शोध शुरू हो, तो इतना सुनिश्चित कर दिया जाए कि वह गांधी की फिलॉसफी में विश्वास करता है या नहीं करता। अगर वह नहीं करता है, तो आप उससे बोलना कि आप इससे अच्छे और इससे बड़े पद पर जाने के योग्य हैं, लेकिन इस यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर बनने लायक नहीं हैं।

गांधी जी कहते थे कि तीन चीज़ों पर प्रयत्न दीजिए, हेड, हार्ट और हैंड्स। यह इस यूनिवर्सिटी का मंत्र वाक्य होना चाहिए। वे कहते थे, मस्तिष्क, हृदय और हाथ, ये तीनों अगर शिक्षा से लाभान्वित नहीं होते हैं, तो उस शिक्षा के संबंध में पुनर्विचार करने की जरूरत है। इसलिए इस यूनिवर्सिटी का घोष-वाक्य गांधी का “हैंड्स, हार्ट और हेड” होना चाहिए। उसके अंदर उन्होंने जो कहा है, वह वर्धा दस्तावेज में बहुत अच्छे से वर्णित है। आज समय नहीं है और मैं उसे आज व्यक्त भी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन वह बहुत अच्छे से व्यक्त है और बिहार के अंदर यह बहुत सफल रहेगा। भारत के अंदर जितने राज्य हैं, इन्क्लूडिंग मेरा राज्य, मध्य प्रदेश, उन सब में बिहार वह राज्य है, जिसमें सबसे ज्यादा खरीदकर किताबें पढ़ी जाती हैं। आप किसी भी पब्लिशर से पूछना कि तुम्हारी सबसे ज्यादा किताबें कहां बिकती हैं, तो वह कहेगा कि मेरी सबसे ज्यादा किताबें बिहार में बिकती हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हमने बिहार को नेताओं से समझने की कोशिश की है, हमें बिहार को जनता से समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मुझे देखकर मध्य प्रदेश मत समझिए, मेरी गलतियां हो सकती हैं। नेताओं को देखकर राज्यों को नहीं समझना चाहिए, नेता तो...भगवान मालिक है, इस बारे में मैं कुछ बोलना नहीं चाहता। बताइए, जिस बिहार के लिए लोग इतना पढ़ते, समझते हैं, भारत के अधिकांश पब्लिशर्स की किताबें बिहार में बिकती हैं और वहां उसे कोई फ्री में नहीं पढ़ता। ऐसे राज्य का रॉ मटीरियल बहुत अच्छा है। उसे अगर गांधी का मंत्र मिल गया, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के संसाधन मिल गए और स्मृति जी का उत्साह मिल गया, तो फिर तो धूमधड़ाका है। फिर तो आप देखिए कि लोग जो यह बोलते हैं कि वर्ल्ड क्लास यूनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिए, उसके लिए कुछ नहीं करना पड़ेगा, वह अपने आप वर्ल्ड क्लास यूनिवर्सिटी हो जाएगी और विदेशों से लोग अपने आप वहां आएंगे। उसके लिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को लेकर बहुत चिंतित होने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं यह मानता हूँ अगर मैं पटना से मोतिहारी के लिए चलूंगा तो उसके लिए वहां गंगा पर एक ही पुल है और वह भी महात्मा गांधी के नाम का पुल है। अगर वह पुल गिर जाएगा, तो मुझे तैरकर जाना पड़ेगा। मैं जब उस पुल से निकला तो मैंने पूछा

कि आप दूसरा पुल क्यों नहीं बना रहे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... भइया, आप सुनिए ना। क्या कोई पार्शियेलिटी की बात कर रहा हूं? ...(व्यवधान)... यही तो प्रॉब्लम है आपके साथ। This is the problem कि जब हम नेशनल इश्युज पर बात कर रहे हैं, जब हम वाइडर प्रोस्पेक्ट पर बात कर रहे हैं तो ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please do not disturb.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे :** मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य इतना ही है कि हमें यूनिवर्सिटीज को अगर कोई छोटी सी स्ट्रिप (हवाई पट्टी) देना हो तो दे दीजिए, इसमें क्या जाता है। एक यूनिवर्सिटी के पास हेलीकॉप्टर क्यों नहीं हो सकता? एक हेलीकॉप्टर अपनी फेकल्टी को लाने के लिए, अपने यहां विद्वानों को पटना से लाने के लिए एक हेलीकॉप्टर क्यों नहीं रख सकती? अगर इतना कर रहे हैं तो इतना भी कर देंगे, उसके अंदर कौन सी बड़ी बात है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य इतना है कि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को लेकर के कि मोतिहारी में होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए, सोचने की जरूरत ही नहीं है। होना ही चाहिए। जगह चम्पारण ही होना चाहिए, हम जाएंगे तो संसाधन अपने आप खड़े होने लगेंगे। इसलिए इस संबंध में संसाधनों को खड़ा करने का विषय है, सदन में पहले जब डिस्कशन हुआ था तब उसके अंदर आ चुका था। लेकिन वैसा क्रियान्वयन नहीं हो पाया। इस यूनिवर्सिटी में मुझे लगता है कि वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जो तीन बातें कही हैं। उसे लागू करना चाहिये। एक उन्होंने स्किल डेवलपमेंट की बात कही। हमारे जुलाहे को, हमारे सुनार का, हमारा metallurgist जो तोप बनाता था, तलवार बनाता था उसके पास किसी यूनिवर्सिटी की डिग्री नहीं थी लेकिन उस का हुनर बेजोड़ था। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि स्किल डेवलपमेंट के विषय के हमें मेनचेस्टर या डेट्रायट में खड़े होकर के नहीं सीखना चाहिए या स्किल डेवलपमेंट में क्या करने की जरूरत है इसमें विश्व के किसी सेमीनार को बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। हमें स्किल डेवलपमेंट हमारे ही संसाधनों से और हमारे ही लोगों से समझने की जरूरत है। लेकिन स्किल डेवलपमेंट का भी यह यूनिवर्सिटी सेंटर बनना चाहिए, क्योंकि कभी न कभी हमें अन्ततोगत्वा इसके कोर्सेज लगेंगे, हमें इसको लेकर बाकी सारी चीजें लगने वाली हैं कि फेकल्टी क्या होगी, चीजें कैसे खड़ी करेंगे, कोर्सेज क्या रहेंगे, कितने वर्षों के रहेंगे। अगर हमको भर्ती करना है तो किस प्रकार के लोगों को विश्वविद्यालय के अंदर लेना चाहिए। इसलिए स्किल डेवलपमेंट का होना चाहिए। दूसरी एक बात जो वर्षों से और सदियों से हमारी रही है, इसके ऊपर मालूम नहीं कब दूसरे लोगों ने कब्जा कर लिया। वह है रिसर्च का फैक्टर। हम रिसर्च करने वाले लोग हैं, We are born researchers.

हमारा छोटा सा बच्चा भी शाम को परिवार के साथ घूमने जाता है, वह पूछता है पिताजी, पिताजी, इन तारों के पीछे क्या होता है? तो पिता जी को कुछ समझ में आता है तो ठीक है, नहीं तो वह उसको एक चपत लगा देता है उसे चुप कर देता है या कहता है कि तारों के पीछे मैं नहीं हूं! यानी कुछ भी जवाब दे देता है। उसके अंदर एक Einstein पैदा हो रहा था। उसकी जिज्ञासा आवाज दे रही थी, खड़ी हो रही थी। हमने तमाचा मार करके, डांट करके Einstein की हत्या कर दी। हमने उसके अंदर ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम की हत्या कर दी, हमने उसके अंदर पैदा होने वाले वैज्ञानिक को मार डाला। मूल में हम स्वभाव से रिसर्च करने वाले लोग हैं और रिसर्च करना यह

[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

**4.00 P.M.**

हमारे ब्लड में है, हमारी जीन में है, हमारे डी.एन.ए. में है। यह गुण बीच के काल में कहीं चला गया है इसलिए प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमको रिसर्च के ऊपर जाना चाहिए। मैं रिसर्च में भी फंडामेंटल रिसर्च पर जाने की बात कर रहा हूँ। तो यह विश्वविद्यालय भी कुछ क्षेत्रों के अंदर फंडामेंटल रिसर्च के ऊपर अगर कार्य करना तो प्रधानमंत्री जी की यह जो योजना है, इसको एक आकार दिया जा सकेगा। और तीसरी बात जो है, उन्होंने कहा कि नॉलेज एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिए। हम प्रोफेसर, फेकल्टीज, टीचर्स एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं *because we are born with brain*। हमारे साथ मजा यह है कि हम दिमाग के साथ ही पैदा होते हैं और हमारे दिमाग का कोई जोड़ नहीं है। हमारे लोग विश्व भर के अंदर जहां जाते हैं वहां जिस प्रकार की प्रगति कर रहे हैं, वह प्रगति सबको देखते बनती है। हम यह मस्तिष्क एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं। इस एक्सपोर्ट करने का मॉडल देना पड़ेगा और बताना होगा कि देखो यहां से सौ प्रोफेसर इस विश्वविद्यालय से निकल करके, मोतीहारी से निकल करके आज विश्व के कोने-कोने में जा रहे हैं। जब एक व्यक्ति बिहार में से आई.ए.एस. बन सकता है, आई.पी.एस. बन सकता है तो वर्ल्ड क्लास प्रोफेसर क्यों नहीं हो सकता? वह हो सकता है। आवश्यकता है उसको तनखा देने की, आवश्यकता है उसको सपोर्ट करने की, आवश्यकता है उसको पेशे देने की और न जाने हम क्यों चालीस हजार, पैंतीस हजार, बत्तीस हजार के स्केल के ऊपर उसको रखना चाहते हैं। क्यों आएगा कोई बच्चा? वह बच्चा अगर आना चाहता है तो हमको उसे उसी लेवल के ऊपर ले जाना पड़ेगा।

मैं अंतिम बात कह करके अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। यह निवेदन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से करना चाहता हूँ। जब से मैं छात्र जीवन से जुड़ा, तब से लगातार आज तक जब भी कभी एजुकेशन पर बात होती है तो यह बात कह कर ही अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ कि रिपेयर मत करिए, रिबिल्ड करिए। अच्छी से अच्छी बिल्डिंग आप कितनी भी बार रिपेयर करेंगे, वह पुरानी की पुरानी रहती है, उसमें कुछ नया नहीं होता है। यह मैकॉले की जो बिल्डिंग है, इसको आप हजार बार रिपेयर करेंगे, तो इसका कुछ नहीं होना है। हम अगर अच्छा चाहते हैं, तो इसको हमें रिबिल्ड करना पड़ेगा और इसको रिबिल्ड करने के लिए अगर आपको कभी ऐसा लगे कि मुझे ऐसे कुछ पत्थर चाहिए, जो उसकी नींव के अंदर समा जाएं और जिनको कोई देखे नहीं, “No one can see me where I am lying, not a single stone saying where I am lying,” यह अंग्रेजी साहित्य की प्रसिद्ध पंक्तियां हैं। अगर ऐसे स्टोन्स की कमी पड़े, तो एक स्टोन तो सामने खड़ा हुआ बोल रहा है और ऐसे बहुत सारे स्टोन्स मैं आपको ढूँढ़ कर दे सकता हूँ, जो उसकी नींव में चले जाएंगे, जिसको कभी कोई नहीं देखेगा। अमरीका के अंदर विवेकानंद से किसी ने कहा कि “Your book is very inferior. गीता नीचे पड़ी थी, उसके ऊपर सारी किताबें पढ़ी हुई थीं। स्वामी विवेकानंद तो सिक्सर मारने वाले व्यक्ति थे, उन्होंने कहा कि “The foundation is very strong and the fundamental is very good. क्योंकि सबसे नीचे गीता पड़ी हुई थी। उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें चिंता की कोई बात नहीं है। जो रिबिल्ड करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू होती है, छोटी सी एक आहट, छोटा सा

एक कदम अगर आपके द्वारा शुरू होता है, तो उसके लिए मैं आपको शुभकामना देता हूँ। आप यह जो बिल लेकर आई हैं, इसके लिए आप बहुत-बहुत बधाई की पात्र हैं और मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। आपने मुझे जो बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): With the permission of the House, I would request Shri Tiruchi Siva to speak now.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill which seeks to set up another Central University in Bihar in addition to the already existing one. It is a matter of happiness about Bihar, which has once housed the Nalanda University, one of the ancient seats of learning in the world, that started earlier with the teachings of Buddhism and, later on, with medicines, mathematics, politics, astronomy and other subjects. Sir, the Bill states that one more University is being set up in Bihar because the requirements of higher education are increasing. Moreover, Bihar is a backward and a populous State. Along with that, there is another important reason, and I want to confine myself within the allotted time. My esteemed colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, mentioned about the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER). What is GER? It is a statistical data which is accepted worldwide to measure the ratio of the number of students enrolled in schools, colleges and universities to the number of official population comprising children and adults of appropriate age. In that case, what is the GER of India? The average GER of India is 18.9 per cent in higher education and, in Bihar, it is just one per cent. Now, in the U.S.A., it is 35 per cent; in U.K., it is 59 per cent; in Japan, it is 55 per cent; and in China, it is 28 per cent. So, we realize the intent of the Bill that setting up of another Central University will help Bihar and students will have a greater access to higher education. I would urge upon the Minister that setting up of more Universities alone will not serve the purpose. I would request the new Minister, who is enthusiastic in bringing in reforms in education, to look into the already existing issues in Central Universities. Thousands of posts are lying vacant in the teaching faculty across the country. Students are taught by *ad hoc* teachers and guest lecturers. This is one of the reasons why there is a vast gap between the quality of education which the University promises and the quality of education which the students receive. Second, institutions like Academic Council and Executive Council, which ensure democratic administration, have to be strengthened. I think the monitoring has to be much more effective. Also, the Students' Grievance Redressal System has to be strengthened, as students are the stakeholders of the universities. Where the Grievance Redressal System is not existing, one has to be established immediately. Then, the teachers, who are guest lecturers, do not have the job security and other service benefits. I would also like to urge the hon. Minister to see to the

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

fact that the quantum of Central Assistance to the State Universities is to be enhanced and the quality of education which they expect from Central University has to be expected from State Universities also. Then, Sir, the quality of research, which is being carried on in the Central Universities, is not up to the level. Those who perform outstandingly abroad, when they come back and land in India, they stop to perform because of lack of financial assistance to researchers. Sir, they must be encouraged to publish more journals, more articles in popular journals. So, encouraged researchers alone would help Central Universities in achieving the purpose. So, while we appreciate and welcome this Bill of establishing one more Central University in Bihar, these issues have to be addressed, and only then will the purpose be served. Thank you very much.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** श्री जावेद अली खान।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सर, इनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** आप कितना समय लेना चाहेंगे?

**श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** जितना समय होगा, उतना ले लेंगे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** दो-तीन घंटे तो नहीं लेंगे।

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** दो-तीन घंटे तो खैर बोला भी नहीं जा सकता। आपसे तो मकान भी लेना है और समय भी लेना है। दोनों ही काम हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** आप शुरू करिए।

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर बिहार में महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम पर सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सदन में बोलने का यह मेरा पहला मौका है और पहली बार ही मैं यहां आया हूँ, इसलिए मैं सदन की परम्पराओं से, यहां के तौर तरीकों से, यहां के चाल-चलन से बहुत वाकिफ़ नहीं हूँ। अगर मुझसे कोई गलती हो जाए तो आपसे मेरा निवेदन है कि और सभी वरिष्ठ सदस्यों से भी मेरा निवेदन है कि उसे नज़रअंदाज़ कर दें। उसके लिए मैं क्षमा प्रार्थी हूँ। यूनिवर्सिटी से संबंधित जो कागज़ मुझे मिले हैं, जो दस्तावेज़ मिले हैं, उनसे यह मालूम हुआ है कि बिहार में पहले एक सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का प्रस्ताव था। फिर बाद में वहां के मुख्यमंत्री जी ने और वहां के दूसरे संगठनों ने, राजनैतिक पार्टियों ने यह मांग की कि बिहार जैसे पिछड़े प्रदेश में शिक्षा के विकास के लिए, खास तौर से उच्च शिक्षा के विकास के लिए एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय से काम नहीं चलने वाला है इसलिए उत्तर बिहार के लिए अलग विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाए और गंगा के दक्षिण में जो इलाका पड़ता है, उसके लिए दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी बनायी जाए। सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया कि एक यूनिवर्सिटी मोतिहारी में बनेगी और एक गंगा के दक्षिणी हिस्से में बनेगी। उसका स्थान अभी तय नहीं हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि बिहार क्रांतिकारियों की धरती रही है, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की धरती रही है, एक यूनिवर्सिटी महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम से बनाकर आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, दूसरा विश्वविद्यालय जो बिहार के

गंगा के इस पार बनाएं, उसका नाम लोकनायक जय प्रकाश नारायण या कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी के नाम पर रखने की कोशिश करें। आज भारत में चालीस से ज्यादा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं। 80 के दशक में जब हम लोग पढ़ते थे, उस वक्त 10 या 11 केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हुआ करती थीं। उस वक्त गिनी-चुनी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ थीं और उनका स्तर बहुत अच्छा होता था। नाम होता था बी.एच.यू. का, नाम होता था ए.एम.यू. का। जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी नामी विश्वविद्यालयों के रूप में देश में ही नहीं, दुनिया में भी जानी जाती थीं। जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया का छात्र रहा, वहां पर स्टूडेंट पॉलिटिक्स में भी हिस्सेदारी करता था। जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया भी अपनी पढ़ाई के लिए कुछ विभाग तो जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया के ऐसे थे, जो दुनिया भर में जाने जाते थे। जब आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार के दौरान सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के फैलाव का काम शुरू हुआ तो बहुत सारे केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाए गए। वर्ष 2009 के बाद तो हर राज्य में कम से कम एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया। यह बहुत अच्छी बात थी, लेकिन उसके साथ परेशानी यह है कि 2009 के बाद विश्वविद्यालय तो आपने स्थापित किए, परन्तु आज उनकी हालत खराब हो रही है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए।]

आज भी कोई विश्वविद्यालय स्कूल के भवन से चल रहा है, कोई विश्वविद्यालय होटल के कमरों में चल रहा है, कई सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर अभी तक तैयार नहीं हुआ है और कई विश्वविद्यालय तो ऐसे हैं जहां पर वाइस चांसलर्स की नियुक्ति भी नहीं हुई है, अगर कहीं पर उनकी नियुक्ति हो गई है तो उन्होंने अभी तक काम नहीं सम्भाला है, जैसा कि मुझे पता चला है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय तो जरूर बनाइए। विश्वविद्यालय हमारे देश में उच्च शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए जरूरी है, लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय को बनाते समय जो बुनियादी बातें हैं, उनका ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उनका इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर हम कैसे डेवलप करेंगे। आज जो विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली में है, हमारी सरकार यहां है, केन्द्र की सरकार यहां है और दिल्ली का विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है, उसमें 50 प्रतिशत अध्यापक संविदा पर हैं, कांट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर हैं। अगर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में जिनके पास साधनों की इतनी कमी नहीं होती है, अगर कोई राज्य का विश्वविद्यालय अपने साधनों का हवाला देकर कांट्रैक्ट पर टीचर्स रखे, संविदा अध्यापक रखे, तो बात समझ में आती है। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे पास साधन कम हैं, लेकिन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के अंदर और दिल्ली जैसी prestigious यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर हम परमानेंट अध्यापक न रखें! यहां पर 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा अध्यापक *ad hoc* पर हैं और जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली से बाहर हैं, वहां *ad hoc* पर भी नहीं, वहां संविदा पर रखे जाते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में आप संविदा पर टीचर्स रख रहे हैं। मंत्री जी, आपको जानकारी होगी कि एक महीने में अध्यापक इतना पढ़ा सकता है कि 25000 से ज्यादा रुपये का पेमेंट उसे नहीं किया जा सकता। अब एक महीने में 25000 रुपये का पेमेंट यूनिवर्सिटी के एक टीचर को करेंगे, उससे ज्यादा करने पर पाबंदी है, दूसरी आपके सरकारी प्राइमरी स्कूल का अध्यापक आज 40000-50000 रुपये तक लेता है, तो उच्च शिक्षा का स्तर इससे अच्छा हो जाएगा, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है। आप इस पर ध्यान दीजिए। सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर पढ़ाने वाले को आप घर नहीं दोगे,



[श्री जावेद अली खान]

मकान नहीं दोगे, पढ़ने-लिखने का माहौल नहीं दोगे, पढ़ाई-लिखाई की सुविधा नहीं दोगे, तो वह क्या पढ़ा पाएगा और किस तरीके से वहां के बच्चों को तालीम दे पाएगा, इसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी बात, मैं आपसे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछली सरकार ने, आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, मैं इनके ऊपर कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूं, लेकिन जब से वैश्वीकरण, ग्लोबलाइजेशन का मामला शुरू हुआ है, तब से शिक्षा को बाजार से जोड़ने का पूरा प्रयास सब सरकारों का और राजनैतिक दलों का रहा है। पिछली सरकार ने भी जोड़ा और यह सरकार भी जोड़ रही है। आज आप आई.आई.एम. बनाकर पीठ थपथपाते हैं, आज आप आई.आई.टी. बनाकर पीठ थपथपाते हैं, पूरे देश के अंदर इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों की एक बाढ़ सी आ गई है, मेडिकल कालेज पूरे देश के अंदर खुलेंगे, एम.बी.ए. पूरे देश के अंदर खुलेंगे, लेकिन आज सोशल साइन्स, humanities, दर्शन शास्त्र इत्यादि को पढ़ाने की जरूरत है। आपको पता होना चाहिए कि आज विश्वविद्यालयों के अंदर इनके अध्यापक नहीं मिल रहे हैं। आज आप मनोवैज्ञानिकों के लिए ऐड निकालिए, मुझे मेरे साथियों ने बताया जब मैंने इसके बारे में मालूमात की कि मनोविज्ञान का अध्यापक नहीं मिलेगा। आज हिस्ट्री और पॉलिटिकल साइन्स में अध्यापकों की कमी हो रही है, humanities में अध्यापकों की कमी है, दर्शन शास्त्र पढ़ाने वालों की कमी है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप शिक्षा को बाजार से नहीं बल्कि सामाजिक सरोकार से जोड़िए और आप समाज की जरूरतों के हिसाब से शिक्षा को बनाइए। महोदय, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय का निर्माण करते वक्त इस बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि विश्वविद्यालय एक डेमोक्रेटिक संस्था के रूप में, एक जनवादी संस्था के रूप में स्थापित हो। उसके अंदर जो उसकी स्वायत्तता है, वह भी बाकी रहनी चाहिए। कभी यह सुना जाता है कि यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर फलां विषय पढ़ाया जाएगा। आज कभी ज्योतिष की चर्चा चलती है कि ज्योतिष पढ़ाया जाएगा, यह सुनने में आता है। हमें कोई परेशानी नहीं है अगर कोई यूनिवर्सिटी की अकेडेमिक काउंसिल या एग्जिक्यूटिव कमेटी यह तय करती है कि वह ज्योतिष पढ़ाना चाहती है या वह योग पढ़ाना चाहती है, तो वह पढ़ाए, लेकिन यह जो पहले से प्रचार चल रहा है कि अब सरकार की ऐसी नीति बनने वाली है, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय की ऐसी नीति बनने वाली है, मुझे तो इसका यकीन तब हुआ जब मैंने एक तस्वीर देखी कि आप ज्योतिषी को अपना हाथ दिखा रही हैं, फिर मुझे तो पक्का यकीन हो गया। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अब आप जरूर इन विश्वविद्यालयों में ज्योतिष पढ़वाएं। प्लीज ऐसा मत कीजिए। अगर विश्वविद्यालय अपनी जरूरत के हिसाब से ज्योतिष और योग पढ़ाना चाहें, तो पढ़ाने दीजिए, लेकिन किसी विश्वविद्यालय के साथ जबर्दस्ती मत करना कि उसके अंदर ज्योतिष जरूर पढ़ाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे मत पढ़ाइए, आप विज्ञान पढ़ाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बोलते रहिए। आप बीच-बीच में बोलते रहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. Please. It is his maiden speech. ...**(Interruptions)**...



**श्री जावेद अली खान :** अगर आप बोलेंगे, तो मुझे कोई परेशानी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: It is a maiden speech.

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज विज्ञान का युग है। आज हमें विज्ञान की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। आप बाजार के लिए तो विज्ञान पढ़ा रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान से brain drain हो रहा है। आप यहां आई.आई.टी. और इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में इतने इंजीनियर बना रहे हैं, डॉक्टर्स बना रहे हैं, लेकिन उनमें से हमारे देश में कितने रुकते हैं? कम्प्यूटर की पढ़ाई करने वाले, हिन्दुस्तान में कितना काम करते हैं? हमें इस तरफ भी तो ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। इसलिए आप इतने बच्चे पढ़ाए कि विदेश जाने वाले विदेश चले जाएं, फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान की जरूरत के बच्चे यहां पर बचे रहें। आप इतने तो कम से कम पढ़ा लीजिए। आज मुझे बोलने की छूट है और यदि मैं चाहूँ तो maiden speech होने के नाते दस-पांच मिनट फालतू भी बोल सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं अब कुछ ऐसी बातें कहना चाहूँगा जो सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी से संबंधित तो हैं, लेकिन बिहार की सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी या जनरल से संबंधित नहीं हैं। मैं जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया विश्वविद्यालय का छात्र रहा हूँ और छात्र संघ का महामंत्री भी रहा हूँ। वह भी एक सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा ही एक संशोधन विधेयक जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया एक्ट के संबंध में भी लाया जाए। जब जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया का एक्ट 1988 में बना था, तो जामिया को बनाने वालों का, संस्थापकों का नाम उस एक्ट के अंदर शामिल नहीं किया गया था। हमारे जामिया के छात्रों ने बहुत तहरीक चलाई थी कि जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया विश्वविद्यालय, जो एक ऐतिहासिक विश्वविद्यालय है, जो साधारण विश्वविद्यालय की तरह शिक्षा देने के उद्देश्य से नहीं बना था, बल्कि अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ते हुए खिलाफत मूवमेंट और असहयोग आंदोलन के दौरान गांधी जी की कॉल पर वह विश्वविद्यालय बना था। उस विश्वविद्यालय को जिन लोगों ने बनाया था, उस विश्वविद्यालय के एक्ट के प्रियेम्बल में या प्रस्तावना में, उन जाबांजों के नाम शामिल नहीं किए गए, जिन्होंने जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की थी।

मेरा आप से अनुरोध है, यह मेरा भावनात्मक मामला भी है, यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत मामला भी है अगर सदन में इसे कहने की इजाजत हो, तो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया विश्वविद्यालय का जो 1988 का एक्ट है, उसमें एक संशोधन सिर्फ जामिया के संस्थापकों के नाम उसकी प्रस्तावना या प्रियेम्बल में शामिल करने के लिए पेश करना चाहिए। मौलाना महमूद-उल-हसन, शेख-उल-हिन्द, मौलाना महमूद-उल-हसन, मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जोहर और हमारे सभापति जनाब हामिद अंसारी साहब के पूर्वज डाक्टर मुख्तार अहमद अंसारी, ऐसे लोग जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया को बनाने वाले थे। उनके नाम उस एक्ट के अंदर शामिल होने चाहिए। मैं आखिर में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं पढ़ता था, तो उस समय एक नई शिक्षा नीति आई थी। उस नई शिक्षा नीति की हम लोगों ने मुखालफत भी की थी। उसके अंदर एक बिंदु था, एक पैराग्राफ था - परिसरों का अराजनीतिकरण। यह मुझे आज तक याद है। उस नई शिक्षा नीति के अंदर खास तौर से यह पूरी मुहिम चलाई थी कि परिसरों का, campuses का depoliticisation

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

होना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि उस depoliticisation की प्रक्रिया आज आकर पूरी हो गई है। मैं बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर campuses के अंदर depoliticisation की बात होगी, लिंगदोह कमेटी भी उसी दिशा में एक कदम थी, पिछली सरकार के दौरान उसकी सिफारिशें मानी गई थीं, यह इस देश के लिए और भविष्य के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। एक तरफ तो हम बहस करते हैं कि राजनीति से गुंडे आ गए, राजनीति में क्रिमिनल्स आ गए, राजनीति में पैसे वाले आ गए, राजनीति में उलटा-सीधा काम करने वाले आ गए और दूसरी तरफ campus के अंदर हम depoliticisation की बात करते हैं। वहां छात्रों के संगठन काम न करें, वहां राजनीति पर बात न हो, किसी नेता की आलोचना न हो, किसी के बारे में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए, और तो और छात्र संघों के इलेक्शन न हों आदि बातें हैं। अगर छात्र संघों के इलेक्शन नहीं होंगे, अगर कैंपस में बढ़िया नेतृत्व नहीं निकलेगा, अगर छात्रों को राजनीति करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी, तो आप समझ लीजिए कि भविष्य में, इस सदन की तो मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन जनता द्वारा चुने जाने वाले सदनों में आप उन लोगों को बैठने से नहीं रोक सकते, जो गलत तरीकों से, गलत साधनों का इस्तेमाल करके उच्च पद हासिल कर लेते हैं। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि लिंगदोह कमेटी ने कैंपस के राजनीतिक माहौल को बिल्कुल खराब कर दिया है, उस पर थोड़ा गौर कर लीजिए। चलिए, यदि लिंगदोह के रहते हुए भी स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन के इलेक्शन हों, आजकल ज्यादातर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय ऐसे हैं, जिनमें छात्र संघ के चुनाव नहीं हो रहे हैं। बी.एच.यू. में चुनाव नहीं हुए, जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया में चुनाव नहीं हुए, दसियों साल से नहीं हुए हैं, अलीगढ़ में चुनाव चल रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि छात्र संघों का चुनाव अनिवार्य रूप से कराने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि इस देश को अच्छा नेतृत्व मिल सके। मनमोहन सिंह जैसे नसीब वाले तो बहुत कम ही लोग होंगे, जो बगैर छात्र राजनीति किए या बगैर राजनीति किए आ जाएंगे, लेकिन हमारे जैसे, अरविन्द जी जैसे, अरुण जेटली जैसे, गोयल साहब जैसे लोग छात्र राजनीति से निकालते हैं, इसलिए ऐसे लोगों को भी ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी नजर उधर थी, Mr. D. Raja is here. ये भी छात्र राजनीति के प्रॉडक्ट हैं। नरेश अग्रवाल जी भी छात्र राजनीति के प्रॉडक्ट हैं, रवि जी भी हैं, सीताराम येचुरी भी हैं, के.सी. त्यागी जी भी हैं। आज इस सदन में बहुत सारे लोग हैं, जो छात्र राजनीति से निकलकर आए हैं, लेकिन अगर कैंपस में राजनीति का काम बंद हो जाएगा, तो यह समझ लीजिए कि आने वाले दिनों में फिर कैसे-कैसे लोग आएंगे, इससे उस बात का अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। मैं और ज्यादा न कहते हुए, यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा - हालांकि चेयरमैन साहब या डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब अभी यहां नहीं हैं, अगर वे होते, तो मैं उनसे यह सब कहता, पर मैं इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी बात कहूंगा कि उन तक मेरी बात पहुंच ही जाएगी। मैं तो खैर नया सदस्य हूँ, लेकिन मैं काफी लंबे अरसे से राज्य सभा की कार्यवाही टेलीविजन पर देखता रहा हूँ और बहुत सारे लोग देखते हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि पता नहीं, चेयर पर बैठने के बाद सबको उस पक्ष से ज्यादा प्रेम हो जाता है। उस दिन मैंने देखा ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ, लेकिन ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि चेयर हम जैसे नए लोगों को भी बोलने के लिए थोड़ा-सा समय देने का ध्यान रखे। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया और धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Your maiden speech has not consumed excess time. Thank you very much for that. Now, Mr. D. Bandyopadhyay.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bangal): Sir, I rise to support the Amendment to the original Act. The original Act was passed in 2009 by the UPA-II when my Party, Trinamool Congress, was a part of the UPA-II. I join my friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, in giving credit to Shri Nitish Kumarji, the then Chief Minister of Bihar, for maintaining excellence of Central Universities. Merit should be the dominant criteria both for recruitment of faculty and for admission of students. But one cannot totally ignore the neighbourhood principle. A small percentage of local candidates, who have cleared the admission test but couldn't find their names in the merit list, should also be accommodated. What should be the percentage, I have nothing to say. I leave it to authorities to consider the matter in consultation with appropriate authorities. Without such local participation, the institution would be isolated and they will be more like enclaves in a foreign country. The local population should own such institutions as their own. Otherwise, the authorities running them would find it difficult to go. We oppose any fringe outfits and divisive forces trying to influence our educational system. In the last three years, under the TMC Government, West Bengal has made rapid stride in higher education. Seven new universities and dozens of new colleges have been set up. Many path-breaking legislations have been passed in the last 36 months which will benefit the quality and quantity of education. Lastly, Sir, a university is not merely a brick and mortar matter. It is an organisation where the excellence depends both on the quality of faculty and students. In this regard, IIMs and IITs in India have set a record. I would urge upon the Minister through you, Sir, that similar methodology may be followed in all matters regarding Central Universities so that they can become really centres of excellence. Thank you.

**श्री हरिवंश (बिहार) :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं एक संशोधन के साथ इस बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस अवसर पर मैं केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय और उच्च शिक्षा पर भी कुछ बातें रखना चाहूँगा, लेकिन सबसे पहले एक बात बताना चाहूँगा। इसकी पृष्ठभूमि में माननीय श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने इसका उल्लेख भी किया है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय को बनाने के लिए, कुछ मक़सद के साथ, कुछ सपनों के साथ, अगर एकमात्र व्यक्ति ने लगातार प्रयास किया है, तो वे नीतीश कुमार जी हैं। वहाँ पर महज एक विश्वविद्यालय खड़ा करवा देना ही उनका सपना नहीं रहा, नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय के पीछे भी उनकी एक दृष्टि रही है। महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर विश्वविद्यालय बने और वह विश्वविद्यालय महात्मा गांधी के विचारों को दुनिया में एक नये ढंग से लोगों के सामने रखने का, प्रस्तुत करने का केन्द्र बने, Centre of Excellence बने, यही कामना रही।

[श्री हरिवंश]

हमारा संशोधन यह था कि दक्षिणी बिहार में जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनने जा रहा है, उस विश्वविद्यालय को महात्मा बुद्ध के नाम से जोड़ा जाए। महात्मा बुद्ध ने पूरी दुनिया को एक नई रोशनी दी। 1950-60 के दशक में Edwin arnold ने 'The Light of Asia' नामक पुस्तक लिखी। आज पूरी दुनिया को रोशनी की जरूरत है और वह महात्मा बुद्ध जैसे व्यक्ति से ही मिल सकती है। इसलिए, दोनों विश्वविद्यालय, महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर चम्पारण में बनने वाला विश्वविद्यालय या गया में, जहां महात्मा बुद्ध को ज्ञान मिला, वहां बनने वाला विश्वविद्यालय, ये महज बिहार से जुड़े हुए दो विश्वविद्यालय भर नहीं हैं, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया को एक नयी रोशनी, एक नया रास्ता दिखाने वाले दो centres of excellence हो सकते हैं।

मित्रों, इसके पहले कि मैं उच्च शिक्षा पर दो-तीन चीजें आपके सामने रखूं, मैं एक तथ्यगत चीज रखना चाहता हूं। माननीय सदस्य, श्री अनिल माधव दवे जी ने उल्लेख किया कि पटना से मोतीहारी जाने के लिए एक पुल है और उस पुल की स्थिति खराब है। परन्तु, मैं सूचना के लिए आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पटना से पूरब एक पुल बन रहा है, पटना से पहलेजा घाट के आसपास एक एक पुल बन रहा है और आरा से छपरा के बीच एक पुल बन रहा है। तो जब तक विश्वविद्यालय तैयार होगा, कम से कम तीन और पुल तैयार होंगे तथा पटना से डेढ़-दो घंटे में मोतीहारी पहुंचा जा सकता है। मुजफ्फरपुर में air-strip उपलब्ध है, जहां छोटे जहाज उतरते हैं। इसके पीछे एक और चीज का उल्लेख मैं करना चाहूंगा कि बिहार जैसे राज्य के साथ भेदभाव की एक लम्बी प्रक्रिया रही है। इसलिए गंगा पर दक्षिण से उत्तर जाने के लिए एक या दो पुल होते हैं, यह काम माननीय नीतीश जी के जमाने में शुरू हुआ कि राज्य को ऐसे जोड़ा जाए, जिससे आवागमन आसान हो सके।

मित्रों मैं उच्च शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में दो-तीन चीजें रखना चाहता हूं। हायर एजुकेशन का परपज क्या है, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी की जरूरत क्या है और आज पूरी दुनिया में हमारे शिक्षण संस्थाओं की स्थिति क्या है? 1964-66 में कोठारी कमिशन बना। कोठारी कमिशन ने कहा कि जो नयी दुनिया बन रही है, वह विज्ञान और तकनीक पर आधारित होगी, इस दुनिया में शिक्षा से ही सम्पन्नता, सुरक्षा और वेलफेयर की स्थिति बनेगी तथा शिक्षा ऐसी हो, जो सामाजिक शक्ति बढ़ा सके, आर्थिक ताकत बढ़ा सके और national integration की स्थिति पैदा कर सके। 60 के दशक में हमारे यहां नवनिर्माण हो रहा था, तब foreign experts यहां काम करते थे। तब हमारी कामना थी कि हमारे अपने देश में एक्सपर्ट्स बनें और वे काम को सम्भालें, लेकिन आज भारत global chain of education में, primary producer of higher education में एक मामूली चेन बन कर रह गया है। आज हमारे यहां जो एक्सपर्ट्स निकलते हैं, मुझसे पहले वक्ता ने सही कहा कि ये सारे विदेश जाते हैं। मित्रों, आज मैं एक उदाहरण के साथ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि एपल की बेसिक चीजें जैसे आज अमेरिका में तैयार होती हैं, तो ताइवान और जापान से मामूली चीजें आती हैं और उनकी असेम्बलिंग चीन में होती है, जहां पर बहुत low-level component और कम दाम की चीजें लगती हैं। यानी अगर उसकी कीमत सौ डॉलर हो, तो उसमें दो डॉलर की चीज चीन में लगती है। कुछ उसी तरह की स्थिति हमारे यहां की एजुकेशन में भारत की हो गई है। हमारे यहां

आरोप लगता है कि हमने साइबर कुली की स्थिति बना ली है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। अभी हाल में एक नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक ने 22 हजार क्लर्क्स की वैकेंसी निकाली, तो उस पर 60 लाख आवेदन आए। अभी 25 लाख पर यह प्रोसेस हो रहा है। उसमें हाइली एजुकेटेड लोग हैं। अगर हमने इसी तरह की संस्थाएं खड़ी कीं, जहां से अनइम्प्लॉयेबल लोग निकले, तो हमारी स्थिति हमें समझनी चाहिए। हमें और बहुत दूर जाना नहीं चाहिए, विदेशों में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि इसी देश में काशी विद्यापीठ आज़ादी की लड़ाई के दौरान बना था। यह महात्मा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में बना था, जिसमें आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव, भगवान दास, जिन्हें हम 'देशरत्न' कहकर पुकारते हैं और लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी पढ़े, वैसी यह संस्था थी। मैं अपने मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि दीक्षांत भाषण समारोह के उनके भाषणों को मंगाएं और उस मर्म को समझें कि भारत में शिक्षा की परिकल्पना क्या थी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, मैं दो-तीन चीज़ें और कहना चाहूंगा। आज हम किस चरित्र के लोगों को अपनी शिक्षा से पैदा कर रहे हैं, यह मैं एक सांकेतिक उदाहरण के द्वारा कहना चाहूंगा। आज मैंने सत्ताधारी पार्टी के एक सांसद का एक बयान पढ़ा। वे चुनाव के पहले तक किसी और सत्ताधारी पार्टी में थे। उन्होंने एक राजनेता की तुलना विवेकानन्द से की। मैं 1984-87 का दौर याद दिलाना चाहता हूं, जब उस वक्त राजीव गांधी जी को उनके एक बड़े अति वरिष्ठ सहयोगी ने भी यही उपाधि दी थी और कुछ दिनों बाद वे उनके खिलाफ खड़े हो गये थे। हम चरित्र की शिक्षा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। हमें ऐसे शिक्षण संस्थान चाहिए, जहां चरित्र बने, ऐसे शिक्षण संस्थान, जहां लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी जैसे लोग निकलें, जहां ऐसे लोग निकलें, जो भोला पासवान शास्त्री जी जैसे चरित्र के हों, जिन्होंने महत्वपूर्ण और बड़े पदों पर रहते हुए भी अपनी गरिमा बनाए रखी। मेरा आशय यह है कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का परपत्र यह था कि देश के जो पिछड़े हिस्से हैं, वहां पर Centres of Excellence का सेंटर बना कर केन्द्र राज्यों को देगा, चूंकि राज्यों के पास संसाधन का अभाव होता है।

सर, दो-तीन फैक्ट्स मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। 2009 में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम आया। उस वक्त इस राज्य के लिए, इस विश्वविद्यालय के लिए 240 करोड़ रुपये की राशि तय हुई, 2012 में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय संशोधन विधेयक आया, उसमें भी इसके लिए 240 करोड़ रुपये की राशि तय हुई और 2014 के केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय संशोधन विधेयक में भी इसके लिए 240 करोड़ रुपये की राशि है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मेरा आग्रह है कि 2009 से 2014 में इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ा है, उसकी दृष्टि से अगर हम साधन नहीं देंगे, तो महात्मा गांधी और महात्मा बुद्ध से जुड़ी जगहों पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनेगा और वे वर्ल्ड क्लास या दुनिया में सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस बन कर न उभरें, तो इसका क्या अर्थ है? इसके लिए यह राशि कम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

**श्री हरिवंश :** सर, हमारा आग्रह होगा कि ये विश्वविद्यालय महज शिक्षा में बनने वाले और एक नए केन्द्र के रूप में न देखे जाएं। महात्मा गांधी, जिन्होंने अहिंसा की बात की, जिन्होंने एक नए जीवन दर्शन की बात की, बुद्ध ने करुणा की बात की, वैसे शिक्षा संस्थान बने, जो इस तरह की शिक्षा दे सके। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Now, Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to my hon. leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, and, also to you for giving me the opportunity to discuss the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

Sir, I welcome this Bill with certain suggestions. Sir, the Central Universities Act was passed with the intention to establish universities to teach and to do research in various States of the country. In that respect, the present Bill seeks to establish one more Central University in Bihar and also to rename the existing Central Universities.

Further, while welcoming this initiative of the Government of India, I would like to put forward some points for consideration of hon. Union Minister for HRD so that the quality of higher education in India is raised to the world standards. Sir, so far, the State of Tamil Nadu has been given only two Central Universities. If you see Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, both the States have five Central Universities. We will be happy if one more Central University is sanctioned for Tamil Nadu.

Sir, let me talk about the place where I live, that is, the corporation limits of Tirunelveli and Tuticorin. Sir, I request the hon. Minister to please open new Kendriya Vidyalaya Schools in both the corporation limits. Now, there are no schools in Tirunelveli and Tuticorin corporation limits of Tamil Nadu.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as you know very well, the NIT, Trichy is one of the best institutions imparting very good quality education. There was a proposal to make it an IIT but, so far, that proposal has not seen the light of the day. I request hon. Minister to consider the said proposal and make it as an IIT.

Sir, the quality of education in Indian universities is to be improved because today the Indian universities do not find a place in the top-200 universities of the world. Sir, the Indian universities face many challenges. Same is the case with students, teaching and non-teaching staff, and, these challenges range from infrastructure to faculty, and the situation is very pathetic. Sir, the shortage of quality teachers is a big problem. Even if we find the quality teachers, they are not appointed on a regular basis.

Sir, my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has unveiled 'Vision Tamil Nadu 2023' - a document which aims at raising the living standards of the people of Tamil Nadu to the standards of developed countries. It focuses especially on the standard of education in the field of medicine, engineering, art, science and so on.

Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu has allotted ₹ 20,000 crore for promotion of education in the Budget for the year 2013-14. Further, Sir, for promoting and encouraging higher education amongst girl students, my hon. leader has introduced a scheme named, 'Marriage Assistance Scheme'. Under this scheme, those who have obtained a Degree or Diploma are given cash assistance, which has been enhanced to ₹ 50,000 along with a 4-gram 22 carat gold coin for making Thirumangalyam.

Sir, the students studying in Government or Government-aided schools are provided education free of cost. Apart from this, text books, note books, four sets of uniforms, school bag, footwear, geometry box, colour pencils and atlas are also being provided to the students free of cost. It also provided from I to XII standard students free bus passes in addition to free bicycles and laptops. In order to reduce the dropouts from schools, an educational cash incentive of ₹ 1,500 for students of Class X and Class XI and ₹ 2,000 for the students of XII standard is given.

Further, my leader hon. Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma presented a memorandum before the hon. Prime Minister of India on 03.06.2014 regarding various Departments. I would like to remind some dues regarding the HRD Department, especially before the Madam Minister. I would ask the Chair to please permit me. There are pending grants for school education. With respect to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, for the year 2011- 2012, the Ministry of Human Resource Development had, in 2013-14, sanctioned a sum of ₹ 438.38 crores towards committed liability of the teachers' salary component, of which 65 per cent Central share works out to be ₹ 284.95 crores. As against this, the Government of India released only ₹ 57 crores and the balance grant of ₹ 228 crores is still awaited.

Further, with respect to Right to Education compensation, the total number of admissions under the Right to Education Act in private schools in 2013-14 is 49,864 and the reimbursement amount to be given works out to be ₹ 25.13 crores. The Government of India is requested to release this sum of ₹ 25.13 crores at the earliest.

Again, in the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, for the year 2011-2012, the revised Project Approval Board approval is ₹ 675.05 crores and the entire Central Government share of ₹ 506.9 crores is yet to be released. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I request the Government of India, hon. Madam Minister of HRD, to release the pending funds from your Department. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I raised three points – to provide one more Central University to Tamil Nadu; in the Corporation of Tirunelveli and Tuticorin to open Kendriya Vidyalaya, and release of pending funds from your Department. Thank you hon. Amma, thank you hon. Madam Minister, thank you very much, Sir.



**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, एजुकेशनल डेवलपमेंट देश की जरूरत है और सरकार की प्राथमिकता। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि इस संशोधन विधेयक को लाकर सरकार ने एजुकेशन के विकास के लिए कुछ न कुछ गंभीरता जरूर प्रदर्शित की है। चूंकि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना पीछे एजुकेशन विकास का जो मकसद है, वह बहुत जरूरी है और मुझे इस बात को लेकर प्रसन्नता है कि महात्मा ज्योतिबा फूले, एक गरीब परिवार के संबंध में रखने वाले महापुरुष ने उस युग में भी एजुकेशन को प्राथमिकता दी, जब स्कूलों की स्थापना करना ही अपने आप में एक कठिन कार्य था। आज हमें परमपूज्य डा. बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर की प्रशंसा करनी है, जिन्होंने “शिक्षित बनो” के नारे को उद्धृत करते हुए संपूर्ण भारतवर्ष को यह संदेश दिया था कि अगर भारतीय लोकतंत्र की सरकारें समृद्ध भारत की कल्पना करना चाहती हैं, तो उन्हें एजुकेशन को विकास की दृष्टि से देखना पड़ेगा। महोदय, इंडियन कांस्टिट्यूशन में एजुकेशन को मौलिक अधिकारों के साथ इसलिए जोड़ा गया था कि कम से कम हर भारतीय को पढ़ने का हक मिले ताकि हमारे देश में विकास, समृद्धि और खुशहाली की नींव मजबूत हो सके। महोदय, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बिहार की स्थापना देर से उठाया गया अच्छा कदम है। हमारी यह चाहत है, सदन की यह चाहत है कि केवल एक विश्वविद्यालय बिहार में स्थापित करने से शायद समस्त छात्रों को सुविधाएं मिलने वाली नहीं हैं, इसको हमें और भी आगे ले जाना चाहिए। नाम क्या रखेंगे यह आपका विषय है। इस पर हम एतराज नहीं करना चाहते। लेकिन हमारे जे.डी.यू. के साथी ने तथागत गौतम बुद्ध के नाम पर नामित करने का प्रस्ताव सदन के समक्ष रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैत्री और करुणा के सागर गौतम बुद्ध उनकी धरती, उनका विचार सर्वमान्य है। अगर उनके नाम से भी इस विश्वविद्यालय को नामित किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आने वाले छात्रों, आने वाले लोगों के लिए एक बेहतर संदेश भी हो सकता है। महोदय, एजुकेशन को सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी के जरिए ही पूरा किया जाना संभव नहीं है। हम यह समझते हैं कि राज्य सरकारों को भी कहीं-न-कहीं इस पर अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निश्चित करना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश की तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री परम आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को धन्यवाद देने का मेरा विचार है। इस बात को लेकर विचार है कि उन्होंने अपने शासन काल में तथागत गौतम बुद्ध यूनिवर्सिटी यानी तथागत गौतम बुद्ध विश्वविद्यालय, डा. अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना अपनी सरकार के समय करके उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता को यह संदेश दिया था कि अच्छी नीयत और काम करने की इच्छा है तो सीमित संसाधन में, सीमित समय में भी एजुकेशन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है। तो मैं इस बात की सदन में तबक्को रखूंगा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कि वह प्रांतों की सरकारों को भी प्रेरित करे। वह केन्द्रीय विभागों को भी और ज्यादा सशक्त करे, ताकि इस तरह के विश्वविद्यालय खोलकर एजुकेशन के विकास के लिए कुछ न कुछ आगे बात को बढ़ाया जा सके। माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एकाध आशंका जरूर व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। बहुत सारे विश्वविद्यालय बनते हैं। और बहुत सारे विश्वविद्यालयों को, बहुत सारे सेंटर्स को सरकार ने अपने अधीन भी किया है। यह हम जरूर स्पष्ट करना चाहेंगे कि क्या इस केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के उपरांत भारतीय संविधान में अंकित उपधाराओं के आधार पर रिजर्वेशन पाने वाले केटेगरीज के बच्चों को एजुकेशन में और फेकल्टी में भी क्या बराबर रिजर्वेशन देने का प्रावधान रखा गया है? यदि हां, तो उसका रेश्यो क्या है? अगर इस पर माननीय मंत्री महोदय अपना



विचार रखें तो शायद जो देश के आरक्षित वर्ग के लोग हैं, एस.सी. हैं, एस.टी. हैं और ओ.बी.सी. वर्ग के लोग हैं, कहीं-न-कहीं उनकी मंशा को क्लेरिटी मिलेगी। मैं अपना दूसरा सुझाव भी और देना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे भारतवर्ष में **...(समय की घंटी)...** महोदय, थोड़ा और समय चाहूंगा।

पूरे देश में आज खास तौर से जो दलित समाज के बच्चे हैं, चाहे एस.सी. हैं, एस.टी. हैं और ओ.बी.सी. वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनको खास तौर से समय से छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिल रही है। उनके प्रवेश के लिए जो शुल्क गवर्नमेंट देती है वह भी नहीं मिल रहा है। आज करोड़ों दलित बच्चे प्रवेश लेने में असमर्थ हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदया, इस बात पर भी विचार करें, इस बात का भी जवाब दें कि पूरे भारतवर्ष के कितने शैड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चे हैं जिनको अभी तक छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिल सकी है? महोदय, मैं तीसरी बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** चूंकि आज बहुत सारे बच्चों के सामने यह संकट है कि उनको प्रॉपरली एजुकेशन नहीं मिल रही है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. You have made your point.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** मैं चाहूंगा कि आप विश्वविद्यालय खोलें, नाम जो भी आप रखें, लेकिन यह सुनिश्चित करें कि भारतीय संविधान में अंकित रिजर्वेशन की बातों को पूरा किया जाए और जो दलित छात्र अभी बिना छात्रवृत्ति के पढ़ाई पूरी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, उनकी पढ़ाई भी पूरा कराने पर विचार किया जाए। आपने समय दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Mr. C.P. Narayanan.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. I start with supporting the Bill, which permits two Central Universities in the State of Bihar. I do not want to go into the details but only one word of caution I have to mention here that territorial jurisdiction is mentioned in the Bill. Usually, Central Universities, which are teaching Universities, are not given this territorial jurisdiction. I do not know why it is done like that. Maybe it is necessary because of the peculiar situation of Bihar. The Central Universities should be teaching universities, and not affiliating universities. It is with affiliating universities that territorial jurisdiction is usually mentioned. You have got 45 Central Universities. Of these, which are the ones which were started in the last ten years, as mentioned by hon. Member Jairam Ramesh? We can very easily identify those universities since they have not got the minimum infrastructure and the minimum number of teachers, say, 10-30 per cent of the teachers. Many of these teachers are not given UGC salaries, Even though they are fully qualified. They are considered as temporary

[Shri C.P. Narayanan]

teachers. You have to put an end to it. I request the hon. Minister that within six months or definitely before the next academic year begins, all the teaching posts should be filled. You have to see to it. Otherwise, there is no meaning in calling them Central Universities. You can call them teaching shops with which we are familiar.

Among these universities, there are authorities, including Vice-Chancellors. At least, some of them are highly arbitrary, dictatorial and vindictive. You have to put an end to it. I am pointing out one example of the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University who has been flouting an Act of Parliament. It is an Act of Parliament, which controls that university. He has been consistent in flouting it. This should not be continued. I do not know in what way you can deal with it, but I would request the Government and the Minister concerned that they have to see to it that this situation does not continue in the university. A university is a centre of learning. Under our democratic set-up, a university is a place where all things are handled in a democratic manner with students and teachers. In the Delhi University, that has not been done for so many months or one or two years. You have to put an end to it.

Another instance is of the Pondicherry Central University. Last week, the Madras High Court gave a judgement on the appeal of two girl students. Last year, they had complained about sexual harassment to the university authorities. The university is headed by a woman Vice-Chancellor. What the university authorities did was to take action against these two girls for having complained against a male student, who had behaved in a very bad manner towards them. That complaint was interpreted in a different manner. I do not want to go into the details of it. I would request the hon. Minister and the HRD Ministry to go through that judgement. It is a well-written judgement. I got a copy of it last night. As far as universities and other institutions are concerned, I think it should be made a model in handling the issue of sexual harassment.

You have 45 universities. I do not want to mention all of them that way. You have to see that the Vice-Chancellors and the powers that be in the universities are academically highly qualified; they are not vindictive; they are not arbitrary; they are magnanimous towards students and teachers; and they are people living in a democratic setup. I have to say that many of them are genius. But they forget that they are living in a democratic country. And in a democratic country, you have to follow democratic norms and democratic laws. Many of these people are flouting them. You have to see that clear norms are there to select Vice-Chancellors and other authorities and one consideration should be that they

observe democratic norms. Sir, I have one more thing. In India as a whole and in many States, more than 60 per cent of higher educational institutions are in private sector and about 54 per cent students are in these institutions. Now, the teachers working in these universities and institutions are paid a paltry sum as salary. In my State of Kerala, in many of these institutions, whether it is professional or others, maximum salary that is given to them is ₹10,000 to ₹15,000. I request the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to consider these issues and find a solution. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. Sir, at the outset, I support the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014. With this, I want to make some observations on the present situation in our higher education.

Sir, we always say that education is the foundation of a strong nation. To achieve this and to build up this foundation, we have to increase the access and improve the quality of higher education in the country and also remove regional imbalances in higher education system. With this in view, in 2009, on the advice of the Central Government, the Central Universities Ordinance was promulgated by the President of India and later on, it was converted to an Act. Sir, in 2009, conversion of three State Universities to Central Universities in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand was declared and with this, the Government announced establishment of a new Central University in 12 States, which did not have a Central University. Later on, this Act was amended to establish one more Central University in Jammu alongwith one in Kashmir. Now this amendment is brought forward and it is because of some special situation in Bihar. For this the then Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar, has done a great service to his State to establish a second control university in Bihar. But this has opened a new gate for other States to demand a second university in their States. They also require more Central Universities. So, some of my friends have already voiced their views here. By establishing a Central University, we cannot bring a change in the quality of our higher education. Sir, first, we have to understand that unless you build up quality education in your primary education system or the school system, you cannot produce better students in colleges. Unless you improve the quality of college education system, you cannot build up a quality university. So, the whole system is connected from primary to university level.

Sir, I have made some observations after the establishment of a Central University in States. In my State of Odisha, there is a Central University in Koraput. It is approximately 500 kilometres from Bhubaneswar.

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

**5.00 P.M.**

The Vice-Chancellor who was appointed by the Central Government remains in Bhubaneswar, the capital city of the State. She sheldom goes to the campus. Due to her absence there was a lot of disturbance in the university; and the education system suffered a lot. I had raised this question several times both in the House and outside. Ultimately, the Vice-Chancellor was changed. I am just giving an example. Unless you put proper persons with administrative and academic experience at the helm of affairs of the university, you can't run Central Universities properly.

Another thing is not only in the Central University but also in the State Universities more than 40 per cent faculty posts are vacant. Without appointing proper faculty you can't produce students with quality education.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Parida, you have exceeded your allotted time.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Just two things. We should maintain academic atmosphere in the universities. We should not have any political interference in it. The second thing is communalisation of the university education is not proper. We have to build scientific temperament in higher education.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have already mentioned two things. Thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: As some friends have already mentioned, communalisation of education will not help us to produce qualitative education. This will not help us to compete in the world. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

This Bill gives us an opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister about the functioning of the Central Universities located in our States. Central Universities, NITs, IITs, IIMs and other leading and reputed universities help us achieving our GER goal of 30 per cent earlier than targeted. We can achieve GER only when our GER in higher

secondary improves from the present 52% and brings down dropout rate which is 50% for boys and 58% for girls and only when we spend, at least, 7-8% of GDP on education.

With your permission, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of the lacunae in Central Universities of my State Telangana.

Sir, we have three Central Universities – English and Foreign Languages University, University of Hyderabad and Maulana Azad National Urdu University.

Sir, the faculty position is very important for any Central University. There are nearly 40 vacancies in EFLU. Out of total faculty strength of 240, there are only 200 now. I am told that those posts are lying vacant for quite some time. If you look at the situation about faculty in Maulana Azad National University, it is really pathetic. Sir, it is shocking to know that out of 365 sanctioned positions, the existing positions are just 255. It means, there are 110 vacancies! The position in University of Hyderabad is even more pathetic. Sir, University of Hyderabad is one of the oldest Central Universities in the country. But, if you look at the faculty position, it is shocking. Out of the total strength of 556, the present strength is just 406. It means, there are 150 vacancies at faculty level. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... will take one more minute. So, I request the hon. Minister to take up vacancy position very seriously and ensure that in a fixed time-frame they are all filled up for effective and quality higher education.

Even with regard to award of Ph.D. it is not so good. EFLU has not awarded even a single Ph.D. so far. Maulana Azad University has awarded just 3 and in 40 years Hyderabad University awarded just 1900 Ph.Ds. And, I don't know as to how many Research Papers are published by these universities. All I want to do is to request the hon. Minister to push hard, through Central Universities, so that more and more students enroll themselves for M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes.

Sir, the next point I wish to make is about non-adherence of reservation for OBCs in University of Hyderabad. Quality of faculty and strictly following reservation policy go hand-in-hand for efficient functioning of any Central University. The hon. Minister is aware that if any faculty is to be filled in, it has to be done as per the Roster points prescribed by the UGC. But, I am given to understand that the University of Hyderabad, without following the Roster, reservation for OBCs and even without notifying vacancies, is recruiting at the level of Asst. Professors in the last few years.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: I am mentioning an important point about OBCs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Time is also important.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: I request the hon. Minister to look into it. I would like to mention one more thing. Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for formulating the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships from 2015 to 2016 exclusively for OBC students who pursue M.Phil. and Ph.D. Sir, OBCs constitute more than 50 per cent of the population but if you look at the number of fellowships proposed to be given are just 300. So, I request the hon. Minister to increase the number at least by 1000.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, thank you very much.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: As there is no Central University in Andhra Pradesh, there is a proposal from my leader, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu to set up a Central University in Andhra Pradesh. So, I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider the setting up of a Central University in the State of Andhra Pradesh. With these observations, I support the Bill moved by hon. HRD Minister. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly. He is not present.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I rise to support the Bill, including the Amendment moved by my friend Shri Harivansh. Lots of things have been talked about, like, university education, college education and all aspects, and I do not want to dwell on this except to say that the avowed objective of our friends as, Shri Jairam Ramesh said, was to bring in quality education through Central Universities. Let us face it, it was a political decision to suddenly bring in a large number of universities in different States. We unfortunately, do such things without a lot of preparations because if we look at every University that was set up, a lot of thought and a lot of planning had gone into that. This time, it is being said, "Give one to each State." You are also falling into the same trap, "Give one IIM to each State. Give one AIIMS-like hospitals to each State". There is no planning. Very hurriedly, these things are done and what happened! Today, these Central Universities are born in collusion; I call it collusion because middlemen selected the Vice-Chancellors. It was Central business universities. I have a very solid information that middlemen paid money to get 'x', 'y', 'z' appointed so that they can get into that business of building infrastructure, and I have seen it happening. My friend from Odisha, Paridaji, talked about a Vice-Chancellor who refused to stay in Koraput, who did not go to Koraput more than once in three months, say, for just one or two days and this was in spite of Mr. Kapil Sibal being the then Union HRD Minister. Mark my words,

Madam; your orders may be flouted in a similar manner. He said – I was present and the Chief Minister was also present -- “Stay here, please stay here, you have to stay here for most of the time.” Even after that, she went back only two months later, for one day. This was the Union HRD Minister’s fiat. Just imagine, what such Vice-Chancellors had done! They concentrated on infrastructure building, tenders, procurement and all that, and not on faculty, research and learning. I share the concern of my friends because I find that in the Central University Koraput, for which, in fact, I was instrumental in getting that place selected, hardly any lecturer is there. They are all on contract. The quality of learning is abysmal. You can’t just run a Kendriya Viswa-Vidyalyaya like this and leave it to the wolves. Sir, I will take one minute more. What are you doing? Today, you have created IITs, but 34 per cent of the faculty is not there. Then we want world-class institutions. There are IITs which are world-class institutions. Later on, new IIMs and IITs have been created.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: These are not world-class institutions; these are not even national-class institutions. While supporting this Bill for Bihar and South Bihar, I would request the hon. Minister to acknowledge the contribution of States. You pay ₹ 240 crore for infrastructure in your Budget, Bihar will pay nearly ₹ 400 crore for the land cost itself at gaya. Please acknowledge that. Thank you.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, the Central Universities Act, 2009 was enacted to establish and incorporate universities for teaching and research in various States and to provide matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Sir, in this regard, I would like to apprise the House that the Central Universities Act, 2009 should be thoroughly changed and it should have a clause very clearly stating that if there is any corruption charge against any Vice-Chancellor, or any Vice-Chancellor is not discharging his duty, or the Vice-Chancellors are connected with corrupt activities, they should be removed from the Central Universities. I would like to cite an example of a Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati University, which was established by Rabindranath Tagore long back, of which Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chancellor for a long time. The present situation of the University is extremely grave. Academic atmosphere has been thoroughly jeopardized and the Vice-Chancellor is functioning in an autocratic manner. I am citing a few examples. In the Act, there is no provision for a Controller of Examinations, but the Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati University has appointed a Controller of Examinations. Under whose permission has he done it? Has he got the permission from UGC or the Ministry? Otherwise, how can he appoint a Controller of



[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

Examinations? He is also signing the Certificates and Mark Sheets of students. That is really surprising to me. He has created three posts without having any sanction from the UGC and the Central Ministry this is in violation of the Visva Bharati Act. There was a permanent Principal in Path Bhavan. Unfortunately he has removed all of them. He has inducted the new ones. I do not understand how he can do all these things. So I urge upon the Minister to take appropriate steps against the Visva Bharati University in order to protect the Central Universities from this virus. Sir, you will be surprised to note that the Visva-Bharati University, one of the finest Universities of our country, is now being controlled by people who are not accustomed with the ideas of Rabindranath Tagore. Further, you will be surprised to know that one of the officers took drinks, and he produced the bill at the Visva-Bharati University and collected the money. I do not know how this can be possible. And the present Vice-Chancellor is a retired person. But he is getting pension equal to his salary. This is also very unfortunate and illegal. I feel the Minister should take appropriate steps in regard to this matter. I feel that the Visva-Bharati Act, presently, does not have any provision to enable the Minister to take appropriate steps and remove the Vice-Chancellors. It requires the amendment of the Act immediately so that interventions from the Central Government and the Ministry can happen. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to run such a beautiful University in future because we are earning such bad names that one cannot even imagine. So many anti-social activities are happening inside the premises of the University. In spite of repeated requests to the Vice-Chancellor and demonstrations held at his office, he would not listen to anybody. Sir, during the time of Rabindranath Tagore, there were a few Committees such as the *Adhyapak Sabha*. All the teachers were a part of this *Adhyapak Sabha*, which means, the Teachers' Council. This gentleman, the Vice-Chancellor, does not even like to listen to the views of the *Adhyapak Sabha*. There are some stooges who are controlled by him. I do not understand how these things are going on. So, at this moment, when there is a necessity to change the Central University Act of 2009, I hope that the Minister will take the time to amend this Act and bring a new one.

Sir, in regard to this Bill, that is, establishment of one more Central University in the State of Bihar in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, it is good enough. At the same time, I feel that the next University, which is the existing Central University in South Bihar, may be named after Gautam Buddha, as suggested by some of my colleagues. That will be better. With all these few words, I conclude.

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) :** मान्यवर उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। आदरणीय जयराम रमेश जी और अनिल दवे जी ने जो बात रखी है, उसमें मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण



बात कहनी है कि अनिल दवे जी ने कहा है, “रिपेयर मत करो, रिबिल्ड करो, तभी कुछ सच्चा परिवर्तन आ सकता है।” अन्य यूनिवर्सिटीज के अनुसार 45 में इसको भी बना देंगे, तो गांधी का नाम नाम रह जाएगा, काम नहीं बनेगा। वैसे दुनिया की 200 फ्रेमस यूनिवर्सिटीज की लिस्ट में भारत का नाम नहीं है, इसकी भी चिंता मत करो, क्योंकि भारत की यूनिवर्सिटी भारत के अनुकूल बने, यह हमारी इच्छा होनी चाहिए। अभी दुनिया की नकल करके धोबी के कुत्ते के समान हमारी हालत बन गई है। जितने ज्ञानी लोग तैयार होते हैं, वे दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में चले जाते हैं, हम अनाथ बनकर रह जाते हैं। मैंने अभी एक economist का आंकड़ा सुना, जिससे मेरा दिल दहलने लगा कि भारत सरकार ने रोजगार के लिए, अलग-अलग इंडस्ट्री के लिए गए दस साल में 48 लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए। लेकिन यदि पूछो कि बताएं कि कितने लोगों को उद्योग दे पाए तो सरकार 23 लाख लोगों को उद्योग, रोजगार दे पाई। शिक्षा का जिंदगी से मतलब होना चाहिए। उसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में दूसरी तरफ सामान्य जनता ने अपने पैसे से, नहीं दस सालों के अंदर 13 करोड़ लोगों के लिए रोजगार उत्पन्न किया और एक रुपये का, 54 रुपये का वैल्यू एडिशन किया। भारत के शिक्षा मंत्रालय के द्वारा इसके विश्वविद्यालय सामान्य जनता की आशाओं की पूर्ति करने लायक बनने चाहिए। अगर इस दिशा में आप अपने कदम उठाएंगे, तो वे सबसे अधिक स्वागत योग्य कदम होंगे।

आदरणीय शरद यादव जी ने कल यह बात रखी थी कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों में, बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज की जो जमीनें हैं, उनका इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। अभी अनिल जी स्किल डेवलपमेंट के बारे में कह रहे थे। आज हम भारत के गृह उद्योग और छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों के द्वारा पूरी दुनिया को मात दे सकते हैं। भारत के पास सबसे बड़ी सम्पत्ति, मानव सम्पत्ति है, लेकिन अगर हमारे देश में मानव सम्पत्ति को काम देने लायक शिक्षा नहीं रहेगी, लोग बेकार रहेंगे, तो पूरे देश को इसका दुष्परिणाम भोगना पड़ेगा।

दो दिन पहले रोजगार एवं उद्योग से सम्बन्धित चर्चा चल रही थी। जापान जैसे छोटे देश में, ट्रेनिंग के लिए एक करोड़ लोग काम करते हैं। चायना में दो करोड़ लोग काम करते हैं, लेकिन भारत में सिर्फ पाँच से सात लाख लोग काम करते हैं। अगर हम जनसंख्या अनुपात के अनुसार इसे देखें, तो यह हमारे लिए बड़े शर्म की बात है। अगर हम अपने यहां के करोड़ों लोगों के हाथों को काम नहीं देंगे और इससे सम्बन्धित प्रशिक्षण को अगर हम अपनी शिक्षा में शामिल नहीं करेंगे, तो वह शिक्षा बेकार मानी जाएगी। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, इस बात पर बहुत गम्भीरता से ध्यान देने की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। साथ ही साथ हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों को बनाते समय आप यह भी ध्यान रखें कि ये मानव के प्यार को बनाए रखने वाले विश्वविद्यालय बनें। जैसा अभी हमारे एक सीनियर सांसद ने बताया कि यूनिवर्सिटीज में क्या-क्या चीजें होनी चाहिए। विश्वविद्यालय मानव का निर्माण करने के लिए होता है, इसलिए विश्वविद्यालय मानवता का, प्रेम का निर्माण करने वाला स्थान बनना चाहिए।

इस दिशा में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को आदर्श विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाना चाहिए और अगर इसकी शुरुआत इन्हीं दोनों विश्वविद्यालयों से होगी, तो यह अत्यंत आनन्द का विषय बन जाएगा। इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Mr. Patil. Shri A.V. Swamy.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Thank you very much, Sir. After having heard the brilliant interaction by our great friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, on the genesis, growth and the present needs of Central Universities, there is not much left to supplement on the role of the Central Universities in the present context. In spite of that, I am a dreamer, Sir. I share with him all the hopes and frustrations which our great friend, Mr. Mohapatra, has expressed. I do look upon this initiative towards Central Universities as a great opportunity for the country. I support the present Amendment of renaming the existing Central University of Bihar, that of North Bihar, in Champaran, after the name of Mahatma Gandhi. The step by the Minister of Human Resource Development not only fulfills the objective of establishing a Central University and filling up the gap between the developed and under-developed regions but it will also inspire the youth, going in for higher education, to remember and emulate the great ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, who applied the most powerful tool of Satyagraha for ameliorating the distress inflicted upon the indigo plantation workers. This particular Satyagraha is historic and different from other Satyagraha measures he had taken. Here, for the first time, to teach his followers, Rajendera Prasad and all the galaxy of followers, he did one thing. When he was prevented to enter Champaran by the District Magistrate, he entered it and prepared to face the consequences of breaking the law. He said in the court, "Yes, I have committed an illegal act knowingly and I am prepared to accept the maximum punishment that is provided under the Act." That type of a new message in Gandhian concept of Satyagraha was seen for the first time in the history of Freedom Movement.

There is another Central University at Koraput, about which you have already heard. Similar patriotic incidents, which would inspire the youth, are known at the Central University coverage area at Koraput in Orissa. The Central University in Koraput is replete with instances of great patriotism and sacrifice. The Koraput district, where the Central University is established under the Act, has a land mass equal to the State of Kerala. This land mass houses all the 62 ethnic groups of tribals in greater or small numbers that live in entire State of Orissa. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Swamy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: It is considered to be a paradise for anthropologists. And, in a paradise, you find angels moving around. The tribals are the angels amongst whom I have lived and have been brought up. I have got that honour.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Swamy.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Please, please. This is not just an intellectual exercise by an experienced ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have valid points. But the time is not permitting me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: An institution like this should be something different. I would like to make one or two suggestions. Please give me two-three minutes more.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I see it is a written speech. You can lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: My first suggestion is this. Laxman Naik, who was the first martyr from Koraput, had made the great sacrifice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. I would request that this is something that you cannot get from newspapers and other things. I am born and brought up among the tribals. The relevance of a Central University in Koraput should not merely that of higher education. I want that the area must also  
...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We can understand.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: There should not be institution to prepare tribals as bonded labourers, giving them skills that are not relevant to the local area. Here, people must be trained; the faculty must be such that they are committed to the local culture, committed to the ideals of the local culture. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I will quote one example. In mid 1950, Japan was the area where majority of our freedom fighters had been going to get inspiration. You know about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your concern for the tribals has been well taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is not permitting me to allow you more.  
...*(Interruptions)*... You have already taken 4 minutes in excess. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Just last point, Sir. A Central University must not prepare only intellectuals who will go to England or some other place for a job. They must be skilled; they must be people who must be given all the background and knowledge about the local area and culture. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Well taken. Thank you very much. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: ...so that in future after 10 or 15 years, the young boys who would be coming up, would strive to improve the land where they had born and brought up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Raja.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Thank you very much. I do not belong to any political party. I am a social worker, working among the tribals. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your point is well taken. You have taken seven minutes. The time allotted to you was three minutes. But you have taken seven minutes. Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

I support this Bill. I hope this will help Bihar, in particular, in a big way. We already have a SAARC university established at Nalanda. This all will go a long way in developing higher education in the country.

Sir, higher education is going to be one of the major challenges that the country has to confront. The Government of the day will have to respond properly. Sir, the quality of education is the central issue as far as higher education is concerned. What are the reasons for the lack of quality education? Number one, we lack infrastructure. Number two, we lack adequate faculty members, regular adequate faculty members. Number three, enrolment of students. We all understand infrastructure. As far as faculty is concerned, there is no proper recruitment of faculty members. No representation to SC/ST/OBC is followed properly. No regular appointment is made. Take, for instance, the Delhi University. As of now, I am told – if I am wrong, you can correct me – that 4000 teachers are on contract basis. Many Principals, Vice-Principals are on *ad hoc* basis. This is the situation in Delhi University, which is in the National Capital, and similar situation prevails in other universities. I want to make a suggestion here. I think, the Central Government, the present Government, can appoint an Expert Committee to go into all these issues and give recommendations for improvement so that the quality of education does not suffer. I can go on narrating many things as far as Central Universities are concerned. I agree with my

new colleague, Comrade Javed Ali Khan, when he talked that the democratic atmosphere in the university must be promoted, encouraged. Students' elections need to be held. Students' participation in Academic Council, Senate, Syndicate must be ensured. If we do all these things, if we involve the teachers, the students, then the higher education will improve. Here, I also take pride in saying that the Central Universities or the Government institutions are the institutions where we get more publications, more researches. Even the renowned global scholars, nobel laureates, all emerged from Government institutions, starting from Dr. Amartya Sen, I must say. So, this is one issue. The Government can appoint, and Government can think positively to appoint an Expert Committee to go into the issues with which we are confronting. This is number one. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I will make only one more point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Only one point.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, yes; only one point and that is about the private sector becoming dominant in higher education, which has led to commercialization and privatization of higher education. When they were in Government – my good friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, was in Government – they appointed one Birla Committee to suggest what should be the higher education. That Committee had suggested that everything should be privatized, with no role for the Government. Even in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the thrust was on higher education to be under the PPP model.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Make it fast, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, don't go by those things. You have made a new beginning. We will have to fight privatization and commercialization.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Wonderful!

SHRI D. RAJA: There are UGC guidelines; there are the Supreme Court guidelines. Even then, the private universities don't adhere to those things. There are problems in all these institutions. So, the Government will have to address these concerns and issues, so that our higher education could be saved and the quality of higher education can be improved. India has the potential to emerge as the real knowledge power in the world if the Government addresses these concerns.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Raja. Now, Mr. Husain Dalwai.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, मैं अपनी बात दो मिनट में ही खत्म कर दूंगा। यही जो दि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल आया है, इसका मैं पूरा समर्थन करता हूं। मुझे इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है कि जो नयी यूनिवर्सिटी बनने वाली है, उसका नाम महात्मा गांधी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी दिया जा रहा है। चम्पारण में गांधी जी ने जो आन्दोलन किया था, हमें एक तरह से उसकी याद इसके ज़रिए रहेगी। मंत्री महोदया को मेरा एक सज़ेशन है कि जो एग्जिस्टिंग यूनिवर्सिटी है, जिसका नाम आप सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ साउथ बिहार देने वाली हैं, उसके लिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप उसका नाम कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी के नाम पर रखिए। कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी वहां तीन बार चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे। वे पिछड़े समाज के थे, लेकिन उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी तरह से वहां पर काम किया था और वे बहुत ही इंटेलेक्चुअल थे। उनका बहुत बड़ा नाम था और वे बहुत ही सीधे-सादे आदमी थे। वे सही मायने में गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलने वाले व्यक्ति थे। अगर आप उनका नाम देंगे, तो इसका एक बहुत अच्छा सिग्नल भी जाएगा।

मैंने आज ही मंत्री महोदया को एक लेटर लिखा है। मैंने इससे पहले भी लिखा था। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की जो टीचर्स एसोसिएशन है, उसने कई बार कम्प्लेंट की है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में महापात्र जी ने जो कहा, वह सही है कि वहां के जो वाइस चांसलर हैं, वे किसी की बात मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ऐसे वाइस चांसलर को घर में बिठाइए, उनको अपनी बीवी के साथ रहने दीजिए। वे इस ढंग से काम करते हैं कि वहां इतने बड़े पैमाने पर वैकेंसीज़ हैं, लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के कहने के बाद भी उन वैकेंसीज़ को वे भरने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इस तरह से उनका काम चल रहा है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि वहां पर बड़े पैमाने पर 45 हजार टीचर्स की वैकेंसीज़ हैं। जैसे आजकल कारखानों में टेम्पररी वर्कर्स रखते हैं, वैसे ही वहां टीचर्स को तीन-तीन हजार और चार-चार हजार रुपये पर रखते हैं। अभी हमारे जयराम रमेश जी ने क्वालिटी एजुकेशन की बात की, लेकिन वह क्वालिटी एजुकेशन कैसे आ पाएगी? जब उसका पेट ही नहीं भरेगा तो वह क्या पढ़ाएगा और क्या सिखाएगा? फिर वही लेवल के लोग आएंगे। इसलिए मेरे ख्याल से इस पर ध्यान देना जरूरी है। राजस्थान यूनिवर्सिटी में भी यही बात है और मुम्बई यूनिवर्सिटी में भी यही बात है। एक और गंभीर बात यह है कि ओ.बी.सी. स्टूडेंट्स की स्कॉलरशिप के लिए फंड दिया गया था, उसका मिसएप्रोप्रिएशन हुआ है, वह गलत जगह इस्तेमाल किया गया है, इसलिए आप उसकी भी इंक्वायरी कीजिए। मैंने आपको मेमोरेण्डम दिया है, मैं कहूंगा कि अगर आप इतना करेंगी तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस पर दो मिनट बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Dalwai. So nice of you. Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale; follow the same and take two minutes, please.

**श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, यह केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2009 का जो बिल है, इसे यू.पी.ए. सरकार देश के हर राज्य में शिक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए और स्टूडेंट्स को शिक्षा देने के लिए लाई थी और अब इसको पांच साल हो गए। इसमें लेट ही क्यों न हुआ हो,

लेकिन हमारी एन.डी.ए. की सरकार में स्मृति इरानी जी द्वारा यह बिल लाया गया है, इसलिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जो चम्पारण का एरिया है, मोतीहारी का इलाका है, वहां 1917 में महात्मा गांधी जी ने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ नील आंदोलन किया था। इसलिए महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर बिहार में यह जो विश्वविद्यालय हो रहा है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसी तरह से बिहार में नालंदा यूनिवर्सिटी भी है, नालंदा यूनिवर्सिटी बुद्धिस्ट यूनिवर्सिटी है। नालंदा यूनिवर्सिटी, हालांकि वह शुरू हो चुकी है, लेकिन उसको मैक्सिमम मदद करने की आवश्यकता है, तो उसके लिए भी विचार होना चाहिए।

महोदय, डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का कार्यक्षेत्र महाराष्ट्र रहा है, पूरा देश भर तो रहा ही है। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर अपने देश के शिल्पकार भी हैं, दलित मुक्ति आंदोलन के मसीहा भी हैं और देश को जोड़ने का काम उन्होंने किया है, इसलिए महाराष्ट्र में एक सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी के नाम पर बनानी चाहिए। स्मृति इरानी जी हमारी मुम्बई की हैं और मैं भी उधर का ही हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई :** वह यूनिवर्सिटी कोंकण में बननी चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र में एक भी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है। आप मुम्बई से आते हैं, महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं। आप अपने कार्यकाल में आज ही एनाउन्स कीजिए कि महाराष्ट्र में सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी हो जाएगी।

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** आपके कार्यकाल में नहीं हुआ, इसलिए हमें करना पड़ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Please continue.  
...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** महाराष्ट्र में, कोंकण में एक टेक्नीकल यूनिवर्सिटी है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, address the Chair.  
...**(Interruptions)**...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** इसलिए बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी के नाम पर एक सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिए।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई :** बाबा साहेब कोंकण के थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** ठीक है, मैंने महाराष्ट्र का बोला। हम आपस में बैठकर यह तय करेंगे कि कोंकण में होनी है या मुम्बई में होनी है या कहीं मराठवाड़ा में होनी है, लेकिन बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी के नाम पर सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, जिस तरह से महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम से यूनिवर्सिटी है, तो यहां की शिक्षा भी वैसी होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि अनटचेबिलिटी मानने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनको शिक्षा देने की

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

आवश्यकता है। महात्मा गांधी जी ने दलितों के लिए दलित आंदोलन को मजबूत करने का काम किया है, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने भी किया है। इसलिए दलित आदिवासियों के साथ ऐसा कोई अत्याचार न करे, अनटचेबिलिटी की बात न करे, बल्कि दलित आदिवासियों के साथ संबंध अच्छी तरह रखना चाहिए, इस तरह का एकाध सब्जेक्ट उसमें होना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि वहां जो एस.सी., एस.टी. का बैकलॉक है, वह स्टाफ का बैकलॉग भी पूरा भरना चाहिए और स्टुडेंट्स का भी भरना चाहिए। इसी तरह उच्च शिक्षा में एस.सी., एस.टी. को मैक्सिमम प्रोत्साहन देने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। अगर हमें देश के विकास की दिशा में आगे लेकर जाना है, भारत के संविधान को मजबूत करना है, भारत का संविधान यदि मजबूत होगा तो देश मजबूत होगा, इसलिए देश को मजबूत करने के लिए स्टुडेंट्स को मजबूत करना चाहिए, उनको शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। हमारे देश में जो बच्चे शिक्षा लेते हैं, वे बाहर भी जाते हैं, लेकिन बाहर जाकर उन्हें वापस भी आना चाहिए। वहां उन्हें ज्यादा दिन नहीं रहना चाहिए। पांच साल बाहर रहकर फिर अपनी डिग्री का उपयोग अपने देश के लिए करना चाहिए। इसीलिए ऐसे स्टुडेंट्स को बनाने की जरूरत है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** ठीक है, प्लीज।

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमें नहीं मिलेगी शिक्षा, तो हम चलाएंगे रिक्शा। हर आदमी को शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, मतलब रिक्शा चलाते-चलाते हम लोग थक गए हैं, अब हमें शिक्षा चाहिए। इसलिए स्मृति इरानी जी, आप हमें दो शिक्षा की भिक्षा। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** ठीक है, हो गया। बैठिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** नहीं, अभी तक मेरा हुआ नहीं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** हो गया, हो गया।

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि हर राज्य में ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिए। अंत में मेरा इतना कहना है कि माइनोरिटी के लिए भी, जिस तरह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने भी माइनोरिटी को पूरा सपोर्ट करने की बात कही है, तो जैसे माइनोरिटी यूनिवर्सिटी है, हर राज्य में एक यूनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिए और मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी, माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी को भी मैक्सिमम शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए और उन्हें मेनस्ट्रीम में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चाहे हिन्दू हो, या मुसलमान हो, या बुद्धिस्ट हो, हम सबको एक साथ मिलकर आगे चलना है। अगर एक साथ आगे नहीं चलेंगे, तो सत्यानाश हो जाएगा। इसलिए हम सबको मिलकर आगे चलना चाहिए। ऐसी भी शिक्षा इसमें होनी चाहिए। तो मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Sir, at the outset, let me express my gratitude to all hon. Members of Parliament, especially this august House, who have



spoken on this Bill. आज सबसे पहले मैं आपके माध्यम से संबोधित करना चाहूंगी, उस मेंबर को, जिन्होंने आज इस सदन में अपनी मेडन स्पीच दी। यह मेरा सौभाग्य रहा है कि मैं इस सदन की एक सदस्या रही हूँ। चाहे पक्ष कोई भी हो, पार्टी कोई भी हो, राजनैतिक सोच कोई भी हो, इस सदन में कई ऐसे महानुभाव हैं, जो उम्र में, अनुभव में मुझसे बड़े हैं, जिन्होंने इस तीन साल के अंतराल में मुझे राजनीति के साथ-साथ विशेषतः राष्ट्रनीति के बारे में बहुत कुछ सिखाया। इसलिए मैं जावेद भाई का अभिनंदन करना चाहती हूँ कि आज आप इस सदन के एक सदस्य हैं, वह सदन, जो आज शिक्षा की मर्यादा में राष्ट्र के हित की चिंता कर रहा है। लेकिन जब आप बोल रहे थे, तब आपके मुख से कुछ ऐसे वाक्य प्रस्फुटित हुए, जो आधे-अधूरे सच थे। जैसे ही आप बोले तो मैंने नजमा आपा से पूछा कि आपा, मुझे एक proverb याद आता है, तो शायद उर्दू में है, 'नीम हकीम खतरा-ए-जान।'

**अलसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला) :** 'नीम मुल्लाह खतरा-ए-ईमान।'

**श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन इरानी :** आपा से मैंने कहा कि क्या यह proverb सही है तो आपा ने कहा, आधा-अधूरा proverb भी है। इसलिए उस proverb को छोड़ते हुए आपने जो एक चिंता व्यक्त की है, जो इस समूचे सदन में गूंजी है, सबसे पहले तो उस चिंता के प्रति मैं आपके माध्यम से सबका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। शिक्षा का बाज़ारीकरण न हो, शिक्षा समाज को जोड़े, शिक्षा के माध्यम से समाज में हर व्यक्ति का उद्धार हो और शिक्षा ऐसी हो जो हमारे विद्यार्थियों को समर्पित भाव से परिवार के साथ-साथ देश के कल्याण में भी योगदान करने की प्रेरणा दे। जयराम रमेश जी ने चिंता व्यक्त की कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उदारीकरण विस्तार की जरूरत है और सरकार को उसमें कहीं भी ऐसी भूमिका नहीं निभानी चाहिए कि सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर को रोकती हुई दिखायी दे। लेकिन इसी सदन में डी. राजा जी की भी आवाज़ गूंजी कि पूरा निजी क्षेत्र शिक्षा पर अगर कब्ज़ा कर ले तो शायद हमारा जो प्रयास है कि वे लोग, जो गरीब तबके से हैं, वे विद्यार्थी, जो हुनर रखते हैं, साहस रखते हैं, लेकिन जब में पैसा नहीं रखते, कम से कम उनके साथ अन्याय न हो। साथ ही सदन में अनिल माधव दवे जी ने महात्मा गांधी जी का उल्लेख करते हुए कहा कि गांधी जी कहते थे, "head, heart और hand" इनका समन्वय होना चाहिए। लेकिन अनिल माधव दवे जी के दिशानिर्देशानुसार मुझे यह भी ताकीद की गयी कि repair मत करो, मात्र rebuild करो। मैं अनिल जी से बड़ी विनम्रता से कहना चाहती हूँ कि पहले जो घटा है, वह कुछ ऐसा घटा कि आज हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ी चुनौती यह है कि अगर rebuilding के साथ-साथ repair का काम नहीं किया तो यह पूरा का पूरा ढांचा ध्वस्त हो जाएगा। इसलिए repairing में हम क्या कर रहे हैं, उसका उल्लेख मैं आपके माध्यम से करना चाहती हूँ। दस साल के अंतराल में उच्च शिक्षा में क्या-क्या परिवर्तन आए, क्या विस्तार हुआ, उसका उल्लेख हुआ है। कई महानुभावों ने उस पर अपनी चिंता को, व्यथा को और अपने सुझावों को व्यक्त किया है। यह सत्य है कि 2009 के एक्ट के तहत कई सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को खोला गया। यह भी सत्य है कि infrastructure से संबंधित कई चुनौतियां हैं। कोरापुट के बारे में यहां पर कुछ चिंता व्यक्त की गयी। प्यारीमोहन महापात्र जी ने कहा कि स्टेट के contribution को recognise करो। Sir, very humbly, I would like to suggest and submit to you कि आज का यह संशोधन जो है, जो

[श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी]

अमेंडमेंट है, वह अपने आप में इस बात का संकेत है कि बिहार प्रदेश से एक आवाज़ बुलंद हुई थी, जो पिछली सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं की और आज उसी आवाज़ को बुलंदी तक पहुंचाकर इस अमेंडमेंट के माध्यम से ...(व्यवधान)... I am not yielding, Sir. Allow me to speak.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh) : It is factually incorrect.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am factually correct, Sir. Mr. Nitish Kumar himself is a witness to it. And, I am saying this in the presence of senior JD(U) leaders. यह भी इतिहास का एक सत्य है कि सरकार ने उस वक्त बिहार से जो आवाज़ निकली, उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया – विधान सभा, विधान परिषद के इस वक्तव्य को पारित करने के बाद भी – और आज मैं अपने आपको भाग्यशाली समझती हूँ कि विधि का विधान ऐसा है कि यह सौभाग्य मुझे प्राप्त हुआ है। एक consensus का atmosphere है। जो लोग इस पर प्रश्नचिन्ह लगाते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं हुआ, उनको गवाही स्वयं उस पार्टी के लोग दे सकते हैं। जो बिहार में सरकार चला रहे हैं और चला रहे थे। लेकिन एक सत्य यह भी है कि मात्र यह एक राजनैतिक पार्टी का या सरकार का आंदोलन नहीं, एक जन आंदोलन बनकर बिहार में उभरा था। कोरापुट की यहां पर चिंता व्यक्त की गई और कोरापुट का सत्य भी यही है कि जिस साइट पर यूनिवर्सिटी को चलाना है, उसका निर्णय प्रदेश की सरकार ने लिया था। मेरे जो predecessor थे, उन्होंने प्रदेश की सरकार की साइट सलेक्शन को स्वीकार किया था सम्भवतः इस विश्वास के साथ कि infrastructure को develop किया जाएगा। आज वह सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी चुनौतियों से घिरी हुई है, उस चुनौती पर पार कैसे पाना है, उसका दायित्व मेरे पास आया है, मैं प्यारीमोहन महापात्र जी से आग्रह करूंगी कि समन्वय के माध्यम से मैं कोई न कोई समाधान ढूंढने का निश्चित प्रयास करूंगी और अगर आपका अनुभव भी मेरे काम आ सके, तो मैं अनुगृहीत और आभारी रहूंगी।

यहां पर एक चिंता प्रदीप दा ने व्यक्त की, लेकिन विश्व भारती के संदर्भ में आपके पास जो इन्फॉर्मेशन है, अगर आप लिखित रूप में मुझे देना चाहते हैं, तो मैं उसे स्वीकार करके fact-finding committee के आधार पर ही कोई निर्णय अथवा कोई भी एश्योरेंस आपको दे सकती हूँ।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Surely, I will submit it to you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Similarly, आज हुसैन दलवाई जी ने एक और पत्र मुझे दिया और कहा कि दिल्ली की जो टीचर्स एसोसिएशन “डूटा” है, उसके प्रतिनिधियों से मैं मिलूँ। उन्होंने यह भी आग्रह किया कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में ओ.बी.सी. फंड्स का जो मिसयूज किया गया है, उसके बारे में कोई कमेटी बनाकर उसे इन्वेस्टिगेट किया जाए। मैं आपके माध्यम से दलवाई साहब को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि इन्वेस्टिगेशन करने के लिए कमेटी का निर्माण हो चुका है और उसने रिपोर्ट दी है। मैं “डूटा” के प्रतिनिधियों से भी मिली हूँ। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में जितने कर्मचारी हैं, उनके प्रतिनिधियों से भी मिली हूँ। मैं छात्रों के प्रतिनिधियों से भी मिली हूँ। मुझे इस बात का आभास है कि उस यूनिवर्सिटी में कुछ चुनौतियाँ हैं, लेकिन जो संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया है, जो प्रोसिजर है, उसकी मर्यादा में रह कर ही मैं कोई टिप्पणी कर पाऊंगी।

आज यहां पर जावेद भाई ने उल्लेख किया कि चुनाव होना चाहिए, डेमोक्रेसी का हनन नहीं होना चाहिए। यह लोकतंत्र का ही तकाजा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दिशा-निर्देश के अनुसार Lyngdoh Committee की रिपोर्ट हमने सभी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज के साथ शेयर की जिसमें यह प्रावधान है कि या तो वह अपने यहां इलेक्शन कराएं या स्टूडेंट काउन्सिल बनाकर छात्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को उसमें शामिल करें। While we hail democracy, let us also hail the right of our universities to determine themselves as to what is best for the universities.

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** आप बी.एच.यू. और जामिया मिल्लिया के बारे में भी बोल दीजिए।

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी :** जितनी भी यूनिवर्सिटीज का उल्लेख हुआ है, चाहे वह बी.एच.यू. हो, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी हो, विश्व भारती हो, जामिया मिल्लिया हो, 12, सितम्बर और 13 सितम्बर को चण्डीगढ़ में सभी वाइस चांसलर्स को एक ही छत के नीचे एकत्रित कर कई विषयों पर मैंने आग्रह किया था। उसमें जल्दी से जल्दी faculty positions को भरने का भी आग्रह किया और उस faculty positions को भरने में अगर कोई गतिरोध हमारे मंत्रालय के माध्यम से आ रहा है, तो मैंने हर वाइस चांसलर से अनुरोध किया कि आप व्यक्तिगत तौर पर हमें बताएं कि हम क्या मदद कर सकते हैं, so that we facilitate filling up of those faculty positions and do recruitment.

श्री डी. राजा जी ने यहां पर एक सुझाव दिया है कि क्या एक कमेटी का निर्माण हो सकता है, जो Teacher recruitment processes को कैसे सरल बनाया जाए, transparent बनाया जाए, कैसे उसे इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए, इस पर विचार कर सकती है। आपके सुझाव का मैं स्वागत करती हूं और उस सुझाव को मैं अपने अफसरों के साथ आज ही, इस सदन में अभी मेरा वक्तव्य चल रहा है, उसके बाद ही तुरन्त मैं कार्यवाही करने का प्रयास करूंगी, यह मैं कहना चाहती हूं।

शिक्षा का बाजारीकरण न हो, उसके संदर्भ में श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने access to quality education का अपने वक्तव्य में उल्लेख किया। उसके संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जो vice-Chancellors की retreat हुई, वह मात्र एक दिवसीय अथवा दो दिवसीय कार्यक्रम नहीं था। हमने पिछले सप्ताह दोबारा सभी vice-Chancellors को आमंत्रित किया to tell us how far they have gone post-September interaction. Hence, we are interacting with them not in isolation, not piecemeal but comprehensively with regard to all challenges including quality assessment. And that is why, in Chandigarh, all the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities resolved that by February, 2015, all our Central Universities will apply for and get NAC accreditation or re-accreditation. आप सब इस बात से अवगत हैं कि जब NAC के पास एप्लीकेशन जाती है, तो संस्थान में खामियां क्या हैं, वे खामियां कहीं न कहीं उभर कर आती हैं और फिर वाइस चांसलर और पूरा यूनिवर्सिटी सिस्टम कम्पेल होता है कि उसे एड्रेस करे, उसी के बाद उन्हें accreditation मिलता है। लेकिन access to education एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है जिसे कहीं न कहीं समाधान हेतु MOOCs का

[श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी]

जो प्लेटफार्म है, उसके अंतर्गत IITs, IIMs, Central Universities, NITs और IISERs से अनुरोध कर चुके हैं under Graduate, Graduate और Post Graduate की शिक्षा मुफ्त में हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में पहली बार 'स्वयं' नाम के पोर्टल पर हम अपने विद्यार्थियों को, देश के नागरिकों को उपलब्ध कराएंगे। But we will also ensure that those courses are mobile-friendly, in an app format. और वे छात्र जो चाहते हैं कि उस इंस्टिट्यूशन से उसको डिग्री प्राप्त हो, at a very concessional payment, they will be able to sit for exams and get those degrees. In fact, we are additionally ensuring that those of our students who are specially abled get more than a concession in those payments. यहां पर एक चिंता जताई गई कि हमें अपने संस्थानों को वर्ल्ड क्लास stature पर पहुंचाना है। हमने कहीं न कहीं recognize किया है कि आज उस स्तर तक पहुंचाने के लिए world-class University or faculties के साथ interaction बढ़ाना जरूरी है। इसलिए Global Initiative of Academic Networks के तहत हमारा प्रयास है कि अगले academic वर्ष में हम विश्व भर से 10 academicians को भारत में इन्वाइट करें। We pay, the Government of India pay, so that they can come to our Central Universities and give the best international standard teaching to our students, and our students are not burdened by the fact that they do not have the ability or the facility to approach such academia or such academicians. सर, मुझे यहां पर बसावाराज पाटिल ने रैंकिंग के बारे में कहा है कि चिंता मत करो। लेकिन हम एक वैश्विक परिवेश में रहते हैं, इसलिए बैलेंस करके चिंता करना मेरे लिए अनिवार्य है। यह मेरी संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी है। हम एक तरफ यह समझते हैं। what is the model which is followed so that people can aspire to international rankings. But, at the same time, we are indigenously, with the help of our IITs, IIMs, Central Universities, NIITs, IISERs, developing a national ranking system for India, by India, with India. And to complement that, very soon, the parameters that are being decided by our IIT, IIM Directors, our Vice-Chancellors, will be put in the public domain through the 'mygov.in' platform so that people of this country, for the first time, also have a say in deciding what are the parameters that a University or a college or an educational institution should aspire for or should have so that our students are more enabled. यहां पर जयराम रमेश जी ने fly-by-night operators की चिंता व्यक्त की है। I recognize that challenge, and in recognizing that, it was my privilege that on the Education Day, 11th of November, we dedicated the 'know-your-college' portal to the nation which has every college, every university which is registered with our regulators available online for our students to make informed choices. Additionally, we have given a component where the students, if they are aggrieved and find that there is a flaw in the information given by the institute, can actually contact the regulator directly and get some kind of a

**6.00 P.M.**

relief or initiate some kind of an action against such an institution. But also recognizing that our students need access to quality education, through you, Sir, I would like to tell my senior colleague, Jairam Rameshji, that we have uploaded free video lectures. All that is available within the domain of MHRD for the use of our students so that our students, who make an informed choice about Universities or colleges, also have access to free video lectures so that it enables them study further, possibly get new ideas of where they want to go further. But so that our students are not restricted *vis-a-vis* their mobility, Sir, I have had also the privilege, for the first time, of introducing a credit transfer framework which is applicable from Class IX on to post-graduation level. From the next academic session, across all Central Universities, we are also ensuring that the Choice-based Credit Transfer System is applicable for all our students. Mr. Narayanan made an appeal that we do not allow our Central Universities to be affiliating Universities; so all new Central Universities are non-affiliating. Only some old State Universities, that were converted into Central Universities, are still having affiliating colleges but given that they all have their own technicality *vis-a-vis* their Act ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, one minute. It is 6.00 pm.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I can just finish.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the House agrees that we will pass this Bill. Time may be extended upto that.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I can only submit, Mr. Narayanan, that we have given our request to the Department of Law to see what we can do to address that concern *vis-a-vis* old State Universities that have been converted, to new Central Universities.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): What about Delhi University?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I have spoken about Delhi University. With regard to gross enrolment ratio and enhancing it, in our retreat with the Vice-Chancellors and reaffirming our belief with them, in that meeting, that I had last week, we have implored upon every Vice-Chancellor to ensure that before the next academic session we do certain drives within our Universities to include enrolment ratio. But, those Members of Parliament, who are extremely concerned about brain drain, are extremely concerned that जो विद्या हमारे विद्यार्थी प्राप्त करते हैं, उसका सामाजिक आउटकम क्या होता है, उसके बारे में मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगी कि एक “उन्नत भारत अभियान” लॉन्च हुआ है,

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जिसके अंतर्गत हमारी आई.आई.टीज़., आई.आई.एमज़ और सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को भी प्रेरित किया गया है। यहां नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय का उल्लेख हुआ है। उसका इतिहास यह दोहराता है कि उस विश्वविद्यालय के आसपास 200 गांव ऐसे थे, जिनकी चिंता विशेषकर विश्वविद्यालय के ही लोग करते थे। उसी से प्रेरित होकर “उन्नत भारत अभियान” के अंतर्गत आई.आई.टीज़, आई.आई.एमज़, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ से अनुरोध किया गया है कि they adopt villages, help in technology transfer, help in transferring of new knowledge into these villages so that we can engage with them and also assess the social outcomes of setting up such institutions. Sir, यहां जयराम रमेश जी ने रीज़नल इम्बैलेंस की बात कही, I recognise that challenge, and recognising it, we have initiated a programme called ‘*Ishanya Vikas*’ wherein, for the first time again, we are engaging with students across high-schools and engineering colleges in the North-East, paying for them to come to all IITs, NITs, IISERs and Central Universities so that they can engage with faculty, engage with students and learn about new knowledge and new possibilities *vis-a-vis* their own personal careers. We are hoping that by the time we meet the infrastructural challenges of areas like the North-East Region, at least, we do not stop our desire to empower them with knowledge, to empower them with *shiksha*.

Sir, there was a concern expressed here, *vis-a-vis* whether the reservation policy will be applicable or not, by Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyapji. I would like to assure him that it would be, but there is another concern expressed whether fellowships and scholarships have been enhanced; I am happy to share that in certain matters, fellowships have been advanced just a few weeks back by fifty five per cent. I would only say, given the constraint of time, that we recognise that there are many challenges facing our higher education system. We recognise the fact that there is a long way that we need to still go. But I also recognise the consensus in this House today *vis-a-vis* support for this Bill and, through you, Sir, once again, I would express my gratitude for the same.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, hon. Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I just want to make one or two points. The Minister’s reply is very comprehensive and very informative. But I have just one point of clarification. She began her reply by juxtaposing me with Mr. Raja and saying that I am advocating privatisation of higher education and Mr. Raja is against privatisation. I want to clarify Madam Minister, I was not advocating privatisation of higher education. I was drawing attention to the reality of a large private sector in higher education much of which is run by political leaders cutting across political parties. I for one believe that the State has a vital role to play in higher education. But the reality is something different. The reality is

that more and more medical colleges and more and more engineering colleges are being started in the private sector more often than not by political leaders. Those have to be regulated. Those cannot be stopped. That is what I meant.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would just like to respond to the hon. Member. I have always found it a compliment to be compared with any Member of Parliament, especially in this august House with esteemed Members like Mr. D. Raja or for that matter even Mr. Jairam Ramesh. I am seized of the matter. There are challenges *vis-a-vis* the private sector as well. There have been several representations from the private sector that possibly their engagement with the regulator also needs to be looked into. I am happy to share it with the Members, through you, Sir, that we are reviewing the UGC, the AICTE and also the NCTE given that the demand has come from across States. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, teachers, faculty members in self-financing colleges, in the deemed universities and even in some Central Universities are paid low salaries. Will you look into the issue?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, in Kerala also, the teachers are getting only ₹5,000-6,000 as salary in self-financed colleges. I would like to know whether the Central Government or the UGC are ready to give any specific direction to them on this issue.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the suggestions that I have accepted ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: First the vacancies have to be filled. The guest lecturers will not help. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I think I have given a very comprehensive and lengthy explanation for all elements. But the additional element with regard to faculty needs *vis-a-vis* amenities and pay-scale or for that matter even strengthening the process of recruitment can very well come within the ambit of the advice given by the hon. Members *vis-a-vis* the Committee which he seeks that we set up.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): We also wanted to know about a Central University in Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, about Maharashtra ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: \*

Sir, I just want to say this. Today, many esteemed dignitaries expressed their desire here to have a Central University or a university or an institute of higher learning. Through RUSA, we are engaging with all the State Governments *vis-a-vis* the need for higher education in the States. If the Members so desire, I can take their demands to the State Government and apprise the Government of the State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one amendment by Shri Harivansh, Shri Digvijaya Singh and Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani.

Mr. Harivansh, are you moving your amendment?

**श्री हरिवंश :** अगर मंत्री महोदय, आश्वासन देती हैं, तो मैं इसको विद्वद्ध कर सकता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So you are not moving your amendment.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह संशोधन मूव करना चाहूंगा।

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा, यह बात सही है कि चम्पारण में महात्मा गांधी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी प्रारम्भ होने जा रही है। उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमारा प्रस्ताव है कि 'Central University of South Bihar' का नाम 'महात्मा गौतम बुद्ध सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी' रखा जाए।

महात्मा गांधी और महात्मा गौतम बुद्ध, दोनों ही सत्य, अहिंसा और साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव की विचारधारा के थे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और सदन से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि मेरे इस संशोधन को सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार किया जाए।

एक अनुरोध मैं और भी करना चाहूंगा। जिस विचारधारा से महात्मा गांधी और महात्मा बुद्ध ने समाज को जोड़ा था, यानी सत्य, अहिंसा और साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव की भावना, जब आप इन दोनों विश्वविद्यालयों के वाइस चांसलर्स और प्रोफेसर्स की नियुक्ति करें और जब इसके लिए सर्च कमेटी बने, तो इस बात का ख्याल रखें कि इसी विचारधारा से सम्बन्धित लोगों को उसमें रखा जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving?

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\* The Hon. Minister spoke in Marathi.



**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** सर, अगर वहां से आश्वासन आता है और वे स्वीकार करती हैं, तो हमें प्रसन्नता होगी। लेकिन, इसके साथ मैं एक और बात का अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं। महात्मा गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी के अंतर्गत, महात्मा गांधी ने हमेशा हुनर को तरजीह दी। कम्युनिटी कॉलेज का नेशनल नॉल्लिज कमिशन के अंतर्गत प्रस्ताव है। जब आज दोनों यूनिवर्सिटीज का करिकुलम तैयार करें, तो नॉर्मल स्ट्रीम के अलावा कम्युनिटी कॉलेज का जो कंसेप्ट है, स्किल डेवलपमेंट और प्रोफेशनल एजुकेशन का, उस पर भी आप लोग ध्यान दें। अगर माननीय मंत्री जी हमें आश्वासित करती हैं कि वे एक टाइम बाउंड समय में हमारे संशोधन प्रस्ताव को केन्द्र सरकार से मनवाती हैं, तो इस पर हम लोग विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Sahani.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) :** उपसभापति महोदय, अभी जो माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने बोला है, अगर मंत्री जी सहमति प्रदान कर दें, तो हम लोग इसको वापस लेने के लिए विचार करेंगे, क्योंकि महात्मा गांधी और महात्मा बुद्ध दोनों के नाम पर हम लोग इसे चाह रहे हैं। अगर वे सदन में आश्वासन दे देती हैं, तो हम इसको वापस ले लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you want to say something?

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी :** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से दिग्विजय सिंह जी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगी कि उनका मार्गदर्शन मुझे प्राप्त हुआ है, विशेषतः इस यूनिवर्सिटी के संदर्भ में। अगर यही मार्गदर्शन मेरे प्रिडेसेसर को प्राप्त हुआ होता, तो शायद आज यह सौभाग्य मुझे प्राप्त नहीं होता। दिग्विजय जी, मैं बोल लूं? I have not yielded.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** आप अगर इसको राजनीतिक ट्विस्ट देना चाहती हैं, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी :** नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इसे राजनीतिक ट्विस्ट नहीं देना चाहती। मैं आपको बस इस बात से अवगत कराना चाहती हूं कि आप ही के दल के एक नेता हुसैन दलवाई जी ने उल्लेख किया कि यह कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी के नाम से होना चाहिए। एक विषय यहां पर लोकनायक जय प्रकाश जी के नाम से आया। मैं इतना ही कहूंगी कि आपने जो सुझाव दिया है, वह मेरे भी मन के नजदीक का सुझाव है। इसलिए, मैं आपको आश्चर्य करती हूं कि इसे एक्टिव कंसीडरेशन में भारत सरकार टाइम बाउंड तरीके में निश्चित करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने जो एक विषय रखा है कि गांधीवादी सोच विशेषतः स्किल डेवलपमेंट के संदर्भ में हो, तो मैं आपको बहुत ही विनम्रता से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमने जो वोकेशनल क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क किया है, उसका नाम ही 'समवय' रखा है और गांधी जी जो बुनियादी शिक्षा की बात करते थे, उसी के आधार पर इसे स्थापित किया गया है।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** लेकिन इसी के साथ मैं जब वाइस चांसलर्स और प्रोफेसर्स वगैरह की सर्च कमेटी बने, तो विचारधारा का ख्याल रखिएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Digvijaya Singh, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: With that assurance, Sir, I am not moving my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, Mr. Harivansh.

श्री हरिवंश : सर, मैं move नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not moving. Okay. Then, Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, इन्होंने आश्वासन दे दिया है, इसलिए वापस लेता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. So, amendment is not moved. Therefore, I shall now put Clause 2 to vote.

**Clause 2 was added to the Bill.**

We shall now take up Clause 3. There is one amendment again by Shri Digvijaya Singh, Shri Harivansh and Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani. Are you moving? You are not moving. So, amendment is not moved. So, I shall now put Clause 3 to vote.

**Clause 3 was added to the Bill.**

**Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.**

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I move:

*That the Bill be passed.*

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**

**The Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 2014.

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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**SPECIAL MENTIONS****Need to make public all studies conducted by the Government on the cost and benefit of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the deeper liberalisation attempted through Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) has the potential to irreparably damage both the agriculture and manufacturing sectors for decades to come. Countries like Australia and New Zealand will surely ask for deep access to India's agricultural markets while farmers will continue to receive subsidies of various kinds. Dumping of cheap agricultural goods will also be a threat. Dairy will be one key sector to be hit by the RCEP.

The RCEP in effect would be an FTA with China. Considering the competitiveness of Chinese manufacturing, it is of great concern to have an FTA which includes China. One of the important concerns with regard to RCEP is that it has the potential to permanently damage the Indian manufacturing sector due to high degree asymmetry in manufacturing capabilities of China, and some of the ASEAN Member countries compared to India. Therefore, India may not only fail to gain market access from RCEP but also bears the risk of acceleration of de-industrialisation.

Further, many RCEP participating countries are participating in another ambitious FTA known as Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP). There are widespread concerns on the implications of TPP on the future policy space for industrialisation, access to medicines, regulation of foreign investment, etc.

So, I urge the Government to make it public all the studies conducted by the Government on the cost and benefit of RCEP and provide a list of consultation held with various stakeholders on RCEP.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair*]

**Need to take early steps to set up an All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister of Health that following an announcement in the Union Budget, 2014-15, my beloved leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who is the people's Chief Minister

[Shri Paul Manoj Pandian]

of Tamil Nadu, wrote to the hon. Prime Minister on 18.07.2014 indicating Tamil Nadu's readiness to provide adequate land and other facilities for the establishment of an AIIMS in the State. Subsequently, a detailed report has been sent to the Ministry of Health, Government of India, with all the relevant details about five suggested locations, namely, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Chengelpet, Perundurai in Erode and Thoppur in Madurai. All the required particulars about these five locations, including availability of land, proposed coverage area, disease profile, registering facilities, road connectivity, water supply, drainage and electricity facilities, site analysis and other statutory clearances required as per the check-list furnished by the Government of India, have already been sent to the Government of India on 31.10.2014. The Government of Tamil Nadu has also assured that necessary statutory clearances in respect of transfer of land, provision of water, electricity and drainage facilities will be obtained. I wish to request the Government of India to expedite the visit of Central team for assessment of the identified locations so as to set up an All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Tamil Nadu in this financial year itself.

In the above circumstances, I request the hon. Minister of Health to ensure that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Tamil Nadu will be set up this year itself so as to benefit the students and general public in Tamil Nadu.

**Need for early implementation of Agreement between the Guerilla Organisations of Uttarakhand and the Central Government**

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा** (उत्तराखण्ड) : महोदय, 16 नवम्बर से 30 नवम्बर 2014 के समाचार पत्र, "उत्तराखण्ड जागरण" में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें कहा गया है कि "सांसदों के दिल्ली आवास में डेरा डालेंगे गुरिल्ला"। दिल्ली में जाकर अपने-अपने सांसदों के आवासों पर जाकर "डेरा डालो, घेरा डालो" कार्यक्रम करेंगे तथा किसी भी दिन संसद कूच करेंगे।

महोदय, इस संगठन का गठन 1972 में उस समय हुआ, जब पड़ोसी राष्ट्र भारत की अस्मिता को हिलाने के लिए भारत में राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों व राष्ट्र विरोधी ताकतों को भारत में चोरी-छिपे भेज रहे थे। उस समय देश के सीमान्त जनपदों की सुरक्षा तथा दूसरे देशों की भारत के विरुद्ध की जाने वाली साजिशों का पता लगाने तथा छद्म कार्य से दुश्मनों में दहशत फैलाने के लिए गुरिल्ला संगठन का गठन किया गया और सीमान्त क्षेत्र व उसके आसपास के लोगों को विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया गया, जिन्हें हम एस.एस.बी., स्वयं सेवक या गुरिल्ला नाम से जानते हैं।

महोदय, सरकार समय-समय पर गुरिल्लाओं से काम लेती रही है और भविष्य में भी लिया जाएगा, परंतु सरकार ने इन लोगों को किसी भी प्रकार की सहूलियतें नहीं दीं, जब कि कहा गया था कि गुरिल्लाओं को सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएं जैसे राज्यों में नौकरी, एकमुश्त आर्थिक सहायता

तथा पेंशन दी जाएगी। कुछ राज्यों के गुरिल्लाओं को उक्त सभी सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं, परंतु कई राज्यों को वंचित रखा गया है। कई दौर की बैठकों के बाद सरकार ने गुरिल्ला संगठन के साथ 11 फरवरी, 2014 को तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री जी से वार्ता के बाद निर्णय लिया था कि जो गुरिल्ला नौकरी करने में सक्षम होंगे, उन्हें नौकरी दी जाएगी और जो कार्य करने में अक्षम होंगे या आयु पूरी कर चुके होंगे, उन्हें एकमुश्त आर्थिक सहायता अथवा मासिक पेंशन दी जाएगी। इस निर्णय के आधार पर 19 फरवरी, 2014 को केन्द्रीय गृह सचिव की ओर से राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों को पत्र भी लिखा गया, परंतु केन्द्र सरकार ने अपने हिस्से के पेंशन और आर्थिक सहायता के प्रस्ताव को अब तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया है, जिससे इन लोगों में रोष व्याप्त है। मेरे उपरोक्त कथन से देश के सीमावर्ती सांसद भी सहमत होंगे।

महोदय, मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि गुरिल्ला संगठन से किए गए समझौतों को तुरंत लागू किया जाए, जिससे सरकार का संगठन के साथ किया गया वादा पूरा हो सके। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Shri T. Rathinavel.

**Need to address inadequacies in Modified Direct Benefit**

**Transfer scheme of L.P.G. in the country**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the need to address certain inadequacies in the Modified Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG scheme. Our respected leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has already written to the Centre that on grounds of sound administrative practice and to ensure that the States are true partners in development, the direct transfer of cash to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries should be effected by the State Governments with the Centre releasing its share to the States. But the Government of India has chosen to monetize LPG subsidy and disburse it directly without the involvement of the State Governments. However, certain deficiencies in MDBTL need to be addressed to mitigate the hardships of the consumers. In remote and rural areas, people find it difficult to access nationalized bank branches. The Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies and Post Offices can be involved in delivering the subsidy which would reduce the inconvenience. In urban areas, Urban Co-operative Banks can be involved in the delivery of subsidy. Further, it is essential to protect the consumer from fluctuations in the market price of LPG which is linked to the international prices. The total amount of subsidy should not be fixed and should be increased as and when the market price of LPG increases and such increased amounts should be credited to bank accounts to ensure that consumers are not put to hardship. I appeal to the Government to immediately address these inadequacies in the larger interest of consumers across the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Dr. R. Lakshmanan.

**Need to Expedite establishment of Multi-Disciplinary Research  
Units (MRUs) in Medical Colleges across the country**

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, research in medical field did not progress well in our country. In order to promote and encourage research in medical field, a full-fledged Department of Medical Research was created in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the year 2007 itself and it became functional since 2008.

According to the available population statistics, India's current population is 1.1 billion and increasing at two per cent annual rate, and, by 2030, it is expected to surpass China, the world's most populous nation. The population is expected to reach 1.6 billion by 2050. But, India's healthcare infrastructure has not kept pace with the population growth. The physical infrastructure is woefully inadequate to meet today's healthcare demands, much less tomorrow's. Simultaneously, support to medical colleges across the country needs to be strengthened as only a small proportion carry out serious research activity. As medical colleges form the backbone for research in priority areas, a strong, focussed and vibrant outreach support programme is required.

Sir, if health research is promoted in right earnest at the right and appropriate level, that is, at medical college level itself, it will play vital role in discovery and development of indigenous health products. The scientific knowledge generated through health and bio-medical research is used to develop drugs, diagnostics, vaccines and devices that ultimately find a place in the healthcare systems of the country.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to expedite establishment of Multi-disciplinary Research Units (MRUs) in medical colleges across the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu, without any further delay.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Smt. Gundu Sudharani.

**Need to take effective measures to check increasing incidents of  
suicide by farmers in Telangana**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): The journey of newly formed State of Telangna started with more than 400 farmers committing suicide in the last six months. These tragic deaths are primarily due to very severe power cuts, water shortage and delayed and deficit rainfall also contributed to their mite in the farmers' suicides. Coupled with this, debt burden on farmers of Telangana, particularly from the

private moneylenders, has gone up enormously and to escape pressure and threats from moneylenders, many farmers have given up their lives.

It all happened due to mismanagement and failure to foresee the power and water crisis after bifurcation of the State. The situation could have been averted and the lives of farmers could have been saved had the State Government taken steps well in advance. Secondly, I have no hesitation to say that the ground situation in Telangana is worse than any national disaster. I would say that the Union Government should declare agricultural emergency in Telangana and help the State Government in every respect to come out of this crisis.

As I said earlier, farmers are engulfed in the web of public and private loans. They thought that if they get better crop this time, they would repay, at least, 60 to 70 per cent of their loans. But, it had happened the other way round.

So, I request the Government of India to waive all the loans taken by farmers, give them fresh loans with moratorium on interest for five years, provide sufficient power to Telangana from Southern Grid and take other confidence-building measures to avoid any further suicides.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with Shrimati Gundu Sudharani's Special Mention.

**Need to increase number of Junior Research Fellowships for OBCs  
under Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Programme**

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is appreciated by one and all the initiatives taken by the Government of India for providing fellowships exclusively for OBCs for 2014-15 to pursue their M.Phil and Ph.D., programmes under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Programme.

All OBCs welcomed this. But the Government proposed to give only 300 Junior Fellowships for OBCs who constitute more than 50% of the total population. Secondly, the Government has not given any Senior Research Fellowships which is totally unjustified. I am given to understand that Senior Research Fellowships would be given from 2016-17 to the students studying in universities or institutions recognised by the UGC. I fail to understand the rationale in giving Senior Fellowships from 2016-17.

Students are very eager to get Fellowship as this will pave the way for them to become Lecturers and Assistant Professors lying vacant in various colleges and universities. But

[Shri Devender Goud T.]

if you look at the number of Fellowships that the Government has given, it is very less. It is giving just 300 Junior Research Fellowships and no Senior Research Fellowships! Secondly, the Fellowship amount is also not so encouraging. For example, Government is giving just ₹10,000 per year for humanities and social sciences for the first two years.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India to increase the number of Junior Research Fellowships, introduce Senior Research Fellowships from 2015-16 itself and also increase the fellowship amount to a minimum of ₹ 20,000 p.m. for all streams.

**Need to remember and give recognition to the soldiers of armed forces  
for their heroic deeds against terrorism in the country**

**श्री प्रभात झा** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, 13 दिसम्बर, 2001 को भारतीय लोकतंत्र के मंदिर संसद भवन पर पाकिस्तान से आए आतंकवादियों द्वारा हमला किया गया। इस आतंकी घटना का मुख्य षड्यंत्रकारी गाजी बाबा (ताहिर नदीम राणा) के रूप में सामने आया, जिसे पकड़ने के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अपने निर्णय में उल्लेख किया था, जिसका उल्लेख दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश और पोटा न्यायालय ने भी किया था। दुर्दांत पाकिस्तानी आतंकी गाजी बाबा 30 अगस्त, 2003 को श्रीनगर में बड़ा आतंकी हमला करने की योजना में था। जब तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी तथा मुख्यमंत्रीगण एवं मंत्रिमंडल के तमाम मंत्रीगण के साथ श्रीनगर में बैठक के लिए आए थे। लेकिन बी.एस.एफ. के एक स्पेशल ऑपरेशन, जिसका नेतृत्व श्री नरेन्द्र नाथ धर दुबे, डी.आई.जी. (बी.एस.एफ.) द्वारा किया गया था, ने गाजी बाबा को मार गिराया। कई गोलियां लगने के कारण श्री दुबे स्थायी रूप से विकलांग हो गए और एक जवान भी शहीद हुआ। मनोबल एवं इच्छा-शक्ति का उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए श्री दुबे पिछले पांच वर्षों से देश सेवा में उत्कृष्ट योगदान दे रहे हैं। श्री दुबे जैसे कई ऐसे भारत मां के लाल हैं, जो आतंकवादियों से लड़ते हुए स्थायी रूप से विकलांग हो गए हैं, जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय मौकों पर कभी याद नहीं किया जाता, मेडल और मुआवजा देकर भुला दिया जाता है।

अतः मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि ऐसे भुला दिए गए बहादुर देशभक्तों को संसद पर हमले की बरसी के साथ-साथ अन्य राष्ट्रीय मौकों पर भी उनका उल्लेख किया जाए व सम्मानित किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

**Need to elaborate measures under skill development  
programme being started by the Government**

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से सदन में विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूं। युवाओं को रोजगार देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने एम.एस.एम.ई. पर जोर दिया है, जिसके विकास से देश के युवाओं को रोजगार मिल सकेगा।

मंत्रालय के टूल रूम के लिए जो बजट आवंटित किए गए हैं, उसे भी पूरी तरह से खर्च नहीं किया गया। इससे मंत्रालय के स्किल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम की गंभीरता पर शंका पैदा होती है।



प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2013-14 में 1,20,000 प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया, जिसमें लगभग 90,000 को 6 माह से कम समय के अवधि का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए विज्ञापनों के अनुसार ज्यादातर अल्प अवधि प्रोग्राम्स मात्र एक हफ्ते या उससे कम समय के लिए होते हैं, जिनकी फीस 10,000 रुपाए या कोर्स के अनुसार होती है। यह किसी की भी समझ से परे होगा कि ऐसे अल्पावधि स्किल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम्स किसी में क्या स्किल डेवलप कर सकेंगे? एक उदाहरण के अनुसार नेशनल एम.एस.एम.ई. ट्रेनी डेटाबेस की रिपोर्ट से प्राप्त आंकड़े के अनुसार कुल 1,15,363 युवाओं से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार 5,563 निजी रोजगार में 5,656 को किसी कम्पनी में नौकरी मिली और शेष, 1,03,634 युवा बेरोजगार बताए गए हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एम.एस.एम.ई. मंत्रालय और स्किल डेवलपमेंट मंत्रालय से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे सबसे पहले तो यह जानकारी उपलब्ध कराएं कि किस प्रकार के स्किल की आवश्यकता है और कितनी नौकरियां उपलब्ध हैं, उसके पश्चात् लघु अवधि के ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम्स तैयार कर प्रशिक्षुओं को उनके योग्यता अनुसार ट्रेनिंग कराकर उनको रोजगार प्राप्त कराएं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**Need to take urgent measures to ensure issuance of Gorkha  
Certificates to Christian Gorkha Minorities**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, since the Minister of Minority Affairs is here, I wish to read out my Special Mention.

Sir, the Gorkha community is famous worldwide for producing the fiercest soldiers. Serving India, Nepal and Great Britain, the people of the Gorkha community have been recruited by the Army for decades.

One has to be certified as a Gorkha in order to avail relaxations in physical standards for recruitments in Military and Para Military services, etc. The certificates are issued by District Magistrates or other competent authority.

Christian 'Gorkha' minorities are being denied the 'Gorkha Certificate'. Since, very strangely, only Hindu and Buddhist Gorkhas are considered eligible for the Gorkha Certificate. This has unfairly deprived the Christian minorities from applying for the Armed and Security Forces. Gorkhas, who have converted to Christianity, have been demanding the issuance of certificates for a significant period of time now. The denial of Gorkha certificates to Christian youth smacks of discrimination. These young people are being unfairly denied the opportunity of seeking employment with the Government. They are disqualified from interviews for Police and the Central Reserve Police Forces

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

due to their inability in producing a Gorkha Certificate. Converting to Christianity does not take away their rights from their Gorkha heritage and should not be used as a pretext for denying them the benefits that are due.

I urge upon the Government to intervene in this matter urgently and ensure that this anomaly in eligibility for Gorkha certification is corrected immediately. The Government must ensure that all Gorkhas are issued the required certificates in a timely manner, irrespective of their religion.

Sir, the Minister has been kind enough to receive a letter to this effect directly from me one week ago. Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, I wish to say...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You can give a written reply. That is the normal procedure. You are well aware of that.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the Member gave me the papers because he could not make the Special Mention last Friday since the House was not functioning. So, he handed over the papers to me. I have already given it to my office to make enquiries about it and we will try to find out the reason why it is happening. We will see whether it relates to our Ministry or some other Ministry, and we will try to correct it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Now, Shri Bandyopadhyay. Not present. Shri Ahmed Patel.

#### **Need to control and eliminate the Sickle Cell Anaemia**

**श्री अहमद पटेल** (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान Sickle Cell Anaemia नामक बीमारी की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह बीमारी देश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बड़ी तेजी से फैल रही है। इस बीमारी में रक्त कोशिकायें अपने आकार को बदल देती हैं। यह दरांती/हंसिया की तरह बन जाती है, जिसके कारण यह पर्याप्त मात्रा में ऑक्सीजन को नहीं ले जा पाती है। इससे एनीमिया, जोड़ों का दर्द और संक्रमण का खतरा बढ़ जाता है। मीडिया की खबरों के अनुसार पूरे देश के मुकाबले गुजरात में इस बीमारी का सबसे ज्यादा असर है। गुजरात के 34 प्रतिशत आदिवासी इस बीमारी से पीड़ित हैं।

Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Programme ने 9.5 लाख मरीजों को पंजीकृत किया है। एक मेडिकल जर्नल के अनुसार इनमें से ज्यादातर मामले निम्न सामाजिक, आर्थिक वर्ग के लोगों

में हैं, जिनकी बीमारी और कुपोषण से सीधा संबंध है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अपने जापान दौरे में इस मुद्दे को उठाया है और इस पर बात की है। जब तक हम इस बीमारी का कोई कारगर हल ढूंढते हैं, हमें सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि इस अनुवांशिक बीमारी के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाई जाए। यह बीमारी आनुवंशिक है और इसे रोकने का एक कारगर तरीका यह है कि जिन लोगों को यह बीमारी है, उन्हें विवाह पूर्व परामर्श दिया जाए और उन्हें इस बीमारी के बारे में समझाया जाए। जिन लोगों का भी इस बीमारी के लिए इलाज किया गया है, या जिनमें इनके लक्षण पाए गए हैं, ऐसे लोगों का एक डाटा बेस बनाया जाना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूं कि इस बीमारी को नियंत्रण में लाने, तथा अंततः पूरी तरह खत्म करने के लिए जरूरी उपाय किए जाएं।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू** (तेलंगाना) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया** (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

**Need to take steps to ensure access to education for children  
of weaker sections in the country**

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, studies show that children in remote villages are denied access to education. About one lakh Government schools are closed by merger or otherwise in about ten States. In most Government schools, one teacher per class does not exist. Closing down of so many schools worsens students' plight. Lower primary school students should have schools within one kilometre. Many students are denied this benefit. The Right to Education Act introduced this facility to ensure that all children attend the primary school. Studies show that in remote villages, caste and gender discrimination deny many children the right to education. It has been only four years since Right to Education Act is introduced strictly. Enrolment and strength of schools have not stabilized. What is important now is to ensure that all children enroll, they should have a teacher for every class and teachers are properly trained. There are reports that budgeted amount for education is reduced. If it is true, students' problems will be worsened. Government is requested to ensure nearby schools for all students, especially those from backward sections in remote villages and ensure one teacher each for every class.

**Need to take steps for laying the Ghanapur-Kodakandla-  
Suryapet Railway line in Telangana**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): In India, we are yet to lay the required number of Railway tracks and enlarge the scope of safe and cheaper train

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

travel. In Telangana, right since the erstwhile Deccan Hyderabad Railway line days by the erstwhile Nizam Government, the people of the then Warangal Subedari, encompassing present Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda Districts, are aspiring for parallel Railway line from the Station Ghanapur *via* Temple Town Palakurthy, former Taluk Centre Kodakandla, Thirumalgiri and popular centre of movements, Suryapet, to connect either Nalgonda or Miryalaguda Junction. This Railway line will be parallel between Kazipet-Khammam and Bibinagar-Nadikudi in realizing decades' long urge. Kazipet-Khammam Railway line is having very heavy load of train services connecting North and South of India. Bibinagar-Nadikudi Railway line is easing the traffic tensions of Secunderabad to Guntur of Andhra Pradesh. The suggested Station Ghanpur-Palakurthy-Kodakandla-Suryapet Railway line will ease passenger and goods traffic and completely alter the economy of this poverty-stricken but farm productive areas of Warangal and Nalgonda Districts and will enlarge the Rice Mill Industrial Activity of Ghanpur, Kodakandla, Huzurnagar, Miryalaguda besides catering to the needs of rail transport of cement from Wadapally Zone. Hence I request the Ministry of Railways to take up the Ghanpur-Kodakandla-Suryapet Railway line in Telangana.

**Need to take necessary steps for declaring Thirukkural  
as the national text**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Thirukkural written by the great Tamil poet, Thiruvalluvar, about 2000 years ago is a masterpiece of Tamil literature and is regarded as containing the purest form of human thoughts. It is a classic of 1330 couplets, structured in 133 Chapters in 3 Sections. It is a secular text that gives foremost importance to righteous living in public life. It lacks theological or religious dogmas in its couplets.

Thirukkural was translated into Latin in 1730, into English in 1886 and translations to many other foreign languages followed. This has brought worldwide popularity to the work. It has also been translated into almost all the Indian languages.

The unique attribute of Thirukkural is its secular and cosmopolitan view of righteousness which transcends linguistic, religious and regional boundaries. The pure thoughts of Thiruvalluvar revealed in his work Thirukkural not only suited the lifestyle of the people belonging to the age in which it was written, but are also relevant to the lifestyle of the present generation and upcoming generations of India.

India has many national symbols which celebrates its diversity and inclusivity. India is also the land of many texts, with a rich literacy tradition dating back many centuries. It is

only appropriate that we have a national text and Thirukkural, with its secular credentials and ethical underpinnings, would truly serve people as the national text of India. As the national text of India, the guidance given in Thirukkural to every man and woman would be acknowledged and shared even widely.

I urge the Government to take necessary steps for declaring Thirukkural as the national text. Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate with the Special Mention made by Shri Siva.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Shri Motilal Vora. He is absent. Shri Vivek Gupta. He is absent. Shri A.U. Singh Deo. He is also absent.

The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-eight minutes past  
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Wednesday, the 10th December, 2014.*