Vol. 234
No. 8

Tuesday
3 March, 2015
12 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ **50.00**

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Published under Rule 260 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business
in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and Printed by Printograph,
Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 3rd *March,* 2015/12th *Phalguna,* 1936 *(Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), New Delhi 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 Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.1837/16/15]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : Sir, I lay on the Table :—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—

(1) G.S.R. 868 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

(2) G.S.R. 879 (E), dated the 9th December, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

(3) G.S.R. 906 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2014, publishing the Foreign

Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Sixteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

(4) G.S.R. 907 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export and Import of Currency) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

(5) G.S.R. 913 (E), dated the 24th December, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Currency Accounts by a Person Resident in India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

(6) G.S.R. 914 (E), dated the 24th December, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Seventeenth Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

(7) G.S.R. 930 (E), dated the 31st December, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export of Goods and Services) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

(8) G.S.R. 931 (E), dated the 31st December, 2014, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Manner of Receipt & Payment) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

(9) G.S.R. 7 (E), dated the 5th January, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.1975/16/15]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:——

(1) G.S.R. 886 (E), dated the 11th December, 2014, seeking to exempt goods imported into India and intended for donation for the relief and rehabilitation of people affected by the floods in the State of Jammu and Kashmir subject to certain conditions, valid upto and inclusive for the 31st of March, 2015.

(2) G.S.R. 915 (E), dated the 24th December, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(3) G.S.R. 921 (E), dated the 29th December, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(4) G.S.R. 922 (E), dated the 29th December, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(5) G.S.R. 923 (E), dated the 29th December, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(6) G.S.R. 924 (E), dated the 29th December, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 1st June, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(7) G.S.R. 937 (E), dated the 31st December, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(8) G.S.R. 9 (E), dated the 5th January, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 33 (E), dated the 15th January, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(9) G.S.R. 12 (E), dated the 6th January, 2015 amending Notification No. G.S.R. 536 (E), dated the 14th July 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(10) G.S.R. 14 (E), dated the 7th January, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.1840/16/15]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

(1) G.S.R. 887 (E), dated the 11th December, 2014, seeking to exempt from Basic Excise Duty, goods donated or purchased out of cash donations for the relief and rehabilitation of people affected by the floods in the

State of Jammu and Kashmir subject to certain conditions, valid upto and inclusive for the 31st of March, 2015.

(2) G.S.R. 3 (E), dated the 1st January, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(3) G.S.R. 15 (E), dated the 7th January, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

(4) G.S.R. 40 (E), dated the 16th January, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(5) G.S.R. 65 (E), dated the 30th January, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.1838/16/15]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

(1) G.S.R. 877 (E), dated the 8th December, 2014, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty at modified rates, on imports of Sodium Nitrite, originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China upto and inclusive of 16th August, 2016, in pursuance of Mid-term review conducted by the Directorate General of anti-dumping and Allied duties.

(2) G.S.R. 880 (E), dated the 9th December, 2014, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Cable Ties', originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Chinese Taipei for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification, pursuant to the final findings of Sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

(3) G.S.R. 885 (E), dated the 11th December, 2014, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Clear Float Glass of nominal thicknesses ranging from 4mm to 12mm (both inclusive), the nominal thickness being as per BIS 149:2000, originating in or exported from

Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates (UAE) for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification.

(4) G.S.R. 935 (E), dated the 31st December, 2014, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Pentaerythritol', originating in, or exported from Chinese Taipei for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification, pursuant to the final findings of Sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

(5) G.S.R. 936 (E), dated the 31st December, 2014, seeking to impose safeguard duty on imports of Sodium Citrate for a period of three years at specified rates pursuant to the final findings of investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Safeguards.

(6) G.S.R. 8 (E), dated the 5th January, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 981 (E), dated the 16th December, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(7) G.S.R. 16 (E), dated the 7th January, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 91 (E), dated the 19th February, 2010, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.1839/16/15]

(v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 872 (E), dated the 5th December, 2014, publishing the Service Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2014, under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2218/16/15]

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

(I) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2015

(II) The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2014 at its sitting held on the 24th February, 2015, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on 2nd March, 2015:

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, ***for*** the word "Sixty-fifth", the word "Sixty-sixth" be ***substituted.***

2. That at page 1, line 4, ***for*** the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be ***substituted.***

(II)

"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 Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd March, 2015."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS), NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (g) of Section 4, read with sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 (25 of 1956), as amended in 2012, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SUBMISSIONS SEEKING THE CHAIR'S RULING REG. INTRODUCING A BILL IN THE OTHER HOUSE WHILE IT IS BEING CONSIDERED IN THIS HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. The matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the number? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

श्री उपसभापतिः क्या है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः श्रीमन्, नियमावली में नियम 61 से नियम 80 तक विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में नियम दिए हुए हैं। श्रीमन्, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अगर इस सदन में कोई विधेयक पेंडिंग है, तो उस विधेयक को जब तक या तो वापस न हो जाय या रिजेक्ट न हो जाय अथवा पास न हो जाय, तब तक वह विधेयक क्या लोक सभा में पेश किया जा सकता है या नहीं किया जा सकता है?

श्रीमन्, वैसे तो इसमें स्पष्ट कहीं नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने इसका बहुत गहन अध्ययन किया है। इसमें कहीं स्पष्ट नहीं दिया गया है। लेकिन श्रीमन्, जब एक विधेयक इस हाउस की प्रॉपर्टी बन गया, इस हाउस को उस पर डिसीजन लेना है और हाउस ने अभी डिसीजन नहीं लिया है, सरकार के सामने आया, सरकार ने भी defer कर दिया, तो उसके बाद same उसी विधेयक को — या तो ये अमेंडेड विधेयक उस हाउस में लायें, जिसका इनको पूरा right है, तो ये उस विधेयक की अमेंडेड कॉपी लायें, अमेंडेड विधेयक इस हाउस में आये और वह विधेयक अपने आप खत्म हो जाए। लेकिन श्रीमन्, वह विधेयक, जो इस सदन में डिसीज़न के लिए पेंडिंग है, उस विधेयक को ये उस हाउस में दोबारा जो लाये हैं, वह null and void है, सरकार उसको नहीं ला सकती है। तो मैं चेयर से उस पर रूलिंग चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, it is a very valid point. I also agree with him. As the Chair, you please explain it. We want your ruling on this matter. Is it permissible, according to the legislative business and rules of both the Houses and the constitutional provisions regarding the functions of the Parliament, to move a Bill — which has not been withdrawn from one House, which has not been decided upon by one House – in the other House, and then bring it back here? It only confirms, at least, what I have been saying all along that they are exercising their tyranny of majority in the other House and they are bypassing the actual legitimate rights of this House. That is not permissible, Sir. You are the custodian of this House, sitting in the Chair. You will have

[Shri Sita Ram Yechuri]

to tell us whether what the Government is doing is permissible or not. I think, it is not permissible. And, as a custodian of this House, I think, it is incumbent upon you to take the interest of the legislative authority of this Upper House, as defined by the Constitution and, then, give a ruling on this matter. This is a very serious matter. So, I beseech upon you to pay proper attention and give a proper ruling on this matter.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, what has been raised by Shri Naresh Agrawal and what has just been mentioned by Shri Sitaram Yechury calls for not only an urgent consideration but also a ruling from the Chair. Sir, in the Parliamentary history of India, this would be the first time; let us not create a precedent of this nature. This House has its own authority, its own legislative functions and it is very clear that when a Bill is introduced in this House, that Bill stays here. That is the intent, normally, of the Government, so that that Bill never dies, because the Lok Sabha can be dissolved; Lok Sabha's term can be over. Now, this House has the Bill. That is the property of this House. This House appointed a Select Committee, which has given the Report to this House. Now, after that, if the Government has to make any changes incorporating some of the recommendations of the Select Committee, the past practice has been that the Government brings in the official amendment. How can the Government proceed like this? It will be creating an anomalous situation besides a wrong Parliamentary precedent that they will bring the same Bill there as the Bill which is here. This cannot be. This calls for a ruling, Sir. We had raised it earlier in the Business Advisory Committee also. We cannot allow the Government to legislate through Ordinance and do this....*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir my colleagues before me have raised the issue of precedent. I have two points to add to that. Last week, there was an attempt made in the Listed Business to withdraw that Bill here. That attempt was unsuccessful. The point I want to add to that is that beyond precedent, which is equally more important, is propriety. What is the propriety and the history that this should be done? That is why, Sir, when you give a ruling, please take into consideration both, precedent and propriety, because we must tread carefully.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, would you like to react? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, there are three points in this.

Number one, can you raise here something about what is happening in the second House? We do not usually say what they are doing. They are referring to the other House. That is happening in that House; that is why it should not be raised here. Secondly, it is also the prerogative of the Government, the Business of the House and what Bills they bring. So, it is up to the Government again. So, they can't object to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Let me finish.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Thirdly, Sir, there is no precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number three, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing you. See, they heard you patiently; you hear him patiently.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Number three, there are no rules regarding this that it cannot be brought. There is nothing; there is no precedent on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Once it is the property of the House, it comes under the purview of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point is that we are not raising the issue, "the purview of the other House".

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you are the custodian of this House. You please give a ruling on the purview of this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The property of this House has been appropriated by somebody else, the other House. Our property has been snatched away, taken away. That is the issue. The issue is that this Bill and the Select Committee's Reports are property of this House. Till we decide upon it and dispose it of, it cannot be considered by the other House. Now, why are you not allowing the legislative process to go through? That is the question, Sir. Please check the Constitution of India. Please check the rights of each House of Parliament. On that basis, I think you have to base your rulings. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is an encroachment on the rights of the Rajya Sabha.

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

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, even one comma and a full stop can make a different Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Why don't they realize this?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You took that advantage, 2014-15. ...*(Interruptions)*... We understand your intelligence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आनन्द शर्मा जी, सीताराम येचुरी जी और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने जिस मुद्दे को उठाया है, मुझे लगता है आज हम जिन मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने वाले हैं, वे विषय इससे संबंधित नहीं हैं, पहली चीज़ यह है। दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि जिस विषय की ये बात कर रहे हैं, इन्होंने स्पष्ट नहीं कहा है कि ये किस बिल के बारे में कह रहे हैं, किस विषय के बारे में कह रहे हैं। वह जब इस सदन में आएगा, तो सदन के नियम, सदन के कानून और व्यवस्था को हम भी जानते हैं, उनका हम निश्चित तौर से बहुत गम्भीरता और बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ पालन करते हैं और करेंगे। उसमें हम ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सदन की गरिमा का भी ध्यान रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let him say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: मिश्रा जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मालूम है। हम पूरी तरह से ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपसे जहाँ पर सहयोग लेना होगा, आपसे जहाँ सलाह लेनी होगी, उसे लेने में हम खुशी महसूस करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, जब एक बिल विदड्रा नहीं हो सका है, तो उसे ये कैसे ला सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... You cannot bring this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, इसमें आपको रूलिंग देनी होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः श्रीमन्, माननीय येचुरी जी ने जो बात कही ...(**व्यवधान**)... श्रीमन्, दो सदन हैं- एक लोक सभा और एक राज्य सभा। राज्य सभा में जो बिल आ जाता है, वह बिल कभी समाप्त नहीं होता, क्योंकि राज्य सभा कभी समाप्त नहीं होती है। लोक सभा में अगर कोई बिल पेंडिंग है और जब लोक सभा का पीरियड समाप्त हो गया या लोक सभा बीच में भंग हो गई, तो वह बिल स्वतः समाप्त हो जाता है। नक़वी साहब ने कहा कोल बिल -- हम बिल का नाम भी ले लेते हैं। कोल बिल इस सदन में है। पहले दिन नेता सदन ने उस बिल को वापस लेने की कोशिश की, हम लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया। उन्होंने डेफर कर दिया, आपने एलाऊ कर दिया और बिल इस सदन की प्रॉपर्टी रहा।

श्रीमन्, अब संविधान में जो व्यवस्था है, वह यह है कि अगर लोक सभा में आपको बिल लाना है, तो या तो उस बिल को इस सदन से पास कराएँ या रिजेक्ट कराएँ, उसके बाद दूसरा बिल वहाँ लेकर जाएँ या अमेंडेड बिल लाएँ। उस हाउस में अमेंडेड बिल लाने का इनको अधिकार है, लेकिन जो बिल यहाँ पेंडिंग है, same बिल को उस हाउस में लाने का इनको अधिकार नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... फिर ये कैसे इसको ला सकते हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is all right. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I only want to refresh your memory. The Government withdrew the withdrawal of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not withdrawn. It is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now let me have my say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Government kept it in abeyance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; the Bill is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, you had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, मैं सहमत हूँ। आप इस पर रूलिंग दीजिए कि जो भी गतिविधि या बिजनेस उस हाउस में चल रहा है, क्या उसे हम यहाँ डिस्कस करेंगे? This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, let me have my say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः हमारी प्रॉपर्टी कैसे छीन ली गई? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please. There is no need of argument. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, there is no need of argument. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me have my say. I will make it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, the Law Minister wants to say something. ....*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now the Law Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, it is quite premature to say that whether the same Bill or another Bill comes from that House to this House. Only when the Bill is placed before this House or when the Bill comes to this House, then they can raise this issue. This is not the occasion. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is quite premature. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me say. I will give a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः अगर मीडिया में आ गया कि बिल आ गया **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री उपसभापतिः नरेश जी, अब आप बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** तपन जी, आप बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** तपन सेन जी, बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This is not the logic. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are taking advantage of the technicality. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापतिः तपन कुमार सेन जी, बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** तपन कुमार सेन जी, बैठिए। Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, this is not that simple an issue which you have raised. I am telling you. It needs a little more consideration. But I want to make certain things clear, which have come very clearly from your discussion. Number one, we don't have jurisdiction over the other House. The Chair has no jurisdiction over the other House. That is a fact. Number two, it is also true, as pointed out by Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore, that there is no rule in our Rule Book regarding what you said, preventing placing something in the other House. Even if there is a rule in this Book, that is not binding on them also and *vice versa* also.

Now, the basic question is whether the Bill presented there is the same Bill or a different Bill about which the Chair has no knowledge. If it is a different Bill, in any way if it is different, then the point of order doesn't stand. I will have to rule it out then and there. But as the Law Minister has mentioned, I have no idea whether it is a different Bill or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. If it is the same Bill, I cannot give a ruling based on this Rule Book. I have to look into the constitutional provision and only after

that I can give a ruling. So, I reserve my ruling, if it is the same Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please; please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: All right, Sir. I want you to consider one more point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, whatever be my approach towards that particular constitutional provision, our Constitution gives the right to private property. The right to private property is a fundamental right. Now, for the property of this House, you are the custodian. This is the property of this House. This property has been encroached upon. Forget about what the other House is doing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, I will give my ruling. I have reserved my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am saying, you are the custodian of this House. You have to protect it's property. Will you protect our property?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, I will give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, second point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No more discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am saying, while you are giving your ruling, please consider my second point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am reserving my ruling. I will give a ruling only later.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, later, Sir, but please consider my second point. If the withdrawal of the Bill was not necessary, why did the Government move for its withdrawal and why did the Government defer it? So, please keep that in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, the word 'encroachment' is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am giving the ruling later, not today.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, the word 'encroachment' is a very wrong word. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, keep in mind both these points while giving your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will keep it in mind. All your points will be kept in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...No more...*(Interruptions)*...Yes, hon. LoP. We will close the subject with hon. LoP's version.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, the word 'encroachment' is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not giving a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. V. P. Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, 'encroachment' itself is a wrong word here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I associate myself with what my colleagues have said…

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, you heard my ruling. With regard to the constitutional provision that he raised, I said I will give my ruling later. I have to say this.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I associate myself with what my colleagues have said. They said that this is the property of this House and while this Bill is pending in this House, the same Bill cannot be introduced.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do you know whether it is the same Bill or not?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Now, is this the same Bill or a new Bill? The Law Minister is here. He is the person who should tell us whether this is the old Bill or new Bill. This is what we would like to know....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not bound to say it....*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Let the Bill come here. Then we would debate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not bound to tell us because ...*(Interruptions)*... The Law Minister is not bound to tell us now because it is in the other House.

*...(Interruptions)...*Anyhow, I have reserved my ruling. I now move to Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*हो गया, हो गया। I said, I will give my ruling later. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर और है। श्रीमन्, आपने रूलिंग रिजर्व की, आपने कहा किं सविधान को पढ़ लेंगे, जो संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया है उसके हिसाब से आप रूलिंग देंगे। श्रीमन्, आपकी रूलिंग से पहले अगर उस सदन में बिल को पास कर दिया जाता है तो रूलिंग की वैल्यू ही क्या रहेगी?

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं,नहीं, कैसे?...(**व्यवधान**)... I have no jurisdiction over the other House. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : या तो रूलिंग अभी दे दीजिए।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot do anything with regard to what is happening in the other House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, there is a point of order. *...(Interruptions)*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इस चेयर की रूलिंग....(**व्यवधान**) यह कैसे संभव है?...(**व्यवधान**)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you, this Chair has no jurisdiction over the other House. So, I am moving on to Zero Hour. Shri C. P. Narayanan.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more points of order on this subject. *...(Interruptions)...* No more points of order on this subject. *...(Interruptions)...* I have given a ruling on that. *...(Interruptions)...* I have given the ruling. *...(Interruptions)...* No; don't do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri C. P. Narayanan. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Yes, Sir. I am here. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak louder. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: How can I speak? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, I allowed you yesterday. Don't do this. *...(Interruptions)...* No point of order on this subject. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, we want Half-an-Hour Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you yesterday. Why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... You may give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, notice...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; it will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, if the Minister wants ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ramachandra Rao, please sit down. Don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, see I allowed you yesterday. If you have given a Half-an-Hour Notice, that will be considered. Mr. Chairman will look into it and he may decide. Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri C.P. Narayanan ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... What Mr. C.P. Narayanan says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... What C.P. Narayanan says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramachandra Rao, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I have already called Mr. C.P. Narayanan. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. C.P. Narayanan ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On which subject do you have the point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Which is the rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell me the rule. What is the rule? Tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: It is Rule 258. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Have you read Rule 258? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I am raising the point of propriety. महोदय, जब पार्लियामेंट पर हमला हुआ और उसमें राज्य सभा के सुरक्षाकर्मी मारे गए, उस समय अफज़ल गुरु मुख्य साजिशकर्ता था और उसे फांसी की सज़ा दी गयी। आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी और पीडीपी गठबंधन के लोग उसकी अस्थियां मांगकर उसे सम्मानित कर रहे हैं। अगर वह राष्ट्रद्रोह था, तो यह भी राष्ट्रद्रोह है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in that. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to raise it, there are other ways of raising it. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down; ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri C.P. Narayanan ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Mr. C.P. Narayanan says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Problems faced by Cooperative Banks in Kerala due to recent decision of R.B.I. and Government of India

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I am raising the issue of Cooperative Banks in Kerala. They are facing a great crisis. We have got more than 1,600 of them and they have got a deposit of over ₹ 80,000 crores. Now because of the constitutional amendment a couple of years back, of these 1600 banks only two or three will be able to function after a period of two or three months. So, some amendments are necessary on the part of the Central Government. One is, every year a cooperative bank has to audit its accounts and pass it within six months. In practice, we have found that it is not possible within this limited period. So, time has to be extended by a few more months. Second is, for deposits, nationalized banks and cooperative banks were having the same conditions. But in recent times, this has been changed to the detriment of cooperative banks. Cooperative banks find it difficult to receive deposits. The same conditions which are applicable now to nationalized banks should be retained as far as cooperative banks are concerned. Third is, NABARD, under the project NRICTD, is extending some funds to the Cooperative banks. But there is one particular condition that the Government should have only less than 25 per cent of the capital. That goes against the interests of Cooperative banks. Unlike the other banks, Cooperative banks have got more Government deposits. Such controls which State Government have over cooperative banks are essential to ensure their smooth running and the Central Government should not penalise them for that. The

[Shri C.P. Narayanan]

amendments that have been made by the Central Government should be withdrawn or amended in order to allow these Cooperative banks to function. Now, these co-operative banks are helping millions of ordinary people in Kerala and thousands of employees are there. Their future is at risk. So, I request the Central Government to amend those conditions which are against the co-operative banks. Thank you.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri C.P. Narayanan.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri C.P. Narayanan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri C.P. Narayanan.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri C.P. Narayanan.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri C.P. Narayanan.

Precarious financial condition of sugar industry in the country

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, the Indian sugar industry is passing through one of its worst financial conditions ever. The sugar mills have lost money continuously in the last few years. The result has been that the sugarcane farmers could not be paid their cane prices on time leading to over ₹13,000 crore of cane arrears last year in March, 2014, which has already crossed ₹ 12,500 crore in this current season. The main reason has been the surplus sugar production and highly depressed sugar prices, which are at their lowest in the last three years.

Sir, central to the present crisis of the sugar industry is the cane pricing policy of both, the Union and the State Governments. Theoretically, after discussions with the farmer bodies, industry associations, consumer forums and State Governments, the Committee on Agricultural Cost and Prices submits its recommendation for a fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane after taking into consideration the cost of production of sugarcane; the return to the grower from alternative crops and general trend of prices of agricultural commodities; the availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price; the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar; the

recovery of sugar from sugarcane; the realization made from sale of by-products namely molasses, press mud and bagasse or their imputed value; and, reasonable margins for the growers of sugarcane on account of risk and profits.

Sir, we need to have a permanent national policy for the sugar factories and sugarcane growers. Through you, Sir, I would submit that the FRP (fair remunerative price) is always a problem for all the sugar industries in the country, and especially in Maharashtra. So, we need to have a national policy for that. The Government does not have a consistent international market policy for sugar.

Therefore, there is an urgent need to address some of the problems that the industry and the cane farmers are facing today and to take immediate corrective policy decisions, which can revive the situation both in the short and in the long term.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

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

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Rajani Patil.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Rajani Patil.

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Rajani Patil.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Rajani Patil.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Rajani Patil.

DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Rajani Patil.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Names of all those who associate may be added. Now, Shri Rajkumar Dhoot - not present. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

Atrocities on migrant tribal women

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा): उपसभापति महोदय, भारत की कुल जनसंख्या में 8.6 परसेंट से ज्यादा हिस्सा ट्राइबल लोगों का है। ट्राइबल समुदाय अन्य समुदायों की तुलना में गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ है। उनमें से ज्यादातर लोग आजीविका के लिए खेती और जंगलों पर निर्भर हैं मगर आजीविका के साधन घटने के कारण और गरीबी के कारण उड़ीसा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और पूर्वोत्तर के राज्यों से ट्राइबल महिलाएं दिल्ली और मुंबई जैसे महानगरों में घरेलू नौकरों के रूप में काम करने के लिए पलायन कर रही हैं। इसमें अत्यंत चिंता की बात यह है कि नौकरी के लालच में लाई गईं ऐसी ट्राइबल महिलाएं महानगरों में अत्याचार और शोषण की शिकार हो रही हैं। उन्हें उचित मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती है और प्लेसमेंट एजेंट्स इन गरीब ट्राइबल महिलाओं के साथ धोखाधड़ी करते हैं, विरोध करने पर उन्हें मारा-पीटा भी जाता है। इस जोर-जुल्म से निकलने का उनके पास कोई रास्ता नहीं होता है और वे जानवरों जैसा सलूक सहने को मजबूर हो जाती हैं। इस तरह से उनकी जिंदगी बरबाद हो जाती है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि ट्राइबल माइग्रेंट लेबर का शोषण रोकने के लिए कठोर कानून बनाया जाए, उनको सामाजिक सुरक्षा दी जाए और शोषण करने वालों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई की जाए।

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

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय,जिन माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल उठाया है, इस संबंध में मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस देश में 11 करोड़ शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने उनकी एक समस्या तो उठाई। इस पर विस्तार से बात करें। इस देश में जितनी दुर्गति और खराब स्थिति उनकी है, उतनी किसी और वर्ग की नहीं है। उनके लिए कोई योजना चलती है, तो उसकी लूट हो जाती है। लूट के सिवाय कोई चीज नहीं है। इसलिए इस सवाल पर गहनता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। उसी इलाके में सबसे ज्यादा खनिज सम्पदा है। वहां उनकी बड़ी तबाही और बरबादी हो रही है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस मामले में हाफ-एन-ऑवर डिसकशन रखा जाए और इस विषय के लिए समय भी ज्यादा दिया जाए, जिससे इस देश के ट्राइबल लोग किस तरह से तबाह हो रहे हैं, उन्हें किस प्रकार की दिक्कतें आ रही हैं, उनके बारे में विस्तार से चर्चा हो सके। वे लोग इतनी खराब स्थिति में हैं कि मैं उसका बयान नहीं कर सकता हूं। जब समय मिलेगा, तभी मैं बोल सकता हूं। इसलिए इसे जरूर उठाने का काम करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Notice can be given. It can be examined. ..*(Interruptions)*.. The names of all those who associated may be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ..*(Interruptions)*..

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : उपसभापति महोदय, कई आदिवासियों की प्रजातियां विलुप्त होने के कगार पर हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं श्री शरद यादव जी की बात से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय शरद यादव जी की बात से अपने को सम्बद्ध करती हूं और कहना चाहती हूं कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Viploveji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Reported move of Government to hand over major airports to private sector

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, please mind the clock. ..*(Interruptions)*.. Sir, please mind the clock. That is my first request.

I rise to draw the attention of this House to a surreptitious move of privatization of the Indian airports after pumping public money in modernizing those airports. The first tranche of proposal is listed. Request for qualification has been invited for Kolkata, Chennai, Ahmedabad and Jaipur Airports. And, as per the question replied in Rajya Sabha, some time last year, it has been admitted by the Government that only for Chennai and Kolkata Airports, 3,700 crores of rupees were invested for modernizing and expanding space, making space for more shops. Similarly, 20 airports in the country

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

were modernized with public money spending around 27,000 crores of rupees. Now, after modernizing them, their operation, management and control is being transferred to private agencies *in lieu* of some rent, and that is very meagre revenue sharing. This is not in the interest of the country. I don't understand how the Airports Authority of India, who has built the airport network in the country, is being belittled like this, is being virtually converted into a rentier by handing over the operation and management to the private agencies after modernizing it, and this transfer is taking place practically free of cost. How should this loot of public money be allowed? What is its propriety? I think the Government must come out with a clear explanation. It was attempted earlier also. It was raised in this House and subsequently it was shelved. But again, it has started with privatization of these four airports and thereafter other 16 airports, on which, again, public money was put for modernization, are under the pipeline of similar handing-over of the control and minting money out of the non-aeronautical commercial revenue. I think this is not permissible. That money should come to public exchequer. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House that Government may decide, but the concerned people and the people of the country are not going to accept that lying down. Already, all the Unions of the Airports Authority of India are agitating on it ...*(Interruptions)*... and on 11th of March, they are going for a strike in all the airports. ..*(Interruptions)*.. I urge upon you *(Time-bell rings)* in consideration of the general disapproval of the people, the Government must make a ...*(Interruptions)*... a review and reverse the anti-national move.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Yechuri to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Yechuri to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the names may be added.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री तपन कुमार सेन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अनिल देसाई (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री तपन कुमार सेन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): 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.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री तपन कुमार सेन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

†چودھرح منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مانئے اُپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں مانئے سدسیے، شری تپن کمار سین دُوارا اٹھائے گئے وشے سے اپنے آپ کو سمبدّ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री तपन कुमार सेन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री तपन कुमार सेन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री तपन कुमार सेन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री तपन कुमार सेन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री तपन कुमार सेन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the hon. Member. I just want to add one sentence. Ten years ago, this House endorsed the then Government's decision that apart from Delhi and Bombay airports, all other airports – thirty five; the other two metros and thirty five non-metro airports, will be modernized by the Airports Authority of India. Now, under what authority is this being reversed today?

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[Shri Sita Ram Yechury]

What my colleague Shri Tapan Kumar Sen has raised is absolutely correct. Now, under what authority is this policy being reversed today? Now, that is something which is not permissible, Sir, and we register our protest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pavan Kumar Varma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, इसमें लखनऊ वाला भी है। लखनऊ में एयरपोर्ट को अभी नया बनाया गया और उसे भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देने जा रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, यह बहुत बड़ी धांधली है और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, इस पर Half-an-Hour Discussion करा दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Shri Pavan Kumar Varma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. That is taken note of.

Continued incidents of religious divisions and hatred

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Sir, I stand with great anguish to raise an issue in this House, which impinges on our Constitution and the image and substance of our nation as a civilised entity. Sir, some days ago, the hon. Prime Minister, in a public speech at a Catholic function, made the assurance that statements which incite religious hatred and promote religious division must forthwith stop. However, Sir, it is a matter of deep concern that on this very Sunday, *the International Working President of the VHP ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you take names? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA : My apologies, Sir. All right, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you take names? I remove it because they cannot come and defend. So, I remove the name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, please allow me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA : The VHP had a *Virat Hindu Sammelan* where a statement was made that *'Ghar Wapsi'* will continue. What is even more significant is that there was a fear psychosis sought to be created that in Assam, West Bengal and Kerala, no Hindus would be left. Another statement by a leading BJP figure said that all other religions, including Muslims and Christians, should acknowledge that their ancestors

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

were Hindus. Even more provocative, Sir, a statement was made by the same person – and this is extremely important – that places such as Kerala and Pakistan have turbulent democracies because there are more Muslims there. Have you heard of a statement like this? The person should be arrested forthwith. Another BJP leader, * I can take the name, Member of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The name will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... If she is not a Member of this House, I will expunge because she cannot come and defend.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: She has made a statement, Sir, that the photographs of three Indian actors, who happen to be of a particular community, should be removed and should be burnt. ...*(Interruptions)*... She further said that not only should *'Ghar Wapsi'* continue – but this constant refrain is what I am trying to emphasise, Sir – those unwilling for that should go to Pakistan. These kinds of statements are being made by Members of the Ruling Party. So, Sir, I want you to ask this question. Does the writ of the Prime Minister not run even on those belonging to his own Party? ...*(Interruptions)*... Or is the Prime Minister himself complicit in what is being said because he has not issued a single statement of condemnation?

Lastly, Sir, I want to make a point that the BJP must immediately stop making the distinction between itself and these front organisations because its own MPs and leaders are making the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. Time over. Shri Vijay Goel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: We need condemnation by the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I too associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

†چودھری منوّر سلیم (اتر پردیش): مہودے، میں اس وشے کے ساتھ ایسوسی ایٹ کرتا ہوں۔

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूं।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of Members who associate may be added in the list. All the names may be added in the list. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*...Shri Vijay Goel. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the names will be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vijay Goel. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vijay Goel. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vijay Goel, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामले की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री हुसैन दलवई : सर, इसके ऊपर **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Need for reconsidering the mandatory printing of Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on commodities

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : सर, जो बात मैं सदन के ध्यान में दिलाना चाहता हूं, वह है मैक्सिमम रिटेल प्राइस। सर, हम देखते हैं कि अलग-अलग कंपनियों के प्रोडक्ट्स के ऊपर मैक्सिमम रिटेल प्राइस को छापना mandatory है। यह कानून कंज्यूमर्स के इंटरेस्ट में बनाया गया था, उपभोक्ताओं के हित के लिए बनाया गया था, पर आज देश के सारे उपभोक्ताओं को इस कानून के कारण कितना नुकसान हो रहा है, यह जानने की जरूरत है। इनके ऊपर जो prices छपे हुए हैं, वे दो-दो सौ गुणा, 20-20 गुणा छपे हुए हैं। चूंकि मिनिस्ट्री यह advertise करती है, ''जागो ग्राहक जागो'' इसलिए आम आदमी यह समझता है, लोगों को यह लगता है कि जो एमआरपी प्राइस है, यही फाइनल प्राइस है, इसे pay कर देना चाहिए। महोदय, मैं अभी चावड़ी बाज़ार में बिजली की पाइप खरीदने गया। वहां पर उस दुकानदार ने मुझे कहा कि मैं आपको 30 परसेंट discount देता हूं। मैं दूसरे दुकानदार के पास गया तो उसने कहा, गोयल साहब, आप खुद चलकर आए हो, मैं आपको पचास परसेंट discount देता हूं और तीसरा दुकानदार बोला कि 70 परसेंट discount पर आप ले जाइए। आप यह समझिए कि कितना बड़ा farce पूरे देश के अंदर चल रहा है। जिस कानून को consumer के इंटरेस्ट में बनाया गया था, आज वही कानून consumers को लूट रहा है। मेरा बेटा मेरे साथ मार्किट जाता है और जब मैं bargaining करता हूं तो नयी जनरेशन कहती है कि आपको तो bargaining करने की आदत पड़ गयी है। उपसभापति जी, इस कानून के अंदर सरकार को तुरंत कुछ न कुछ सुधार करना चाहिए क्योंकि एक उपभोक्ता कितनी bargaining कर सकता है? जो पेंट का डिब्बा साउथ दिल्ली में 100 प्रतिशत दाम पर बिकता है, वही पेंट का डिब्बा यमुना पार में 50 प्रतिशत दाम पर बिकता है। आज

इनके prices इतने ज्यादा रखे हुए हैं। इसलिए सरकार को तुरंत यह चाहिए कि वह इस कानून के अंदर कोई बदलाव करे ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को इससे राहत मिल सके।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अनिल देसाई (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री परिमल नथवानी (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : महोदय, हम माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करते हैं।

Demand for special grants to Andhra Pradesh to avert financial crisis

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is a very, very important issue. The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill was passed by the Parliament on 20th

February, 2014, almost a year ago. It was initiated by our UPA Government and fully supported by the BJP. It was categorically provided in the Act under section 46(2)(3), section 90 and section 94(3) that special development package would be given to Andhra Pradesh for development of backward areas in the State and special financial support for new capital and such other essential infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh will be given. Today, Andhra Pradesh is in financial crisis. I must say that they are broke virtually. The Government may default on payment of salaries to 5.7 lakh employees and pension to three lakh pensioners. Such a bad situation is prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. I can't imagine it. Nine months are over. Governments may change, but the policy committed by any Government in the interest of people should be honoured by the next Government also.

Our hon. Prime Minister, during the election campaign in Andhra Pradesh, said that if they would come to power, they would give all facilities and full help to Andhra Pradesh. Nothing has happened. Similarly, Telangana also is reeling under financial crisis. The Government of India has not given any help in the Budget for either Telangana or Andhra Pradesh. Polavaram Project was committed in the Bill which was passed by Parliament unanimously. It was told that they would declare it as a national project. But they have given only hundred crore rupees for it in the Budget. Can you imagine that they have given only hundred crore rupees for it? The entire people of Andhra Pradesh are hurt, upset and depressed. It is unimaginable. Therefore, either God or the Government of India should help Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Why can't both of them help, Sir?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh, while replying in the Rajya Sabha on 20th February, said in his speech that he would give special status to Andhra Pradesh for five years. Venkaiah Naiduji and Arun Jaitleyji said that they wanted special package for Andhra Pradesh for ten years. They said if they would come to power they would immediately give it. भूल गए। पॉवर आ गई तो भूल गए। यह क्या है? I must say that the Central Government should take appropriate fiscal measures, including offering tax incentives to our successor State.

Lastly, Sir, I must say that nine months are over. It is surprising that nothing substantial has been done. The people of Andhra Pradesh, as I said earlier, are depressed. I demand that the promises made by the then Government to give special development package to both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana should be fulfilled.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I raised this question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please seek an answer from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we want a discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Yesterday also, we gave a notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति : डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

Dr. Subbarami Reddy, your time is over. It is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* श्री तरुण विजय ...(**व्यवधान**)... Time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Give another notice. *...(Interruptions)...* आप बैठ जाइए। आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Please resume your seats. आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मसला है और गवर्नमेंट को इस पर respond करना चाहिए। यहां पर मिनिस्टर भी बैठे हुए हैं। कोई नहीं तो नक़वी साहब ही बोलें। यह मामला रोज़ बार-बार उठता है और यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। आप कमिटमेंट किए हुए हैं। जब आप इधर बैठते थे तब यह बात कहते थे, अब उधर बैठ गए तो आप भूल गए। इसीलिए आप कुछ कहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Minister wants to react, I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* I will be only happy. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कल जेसुदासु सीलम जी ने, आज सुबह डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी ने और माननीय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तेलगांना से संबंधित विषय रखा है। जितने भी आन्ध्र प्रदेश या तेलगांना में विकास और उसके सशक्तिकरण के लिए जो हमारी कमिटमेंट्स हैं, उनके लिए हम कमिटिड हैं और हम उनको पूरा करेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : इस बारे में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट भाषण में स्पष्ट तौर पर कहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. *...(Interruptions)...* That is okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Only what Mr. Tarun Vijay speaks will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record except what Mr. Tarun Vijay speaks. *...(Interruptions)...* It is

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। Subbaramiji, it is not a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Zero Hour time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minister has also responded. Now, you cannot speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want, give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not agreeing. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तरुण विजयः सर, मेरा टाइम waste जा रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has responded. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this, Mr. Seelam? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will examine. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want a discussion, give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Chairman will examine it. Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, I will be forced to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be forced to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, you are my friend. Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can raise it. ..*(Interruptions)*.. Go back to your seats. ..*(Interruptions)*... Hanumantha Raoji, please go back. Please go back. I am telling you, I will be forced to take action against you.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, यह मामला एक दिन का नहीं है। **..(व्यवधान)...** जो आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के लोग हैं, जीरो ऑवर में एक भी दिन ऐसा नहीं जाता है, जब ये लोग अपनी वेदना न रखते हों। सरकार को बने हुए निश्चित तौर पर ९ महीने हो गए हैं। यानी आपने ये सूबे बांटे और इन सूबों को बांटने पर आपने जो वचन दिए थे और जो बातें कहीं थीं, आप उनकी ओर जरा सा भी नहीं सरके हैं। आपने इस का कोई जरा सा भी रास्ता नहीं निकाला है। वहां के लोगों को यह बेचैनी तंग कर रही है। **...(व्यवधान)....**

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस बारे में जो भी आवश्यक कार्य करने होंगे, वे अवश्य करेंगे। **...(व्यवधान)...** ऐसा मंत्री ने बोला है। **....(व्यवधान)...** No, no, it is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. Nothing else will go on record.

Cyber security in the country

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I congratulate this Government for banning the use of gmail and yahoo and all third party e-mails for the Government officials. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take action against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very bad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. Hon. LoP please ask them to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, please take a note of my time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please go back. There is a limit to everything. Mr. Seelam, there is a limit to everything. Don't cross the limit. Mr. Hanumantha Rao, you are a senior Member. Don't cross the limit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बहुत बोल चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बहुत बोल चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री तरुण विजय। No please.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, our Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have every reason to agitate inside this House. Since no less than..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But not this way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We can rectify the way. No less than the hon. Prime Minister of India said during his election campaign, "Whatever amount has been committed by the Government of India and whatever had been passed in both the Houses of Parliament while dividing the State that will be fulfilled, and if need be more than that will be given." But nothing is forthcoming.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Prime Minister has not said that it will not be done.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: In this Rashtrapati's Speech ...*(Interruptions)*... आपने इलैक्शन के दौरान जो स्पीचेज़ दी हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में उनकी स्पीचेज़ को देख

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

लीजिए। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के इलैक्शन के दौरान दी गई स्पीचेज़ देख लीजिए। But there is no mention of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the Rashtrapati's Speech. That is why hon. Members are agitated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you please go back. Please go back. Shri Tarun Vijay.

श्री तरुण विजयः उपसभापति महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि सिर्फ गुस्सा और chaos, राज्य सभा में अपनी बात कहने का यही एक रास्ता रह गया है।

Sir, I rise to congratulate this Government for banning ...*(Interruptions)*... the use of Gmail, Yahoo and all Third Party emails by Government officials...*(Interruptions)*... Are you listening to me? क्या मैं अपनी बात नहीं कहूँगा? **...(व्यवधान)...** क्या आप ही अपनी बात कहेंगे? **...(व्यवधान)...** I have risen five times. आप मेरी बात नहीं सुन सकते। Sir, the use of Gmail and Yahoo...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What happened to you all? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, the use of Gmail and Yahoo has been banned by the Government. This is the biggest cyber security threat to the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Already, all the known big portals including Google, Facebook, Twitter, etc. have been accused of sharing its users' data with the regional intelligence agencies in the United States. ...*(Interruptions)*... Beyond that, our citizens can be attacked any time since we don't have national gateway level firewalls or content filtering mechanisms. ...*(Interruptions)*... India has been ranked second in a report on spam generating nations. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I demand that Indian citizens should be provided with an alternative email; NIC should be strengthened; Survey of India should be strengthened to be an alternative to Google Earth. All our data, all our financial purchase patterns are going to US Intelligence agencies. All our data is being stored in America. ...*(Interruptions)*... We need protection for common citizens. Create an Indian social media for Indians. Facebook, Twitter, etc., are all storing their data with American Data Parking. Indians should be allowed to park their data in the Indian Database. ...*(Interruptions)*... Establish National Security Operations Centre under the National Cyber Command Centre… ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you worried about this? ...*(Interruptions)*... This has nothing to do with you.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: The Gmail has become an espionage hub for the United States espionage and spy agencies. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: We need protection...*(Interruptions)*... An alternative Indian VISA card, Indian Smart Card, Indian Master Card, Indian Debit Card and Indian Credit Card. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)**:** आप यह क्या बोल रहे हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not able to understand your objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: He has used an unparliamentary word. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has used the word* . ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expunged. I am expunging this word. ...*(Interruptions)*... If that word has been used, I expunge that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: I am very happy, Sir, that the former Defence Minister, Shri A.K. Antony, had given his full support to women and ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: He had become a one-man battalion against Google. Google is the biggest cyber threat...*(Interruptions)*... We need to have a National Cyber Command Centre...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: And NIC and the Survey of India should be further strengthened. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is the biggest threat… ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) **:** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will protect your interest. Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को क्षमा माँगनी चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, क्या यह पार्लियामेंटरी शब्द है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, ये* शब्द बोल रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय तरुण विजय जी ने जो शब्द यूज़ किया है, उस पर हमें आपत्ति है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम लोगों की आपत्ति है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : This kind of indiscipline is too much. ...*(Interruptions)*... You leave it to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you keep quiet. If the word* has been used, it is actually improper and to say ...*(Interruptions)*... To refer to Members as* is not only unparliamentary, it is improper and it is unbecoming of a Member. Mr. Tarun, if you have used it, it is better that you withdraw it. That is the point.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: I withdraw it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. That is withdrawn. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

Decision to construct shopping mall on Kolkata airport land

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, there is hardly any time left.

Sir, three acres of land within the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata, which was earmarked for construction of a new five-storied Technical Block of the Air Traffic Control and a 80 feet high new tower, were proposed to be transformed into a shopping mall. A decision on this was reportedly taken on the 8th of February this year. In this way, this Government is trying to privatize everything after compromising the safety of the air passengers travelling to and fro from Kolkata.

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Sir, through you, I would like to have a statement from the concerned Minister on this, stating how the use of the land which was earmarked for construction of a block of the Air Traffic Control is going to be converted into the use for the construction of a shopping mall. This is how the airport land is being used, compromising the safety of the passengers? Therefore, Sir, I want a statement from the hon. Minister on this. I request him, through you, to make a statement in this House.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : What is this going on? ...*(Interruptions)*... I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. It is time now for Question Hour.

12.00 NOON

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 76. Let the question be answered.

Optimum utilisation of funds allocated to healthcare sector

*76. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any reduction in the allocation of funds would affect the flagship healthcare programmes and other schemes of Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that any cut in the Budget can be managed with the funds lying unutilised; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is trying to make optimum utilisation of funds allocated and funds which are lying unutilised, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The flagship healthcare programme and many of the health schemes of the Government are centrally sponsored schemes whose burden is met by both Central and State Governments. In view of the acceptance of the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, it has been decided to devolve significantly higher share of the net tax receipts to the States. Since health is a State subject, the State Governments would now be in a much better position to provide the requisite outlay from their part. At the same time, adequate budgetary resources have been provided by the Centre for these schemes to ensure that there is no problem in delivery of health care services.

(b) Funds that are lying unutilized can be used only under those schemes or programmes for which they have been sanctioned. The Ministry monitors the utilization of funds to ensure that unspent balances do not accumulate. However, expansion of activities and programmes would depend on availability of additional resources.

(c) Government is continuously trying to make optimum utilisation of funds allocated and funds which are lying unutilised. To ensure proper utilisation of funds, following mechanisms have been put in place by the Ministry:

(i) Approvals are given on the basis of funds allocated and funds lying unutilised with States;

(ii) Release of installments is based on the extent of utilization of earlier funds released;

(iii) In place of expansion, consolidation of ongoing activities is being undertaken;

(iv) Implementation of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) in NHM to track flow and availability of funds at different levels of implementation;

(v) Senior Officers visit to the States/UTs for supportive supervision and financial reviews;

(vi) Concurrent Audits are also conducted periodically;

(vii) Annual Statutory Audits are conducted and reports scrutinized regularly.

(viii) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) was requested for conducting annual transaction audits of National Health Mission (NHM) and the CAG has agreed to the request of the Ministry to conduct annual Transaction audit.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Respected Sir, There is a widespread apprehension that with the allocation of just ₹ 33,152 crore for health, the Government will not be able to keep the existing healthcare programme operational. The ambitious National Health Assurance Mission which was supposed to provide citizens basic healthcare services is likely to be a non-starter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: However, the government linked healthcare moved to the private insurance sector with exemptions allowing more people to expand cover and increasing incentives to buy health insurance. This will only help the private hospitals where the rich and middle class have the access. The poor patients will be left with government hospitals and the Budget reduction will adversely affect the healthcare needs of the poor people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the steps taken by the Government to continue to provide a complete basket of services with the present allocation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, why do you not ask the question without this preliminary statement? Go ahead please.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: First of all, my answer is very clear. In respect of this healthcare programme and the question related to the flagship programme, I would like to tell the Hon. Member that the healthcare flagship programme is going to continue and here also, I would like to share with the House, and as everybody knows in the House, that we all represent the Union of the States, that is, we represent the States and it was a long-standing demand of the States that more financial powers should come to the States. The recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission have been accepted by the Government of India and because of that a lot of devolution of funds is going to take place for the States. Approximately, the fund devolution is from 32 per cent to 42 per cent which means an extra cost of ₹ 1,76,000 crore which is going to go to the States and, at the same time, the Centre is also very clear about keeping its commitment. So, we are going to keep that commitment. All flagship programmes of the Centre are divided

into 75:25 ratio and in the North-Eastern States, it is 90:10 ratio. So, accordingly, we will take care of it and see to it that with the financial devolution, they will have more flexibility but, at the same time, the Centre remains committed to those programmes and those programmes will be continued and fund allocations will be there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the second question.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Under the guidance of Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma Tamil Nadu Government is implementing Chief Minister Comprehensive Insurance Scheme for all people whose income is below ₹ 72,000 per annum with a maximum of ₹ 4 lakh insurance coverage per family. Several crores of people are benefited by this scheme and are able to keep up good health. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government is considering to implement such scheme throughout the country.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: First of all, I must say that in the health sector Tamil Nadu has really put more percentage of budget which is much more than as compared to other States. That is one point. The Second point is with this devolution of financial powers, they will have more funds which they can utilize for their programmes in the health sector according to the needs of the place. As far as the good practices being implemented in Tamil Nadu are concerned, Sir, we have a provision that every year we have a meeting of all the Health Secretaries and Health Ministers, where we discuss about the good practices being taken care of, being implemented in various States. And next month, in Jaipur, it is going to take place where good practices are being implemented or being practised in Tamil Nadu. That would also be coming and other States will be asked to replicate in their respective States. So, good practices जो कुछ भी तमिलनाडु ने किया है, उसे हम all India level पर करेंगे। This is how we are going to replicate.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, through you, I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister. Although I commend the Government of India on accepting the Finance Commission's recommendation of increasing the devolution of Central Taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, the fact remains...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Is there an option? Is it mandatory?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is not mandatory. It is an option. Sir, through you, I would like to ask him how would hon. Minister of Health ensure that one of the biggest problems today in the country is the poor human development index and the poor health indicators in the country. How would hon. Minister or the Government of India ensure

in the States that the larger kitty available in the State resources is used for the health services?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, first of all, an initiative has been taken by the Ministry of Health, Government of India. It was being taken care of earlier also but, we have been concentrating more on it, to see to it that the funds allocated to the States are rightly utilised and whatever gaps are left in between, that are taken care of. This is what we have been doing. Hon. Member has asked about the future, in the coming times, how this money is going to go to the health sector. That is absolutely with the States. We can only suggest to them, we can only give them the 75 per cent of it and accordingly, they have to give it for their own programme. But we are going to continue the flexibility of making the programmes, the flagship programmes. But other initiatives have to come from the States. We are going to take as far as the funding part is concerned.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंहः सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से एक specific बात जानना चाहता हूँ। जो गरीब तबका है, जो बीपीएल कैटेगरी के लोग हैं, क्या उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए एक uniform policy होगी कि चाहे उनका किडनी ट्रांस्प्लांट हो या कुछ भी हो, सरकार बिना कोई पैसा लिए उनके ऑपरेशन के लिए या जो भी उनको जरूरत है, उसके लिए उन्हें सुरक्षा दे पायेगी? उसके लिए सरकार उनको सारी किस्म की सुरक्षा कब तक दे पायेगी?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डाः सर, इस विषय पर सरकार प्रयासरत है। खास करके बहुत सी ऐसी non-communicable diseases हैं, जिनकी संख्या अभी बहुत बढ़ी है और उनका इलाज़ बड़ा महँगा है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि आम आदमी के लिए उसका इलाज कराना कठिन है। सरकार इसके बारे में चिंता भी प्रकट कर रही है और चिंता करते हुए इस पर विचार कर रही है कि कोई ऐसे कार्यक्रम बनें, जिनमें हम उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दे सकें और जो out of pocket expenditure है, वह कम हो सके। इस बात के लिए हम प्रयासरत हैं।

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that although the share of the States in the devolution of Central Tax revenues has gone up from 32 to 42 per cent, the total resources available to the States have actually come down by one per cent, from sixty-three to sixty-two per cent? And in this context, where all the States feel that they don't have enough revenues and actually the revenues have come down this year, how is he going to ensure that his constitutional responsibility under Part 9 of the Constitution read with the Eleventh Schedule for primary health in this country is actually going to be effected by the States in the absence of any institutional arrangements for Centre-State Consultation, bearing in mind that the 14th Finance Commission recommended this increase from 32 to 42 per cent subject to appropriate institutional arrangements being put in place for Centre-State relations in this and other sectors.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, this question does not only relate to the Health Ministry but it also relates to the Finance Ministry...*(Interruptions)*...I think, the hon. Finance Minister will be in a better position to answer this.

As far as health part is concerned...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, both NRHM and ICDS are going to collapse in this system.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: ...we have got State Committees and State Councils for NRHM. Accordingly, the demand comes from them and the planning part is also done by them. It is done at the district level, supported at the State level and then it comes to the Union level. This is the system which is adopted and, accordingly, the fund is given. We will ensure that. We also see to it that there is a flexi pool which takes care according to the need at the ground level and whatever fund is needed will be provided accordingly. And, whatever extra they need is also given by the Centre. So, that system is well in place and that will take care.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 77. Questioner is not present. Let the answer be laid on the Table. Answer is laid. Now, let the Members ask supplementaries. First, Shri Yechury.

Opposition to revised route dispersal guidelines

*77. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government move to relax international flying norms by doing away with the 5/20 rule and the revised route dispersal guidelines for new airlines has been opposed by the Federation of Indian Airlines which represents incumbent airlines, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that it had proposed to revise the route dispersal guidelines which makes it compulsory for domestic airline to deploy a certain percentage of their capacity in under-served areas in many parts of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI) : (a)The revision of existing 5/20 rule as well as Route Dispersal Guidelines(RDGs) is under active consideration of the Government. The stakeholders

including Federation of Indian Airlines have sent their views on the both the proposals, which is being examined.

(b)Yes Sir. In the proposed revision of RDGs, additional airports in the States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh are proposed to be included in the under served areas, in addition to the existing remote areas of North East, Jammu & Kashmir, A & N Islands and Lakshadweep.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I had the fortune to serve as Chairman of the Standing Committee that examined these rules. We had submitted two Reports on this particular subject. There have been a lot of complaints on the Route Dispersal Guidelines the manner in which the routes have been dispersed favouring the private airlines as against the Air India at various points of time during the course of the last decade. Now, you have said, in your reply that there is further revision under active consideration of the Government. Now, the revision under active consideration should provide a level-playing field to all the airlines. Is that being adhered to? Sir, we had provided a chart to the Government of India then on how the lucrative routes have been given away to the private airlines because Air India stopped flying on them. And, because of this, there has been a clear-cut bias against the State-owned airlines. In this situation, the other rule on the basis of which they have to fly to areas that are not normally serviceable or profit-making is also not being adhered to. Sir, in the case of every single natural disaster it is the Air India and Air India alone in many cases comes to the rescue of the Government in all the operations of relief. Now, we were told, all these categories will be applicable to all the airlines, including private as well when they start operating. But, that has never been followed in the last decade. Now, you say, Sir, in part (b) of your reply and I quote, 'The proposed revision of RDGs, additional airports will also be included in the under-served areas.' Now, the point is: What is the ratio? It was earlier said that 20 per cent of the routes should cover the under-served sectors as the natural humanitarian requirement. Sir, in the North-East, people use airlines as buses because without that there is no transportation facility at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the question is: Are these conditions and rules applicable to private airlines? Is the Government adhering to it that there will be a level-playing field for AI and others?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, with regard to the RDGs, it

is basically to increase the connectivity in our country and we are working on it. We do have around 31 airports where no aircraft has landed for a little over a year and we want to make those airports also active. The RDGs will apply to both private and public sector.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have only one comment to make. As Maharaja, I will ask him to take care of the actual Maharaja of the airlines *i.e.*, Air India. Please take care of it.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I just to add what Mr. Yechury said. The RDGs came into force around 1993-94 when for the first time private airlines were given permission to operate in this country. And, the RDGs have been in force since then and are applicable to all airlines— private or public. They have stood the test of time. Various Governments have come, including the NDA Government earlier and many Governments in between also. Everybody has realized that connectivity, as Mr. Yechury mentioned, to far away places should be ensured because route dispersal guidelines have Category-1 for metro to metro; Category-2 for connecting the remote parts which the Minister has mentioned in his statement; Category-2A is intra that region; and, Category-3 is between metro to non-metro and non-metro to non-metro. Now, the limited point here is, Sir: should we abolish the route dispersal guidelines? He has said, 'no'. If he has said 'no' to the abolition of route dispersal guidelines, it is a welcome point. But, he also said that he will do away with 5/20. Sir, what is essentially 5/20? Any carrier, which operates in the Indian skies under an Indian air operator's permit, shall have to follow route dispersal guidelines. When you abolish 5/20, then from day one, if any carrier can fly internationally, I have no issues. I always feel that any sector should be dynamic and evolving. There is no dispute to that extent. But, the point is, how does he draw a balance if, from day one, one does not have even to service any part of the country as an obligation and starts flying abroad without servicing our own country? If an air operator's permit is issued by the DGCA of India and if it does not serve India first and serves outside before it serves India, I think, then we are defeating the purpose. All I am trying to say is, Sir, while whatever they choose to do, the limited issue should be that the airlines which have flown in India in so-called unprofitable routes serving the remote areas of the country, how are they going to be then justified in continuing to do so while anybody who starts today need not do that and can do whatever he wants? I think, some kind of balance should be there. Is it being sought to be drawn? I have no issue as far as the nomenclature is concerned. These are all symbolic—5/20 or route dispersal guidelines. But, the point is, what Mr. Yechury also

mentioned, is this connectivity in a level-playing field? Therefore, what happens to the airlines which have serviced the nation's needs all these years, including Air India, which Mr. Yechury mentioned? What happens to the principle of level-playing field? Will the Minister please clarify?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, it is our duty; we are bound to develop rural connectivity. In fact, we are committed to it. So, the illusion that we are giving up rural connectivity, I am trying to dispel it. There is no such a thing. Sir, any Indian regulation regulates Indian players whether they are public sector or private sector. He is in favour of the Rule 5/20.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I never said that. I am not in favour or against. Let there be a level-playing field.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the answer be given.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, five years and twenty aircrafts is a rule—to my knowledge, subject to correction—which is nowhere in the world. It is pulling down Indian players. There are a lot of representations in that regard. We do agree that whatever we come out with has to be a level-playing field and has to help the Indian players here. We are at it, Sir. We can't give up our rural connectivity and we have to use our unutilized bilaterals.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the reply should be clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your question, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Natchiappan.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, thank you. When the proposed revision of the route dispersal guidelines is happening, the international airlines are ready to come to Madurai. Only Sri Lankan international airlines is allowed to fly in. I would like to know whether this will be taken into consideration when you are making the revision of this particular rules.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, these rules basically bind Indian players. The rules that we formulate bind the Indian players. Any international player is not bound by these rules. In the SAARC agreement, it is an open sky policy in SAARC countries. They are free to come into India and we are free to go there.

Unbanked villages in West Bengal

*78 . SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook a survey for identifying unbanked villages in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof district-wise and block-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware that as per the census of 2011, only 13 per cent of the rural households in West Bengal are covered by bank accounts;

(d) the number of Gram Panchayats in West Bengal without any bank branch; and

(e) the details of measures being proposed for opening new branches in identified areas ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) of West Bengal has intimated that in the year 2010, Government of West Bengal and SLBC West Bengal prepared a list of 35592 unbanked villages. Details is given in the Statement (*See* below) .

(c) As per Census 2011, banking facilities were being availed by 39.77 % of rural households in West Bengal.

(d) and (e) SLBC, West Bengal has intimated that all the 3354 Gram Panchayats have a banking outlet — 2638 Gram Panchayat Headquarters have a Brick & Mortar branch, 351 Gram Panchayat Headquarters have a bank branch within 5 Kms. and 365 Gram Panchayat Headquarters have a Bank Mitra. Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana, banks have surveyed 10756 Sub Service Areas (SSAs) in rural areas and 2929 Wards in urban areas in West Bengal and informed that there is at least one bank account in each of the households in these SSAs and Wards.

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

Statement

Total no. of unbanked villages in the year 2010

Sl. No.	Name of district	Total No. of villages
1.	Bankura	3608
2.	Birbhum	2096
3.	Burdwan	2316
4.	Coochbehar	1200
5.	Darjeeling	402
6.	D. Dinajpur	1587
7.	U. Dinajpur	1420
8.	Hooghly	1857
9.	Howrah	748
10.	Jalpaiguri	705
11.	Malda	1452
12.	Purba Medinipur	2963
13.	Paschim Medinipur	6661
14.	Murshidabad	2016
15.	Nadia	1281
16.	Purulia	2273
17.	24-Parganas (North)	1461
18.	24-Parganas (South)	2086
	TOTAL	35592

Source: SLBC

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I refer to the hon. Minister's reply, through you, where he claims hundred per cent household coverage in West Bengal. Sir, the Government's own figures, according to the Planning Commission and according to the Census, both say those are not hundred per cent. So, through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, as to why the Government itself is speaking in different tones and different figures, or if his reply is wrong.

Sir, the other part refers to Bank Mitra. Sir, two per cent commission is charged by these Bank Mitras. Sir, is there any proposal to bring down this commission, so as to provide relief to the rural people?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA : Sir, the hon. Member asked a good question about financial inclusion in West Bengal. We all agree that financial inclusion is a very deserving goal across the country, and I would just like to go through the facts, so that we are very clear about what we are speaking in terms of the answer that is being laid on the Table of the House and where we currently are. Now, the facts, that the hon. Member is alluding to, are based on the 2011 Census number, which is what we have also expressed in the statement that is laid on the Table of the House. That 2011 Census was conducted in 2009-10. So, that data is four or five years old. It is absolutely correct and the data does say that there are a significant number of inhabited villages that don't have any banking coverage. In addition to that, only about 40 per cent of the rural households have got banking facilities. But, that is the data and that is five years old; which is what we got from the Census. That is official Government data, which we presented to you. Now, as you know, once our Government came in, we took this question of financial inclusion and universal coverage very, very seriously, and we put in place the Jan Dhan Yojana, where we divided the entire country into a variety of smaller areas. And, then, what we did was, we instructed all the banks and all other financial institutions, in each of the States, to actually go out, run camps, make sure people left the banks, went into the villages, went and knocked on peoples' houses and ensured that, if they were not banked, they would be banked. Of course, as you all know, as we have reported many times thereafter, that we were able to open 12.54 crore accounts that way. Then, when we went in and surveyed each of these households, the number which was only 40 per cent, previously, the 2011 Census number; now when we surveyed it in 2015, it is 100 per cent. So, this is what our Government has accomplished, and we are very proud to report that. So, in that sense, what you saw in 2010-11, has changed dramatically because of the hard work and the programme that we put in place on a mission. That was your first question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, the second question was regarding...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question at a time. You can ask your second supplementary.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, the second question was about Bank Mitras and KYC norms, both of which are preventing rural people to go to the postal offices, which are trying to give some banking facilities in the absence of bank branches and causing hardship to the poor village population. Is there any proposal to dilute the KYC norms or make it simpler and easier for the rural population to follow?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I think, the hon. Member is breaching protocol again because I need to answer one question. He has asked two questions. But, I will answer the first question, maybe, then you might not want to answer the second question. But with respect to Bank Mitra, let us be clear. If I would ask the hon. Member to engage in any activity, hon. member will ask, 'why should I do this activity, what is the gain in it for me?' Therefore, for the Bank Mitras, we have to make it lucrative. We have to make it possible for them to be able to go out and do the hard work necessary for providing banking facilities in lots of remote and far-flung villages. Which is why, we are trying to ensure that it is an activity, that economically they find viable, they find feasible to engage in. Which is why we are ensuring that they are getting a small amount of honorarium, stipend, that enables them to be able to provide these very necessary and important financial services. Which is why they are being paid, what they are being paid. It is not that we don't believe in anyway that it is driving up the cost for the people availing themselves of the service because it is being paid for the banks. In any case it is not being paid by the people who are availing themselves of the service. Now, should I respond to his second question or should he ask it again?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time. Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna. On West Bengal...*(Interruptions)*... The question is on West Bengal. So, let the supplementaries be on West Bengal.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, last year, I happened to be in a Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee, visiting Manipur. In Manipur, outside Imphal, there are hardly any ATM, let alone branches. Then, how do we operate...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; we will take that up later.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, it is connected with the same issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Question is on West Bengal. No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister says that as per the latest data, there are 35,592 unbanked villages. The hon. Minister told that it is an old data, and the current data may be something else. It was prepared on the basis of 2011 Census. But as the Minister in-charge of the banking system, the hon. Minister can tell us that since 2011 till now, how many branches of the banks have been newly set up in the rural areas of West Bengal. The hon. Minister spoke about the Jan Dhan Yojana, and also told the figure of twelve crores. But there are areas where there are no banks at all. Even a person, remaining in the remotest villages, has his account on the sub-divisional cities, and that does not become of much help to him. So, kindly tell us — even if it is based on 2011 Census data, already four years have passed — during this period, how many new bank branches have been opened in the rural areas of West Bengal. Then, at least, that will project the picture as to how you are advancing in that direction.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, the hon. Member asked a very good question. I, in fact, have the data that he is looking for. In the four years since then, there have been 707 rural branches opened. And, in addition to that, in the last year or so, since we introduced the Banking Mitra Programme, the Business Correspondent Programme, over 20,000, *i.e.*, 20,445 Business Correspondents have also got into work in West Bengal, and are now covering this. The latest data that we are getting from West Bengal is that all Gram Panchayat Headquarters, there are 3,354 Gram Panchayats, have a banking outlet. All 3,354 Gram Panchayats have it; 2,638 Gram Panchayat Headquarters have a brick and mortar branch, 351 Gram Panchayat Headquarters have a bank branch within five kilometres, and 365 Gram Panchayat Headquarters have a Bank Mitra.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is there in your reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Yes, you asked for the data, and I am reading it out for you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Minister, you did not follow my question.

I am telling you Gram Panchayat Headquarters and being a banking village... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I answered the hon. Member's question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Sen, just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, he did not hear it. I provided him the information. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told him clearly that in the last few years, we have opened 707 rural branches. This is point one.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Out of 33,000... ...*(Interruptions)*... It becomes clear.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Point two, 22,445 Business Correspondents are at work. As a result of which, all Gram Panchayats are now covered in West Bengal. I am presuming that that data satisfies the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Business Correspondent is not a bank. Out of 35,000, you have put 707 branches.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Parida, is your question on West Bengal?

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, my question is related to Pradhan Mantri's Jan Dhan Yojana.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; the question is on West Bengal. So, please ask the question on West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, regarding opening of accounts in banks by the common people, Sir, yesterday, the Focus T.V. has very profusely told that hundreds of villagers are going to different banks for opening their accounts, but the banks are not entertaining them. They are telling them that they do not have such provisions and they can't do it. The banks, including the State Bank of India, ICICI Bank, the HDFC Bank, etc., were visited by the Reporter along with the cameraman of the Focus T.V. So, if the banks take this negative attitude, then, how will the Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana be successful?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, with respect to this question, obviously it does not pertain to West Bengal, but it is a general question, I have three responses. The first

response is, if this was the attitude of the banks and they were not opening bank accounts, then, how do we have 100 per cent coverage across India, which we have reported back? So, I find that I am puzzled by what he has brought out. If, indeed, there is an isolated incidence of this kind, I would request all hon. Members to get in touch with Banking Ombudsperson. Every bank in the country has an ombudsman person. You may please bring up your complaint there. If you have specific instances where banks are not doing their job, please bring it up to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are not satisfied with that, if the hon. Members are not satisfied, they can please send me a letter. I will follow up and ensure that whatever problems they have they are addressed.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I just want to know whether, while you are talking of expanding the banking system, there is an attempt to just wind up Regional Rural Banks in West Bengal?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can you repeat the question? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please repeat the question.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Is there any attempt to withdraw or restrict the functioning of Regional Rural Banks in West Bengal?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, to the best of my knowledge, there is no such restriction that is being contemplated or is being put into reality.

Deaths of army personnel in helicopter accidents

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

(a) whether it is a fact that deaths of army personnel have increased due to the crash of helicopters during the last six months, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the remedial measures initiated therefor?

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

Statement

(a) Five army personnel have lost their lives in helicopter accidents during the last six months. The details are given as under:-

Date of Incident	Type of Helicopter	Total number of deaths
1st October, 2014	Cheetah Z-3209	03
11th February, 2015	Dhruv IA 1119	02
	TOTAL	05

(b) All crashes are investigated by a Court of Inquiry to find out the cause of accidents and to recommend remedial measures to prevent accidents. Remedial measures suggested by the Court of Inquiry are implemented at various levels. Standard Operating Procedures are constantly reviewed and stringent training norms followed to minimize accidents. Detailed analysis of cause factors of the accidents in the form of 'Accident / Incident Compendium' are published regularly for spreading awareness. Regular interactions are also carried out with the Original Equipment Manufacturers to implement technical upgradations and modifications as recommended from time to time.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, in the last few years, in the last four-five years, the Armed Forces have lost 28 aircraft and 14 helicopters in crashes killing 42 people and incurring a huge loss. I just want to know from the Minister whether inadequate training to pilots, aging machines and shoddy maintenance, all combined, constitute a deadly mix for our Armed Forces and how the Government plans to confront this challenge.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question is regarding helicopters crashes resulting into deaths of Army personnel. I would like to tell the hon. Member that six months period which he has asked about is too small to compare. However, we have record for blocks of five years for the last 28 years and from that record we can find out that the number of accidents has come down, the deaths reported have also come down. For your information, from 1986 to 1991, there were 22 accidents, 19 deaths, 1991 to 1996, ten accidents, six deaths, 1996 to 2001, thirteen accidents, fourteen deaths, 2001 to 2006, ten accidents, five deaths, 2006 to 2011, eleven accidents, fourteen deaths and during the last four years, seven accidents and ten deaths. So, that is one aspect of it.

The second aspect is, we checked up because it is always better to have accident rate related with number of hours of flying. During past ten years also, prior to the current five years' period, that is up to 2010-2011, the number of accidents is 21 and the number of flying is 4,82,567 hours making it. 44 accident per ten thousand flying hours. The current last four years' data indicates .37 accidents per flying hour. As for the point raised

by the hon. Member, I would only like to say that the years, the age of helicopter fleet is increasing. We are trying to correct the serviceability and reliability, both of which are the factors. For the purpose of serviceability, the Ministry has given a direction to HAL to work out depot and store management at Srinagar as well as Misamari. So, they will have a better store available for better servicing. Reliability is also being looked into.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: The point is that, as he has already mentioned, we have aging aircraft. Maybe, if you look into the helicopter sector, Cheeta and Chetak fleets are 1960's vintages. I just want to know, through you, Sir, whether these recurring corruption scandals in arms deal are working as a hindrance in getting our Armed Forces new helicopters and aircraft.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is about accidents.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: It is about accidents of helicopters only. But, I would just like to mention that while some of the helicopters – Cheetah and Chetak – are aging, the ALH is a very new introduction. The Armed Forces also have the Defence Acquisition Council. The Defence Acquisition Council has permitted for 'Make in India' helicopters, required for Armed Forces, through joint ventures. So, while HAL will be supplying the attack version of light ALH – Dhruva and Rudra — to the Armed Forces, there is also a proposal for getting 'Make in India' through other route, that is, the private sector route, which will be a JV under the 'Make in India' proposal. We have already floated RFI for it.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: With reference to the last three lines of the reply given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know whether anything has happened after regular interactions, reportedly carried out with the original equipment manufacturers, to implement technical upgradations and modifications, as recommended from time to time.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, that is what I have mentioned. One of the problems, which was faced by the Armed Forces, was that every time serviceability was required. The spares had to be procured from the HAL, Bangalore. Now, we have asked the HAL to create a store and a depot...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: What about upgradation?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Upgradation is a continuous process. If it is an old helicopter, you have to only overhaul it. So, there cannot be any upgradation of old helicopters. New ones are being made. But as far as the old ones are concerned,

serviceability is a very important aspect. And, for that purpose, spare availability has to be at the place where the helicopters are being used. So, Srinagar and Mismari are the two places where, in the coming months, store and depot of spares will be created so that the spares are available on the spot and the serviceability is improved.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडवियाः माननीय सभापति जी, सम्माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि हैलीकॉप्टर की उम्र बढ़ गई है, लेकिन हमारे यहां मिलिट्री में ट्रेनिंग के लिए जो मिग विमान उपयोग किया जाता था, उस वक्त मिग विमानों की दुर्घटनाओं में हमारे बहुत सारे पायलट शहीद हुए और हमारे कई पायलटों के शहीद होने के बाद जब उनकी जांच हुई, तो पता लगा कि मिग विमानों में टैक्नीकल फॉल्ट था, जिसके कारण एक्सीडेंट्स हुए और बाद में मिग विमानों को सर्विस से हटा दिया गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि इस समय चीता और ध्रुव हैलीकॉप्टर हैं, जिनके एक्सीडेंट हुए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ, तब उसकी उड़ान क्या ट्रेनिंग के लिए थी या किसी और परपज़ के लिए थी? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसमें कोई टैक्नीकल फॉल्ट पाया गया है?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as the accidents, which have happened, are concerned, we have analysed the full data of 73 accidents, over the last 28 years. We found that, out of them, 36 per cent were due to human error of air crew; 3 per cent were due to human error of ground crew; 23 per cent were due to inclement weather; technical defect of the airframe and technical defect of aero-engine, together, constitute 23 per cent; 4 per cent were due to operational hazards; in 3 per cent, causes could not be identified and 8 per cent are under investigation. So, from that, you will make out that 62 per cent of the accidents were due to human error or weather. So, whatever are the reasons, for me, they are not exactly applicable here. One of the ways by which accidents could be reduced, in the 23 per cent bracket of technical errors, is by making availability of more helicopters to function, for which a decision has been taken recently to create store depots in Srinagar and Mismari so that quick serviceability can be achieved.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, the Minister's reply is a very routine reply, mentioning court of inquiry and human error. The fact of the matter is that there has been a long-delayed project to acquire 197 new helicopters from abroad. And this has been scrapped three times over the last decade due to technical deviations and allegations of corruption. The Minister seems to be relying on HAL, which, as we know, has been declared sick and it is nowhere close to supplying the 187 Light Helicopters it was supposed to make. Therefore, my question, Sir, is that in the absence of upgraded and new technology, in the form of new purchases, our pilots are flying in flying coffins! You cannot give a routine reply, Sir. You just only talk about Court of Inquiry and 0.44 percentage. Each death matters, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please read the question. It is a very precise question.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: I apologise, Sir, but I was reading from the question. The question is, "the remedial measures initiated therefor?" Sir, I am asking whether remedial measure is the acquisition of more helicopters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Number one, I have made it very clear that we have already approved in Defence Acquisition Council procurement of about 388, if I am not mistaken, helicopters for Army, Air Force and Navy application through ''Make in India'' project under JVs where latest technologies can be brought up. Process cannot be shortly stayed. Process is going on. RFI is called from various joint ventures. 31st March is the last date for receiving all these data. After that, as fast as possible, I am trying to speed up the acquisition process. I understand the concern of the hon. Member that the Air Force and the Army should get the best of the helicopters. But I would like to point out that 62 per cent of the accidents have not happened because of the fault of the helicopter or the equipment, at least 62. About 23 per cent were due to weather condition and 39 per cent are due to human error, which cannot be attributed to the helicopter. So, 'flying coffins' is a good word but I don't think it is appropriate for this....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Pilots are not competent. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please, don't interrupt.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I mentioned that there have been 73 crashes over 28 years. I also indicated that from one per ten thousand hours of flying accident rates, it has come down to .37, that is, one-third over the last 28 years. So, you have to compare it with the number of hours of flight, not year-wise. In 1986, we had only 20 helicopters. So, hours of flying was hardly about 6,000-7,000. Now, we are flying almost 48,000-50,000 hours per year. So, as compared to hours of flying, the number of accidents have come down from approximately more than one per ten thousand hours to .37 per ten thousand hours. 62 per cent of the total accidents have happened because of human error or weather plus the number of accidents themselves have come down in number. That is why I mentioned very clearly that six months' period cannot be a correct period for comparison. The period has to be five year slab for which I gave the figures, which very clearly indicates that the number has come down. I do not accept the word 'flying coffins' as appropriate. If there are some weaknesses, we are trying to strengthen them. At the

same time, we are also trying to get the modern, but helicopters are not toys. They have to be manufactured with proper technology.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 80.

Last minute cancellation of flights by private airlines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last six months many private airlines have cancelled their flights suddenly at last moment of departure and due to this passengers faced lot of problems to reach their destination; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to warn these airlines about such last moment cancellation of flights;

(c) whether Government is considering to make the private airlines responsible for making alternative arrangements for the passengers to reach their destination on the same or next day; and

(d) if so, by when it will be implemented, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) The details of the flight cancelled are given in the Statement (*See* below). Generally scheduled airlines operate their flights as per approved schedule. However, at times the flights are cancelled due to technical, operational, commercial, weather related and miscellaneous reasons.

(b) to (d) To ensure appropriate protection for the air travellers in case of flight cancellation, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section-3, Series-M, Part-IV on facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights for all airlines to comply with wherein option of alternate arrangement have been provided.

Statement

Flights cancelled during the year 2014

	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	July -14	August -14	Sept -14	Oct-14	Nov -14	Dec -14
Air lndia	196	84	62	62	42	75	178	347	189	115	159	232
Jet Airways	246	137	105	43	42	193	70	121	71	87	38	275
Jetlite	39	16	36	08	15	42	32	12	16	19	15	42
Spicejet	161	135	151	94	70	65	35	57	87	59	1416	2808
Go Air	108	43	36	17	19	38	19	07	14	35	14	53
lndiGO	253	62	30	08	05	16	30	48	68	371	21	224
Air Costa	09	0	02	03	0	0	34	16	52	20	0	0
Air Asia****	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0	12	10

**** Air Asia started operation w.e.f. June 2014.

श्री संजय राउत : सर, मंत्री जी ने जो रिप्लाई दिया है, यह बहुत ही रूटीन रिप्लाई है। मेरा प्रश्न बहुत ही सामान्य प्रश्न है, जिसका सामना सामान्य लोगों को हमेशा करना पड़ता है। आजकल जब लोग एयरपोर्ट पर पहुंचते हैं, तो उनको लगता है कि समय की बरबादी हो गई है। सर, आज हमारे देश में सामान्य से सामान्य आदमी भी हवाई जहाज़ से सफर करता है। कोई बीमार पड़ता है तो इलाज के लिए शहर में जाता है। कोई इंटरव्यू के लिए जाता है तो उसे urgent जाना पड़ता है, कोई काम-धंधे के लिए जाता है। हम भी जब मुम्बई से दिल्ली आते हैं तो सोमवार को सुबह 11 बजे हमें पार्लियामेंट पहुंचना होता है। हम सुबह 6 बजे की फ्लाइट लेते हैं, पांच बजे एयरपोर्ट पहुंचते हैं। हमेशा जब हम जाते हैं तो पता चलता है कि फ्लाइट डिले है या फ्लाइट कैंसल है, और कोई जवाब उनके पास नहीं होता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

श्री संजय राउतः यह सिर्फ हमारी समस्या नहीं है, यह इस देश के सभी सामान्य लोगों की समस्या है और उनके पास कोई रिप्लाई नहीं होता है, खास करके प्राइवेट एयरलाइन्स के पास। Weather की वजह से या fog होता है, बारिश होती है, उसकी वजह से फ्लाइट कैंसल होती है, डिले होती है, मान लेते हैं। आपने हमें चार्ट दिया है कि 12 महीने में कितनी फ्लाइट्स कैंसल हुईं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 12 महीने में कौन सी weather और बारिश की समस्या होती है?

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री संजय राउत : मेरा यह सवाल है कि यूरोपियन कंट्रीज़ में इस समस्या के लिए एक stringent कानून बना है। उस कानून के अनुसार उड़ान में अगर तीन घंटे से ज्यादा की देरी होती है या किसी वजह से उड़ान रद्द होती है तो जो यात्री होता है, हकदार यात्री होता है, उसे यात्रा से वंचित रखने पर एयरलाइन्स को प्रति यात्री के हिसाब से 600 डॉलर के जुर्माने का भुगतान करना पड़ता है। क्या इस प्रकार का stringent कानून हम भी बनाएंगे ताकि हम सभी को उससे सुविधा हो और देश में प्राइवेट एयरलाइन्स में discipline आए, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं।

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, the DGCA has issued a Civil Aviation Regulation which quantifies what an Airline has to do when things get delayed, say, couple of hours this much, couples of hours that much. They have a scale on which it is going. Sir, the world over, ICAO puts this across and most civil aviation authorities, anywhere in the world, follow it. It is more or less uniform everywhere. I can reach those details out to the hon. Member, and whatever we can together do to improve it, we will improve it. Service disruptions are definitely the worst thing in civil aviation.

श्री संजय राउत : सर, मेरा प्रश्न इस देश की प्राइवेट एयरलाइन्स के बारे में था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आप उनके उत्तर से satisfied हैं?

श्री संजय राउत : हम satisfy नहीं हुए और होंगे भी नहीं। अगर इस तरह से रिप्लाई आएगा तो हम satisfy नहीं होंगे। सरकार की तरफ से एयर इंडिया का ब्यौरा आपने दिया है कि कितनी फ्लाइट्स कैंसल हुईं। जैसे फ्लाइट्स कैंसल होती हैं, वैसे ही चार-चार, पांच-पांच घंटे डिले भी होती हैं। बहुत बार हमने यह अनुभव किया है, खास करके मुम्बई एयरपोर्ट पर, दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट पर, कि हम वहां पहुंचते हैं, जहाज वहां खड़ा होता है, फ्लाइट आयी है, लेकिन जब पूछते हैं कि फ्लाइट लेट क्यों हुई तो कहते हैं कि अब तक क्रू नहीं पहुंचा है। यह बात हमेशा हमें सुननी पड़ती है कि क्रू नहीं पहुंचा है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि क्या आपके पास क्रू की कमी है, पायलटों की कमी है? अगर क्रू मैंबर्स की वजह से एयर इंडिया की फ्लाइट लेट होती है तो आने वाले दिनों में क्या आप न्यू रिक्रूटमेंट करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, the supplement is dealing with Air India. There is a lot of indiscipline besides shortage of staff. They have gone into some recruitment. Advertisement also ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री नीरज शेखर : यह कैसे बोल सकते हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen to the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... Be patient. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, we are trying to get out of this scenario of indiscipline. Service disruptions are the worst thing, and our on-time performance is not good. So, we are trying to improve on that side as far as Air India and other Airlines are also concerned. The Regulations of the country have to be followed by all and indiscipline has to be stamped down.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I have a short supplementary question and it is about cancellations, short cancellations and long cancellations. I congratulate the Minister on his last Session's promise that he would do away with the long cancellations. He has made the Tezpur and Lakhimpur Airports operational by reintroducing the flights. My request and question is whether he is going to reintroduce the morning flight, at 7.30 a.m. from Guwahati to Delhi, which was with the Air India earlier, and an evening flight from Delhi to Guwahati. Is he going to reintroduce that and end the long cancellations of these flights?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I cannot straightaway commit on individual flights but generally, the effort is to increase the number of flights and increase connectivity to all rural and remote areas in the country.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्नाः धन्यवाद सर। मैं सिर्फ एक क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहता हूं। अगर cancelation का चार्ट देखा जाए, तो इसमें जो स्पाइसजेट है, उसकी 2808 फ्लाइट्स एक समय में cancel हुई हैं। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि टोटल कितनी फ्लाइट्स थीं और कितनी cancel हुई हैं ताकि एक comparative study सदन के ध्यान में आ जाए, इसका मुझे answer चाहिए।

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I can reach out that information to him, but talking about cancellations, particularly Spicejet, due to turbulent weather it almost crashed, like Kingfisher earlier. So, it is surviving now and we are trying to reach as many places as are practically possible.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, as in many other sectors, Kerala has been disconnected by Air India.

Sir, about cancellations, about ten days back you had cancelled a Delhi-Cochin flight. Before that there was a flight to Trivandrum. That too was cancelled; it was at 5.30 in the evening. It has been permanently cancelled. Now, instead of that, we have got only one flight to Trivandrum from New Delhi, which is the longest route. It was the most profitable route, and it was at 6 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Chairman, Sir, as MPs, we have represented many times to the concerned authorities saying that it must be on time, but you will be surprised to know that on no day has that flight been on time. That is because the aircraft has to come from Kathmandu. The flight starts from Kathmandu and then goes to Trivandrum; it is the longest route. Many times we reach Trivandrum at 1 o'clock in the morning or at 2.00 a.m. So, there is only one flight. I would like to have the Minister's reaction on that. We had personally requested him about this and he had said that he would give instructions. But it is impossible for a flight coming from Kathmandu to reach Trivandrum on the same day and on time, because there are the weather conditions and other factors. So, please introduce a flight at 6 o'clock from here and reinstate the cancelled flights to Cochin and Trivandrum. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: We want to know whether the flights would be reinstated and whether there would be timely flights. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, that is a suggestion.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, the suggestion is well taken. There is no problem with that. I am sorry about the poor on-time performance of Air India. In fact, there is nothing to be proud of. We are trying to put strategies in place where they can improve their on-time performance, and if that happens, the hon. Members'

difficulties will definitely be taken care of. And we hope that Air India will be able to perform on time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question 81.

Posts of folk singers in All India Radio and Doordarshan

†*81. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned and existing posts of folk singers in All India Radio and Doordarshan along with State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the posts of various folk singers have not been filled up in Madhya Pradesh and instead these posts have either been filled up with some other posts of regional singers or converted into other posts; and

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

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

Statement

(a) Prasar Bharati has informed that there are no sanctioned posts of folk singers in All India Radio and Doordarshan.

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

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौः सर, हमारी लोक संस्कृति तथा लोक कला बहुत समृद्ध है और जगह-जगह लोक कला तथा लोक संस्कृति के लोग फैले हुए हैं, लेकिन उनको सही तरह से प्लेटफॉर्म न मिलने की वजह से, उनकी लोक कला और लोक संस्कृति दम तोड़ती जा रही है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है, क्लासिकल म्यूजिक के लिए शायद पद हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री यह चाहेंगे कि इस दम तोड़ती लोक कला और लोक संस्कृति के लोग आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम हों और उनको अपनी कला के लिए प्लेटफॉर्म मिले तथा वे अच्छी तरह से प्रदर्शन कर सकें, क्या सरकार के पास उनके लिए कोई योजना है या सरकार उनके लिए कुछ करना चाह रही है?

कर्नल राज्यवर्द्धन सिंह राठौर : सर, माननीय सदस्या का जो सवाल है, यह folk songs और tribal songs के ऊपर based है। सर, ऐसी कोई fixed post नहीं है, इसका कारण यह है कि folk

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

songs की बहुत विभिन्नता है। अगर हम fixed post रखेंगे, तो आकाशवाणी में songs के अंदर विभिन्नता नहीं आ पाएगी। हर स्टेशन पर एक पैनल बनाया जाता है और उस पैनल पर ग्रेडिड आर्टिस्ट को एसाइनमेंट बेसिस पर आमंत्रित किया जाता है। ये जो ग्रेडिड एसाइनमेंट पैनल्स बनते हैं, ये लोकल स्टेशन्स पर बनते हैं, रीजनल स्टेशन्स पर बनते हैं और इनको सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड बनाता है। इसके अंदर चार ग्रेडेशन्स होते हैं- 'बी', 'बी हाई' तथा 'ए' और 'ए टॉप'। इन सभी आर्टिस्ट्स को इनकी ग्रेडिंग के हिसाब से reimbursement और remuneration मिलता है।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौः सर, मेरा प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी से यह है कि आप उनको ग्रेडेशन के हिसाब से कितना एमाउंट देते हैं? जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है कि उनको बहुत कम एमाउंट दिया जाता है। जैसा कि आप बता रहे हैं, बहुत सारी कलाएं हैं, जो स्टेटवाइज़ हैं। जैसे मैं जहां से आती हूं, वह निमाण का एरिया है और निमाण की संस्कृति बहुत समृद्ध है। पूरे देश में यह संस्कृति हर जगह नहीं है, यह स्टेटवाइज है। क्या आप राज्यवार कोई ऐसी योजना बनाएंगे, ताकि यह जो दम तोड़ती संस्कृति है, जो गांव में और जो गरीब लोगों में है, इस संस्कृति के लोगों को प्लेटफॉर्म न मिलने की वजह से, वे इसको प्रदर्शित नहीं कर पाते हैं। आप क्या उनको आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम करेंगे, ताकि उनकी संस्कृति और लोक कला जिंदा रह सके? यह देश हमारी संस्कृति के आधार पर वर्ल्ड में पहचाना जाता है। क्या ऐसी विभिन्न संस्कृतियों को जिंदा रखने के लिए सरकार कोई महत्वपूर्ण योजना बनाएगी, जिसके कारण हमारा देश पहचाना जा रहा है?

कर्नल राज्यवर्द्धन सिंह राठौर : सर, वैसे इस विषय में योजनाएं पहले से ही बनी हुई हैं, लेकिन हमने एक और नई योजना अभी शुरू की है। मैं आपको नई योजना के बारे में बाद में बताऊंगा, लेकिन इससे पहले मैं आपके पहले प्रश्न का जवाब दे देता हूं। मैंने आपको जो चार ग्रेड बतलाए हैं, उनमें जो 'बी' ग्रेड है, वह सबसे नीचे वाला ग्रेड है। उसके अंदर आर्टिस्ट का आधे घंटे या 40 मिनट का कार्यक्रम होता है। उसके लिए उसको 1700 रुपए की पेमेंट की जाती है। उसके बाद 'बी हाई' ग्रेड है, जो इससे ऊपर का ग्रेड है। इसमें 3000 रुपए की पेमेंट की जाती है। इसके बाद 'ए' ग्रेड आता है। इस ग्रेड में 7400 की पेमेंट होती है और इसके बाद 'ए टॉप' का ग्रेड आता है। यह ग्रेड सर्वश्रेष्ठ ग्रेड है। इस ग्रेड में 11000 रुपए की पेमेंट की जाती है। अभी जो नई स्कीम लॉन्च हुई है, वह 'संस्कार गीत' के नाम है। ये जो folk songs और tribal songs हैं, इनको तो फिर भी एक अवसर मिल जाता है, लेकिन कई गीत ऐसे हैं, जो संस्कारों पर आधारित हैं। कहीं फसल बोई जा रही है, कहीं फसल की कटाई हो रही है या कहीं कोई बच्चा पैदा होता है, तो उस समय जो गीत गाए जाते हैं, वे धीरे-धीरे खत्म होते जा रहे हैं। इस 'संस्कार गीत' स्कीम के अंदर सरकार का यह निर्णय है कि 2016 के आखिर तक कम से कम नौ लाख गाने रिकार्ड किए जाएंगे।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल : सर, दूरदर्शन एक ऐसा चैनल है कि उसका संगीत आज भी हमारे कानों में, दिलो-दिमाग में एक प्रसन्नता प्रदान करता है। आज देश में बहुत सारे चैनल्स आ गए हैं और सभी चैनल्स का मॉडर्नाइजेशन हो गया है, सभी इफेक्टिव हो गए हैं, लेकिन जो हमारा यह दूरदर्शन चैनल है, उसको मॉडर्न करने और इफेक्टिव करने के लिए क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी ठोस योजना है कि वही चैनल वापस हमारे पास आ जाए?

कर्नल राज्यवर्द्धन सिंह राठौर : सर, मॉडर्नाइजेशन का जो प्रोसेस है, वह एक कॉन्टिन्युइंग प्रोसेस है। प्रसार भारती यह यकीन करती है कि दूरदर्शन के पास latest technology का equipment हो। उसके साथ-साथ उस latest technology के अंदर जो ट्रेनिंग होगी, वह भी शुरू करवाई जाएगी।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Action taken on the report of Amitabh Kundu Committee

*82 . PROF. M.V.RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any action taken on the report of the Amitabh Kundu Committee set up to look at the socio-economic and educational status of the Muslim community , if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether there is any shortage of fund for the various programmes run by the Ministry as has been highlighted by the Amitabh Kundu Committee report, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether there has been any underspending on schemes run by the Ministry in the current fiscal ; and

(d) if so, the difference between the budgetary allocation and actual expenditure during the current financial year?

THE MINSTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs constituted a Committee on 05.08.2013 under the Chairmanship of Professor Amitabh Kundu of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi primarily to evaluate the process of implementation of decisions taken by Government of India on the recommendations of Sachar Committee and to assess the efficacy of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, and to recommend interventions and corrective measures in policies and programmes. The Committee has since submitted its Report on 09.10.2014.

The Report was examined in this Ministry. In the meeting held on 23.01.2015, the recommendations of the Committee were discussed in detail and it was decided that the views of the concerned Ministries/ Departments should be obtained. Accordingly, the recommendations have been sent to all the concerned Ministries/ Departments and NITI

Aayog. Their response is awaited.

The Amitabh Kundu Committee has observed that available financial resources and physical targets have been meagre in relation to the deprivation of the minorities, especially Muslims, and for some of the schemes this meagre amount has not been fully utilised and this requires that allocation of resources to the Ministry of Minority Affairs be increased. With regard to the schemes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, the Committee has recommended, *inter alia,* that there is a need to make the number of scholarships demand-driven, allocation under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) need to be increased and allocation for Leadership Development Scheme for Minority Women needs to be substantially enhanced.

The budgetary allocation of Ministry of Minority Affairs has been increased from ₹ 7,000 crore in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to ₹ 17,323 crore in the Twelth Five Year Plan. The allocation and expenditure during the Twelth Plan on the major schemes of the Ministry are as under:

Year-wise allocation and expenditure during Twelfth Plan

(₹in crore)

	Scholarship/ Fellowship schemes		Jan Vikas Karyakaram (Multi-sectoral Development Programme)		Nai Roshni – Leadership Development for Minority Women		Total Plan Expenditure/ outlay	
	R.E.	Actual Exp.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	R.E.	Actual Exp.
2012-13	1386.60	1359.76	649.56	641.26	12.80	10.45	2200.00	2158.00
2013-14	1843.54	1788.59	958.53	953.48	14.74	11.95	3111.00	3007.49
2014-15 (Provisional upto 31.01.2015	2079.50	1747.76	770.94	754.93	14.00	12.19	3140.00	2722.67

R.E. – Revised Estimates

The Budget Estimates of the plan schemes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the current year 2014-15 was ₹ 3711 crore. Ministry of Finance, after reviewing the expenditure upto September, 2014 of this Ministry in the pre-budget meeting, revised the allocation to ₹ 3140 crores in the Revised Estimates. Since there was no cut imposed on the Scholarship schemes, the allocation of other schemes have been reduced accordingly. The actual expenditure incurred till 31.01.2015 is ₹ 2722.67 crores (provisional), which is 87% of the Revised Estimates.

FDI in manufacturing of defence equipment

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

(a) whether with implementation of F.D.I. in defence sector pace has come in the manufacturing of defence equipments;

(b) if so, the types of equipments which have been manufactured;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the countries which have shown interest in investing in defence sector?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) In May 2001, the defence industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened upto 100% for Indian private sector participation with FDI permissible up to 26%, both subject to licensing. The Government *vide* Press Note No.7 (2014 Series) dated 26.08.2014 has raised the FDI limit in defence sector up to 49% through FIPB route and above 49% with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) on case-to-case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology in the country.

251 Letters of Intent (LOI) / Industrial Licenses (ILs) have been issued to 150 Indian companies till January 2015 for manufacture of a wide range of defence items such as major weapon systems, armoured vehicles, warships, aircraft, helicopters, UAVs, radars, electronic warfare systems, communication and surveillance systems, ammunitions, explosives etc. 49 licensed companies having 75 licenses have reported commencement of production.

33 JV / FDI proposals have been approved so far with the companies of foreign countries such as USA, Israel, France, Singapore, Italy, UK, Mauritius, Australia, Switzerland, Germany, Canada, the Netherlands, Latvia etc.

Cancer screening programmes

*84. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of new cancer cases is expected to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

rise by about 70 per cent globally over the next two decades as per the World Health Organisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the estimated mortality due to cancer every year is five lakhs in the country; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that owing to the increasing cancer cases and the burden they put on the health budget, Government has rolled out cancer screening programmes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per the World Health Organisation (WHO) Media Centre Website fact sheet, the number of new cancer cases in the world is expected to rise by about 70% over the next two decades using base year as 2012.

(b) As per data provided by Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated mortality due to Cancer every year is approximately five lakh.

(c) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) are being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three areas namely breast, cervical and oral Cancer. Screening guidelines have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histopathological biopsy.

Yoga and Naturopathy courses in school curriculum

*85. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools and institutes imparting education in Yoga and Naturopathy in the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government for standardisation of various courses being offered by these schools and institutes; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for promotion and development of Yoga and Naturopathy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY(AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) Education being on the Concurrent List, the curricula of the school education falls within the purview of the State/ UT Governments in respect of School Education Boards under their administrative control. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) has informed that there are 15,962 schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), who have already been advised to provide compulsory 40-45 minutes of Physical Activities or games to the students of classes I- X everyday and that students of classes XI- XII should participate in physical activity/ games/ mass physical training/ yoga for at least 2 periods per week (90-120 minute/ week). The Board offers Physical and Health Education for classes XI and XII and Yoga is compulsory part of its curriculum.

There are 21 colleges in 8 States imparting 5½ year Bachelor of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences (BNYS) degree and more than 50 Universities offering B.Sc./ M.Sc., Diploma and Certificate courses.

(b) At present, there is no Central legislation for regulation of education and practice in Yoga and Naturopathy systems. However, this Ministry had asked State Governments in 2006 to enact comprehensive legislation for the regulation of Naturopathy covering registration of practioners, medical education, etc. Further, it was recommended, that in the meantime, a system be set up for the registration of practitioners and the accreditation of institutes on the basis of guidelines formulated and issued by the Government of India. Some States have taken action to implement the guidelines as per the details given in the Statement (*See* below). Further, the Government has undertaken discussion with the stakeholders on feasibility of regulation of Yoga and Naturopathy education and practice for maintaining quality and uniform educational standards and preventing the growth of fraudulent and fake institutions. Comments/ views of the various stakeholders including State/ UT Governments, Principals of BNYS degree colleges/ degree colleges (Yoga) and Vice Chancellors of Medical universities in all States/UTs were invited for formulating regulatory authority at the Central level. Based on the comments received, the Government of India is evaluating various options for co-ordination of matters relating to promotion, development, standardization and accreditation of both Yoga as well as Naturopathy practices, training and therapies.

(c) Yoga and Naturopathy are promoted by this Ministry through Arogya fairs organized at National and State level. There are two National Institutes, namely Morarji Desai National Institute for Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi and National Institute for Naturopathy (NIN), Pune and one Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi, which regularly conduct awareness programmes through exhibitions, seminars and conferences. They also participate in the events conducted by other reputed National and International Organizations. An outpatient department has been built exclusively for Naturopathy treatment with equipment at Pune at a cost of ₹ 4.61 crore. Besides, its certificate courses, MDNIY has recently started degree course of B.Sc. (Yoga Science) of 3 years duration for 10+2 students. CCRYN is supporting research studies through renowned medical institutions and hospitals of yoga and naturopathy to establish the efficacy of various yogic and naturopathic treatment modalities in prevention and management of various disease conditions.

The Ministry of HRD has intimated that the National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) has developed the syllabi of Health and Physical Education from Class I to X which gives adequate space to yoga. The University Grants Commission (UGC) under its scheme of "Development of Sports infrastructure and equipment in Universities and colleges" has formulated a model syllabus which contains a specific component on Yoga.

Statement

The State/ UT-wise action taken on the guidelines issued by the Central Government

Sl. No.	Name of State	Action taken by State Government
1.	Andhra Pradesh	A committee has been constituted to enact legislative framework for Registration/accreditation of Naturopathy Practitioners and Naturopathy Institutions. The committee has submitted the recommendations to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.
2.	Chhattisgarh	Registration to Naturopathic Practioners is granted under Chhattisgarh Ayurvedic, Unani tatha Prakritik Chikitsa Board, Raipur
3.	Delhi	A committee has been constituted to draft a legislation to regulate Yoga and Naturopathy practice in Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Action taken by State Government
4.	Karnataka	The State Government has already enacted "Karnataka Ayurvedic, Naturopathy, Siddha, Unani and Yoga Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1961" and framed thereunder, the Karnataka Ayurvedic, Naturopathy, Siddha, Unani and Yoga Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions Rules, 1964 KAUP Board, Bangalore, is providing registration to eligible BNYS Graduate practitioners in the field of Yoga and Naturopathy.
5.	Kerala	Registration to Naturopathic Practioners is granted under Travancore-Cochin Medical Council for Indian Systems of Medicine, Trivandrum, Kerala.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Registration to Naturopathic Practioners is granted under M.P. Ayurveda, Unani evam Prakritik Chikitsa Board, Bhopal, M.P.
7.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Naturopathy Development Board has been established and registered in the State. Further, a Gazette notification dated 2.7.2013 has been published for the registration of Yoga and Naturopathy practitioners.
8.	Tamil Nadu	A system of registering BNYS graduates is in place since 1995.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Comments on the guidelines have been obtained by the State Government from Director, Ayurveda and Registrar, Indian Medicine Board.
10.	West Bengal	West Bengal State Government has made enactment namely 'The West Bengal Yoga and Naturopathic System of Medicine Act, 2010' for regulation of Education and Practice of Yoga & Naturopathy medical system.

Releasing of fresh loans to defaulters

*86. KUMARI SELJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed the banks to avoid releasing any fresh loans to loan defaulters, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has indentified the list of defaulters to whom fresh loans are to be avoided, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not instructed banks to avoid releasing any fresh loans to those defaulters who are not wilful defaulters. However, in terms of Para 2.5 (a) of Master Circular dated Jan. 07, 2015 on Wilful Defaulters, no additional facilities are to be granted by any bank / Financial Institutions (FI) to the listed wilful defaulters. In addition, the entrepreneurs / promoters of companies where banks / FIs have identified siphoning / diversion of funds, misrepresentation, falsification of accounts and fraudulent transactions should be debarred from institutional finance from the scheduled commercial banks, Development Financial Institutions, Government owned Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), investment institutions etc. for floating new ventures for a period of 5 years from the date the name of the wilful defaulter is included in the list of wilful defaulters maintained by the 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 following websites of the four Credit Information Companies: *www.cibil.com, www.equifax.co.in, www.experian.in, www.highmark.in.*

Mismanagement in army recruitment rallies

*87. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether army arranges mass recruitment rallies in various parts of the country in which a large number of unemployed youth take part;

(b) if so, whether recently such a rally organised in Gwalior had to be cancelled due to mismanagement by army;

(c) if so, damage caused to army and civilians due to unruly candidates;

(d) whether all the rallies during the last three years were held in orderly manner and if not, the names of the places and the reasons for mismanagement; and

(e) whether any lesson has been learnt therefrom by army and action taken against the concerned authorities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) to (c) The Army conducts recruitment rallies for recruitment in Other Ranks (ORs) in various part of the country in co-ordination with civil administration and civil police. A recruitment rally was scheduled at Gwalior from 11th to 17th November 2014. The rally was conducted as per schedule on 11th November 2014 but on 12th November, 2014 it had to be cancelled after some candidates waiting in the outer marshalling area turned violent and the district administration expressed inability to provide adequate security cover. In the incident some police and civilian vehicles were damaged and minor damage was caused to an Army vehicle.

(d) and (e) The Army conducts approximately 140 recruitment rallies in various parts of the country annually. Most of the recruitment rallies conducted by Army in last three years have been conducted in an orderly manner and have been incident free. During the last three years, untoward incidents have occurred only in three cases, namely at Gaya (Bihar) in May 2012, Agra (Uttar Pradesh) in July 2012 and in Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh) in November 2014. The reasons attributable to such incidents include overcrowding and inadequate police arrangements for managing crowds. The steps to ensure smooth conduct of rallies and to obviate recurrence of such incidents, include Tehsil-wise recruitment and spreading the rallies over a longer duration to reduce overcrowding, ensuring timely dispersal of candidates on daily basis, automation of recruitment activities and detailed coordination with Civil Administration.

Requirement of funds for developing infrastructure in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government needs ₹ 30 trillion for the development of infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the projects and infrastructure financing therefor;

(c) the proposal of Government in arranging the finance therefor; and

(d) the role of the debt burdened Banks of our country in the development thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITELY) : (a) and (b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan has projected an investment of ₹ 55,74,663 crore over the Plan period

(2012-17) in infrastructure defined to include projects in electricity, renewable energy, roads and bridges, telecommunications, railways, mass rapid transit system, irrigation (including watershed), water supply and sanitation, ports (including inland waterways), airports, storage and oil and gas pipelines sectors.

(c) Government has taken steps to mobilize funds from various sources for development of infrastructure including establishment of Infrastructure Debt Funds, issuing guidelines for creation of Real Estate/Infrastructure business trusts, relaxation in External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) norms, encouraging Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure, issuing a Harmonized List of Infrastructure, establishing the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) etc.

(d) Infrastructure projects are characterized by large financial outlays and long gestation period. In July 2014, banks were allowed to have flexible structuring and refinance of project loans. Such long term financing may ensure long term viability of infrastructure / core industries sector projects by smoothening the cash flow stress in initial years of such projects. RBI has extended this facility even to existing project loans to infrastructure and core sector, subject to certain conditions. RBI has exempted Banks from certain regulatory pre-emptions on issue of Long Term Bonds to finance their incremental lending to infrastructure. RBI has also allowed the debts due to lenders in case of PPP projects to be considered secured to the extent assured by the Project Authorities in terms of concession agreement. These are some of the important steps taken by the RBI to enable infrastructure financing.

Measures to handle ebola disease

*89. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ebola is a life-threatening disease and whether any cases have been detected in India;

(b) the measures taken by Government to prevent entry of this disease into the country;

(c) the symptoms of the disease and places where the testing facilities are available; and

(d) whether health care system is adequately equipped and trained personnel are available to handle the situation if the disease finds entry into the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) is a life threatening zoonotic disease. So far no case of Ebola Virus Disease has been reported in India till date.

(b) Pursuant to the declaration of EVD as Public Health Emergency of International Concern by WHO, Government of India commenced screening of passengers arriving from or transiting through EVD affected countries at different Airports and Ports. At present, such passengers coming by Air are routed through seven International airports. Passengers / crew arriving through ships are screened at nine major Ports. Special Health units are functioning at these Airports and Ports and are manned by trained medical and paramedical staff.

(c) Signs and symptoms of EVD include fever and severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, stomach pain, or unexplained bleeding or bruising. Signs and symptoms may appear from 2 to 21 days after exposure to Ebola. The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme is tracking such passengers who arrive in India from EVD affected countries and who have history of contact with a suspect or confirmed EVD case. The tracking is done for 30 days. Two laboratories namely National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune and National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi are testing clinical samples of high risk passengers. 10 more existing laboratories with required Bio Safety Level (BSL) standards have been identified to collect, test and store samples.

(d) State Governments have identified isolation facilities to manage cases of Ebola Virus Disease. Master Trainers of 25 States have been trained and Mock-drill conducted at Delhi Airport. Rapid Response Teams of all States/ Union Territories have been trained and Personal Protective Equipment provided to all States/Union Territories to deal with EVD cases. A 24x7 helpline for EVD has been in Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Introduction of injectible polio vaccine

*90. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is poised to launch injectible polio vaccine in its on-going universal immunization programme for polio eradication as a part of the WHO's end game strategy;

(b) whether even after launching injectible polio vaccine, India will still continue

to use oral polio vaccine as it has been recognized as the vaccine of choice in case of an outbreak; and

(c) whether India has already completed the three-year mandatory period to remain free of fresh infections to be counted among countries that have eradicated the polio virus?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Yes. As a part of Polio Endgame Strategy and based on recommendations by National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization, India is introducing Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) as an additional dose to be given at 14 weeks of age with DPT3/ OPV3 under Universal Immunization Program in the last quarter of 2015.

(b) To maintain the high levels of immunity and to control any outbreaks due to Wild Polio Virus, Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) will continue even after introduction of Inactivated Polio Vaccine. However, as a part of Polio Endgame Strategy, Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) will be withdrawn from the program in a globally synchronized and phased manner beginning with type-2 component of OPV from mid 2016.

(c) On 13th January, 2014, India completed three consecutive years without detection of any wild polio virus and has been certified polio-free country along with other 10 countries of South East Asia Region of WHO on 27 March, 2014, by the Regional Certification Commission for Polio Eradication.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Modernization of Government Drug Testing Laboratory, Kattedan, Hyderabad

801. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy/scheme for modernizing the Government Drug Testing Laboratory, Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda), Kattedan, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Central Government has implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission since September 2014 to provide grant-in-aid to the states for development of AYUSH activities including establishment or strengthening of Drugs Testing Laboratories and Pharmacies of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines. Under this scheme a proposal in the form of State Annual Action Plan for the year 2014-15 *inter alia* for the strengthening of Drugs Testing Laboratory and the Indian Medicine Pharmacy, Kattedan, Hyderabad was received from the State Government of Telangana. The proposal has been approved by the Mission Directorate of National AYUSH Mission on 18-19 December 2014 for providing grant-in-aid of ₹ 138.454 lakh to the Drug Testing Laboratory for machinery and equipment subject to the receipt of details of building, equipment etc. and grant-in-aid of ₹ 100 lakh to the Pharmacy for machinery and equipment.

Affordable treatment route for AYUSH system

802. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government for affordable healthcare of patients preferring alternate medication in the country;

(b) the funds earmarked, allocated and utilized for Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), separately, during the current year;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for integration of AYUSH system of medicines in the mainstream medical system in the country;

(d) whether any proposal has been received from the States/UTs regarding setting up of new AYUSH colleges, hospitals and dispensaries and upgrading the existing institutions under National AYUSH Mission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The Government has taken following steps for affordable healthcare of patients preferring AYUSH Systems in the country:

(i) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the Government of India provides financial assistance to State/UT Governments for free essential AYUSH medicines to the patients, at co-located AYUSH facilities of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) & District Hospitals (DHs) and exclusive AYUSH Hospitals/ Dispensaries of State/UT Governments.

(ii) The National AYUSH Mission also provides financial assistance to States / UTs for cultivation of medicinal plants by adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) so as to provide sustained supply of quality raw-materials at economical prices which in turn facilitate in making available affordable AYUSH Medicines to the public.

(b) The funds earmarked, allocated and utilized for Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), separately, during the current year are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The Mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the core strategies in National Rural Health Mission which seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to the rural population by addressing the deficiencies in the existing healthcare delivery system. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) seeks to revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH to strengthen the Public Health System at all levels.

Under NRHM, engagement of AYUSH doctors/ paramedics is being supported, provided they are co-located with existing Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), with priority given to remote PHCs and CHCs. Support for AYUSH medicines is also being provided at the AYUSH co-located health facilities. Further, the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment / furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under shared responsibilities.

(d) and (e) Yes. The proposals received from the States/UTs regarding setting up of new AYUSH colleges, hospitals and dispensaries and upgrading the existing institutions under National AYUSH Mission are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The funds earmarked, allocated and utilized for Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), separately, during the current year

(₹in crore)

Sl. No	Schemes/ Programmes	2014-15		
		Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure as per PAO as on 24.02.2015
1	2	3	4	5
1.	**Ayurveda**			
	Grant to Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	68.00	57.06	48.66
	Grant to National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	24.00	17.80	13.40
	All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), New Delhi	65.00	4.00	0.00
	Grant for Instt. Post Grad. Teaching & Research, Jamnagar	6.00	5.00	3.85
	Grant to Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth	6.50	4.00	1.57
	TOTAL	169.50	87.86	67.48
2.	**Homoeopathy**			
	Grant to Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	58.00	30.00	16.15
	Grant to National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata	30.00	26.00	17.48
	All India Institute of Homoeopathy	0.50	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Homoeopathic Medicines Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.	1.60	0.00	0.00
	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	1.00	1.00	0.39
	Grant to Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi		0.14	0.14
	TOTAL	91.30	57.14	34.16
3.	**Unani**			
	Grant to Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	61.00	26.71	25.17
	Grant to National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore	17.40	16.00	11.51
	All India Institute of Unani Medicine	25.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	103.40	42.71	36.68
4.	**Yoga, Naturopathy & Siddha Yoga**			
	Grant to Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy	13.70	3.83	2.07
	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga	9.00	0.35	0.00
	All India Institute of Yoga	0.50	0.00	0.00
	Grant to National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune	9.00	2.80	1.27
	Grant for Central Councils for Research in Siddha	15.00	2.00	0.00
	Grant to National Institute of Siddha, Tamilnadu	28.00	23.00	18.83
	TOTAL	75.20	31.98	22.17

Statement-II

Proposals received from the States/UTs regarding setting up of new AYUSH colleges, hospitals and dispensaries and upgrading the existing institutions under National AYUSH Mission

Sl. No.	State/UT	Setting up of New AYUSH colleges, Hospitals and Dispensaries			Upgradation of existing AYUSH colleges, Hospitals and Dispensaries		
		AYUSH College	Hospital	Dispensaries	AYUSH College	Hospital	Dispensaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	1	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	-	2	4	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	4	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	1	3	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	4	-

11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	-	-	1	33	-
13.	Haryana	-	-	-	1	-	103
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	28	150
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	2	264
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	1	5	6
17.	Karnataka	-	-	-	1	9	-
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	2	100	2
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	9	-	68
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	711
22.	Manipur	-	1	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	-	-	-	5	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	7
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	5	-
29.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	1	139	3885
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	1	1	8
33.	Tripura	-	1		1	-	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	8	-
36.	West Bengal	-	1	-	4	-	3

Funding of AYUSH industry clusters

803. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of AYUSH industry clusters sanctioned by Government along with funds earmarked, allocated and utilized for the purpose, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government proposes to allow AYUSH practitioners to perform medical abortion and training them for the purpose, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The Government has so far sanctioned 10 AYUSH Industry Clusters. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the current MTP Act and Rules, registered AYUSH practitioners of any category are not permitted to perform medical abortion. 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 AYUSH practitioners to conduct MTP under specific conditionalities.

Statement

Details of the AYUSH Industry Clusters sanctioned State/UT wise

(₹in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the SPV/ Cluster	Purpose of the Grant	Grant-in-aid Sanctioned by the Government	Grant-in-aid released so far	Grant-in-aid utilised so far
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Lepakshi Ayush Park Private Limited, 5-72 PVC Colony, Bellary Road, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh 515 004	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	1000.00	200.00	0.00
2.	Karnataka	Ayurpark Health Care Limited, 168, Chelakere Kalyan Nagar, Bangalore - 560 043	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	1000.00	892.00	600.00
3.	Kerala	CARE Keralam, Kinfra Small Industries Park, Nalukettu Road, Kinfra Park P.O., Thrissur - 680 309	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	1000.00	900.00	900.00
4.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Ayurved Center Pvt. Ltd., Aradhana, 55, Amchi Colony, Pashan - NDA Road, Bawdhankhurd, Pune-411021	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	949.00	600.00	121.33
5.	Maharashtra	KonkanAyur Pharma Pvt.	Establishement of Common	888.00	798.00	670.00

		Ltd.Gat No. 144, A/p.: Dhamani, Tal.: Sangameshwar, Dist. : Ratnagiri 415611	Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.			
6.	Odisha	Rushikulya Ayurvedic Cluster pvt. Ltd., Ajodhya Nagar, 2nd lane, Berhampur, Ganjam, Orissa, India	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	599.00	120.00	0.00
7.	Punjab	Herbal Health Research Consortium Pvt. Ltd. 277, East Mohan Nagar, Amritsar - 143006.	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	1000.00	985.00	985.00
8.	Rajasthan	M/s Ayushraj Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur, 35, Sushilpura South, Ajmer Road Bridge, Shyam Nagar 2nd Lane, Sodala, Ajmer Road, Jaipur- 302019	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	970.00	872.00	872.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	Traditional Ayurveda Cluster of Tamilnadu, 48, Grand West Trunk Road, Kancheepuram Dist., Sriperumbudur - 602 105	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	965.00	499.00	120.00
10.	Uttarakhand	SanskarAyush Medicare Pvt. Ltd., Uttrakhand	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	1000.00	200.00	0.00
		TOTAL		9371.00	6066.00	4268.33

AYUSH industry clusters

804. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the AYUSH industry clusters sanctioned by Government along with the funds earmarked, allocated and utilized for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of AYUSH industry clusters presently functional along with the time by which all of them are likely to be functional in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to set up more number of AYUSH industry clusters in the country, and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) The Government has sanctioned 10 AYUSH Industry Clusters during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-12). The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes, the Government proposes to set up more number of AYUSH Clusters in the country and for this purpose Development of AYUSH clusters Scheme has been approved for continuation of the scheme for Twelfth Plan period (2012-17). However no proposal from any State/UT has been received in the Twelfth Plan, so far.

Statement

Details of the AYUSH Industry Clusters sanctioned State/UT wise

(₹in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the SPV/ Cluster	Purpose of the Grant	Grant-in-aid Sanctioned by the Government	Grant-in-aid released so far	Grant-in-aid utilised so far	Expected date of completion/ functional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Lepakshi Ayush Park Private Limited, 5-72 PVC Colony, Bellary Road, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh 515 004	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	1000.00	200.00	0.00	Recovery is in progress the through court
2.	Karnataka	Ayurpark Health Care Limited, 168, Chelakere Kalyan Nagar, Bangalore - 560 043	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	1000.00	892.00	600.00	2015-16
3.	Kerala	CARE Keralam, Kinfra Small Industries Park, Nalukettu Road, Kinfra Park P.O., Thrissur - 680 309	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	1000.00	900.00	900.00	Functional
4.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Ayurved Center Pvt. Ltd., Aradhana, 55, Amchi Colony, Pashan - NDA Road, Bawdhankhurd, Pune-411021	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	949.00	600.00	121.33	2015-16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Maharashtra	KonkanAyur Pharma Pvt. Ltd.Gat No. 144, A/p.: Dhamani, Tal.: Sanga-meshwar, Dist. : Ratnagiri 415611	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	888.00	798.00	670.00	2015-16
6.	Odisha	Rushikulya Ayurvedic Cluster pvt. Ltd., Ajodhya Nagar, 2nd lane, Berhampur, Ganjam, Orissa, India	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	599.00	120.00	0.00	Progress being slow Demand notice issued
7.	Punjab	Herbal Health Research Consortium Pvt. Ltd. 277, East Mohan Nagar, Amritsar - 143006.	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	1000.00	985.00	985.00	Functional
8.	Rajasthan	M/s Ayushraj Enterprises Pvt. Ltd; Jaipur, 35, Sushilpura South, Ajmer Road Bridge, Shyam Nagar 2nd Lane, Sodala, Ajmer Road, Jaipur- 302019	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	970.00	872.00	872.00	Functional
9.	Tamil Nadu	Traditional Ayurveda Cluster of Tamilnadu, 48, Grand West Trunk Road, Kancheepuram Dist., Sriperumbudur - 602 105	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	965.00	499.00	120.00	2015-16
10.	Uttarakhand	SanskarAyush Medicare Pvt. Ltd., Uttrakhand	Establishement of Common Facilities Centre for AYUSH enterprises.	1000.00	200.00	0.00	2016-17
		TOTAL		9371.00	6066.00	4268.33	

Increase in demand for medicinal crops

805. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a tremendous growth in interest in plant based drugs and pharmaceuticals in the world;

(b) whether the demand for medicinal crops for internal as well as for export has been increasing and necessitating the production of medicinal crops on large scale;

(c) whether Government has taken steps to meet the demand of medicinal crops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) of Ministry of AYUSH has been implementing the Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants under which a grant of ₹ 144.28 crores has been released over the last three years to various organizations including State Forest Departments, R&D institutions for taking up activities relating to overall development of medicinal plant sector. An area of about 30929 hectare has been covered for resource augmentation, *in-situ* conservation and setting up Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs) for these plants, in addition to other related activities.

Besides, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants", the NMPB has released ₹ 140.43 crores to different State Governments over the last three years for cultivation of medicinal plants on farmers land, alongwith backward and forward linkages.

In addition to the above, a network of 670 protected areas (102 National Parks, 517 Wild Life Sanctuaries, 4 Community Reserves and 47 Conservations Reserves) in different bio-geographic regions of the country have been setup under the programmes of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, for conservation and management of flora and fauna of the country, including medicinal plants.

Creation of infrastructure for processing and storage of medicinal plants

806. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposal from the State Government of Karnataka to create an infrastructure for processing, storage and area expansion of medicinal plants under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants;

(b) if so, whether Government has approved the proposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) to (c) The National Medicinal Plants Board has received proposal from State Government of Kamataka involving an outlay of ₹145.6917 lakh for establishment of nursery, cultivation of medicinal plants, setting up of storage godowns and drying sheds, for Central assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" during the year 2014-15.

The proposal has been approved and ₹ 147.76 lakh have already been sanctioned to the state for cultivation of medicinal plants on 1671.80 hectare of farmers lands, establishment of one nursery, three drying sheds and three storage gowdowns.

(d) Does not arise.

Revenue loss by Air India

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

(a) whether Air India is losing revenue because of the new services by other air lines in same sectors with the same or near to same departures and arrivals times; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Domestic schedules are determined by each

of the scheduled airlines based on their independent assessment of demand, availability of requisite resources and subject to allotment of the requisite time slots at the various airports in India. In successive seasons, if the fresh slots are not made available to the operating airlines, some airline or the other could be expected to introduce new flights on a sector which is scheduled to depart around the same time as some existing services of its competitors.

Since the demand for domestic air services continues to be dominated by business and trade segments, there is an inherent tendency for various airlines to opt for close to similar timings on many of the routes. Secondly, all the airlines like to retain the schedule timings on various routes for two major reasons-to protect historicity and gain rights to the slots in future schedules and to reap the benefit of brand equity that accrues to a service that is operated to the same schedule by an airline over successive seasons.

It is also observed that traffic does not generally shift from the services of one airline to another simply because one of the flights is scheduled to leave at the same time or close to the same time of the over. When two services are scheduled to depart at broadly the same time band (say between 1 PM and 2 PM), other considerations such as the fare, perceived quality of service, affiliation to Frequent Flyer Progarmme, etc. tend to be the more decisive factors in the choice of airline or service. In this respect, neither full-service carriers nor their low-cost counterparts might enjoy any over riding advantages over the other.

Proposals for establishing new airports in Gujarat

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

(a) the number of applications received for establishing new airports in the country during 2013-14;

(b) the number of proposals along with locations approved by Government for establishing airports; and

(c) the number of locations in Gujarat for which applications were received for establishing airports and the number of locations approved by Government?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Government of India (GoI) has not received any application for establishing new airports in the country during 2013-14 as per the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008.

(b) GoI has so far granted "in principle" approval for setting up of the 15 Greenfield airports in the country. The list of these airports is: 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 Puducherry and Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) So far, GoI has received application for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Navagam village, Ahmedabad district, Gujarat (in Dholera Special Investment Region). Site clearance has been granted to the project in June 2014.

Evacuation of Indians from Iraq by AI

809. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) recently evacuated a large number of Indians from Iraq due to the recent unrest in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with their numbers;

(c) whether these passengers were overcharged for their travel back to the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind such a move; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. AI had operated only one relief flight to evacuate Indian Citizens from Iraq due to the unrest in that country, on 4th July 2014.

AI 161 was operated on the route Erbil-Mumbai Cochin-Hyderabad-Delhi. A total number of 180 passengers were uplifted from Iraq.

(c) As the evacuation was done at the behest of Government of India, the billing for such evacuation charges have been done on the Ministry of External Affairs who

will settle the same. The passengers have not been charged individually by Air India for utilizing such evacuation flights.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Exorbitant last minute airfare by various airlines

810. KUMARI SELJA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various airlines in the country are indulging in exorbitant last minute airfares;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is proposing to establish a regulator to check the high last minute air fares being collected by various airline companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether various State Governments have requested the Centre to keep a check on premium and minimum airfares disparity; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Air fares are not regulated by the Government under the provision of Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

Air fare fixed by the airlines is published on their respective website under the provision of of Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937.

Airlines remains compliant to the regulatory provision of Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website.

(c) to (f) DGCA has set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit to monitor airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. The analysis has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on their respective websites.

Relaxation in existing 5 Years/20 Aircrafts norms

811. SHRI SALIM ANSARI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vistara-the TATA-Singapore Airlines have urged Government to lift restrictions on flying overseas for launching its international operations;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons given by Vistara for relaxing 5 years and 20 Aircraft rule of Government;

(c) whether Vistara have not so far covered even North-East Region and other important sectors due to limited number of aircrafts; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for relaxing existing norms to favour a new airlines whose credibility is yet to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) M/s Tata SIA Airlines have suggested certain modification in the existing international flying norms 5/20 and Route Dispersal Guidelines. The reasons offered by the airline for revision of international flying norms include enhanced connectivity for India and growth in international tourism.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) M/s Tata SIA Airlines was allowed deferment of the compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines for a period of three months from the day of starting their operations subject to the following conditions:

(i) the exemption is only a deferment from compliance of the mandatory guidelines for a period of three months and the airline will have to make up for this shortfall in compliance within six months after the first quarter.

(ii) No further extension of period would be considered.

Pending applications for NOC

812. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications from the State of

Maharashtra for obtaining NOC from the Airports Authority of India (AAI) have been pending with the Ministry for a long time;

(b) if so, the number of such applications pending and since when alongwith their reasons, case-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has set any timeline for disposing of the cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. As per the provisions of S.O.84(E), the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is responsible for issuing the No Objection Certificate (NOC) for height clearance of buildings and structures for the safe aircraft operations on behalf of Central Government in respect of all civil aerodromes in India including the State Government aerodromes and the private aerodromes where civil commercial flights are operating. Applications for NOC are received and disposed off directly by AAI.

Profitability of airports

813. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the airports run by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) are not making any profit;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has any plan to improve the profitability of such airports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The list of non-profit making airports is at Statement (*See* below). The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has initiated several steps to make the loss making airports viable and profitable by development of cargo activities, enhancement of non-aeronautical revenue through revision of rates and awarding of contracts through master concessions, allowing operation of flying schools at non-operational airports, encouraging Maintenance, Repair & Operations (MRO) activities etc.

Statement

Airports Authority of India

List of non-profit making airport

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Airport
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah
2.	Andhra Prapesh	Hyderabad
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry
4.	Andhra Praoesh	Tirupathi
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu
8.	Assam	Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)
9.	Assam	Guwahati
10.	Assam	Jorhat
11.	Assam	Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)
12.	Assam	Silchari (Kumbhigram)
13.	Assam	Tezpur
14.	Bihar	Gaya
15.	Bihar	Patna
16.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
17.	Chattisgarh	Raipur (Manna Camp)
18.	Delhi	Delhi (Safdarjung)
19.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
20.	Gujarat	Bhuj
21.	Gujarat	Jamnagar
22.	Gujarat	Kandla
23.	Gujarat	Keshod(Junagarh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Airport
24.	Gujarat	Porbandar
25.	Gujarat	Rajkot
26.	Gujarat	Surat
27.	Gujarat	Vadodra (Baroda)
28.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra(Gaggal)
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu {Bhuntar)
30.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
34.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
35.	Karnataka	Bangalore (HAL)
36.	Karnataka	Belgaum
37.	Karnataka	Hubli
38.	Karnataka	Manglore
39.	Karnataka	Mysore
40.	Kerala	Trivandrum
41.	Lakshadweep Island	Agatti
42	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho
47.	Maharashtra	Akola
48.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
49.	Maharashtra	Gondia
50.	Maharashtra	Pune
51.	Maharashtra	Solapur

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Airport
52.	Manipur	Imphal
53.	Meghalaya	Shillong (Barapani)
54.	Nagalend	Dimapur
55.	Puducherry	Puducherry
56.	Portblair	Portblair
57.	Punjab	Amritsar
58.	Punjab	Ludhiana
59.	Punjab	Pathankot
60.	Rajasthan	Bikaner
61.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
62.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
63.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
64.	Rajasthan	Kota
65.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
66.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
67.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
68.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
69.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapali
70.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin
71.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
72.	Tripura	Agartala
73.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
74.	Odisha	Jharsuguda
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Airport
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
81.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
82.	Uttarakhand	Pant Nagar
83.	West Bengal	Bagdogra
84.	West Bengal	Balurghat
85.	West Bengal	Behala
86.	West Bengal	Cooch-Behar
87.	West Bengal	Malda

Agitation against privatisation of airports

814. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority Employees Union has threatened to renew its agitation including an all-out strike if the privatization move by Government is not stopped;

(b) whether the said union has submitted a letter to Government in this regard;

(c) whether the said union has alleged that decision to privatize the development, operations and management of four more airports *i.e.* Chennai, Kolkata, Jaipur and Ahmedabad violates the Tripartite Committee recommendations which have already been accepted by Government long back; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal for privatization of Airports Authority of India airports in the country. However, based on the recommendations of Task Force on Financing Plan for airports during Twelfth Five Year Plan Period, set up by erstwhile Planning Commission, Government of India has initiated the process for undertaking Operation, Management and Development of Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad and Jaipur airports through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Emergency landing by AI dreamliners

815. SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been instances of Air India (AI) Dreamliner Flights making emergency landings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the maintenance of the AI fleet and upgrade safety measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) So far, only two Emergency landing incidents of Dreamliner aircraft have been reported. Both the landings were caused due to precautionary measures in the year 2013. Details are as follows:

In both the cases, during flight, the Crew got the Message of "BRAKES". In each case, out of four wheel pairs, malfunction of brake on one wheel pair was reported. As a precaution, the Crew declared the emergency, suspecting actual brake malfunction and avoid any brake fire after landing. However, in both the cases, the aircraft landed uneventfully. There was no brake overheat. The message of "BRAKES" had appeared due to malfunction of the "Electric Brake Actuator Controller" (EBAC) in one case, and "Remote Data Concentrator" (RDC) in other case. Both the units are part of "Brake and Wheel Assembly" system of the aircraft.

In the first case, the removed EBAC was tested at Manufacturers facility centre and passed all the tests. Hence, no definite cause could be established for the reported message of "BRAKES".

In the second case, the removed RDC was found satisfactory at Manufacturers facility centre and hence, it is concluded that the fault had occurred due to software problem and the same got rectified after re-loading of the software.

(c) All the incidents are investigated by Permanent Investigation Board (PIB), Flight Safety Department. of Air India in co-ordination with DGCA and corrective measures are taken as per recommendation of PIB.

Cap on economy class air fares

816. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is likely to set a cap for economy class air fares which may apply even to spot fares tickets purchased at the last minute which always go for the highest price;

(b) by when the Ministry is going to finalise the modalities of this move;

(c) whether any action is being proposed against the airline which flout the range of fares; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Air fares are not fixed by the Government as they are determined by the interplay of market forces.

Under the provisions of Sub-Rule (1)of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Air fare so established by the airlines is published on their respective website under the provisions of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937.

Airline remains compliant to the regulatory provisions of Sub Rule 2 of Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit to monitor airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. The analysis has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on their respective website.

Touts at Delhi Airport

817. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of touts operate at Delhi Airport;

(b) if so, whether these touts operate with the knowledges and in connivance of various authorities operating at and near Delhi airport;

(c) the details of action taken in the matter and those apprehended so far; and

(d) the road map for cleansing of officers posted there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir. However, on certain occasions, the instances of touting are reported in the surrounding areas of IGI Airport, New Delhi. In order to curb this menace, M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) along with CISF and Delhi Police are always on vigil to check any unauthorized activity in the vicinity of IGIA, New Delhi.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Uniform policy of pricing of passengers fares

818. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will issue any guidelines to the airlines to follow a uniform policy of pricing of passenger fares *vis-a-vis* increase or decrease in Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF);

(b) the reasons for not passing the benefit of reduction in prices of ATF to the passengers, in view of the current situation when the price of ATF is below that of diesel;

(c) whether different airlines follow different norms for charging fuel surcharge *i.e.* one can charge separately while the other can add it with the base fare; and

(d) if not, how they are doing it and the response of Government on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Air fares are not fixed by the Government as airlines are free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub - Rule (1) of Rule 135, aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Airlines remain complaint to the Regulatory provisions of Sub- Rule 2 of Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website.

Development of non-metro airports

819. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified certain non-metro airports for development in the country;

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

(c) the number of such airports which have so far been completed and operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) had identified 35 non-metro airports initially and 28 more non-metro airports subsequently for development. Out of these, AAI has so far completed the work at 49 airports. The State-wise details of 35 non-metro airports and the other 28 non-metro airports are at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. All the 35 non-metro airports given in Statement-I are operational. Out of 28 non-metro airports given at Statement-II, 21 airports are operational.

Statement-I

Status of work of 35 non-metro airports

Name of the State	Airport	Status
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Completed
Assam Guwahati	Completed	
	Dibrugarh	Completed
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	Port Blair	Phase-I completed Phase-II work commenced
Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Completed
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Completed
Gujarat Ahmedabad	Completed	
	Surat	Completed
	Vadodara	Work commenced

Name of the State	Airport	Status
Goa	Goa	Completed
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Completed
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Completed
Karnataka	Mangalore	Completed
	Mysore	Completed
Kerala	Trivandrum	Completed
	Calicut	Completed
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Completed
	Nagpur	Completed
	Pune	Completed
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Completed
	Indore	Completed
	Khajuraho	Work commenced
Manipur	Imphal	Completed
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Completed
Punjab	Amritsar	Completed
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Completed
	Udaipur	Completed
Tripura	Agartala	Completed
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Completed
	Trichy	Completed
	Coimbatore	Completed
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Completed
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Completed
	Lukcnow	Completed
	Varanasi	Completed

Statement-II

Status of work of 28 non-metro airports

Name of the State	Airport	Status
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Phase-I completed.
		Phase-II commenced
	Kadapa	Completed **Non-opnl**
	Rajahmundary	Completed
	Vijayawada	Completed
	Warangal	State Govt. to transfer the requisite land **Non-opnl**.
Assam	Silcher (CE)	Completed
Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	Work commenced **Non-opnl**
Bihar	Patna	Phase-I completed
Gujarat	Rajkot	Completed
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Completed
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu (CE)	Phase-I completed. Army to transfer land for Phase-II.
	Leh (CE)	Phase-I completed. MoD to transfer land for Phase-II
Karnataka	Belgaum	Phase-I completed
		Phase-II work commenced
	Hubli	Phase-I completed
		Phase-II commenced
Lakshadeeep	Agatti	Phase I completed
Maharashtra	Gondia	Completed
	Akola	Completed

Name of the State	Airport	Status
	Jalgaon	Completed **Non-opnl**
Meghalaya	Barapani	Phase-I completed
Nagaland	Dimapur	completed
Punjab	Bhatinda (CE)	completed **Non-opnl**
Puducherry	Puducherry	Completed
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer (CE)	Completed **Non-opnl**
	Bikaner (CE)	Completed
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	State Govt. to transfer the requisite land
Uttarakhand	Pantnagar	Completed
West Bengal	Bagdogra (CE)	Completed
	Cooch Bihar	Completed **Non-opnl**

Appointment of regulated agent in various airports

820. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the modalities, guidelines and norms chalked out by Government for appointment of regulated agent at various airports in the country;

(b) the action taken by Government with regard to poor construction and execution of the Chennai Airport and other airports during the last three years;

(c) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) plans to black list any construction companies which were awarded the contracts for construction and expansion works in various airports in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the list of companies which are black listed so far and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Bureau of Civil Aviation Security has evolved the modalities for registration of Regulated Agent (RA) and notified the same in the Gazette of India *vide* S.O. 2578 dated 13.9.2001. The applications complete in all respects, as per the prescribed guidelines are submitted to the concerned Regional Deputy Commissioner

of Security, BCAS, who shall constitute an inspection team to examine the adequacy of infrastructure and security facilities. After completion of due procedure of background check of the firm from local police and security agencies, the Commissioner may issue Registration Certificate and Security Clearance/rejection on receipt of all reports.

(b) For Chennai and other airport works, best quality materials conforming to BIS (Indian Standard) and International Standard used. The construction and execution of Chennai Airport has been examined by the CTE (Chief Technical Examiner of CVC) and PMQA (Project Monitoring Cell of AAI) and no defects noticed through their intensive examination. Queries raised have been properly addressed and same were dropped by CTE and PMQA. Some deficiencies pointed out in the toilets are being attended on priority.

(c) and (d) Performance of contacting agencies is reviewed annually and appropriate action for debarring and black listing is taken based on their performance from time to time. AAI publish the names of debarred and blacklisted agencies at AAI website *www.aai.aero* - Publish information - Restraint on issue of tender for AAI works - Internal users.

Civil aviation schemes

821. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of civil aviation schemes started during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(b) whether the work on the said schemes is progressing as per schedule;

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

(d) the amount of funds sanctioned/ utilized in respect of each scheme, scheme-wise during the aforesaid period; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to expedite the work on these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The reply is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) Schemes of all the Organisations are regularly reviewed on Quarterly basis by the Secretary of the Ministry.

Statement

Civil Aviation schemes in various State of the country during the last three years and current year

(₹in crores)

State	Airport	Name of scheme	Allocation 2011-12	Exp. 2011-12	Allocation 2012-13	Exp. 2012-13	Allocation 2013-14	Exp. 2013-14	Allocation 2014-15	Exp. 2014-15 (Upto Jan 2015)	Progress	Steps taken/ Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 14
Assam	Guwahati	Construction of Integrated Office Complex for AAI and BCAS Officers	-	-	-	-	1.60	1.53	6.51	0.88	75%	Work in progress
		Construction of 3 Nos. of Hangers for A-321 type of aircraft.	0.10	0.00	4.00	4.09	16.02	15.07	8.37	6.41	100%	Work completed
Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	Operationalisation/ Upgradation of Tezu Airport	12.00	3.52	7.00	3.71	20.00	10.28	12.70	12.65	44%	Slow progress due to delay environmental clearance, letter of consent, short working period (longer monsoon period), logistic problem and local interference etc. Terminal building work has been rescinded due to poor performance by agency, recall of tender is in progress.

Andman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building at VSI Airport, Port Blair	1.00	0.26	0.09	0.00	0.10	0.00	20.00	17.06	0.70%	Work in progress
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	C/o of New Terminal Building including apron, etc and extension of runway	15.00	14.65	17.06	3.77	15.00	12.66	40.00	37.76	75%	Mobilization for new contractor took time due to time taken in clearing debris of earlier contractor
	Kadapah	Construction of New Terminal Building	5.00	3.34	4.57	4.60	2.50	2.31	1.60	1.42	100%	Work completed
Chandigarh	Chandigarh (Mohali)	Development of Chandigarh International Airport (Mohali Side).	-	-	60.00	59.84	160.00	151.39	105.00	132.31	88%	Work in progress
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Construction of Boundary wall at SV Airport,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43%	Work in progress
Delhi	Indian Aviation	Indian Aviation Academy at New Delhi	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.07	8.50	8.02	16.60	16.56	37%	Work in progress
Goa	Goa	New Integrated Terminal Building construction completed & commissioned	72.00	71.50	85.00	83.33	41.50	39.42	15.00	7.62	11%	Work in progress
Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building (Balance work)	10.00	2.07	10.00	6.81	12.00	2.60	13.29	3.49	36.30%	Initial contract was rescinded due to poor performance of contractor. Current contract has satisfactory progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Ahmedabad	Construction of Integrated Office Complex for AAI and BCAS Officers.	-	-	-	-	1.50	0.68	4.41	3.77	80%	Work in progress	
	Kandla	Strengthening of existing Runway Apron and taxi way	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.51	8.41	7.31	100%	Work completed	
J&K	Jammu	Expansion and modification of Terminal Building.	2.07	0.00	0.40	0.12	-	-	4.00	2.79	17%	Peak monsoon rain in August 2014 hampered the progress of work. In September 2014 continuous heavy rain made site completely slushy. Work in service block building only in progress. Subsequent to flood in J&K State, due to rescue and relief operations no work was permitted on air side during operational hours. Further work was restricted to one hour only during non operational hours due to non functioning of CCTV cameras.	
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Construction of Technical Block and Control Tower	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.84	-	-	-	-	62%	Work in progress	

Karanataka	Hubli	Development of Hubli Airport including New Terminal Building, Extension and strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, isolation bay and other ancillary works.	0.04	0.00	0.60	0.00	3.70	3.60	12.00	8.88	31%	Delay in environmental/DGCA clearance
	Belgaum	Development of Belgaum Airport including New Terminal Building, Extension and Strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, Isolation bay and other ancillary works.	0.06	0.00	1.10	0.09	-	-	7.05	7.01	41%	Delay in environmental/DGCA clearance
	Mangalore	Construction of ATC Tower and Technical Block.	0.10	0.00	2.00	6.55	13.00	10.75	3.21	2.25	100%	Work completed
Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	Construction of New Terminal Building.	18.00	4.11	25.00	11.35	18.00	14.67	25.76	12.27	97%	Slowprogress by the agency.
Manipur	Imphal	Expansion of apron with link taxiway to accommodate 3 no A-321 & 3 ATR-72 type of aircraft.	5.00	0.17	0.60	1.88	4.26	0.00	-	-	72%	The progress of work is very slow.The agency has been issued show cause notice on 19.06.2014 as approved by competent Authority, The causes shown by the agency with respect to the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												show cause notice are not acceptable to the Department. A meeting was called by RED, NER on 14.11.2014 at Guwahati and agency has ensured to complete the work by February, 2015.	
		Construction of boundary wall at newly acquired land for Airport expansion	0.00	0.00	4.00	6.09	-	-	-	-	99.50%	The work could not be taken up for 300m length of boundary wall in Ningombam village where objections were raised by the pattadars. Efforts are being made by MPHC in co-ordination with the Revenue Authority, Government of Manipur for eviction of pattadars of the standing properties in the alignment of boundary wall as well as removal of hindrances in order to expedite the progress of work.	

Maha-rashtra	Mumbai	Construction of Operational Office Building for AAI, DGCA, and BCAS Officers.	1.50	0.66	8.00	0.03	-	-	13.42	11.08	30%	Work in progress
	Nagpur	Re-carpetting of runway 14/32 and levelling of basic strip	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.00	12.03	100%	Work completed as per schedule
	Pune	Construction of Hangar and CIP Lounge cum administrahve block	5.00	0.06	5.00	0.00	21.00	20.25	7.55	5.70	98%	Agency reported late at site.
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Construction of Integrated Office Complex for AAI and DGCA Officers.	-	-	-	-	5.00	2.36	5.00	2.49	86%	Work in progress
	Jharsuguda	Development of Jharsugada Airport	1.55	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00		Tender Stage
Punjab	Amritsar	Construction of Integrated office complex for AAI and BCAS Officers.	-	-	-	-	3.00	2.70	8.00	4.96	92%	Work in progress
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Extension of Runway and Strengthening of existing runway and associated works and retargeting of runway for improvement of geometric and drainage, Installation of CAT IIIB	25.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	15.00	0.37	50.00	61.38	55.50%	Work in progress
	Kishangarh	Development of Kishangarh Airport (Ajmer)	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.00	6.500	6.87	14.00	8.94	45%	Land handed over to AAI however, some area of land is being cultivated and matter

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 14
												apprised to State Authorities. Work in progress.
Sikkim	Pakyong	Construction of Greenfield Airport at Pakyong	80.00	73.20	52.00	51.76	43.00	42.99	60.00	55.70	86%	Work at standstill *w.e.f.* 09-01-2015 to till date due to resistance from local inhabitants agitating / seeking compensation for rehabilitation. Matter being persued with state Government for resumption of work.
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Construction of Integrated Office complex for AAI and DGCA officers	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.39	18%	Initial delay due to non-availability of land
	Fursatganj	Construction of National Aviation University at IGRUA, Fursatganj.	-	-	-	-	36.00	5.30	34.00	12.08	26%	Work in progress

Bureau of Civil Aviation Security

(₹in crores)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	Status of the Scheme
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Purchase of security Equipments/ PIC System	5.00	0.06	6.00	0.00	2.00	1.56	12.00	0.00	Tender for Biometric Access Control System is likely to be

										awarded at a total cost of ₹ 33.24 Crores. File is under process at MCA for approval.
2.	Information Technology (IT)	5.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	M/s. TCS has implemented the online AEPS system in BCAS during the period from 2011-12, 2012-13
3.	Setting up of Civil Aviation Security Training Academy	0.05	0.00	10.00	0.00	2.60	2.60	14.99	14.99	Joint Training Academy named Indian Aviation Academy, for AAI, DGCA and BCAS is being set up at New Delhi at a total cost of ₹ 126.20 Crores. The share of BCAS comes to ₹ 43.54 Crores. Out of this, ₹ 4.60 Crores has been released to AAI during the financial year 2013-14 and ₹ 14.99 Crores during the financial year 2014-15. Construction is going on.
4.	Restructuring of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security and construction of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (HQ) building.									Restructuring proposal for BCAS at an outlay of ₹ 257.17 Crores has been submitted to MCA. In the first phase 60% of the project may be implemented. The proposal is under inter – Ministerial consultation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a)	Construction of office accommodation at regional offices	0.05	6.39	26.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	4 new Regional Offices of BCAS at Amritsar, Hyderabad, Guwahati and Ahmedabad have been established. For construction of the new buildings at Amritsar, Guwahati and Ahmedabad, 40% of the total cost has been released in 2011-12. Further payment would be released on receipt of additional funds from MCA. The buildings are under construction by AAI.
(b)	Construction of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (HQ) building.	0.05	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	The Scheme could not be initiated due to non-finalization of the location of the land for the building.
5.	Contribution for ICAO's Co- operative Aviation Security Programme- Asia Pacific (CASP- AP)	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.14	India's contribution for ICAO's Co-operative Aviation Security Programme - Asia Pacific (CASP-AP) has been paid out of BCAS budget.
6.	Installation of Radiological Detection Equipments	18.85	0.00	24.00	0.00	30.20	26.27	0.00	0.00	Plan for installation of Radiological Detection Equipments at Airports has been initiated An amount of ₹ 26.27 Crores has been released to ECIL up to

								31.03.2014. Balance 50% of the outlay (plus taxes) would be paid in the next financial year 2015-16 Installation is expected to commence in March, 2015.
7.	Implementation of E-governance scheme	0.00	0.00	5.60	0.00	1.00	0.80	3.30	0.62	It has been decided to have e-governance services in BCAS. It was decided to award the consultancy work for "Process Re-engineering & IT Advisory Services for BCAS" to NIC. Presently e-office is under implementation. An amount of ₹ 17.92 Lakhs was released to NIC for consultancy work during the financial year 2013-14 out of which NIC could not utilize ₹ 61.9 Lakhs. ₹ 61.9 Lakhs was released to NIC during the current financial year 2014-15

Air India Ltd.

(₹in crores)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Allocation	Actuals	Allocation	Actuals	Allocation	Actuals	Allocation	Actuals	Reason
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		
1.	Equity infusion in Air India	1200.00	1200.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	5780.00	5730.00	Equity is being infused as per the Turn Around Plan
					Ministry of Civil Aviation (Sectt.)					
1.	Setting up of Civil Aviation University	-	-	-	-	35.44	35.34	26.80	0.00	Due to slow progress in construction at site

Pawan Hans Ltd.

Capital Expenditure during 2014-15

Name of the Scheme	2014-15 Approved Plan Outlay	2014-15 (RE) Amount be spent by to March' 15	Remarks
1	2	3	4
A. Funding by PHHL			
1. Acquisition of Helicopters - Medium Helicopters	18.00	-	Protection of 10% advance payment for 3 nos medium helicopters. ONGC have agreed for increase in vintage from 5 years to 7 years under tender issued in Oct' 2014. **No immediate requirement for procurement of 3 nos. new medium helicopters.**

-	Seaplane	3.40	-	Projection for 10% advance payment towards acquistion of 2 nos. seaplanes. As directed by BOD, tenders for wet lease of seaplanes were invited against purchase. Tenders were issued 4 times, however, either bids were not received or there was only one bidder, therefore, the proposal could not be finalised. **BoD has approved for purchase of 2 nos seaplane. Tender isued on 18.02.2015**
		21.40		
		1.93		
2.	Import of equipment		2.37	Payment released towards purchase of alcometers, GPU and GPS. Further, tender process completed/purchase order (PO) issued of ₹ 1.06 crore for purchasing of GPU, Forklift & Tractor. GSE of ₹ 0.03 will be purchased through DGS & D after revision of rates.
-	Workshop/Ground Support Eqp.			
		1.93	2.37	
2.	Equity Contribution to National Flying Training School, Gondia	4.45	-	AAI has demanded ₹ 4.45 crores as against earlier projected demand of ₹ 3.40 crores. BoD in their meeting held on 187.12.2013 decided that addl. Demand of AAI of ₹ 4.45 crores be made only when NFTI takes up training of helicopters pilots as per initial proposal submitted by AAI to PHL but not achieved. **No proposal received from NFTI for training of Helicopter Pilots.**
		8.00	20.00	
3.	Creation of Heliport			
(a)	Heliport at Rohini, New Delhi			Design, construction and commissioning of Rohini Heliport Project under EPC mode was awarded on 18.07.2014 at a price ₹ 56.70 crores. All the design and drawing have been approved for construction. FATO Earth work completed and work of plinth area of PTC completed. ₹ 0.00 crore was released to M/s. EGIS India towards engineering

1		2	3	4
				design/drawings of Project on 26.12.2014. **Ist running bill of ₹ 7.02 crores will be released by end of February, 2015.**
		0.40	-	Proposal for reconstruction of boundary wall deferred to next year financial year. **Tender issued.**
		5.00	-	No fresh scheme launched by NBCCL as such no amount could be spent
		3.69	1.28	Vehicles budget of ₹ 0.76 cr dropped due to austerity measures. Payment released towards electrical works and furniture and fixture etc. during the period. Further, tender process completed/purchase order (PO) issued of ₹ 19 crore for other civil/electrical works and scooters.
4.	Building Projects & Others			
(a)	Juhu Residential Complex	1.13	1.86	Payment released against e-office, UPS, HIndi software and 60 nos computers, Further, order issued towards i-cloud with BSNL and ₹ 0.04 crore was released as a advance. **PO will be issued for additional 90 nos computers of . ₹ 0.51 crore after DGS & D rate revision**
(b)	Office/Guest House Complex at Delhi			
(c)	Misc. Civil & Electrical works Furniture, Equipments and Vehicles			
(d)	Infocom System			
		10.22	3.14	
	SUB TOTAL (A)	46.00	25.51	

Pawan Hans Ltd.

Capital Expenditure during 2013-14

Name of the Scheme	Approved Plan Outlay 2013-14	Actual Expenditure 2013-14	Reasons
1	2	3	4
A. Funding by PHHL			
1. Acquisition of Helicopters		(₹/crores)	
- Medium Helicopters	60.00 60.00 4.52 4.52	- 0.00 0.52 0.52	20% advance for 5 nos medium helicopters was projected. Board in its 139th meeting held on 30th/31st October' 2013 has brought out various observations like lease Vs purchase of H/c keeping in view the vintage requirement of 5 years by ONGC necessiating fleet replacement for ONGC every 5 years. These issues were examined by a Constituted committee during meeting held on 23.12.2013 and were to be further deliberated. Since ONGC increased vintage to 7 years. There was no advance payment of ₹ 60 crores in FY 2013-14 as earlier projected.
	3.40 10.00	- -	
2. Import of equipment	0.70	-	Tender process was in purchasing of GPU, Compressor washing rings, Hydraullic jacks and workshop equipments. Payment released towards purchase for 13nos alcometers & 50 nos head sets.
- Workshop/Ground Support eqp.	5.50 2.68	0.25 0.01	AAI has demanded ₹ 4.45 crores as against balance ₹ 3.40 crores. BoD in their meeting on 18.12.2013 decided that additional demand of AAI of ₹. 4.45 crores be made

1		2	3	4
	Equity Contribution to National Flying Training School, Gondia Creation of Helicopter			only when NFTI takes up training of helicopter pilots as per initial proposal submitted by AAI.
(a)	Heliport at Rohini, New Delhi			Letter of Award (LOA) was issued to M/s Dinesh Chandra Agrawal Infracon Pvt. Ltd. of contract amount ₹ 42.42 crores on 13.02.2014. However, the disputed the same.
				Reconstruction of collapsed wall. E-Tender was in process for reconstruction of collapsed wall.
4.	Building Projects & Others Juhu Residential Complex			Surface coating, Mezannine floor in stores were under tender process at Western Region, Mumbai
	Misc. Civil & Electrical works, Furniture, Equipments and Vehicles infocom system			File. Net Software purchase process in progress
		8.88	0.26	
	SUB TOTAL (A)	86.80	0.78	

PAWAN HANS LIMITED

Capital Expenditure during 2012-13

Name of the Scheme	Approved Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Reasons
	2012-13		
1	2	3	4
A. Funding by PHHL			
1. Acquisition of Helicopters	₹/ crores		
Heavy Helicopters	95.18	115.38	10% milestone/fuselages released ₹ 11.71 crores on 30.07.2012 and Rs. 1.58 crores as cost of foreign training for Pilots/Engineers paid on 03/31.08.2012. Delivery received on 28.08.2012. Custom duty of ₹ 3.25 crores paid on 30.08.2012. 80% balance payment of ₹ 98.85 crores made on 27.12.2012 through loan of ₹ 95.18 crores from Vijaya Bank and balance out of internal resources.
	95.18	115.38	
	6.95	1.82	
	6.95	1.82	
	3.40	-	
Import of equipment			
- Workshop/Group Support Eqp.	7.50	-	Payment of ₹ 1.20 crores released for Bonding Cowls for MRB shops.
Equity contribution to National Flying Training School, Gondia	25.44	0.44	
Creation of Maintenance Centre/JV with HAL			

1	2	3	4
Creation of Heliport (a) Heliport at Rohini, New Delhi			Payment will be released after demand from AAI and progress of flying training schedule for helicopter pilots Joint Study for JV with HAL in progress. (i) BoD have approved master plan and preliminary estimates of ₹ 73.22 crores during 133rd meeting held on 19.06.2012 against initial estimates of ₹ 64 crores (including land cost ₹ 19.07 crores) as approved by GOI towards construction of Heliport at Rohini, New Delhi (ii) Building Plan submitted to MCD for approval (iii) Master Plan and Building layout plan has been approved by DGCA/BCAS and AAI.
	0.52	-	Advance/part payment of ₹0.44 crores released to M/s Egis India towards preparing of designing & planning of project. EPC tender documents for civil contractor has been invited on 24.12.2012. Pre-bid meeting on 28.01.2013. Addendums to the tender have been issued and the last date of opening is extended upto 02.04.2013. Tender was opened on 02.04.2013. The technical bids were under evaluation.
6. Building Projects & Others Juhu Residential Complex	7.57	0.71	
Misc. Civil & Electrial works, Furniture, Equip., Fleet Tracking & control System and Vehicles	7.25	0.96	Solar light at JHC & Reconstruction of collapsed wall. Tender process was in progress for reconstruction of collapsed wall.
Infocom System			Minor capital works for which approval of Competent Authority was obtained from time to time during FY 2012-13.

			Payment released ₹ 0.30 crore towards purchase of computers/printers and ₹ 0.66 crores towars LAN/WAN at Western Region, Mumbai, Lotus Domino software, CCTV Camera and video conferencing at Guwahati base. Other work in progress.
	15.34	1.67	
SUB TOTAL (A)	153.37	119.31	
B.Funding of Projects through GBS by MoCA			
Flight Monitoring and Following System/Enhanced Ground Proxinity Warning System (EGPWS)	2.50	-	Project reated to Flight Monitoring and Following System was dropped as this is based on Iridium Technology which is not yet permissible in India for commercial usage. This will now be taken-up upon commissioning of GAGAN. Enhanced Ground Proxinity Warning System (EGPWS) project was not approved before 31.03.2013 for issue of purchase orders to the suppliers for EGPWS to be fitted on 2 Nos new MI-172 helicopters.
Development of Aero Sport like Gliders at Gliding Centre, Hadapsar, Pune.	1.50	-	It was decided to dropped the Gliders Project at present.
NIASS and PHTI : Capacity building and Skill Development/ expansion	1.00	-	It was decided to dropped the Project at present.
SUB TOTAL (B)	5.00	0	
TOTAL (A+B)	158.37	119.31	

PAWAN HANS LIMITED

Capital Expenditure during 2011-12

Name of the Scheme	Approved Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Reasons
	2011-12		
Acquisition of Helicopters		(₹/crores)	
Light Twin Engine helicopters	40.00	-	Projection for acquisition of 2 nos Light Twin Engine by end of year F.Y. 2011-12. Due to dismal market conditions, the tender for procurement of helicopters has been closed.
	40.00	0.00	
	3.45	0.41	
	3.45	0.41	
Import of equipment	5.00	0	
Workshops/Ground Support Eqp.	7.00	0.90	
Creation of maintenance Centre/JV with HAL	3.00	0	Joint Study for JV with HAL could not be undertaken due to response from HAL.
Creation of Heliport at Rohini,	0.92	0.30	
New Delhi	6.13	2.12	
	2.50	1.08	(i) Estimated cost of ₹ 64 crores has been approved by GOI towards construction of Heliport at Rohini, New Delhi. ₹ 2.10 crs for developing basic helipad incurred in previous financial year 2010-11.

Basic Helicopter Simulator (GBS)			(ii) Appraisal Committee of MoEF have recommended on 18.08.2011 for environment clearance of the Heliport Project. Environment clearance issued 31.10.2011
Building Projects & Others Juhu Residential Complex			(iii) Work order awarded on 4.11.2011 for appointment of APMC. Tender process was in progress.
Misc. Civil & Electrical works, Furniture, Equip. & Vehicles			Various civil works were in progress.
Infocom System			Minor capital works for which approval of Competent Authority were being obtained from time to time during FY 2011-12. Bal. Payment ₹ 0.10 ₹ Released towards Akshardham Helipad to NBCC Ltd. Work in progress for Unified Communication Network.
	9.55	3.50	
TOTAL	68.00	4.81	

Direct flight of AI between Kolkata- Thiruvananthapuram

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

(a) whether Government carrier Air India (AI) is having a direct flight between Kolkata-Thiruvananthapuram;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government plans to initiate a direct AI flight between the two cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The current traffic between Kolkata-Thiruvananthapuram is 42 passengers per day (source IATA DDS report for the year ending December 2014) which is not large enough to justify viable commercial operations. Additionally, Air India also has resource constraints.

(c) Currently Air India has no plans to start a direct flight between Kolkata and Thiruvananthapuram.

Losses to Air India

823. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:
SHRI AMBETH RAJAN:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is losing crores every day;

(b) if so, the reasons for such big losses;

(c) whether Government has any plan to over come such a big loss;

(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) Air India has been incurring losses during the past few years. The Financial parameters of Air India during the year 2011-12 and 2013- 14 (Provisional) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The reasons for the losses are as under:

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

(c) to (e) The Government has approved Turnaround Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) to improve the operational and financial performance of Air India. Under TAP and FRP,Government of India approved the infusion of the equity of₹ 30231 crores upto 2021, subject to the achievement of certain laid down milestones by Air India. In this regards, an Oversight Committee comprising of Secretary Civil Aviation, Expenditure Secretary, AS&FA and Joint Secretary of MoCA has been constituted to closely monitor performance of Air India *vis-a-vis* milestones set in the TAP.

Statement

Financial Parameters of Air lndia

(₹in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2013-14 (Provisional)	2012-13	2011-12
1.	Operating Revenue	18,370.96	16,027.84	14,675.30
2.	Operating Expenses	22,348.85	19,834.99	19,816.04
3.	Operating Profit/Loss	(3,977.89)	(3,807.15)	(5,140.74)
4.	Total Revenue including Extraordinary/Exceptional Items	20,140.59	18213.79	15901.79
5.	Total Expenses	26,420.19	23,703.95	23,461.53
6.	Profit/(Loss) After Tax	(6,279.60)	(5,490.16)	(7,559.74)

Air India offices abroad

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

(a) the number of countries in the world from where Air India has no flight service but it has offices there;

(b) the details of amount that Government spends on those offices every year; and

(c) whether the Ministry is considering to close such offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The following are the details where Air India has no flights , but Air India incurred the following expenditure for maintaining the offices at these stations (for Financial Year 2013-14).

(₹in lakhs)

Country	Station	Amount
America	Washington	356.97
America	Los Angeles	209.01
Canada	Toronto	647.75
Netherlands	Amsterdam	184.81
Egypt	Cairo	12.86
Iran	Tehran	20.04
Switzerland	Zurich	202.44
Austria	Vienna	77.07
Bangladesh	Chittagong	8.92

(c) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Action taken by Air lndia for closing/down sizing of booking offices

The action for closing down/down sizing AI booking offices has already been taken/ initiated at the following stations:.

(a) **Zurich :** AI booking office closed effiective Ist Oct., 2014. Air lndia generated ₹ 1772.21 lacs revenue during 2013-14 from this office.

(b) **Chittagong :**AI booking office closed effective 20th Nov., 14. Air lndia generated ₹ 212.41 lacs revenue during 2013-14 from this office.

(c) **Vienna :** AI booking office closed effective 30th Nov., 14. Air lndia generated ₹ 2479 .53 lacs revenue during 2013-14 from this office.

(d) **Cairo and Tehran :** A Committee comprising of Regional Manager-Gulf, ME & Africa and Regional Finance Manager is in the process. of taking action towards closure of Cairo and Tehran offices. Air lndia generated ₹ 58.56 lacs from Cairo Office and ₹ 138.75 lacs from Tehran Office as revenue during 2013-14.

(e) **Toronto :** A committee has been constituted to address the issues of downsizing of Toronto station. - The one process is now in the final stages. Air lndia generated ₹ 6711.57 lacs revenue during 2013-14 from this office.

America Region

(l) **Los Angeles :** Air lndia has an office at Las Angeles since March, 1958. Las Angeles became an offline station in September, 2008 . The office has been shifted to the new premises with effect from 01 June 2014. The currnnt rent of the premises is USD 1474.20 per month. Air lndia earlier had office premises with a monthly rent of 1974.78. Shifting the office to the new premises has achieved substantial savings. ln view of the substantial revenues being generated and code-share agreements with M/s. Singapore Air lines and Malaysian Airlines, the AI office is being retained at Las Angeles. Air lndia generated ₹ 11645.17 lacs revenue during 2013-14 from this office.

(2) **Washington :** Air lndia has an office in Washington since March, 1961. Washington was an online station till July 2010. The office has been shifted to the new premises with effect from 01 January, 2015. The current rent of the permises is USD 249.5.

Air lndia earlier had office premises with a monthly rent of USD 4542 pius USD 500 for parking space. Shifting the office to the new premises has achieved substantial savings. Further, Washington is a very important station as it is a capital city of United States of America. This station largely caters to the needs of ticketing of GOl/MEA officials. Over 90% of the AI Booking office sales pertain to GOl/MEA ticketing from the Embassies/Consul General offices, etc. ln view of the importance of the station and the revenue generated from this station, the AI office is being retained at Washington. Air lndia generated ₹ 19040.14 lacs revenue during 2013-14 from this office.

Europoe Region

(1) **Amsterdam:** Air lndia has an office in Amsterdam since 1962. The office has recently been shifted to the new premises with effect from 14th February, 2014. The current rent of the premises is Euro 1520. Air lndia earlier had office Prmises with a monthly rent of Euro 3611.33. Shifting the office to the new premises has thus achieved substantial savings. ln view of the fact that Air lndia has code-share flights with M/s. Lufthansa on the sector Frankfurt/Amsterdam/Frankfurt, the AI office is being retained at Amsterdam . Air lndia generated ₹ 1919.51 lacs revenue during 2013-14 from this office.

Need of trained professionals for CSR activities

825. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of huge demand of trained Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) professionals from the corporate and other sectors to implement CSR projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details there of;

(c) whether the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) has launched or proposes to launch a certificate programme in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) to (d) The advocacy programmes for CSR undertaken by the Indian Institute of Corporate

Affairs (IICA), a body established under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, brought out the need for having trained CSR professionals who can help corporates to implement their CSR projects. IICA has accordingly launched a programme– 'IICA Certificate Programme (ICP) in CSR' as a capacity building programme for CSR professionals. It is a nine month programme, delivered primarily through an online Learning Management System (LMS). The first batch of the programme was launched on 13th October 2014.

CSR activities in metropolitan cities of Maharashtra

826. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the social responsibilities attended to by the Corporate Sector;

(b) whether there exists any guidelines in this regard;

(c) the details of the work done by the Corporate Sector in the metropolitan towns of Maharashtra under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(d) whether there exists a mechanism to take stock of the work done by the Corporate Sector under CSR; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) to (e) The year 2014-15 is the first year of implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies by companies under the Companies Act, 2013. Details relating to CSR activities undertaken by the corporate sector are expected to be available only after annual statutory disclosures on CSR are made by companies towards the end of the year 2015.

The Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 have been notified, and these include a format for the report related to CSR to be included in the report of the Companies' Board.

Registration of shell companies

827. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry intends to investigate how certain Shell Companies have been granted registration;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry intends to investigate the actual rent payers of the office space provided at the time of registration by such companies;

(d) if not, the constraints in doing so;

(e) whether an inquiry has been ordered to investigate the transaction done under the bank accounts of any such Shell Companies and survey how many of such companies feature on the official website of Ministry; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) to (d) Investigation against any company is carried out on the basis of report of Registrar of Companies or inspector or in public interest into the Affairs of a company. Further, the process of incorporation of a company has been strengthened through inclusion of various provisions mandating proof of establishment of registered office of a company through submission of utility bills etc., establishing identity of directors including their residential address and personal identification through mandatory Director Identification Number (DIN) allotment process and a declaration by a professional that all requirements mandated under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.

(e) and (f) Under section 248 of the Companies Act 2013, Registrar of Companies has powers to remove name of a company from register of companies where a company fails to commence its business within one year of its incorporation or the subscribers to the memorandum have failed to pay their subscription within a period of 180 days or where a company is not carrying on any business or operation for a period of two years.

Records of companies under CSR category

828. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry maintains the records of Private/Government companies/ organizations in Karnataka which falls under CSR;

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

(c) whether the Ministry may help us to recognize the companies/organizations

which are under CSR/interested in CSR or want to expand their horizon to invest in any Particular Constituency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) to (d) In terms of Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, companies above the specified thresholds of turnover or net worth or net profit are required to spend at least two per cent of their average net profits earned during three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. The Board of each such company is required to have the company's CSR policy formulated and monitor its implementation or specify the reasons for non-implementation. The current financial year is the first year of implementation of CSR by companies under the aforementioned Act. Information regarding companies complying with CSR provision of the Act are expected to be available only after the mandatory disclosures of CSR expenditure are filed by companies towards the end of the year 2015.

As Section 135 leaves the responsibility of implementation of CSR policy on the company itself it will not be possible for the Government to facilitate undertaking of such activities in particular areas.

Performance of Corporate Sector in execution of CSR works

829. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state what has been the performance of Corporate Sector in the execution of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) related work in backward regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): The financial Year 2014-15 is the first year for implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies by companies under the Companies Act, 2013. Details relating to CSR rendered by the corporate sector are expected to be available after statutory returns on CSR are filed by companies towards the end of the year 2015.

Rating of NGOs for CSR activities

830. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to rate Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) that

could be engaged by the companies for implementing their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the parameters for rating such NGOs;

(d) whether there is a plan to divulge the parameters of selecting and rating various NGOs on the website of the Ministry to introduce element of transparency?

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

Induction of LCA Tejas

831. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has inducted LCA Tejas into the Armed Forces, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study to find out durability of this aircraft in the extreme cold and summer conditions, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the amount allocated to develop Tejas and induct this type of aircraft into our Armed Forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas has completed Initial Operational Clearance (IOC) on 20th December, 2013 and the first Series Production Aircraft has been handed over to Chief of Air Staff by Raksha Mantri on 17th January, 2015.

(b) The aircraft performance trials, for operational clearance, involves cold weather and hot weather evaluation. Aircraft has successfully completed hot weather trials at an ambience of 45-47 degree Celsius and cold weather trials at an ambience of -15 degree Celsius.

(c) The Government has sanctioned ₹ 2188.00 crore for Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED) – Phase-I Programme to design and develop two Technology Demonstrators (TDs), and ₹ 5777.56 crore for Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED) – Phase-II Programme. The objectives of Phase-II are fabrication of three

Prototypes Vehicles (PVs), establishment of production facility at HAL for production of eight aircraft per year and manufacturing and delivery of eight Limited Series Production (LSP) aircraft.

Memorandum from National Ex-servicemen Coordination Committee

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

(a) whether the Ministry had received any Memorandum from National Ex-servicemen Coordination Committee (Regd.), Regn. No.2171 of 1997-98 with regard to the issues pertaining to the Armed Forces Veterans and their dependents;

(b) if so, whether the memorandum in question has been acknowledged and replied to and the details thereof;

(c) if not, by when the memorandum which highlighted issues pertaining to Common/Public interest will be acknowledged/replied and the criteria laid down by the Ministry concern in this regard and the details thereof; and

(d) whether any action has been initiated therein, if any?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A Memorandum dated 22.12.2014 received through President's Secretariat on 16.2.2015 has been acknowledged on 26.2.2015. Various issues have been raised in the said Memorandum which involve major policy decisions including amendment to the Constitution, after taking holistic view in consultation with other Departments, Ministries and State Governments. The National Ex-servicemen Coordination Committee has been informed accordingly.

Corporatisation of Ordnance Factory Board

833. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to convert the Ordnance Factory Board, a Departmental Organisation under Ministry of Defence consisting of 41 Ordnance Factories into a Corporation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether all the stake-holders including the Federations of Defence Civilian Employees are taken into confidence; and

(c) whether, in the past, assurances were given by Government to the Employees Federations that Ordnance Factories would not be converted into a Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to corporatize the Ordnance Factories in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Rehabilitation of ex-serviemen

834. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in the country particularly in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government proposes to recruit ex-servicemen in the State Police forces especially in Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the instructions issued to the State Government in this regard; and

(d) the total number of ex-servicemen rehabilitated in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR), an Attached Office of the Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare, Ministry of Defence, is responsible for rehabilitation of retired defence personnel in the country including in the State of Himachal Pradesh. DGR implements certain schemes/resettlement opportunities for retired defence personnel *viz.* Security Agency scheme, management of CNG stations in NCR, allotment of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.,/Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Company Owned Company Operated) outlets, Coal Loading and Transportation scheme, Mother Dairy/ Gopaljee outlets, etc.

Reservation ranging from 10% to 24.5% of the available vacancies in Group C&D posts in Central Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings/Banks has been provided for the willing and eligible Ex-servicemen (ESM). 10% vacancies are reserved in the posts up the level of Assistant Commandants in Para-military forces. Moreover,

age relaxation is available for the ESM in services or Posts filled by direct recruitment. ESM Officers are sponsored by DG Resettlement for jobs, based on requisitions received from Government/PSUs and Corporates.

In addition to this, Army Welfare Placement Organization and similar placement cells in Air Force help ESM in finding suitable jobs in Banks, Industries, corporate Houses, Academic Institutions, Hospitals, Hotels and Real Estate, etc.

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

Most State Governments also provide reservation to ESM in State Government jobs as per their own reservation policy which varies from State to State. Himachal Pradesh Government has provided 15% reservation to Ex-servicemen in Class I to Class IV posts in all services of the State Government including Public Sector Undertakings/ Corporations and Autonomous Bodies. Posts like Sub-Inspector, Constable, Water Carrier, Dhobi, Cook, Sweeper and Barber reserved for Ex-servicemen are being requisitioned by the Police Department of Himachal Pradesh and the same are being filled up from the Ex-servicemen. Instructions to the concerned employer/department for filling up posts reserved for Ex-servicemen through Ex-servicemen Employment Cell are already in place.

(d) The total number of ex-servicemen rehabilitated in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and current year is 1187.

Restructuring of BRO

835. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Border Roads Organisation (BRO) is currently answerable to both Ministries of Defence and Road Transport and Highways;

(b) if so, whether this arrangement will be modified to make it more effective in its tasks in NE region; and

(c) whether the restructured BRO will effectively coordinate with Ministry of Railways to provide the requisite road and rail connectivity, in NE region?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) to (c) Government of India (Allocation of Business rules 1961) has been amended *vide* notification dated 9th January, 2015 to include 'all matters relating to Border Roads Development Board and Border Roads Organisation (BRO)' in the list of business allocated to Ministry of defence. This will improve the operational efficiency of BRO and achieve clarity and unity of command.

Coordination with other Ministries is under taken regularly by Ministry of Defence to expedite the connectivity works in border areas.

Funding of defence R&D

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

(a) whether licensed production of defence equipment and lack of funding have been a cause for stagnation of defence Research and Development (R&D), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the other steps taken and the incentives provided to boost defence R&D and utilise domestically developed defence technology?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Licensed production of defence equipment is usually preferred for readily available products and to meet the requirements of Services within a short span of time whereas, indigenous development and production takes relatively long time. This approach does not stagnate defence R&D.

DRDO is concentrating on R&D of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems for which no technology is transferred by the technologically advanced countries.

Government has substantially increased annual budget of Department of Defence R&D for the current financial year (2014-15) to boost defence R&D in the country.

(b) Steps taken by Government include preference to acquire indigenous systems over imported systems with similar parameters, use of defence spin-offs in other sectors including civilian sectors, offer of Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) technologies to paramilitary forces and other security forces, indigenous defence production under "Make in India" programme etc.

Quality of equipments made by ordnance factories

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 429 types of defence equipments worth ₹ 449.40 crore have been sent back to domestic ordnance factories in the past three years due to quality issues, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a matter of concern the way the Ordnance Factory Board and the ordnance factories cleared them; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) In the past 3 years, during the course of regular Quality Assurance checks by DGQA during production, 429 types of defence equipment were found to have rectifiable defects. These were, not cleared for issue to the Users but returned to the manufacturer *i.e.* Ordnance Factories, for rectification during manufacturing stages only. These stores were subsequently re-offered and accepted wherever found conforming to laid down standards before their release.

During any manufacturing process, some deviations do take place at various stages due to unavoidable reasons which need rectification/rejection. Total cost of such rectification/rejection is ₹ 449.4 Crore for three years *i.e.* 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 which includes all the rectification/rejection during manufacturing process as well as at final stage before issue to users. It constitutes only 1.27% of total value of production of ₹ 35,309 Crore for the past three years. The list of 429 types of defence equipments which were sent for rectification is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Items being manufactured in Ordnance Factories are inspected by Quality Control wing of factory during manufacturing process, followed by DGQA inspection. If any deviation is noticed during these inspections, same are rectified by the factory. Only stores conforming to the specifications are issued to the users.

(c) the Steps taken to reduce rejection/returned for rectification are as follows:

(i) Creation of Quality Audit Group (QAG).

(ii) Exclusive Quality set up in Ordnance Factories.

(iii) Formation of Quality Council.

(iv) Audit of manufacturing process.

(v) Creation of Test Facilities for input material inspection & NABL Accreditation of Labs.

(vi) Formation of Failure Review Board (FRB) in each factory.

(vii) Introduction of Network Quality Data Base Management Systems for effective and transparent Quality Management Systems.

(viii) System of customer feedback.

(ix) Product improvement through Alteration Committees.

Statement

The list of 429 types of defence equipment returned for rectification by DGQA

Stores / Equipment category	Total types of store/ Equipment returned for rectification
Ammunition	52
Weapons	162
Instruments	35
Small Arms	9
General Stores	71
Textile and Clothing	84
Combat Vehicles	16
TOTAL	429

Deferring of replacement of Avro aircraft

838. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Acquisition Council has approved deals estimated about ₹ 4,400 crore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the decision on an Avro aircraft replacement for the Indian Air Force has been deferred; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) has accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) for three cases in December, 2014 for an indicative cost of about ₹ 4,408 crore.

(b) and (c) The decision has been deferred. It is under consideration of a Committee constituted to look into various issues.

Procurement of stealth fighter aircrafts

839. SHRI K.C. TYAGI :
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently signed agreement with various countries for procurement/purchase of fighter aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any deal has also been struck with any country for procurement of fighter aircraft equipped with stealth technology and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds likely to be utilized on the procurement of these aircrafts; and

(e) the time by which the aircrafts are likely to be inducted in the Indian Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) No agreement has been signed with any country for the procurement/purchase of fighter aircraft.

(c) There has not been any deal struck with any country for procurement of fighter aircraft equipped with stealth technology. However, an Inter-Governmental Agreement has been signed with Russian Federation for design, development, production etc. of a Prospective Multi Role Fighter Aircraft.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Poor conditions of border roads in Himachal Pradesh

840. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads constructed/being constructed by the Border Roads

Organization (BRO) in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, road-wise;

(b) whether various roads maintained by the Border Roads Organization in Himachal Pradesh are not being maintained properly and are in bad condition;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the mechanism for monitoring of border roads; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government for completing the pending projects and improving the condition of border roads in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The roads under construction/improvement in Himachal Pradesh by Border Road Organisation (BRO) are mentioned below:

(i) Manali-Sarchu

(ii) Sansari-Killar-Thirot-Tandi

(iii) Darcha-Shinkla

(iv) Pouri-Pooh

(v) Pooh-Kaurik

(vi) Sugar point-Pong

(vii) Sugar Point-Lepcha

(viii) Khab-Namgia-Chuppan

(ix) Chuppan-Shipkila

(x) Dhami-Kingol

(b) and (c) Roads are constructed by BRO as per laid down specification. Due to the difficult terrain (mountainous, high altitude and slide prone areas), natural calamities and ongoing construction activities/widening works etc., roads get damaged and the riding quality gets affected. Inspection of works on roads is carried out regularly by executives at Project and Task Force level and the damaged roads are repaired regularly.

(d) 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, forest / wildlife clearance, allotment of quarries etc.

(ii) Ministry of Environment & Forest (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 kilometers aerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and for link roads between Border Roads in the area within 100 kilometer 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) have been approved.

(v) Enhanced financial and administrative powers have been given to the executives of BRO.

Stress on investment route in defence cooperation agreements

841. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hike in FDI in defence sector has started yielding results in the direction of increasing the share of domestic content in defence procurement; and

(b) whether the defence cooperation agreements on the anvil will now lay stress on the investment route in preference to the trade route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government revised the FDI Policy in defence sector in August 2014 thereby raised the FDI limit from earlier 26% to 49% through Government route and above 49% with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) on case to case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and 'state-of-the-art' technology in the country. Since the policy has been revised only last year, no assessment of its impact has been made on increasing the share of domestic content in defence procurement.

2. The defence cooperation agreements with various countries include the cooperation in the areas of defence equipment, technology and Research and Development (RandD).

Collision of merchant vessel with INS Kora

842. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a merchant vessel collided sideways with INS Kora on 31 October, 2014 near Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not maintaining a zone of sanitation around the warship; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. INS Kora, on passage from Visakhapatnam to Port Blair scraped Merchant Vessel Madeleine Rickmers at about 0353 hours on 31st October, 2014 approximately 300 nautical miles off the Coast of Visakhapatnam. Minor damage to the ship's side was reported. The ship is presently fully seaworthy.

(b) The Board of Inquiry proceedings to investigate the circumstances leading to the accident is under examination at Naval Headquarters.

(c) Lessons learnt from the reports of Board's of Inquiry (BoI) are implemented appropriately. Corrective steps have been taken by Naval Headquarters with extensive checks on weapon related safety systems and audit of Standard Operating Procedures on all operational naval units. Safety procedures and professional checks are re-emphasized. Incidents Study and Analysis Cells have been instituted at professional schools wherein lessons learnt are incorporated into professional training. Safety Audits of various units are regularly conducted.

Ppp route in defence production

843. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to allow Public Private Partnership (PPP) route in defence production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Some of the Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) have set up joint ventures with private sector companies including foreign companies. The details of such joint ventures are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

The details of joint ventures with private sector companies including foreign companies

Organisation	Details of JV
Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	(i) GE BE (P) Ltd., Joint Venture between BEL and GE Mauritius Ltd.
	(ii) BEL Thales Systems Ltd., Joint Venture between BEL and Thales Air Systems SA, France & Thales India (P) Ltd.
Mazagon Dock Ltd. (MDL)	Mazagon Dock Pipavav Defence Private Limited between MDL and M/s. Pipavav Defence & Offshore Engineering Com. Ltd.
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)	(i) BAE HAL Software Ltd. between HAL, BAe Systems PLC UK and BAe HAL Employee Trust, India.
	(ii) Infotech HAL Ltd. between HAL and Infotech Enterprises Ltd., India.
	(iii) TATA-HAL Technologies Ltd. between HAL and Tata Technologies Ltd., India.
	(iv) Samtel HAL Display Systems Ltd. between HAL and Samtel Display systems (P) Ltd.

Organisation	Details of JV
	(v) HAL Edgewood Technologies (P) Ltd. between HAL, Edgewood Ventures LLC, USA and Edgewood Technologies Pvt. Ltd., India
	(vi) HALBIT Avionics Ltd. between HAL, Elbit Systems Ltd., Israel and Merlinhawk Asso. (P) Ltd., India.
	(vii) HATSOFF Helicopter Training (P) Ltd. between HAL and CAE Inc., Canada.
	(viii) Indo Russian Aviation Ltd. between HAL, ICICI Ltd., India, Federal State Unitary Enterprises, Russian Aircraft Corporation MIG, Russia and Ryazan State Instrument Plant (GRPZ), Russia and Aviazapchast Public Ltd Company, Russia.
	(ix) Snecma HAL Aerospace (P) Ltd. between HAL and Snecma SA, France.
	(x) International Aerospace Manufacturing (P) Ltd. between HAL and Rolls Royce Overseas Holding Ltd., UK.
	(xi) Multirole Transport Aircraft Ltd. between HAL and (UAC-Transport Aircraft & Rosoboronexport), Russia.
	(xii) Aerospace and Aviation Sector Skill Council between HAL, Bangalore Chamber of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore India and Society of Indian Aerospace Technologies & Industries, Bangalore, India.

Quality of products and research made by DRDO

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

(a) whether it is a fact that products made by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) were not up to expectations and several key projects undertaken by it were either behind schedule or found to be inadequate when compared with equipments sourced from foreign defence contractors;

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

(c) the details of research and products made by DRDO during the last three years; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for developing indigenous products which matched international standards?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is primarily involved in design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems in the fields of missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, radars, electronic warfare systems, sonars, combat vehicles, combat aircraft, sensors, etc. for the Armed Forces as per their specific Qualitative Requirements. Systems developed are trial evaluated by the Users and productionised mostly through Ordnance Factory Board and Defence Public Sector Undertakings. Specifications of the systems are drawn from the technical, functional and operational requirements given by the Users. Extensive Quality Assurance / Quality Control practices are followed right from the design stage under arrangements of Director General Quality Assurance to bring out reliable products. Systems developed are evaluated thoroughly to meet all the technical and quality requirements and demonstrated in the User Trials. Transfer of Technology is given to production agencies with relevant documentation for smooth productionisation. There are no quality gaps in the systems developed by DRDO and evaluated by the Services.

Some DRDO projects are lagging behind schedule. Efforts have been made to complete these projects at the earliest to ensure that the Services get the state-of-the-art technologies, once the products are accepted by them.

(c) Details of major research / products made by DRDO during the last three years (2012-14) is given in the Statement (*See* below) alphabetically.

(d) DRDO develops products systems to meet the Qualitative Requirements given by the Services, which are extensively trial evaluated on set parameters before acceptance by the Services.

Statement

List of major research/products made by DRDO during the last three years (2012-14)

- Aerostat Platform
- Airborne Surveillance System
- Anti Terrorist Vehicle
- Arctic Gloves with Active Heating Element
- Arjun Catapult Gun
- Armoured Ambhibious Dozer
- Arrester Barrier System
- Artificial Intelligence
- Assorted Ammunition
- Bio-digesters
- Bridging Systems
- Carbon Nano Tubes
- Carrier Command Post Tracked Vehicle
- Commander's TI for T-72 (Mk-II)
- Communication Security Solutions
- Compo-pack Foods
- Cryptanalytical Tools
- Cyber Security Systems
- Data Link Technologies
- Decision Support System
- Digital Signal Processing
- Divya Drishti

- Electronic Support Measures Systems
- Electronic Warfare Systems
- Electro-Optical Fire Control System
- Field Shelters for NBC
- Fire Detection & Suppression System
- Fire Retardant Paints
- First Aid Kits Type A&B
- Flight Rotary Engine
- Food Supplements
- Grenades
- Handheld and Airborne Radios
- Heavy Dropping System
- Helmet Mounted Thermal Imaging Camera
- Herbal anti Leucoderma and anti-Eczema Herbal Medicines
- High Temperature Titanium Alloy
- Hydro Gas Suspension System
- Hyperbaric Chamber
- Infantry Floating Foot Bridge
- Information Security Gateway
- Integrated Multifunction Sight
- Landing gears for UAV
- Landslide Information System
- Laser Dazzler
- Laser Warning System
- Life Support Systems
- Light Weight Portable Laser Target Designator
- Low-alloy Steel

- Main Battle Tank (MBT) Arjun (Mk-II)
- Metal Matrix Composites
- Mines
- Missiles
- Mountain Foot Bridge
- NBC Water Purification System
- Network Management System
- Night Vision Gap Measuring Device
- Onboard Oxygen Generating System
- Operational Avalanche Forecasting
- Parachute Systems
- Portable Telemedicine System
- Protective Clothing
- Radar Warning System
- Radars
- Radiation Medicine
- Recovery and Flotation Systems
- Remotely Operated Vehicle
- Risk & Hazard Assessment Software
- Roentgenometer
- Satcom Terminals
- Sensor and Detectors
- Shock Absorbing Materials
- Silicon Carbide related Technologies
- Simulator
- Snow Cover Information System
- Propellants
- Sonars

- Synthetic Life Jacket
- Target Acquisition System
- Three Dimensional Tactical Control Radar
- Torpedoes
- Underwater Paints
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
- Unmanned Ground Vehicle
- Vacuum Investment Casting Technology
- War Game Software
- Water Testing Kit

Intensifying patrolling of coastal areas

845. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has intensified patrolling in coastal areas after spotting unidentified boat recently so that another type of 26/11 incident can be averted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Post interception of the suspect boat near IMBL off Gujarat coast on 1.1.2015, Indian Coast Guard (ICG) has maintained strong presence in the area, through regular and continuous surface patrol and aerial surveillance. Further, a three tier coastal security ring of Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy is already in place.

Posting of defence officers in canteens

†846. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defence officers posted to operate the unit run canteens (URCs) in various parts of the country during the last three years, State-wise and canteen-wise details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the salary of such officers is irregular from the estimate of the defence services, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any audit has been conducted to relieve such officers of URCs, if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any remedial steps are being taken by Government to stop the posting of defence officers in URCs?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (e) Serving defence officers are not posted to operate the Unit Run Canteens (URCs). However, serving officers are assigned the responsibility to supervise the functioning of URCs in addition to their normal duties.

Acquisitions of submarines by Indian Navy

847. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Navy had inducted only one submarine during the last 15 years while it had retired five;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not acquiring submarines in place of retired ones;

(c) whether Government has constituted a panel to assess the capabilities of Indian shipyards for building next generation submarines, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said panel has submitted its report; and

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations made by it and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Indian Navy has commissioned two submarines and de-commissioned five submarines in the last 15 years. Government has an approved submarine building plan for construction of submarines. However, the delivery schedule got delayed due to various reasons.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Core Committee has been approved in October 2014 to identify suitable Indian shipyard (private / public) for construction of submarines.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Appointment of agents in defence deals

†848. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:
DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is now contemplating to appoint agents in defence deals;

(b) if so, whether Government has so far taken any decision in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) provides for direct dealing with the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) or Authorised Vendors or Government Sponsored Export Agencies (applicable in case of countries where domestic laws do not permit direct export by OEMs). It also provides that vendor is required to give full details of any agents / technical consultants / authorised vendors that may have been appointed by them for marketing of this equipment in India. These details should include the scope of work and responsibilities that have been entrusted with the said party in India. DPP further provides for review of the procurement procedure after every two years. Besides, amendments are also issued from time to time as required.

Participation of Finmeccanica in Defence Expo

849. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Italian conglomerate, Finmeccanica, on which indiscriminate blanket ban was imposed in connection with irregularities in procurement of VVIP helicopters has been allowed to participate in Aero India Defence Expo;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons and rationale for the same?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) to (c) M/s Finmeccanica participated in Aero India-2015 exhibition held during 18-22 February, 2015 at Air Force Station, Yelahanka, Bengaluru.

Aero India is a premier international exhibition in Asian region which provides a platform to all global and Indian companies to display their products and latest technologies. Also the show is not India centric and provides an opportunity to various nations / companies to enter into business relations with each other.

Army branch recruitment office at Gurgaon

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

(a) whether Government has sanctioned an Army Branch Recruitment Office in Gurgaon to ease pressure on the Delhi Office;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of building from where Army Branch Recruitment Office is functioning in Gurgaon; and

(d) the number of persons recruited so far during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) No Army Recruitment Office has been sanctioned in Gurgaon.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Condition of border roads at Indo-China border

851. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passes that China has into India and *vice-versa*;

(b) the condition of border roads at the Indo-China border and the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India has sufficient defence-related infrastructure, particularly in strategic areas, as compared to China, if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and details of steps being undertaken in this regard; and

(e) whether there have been several hurdles such as procedural delays, environmental clearance, shortage of high-technology equipment in expeditious completion of roads in these critical areas, if so, the details thereof and details of steps being undertaken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) There is large number of passes along the border and some are located in inaccessible areas. Border Road Organization (BRO) is entrusted with works on the following passes on the Indo-China Border:-

(i) Nathula Pass in Sikkim

(ii) Mana Pass in Uttarakhand

(iii) Niti Pass in Uttarakhand

(iv) Lipulekh Pass in Uttarakhand

(v) Shipkila Pass in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) 73 roads are identified as strategic Indo-China Border Roads (ICBR), out of which 61 roads have been entrusted to Border Roads Organisation (BRO) with a length of 3410 km. Out of 61 ICBRs with BRO, 19 roads of length 625 km. have been completed and connectivity has been achieved on 24 roads.

(c) and (d) Army has taken cognizance of the development of infrastructure by China along the India-China Border and consequently upgradation and development of infrastructure along the Northern Borders of the Country to meet the defence forces requirement is planned out in a holistic and comprehensive manner.

(e) There are certain delays in execution of road projects 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) Due to natural disaster such as flash flood of Leh in 2010, JandK flood in 2014 and earthquake in Sikkim in 2011, resources are diverted.

(vi) Delay in land acquisition.

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, forest/ wildlife clearance, allotment of quarries etc.

(ii) Ministry of Environment and Forest (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 kilometers aerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and for link roads between Border Roads in the area within 100 kilometer 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) have been approved.

(v) Enhanced financial and administrative powers have been given to the executives of BRO.

Review of defence production policy

852. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review Defence Production Policy formulated earlier; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to review the Defence Production Policy. The policy was announced in 2011 and since then, several steps have been initiated to implement the policy.

Defence procurement deals under investigation

853. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether defence procurement deals are being investigated currently, if so, the total number of defence procurement deals being investigated and the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is formulating any such transparent policy on defence procurement which will check defence procurement scams in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) CBI has registered four Regular Cases and three Preliminary Enquiry cases pertaining to defence procurement. Enforcement Directorate has registered one case for investigation.

The capital procurement of defence weapons / equipment is carried out as per the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure – 2013 (DPP-2013) which contains provisions including the signing of Pre-Contract Integrity Pact (PCIP), Standard Clauses in the contract and submission of Integrity Pact Bank Guarantee (IPBG) by the vendor with an aim to ensure highest degree of probity and public accountability, transparency in operations, free competition and impartiality. As required, Defence Procurement Procedure is amended from time to time.

Defence organisations under the purview of RTI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence organisations comes under the purview of RTI Act, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Supreme Court has issued notices to Government for clarification in this regard, and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Right to Information Act, 2005 is applicable to any authority or body or institution of self-Government established or constituted by or under the Constitution of India; by any other law made by Parliament; by any other law made by State Legislature; by notification issued or order made by the appropriate Government and includes (i) any body owned,

controlled or substantially financed; (ii) non-Government Organization substantially financed, directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government. Further, no provisions of the RTI Act shall apply to the intelligence and security organizations specified in the second schedule of the Act, being organizations established by the Central Government or any information furnished by such organizations to that Government provided that the information pertaining to the allegations of corruptions and human rights violations shall not be excluded. Two organizations of the Ministry of Defence namely, Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) and Border Roads Development Board (BRDB) are placed in the second schedule of the RTI Act, 2005.

(b) As per available information, no notice of Supreme Court regarding applicability of RTI Act on Defence organizations has been received.

Bullet-proof jackets for jawans at LoC

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

(a) whether it is a fact that despite issuing orders for manufacturing bullet-proof jackets for jawans, deployed on the Line of Control (LoC), the decision was changed suddenly and consequently the manufacture of these jackets has suffered an unnecessary delay and the jawans have not yet got these jackets in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any immediate alternative arrangement has been made so that jawans deployed at LoC can be provided bullet-proof jackets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) There has been no change in the decision to provide Bullet Proof Jackets (BPJ) to jawans on Line of Control (LoC). Jawans are provided Bullet Proof Jackets at LoC as per scale of requirement. Bullet Proof Jackets are procured to meet the deficiencies as and when they arise.

Cost escalation and delay in commissioning of naval vessels

856. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep cost escalation and repeated delays in the construction and commissioning of naval vessels in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that three of the major projects of the Navy saw steep cost overruns; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There have been occasions when naval vessel construction projects of Indian Navy have had time and / or cost escalations, major reasons for which include delay in availability of warship grade steel, delay in design finalization, delay in receipt of critical equipment / technology, infrastructural constraints of the shipyards and delay in development of indigenized equipments / weapons. Cost escalation in some major naval vessel construction projects is as under:

Sl. No.	Project	Original cost	Revised cost
1.	P 15A	3580 crore	11662 crore
2.	P 28	3051.27 crore	7852.39 crore
3.	P 17	2250 crore	8101 crore

Depleting squadron strength of the IAF

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the squadron strength in Indian Air Force (IAF) has come down to 25 from the sanctioned 42;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India requires at least 45 fighter squadrons to counter a two front collusive threat, but Government has sanctioned only 42;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the laxity is compromising national security and Government needs to take concrete steps expeditiously to address this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Government continuously reviews the security situation and takes necessary steps to equip the Armed Forces, including IAF, to meet the challenges.

Reduction in CAD

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

(a) the present details of the Current Account Deficit (CAD) of the country;

(b) the measures taken by Government to reduce the CAD; and

(c) the target set for reduction of CAD during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) India's current account deficit (CAD) narrowed from 4.8 per cent of GDP in 2012-13 to 1.7 per cent of GDP in 2013-14 as shown in the following Table.

	India's Current Account Deficit	
	US$ billion	Ratio to GDP (%)
2011-12	78.2	4.2
2012-13	87.8	4.8
2013-14	32.4	1.7
2014-15: H1	17.9	1.8

H1 stands for April-September

(b) High CAD in 2011-12 and 2012-13 was largely due to higher trade deficit. A slew of measures were undertaken by the Government and the Reserve Bank to promote exports and compress imports in 2012-13 and 2013-14. Some of these measures, included: (i) broadening the scope of market and product diversification schemes, (ii) special measures for gems and jewellery sector and (iii) increase in the rate of interest subvention from 2 per cent to 3 per cent for the benefit of exporters of small and medium enterprises and also the most of the labour intensive sectors (available upto end-March 2014). In order to contain gold imports, the Government gradually increased customs

duty from 2 per cent in January 2012 to 10 per cent in August 2013. The Reserve Bank also put in place the 20:80 scheme for nominated banks/agencies/entities to rationalize the import of gold in any form/purity including import of gold coins/dore into the country. The scheme was, however, withdrawn in November 2014. These measures have helped reducing CAD in 2013-14 and subsequent quarters of 2014-15.

(c) No specific target has been fixed for reduction in the CAD in the current year. However, the Reserve Bank of India in its Sixth Bi-Monthly Monetary Policy Statement, released on 3 February, 2015 indicated that the estimate of the current account deficit (CAD) for 2014-15 is currently placed at 1.3 per cent of GDP.

Steps to check trade based money laundering activities

859. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, to curb the menace of illicit fund flows, Government has set up a high level panel which will look into trade-based money laundering activities particularly those involving manipulation of invoices;

(b) whether the Committee so formed is going to study modalities and suggest steps how to check trade based money laundering activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Study on black money in the country

860. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any study in respect of black money in the country, and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the date on which the study report was received;

(c) the details of the report and the response thereon; and

(d) the action taken on the findings of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Following the directions/recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance, the Government commissioned a study, *inter alia,* on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth inside and outside the country, to be conducted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM).

(b) Final reports of NIPFP, NCAER and NIFM were received on 30th December 2013, 18th July 2014 and 21st August 2014 respectively.

(c) and (d) The reports are under examination of the Government, *inter alia,* for formulation of the Government's response. The reports along with the Government's response thereon are to be placed before the Standing Committee on Finance as action taken report on their directions/recommendations in this regard.

Opening of bank under PMJDY

†861 . SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plan for opening banks in rural areas of the country;

(b) whether there is a plan to open banks at the headquarters of each Panchayat in view of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) 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 (SCBs) (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open 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 also advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Plan (ABEP), the banks should allocate at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

(b) to (c) No Sir.

Delinking of non-tax fund transactions

862. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 14th Finance Commission has recommended that all non-tax fund transactions be delinked from schemes;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made;

(c) what action his Ministry has taken on the above recommendations; and

(d) to what extent the States would be benefited from the proposed increase of share to 35 per cent from the existing 32 per cent, with a particular reference to Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (d) Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission has been laid in the Parliament on 24th February, 2015 along with the Explanatory Memorandum as to Action Taken on the recommendations of the Commission. Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended 42% share in the net proceeds of the Union tax revenues as States shares as compared to 32%, recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has also recommended Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant (for 11 states), Local Body Grants for rural and urban local bodies and State Disaster Relief Fund.

Non-compliance of KYC norms by credit co-operatives

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

(a) whether Know Your Customer (KYC) and anti-money laundering norms are not implemented by a large number of credit Co-operatives;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter and also to make those Credit Co-operatives part of payment system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) In order to prevent banks from being used, intentionally or unintentionally, by criminal elements for money laundering or other illegal activities, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Guidelines through its Master Circular dated 1.7.2014, to all the banks, including cooperative banks, on Know Your Customer (KYC) norms/Anti-Money Laundering (AML) standards/Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT)/ Obligation of banks under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

As per these Guidelines, all banks, including cooperative banks, should, *inter alia,* frame their KYC policies incorporating four key elements *viz.* Customer Acceptance Policy; Customer Identification Procedure; Monitoring of Transactions; and Risk Management.

The Credit Cooperatives such as State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) regulated by RBI and supervised by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), are implementing the KYC/ AML policy of RBI. The StCBs and DCCBs are guided by the RBI instructions issued from time to time. Other Credit Cooperatives, *viz*. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), etc. do not fall under the supervisory purview of NABARD.

NABARD has reported that operational deficiencies have been observed during the course of statutory inspection of StCBs and DCCBs and recommendations have been made to RBI to impose penalties on some of the deficient banks.

NABARD has also reported that all the StCBs and DCCBs are eligible to become part of the payment system either by direct membership route or sub-membership route depending upon the fulfilment of eligibility criteria.

Targets of core banking service

864. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people using core banking service in the country;

(b) whether banks have achieved the target in this regard during last three years; and

(c) if so, details thereof alongwith the steps taken by banks to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have adopted Core Banking Solution (CBS) platform and this facility is being used by SCBs and their customers. All new bank branches are required to be opened in CBS platform only. Reserve Bank of India has informed that out of 100151 branches of 90 SCBs, 99539 branches are covered under CBS which comprises 99.8% of total business of these banks.

Additional term of reference of 14th Finance Commission

865. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of additional terms of reference given to the 14th Finance Commission in view of division of Andhra Pradesh on 2 June, 2014;

(b) whether the Commission was asked to make recommendations for the successor States;

(c) whether the State Government of Telangana has requested for additional financial assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of Memoranda submitted by the State Government of Telangana to the l4th Finance Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Pursuant to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, an additional term of reference was made to the Fourteenth Finance Commission on 2nd June, 2014 *vide* Notification S.O. 1424 (E). ln accordance with Notification, the Commission had been mandated to take into account the resources available to the successor or reorganized States on reorganisation of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (e) The State Government of Telangana had sought financial assistance from the Fourteenth Finance Commission through their Memorandum. The Report of the Commission along with Explanatory Memorandum as to action taken on the recommendations, duly approved by the President, has already been laid in the Parliament on 24.2.2015.

Increase in exemption limit under Section 80D of It Act

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to increase the limit of exemption available under Section 80 D and in various sub-sections of the Income Tax (IT) Act in view of the increased cost of living and health care;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In view of the increased cost of health care, a proposal has been made in the present Finance Bill, 2015 to increase the limit of deduction available under Section 80D of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 in respect of health insurance premium paid by a person for himself or his family, from fifteen thousand rupees to twenty five thousand rupees. Similarly, a proposal is also there to increase the limit of deduction in respect of health insurance premium paid for parents of such person from fifteen thousand rupees to twenty five thousand rupees. Further, in the case of senior citizens and very senior citizens, the old limit of twenty thousand rupees is proposed to be raised to thirty thousand rupees. In respect of very senior citizens, who do not have health insurance, it is also proposed to allow the deduction on the basis of medical expenditure incurred within the above limit of thirty thousand rupees.

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

Taxation on online trading

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

(a) the estimated quantum of online business in the country ;

(b) whether Government has received any tax from online trading;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) if not, whether the Ministry has any plans to impose tax on online trading; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The data on quantum of online business in the country is not maintained.

(b) to (e) The provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961 do not make any distinction between trade done through online/internet portals or other trade for the purposes of levy of tax on income arising from such trade. The income from online trading is taxable under the existing scheme of taxation contained in the lncome-Tax Act, 1961.

No Indirect Tax, namely, Customs Duty, Central Excise Duty and Service Tax is levied on Online Trading. Since trading of goods is included in the Negative List of Services under Section 660 of the Finance Act, 1994, trading of goods online does not attract levy of Service Tax. Further, the goods, which are being traded, if imported/ manufactured, are cleared on payment of duty of Customs/Central Excise, as the case may be, at the time of import/clearance from the factory, respectively.

Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

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

(a) whether Government is taking steps to rationalise the various and diverse centrally sponsored schemes, into fewer, a more concentrated, better targeted and outcome driven implementation plan; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that States have more voice in how the funds of these schemes are utilized and have the flexibility to adapt to the local situation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Schemes (137 CSS and 5 scheme based ACA schemes) have been restructured into 66 schemes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) For all CSS/ACA, funds are being placed with the administrative Ministries for transfer to the states through the Consolidated Fund of the States concerned. The states have been given more flexibility to adapt to local situations in the state by earmarking atleast l 0% of the outlay of each CSS/ACA/flagship scheme as flexi-funds.

Blacklisting of loan defaulting companies

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

(a) the details of total amount which has not been paid by the borrowers to the Nationalised Bank, bank-wise and the details of records of such borrowers available in each bank;

(b) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has published the list of such defaulters for the information of the public;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the defaulter companies have been blacklisted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA):

(a) to (c) The Public Sector bank-wise data on Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs) as on March, 2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) only collects and compiles information on Defaulters (non-suit filed accounts) for ₹ 1 crore and above on half yearly basis and Wilful Defaulters (non-suit filed accounts) for ₹ 25 lakh and above on quarterly basis, from Banks/Financial Institutions (FIs), and disseminates the same among banks/FIs for their confidential use. Further in terms of RBI circular dated June 27, 2014, banks have been advised to submit the Wilful defaulters' data for non-suit filed accounts to Credit Information Companies (CICs) from Dec 2014 onwards. Also, the list of wilful defaulters (suit filed accounts) is now prepared by CICs and banks directly submit the data to CICs w.e.f. Dec 2014.

(d) With regard to Wilful Defaulters (non-suit filed accounts of ₹ 25 lakhs and above), in terms of RBI guidelines, no fresh loans / additional facilities are to be granted by banks/FIs to the listed wilful defaulters for a period of 5 years from the date of dissemination by RBI/CICs.

Further, with regard to defaulters (non-suit filed accounts of ₹ 1 crore and above), RBI guidelines state that the purpose of dissemination is to alert banks/FIs and put them on guard against borrowers who have defaulted in their loans to banks/FIs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Annual data on amount and no. of gross Non Performing Assets (NPAS)

(Amount ₹in crore)

Bank Name	Mar-14	
	Amount	No. of NPAs
1	2	3
Allahabad Bank	8,068	2,55,709
Andhra Bank	5,858	1,81,240
Bank of Baroda	11,876	2,08,186
Bank of India	11,869	99,098
Bank of Maharashtra	2,860	1,13,772
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	-	-
Canara Bank	7,570	1,52,842
Central Bank of India	11,500	4,13,089
Corporation Bank	4,737	58,371
Dena Bank	2,616	85,360
IDBI Bank Limited	9,960	28,331
Indian Bank	4,562	74,679
Indian Overseas Bank	9,020	2,24,840
Oriental Bank of Commerce	5,618	91,922
Punjab and Sind Bank	2,554	53,210
Punjab National Bank	18,880	4,56,689
Syndicate Bank	4,611	2,50,606
UCO Bank	6,621	1,55,376
Union Bank of India	9,564	4,16,654
United Bank of India	7,118	2,51,489
Vijaya Bank	1,986	70,960

1	2	3
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2,733	1,55,440
State Bank of Hyderabad	5,824	1,18,353
State Bank of India	61,605	20,08,102
State Bank of Mysore	2,819	75,345
State Bank of Patiala	3,758	47,959
State Bank of Travancore	3,077	94,232
Public Sector Banks	2,27,264	61,41,854

*Source:*RBI: Off-site Balance Sheet returns as reported by banks, global operations

Overcharging of health insured patients by private hospitals

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

(a) whether Government is aware that many private sector hospitals are overcharging health insured patients and claiming inflated bills on health insurance providers resulting in their reluctance in releasing insurance claims as also to expand their coverage to senior citizens and the needy;

(b) whether even IRDA has expressed its concerns over this and even pointed out this as a hurdle in expansion of health insurance sector in the country; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Ministry, along with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and State Governments, to prevent this menace as also to punish the guilty severely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), in its Health Insurance Regulations, 2013 under various provisions has addressed the issue of inflated bills and suggested ways to curb them. The health insurers are in a position to negotiate the cost of treatment with the hospitals which are in the network list of the insurers under cashless claim settlements. However, the position is different for the hospitals which are not in the insurer's network list as they provide treatment by charging the cost to the patient directly. Under such circumstances, the insured patient claims the expenses incurred from the insurers as reimbursement. In these cases, since the rates are not negotiated, the hospital charges may vary from the charges of the network hospitals.

IRDAI has also attempted to protect the interests and concerns of senior citizens through the Health Insurance Regulations.

Prosecution under IT Act

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

(a) Number of people being prosecuted under Income Tax Act in the country, State-wise;

(b) Number of appeals/revisions pending before various tax authorities, State-wise; and

(c) Number of petition under article 226 and/or article 32 to the constitution pending in such matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The Income Tax Department does not maintain statistics State-wise. It is maintained region-wise; each region headed by Principle Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (Pr.CCIT). Total number of cases pending in the courts for offences under the Direct Tax Laws as on 31st December, 2014 is 3909. Region-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Total number of appeals pending before Income Tax Authorities as on 31st December, 2014 is 2,22,691. Region-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Separate data for revisions is not maintained centrally.

(c) Total number of appeals and writs pending in Hon'ble High Courts and Supreme Court as on 30th June, 2014 is 34,578 and 5,849 respectively. Region-wise details are given in the Statement-III. Separate data for appeals and writs is not maintained centrally.

Statement-I

Number of prosecution cases pending region-wise
(Pr. CCIT) as on 31.12.2014

Sl. No.	Region	Number
1.	Mumbai	546
2.	Pune (Pune, Thane, Nasik)	219
3.	Kolkata (West Bengal and Sikkim)	332

Sl. No.	Region	Number
4.	Chandigarh (Punjab, Haryana, H.P, J&K)	343
5.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh)	160
6.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu, Puducherry)	139
7.	Delhi	194
8.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana)	34
9.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	414
10.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	98
11.	Bengaluru (Karnataka and Goa)	123
12.	Kochi (Kerala)	33
13.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh West)	342
14.	Patna (Bihar and Jharkhand)	376
15.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh East)	298
16.	Nagpur	179
17.	Guwahati (North-East Region)	7
18.	Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)	72
	TOTAL	3909

Statement-II

Number of Appeals Pending Region-wise (Pr. CCIT) before Income Tax Autorities as on 31.12.2014

Sl. No.	Region	No of appeals pending before Income Tax Authorities
1	2	3
1.	Mumbai	31308
2.	Pune (Pune, Thane, Nasik)	20304
3.	Kolkata (West Bengal and Sikkim)	18130
4.	Chandigarh (Punjab, Haryana, H.P, J&K)	17319

1	2	3
5.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh)	16866
6.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu, Puducherry)	16182
7.	Delhi	15412
8.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana)	15301
9.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	12905
10.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	12620
11.	Bengaluru (Karnataka and Goa)	11984
12.	Kochi (Kerala)	8089
13.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh West)	6926
14.	Patna (Bihar and Jharkhand)	6907
15.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh East)	4478
16.	Nagpur	4355
17.	Guwahati (North East Region)	2000
18.	Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)	1605
	TOTAL	222691

Statement-III

Number of Appeals and Writs Pending Region-wise (Pr. CCIT) before Hon'ble High Courts and Supreme Court as on 30.06.2014

Sl. No.	Region	Number of appeals/Writs pending before	
		High Court	Supreme Court
1	2	3	4
1.	Mumbai	6760	639
2.	Pune (Pune, Thane, Nasik)	2520	377
3.	Kolkata (West Bengal and Sikkim)	994	36
4.	Chandigarh (Punjab, Haryana, H.P, J&K)	1645	593

1	2	3	4
5.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh)	2102	141
6.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu, Puducherry)	5035	753
7.	Delhi	2226	1056
8.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana)	1928	40
9.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	2191	714
10.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	3383	230
11.	Bengaluru (Karnataka and Goa)	1371	490
12.	Kochi (Kerala)	835	349
13.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh West)	417	192
14.	Patna (Bihar and Jharkhand)	576	7
15.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh East)	656	113
16.	Nagpur	388	54
17.	Guwahati (North East Region)	248	46
18.	Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)	1303	19
	TOTAL	34578	5849

Applications for Small Finance Banks and Payment Banks

†872. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received 72 applications for Small Finance Banks and 41 for Payment Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when these Small Finance Banks and Payment Banks will become operational; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the RBI has any plan to extend the time limit for receipt of applications for the above?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received 72 applications for Small Finance Banks and 41 applications for Payments Banks.

(b) The details of applications received for Small Finance Banks and Payments Banks are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) In terms of the licensing guidelines, the applicants found eligible for the in-principle approval from RBI will have 18 months time from the date of in-principle approval to commence their banking operations

(d) The last date for the receipt of applications was extended from January, 16, 2015 to February 2, 2015 keeping in view the requests received for extension for submission of the applications.

Statement-I

Names of the applicants for small finance banks

1. Aamcol Trexim Pvt. Ltd. and Mackmorn Commodities Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata
2. Apex Abishek Finance Limited, Coimbatore
3. Ashika Global Securities Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata
4. Asomi Finance Private Limited, Guwahati
5. Au Financiers (India) Limited, Jaipur
6. Bhartiya Samruddhi Investments and Consulting Services Ltd., New Delhi
7. BRD Securities Ltd., Thrissur
8. Bretton Woods Exim Private Limited, New Delhi
9. Calance Software Private Limited, New Delhi
10. Capital Local Area Bank Ltd., Jalandhar
11. Capital Trust Limited, New Delhi
12. Chaitanya India Fin Credit Private Limited, Bengaluru
13. Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd., Vijayawada
14. Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Limited, Mumbai
15. Disha Microfin Private Limited, Ahmedabad

16. Dr. K. Cherian Varghese, Kochi
17. Dr. Shubhro Sen, New Delhi
18. Electronica Finance Limited, Pune
19. Elite Green Private Limited, Ahmedabad
20. Equitas Holding P. Ltd., Chennai
21. ESAF Microfinance and Investments Private Limited, Chennai
22. Grama Vidiyal Micro Finance Limited, Tiruchirapalli
23. Home First Finance Company India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
24. Idhayam – G Finance and Investment Services Limited, Virudhunagar
25. IIFL Holdings Limited, Thane
26. Indigo Fincap Private Limited, Nawanshahar
27. IntelleCash Microfinance Network Company Private Limited, New Delhi
28. Inventure Finance Private Limited, Mumbai
29. Ishan Developers and Infrastructure Ltd., Chandigarh
30. Jagaran Microfin Private Limited, Kolkata
31. Jainco Projects (India) Limited, Kolkata
32. Janalakshmi Financial Services Private Limited, Bengaluru
33. Kerala Permanent Benefit Fund Ltd., Aluva
34. Kosamattam Finance Limited, Kottayam
35. Kotalipara Development Society, 24 Parganas North
36. Light Microfinance Private Ltd., New Delhi
37. Lulu Forex Private Ltd., Kochi
38. Mahanadhi Finance Limited, Erode
39. Mangal Keshav Capital Limited, Mumbai
40. Microsec Resources Private Limited, Kolkata
41. Smt. Rajni Aneja, New Delhi
42. Pareka Investment Private Limited, Kolkata

43. Professional Management and Advisory Services (P) Ltd., Delhi
44. Proficient Leasing & Finance Ltd., Allahabad
45. Repco Micro Finance Ltd., Chennai
46. RGVN (North East) Microfinance Limited, Guwahati
47. S. E. Investments Limited, Agra
48. Sahara Utsarga Welfare Society, 24 Parganas North
49. Saija Finance Private Limited, New Delhi
50. Satin Creditcare Network Limited, New Delhi
51. Shri Ajay Singh Bimbhet and others, Mumbai
52. Shri Ajit Kumar Sharan, Mumbai
53. Shri Collin R Timms and others, Mumbai
54. Shri Kiran Dhondopant Thakur and others, Belgaum
55. Shri M. R. Seetharam, Bengaluru
56. Shri Manish Khera, Mumbai
57. Shri Nijay Kumar Gupta, Mumbai
58. Shri V.Balakrishnan and others, Bengaluru
59. Shri Vinod Jain, Gurgaon
60. SKS Microfinance Limited, Mumbai
61. Sonata Finance Pvt. Ltd., Lucknow
62. Sri Jayalakshmi Automotives Private Limited, Hyderabad
63. Sunmarg Welfare Society, 24 Parganas South
64. Suryoday Micro Finance Private Limited, Navi Mumbai
65. Tri-Deep Leasing and Finance Limited, New Delhi
66. UAE Exchange and Financial Services Ltd., Bengaluru
67. Ujjivan Financial Services Private Limited, Bengaluru
68. Utkarsh Micro Finance Private Limited, Varanasi
69. VAYA Finserv Private Limited, Hyderabad

70. Village Financial Services Private Limited, Kolkata
71. Vinayak Local Area Bank Limited, Sikar
72. Vsoft Technologies Private Limited, Hyderabad

Statement-II

Names of the applicants for payments banks

1. A Little World Private Limited, Belapur
2. Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited, Mumbai
3. Airtel M Commerce Services Limited, New Delhi
4. Calibre Financial Services Limited, Chennai
5. Cholamandalam Distribution Services Limited, Chennai
6. Citrus Payment Solutions Private Limited, Mumbai
7. Concept Technosoft Ventures Limited, New Delhi
8. Department of Posts, New Delhi
9. Eko India Financial Service Private Limited, New Delhi
10. FINO PayTech Limited, Navi Mumbai
11. Fx Mart Private Limited, Zirakpur, Mohali
12. GI Technology Private Limited, Chennai
13. Instant Global Money Transfer Private Limited, Hoshiarpur
14. Itz Cash Card Limited, Mumbai
15. Kalpataru Corporation, Mumbai
16. KKM Management Centre Private Limited, New Delhi
17. My Mobile Payments Limited, Mumbai
18. National Securities Depository Limited, Mumbai
19. Novopay Solutions Private Limited, Bengaluru
20. NSE Strategic Investment Corporation Limited, Mumbai
21. One MobiKwik Systems Private Limited, Gurgaon
22. Oxigen Services (India) Private Limited, New Delhi

23. Pay Point India Network Private Limited, Mumbai

24. Reliance Industries Limited, Mumbai

25. Resource Square Solutions Private Limited, Chennai

26. Shri Dilip Shantilal Shanghvi, Mumbai

27. Shri Kishore Laxminarayan Biyani, Mumbai

28. Shri M.G. George Muthoot and others, Kochi

29. Shri Nijay Kumar Gupta, Mumbai

30. Shri Rajib Saha, Gurgaon

31. Shri Renuka Mata MultiState Co-operative Urban Credit Society Ltd.,Ahmednagar

32. Shri Vijay Shekhar Sharma, Noida

33. Smart Payment Solutions Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

34. Suvidhaa Infoserve Private Limited, Mumbai

35. Tech Mahindra Limited, Mumbai

36. V. K. Fiscal Services Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

37. Vakrangee Limited, Mumbai

38. Videocon d2h Limited, Mumbai

39. Vodafone m-pesa Limited, Mumbai

40. Weizmann Forex Limited, Mumbai

41. You First Money Express Private Limited, Mumbai

Negotiations on salaries and allowances of PSB employees

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

(a) whether the salaries and allowances of Public Sector Bank Officers/employees are under negotiation for quite some time;

(b) whether any comparison of salaries and allowances given to the officer/staff of Private Sector Banks have been done with the Public Sector Banks;

(c) if so, whether this comparison has been kept in mind doing negotiations;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when the negotiations would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) on behalf of management of Public Sector Banks(PSBs) and Unions/Associations of Bank employees were negotiating wages for some time and have now reached consensus on the issue of wage revision amicably during the meeting held on 23.2.2015.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. There is no comparison between the two services.

(e) The negotiating parties have decided to finalize the Settlement/Joint Note within a period of 90 day.

Ranking of Indian Banks

874. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has called upon the banking sector to establish banks that would rank among the best in the world;

(b) if so, the present ranking position of Indian banks in the world;

(c) whether any initiatives have been taken to make the Indian particularly public sector banks world class; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (d) Department of Financial Services organized a two-day Retreat for Banks and Financial Institutions called 'Gyan Sangam' at National Institute of Banking Management (NIBM), Pune. The main purpose of organizing this event was to give an opportunity to CMDs and EDs of all the banks to express their opinion about what went wrong and what could be done to improve the situation.

The executives were grouped in to six different groups on themes of Leveraging technology to improve banking operations efficiency, Rethinking priority sector lending, Achieving universal financial inclusion, Improving risk management, asset quality and recovery, Strengthening human capital and HR practices and Consolidation and

restructuring of PSBs for better efficiency and governance. The working groups discussed specific actions that banks could consider in the short term (over 12 months) and in the medium term (over 1-3 years). The group also provided suggestions for policy makers.

During the retreat, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were exhorted to improve on their professionalism, efficiency and strive to be ranked among the top banks of the world.

Ranking position of Indian Banks among top 1000 World Banks is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Ranking (By Asset Size)
1.	State Bank of India	64
2.	Bank of Baroda	149
3.	ICICI Bank	164
4.	Bank of India	165
5.	Punjab National Bank	174
6.	HDFC Bank	184
7.	Canara Bank	192
8.	Axis Bank	233
9.	Union Bank of India	246
10.	IDBI Bank	262
11.	Central Bank of India	296
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	310
13.	Syndicate Bank	326
14.	UCO Bank	337
15.	Corporation Bank	350
16.	Allahabad Bank	354
17	Oriental Bank of Commerce	356
18	Indian Bank	387
19	Andhra Bank	412

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Ranking (By Asset Size)
20	Vijaya Bank	475
21	Bank of Maharashtra	478
22	United Bank of India	506
23	Dena Bank	507
24	Kotak Mahindra Bank	516
25	Yes Bank	546
26	Punjab and Sind Bank	580
27	IndusInd Bank	606
28	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	625
29	Federal Bank	655
30	South Indian Bank	755
31	Karur Vysya Bank	778
32	Karnataka Bank	805

Source: The Banker, July, 2014

Recruitment of women in armed forces

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

(a) whether Government is planning to review and amend its policies to encourage and facilitate recruitment of more women in the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Women are inducted as Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) in specified branches in the Services in terms of Government policy letter No.671/2009-D(AG), dated 11th November, 2011. Further, Women SSCOs are eligible for grant of Permanent Commission in specific branches in the three Services *viz.* Judge Advocate General (JAG) and Army Education Corps of Army and their corresponding branches in Navy and Air

Force; Naval constructor in Navy and Accounts, Technical, Administration, Logistic and Meteorology branches in Air Force.

Review of recruitment policies including greater role for women in defence is a continuous and ongoing process.

Credit relief to farmers facing natural calamities

876. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is operating a Plan for providing credit relief to farmers in the event of occurance of natural calamities through issue of standing guidelines;

(b) whether in spite of these RBI guidelines, farmers knock at the door of private moneylenders who by virtue of their informal and speedy disbursal of credit force farmers into the vicious and never ending debt cycle from which they get no respite; and

(c) if so, the action taken to ensure that RBI guidelines are followed in letter and spirit by each bank enabling farmers to easily obtain credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has put in place a mechanism to address situations arising out of natural calamities. The banks have been issued necessary guidelines, consolidated in the form of a Master Circular which is revised/updated every year in July, for undertaking necessary relief measures. The RBI Guidelines, *inter alia*, contain directions to banks to ensure that meetings of District Consultative Committees (DCCs) and State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs) are convened at the earliest to evolve a coordinated action plan for implementation of the relief programme in collaboration with State/District authorities. These indicative Guidelines enable SLBCs/ DCCs and banks to take their own decisions, depending on the nature and severity of the calamity, on rescheduling of existing loans and granting of fresh loans to borrowers, without any intervention/specific approval from RBI. Banks have also been advised to consider moratorium period of at least one year in all cases of restructuring.

(b) and (c) RBI has stipulated in its guidelines that to be effective, the assistance to farmers will have to be disbursed with utmost speed. For this purpose the lead bank and the district authorities concerned should evolve a procedure whereby identification

of borrowers, issuance of certificates regarding dues, title of the applicant to land, etc. is secured simultaneously. Also, the provision of credit camps for finalizing the applications on the spot has also been made in the above guidelines. In order to avoid delay, RBI has further stipulated that forms in which State Government Officers have to give certificates at the credit camps may be got printed in sufficient numbers by respective District Magistrates. Besides, RBI has prescribed that in considering loan applications for ensuing crop season, current dues of the applicants to the State Government may be ignored, provided State Government declares a moratorium for a sufficiently long period on all amounts due to the State Government as on the date of occurrence of the natural calamity.

Compensation to Rajasthan for mandatory expenditure under central laws

†877. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has requested the Central Govemment for the compensation of the mandatory expenditure made by the States under Central laws, if so, the action taken in this regard;and

(b) whether the State Government has requested to eliminate the gap between plan and non-plan expenditure of the Central Government, if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of funds/grants

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

(a) the mechanism/formula adopted for allocation of various types of funds/grants between the Central Government and the State Governments;

(b) the details of funds allocated to the State Governments as per recommendations under the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Finance Commission and share of each State thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether some State Governments have sought more funds; and

(d) if so, the reasons advanced by each State Government and the action taken by Central Government on such request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The devolution of central taxes to the States and the transfer of Non-plan grants to the States are guided by the recommendations of the respective Finance Commissions, constituted every five years by the President under article 280 of the Constitution. The Twelfth Finance Commission (award period 2005-10), Thirteenth Finance Commission (award period 2010-15) and Fourteenth Finance Commission (award period 2015-20) has recommended share of 30.5%, 32% and 42% respectively of the net proceeds of central taxes to the States. In addition, respective Finance Commissions have also recommended Revenue deficit grants, Local Body Grants, State Specific Grants and Grants relating to Disaster relief for the States. On the recommendations of the Finance Commissions the Government lays an Explanatory Memorandum as to Action Taken on the recommendations in the Parliament. Accordingly, such grants as agreed to by the Government are released to the State Governments.

(b) The details of State-wise tax devolutions and sector-wise allocations of Non-plan grants released/ recommended to the States by Twelfth Finance Commission (award period 2005-10), Thirteenth Finance Commission (award period 2010-15) and Fourteenth Finance Commission (award period 2015-20) are shown in the Statement-I to Statement-VII.

(c) and (d) Requests for providing financial assistance for varying reasons, such as gap in resources, special packages, disaster relief, organizing mega events, etc., received from various States from time to time, are proposed within the ambit of recommendations of the relevant Finance Commissions.

Statement-I

Grants-in-aid Recommended by Twelfth Finance Commission

(₹in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Share in Central Taxes & Duties	Non-Plan Revenue Deficit (2005-10)	Health Sector (2005-10)	Education (2005-10)	Mainte-nance of Roads & Bridges (2006-10)	Mainte-nance Buildings (2006-10)	Mainte-nance Forests (2005-10)	Heritage Conservation (2006-10)	State Specific Needs (2006-10)	Local Bodies (2005-10)	Calamity Relief (2005-10)	Total (Col.3to Col. 12)	Total Transfers (Col.2 + Col.13)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
l.	Andhra Pradesh	45138.68				980.12	242.53	65.00	40.00	500.00	1961.00	1425.93	5214.58	50353.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1767.34	1357.88			44.36	57.42	100.00	5.00	10.00	71.00	112.56	1758.22	3525.56
3.	Assam	19850.69	305.67	966.02	1107.37	330.12	230.64	40.00	20.00	130.00	581.00	767.89	4478.71	24329.40
4.	Bihar	67671.04		1819.69	2683.76	309.36	359.61	5.00	40.00	400.00	1766.00	592.37	7975.79	75646.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	16285.76				262.4	183.09	85.00	10.00	300.00	703.00	444.45	1987.94	18273.70
6.	Goa	1589.14				39.48	24.18	3.00	20.00	10.00	30.00	8.73	135.39	1724.53
7.	Gujarat	21900.47				895.2	203.61	20.00	25.00	200.00	1345.00	1019.47	3708.28	25608.75
8.	Haryana	6596.46				182.72	151.80	2.00	15.00	100.00	479.00	515.46	1445.98	8042.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3203.22	10202.38			261.64	147.60	20.00	10.00	50.00	155.00	400.52	11247.14	14450.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7441.71	12353.46			117.68	164.54	30.00	10.00	100.00	319.00	343.89	13438.57	20880.28
11.	Jharkhand	20624.02		360.98	651.73	409.04	159.61	30.00	10.00	330.00	580.00	501.46	3032.82	23656.84
12.	Karnataka	27361.88				1458.12	205.12	55.00	50.00	600.00	1211.00	475.16	4054.40	31416.28

13.	Kerala	16353.21	470.37			642.32	103.50	25.00	25.00	500.00	1134.00	354.32	3254.51	19607.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41180.59		181.64	459.56	586.88	443.02	115.00	20.00	300.00	2024.00	1011.27	5141.37	46321.96
15.	Maharashtra	30663.19				1189.68	223.61	70.00	50.00	300.00	2774.00	923.77	5531.06	36194.25
16.	Manipur	2221.44	4391.98			76.96	37.71	30.00	5.00	30.00	55.00	22.11	4648.76	6870.20
17.	Meghalaya	2276.61	1796.86			86.4	35.02	30.00	5.00	35.00	58.00	44.88	2091.16	4367.77
18.	Mizoram	1466.52	2977.79			42.12	23.29	25.00	5.00	65.00	30.00	26.19	3194.39	4660.91
19.	Nagaland	1613.67	5536.50			120.88	46.17	25.00	5.00	45.00	46.00	15.19	5839.74	7453.41
20.	Odisha	31669.47	488.04	196.37	323.30	1475.08	389.14	75.00	50.00	170.00	907.00	1199.37	5273.30	36942.77
21.	Punjab	7971.00	3132.67			420.96	151.80	2.00	10.00	96.00	495.00	605.16	4913.59	12884.59
22.	Rajasthan	34418.56			100.00	633.32	213.09	25.00	50.00	450.00	1450.00	1722.50	4643.91	39062.47
23.	Sikkim	1392.94	188.67			18.64	32.15	8.00	5.00	100.00	14.00	69.74	436.20	1829.14
24.	Tamil Nadu	32552.74				1214.4	242.53	30.00	40.00	300.00	1442.00	866.46	4135.39	36688.13
25.	Tripura	2626.09	5494.20			61.48	50.11	15.00	5.00	49.00	65.00	51.12	5790.91	8417.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	118209.45		2312.38	4454.07	2403.16	600.28	20.00	50.00	800.00	3445.00	1177.11	15262.00	133471.45
27.	Uttarakhand	5762.22	5114.68	50.00		324.56	97.60	35.00	5.00	240.00	196.00	369.28	6432.12	12194.34
28.	West Bengal	43303.91	3044.72		391.86	412.92	181.23	15.00	40.00	890.00	1664.00	933.64	7573.37	50877.28
	TOTAL	613112.02	56855.87	5887.08	10171.65	15000.00	5000.00	1000.00	625.00	7100.00	25000.00	16000.00	142639.60	755751.62

Statement-II

Grants-in-aid recommended by Thirteenth Finance Commission

(₹in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Grants-in-aid 2010-15						Improving Outcomes					Environment related Grants					
		Share in Central Taxes & Duties (2010-15)	Post Devolution on NPRD (2010-15)	Performance incentive (2010-13)	Local Body (2010-15)	Disaster Relief (Including capacity building) (2010-15)	Elementary Education on (2010-15)	Improvementin Justice Delivery (2010-15)	Incentive for issuing UIDs (2010-15)	District Innovation Fund (2010-15)	Improvement of Statistical Systems at State & District Level (2010-15)	Emp. and Pensions Database (2010-15)	Forests (2010-15)	Water Sector Mgmt. (2011-15)	Maintenance of Roads and Bridges (2011- 15)	State Specific (2010-15)	Total Grants in aid (sum of col. 3 to col. 16 (2010-15)	Total Grants in aid (sum of) col.3 to col 16 (2010-15)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100616.0	0.0	0.0	7195.1	2138.7	942.0	270.7	126.1	23.0	23.0	10.0	268.6	284.0	981.0	1270.0	13532.3	114148.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4755.6	2516.2	0.0	305.7	187.7	24.0	77.6	2.0	16.0	16.0	5.0	727.8	8.0	162.0	300.0	4348.2	9103.8
3.	Assam	52620.6	0.0	300:0	1892.8	1336.8	238.0	121.1	55.8	27.0	27.0	5.0	184.6	88.0	336.0	600.0	5212.1	57832.7
4.	Bihar	158341.2	0.0	0.0	5682.1	1411.2	4018.0	385.0	369.2	38.0	38.0	10.0	38.4	304.0	464.0	1845.0	14602.8	172944.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	3582S.2	0.0	0.0	2267.2	647.1	857.0	125.1	91.0	18.0	18.0	10.0	411.1	88.0	362.0	1281.0	6175.5	42000.7

6.	Goa	3857.8	0.0	0.0	172.0	17.3	11.0	15.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	36.9	5.0	40.0	200.0	516.2	4374.0
7.	Gujarat	44107.1	0.0	0.0	3757.6	2110.9	483.0	299.8	90.7	26.0	26.0	10.0	81.9	236.0	1261.0	1300.0	9682.9	53789.9
8.	Haryana	15199.5	0.00	0.0	1521.3	824.4	229.0	124.2	32.1	21.0	21.0	10.0	8.8	212.0	267.0	1000.0	4270.8	19470.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11327.3	7888.8	0.0	641.5	670.3	113.0	64.8	6.4	12.0	12.0	5.0	100.6	64.0	436.0	350.0	10364.4	21691.6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20182.7	15936.3	0.0	1122.6	877.6	449.0	104.5	5.9	22.0	22.0	5.0	133.0	88.0	140.0	1350.0	20255.9	40438.7
11.	Jharkhand	40640.3	0.0	0.0	2239.8	1100.2	1528.0	177.5	116.4	24.0	24.0	10.0	151.4	108.0	334.0	1425.0	7238.4	47878.6
12.	Karnataka	62774.9	0.0	0.0	6496.7	687.1	667.0	269.8	138.9	29.0	29.0	10.0	221.0	128.0	1625.0	1300.0	11601.4	74.376.3
13.	Kerala	33954.3	0.0	0.0	2676.1	563.2	140.0	140.1	49.6	14.0	14.0	10.0	135.5	176.0	953.0	1500.00	6371.5	40325.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	103268.9	0.0	0.0	5833.5	1652.7	2216.0	407.4	249.7	50.0	50.0	10.0	490.3	148.0	986.0	1231.0	13324.5	116593.4
15.	Maharashtra	75406.9	0.0	0.0	8743.6	1859.6	744.0	542.7	317.4	35.0	35.0	10.0	309.6	368.0	2103.0	1235.0	16302.8	91709.8
16.	Manipur	6541.2	6056.6	0.0	315.9	40.9	15.0	11.6	4.0	9.0	9.0	5.0	150.3	8.0	100.0	301.0	7026.3	13567. 5
17.	Meghalaya	S918.5	2810.9	0.0	432.4	77.9	52.0	4.2	4.5	7.0	7.0	5.0	168.1	4.0	101.0	250.0	3923.9	9842.4
18.	Mizoram	3901.3	3991.4	0.0	310.7	47.5	5.0	13.0	1.2	8.0	8.0	5.0	171.2	4.0	89.0	250.0	4904.0	5805.3
19.	Nagaland	4552.9	8146.1	0.0	415.7	29.7	7.0	6.2	4.0	11.0	11.0	5.0	138.6	5.0	159.0	250.0	9191.3	13744.2
20.	Odisha	69316.1	0.00	0.0	3270.9	1647.8	1016.0	193.6	178.5	30.0	30.0	10.0	331.0	184.0	1022.0	1745.0	96S8.8	78974.9
21.	Punjab	20146.4	0.00	0.0	1753.8	948.8	224.0	120.8	21.6	20.0	20.0	10.0	9.2	320.0	612.0	1480.0	5540.3	2S686.6
22.	Rajasthan	84892.2	0.00	0.0	5163.8	2519.3	1766.0	268.5	134.9	33.0	33.0	10.0	88.3	224.0	1509.0	1200.0	12949.8	97842.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
23.	Sikkim	3466.8	0.0	200.0	187.2	118.1	5.0	21.8	1.1	4.0	4.0	5.0	40.6	4.0	68.0	400.0	1058.8	4525.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	72070.4	0.0	0.0	5455.9	1241.4	700.0	252.4	145.6	31.0	31.0	10.0	142.5	192.0	186S.0	1300.0	11366.9	83437.3
25.	Tripura	7411.5	4453.3	0.0	369.8	101.0	23.0	24.0	6.4	4.0	4.0	5.0	95.5	8.0	122.0	500.0	5716.1	13127.6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28S397. 1	0.0	0.0	12740.5	1622.1	5040.0	645.8	590.0	70.0	70.0	10.0	80.5	1364.0	2831.0	1679.0	26742.9	312140.0
27.	Uttarakhand	16245.1	0.0	1000.0	781.3	605.1	197.0	102.2	36.0	13.0	13.0	5.0	205.4	76.0	329.0	700.0	4063.0	20308.1
28.	West Bengal	108358.6	0.0	0.0	5773.1	1288.3	2359.0	210.9	208.4	19.0	19.0	10.0	79.0	296.0	673.0	1703.0	12638.7	117997.2
	TOTAL	1448096.0	51800.0	1500.0	87519.0	26373.0	24068.0	5000.0	2989.0	616.0	616.0	225.0	5000.0	5000.0	19930.0	27945.0	258581.0	1706677.0

Note: The Total Grants-in-aid figure in column 17 does not include (a) GST Compensation grants (Rs. 50,000 crores}, (b) Grants for reduction in IMR.

Based on future performance and hence their State-wise allocation is not possible at this stage. Adding these forward looking grants to the total grants figure in column 17 the Total Grants-in-aid figure works out to Rs. 318581 crores.

Statement-III

Fourteenth Finance Commission Recommendations

i. Grants to Local Bodies State-wise Area, Population and Weights Assigned.

ii. Grants to Local Bodies State-wise Share - Basic Grants

(₹in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Rural Local Bodies						Urban Local Bodies					
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
l.	Andhra Pradesh	934.34	1293.75	1494.81	1729.23	2336.56	7788.68	348.92	483.14	558.23	645.77	872.57	2908.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	122.58	141.62	163.83	221.38	737.93	23.42	32.43	37.47	43.34	58.56	195.22
3.	Assam	584.80	809.76	935.60	1082.32	1462.45	4874.92	93.14	128.97	149.01	172.38	232.92	776.43
4.	Bihar	2269.18	3142.08	3630.39	4199.71	5674.70	18916.05	256.83	355.63	410.90	475.34	642.28	2140.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	566.18	783.98	905.81	1047.86	1415.89	4719.72	152.39	211.01	243.80	282.04	381.09	1270.33
6.	Goa	14.44	20.00	23.10	26.73	36.12	120.39	21.10	29.21	33.76	39.05	52.76	175.88
7.	Gujarat	932.25	1290.86	1491.47	1725.36	2331.33	7771.26	614.91	851.45	983.77	1138.05	1537.74	5125.91
8.	Haryana	419.28	580.57	670.80	775.99	1048.53	3495.17	199.61	276.39	319.35	369.43	499.18	1663.95
9	Himachal Pradesh	195.39	270.56	312.60	361.63	488.64	1628.82	19.36	26 .81	30.98	35.84	48.42	161.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	373.96	517.81	598.29	692.11	935.19	3117.36	125.30	173.50	200.46	231.90	313.35	1044.51
11.	Jharkhand	652.83	903.96	1044.45	1208.24	1632.59	5442.07	183.74	254.42	293.95	340.05	459.48	1531.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	1002.85	1388.62	1604.42	1856.02	2507.88	8359.79	562.08	778.29	899.25	1040.27	1405.62	4685.50
13.	Kerala	433.76	600.62	693.96	802.78	1084.73	3615.85	351.66	486.94	562.61	650.84	879.42	2931.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	2026.62	2341.57	2708.78	3660.14	12200.72	496.79	687.89	794.80	919.44	1242.36	4141.27
15.	Maharashtra	1623.32	2247.77	2597.10	3004.37	4059.55	13532.11	1191.24	1649.49	1905.83	2204.70	2979.02	9930.29
16.	Manipur	22.25	30.80	35.59	41.17	55.63	185.44	16.57	22.95	26.52	30.67	41.45	138.16
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	4 .19	Ü4	5.60	7.57	25.22
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.54	15.97	18.46	21.35	28.85	96.17
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.23	16.94	19.57	22.64	30.59	101.98
20.	Odisha	955.52	1323.09	1528.71	1768.44	2389.54	7965.28	170.10	235.54	272.14	314.82	425.39	1417.98
21.	Punjab	441.70	611.61	706.66	817.48	1104.58	3682.02	235.41	325.96	376.62	435.68	588.69	1962.35
22.	Rajasthan	1471.95	2038.17	2354.92	2724.22	3681.01	12270.27	433.12	599.73	692.93	801.60	1083.13	3610.50
23.	Sikkim	16.03	22.20	25.65	29.67	40.09	133.64	4.79	6.63	7.66	8.86	11.98	39.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	947.65	1312.19	1516.12	1753.87	2369.86	7899.69	790.04	1093.95	1263.96	1462.18	1975.71	6585.85
25.	Telangana	580.34	803.58	928.47	1074.07	1451.30	4837.75	325.23	450 .33	520.32	601.92	813.32	2711.12
26.	Tripura	36.24	50.18	57.98	67.07	90.63	302.11	21.41	29.65	34.25	39.63	53.54	178.48
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3862.60	5348.45	6179.65	7148.74	9659.47	32198.90	983.60	1361.97	1573.63	1820.41	2459.76	8199.37
28.	Uttarakhand	203.26	281.45	325.19	376.19	508.31	1694.42	78.29	108.41	125.26	144.90	195.79	652.66
29.	West Bengal	1532.21	2121.61	2451.33	2835.75	3831.70	12772.60	637.21	882.33	1019.45	1179.32	1593.51	5311.81
	TOTAL	21624.46	29942.87	34596.26	40021.63	54077.8	180262.96	8363.06	11580.12	13379.78	15478.00	20914.08	69715.04

Statement-IV

Fourteenth Finance Commission Recommendations

Grants to Local Bodies State-wise Share -Performance Grants

(₹in crore)

SI. No.	States	Rural Local Bodies					Urban Local Bodies				
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-20	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
l.	Andhra Pradesh	169.70	192.04	218.09	285.57	865.41	142.59	161.36	183.25	239.95	727.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.08	18.20	20.66	27.06	81.99	9.57	10.83	12.30	16.10	48.81
3.	Assam	106.22	120.20	136.50	178.74	541.66	38.06	43.07	48.92	64.05	194.11
4.	Bihar	412.15	466.41	529.67	693.55	2101.78	104.96	118.78	134.89	176.62	535.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	102.84	116.37	132.16	173.05	524.41	62.28	70.47	80.03	104.80	317.58
6.	Goa	2.62	2 .97	3.37	4.41	13.38	8.62	9.76	11.08	14.51	43.97
7.	Gujarat	169.32	191.61	217.60	284.93	863.47	251.29	284.37	322.94	422.87	1281.48
8.	Haryana	76. 15	86. 18	97.87	128.15	388.35	81.57	92.31	104.83	137.27	415.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	35.49	40. 16	45.61	59.72	180.98	7.91	8.95	10. 17	13.32	40.35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.92	76.86	87.29	1 14.30	346.37	51.21	57.95	65.81	86.17	261.13
11.	Jharkhand	118.57	134.18	152.38	199.53	604.67	75.09	84.97	96.50	126.35	382.91
12.	Karnataka	182. 15	206. 13	234.08	306.51	928.87	229.70	259 .94	295.20	386.54	1171.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Kerala	78.78	89.16	101.25	132.57	401.76	143.71	162.63	184.69	241.83	732.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	265.84	300.83	341.63	447 .34	1355.64	203.02	229.75	260.91	341.64	1035.32
15.	Maharashtra	294.84	333.66	378.91	496.15	1503.57	486 .82	550.91	625.63	819.21	2482.57
16.	Manipur	4.04	4.57	5.19	6.80	20.60	6.77	7.66	8.70	11.40	34.54
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	1.40	1.59	2.08	6.30
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.71	5.34	6.06	7.93	24.04
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.66	6.43	8.41	25.50
20.	Odisha	173.55	196.40	223.04	292.05	885.03	69.52	78.67	89.34	116.98	354.50
21.	Punjab	80.23	90.79	103.10	135.00	409.11	96.20	108.87	123.63	161.89	490.59
22.	Rajasthan	267.35	302.55	343.58	449.89	1363.36	177.00	200.30	227 .47	297.85	902.62
23.	Sikkim	2.91	3.30	3.74	4.90	14.85	1.96	2.21	2.52	3.29	9.98
24.	Tamil Nadu	172. 12	194.78	221.20	289.64	877.74	322.87	365.37	414.92	543.31	1646.46
25.	Telangana	105.41	119.28	135.46	177.38	537.53	132.91	150.41	170.81	223.66	677.78
26.	Tripura	6.58	7.45	8.46	11.08	33.57	8.75	9.90	11.24	14.72	44.62
27.	Uttar Pradesh	701.57	793.92	901.60	1180.57	3577.66	401 .97	454.88	516.58	676.42	2049.84
28.	Uttarakhand	36.92	41.78	47.45	62.13	188.27	32.00	36.21	41.12	53.84	163.17
29.	West Bengal	278.30	314.93	357.64	468.31	1419.18	260.41	294.69	334.66	438.20	1327.95
	TOTAL	3927.66	4444.71	5047.53	6609.32	20029.22	3417.72	3867.64	4392.19	5751.21	17428.76

Statement-V

Fourteenth Finance Commission Recommendations

State Disaster Relief Fund 2015-20 (Union's and States' shares)

(₹in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Central Share						States Share					
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total 2015-20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total 2015-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1 1	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	396	415	436	458	481	2186	44	46	48	51	53	243
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	49	52	54	57	258	5	5	6	6	6	29
3.	Assam	414	434	456	479	503	2287	46	48	51	53	56	254
4.	Bihar	422	443	465	489	513	2332	47	49	52	54	57	259
5.	Chhattisgarh	216	227	239	251	263	1 196	24	25	27	28	29	133
6.	Goa	3	3	4	4	4	18	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2
7.	Gujarat	634	666	699	734	771	3504	70	74	78	82	86	389
8.	Haryana	277	291	305	320	336	1529	31	32	34	36	37	170
9.	Himachal Pradesh	212	223	234	246	258	1,174	24	25	26	27	29	130
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	229	241	253	266	279	1268	25	27	28	30	31	141
11.	Jharkhand	327	344	361	379	398	1809	36	38	40	42	44	201
12.	Karnataka	249	261	274	288	302	1375	28	29	30	32	34	1 53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1 1	12	13	14
13.	Kerala	166	175	183	193	202	919	18	19	20	21	22	102
14.	Madhya Pradesh	790	829	871	914	960	4,363	88	92	97	102	107	485
15.	Maharashtra	1335	1402	1472	1545	1622	7376	148	156	164	172	180	820
16.	Manipur	17	18	19	20	21	95	2	2	2	2	2	1 1
17.	Meghalaya	22	23	24	25	27	120	2	3	3	3	3	13
18.	Mizoram	15	16	17	18	18	84	2	2	2	2	2	9
19.	Nagaland	9	9	10	10	1 1	49	1	1	1	1	I	5
20.	Odisha	673	706	742	779	818	3717	75	78	82	87	91	413
21.	Punjab	351	368	387	406	426	1938	39	41	43	45	47	215
22.	Rajasthan	993	1042	1094	1149	1206	5484	110	116	122	128	134	609
23.	Sikkim	28	29	31	32	34	155	3	3	3	4	4	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	611	642	674	707	743	3376	68	71	75	79	83	375
25.	Telangana	247	259	272	286	300	1363	27	29	30	32	33	151
26.	Tripura	28	29	31	32	34	154	3	3	3	4	4	17
27.	Uttar Pradesh	607	638	670	703	738	3356	67	71	74	78	82	373
28.	Uttarakhand	189	198	208	218	229	1042	21	22	23	24	25	116
29.	West Bengal	465	488	512	538	565	2569	52	54	57	60	63	285
	TOTAL	9971	10470	10993	11543	12120	55097	1108	1163	1221	1283	1347	6122

Statement -VI

Fourteenth Finance Commission Recommendations

Grant-in-aid for Revenue Deficit (2015-20)

(₹in crore)

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
Andhra Pradesh	6609	4930	4430	3644	2499	22113
Assam	2191	1188	Nil	Nil	Nil	3379
Himachal Pradesh	8009	8232	8311	8206	7866	40625
Jammu and Kashmir	9892	10831	11849	12952	14142	59666
Kerala	4640	3350	1529	Nii	Nil	9519
Manipur	2066	2096	2091	2042	1932	10227
Meghalaya	618	535	404	213	Nil	1770
Mizoram	2139	2294	2446	2588	2716	12183
Nagaland	3203	3451	3700	3945	4177	18475
Tripura	1089	1089	1059	992	875	5103
West Bengal	8449	3311	Nii	Nii	Nii	11760
TOTAL	48906	41308	35820	34581	34206	194821

Statement-VII

Statement showing the releases/allocations of States' Share of Union Taxes and Duties made to the State Governments during the period from 2005-06 to 2015-16

(₹in crore)

Sl.No.	State	ACTUALS									14TH Finance Commision Award Period	
		12th Finance Commission Award Period					13th Finance Commission Award Period					
											RE	BE
		2005-06	2006-07	2007- 08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6950.86	8866.00	11183.64	11801.50	12141.71	15236.74	17751.14	20270 .77	21842.95	14106.93	22637 .97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	272.15	347.14	437.87	462.09	475.40	720.18	838.97	957.94	1032.22	1143.56	7231.74
3.	Assam	3056 .78	3898.99	4918 .21	5189.89	5339.53	7968.61	9283.53	10601.26	11423.45	12655.56	17400.88
4.	Bihar	10420.59	13291.72	16766.29	17692.51	18202.58	23978.38	27935.23	31900.39	34374.49	38082.03	50747.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	2507.82	3198.80	4035 .00	4257 .91	4380 .66	5425.19	6320.44	7217.60	7777.36	8616.2	16213.35
6.	Goa	244.7	312 .11	393.71	415.44	427.42	584.21	680.59	777.21	837.47	927.8	1981.44
7.	Gujarat	3372.43	4301.63	5426.09	5725.86	5890.92	6679.35	7781.55	8886.10	9575.28	10608.05	16236.04
8.	Haryana	1015.77	1295.64	1634.35	1724.62	1774.36	2301.75	2681.55	3062.12	3299.6	3655.5	5685 .85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	493 .26	629.16	793.64	837.49	861.63	1715.35	1998.37	2282.02	2459	2724.22	3743.71
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1135.26	1413.33	1775.01	1826.95	1914.76	3066.98	3495 .11	3870.37	4125.13	4587.46	8087.88
11.	Jharkhand	3175 .89	4050.90	5109.83	5392.11	5547.57	6154.35	7169.93	8187.62	8822.63	9774.20	16498.8

12.	Karnataka	4213.42	5374.33	6779.23	7153.77	7359 .98	9506.31	11075.04	12647.14	13628.02	15097.88	24789 .78
13.	Kerala	2518.20	3212.04	4051 .70	4275.52	4398 .78	5141.85	5990.36	6840.65	7371.2	8166.23	13121.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6341.35	8088.54	10202.96	10766.59	11076.98	15638.51	18219.13	20805 .16	22418.73	24836.78	39705 .39
15.	Maharashtra	4721.81	6022.76	7597.18	8016.89	8247.98	11419.23	13303.61	15191.95	16370.2	18135.84	29061.94
16.	Manipur	342.09	436.33	550.40	580.81	597.56	990.57	1154.03	1317.83	1420.01	1573.18	3238.08
17.	Meghalaya	350.57	447.18	564.07	595.23	612.38	896.27	1044.19	1192.45	1284.95	1423.53	3370.84
18.	Mizoram	225 .83	288.05	363.35	383.39	394.46	590.78	688.26	785.96	846.89	938.24	2413.72
19.	Nagaland	248.50	316.93	399.77	421.84	434.03	689.46	803.20	917.14	988.24	1094.84	2613 .71
20.	Odisha	4876.75	6220.42	7846.50	8279.96	8518.65	10496.86	12229.09	13964.94	15048.04	16671.06	24411.6
21.	Punjab	1227.45	1565.65	1974.91	2084.01	2144.10	3050.87	3554.31	4058 .81	4373 .61	4845 .35	8273.35
22.	Rajasthan	5300.08	6760.37	8527.60	8998.72	9258.13	12855.62	14977.04	17102.84	18429.32	20417.04	28924.83
23.	Sikkim	214.5	273.59	345.12	364.20	374.68	524.99	611.65	698.48	752.66	833.83	1924.69
24.	Tamil Nadu	5012.75	6393.86	8065.27	8510.8	8756.19	10913.97	12714.95	14519.69	15645.81	17333.32	21149.89
25.	Telangana										10091.94	12823.25
26.	Tripura	404 .38	515.78	650.62	686.52	706.34	1122.36	1307.56	1493.18	. 1608.97	1782.51	3369.081
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18202.93	23218.31	29287.74	30905.72	31796.67	43219 .05	50350.95	57497.85	61957.2	68639.74	94313.46
28.	Uttarakhand	887.32	1131.83	1427.70	1506.59	1550.01	2460.07	2866 .04	3272.88	3526.72	3907.11	5526.08
29.	West Bengal	6668.33	. 8505 .60	10729.06	11321.78	11648.16	15954.95	18587.81	21226 .27	22872.51	25339.48	38461.54
	TOTAL	94401.77	120376.99	151836.82	160178.71	164831.62	219302.81	255413.63	291546.62	314112.66	348009.41	523958.24

Regulation of e-commerce companies

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

(a) whether the e-commerce companies are properly monitored and scrutinized by Government agencies for tax purpose and by the Competition Commission of lndia for healthy trade purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps were taken or proposed by Government to regulate e-commerce companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (d) E-commerce companies are liable for paying income tax like any other company engaged in trading. The cases picked up for scrutiny by the income tax department during a particular year may also inelude e-commerce companies if these fall within the ambit of scrutiny selection criteria for that year.

E-commerce companies are subjected to monitoring and scrutiny with reference to any Service Tax liability.

The Competition Commission of lndia enquires into alleged contravention of the provisions contained in sub section (1) of section 3 or sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002, either on its own motion or on receipt of any information, from any person, trade, association; or a reference made to it by the Central Government or a State Government or a statutory authority.

A case has been filed on 20.10.2014 at Competition Commission of lndia (CCI) alleging an anti-competitive conduct of online retailers and e-commerce/portal companies.

Presently there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for a separate regulatory framework for e-commerce.

Devaluation of rupee

†880. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for devaluation of Indian rupee;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there is any plan to keep the Indian rupee strong in the foreign market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The Indian Rupee depreciated from ₹ 47.9 per US dollar in 2011-12 to ₹ 54.4 in 2012-13 and further to ₹ 60.5 in 2013-14. It was largely on account of high current account deficit (CAD) caused by widening of trade deficit and volatility in global financial markets. High trade deficit was on account of elevated levels of gold and silver as well as crude petroleum imports. However, with the fall in CAD, particularly since third quarter of 2013-14, the rupee has gradually stabilised.

(b) and (c) The exchange rate of the rupee is determined largely by the market forces of demand and supply. The exchange rate policy of the RBI is guided by the need to reduce excess volatility.

Cat-III compliance by airlines

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

(a) whether it is fact that last year the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had directed all the Airlines to include only the aircrafts fitted with Cat-III technology and the Pilots trained in Cat-III technology, the Roaster, on the basis of trends of fog;

(b) if so, the names of Airlines which did not follow the direction of DGCA;

(c) the details of action taken by Government against the defaulting airlines; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) with a view to minimise the inconvenience of travelling passengers and ensure safety of operations during low visibility periods had *vide* their letter No. 23-05/2010-AED dated 02.12.2014 issued directions to all Scheduled Domestic Airlines to schedule only Cat-III aircraft during fog hours along with Cat-III trained flight crew *i.e.* both P1 and P2, as per

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

visibility condition/RVR and Non Cat-III compliant aircraft to be rescheduled between 1000 hrs to 2000 hrs. Further, not to plan flights for Delhi during zero visibility condition and flight may be rescheduled from the point of origin.

(b) All scheduled domestic airlines have followed the instruction issued by DGCA.

(c) and (d) Not applicable.

Functioning of co-operative banks in the country

882. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative banks existing in the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the amount of profit/loss earned by these banks during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government has noticed any irregularities in the functioning of these banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/ being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The State-wise list of Urban Cooperative Banks, as reported by Reserve Bank of India, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As regards the Rural Cooperative Banks, the State-wise list of State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs), as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) RBI has reported that the urban co-operative banking (UCB) sector, as a whole, has been making profits. However, some of the UCBs have made losses. The profits made by the UCB sector were at ₹ 3200 crore, ₹ 2444 crore and ₹ 3191 crore (provisional) during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

As regards Rural Cooperative Banks, the details of profit/loss earned by the StCBs, as reported by NABARD, are given in Statement-III (*See* below). NABARD has further reported that after netting the profit and loss earned/incurred by DCCBs, the net position

of profit earned by DCCBs as a whole were at ₹ 117920.06 lakh, ₹ 136712.29 lakh and ₹ 131668.27 lakh during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. The number of DCCBs which earned profit/loss during the last three years are as under:

2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
No. of DCCBs which earned profit	No. of DCCBs which incurred loss	No. of DCCBs which earned profit	No. of DCCBs which incurred loss	No. of DCCBs which earned profit	No. of DCCBs which incurred loss
328	42	331	39	325	42

(c) and (d) RBI has reported that in case of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs), the weakness observed in their functioning includes lack of corporate governance, high NPA levels, high operating expenses, low credit deposit ratio, high staff cost due to overstaffing, frauds, lack of professional management, non-compliance of KYC/AML guidelines etc. The following steps have been taken by Reserve Bank of India to revive the weak UCBs and to protect the interest of depositors;

(i) The deposits of UCBs are insured by DICGC up to ₹ 1 lakh per depositor as per the provisions of the DICGC Act, 1961.

(ii) A Task Force for Urban Co-operative Banks (TAFCUB) has been constituted in the States, whose role is to identify the potentially viable UCBs and to draw action plans for their revival/turnaround and a non-disruptive exit route in case of non-viable entities.

(iii) Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines on merger of UCBs as a non-disruptive exit route for weak UCBs, and for protecting the interest of the depositors of such UCBs.

(iv) RBI has framed guidelines on Financial Restructuring of UCBs and has also revised the Supervisory Action Framework for UCBs prescribing the self-corrective action to be taken by urban co-operative banks to facilitate early rectification of the irregularities/deficiencies by the bank.

As regards Rural Cooperative Banks, NABARD has informed that some of the irregularities and supervisory concerns brought out by the Inspection Reports in respect of StCBs and DCCBs are (i) non-compliance with statutory provisions, (ii) improper application of Prudential/Income Recognition and Asset Classification (IRAC) norms,

(iii) non-compliance with KYC/AML standards, (iv) high level of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)/erosion of assets, (v) inadequate financial margins, (vi) weak internal checks and control system, (vii) incidence of frauds, (viii) inefficient management, etc. NABARD has further reported that the above factors were communicated to the banks concerned, Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) and State Governments for rectification. Wherever major defects were observed, RBI has issued Directions to the banks including the unlicensed ones under Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Cooperative Societies).

Statement-I

State-wise list of Urban Co-operative Banks as on 31.01.2015

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of UCBs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48
2.	Assam	8
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	12
5.	Delhi	15
6.	Goa	6
7.	Gujarat	226
8.	Haryana	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	265
13.	Kerala	60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51
15.	Maharashtra	510
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Meghalaya	3
18.	Mizoram	1

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of UCBs
19.	Odisha	9
20.	Puducherry	1
21.	Punjab	4
22.	Rajasthan	37
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	129
25.	Telangana	53
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	67
28.	Uttarakhand	5
29.	West Bengal	43

Source: RBI

Statement-II

Number of Cooperative Banks (Rural Cooperative Sector)

StCBs and DCCBs in the country as on 31.03.2014

Sl.No	State	No of StCBs	No of DCCBs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-
4.	Assam	1	-
5.	Bihar	1	22
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	6
7.	New Delhi	1	-
8.	Goa	1	-
9.	Gujarat	1	18
10.	Haryana	1	19

Sl.No	State	No of StCBs	No of DCCBs
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3
13.	Jharkhand	1	8
14.	Karnataka	1	21
15.	Kerala	1	14
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	38
17.	Maharashtra*	1	31
18.	Manipur	1	-
19.	Meghalaya	1	-
20.	Mizoram	1	-
21.	Nagaland	1	-
22.	Odisha	1	17
23.	Punjab	1	20
24.	Rajasthan	1	29
25.	Sikkim	1	-
26.	Tamil Nadu	1	23
27.	Tripura	1	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1	50
29.	Uttarakhand	1	10
30.	West Bengal @	1	17
31.	Chandigarh	1	-
32.	Puducherry	1	-
	TOTAL	32	370

* As RBI has rejected the licence applications of 3 DCCBs in Maharashtra, *viz.*, Buldhana, Nagpur and Wardha, the total No. of DCCBs stands reduced to 28. Further, the matter is *subjudice*.

@ As RBI has rejected the licence application of Birbhum DCCB in West Bengal, the total No. of DCCBs stands reduced to 16.

Source: NABARD

Statement-III

Profitability of StCBs during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

(₹in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the StCB	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and	260.07	-	289.45	-	293.56	-
	Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12302.43	-	7388.98	-	8955.72	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	48.65	544.84	-	-	56.74
4.	Assam	2598.23	-	1985.46	-	895.49	-
5.	Bihar	4588.06	-	5950.25	-	2412.04	-
6.	Chandigarh	317.56	-	316.04	-	413.36	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	1001.5	-	2408.84	-	2716.57	-
8.	Delhi	2254.1	-	2781.05	-	804.00	-
9.	Goa	99.27	-	4243.12	-	-	1135.75
10.	Gujarat	1884.92	-	6635.51	-	1392.84	-
11.	Haryana	1868.85	-	3021.12	-	2197.92	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	4142.36	-	5046.19	-	-	13295.68
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.45	-	4.34	-	149.36	-
14.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	51.92	-	233.45
15.	Karnataka	2900	-	3100.00	-	3450.00	-
16.	Kerala	-	10115.85	5315.85	-	-	6358.40
17.	Madhya Pradesh	6825.09	-	3903.70	-	6559.27	-
18.	Maharashtra	17539.17	-	39117.46	-	40051.42	-
19.	Manipur	21.79	-	-	151.39	-	507.14
20.	Meghalaya	1117.82	-	1451.51	-	1934.18	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Mizoram	254	-	298.82	-	382.14	-
22.	Nagaland	87.47	-	104.92	-	205.59	-
23.	Odisha	1101.19	-	1264.33	-	1405.28	-
24.	Puducherry	-	661.39	0.00	228.43	254.84	-
25.	Punjab	2717.63	-	1891.47	-	1728.76	-
26.	Rajasthan	1957.55	-	2353.33	-	1512.70	-
27.	Sikkim	285.26	-	285.26	-	259.54	-
28.	Tamil Nadu	5198.89	-	4323.79	-	3221.51	-
29.	Tripura	1381.46	-	2266.37	-	2608.91	-
30.	Uttar Pradesh	3001.99	-	3236.44	-	4023.55	-
31.	Uttarakhand	275.74	-	443.96	-	713.78	-
32.	West Bengal	-	5986.92	1003.64	-	-	1063.67
GRAND TOTAL		75989.85	16812.81	110976.04	431.74	88542.33	22650.83
Net Position (Profit)		59177.04		110544.30		65891.50	
No of Bank wise Profit /Loss		28	4	29	3	25	7

Source: NABARD

Impact of fall in oil prices on inflation

883. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps taken by Government to curb inflation which is a matter of concern;

(b) whether the sharp fall of oil prices in the international market has any effect on it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Government took a number of measures to curb inflation, particularly food inflation. Some of the major steps taken by the Government are:

- Higher allocation of rice to BPL and APL families in states and, higher allocation of wheat under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) for 2014-15;
- Moderation in increases in the Minimum Support Prices during the last and current season;
- Advisory to the states to allow free movement of fruits and vegetables by delisting them from the APMC Act;
- Restrictions on hoarding and exports of onions and potatoes.

(b) Persistent decline in oil prices in the international market has helped in moderating inflation.

(c) Details of the World Bank energy index, Indian crude basket prices and Indian energy price index measured in terms of WPI mineral oils index during the period June 2014 to January 2015 are given below.

Table: Global and domestic energy indices

	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
World Bank Energy Index	131.5	126.9	121.2	116.6	106.2	96.4	78.5	63.0
Average Indian Crude Basket US $ Prices	109.1	106.3	101.8	97.0	86.5	77.3	61.2	46.6
Rupees	6519	6384	6199	5901	5305	4768	3835	2900
WPI Fuel (Mineral Oils) Index	233.8	237.6	236.5	235.6	231.4	214.4	205.6	197.8

Source: World Bank Pink Sheet, PPAC (MoPNG) and DIPP (MoCI).

Action taken by SEBI against M/s Bhushan Steel Limited

884. SHRI SALIM ANSARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Bhushan Steel Limited have been barred by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for alleged manipulation of shares and laundering of unaccounted money;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is also considering to book the malafide promoters of Bhushan Steel Limited under FEMA for money laundering and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has not barred M/s Bhushan Steel Limited for alleged manipulation of shares and laundering of unaccounted money.

However, SEBI, *vide* interim directions in the matter of First Financial Services Limited and Radford Global Limited, both dated 19.12.2014, has barred 260 entities including Brij Bhushan Singal, Neeraj Singal, Ritu Singal and Uma Singal from buying, selling or dealing in the securities markets, either directly or indirectly, in any manner, till further directions, as it was *prima-facie* observed that these entities were involved in the misuse of the stock exchange system to generate fictitious Long Term Capital Gains Tax which is tax exempt. *Prima-facie*, this has been done to evade tax on otherwise taxable income.

SEBI has further informed that they have observed that Brij Bhushan Singal, Neeraj Singal and Ritu Singal are promoters/directors of M/s Bhushan Steel Limited and Uma Singal is their family member.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) is enforced by the Directorate of Enforcement (ED). In this regard, ED has informed that they have not registered any case under FEMA against the promoters of M/s Bhushan Steel Ltd. for alleged manipulation of shares and laundering of unaccounted money.

Branch network of BMB

†885. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB) has completed more than one year of its operations;

(b) whether there is only one branch of BMB in the entire undivided Andhra Pradesh *i.e.* at Kakinada in East Godavari district;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the efforts made or being made to open, at least, one branch in every district headquarter;

(d) the reasons that only 80 accounts have been opened in the Kakinada Branch of BMB which is lowest in the country; and

(e) what efforts BMB is making for giving wide publicity and campaign about opening up of its branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd. (BMB) has completed one year of its operation on 19.11.2014.

(b) At present, there are three branches functioning in undivided Andhra Pradesh *i.e.* in Hyderabad, Kakinada and Komargiri.

(c) The Board of the BMB has approved the branch expansion plan which would add branches in various Districts over a period of time.

(d) 794 accounts have been opened in the Kakinada branch of the BMB.

(e) BMB has been giving wide publicity and advertisements in the leading newspapers, besides display of hoardings in the area, where the branch is opened.

Agricultural loans to small and marginal farmers in West Bengal

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

(a) the details of agricultural loans given to the small and marginal farmers of West Bengal by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last three years; year-wise, bank-wise and district-wise;

(b) the NPA position of these loans, bank-wise; and

(c) the details of action Government proposes to take to cover majority of small and marginal farmers under lending by banks to save them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The details of agricultural loans given to the small and marginal

farmers of West Bengal by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as well as the NPA position, bank-wise and year-wise, during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In order to ensure easy and hassle-free loan to farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers, the Government of India has taken a number of steps which, *inter alia*, include the following major steps :-

- The Government provides interest subvention since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7% per annum and in case of prompt repayment, the same gets reduced to 4%.

- In order to discourage distress sale of produce by small and marginal farmers, post-harvest loans against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) provided by banks to Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers having Kisan Credit Card (KCC), are also eligible at the interest rate of 7% per annum for a period of upto six months.

- In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card Scheme, which enables them to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their consumption needs.

- The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM enabled debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc., which eliminates the need for disbursement through camps and mitigates the vulnerability of farmers to middlemen.

- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers and oral lessees into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks. As on 31.3.2014, 6.96 lakh JLGs have been provided credit to the tune of ₹ 6,158.05 crores (provisional) by banks.

Statement

Agricultural Loans to Small and Marginal Farmers in West Bengal

(₹. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Agricultural Loan Disbursement			NPA Position		
		2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad Bank	56198.00	87052.00	60960.00	3930.86	6944.16	5450.00
2.	Andhra Bank		67.00		0.00	5.36	0.00
3.	Bank of Baroda	881.11	1415.96	3652.00	64.68	123.28	338.68
4.	Bank of India	18040.00	25487.00	32151.00	1268.80	2048.96	2895.59
5.	Bank of Maharashtra			41.45	0.00	0.00	11.73
6.	Canara Bank	6135.60	3374.00	5282.67	420.49	250.92	485.44
7.	Central Bank of India	27617.00	23910.00	24855.00	1933.19	1922.80	2236.95
8.	Corporation Bank	48.00	242.20	266.02	6.36	28.38	29.94
9.	Dena Bank	6.00	2400.00	301.00	0.42	192.00	30.09
10.	IDBI	299.69	89.21	89.21	27.98	8.14	5.03
11.	Indian Bank	20.00		45.18	2.40	0.00	7.07
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	1050.54	1183.08	12679.50	71.54	95.65	1138.16
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	91.96	1105.00	895.00	6.44	80.40	80.55
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	4.58	14.30	36.71	0.32	7.14	3.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Punjab National Bank	28288.50	13322.00	22560.00	1986.20	1067.76	2030.40
16.	State Bank of Mysore				0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	State Bank of India	158565.00	176069.00	60607.00	11099.55	14055.52	5450.63
18.	Syndicate Bank	1258.00	462.00	791.00	88.06	46.96	75.19
19.	Uco Bank	17886.00	20573.00	8634.00	1258.02	1655.84	770.06
20.	Union Bank of India	422.30	3588.79	3952.59	29.56	297.10	362.73
21.	United Bank of India	161231.00	107612.00	198609.00	11286.17	8600.96	17872.81
22.	Vijaya Bank	763.00	239.85	196.34	59.41	25.19	19.67
	TOTAL	478806.28	468206.39	436604.67	33540.45	37456.52	39294.02

Source : SLBC, West Bengal

Bringing back black money

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

(a) the steps taken by Governrnent to bring back black money after the Supreme Court's order for constitution of Special Investigation Team (STT) on black money;

(b) whether Government has been successful in bringing back black money; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The steps taken by Government to deal with the issue of black money

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

after the Supreme Court's order for constitution of Special Investigation Team (SIT) on black money include joining the global efforts to combat cross-border global tax evasion and. tax fraud by 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 their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens through multi layered entities with non-transparent ownership; proactively engaging with foreign Governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention, including the visit of a high level delegation to Switzerland headed by the Revenue Secretary; effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance; strengthening and streamlining the information collection and enforcement mechanism, *inter alia*, through extensive use of information technology; capacity building; etc.

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

Improvement of customer services in PNB

888. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been several cases of no cash and dysfunctional ATM facility at Dumrikalan branch of Punjab National Bank (PNB) located in Sitamarhi District of Bihar;

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

(c) whether customers are harassed/humiliated by branch staff for complaining for poor ATM services;

(d) if so, whether there is an urgent need for installing another ATM at branch to meet the demands of large number of customers and action taken against the staff;

(e) the time by when ATM facility at the above branch will be 24 x 7 x 365 functional; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (f) Punjab National Bank (PNB) has informed that during the months of December 2014 and January 2015, ATM at Dumrikalan was available to the customers for 91 % and 93% of authorized working hours respectively. As the ATM is placed within the branch premises, cash is replenished regularly and there was no case of "Cash Out". Power shortage / erratic power supply is the main cause of ATM going dysfunctional and a generator has been made available to resolve the power problem. PNB has further informed that they have not received complaint of harassment / humiliation from the customers.

PNB has found that at present one ATM is sufficient to cater to the needs of the customers.

Cut in social sector schemes

†889. SHRI HARIVANSH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of 5.3 per cent economic growth fixed by Government would be achieved despite making cut in the social sector schemes;

(b) whether Government have consulted the affected parties;

(c) the steps being taken by Government for achieving the target set for the social sector schemes, if the cut is made to cover the revenue deficit; and

(d) the details of cut made by Government in social sector schemes along with the details of cut in other sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The Government has not fixed any target for growth for the current year. As per the Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices is projected to be 7.4 per cent in 2014-15. Social sector expenditure is largely in the domain of the State Governments. As per the Economic Survey 2014-15, the budget estimate of expenditure on social services by the General Government (sourced from the budget documents of Union and State Governments) stood at ₹ 8,68,476 crore for 2014-15, as compared to the corresponding revised estimate of ₹ 8,11,536 crore in 2013-14.

(b) Consultations within the Government and with other stakeholders is a part of the Budget making process.

(c) The Union Government has taken many initiatives to improve the efficiency of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

social sector that, *inter alia,* include; measures for rationalization of subsidies including Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT); plans to dovetail the resources from other social sector programmes and sources of funding for the sanitation initiatives of the Government; and, initiatives for skill development and financial inclusion which have the potential to promote inclusive growth. Union Budget 2015-16 has announced steps that can impact social sector outcomes positively, which, among others, include: focus on irrigation, traditional agriculture, agricultural credit, rural infrastructure and rural employment; extension of DBT; emphasis on micro unit development refinance and credit to SC/ST enterprises; focus on self-employment and talent utilization along with consolidation of skill development initiatives; and fillip to investment in infrastructure and industries.

(d) As per the Economic Survey 2014-15, the budget estimates of expenditure for the year 2014-15 by the General Government on education, health and other social services stood at ₹ 395897 crore, ₹ 1,54,567 crore and ₹ 3,18,011 crore respectively. The corresponding revised estimates of expenditure for 2013-14 were ₹ 3,68,475 crore, ₹ 1,46,211 crore and ₹ 2,96,850 crore respectively. The budget estimate of the expenditure of the General Government other than on social services (total expenditure minus expenditure on social services) stood at ₹ 3027065 crore for 2014-15, as compared to the corresponding revised estimate of ₹ 2553259 crore in 2013-14.

Disbursal of loan under PMEGP

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the youths aspiring to take loans from the banks under the 'Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme' (PMEGP) are facing difficulty;

(b) the number of applications received by the local banks for loans through District lndustries Centres in different States especially in Rajasthan during the six months;

(c) the time limit within which the banks have to decide on granting of loans to the applicants on their application under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP);

(d) if there is no time limit fixed for granting of loans, the reasons therefor ; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) by when the decision would be taken on these loan applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Representations are often received from applicants expressing difficulties in getting their loan sanctioned by the banks. However, whenever any problems are reported, steps are taken to address the same.

(b) During the FY 2014-15, as on 31.01.2015 , 159364 loan applications under PMEGP were forwarded to the banks by the implementing agencies *viz,* DICs, KVIB & KVIC. For Rajasthan this figure was 6585 . State-wise position of application forwarded to the banks is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) lnstructions have been issued to all District Collectors and CMDs of the Public sector banks that the entire process from receipt of application to loan disbursement under PMEGP should be completed in 90 days schedule;

1. The projects should be forwarded to Banks in 30 days.
2. Banks should take appropriate decision on the projects in next 30 days.
3. Within another 30 days banks should release loan amount.

RBI guidelines also provide for disposal of loan cases of upto ₹ 25 lakh in MSME sector by banks within 30 days.

Banks while sanctioning the loans have to take into account both technical and economical parameters after ensuring that each project fulfills *inter-alia* the criteria of bankability and economic viability for successful implementation of the project. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has from time to time impressed upon the banks to sanction the PMEGP loans within the prescribed time-limits.

Statement

No. of Application forwarded to Banks (upto 31.01.2015)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Applications forwarded to banks
1.	UT Chandigarh	85
2.	Delhi	1244
3.	Haryana	2626
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1045
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1693

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Applications forwarded to banks
6.	Punjab	3325
7.	Rajasthan	6585
8.	Andaman and Nicobar lslands	165
9.	Bihar	11680
10.	Jharkhand	8413
11.	Odisha	11434
12.	West Bangal	12956
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1302
14.	Assam	10744
15.	Manipur	1904
16.	Meghalaya	1105
17.	Mizoram	1830
18.	Nagaland	1514
19.	Tripura	4378
20.	Sikkim	72
21.	Andhra Pradesh	5119
22.	Telangana	2336
23.	Karnataka	12004
24.	Kerala	2749
25.	Lakshadweep	46
26.	Puducherry	158
27.	Tamil Nadu	7620
28.	Goa	130
29.	Gujarat*	3457

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Applications forwarded to banks
30.	Maharashtra**	12413
31.	Chhattisgarh	3406
32.	Madhya Pradesh	5419
33.	Uttarakhand	1994
34.	Uttar Pradesh	18413
	TOTAL	159364

*Including Daman and Diu

**Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Capital infusion in banks

891. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether just on the eve of presentation of the new budget for the year 2015-16, the Centre has announced an infusion of extra capital into a few Public Sector Banks (PSBs) chosen under the criteria of efficiency benchmarks;

(b) whether this first tranche of capital infusion out of allocations made in the budget for 2014-15 is in compliance with the global Basel-III norms adopted by India; and

(c) whether the beneficiary banks chosen for capital infusion have equally been assessed on negative indices like faulty NPA management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Government has decided to infuse capital to the tune of ₹ 6,990 crore in Nine Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the current financial year 2014-15 on the basis of efficiency parameters *i.e.* Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE), which is in compliance with the global Basel-III norms.

Beneficiaries of large bank advances

892. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the top 500 corporate borrowers in the country have a total debt of ₹ 28.76 lakh crore *i.e*. 73 per cent of total bank lendings to the corporates as emerged in some media reports;

(b) if so, the names of these 500 corporate houses; and

(c) what percentage of these advances have turned into Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) for PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that top 500 single borrowers have a share of 31.15% of total gross loans as on 30.09.2014. Details are as under:--

Gross Loans Outstanding (₹ crore)	Loans outstanding of top 500 borrowers (₹ crore)	as % to total gross loans
61,67,682	19,21,056	31.15

Source: RBI.

Regarding names of top 500 corporate advances, RBI has informed that the available borrower-specific credit information (on all borrowers of ₹ 5 crore and above) is confidential and received from banks by RBI under fiduciary capacity. The same is prohibited from disclosure under Section 45E(1) of RBI Act,1934.

(c) Data Reporting System of RBI does not generate this information. However, Bank-wise position of Gross Non-Performing Asset (NPA) and Gross NPA ratio of all PSBs is in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Gross NPAs and Gross NPA Ratio

(₹in crore)

Bank Name	Gross NPAs						GNPA Ratio								
	Mar-2010	Mar-2011	Mar-2012	Mar-2013	Dec-2013	Mar-2014	Sep-2014	Dec-2014	Mar-2010	Mar-2011	Mar-2012	Mar-2013	Dec-2013	Mar-14 2014	Sep-2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Allahabad Bank	1221	1647	2056	4962	7409	7961	7653	7783	1.71	1.80	1.91	3.98	5.70	5.90	5.63
Andhra Bank	488	996	1798	3714	5692	5858	6884	6956	0.86	1.38	2.12	3.71	5.55	5.29	5.99
Bank of Baroda	2196	2786	3882	6551	9907	9894	11456	13158	1.64	1.62	1.89	2.87	4.07	3.56	4.32
Bank of India	4481	4357	5170	7152	8790	10274	12597	12971	3.31	2.64	2.91	3.51	3.73	3.89	4.69
Bank of Maharashtra	1210	1174	1297	1138	3516	2860	4351	6234	2.96	2.47	2.28	1.49	4.01	3.16	4.83
Bharatiya Mahila Bank							0	0							0.00
Canara Bank	2505	3030	3890	5786	7954	7371	8928	9895	1.53	1.50	1.75	2.53	2.93	2.59	3.06
Central Bank of India	2458	2395	7273	8456	11599	11500	11440	11883	2.32	1.82	4.83	4.81	6.48	6.27	6.14
Corporation Bank	651	790	1274	2048	3844	4737	6155	7150	1.02	0.91	1.26	1.72	3.08	3.42	4.45
Dena Bank	642	842	957	1452	2066	2616	3861	4354	1.80	1.86	1.67	2.19	2.96	3.33	5.12
IDBI Bank Limited	2129	2785	4551	6450	9641	9949	11559	12252	1.54	1.79	2.57	3.43	5.77	5.36	6.34

Indian Bank	459	720	1672	3255	3429	4284	4687	4861	0.76	0.99	1.94	3.22	3.27	3.67	4.16
Indian Overseas Bank	3442	2793	3554	5621	7858	7838	11508	13672	4.71	2.71	2.79	3.88	5.15	4.84	7.09
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1469	1921	3580	4184	5184	5618	6644	7529	1.74	1.98	3.17	3.21	3.87	3.99	4.74
Punjab & Sind Bank	206	424	763	1537	2196	2554	3013	2900	0.63	0.99	1.65	2.96	3.84	4.41	5.08
Punjab National Bank	3206	4371	8690	13255	16172	18611	20405	23245	1.77	1.89	3.15	4.68	5.40	5.83	6.45
Syndicate Bank	2005	2589	3051	2816	4106	4264	5537	6241	2.43	2.65	2.75	2.27	3.29	2.97	3.94
UCO Bank	1665	3090	4020	6905	7095	6275	7036	8949	2.15	3.31	3.73	5.79	5.56	4.47	5.42
Union Bank of India	2664	3616	5422	6143	8505	9142	11122	12159	2.25	2.46	3.16	3.09	4.04	4.22	4.92
United Bank of India	1372	1356	2176	2964	8545	7118	7075	7075	3.21	2.51	3.41	4.25	10.82	10.47	10.78
Vijaya Bank	994	1259	1718	1533	1953	1986	2239	2601	2.37	2.56	2.93	2.17	2.67	2.41	2.85
Nationalized Banks	35462	42940	66795	95922	135462	140709	164151	181867	2.04	1.99	2.67	3.42	4.55	4.40	5.16
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	612	835	1651	2119	2413	2733	2782	2628	1.72	2.00	3.30	3.62	3.97	4.18	4.24
State Bank of Hyderabad	646	1150	2007	3186	5589	5824	5654	5393	1.21	1.76	2.56	3.46	5.77	5.89	5.73
State Bank of India	17836	23074	37156	48378	63904	57819	57829	61126	3.28	3.48	4.90	5.32	6.62	5.61	5.70
State Bank of Mysore	595	864	1503	2081	3032	2819	2519	2584	1.99	2.51	3.70	4.53	6.56	5.54	5.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
State Bank of Patiala	1007	1382	1888	2453	4076	3758	4507	5437	2.14	2.64	2.94	3.25	5.32	4.83	5.83
State Bank of Travancore	642	835	1489	1750	3062	3077	3544	3367	1.65	1.80	2.66	2.56	4.41	4.35	5.11
SBI Group	21831	28140	45694	59967	82077	76030	76835	80535	2.82	3.12	4.36	4.80	6.24	5.45	5.58
Public Sector Banks	57293	71080	112489	155890	217539	216739	240986	262402	2.28	2.32	3.17	3.84	5.07	4.72	5.29
Old Private Sector Banks	3612	3695	4200	5210	6725	5907	7967	8905	2.31	1.97	1.80	1.91	2.34	1.95	2.52
New Private Sector Banks	13772	14277	14115	14776	16911	16831	18667	20399	3.22	2.62	2.18	1.91	1.96	1.85	1.91
Foreign Banks	7128	5065	6292	7972	10620	11577	12318	11657	4.26	2.54	2.68	2.97	3.73	3.86	3.90
Local Area Banks	3	3	6	6	11	6	11	17	0.51	0.53	0.78	0.69	1.15	0.57	0.88
ALL BANKS	81808	94121	137102	183854	251808	251060	279948	303380	2.51	2.36	2.94	3.42	4.40	4.11	4.54

*Source:*Off-site returns as reported by banks, domestic operations

Sep-14 data provisional

FDI and FII inflows

893. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR :
SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the monthly inflows of FDI and FII over the last three years for both equity and debt; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to boost FDl/Fll inflows, public investment, PPP investments into our economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The monthly inflows of Foreign Direct lnvestments (FDI), Foreign Portfolio lnvestors (FPls) (Foreign lnstitutional lnvestors (FIIs) + Qualified Foreign lnvestor (QFI)) over the last three years for both equity and debt is as per the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Fareign Direct lnvestment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an angoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly. Gavernment makes significant changes in the FDI policy regime fram time to time, to ensure that lndia remains an attractive destination. All such policy decisions are available on the website of Department af lndustrial Palicy & Promotion (DIPP) (*www.dipp.nic.in)*.

Securities .and Exchange Board of lndia (SEBI) had natified the SEBI Foreign Portfalia lnvestars (FPI) Regulations on January 07, 2014 with the objective of rationalizing various foreign portfolio investment routes, simplify the procedures and prescribe uniform registration, norms for entry of foreign portfolio investors and to adopt a risk-based approach towards Know Your Customers (KYC). SEBI has also notified SEBI (lnfrastructure lnvestment Trusts) Regulations, 2014, in September, 2014 for providing a framework for registration and regulation of lnfrastructure lnvestment Trusts (lnvlTs) in lndia and Real Estate lnvestment Trusts (REITs). These structures are expected to provide a significant boost to the investments in real estate and infrastructure sector in lndia.

To boost Public Private Partnership (PPP) investment in lndia, the Government has established -

(i) Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) for speedy appraisal of Central Sector PPP prajects,

(ii) "Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in lnfrastructure through (Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme)" .

(iii) lndia lnfrastructure Project Develapment Fund (IIPDF) to support up to 75% of the project development expenses.

Statement

The monthly inflows of Foreign Direct lnvestments (FDI), Foreign Portfolio lnvestors (FPls) (Foreign lnstitutional lnvestors (FIIs) + Qualified Foreign lnvestor (QFI)) for both equity and debt

(INR crores)

Month .of Calendar	Equity	FPI Debt	Total	FDI Equity lnflows
1	2	3	4	5
January 2012	10,357.70	15,971.00	26,328.70	10,288
February 2012	25,212 .00	10,015.70	35,227.70	10,874
March 2012	8,381.00	-6,588.50	1,792.50	40,766
April 2012	-1, 109.00	-3,787.70	-4,896.70	9,620
May 2012	-347.30	3,569.20	3,221.90	7,229
June 2012	-501.30	1,681.80	1,180.50	6,971
July 2012	10,272.70	3,391.50	13,664.20	8,182
August 2012	10,803.90	264.80	11,068.70	12,578
September 2012	19,261.30	622.50	19,883.80	25,552
October 2012	11,364.00	7,851.40	19,215.50	10,295
November 2012	9,577 .10	292.10	9,869.20	5,798
December 2012	25,087.70	1,704.20	26,791.90	6,012
TOTAL - 2012	128,359.80	34,988.00	163,347.90	1,54,165
January 2013	22,059 .00	2,947.00	25,006.00	11,719
February 2013	24,439.00	4,001 .00	28,440.00	9,654
March 2013	9,124.00	5,795.00	14,919.00	8,297
April 2013	5,414.00	5,334.00	10,748.00	12,623
May 2013	22,169.00	5,969.00	28,138.00	8,974

1	2	3	4	5
June 2013	-11,027.00	-33, 135.00	-44, 162.00	8,432
July 2013	-6,086.00	-12,038 .00	-18, 124.00	9,903
August 2013	-5,922.00	-9,773.00	-15,695.00	8,899
September 2013	13,058.00	-5,678.00	7,379.00	26,351
October 2013	15,706.00	-13,578.00	2,128.00	7,556
November 2013	8,116.00	-5,983.00	2,133.00	10,257
December 2013	16,086.00	5,290.00	21,376.00	6,819
TOTAL - 2013	113,136.00	-50,849.00	62,286.00	1,29,484
January 2014	714.00	12,609.00	13,323.00	13,589
February 2014	1,404.00	11,337.00	12,741.00	12,557
March 2014	20,077.00	11,586.00	31,663.00	21,558
April 2014	9,602.00	-9, 185.00	418.00	10,290
May 2014	14,006.00	19,772.00	33,778.00	21,373
June 2014	13,991.00	16,715.00	30,705.00	11,508
July 2014	13,110.00	22,935.00	36,046.00	21,022
August 2014	5,430.00	16,704.00	22,134.00	7,783
September 2014	5,103.00	15,869.00	20,972.00	16,297
October 2014	-1,172.00	17,903.00	16,732.00	16,288
November 2014	13,753.00	11,723.00	25,476.00	9,486
December 2014	1,036.00	11,188.00	12,225.00	13,562
TOTAL - 2014	97,054.00	159,156.00	256,213.00	1,75,313
January 2015	12,919.00	20,769.00	33,688.00	N/A
February 2015 (Upto Feb 20, 2015)	2,892.00	8,283.00	11,174.00	N/A
TOTAL - 2015	15,811.00	29,052.00	44,862.00	

Note: Figures are rounded off.

N/A - Not Available.

"-" means out flow of FPIs from lndia.

Loans to farmers on lower interest rate

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

(a) whether Government proposes to give loans to the farmers at lower rate of interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private banks have also been directed to give such loans to the farmers; and

(d) if so, the reaction of private banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (d) With a view to ensuring availability of agricultural credit at a reasonable cost, 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 per cent per annum by the Banks. The Government of India in 2009-10 introduced an additional interest subvention of 1 per cent for farmers who repay their loans within the period of interest subvention *i.e.* within one year of disbursement of such loans. This additional subvention was increased to 2 per cent in 2010-11 and 3 per cent from 2011-12 onwards. The Interest Subvention Scheme has also been extended to the private sector banks from the year 2013-14 and the private sector banks are providing loans to farmers under the Scheme. For the year 2013-14, the audited claims received by Reserve Bank of India(RBI) from private sector banks stand at ₹ 24.4 crore.

Tax revenue from crude and petroleum products

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

(a) the total tax revenue from crude and petroleum products during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has increased any of these taxes during the period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The total Customs and Excise revenue from crude and petroleum products during the last three years is as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(All figures in ₹ crore)

Financial year	Total customs revenue	Total central excise
2011-12	20519.57	74700.83
2012-13	13704.48	84898.37
2013-14	15562.95	88599.73
2014-15 (Upto November 2014)	10882.51	59739.83

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 1. The rate of cess, leviable as a duty of excise on crude oil under the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974, was increased from ₹ 2500 per tonne to ₹ 4500 per tonne in Budget 2012-13.

2. The Basic Excise Duty (BED) rates on Petrol (both unbranded and branded) and Diesel (both unbranded and branded) have been increased on four occasions since November 2014. Details are as under:

Notification no. and date	Increase effective from	Increase in the BED rate (in ₹ per litre)	
		Petrol (both unbranded and branded)	Diesel (both unbranded and branded)
22/2014-Central Excise dated 12.11.2014	12.11.2014	1.50	1.50
24/2014-Central Excise dated 02.12.2014	02.12.2014	2.25	1.00
1/2015- Central Excise dated 01.01.2015	02.1.2015	2.00	2.00
03/2015- Central Excise dated 16.1.2015	17.1.2015	2.00	2.00

Recruitment process in PSBs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that by 2020 around 35 per cent of Officers/employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) would retire from service;

(b) if so, what preparations have been done by Bank; bank-wise to timely notify the vacancies and by IBPS to speed up recruitment process with a view to timely fill the vacancies;

(c) whether the Department of Financial Services (DFS) has issued any direction in this regards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The percentage of officers/employees that would retire by the year 2020 differ in Public Sector Banks (PSBs). On an average, about 25% of officers and employees would retire by the year 2020 in PSBs.

(b) PSBs assess/anticipate vacancies including retirements annually and take necessary action to fill the same including intimating their requirement to Institute of Banking Personnel Selection(IBPS) for making allotment well in advance.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government has granted managerial autonomy to the PSBs in the matters related to Human Resource (HR) including recruitment. Government has also advised all PSBs to prepare a succession plan.

Acquisition of immovable assets by foreign companies

897. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate (ED) is aware that several foreign companies have acquired flats/offices in the county without obtaining mandatory clearance from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to ensure that such foreign companies have vacated such premises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) One case has come to the notice of the Enforcement Directorate in which a foreign company have acquired immovable property in the country without obtaining mandatory clearance from the RBI.

(b) The case relates to acquisition of 6 flats and car parking space at New Delhi by M/s Pakistan International Airlines.

(c) and (d) The Directorate of Enforcement issues Show Cause Notice (SCN) under Foreign Exchange Management Act in case any contraventions are noticed during investigations. The SCN is adjudicated by the Competent Adjudicating Authority. In case the contraventions are substantiated during adjudication, the Adjudicating Authority may, in addition to imposition of monetary penalty, also direct confiscation of the property involved in contravention.

Furnishing of information in public interest

898. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 3373 given in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd December, 2014 and state:

(a) the details of information maintained centrally which is furnished by the Ministry of Finance in public interest;

(b) the details of Acts/clauses which restrict Government to furnish information in public interest regarding action taken against companies for evasion of taxes and availing undue financial exemptions ;

(c) whether section 138 of IT Act , 1961, even permits for disclosure of information in public interest; and

(d) the reasons for concealing the information regarding action taken and the reasons for not taking any action against guilty companies from Rajkot and protecting them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Details of information which is maintained centrally in public interest by Ministry of Finance may be seen in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The relevant information is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Section 138 of IT Act, 1961 permits disclosure of information in public interest by the authority competent to do so subject to the conditions laid down therein ; and

(d) The question of concealing information or inaction on the part of Income Tax Department does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of information maintained centrally in public interest

The information maintained centrally that can be of general public interest are contained in the Ministry's website *www.finmin.nic.in.* This includes various data/ statistic/information/reports/documents relating to the five Departments under the Ministry.

Department of Revenue maintains such information relating to Direct Taxes, Indirect Taxes, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, Financial Intelligence Unit, Details of Expenditure Statements, Tackling. Black Money, Income Tax Ombudsman etc. centrally which can also be accessed from the Deptt.'s web site *www.dor.gov.in.*

Direct Taxes : CBDT maintains centrally statistical data in various categories required for formulation of policies and ensuring their compliance by the lncome Tax Department. Website of the lncome Tax Department, *i.e. www .incometaxindia. gov*.in contains information which has been made available in public interest. CBDT also furnishes information in public interest through its press releases from time to time.

Indirect Taxes: Information of public interest pertaining to Indirect taxes , including Indirect Tax Laws and Rules, Regulations, Notifications, Circulars etc. framed/issued under the relevant provisions of the respective law is maintained by CBEC centrally on the website *www .cbec .gov.in,* which is available in public domain.

Department of Expenditure maintains such information relating to Outcome Budget, Mid Year Review, Annual Reports, Detailed Demands for Grants, Reports relating to public financial management system in the Govt., Project Appraisals ete. centrally which can also be accessed from the Deptt.'s/Ministry's website *www.finmin.nic.in.*

Department of Economic Affairs maintains such information relating to Budget, Capital Markets, Financial Regulators, Bilateral Investment, Foreign Investment Promotion Board, Externally Aided Projects, Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme, Central Govt. Borrowings etc. centrally which can also be accessed from the Deptt.'s/ Ministry's website *www.finmin.nic.in.*

Department of Financial Services maintains such information relating to PM Jan

Dhan Yojana Mission Document, Programmes and Schemes relating to Banking and lnsurance Sector, GIC and LIC Companies, Banking Ombudsman, Financial Institutions, Pension related Scheme [Swavalamban Scheme] etc. centrally which can also be accessed from the Deptt.'s website *www.financialservices.gov.in.*

Department of Disinvestment maintains such information relating to Disinvestment Policy, National Investment Fund etc. centrally which can also be accessed from the Deptt.'s website *www.divest.nic.in.*

Statement-II

The details of acts/clauses

Direct Taxes :

(a) Section 138 of the lncome-tax Act ("the Act"), prescribes the competent authority and the conditions under which information can be furnished in public interest. As per section 280 of the Act, if a public servant furnishes any information or produces any documents in contravention of the provisions of the sub-section (2) of the section 138, he shall, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, and shall also be liable to tine. Extract of section 138 is reproduced below :

"Disclosure of information respecting assesses.

138. [41][(1)(a) The Board or any other income-tax authority specified by it by a general or special order in this behalf may furnish or cause to be furnished to:

(i) any officer, authority or body performing any functions under any Jaw relating to the imposition of any tax, duty or cess, or to dealings in [42]foreign exchange as defined in [43][clause (n) of section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999)]; or

(ii) such officer, authority or body performing functions under any other law as the Central Government may, if in its opinion it is necessary so to do in the public interest, specify by notification[44] in the Official Gazette in this behalf, any such information [45][received or obtained by any income-tax authority in the performance of his functions under this Act], as may, in the opinion of the Board or other income-tax authority, be necessary for the purpose of enabling the officer, authority or body to perform his or its functions under that law.

(b) Where a person makes an application to the [46][46a][Principal Chief Commissioner or] Chief Commissioner or [46a][Principal Commissioner or] Commissioner in the prescribed form[47] for any information relating to any assessee[48][received or obtained by any income-tax authority in the performance of his functions under this Act]. the [49][49a][Principal Chief Commissioner or] Chief Commissioner or [49a][Principal Commissioner or] Commissioner may, if he is satisfied that it is in the public interest so to do, furnish or cause to be furnished the information asked for [50][***] and his. decision in this behalf shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court of law.]

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or any other law for the time being in force, the Central Government may, having regard to the practices and usages customary or any other relevant factors, by order notified[51] in the Official Gazette, direct that no information or document shall be furnished or produced by a public servant in respect of such matters relating to such class of assessees or except to such authorities as may be specified in the order.]"

lndirect Taxes:

(i) lnformation related to cases, which are under investigation for evasion of taxes and availing undue financial exemptions, are exempted from disclosure under Section 8(g), 8(h), 8(j) and Section 11 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(ii) Further, under Section 98 of Central Excise Act, information related to persons convicted under Central Excise Act, 1944 can only be published by the Court convicting the person.

(iii) Under the Customs (Publication of Names) Rules, 1975, framed under section 156 of the Customs Act, 1962, Commissioner of Customs shall, once in every three months, cause to be published in the Official Gazette the names and addresses and other particulars specified in the rule of the following categories of persons, namely:-

(a) persons who have been convicted by a court for contravention of any of the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder ;

(b) Persons who have been adjudged by a proper officer to have contravened any of the provisions of the Act, or the rules made thereunder, where:

(i) The persons had, on a previous occasion been similarly adjudged by the proper officer or convicted by a court; or

(ii) the penalty imposed by the proper officer is ten thousand rupees or above.

The aforementioned publication can be made only after the period of preferring an appeal under Section 128 of Customs Act is expired without filing an appeal or such an appeal having been preferred has been disposed of.

Changes in investment norms for non-Government provident funds

899. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govemment is proposing changes in the investment norms for non-Government provident funds as well as superannuation and gratuity funds to boost flow of funds into infrastructure and affordable housing;

(b) if so, the details of the plan so prepared therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance is suggesting changes in the investment rules from April, 2015 on the advice of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The revised Investment Pattern to be followed by the non-Govemment Provident Funds, Superannuation Funds and Gratuity Funds provides for new category of instruments, such as, debt securities issued by entities engaged in the business of development or operation and maintenance of infrastructure, or development, construction or finance of low cost housing and Infrastructure and affordable housing Bonds issued by any scheduled commercial bank, Infrastructure Debt Funds, under the category of debt instruments and related investments. Further, a new category of Asset backed, trust structured and Miscellaneous investments has been introduced which, *inter-alia* includes the following instruments:

(i) Units issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts

(ii) Units of Infrastructure Investment Trusts

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The draft of lnvestment Pattern prepared on the basis of recommendations of Bajpai Committee on Investment Norms was placed on the website of the Department of Financial Serviees, Ministry of Finance, for inviting public views in June, 2014. Subsequently , a letter was received from the Ministry of Road Transport,

Highways and Shipping stating that the recommendations of Bajpai Committee regarding permitting pension funds in the Infrastructure Sector may be accepted and implemented. As stated above, in reply to Para (a) and (b) above, this has been duly taken into account while revising the said Investment Pattern.

Funds provided to Rajasthan for Immunization Programme

†900. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of vaccines and funds provided to Rajasthan by the Central Government under the Universal Immunization Programme during the year 2013-14 to save children from serious diseases and the details thereof; and

(b) whether this aid was utilized by the Rajasthan Government within the same year, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The details of number of vaccines and the amount provided to Rajasthan by Central Government during 2013-14 under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) and its utilization by the State are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Status of supply of vaccine during 2013-14 in the State of Rajasthan

(Qty. in Lakh Doses)

Sl. No.	Vaccine	Balance as on 01.04.2013	Total Supply during 2013-14
1.	BCG	3.72	32.00
2.	T-OPV	21.00	69.00
3.	DPT	20.59	70.62
4.	MEASLES	8.36	27.74
5.	TT	17.00	71.00
6.	HEP.B	4.21	93.26

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

OPV supplied to the State of Rajasthan under pulse polio programme during 2013-14

(Qty. in Doses)

Grand Total	tOPV	bOPV	Total
	28898760	5082440	33981200

Funds released and expenditure incurred in the State of Rajasthan during 2013-14

(₹in crore)

State	Routine Immunization		Pulse Polio Immunization	
Rajasthan	Funds Released	Reported Expenditure (As per FMG Report)	Funds Released	Reported Expenditure (As per FMG Report)
	11.11	11.11	12.37	13.62

Effective implementation of PNDT Act

901. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps for effective implementation of Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act;

(b) the number of times the Central Supervisory Board (CSB) has met and how many times the implementation of PNDT Act has been reviewed by CSB since the Act has come into force;

(c) the number of persons who have been convicted under PNDT Act so far and details thereof, year-wise;

(d) the number of unregistered prenatal clinics functioning currently in India; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to implement the Supreme Court order in Voluntary Health Association of Punjab *Vs.* UoI dated 4th March, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy including schemes and programmes and awareness generation/advocacy measures to build a

positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation. The measures include the following:-

- Intensified effective implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and amended various provisions of the Rules, *viz.* programme review at the State level. Five regional review workshops for North, West, Central, North East and Southern regions were organized at Srinagar, Pune, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bhopal during 2013-14 to evaluate and review the progress of implementation of the PC&PNDT Act, 1994 in the country. During the current financial year 2014-15, four review workshops for North, West, North East and Southern regions were organized.

- The Government provide financial support to the States and UTs for operationalisation of PNDT Cells, Capacity Building, Orientation & Sensitisation Workshop, Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the PC & PNDT Act, 1994 under the National Health Mission (NHM).

- The Minister of Health and Family Welfare has requested all the State Governments to strengthen implementation of the Act and to ensure timely steps to stop illegal sex determination.

- Directions given *vide* Order dated 04.03.2013 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of WP(C) 349/2006 were communicated to the States/ UTs at the level of Health Minister to Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries to ensure immediate compliance.

- Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have been scaled up. In year 2014-15, 16 inspection visits were undertaken in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Delhi (Twice), Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Manipur, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

- States have been advised to focus on Districts/Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate Behaviour Change Communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC & PNDT Act, 1994.

(b) The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) was constituted by the Government under Section 7 of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition

of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, with the mandate to review and monitor implementation of the Act and rules made thereunder. A total of 22 meetings of the CSB were held since inception of the Act to review the implementation of the Act.

(c) As per Reports submitted by States/ UTs, a total number of 206 convictions have so far been secured under the Act. The year-wise details of conviction, maintained since 2009 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below) and the details of total conviction as furnished by States/UTs are given in the Statement-II (*See* below) .

(d) As per Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by States/ UTs, A total of 295 court cases for non-registration of clinics have been filed by the concerned Appropriate Authorities under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.

(e) Directions given *vide* Order dated 04.03.2013 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Voluntary Health Association of Punjab *Vs.* UoI were communicated to the States/ UTs at the level of Union Health Minister and Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India to Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries respectively to ensure immediate compliance.

Statement-I

Year-wise convictions under PC & PNDT Act
(Since 2009 to December, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	11	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	1	0	0	3	0
8.	Haryana	0	4	7	0	38	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1	0

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	1	2	11	3	44	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	3	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	0	0	1	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	37	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	A. and N. Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	4	7	19	7	137	6

Note: Total 180 convictions were secured since 2009 out of total 206; remaining 26 were secured before 2009.

Statement-II

Total convictions under PC and PNDT Act (up to December, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of convictions
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	6
8.	Haryana	54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2
15.	Maharashtra	61
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	3
21.	Punjab	28
22.	Rajasthan	37
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0
25.	Tripura	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of convictions
26.	Uttarakhand	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1
28.	West Bengal	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0
	TOTAL	206

Adverse effect of junk food consumption

902. SHRI K.C. TYAGI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has defined junk food under the Food Safety and Standards Act and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the consumption of junk food has been increasing continuously and, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has taken note of some recent studies/reports about the adverse effect of junk food on the health of the people and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has imposed/proposes to impose ban on sale of junk food in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government including launching awareness programmes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) "Junk Food" has not been defined under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(b) No such data is maintained centrally.

(c) The Government is aware of the reports appearing in the media about the adverse effects of Junk Food. Further, a study conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Indian Council of Medical Research, Hyderabad on Assessment of ill-effects of consumption of Carbonated Water beverages (CWBs) on health of adolescents and young Adults, showed higher increments of body fat in young consumers.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to impose such ban at present.

(e) The consumers are educated/made aware of the food safety through consumer awareness programmes launched jointly by the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). These include advertisements in different media, campaigns launched by the FSSAI on social media such as Facebook, documentary films on YouTube, educational booklets, information on FSSAI website, stalls at Fairs/Melas/Events and mass awareness campaigns.

Levying of heavy fine for smoking in restricted areas

903. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to levy heavy fine for smoking in restricted areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with a Bill in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government has invited suggestions from the public relating to the move; and

(e) if so, the majority views of the public in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (e) As per Section 21 of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA) the penalty for smoking in Public places is an amount which may extend to two hundred rupees.

A Committee was constituted to review and suggest amendments to COTPA. The Committee has made a number of recommendations with regard to, *inter alia,* prohibition of smoking in public places, advertisements at point of sale, minimum legal age for sale of tobacco products and the penal provisions etc. The draft amendment bill along with the Notes on clauses was placed in public domain, as part of pre-legislative consultations, with a view to eliciting comments/views of the stakeholders including the general public and with the request to forward the comments on or before 15th February, 2015.

Opening of health centres in flood affected areas of Bihar

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

(a) whether Government proposes to provide medical facility to the poor in rural and flood affected areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the districts of Bihar where health sub-centres have been opened in flood affected areas, the arrangements made by Government to open a health sub-centre in Khudiyahi village of Ramnagar panchayat under Phulparas block of Madhubani district in Bihar having a population of around fifteen thousand, where a health sub-centre is only on papers since Independence?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Public health being a State subject, primary responsibility to provide health care facilities lies on the State/UT Governments. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) financial and technical supports is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their health system. The support is provided for creation and upgradation of health infrastructure, contractual human resource, ambulances, mobile medical units, drugs etc. in rural and flood affected areas within the resource envelope of the States/ UTs. The support under NRHM is provided on the basis of proposals contained in the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) of the States/UTs.

(b) Funds provided to the States/UTs under NRHM RCH Flexible pool in 2014-15 is shown in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Public Health is a State subject. As per information provided by the State Government in the 27 flood affected districts, a total of 6852 Health Sub Centres (HSCs) are functional.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In Ramnagar Panchayat of Phulparas block of Madhubani district, one Health Sub Centre is functional at Ramnagar village. Health facility to Sudiyahi village is being catered from Ramnagar Health Sub Centre which is 1 km. from the village.

Statement

Funds provided to the States/UTs under NRHM RCH Flexible pool in 2014-15

(₹in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	
		Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.78	2.60
2.	Andhra Pradesh	385.61	289.21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	129.28	96.96
4.	Assam	733.44	244.48
5.	Bihar	879.74	659.81
6.	Chandigarh	3.60	2.70
7.	Chhattisgarh	351.55	263.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.06	4.54
9.	Daman and Diu	3.34	2.50
10.	Delhi	57.01	42.76
11.	Goa	10.26	7.70
12.	Gujarat	457.63	343.23
13.	Haryana	169.95	127.47
14.	Himachal Pradesh	160.46	120.35
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	339.49	254.63
16.	Jharkhand	352.98	264.73
17.	Karnataka	467.48	350.61
18.	Kerala	207.47	155.61
19.	Lakshadweep	0.86	0.64
20.	Madhya Pradesh	828.43	621.32

1	2	3	4
21.	Maharashtra	790.50	592.87
22.	Manipur	81.69	61.27
23.	Meghalaya	86.02	64.51
24.	Mizoram	45.23	33.94
25.	Nagaland	59.87	44.90
26.	Odisha	468.05	351.04
27.	Puducherry	5.77	4.33
28.	Punjab	183.78	137.83
29.	Rajasthan	838.33	628.75
30.	Sikkim	21.10	15.82
31.	Tamil Nadu	464.63	348.47
32.	Tripura	88.37	66.27
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1695.30	1101.96
34.	Uttarakhand	210.13	157.60
35.	West Bengal	550.65	412.99
36.	Telangana	272.50	204.37
	GRAND TOTAL	11414.34	8082.43

1. Allocation is per Original outlay/B.E.

2. Release is only Central Grants and do not include State share.

3. Release for the F.Y. 2014-15 is updated up to 05.02.2015 and is Provisional.

New medication for swine flu cases

905. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of swine flu positive cases detected and the number of deaths caused due to swine flu disease, so far, in various parts of our country, State-wise and district-wise during the last two months;

(b) whether any new medication has been advised for its treatment apart from the existing one and whether there is abundant quantity of medicines available for the patients affected by the virus;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The number of cases and deaths reported for Influenza A H1N1, State/UT-wise for last two months is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). District-wise data for the States most affected by the current outbreak is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). All the deaths may not have occurred only due to Influenza A H1N1 infection but may also be due to co-morbid conditions (Lung disease, liver disease, kidney disease, blood disorders, Diabetes etc.) and because of compromised immunity of the patients.

(b) to (d) No new medication has been advised apart from the existing one. There is sufficient quantity of medicine (Oseltamivir) available to treat Influenza A H1N1 cases.

Statement-I

Influenza A H1N1: laboratory confirmed cases and deaths: State/ UT-wise for 2015

(1st January – 26th February, 2015)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cumulative Cases since 1st Jan., 2015	Cumulative Deaths since 1st Jan., 2015
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	88	12
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0
5.	Bihar	9	0
6.	Chandigarh	16	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0
10.	Delhi	2708	10
11.	Goa	7	1

1	2	3	4
12.	Gujarat	3950	247
13.	Haryana	172	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	30	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	7
16.	Jharkhand	0	0
17.	Karnataka	887	39
18.	Kerala	45	7
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	877	143
21.	Maharashtra	1496	125
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	1	0
25.	Nagaland	4	0
26.	Odisha	12	3
27.	Puducherry	14	1
28.	Punjab	177	42
29.	Rajasthan	5262	251
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	271	9
32.	Telangana	1412	56
33.	Tripura	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	18	4
35.	Uttar Pradesh	449	12
36.	West Bengal	100	6
CUMULATIVE TOTAL		18105	1005

Statement-II

District-wise cases and deaths of Influenza A H1N1 from 1st Jan., 2015 to 26th Feb., 2015

Sl.No.	District Name	H1N1 cases	H1N1 deaths
Gujarat			
1.	Ahmedabad	1467	52
2.	Surat	522	29
3.	Kutch	447	34
4.	Vadodara	306	23
5.	Gandhinagar	153	17
6.	Banaskantha	108	3
7.	Mehsana	96	5
8.	Bhavnagar	84	8
9.	Rajkot	90	11
10.	Amreli	86	6
11.	Anand	72	7
12.	Jamnagar	71	7
13.	Patan	72	4
14.	Sabarkantha	70	5
15.	Bharuch	47	6
16.	Kheda	53	3
17.	Surendranagar	47	4
18.	Junagadh	30	2
19.	Dahod	21	4
20.	Aravalli	20	2
21.	Morbi	20	3
22.	Panchmahal	14	4
23.	Navsari	9	2
24.	Porbandar	10	1

Sl.No.	District Name	H1N1 cases	H1N1 deaths
25.	Valsad	10	1
26.	Mahisagar	6	0
27.	Chotaudepur	4	0
28.	Tapi	4	1
29.	Dev.Dwarka	5	1
30.	Narmada	2	1
31.	Botad	2	1
32.	Girsomnath	2	0
	TOTAL	3950	247
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Bhopal	278	20
2.	Damoh	7	1
3.	Hoshangabad	9	4
4.	Sagar	12	1
5.	Rajgarh	9	1
6.	Vidisha	9	2
7.	Indore	144	40
8.	Shajapur	10	2
9.	Dhar	24	6
10.	Harda	15	4
11.	Barwani	5	2
12.	Khargone	49	3
13.	Dewas	38	2
14.	Aagar	3	1
15.	Khandwa	38	4
16.	Jabalpur	38	9
17.	Chhindwara	1	1

Sl.No.	District Name	H1N1 cases	H1N1 deaths
18.	Gwalior	37	04
19.	Ujjain	54	22
20.	Morena	4	1
21.	Bhind	7	1
22.	Raisen	13	3
23.	Mandsour	7	0
24.	Guna	1	0
25.	Neemuch	4	0
26.	Shivpuri	4	1
27.	Ashoknagar	1	0
28.	Betul	1	0
29.	Datia	1	0
30.	Jhabua	1	0
31.	Katni	4	1
32.	Mandla	1	0
33.	Narsinghpur	2	0
34.	Ratlam	13	2
35.	Rewa	9	2
36.	Satna	2	1
37.	Sehore	16	1
38.	Shahdol	1	1
39.	Singrauli	2	0
40.	Outside State	3	0
	TOTAL	877	143
Punjab			
1.	Amritsar	23	6
2.	Barnala	3	2

Sl.No.	District Name	H1N1 cases	H1N1 deaths
3.	Bathinda	6	2
4.	Faridkot	1	1
5.	F.G.Sahib	0	0
6.	Ferozepur	4	1
7.	Fazilka	6	2
8.	Gurdaspur	7	0
9.	Hoshiarpur	6	2
10.	Jalandhar	18	5
11.	Kapurthala	7	3
12.	Ludhiana	20	2
13.	Mansa	0	0
14.	Moga	3	1
15.	Muktsar	0	0
16.	N.Shahar	2	0
17.	Patiala	9	2
18.	Pathankot	9	3
19.	Ropar	6	0
20.	Sangrur	10	3
21.	S.A.S. Nagar	21	3
22.	Tarn Taran	5	2
23.	Residents of other States	11	2
	TOTAL	177	42
Rajasthan			
1.	Ajmer	227	29
2.	Bhilwara	33	6
3.	Tonk	109	5
4.	Nagaur	111	23

Sl.No.	District Name	H1N1 cases	H1N1 deaths
5.	Bharatpur	91	4
6.	Karauli	27	1
7.	S. Madhopur	18	1
8.	Dholpur	12	0
9.	Bikaner	67	4
10.	Churu	48	5
11.	S. Ganganagar	21	1
12.	Hanumangarh	9	1
13.	Jaipur	2039	51
14.	Alwar	126	2
15.	Dausa	64	5
16.	Sikar	108	8
17.	Jhunjhunu	72	5
18.	Jodhpur	343	28
19.	Pali	52	10
20.	Sirohi	13	0
21.	Jalore	16	1
22.	Jaisalmer	29	2
23.	Barmer	128	19
24.	Kota	675	11
25.	Baran	18	1
26.	Jhalawar	39	0
27.	Bundi	42	2
28.	Udaipur	141	4
29.	Banswara	45	6
30.	Chittorgarh	57	8
31.	Dungarpur	29	1

Sl.No.	District Name	H1N1 cases	H1N1 deaths
32.	Pratapgarh	23	0
33.	Rajsamand	89	0
34.	Out of State	44	7
35.	Ad. Not Mention	297	0
	TOTAL	5262	251
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Lucknow	359	6
2.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	29	0
3.	Ghaziabad	2	0
4.	Saharanpur	2	1
5.	Hapud	2	0
6.	Bareli	8	1
7.	Agra	8	0
8.	Kanpur Nagar	3	2
9.	Sitapur	3	0
10.	Hardoi	1	0
11.	Allahabad	5	0
12.	Varanasi	4	0
13.	Baheraj	4	0
14.	Shahajanpur	2	0
15.	Meerut	6	0
16.	Raibareli	2	0
17.	Unnad	4	1
18.	Badau	1	1
19.	Lalitpur	1	0
20.	Baunda	3	0
	TOTAL	449	12

Sl.No.	District Name	H1N1 cases	H1N1 deaths
Telangana			
1.	Hyderabad	726	26
2.	Ranga Reddy	414	16
3.	Nizamabad	11	01
4.	Nalgonda	28	04
5.	Medak	32	02
6.	Mahabubnagar	41	03
7.	Karimnagar	11	02
8.	Warangal	23	01
9.	Adilabad	17	01
10.	Khammam	04	00
*Other States and without address		105	00
	TOTAL	1412	56
	Karnataka		
1.	BBMP	441	9
2.	Bangalore Urban	236	11
3.	Bangalore Rural	8	1
4.	Chitradurga	18	2
5.	Davangere	8	3
6.	Kolar	8	0
7.	Shivamoga	3	0
8.	Tumkur	48	1
9.	Ramanagaram	6	2
10.	Chikkaballapura	6	0
11.	Belgaum	3	0

Sl.No	Districts	H1N1 cases	H1N1 deaths
12.	Bijapura	4	1
13.	Bagalkote	10	0
14.	Dharvad	7	1
15.	Gadag	2	1
16.	Haveri	0	0
17.	Uttara Kannada	2	0
18.	Bellary	1	0
19.	Bidar	7	4
20.	Gulbarga	6	0
21.	Yadagir	0	0
22.	Koppal	2	0
23.	Raichur	8	0
24.	Chikkamagalore	5	0
25.	Dakshina Kannada	6	0
26	Udupi	23	0
27.	Hasan	1	0
28.	Kodagu	2	0
29.	Mandya	5	2
30.	Mysore	8	1
31.	ChamrajNagar	3	0
	TOTAL	887	39
	Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Anantapur	6	2
2.	Chittoor	13	1
3.	Cuddapah	3	0
4.	East Godavari	4	0
5.	Guntur	12	3

Sl.No.	Districts	H1N1 cases	H1N1 deaths
6.	Kurnool	9	0
7.	Krishan	4	0
8.	Nellore	2	0
9.	Prakasam	9	4
10.	Srikakulam	1	0
11.	Visakhapatnam	18	1
12.	Vizianagaram	1	0
13.	West Godavari	6	1
	TOTAL	88	12

Compensation to clinical trial volunteers

906. KUMARI SELJA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pharmaceutical companies do not always compensate volunteers of clinical trials for their sufferings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of compensation paid during the last two years to the volunteers; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to safeguard the volunteers from the risks they face?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) In terms of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 as amended from time to time, every company or sponsor permitted to conduct Clinical Trials is required to pay compensation in all cases of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of injury or death, related to Clinical Trial. As per information available with the Government, compensation in only three cases of SAEs of death related to Clinical Trial, one each for the years 2005, 2006 and 2010 has not been paid as the whereabouts of the legal heir could not be located. The details of compensation paid in 2013 and 2014 in clinical trial related cases of SAEs of death are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Rules 122DA, 122DAA, 122DAB, 122DAC, 122DD and 122E of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 specify the requirements for conducting clinical trials in India. Further, Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 prescribes the responsibilities of the Sponsor, Investigator and Ethics Committee to protect the rights, safety and well-being of clinical trial subjects. The measures taken in the recent past to strengthen the regulation of clinical trials include evaluation of the clinical trial proposals by the Subject Expert Committees/Investigational New Drugs Committee, review of their recommendations by the Technical Committee and, thereafter, approval by the Apex Committee. Amendments have also been made in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for safeguarding the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects. Compensation is accordingly required to be paid in case of trial related injury or death within the prescribed timelines. Conditions such as requirements and guidelines for registration of the Ethics Committee have also been specified. It has been made mandatory for the sponsor or his representatives to furnish the details of the contract entered by the sponsor with the investigator with regard to financial support, fees, honorarium, payments, etc. Further, it has also been decided that with effect from 30.11.2013, in all clinical trials, in addition to the requirement of obtaining written informed consent, audio-visual informed consent will also be recorded in respect of each trial subject.

Statement-I

Details of Compensation Paid in Clinical Trial related cases of SAEs of Death in 2013

Sl. No.	Name of the Sponsor	Drug Name	Compensation amount
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Johnson & Johnson	Epoetin Alfa	₹ 4,00,000
2.	M/s Fortis Escorts Heart Hospital	Taxus element (Xience Prime)	₹ 16,00,000
3.	M/s Fortis Escorts Heart Hospital	Taxus element	₹ 8,00,000
4.	M/s Reliance Life Science	Bevacizumab	₹ 5,16,600/-
5.	M/s Reliance Life Science	Bevacizumab	₹ 5,45,700/-
6.	M/s Reliance Life cience	R-TPR-017 (Rituximab)	₹ 10, 91,400/-
7.	M/s Boehringe Ingelheim	Afatinib	₹ 5,16,600/-

1	2	3	4
8.	M/s PPD	KIACTA™	₹ 20,07,900/-
9.	M/s Fortis	Drug eluting stent (Xience Prime)	₹ 8,00,000/-
10.	M/s Fortis	Drug eluting stent (Taxus Element)	₹ 8,00,000/-
11.	M/s Amgen	Darbepoetin	₹ 4,00,000/-
12.	M/s Astellas	Tacrolimus	₹ 34,10,200/-
13.	M/s Max Neeman	Drug Eluting Stent	₹ 9,24,600/-
14.	M/s Piramal	PL225B	₹ 8,20,600/-
15.	M/s Amgen	Darbepoetin alfa	₹ 5, 74,400/-
16.	M/s Fortis	Drug Eluting stent	₹ 21,82,800/-
17.	M/s Reliance Life Science	Bevacizumab	₹ 5,45,700
18.	M/s Roche	Gemicitabin	₹ 6,43,300/-
19.	M/s Quest Life Sciences	Doxorubicin	₹ 13,64,200/-
20.	M/s Amgen	Darbepoetin Alfa	₹ 4,00,000/-
21.	M/s Reliance	R-TPR-023	₹ 6,16,242
22.	M/s George Clinical India Pvt Ltd.	Aleglitazar	₹1,00,000
23.	M/s Biocon	Bmab200	₹ 2, 79,635
24.	M/s Biogen	PEGylated Interferon Beta-1a (BIIBo17)	₹ 3,00,000
25.	M/s OncoRx	Lucanthone or Placebo	₹ 6,00,000
26.	M/s Reliance	R-TPR-017	₹ 15,00,000
27.	M/s Piramal`	P276-00	₹ 1,65,606
28.	M/s Roche	Bevacizumab	₹ 4,15,000
29.	M/s Quintiles	DU-176b	₹ 1,34,000
30.	M/s Quintiles	DU-176b	₹ 5,00,000
31.	M/s GSK	Ofatumumab + Fludarabine	₹ 3,98,000

Statement-II

Details of compensation paid in Clinical Trial related cases of SAEs of Death in 2014

Sl. No.	Name of the Sponsor	Drug Name	Compensation amount
1.	M/s Amgen	AMG 386 vs Placebo	₹ 4, 14, 330
2.	M/s Novartis	Enalapril/CLCZ696/Placebo	₹ 9,52,078

Deaths from medical negligence

907. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of death cases in India due to medical negligence during the year 2014 and the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of death cases, State-wise, during and after family planning operations during the year 2014; and

(c) what punitive action has been taken, if any, in all such cases and the preventive measures which have been taken or being considered for non-recurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Health being a State subject having their own State medical councils, this data is not available at the central level.

(b) Information as received from the States for the period 2013-14 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) All such cases are investigated by the State Governments through the district and State quality assurance committees set up for this purpose, and appropriate action taken on merit at their level.

The Government of India has laid down standard operating procedures for conducting sterilisation services in the country which has been disseminated to all the States and has also sent an advisory to all States for adherence to standard operating procedures and the derails are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise detail of death cases after family planning operations during the year 2013-14.

Sl. No.	State	Total Number
1.	Bihar	17
2.	Chhattisgarh	2
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
5.	Jharkhand	4
6.	Madhya Pradesh	13
7.	Odisha	9
8.	Rajasthan	4
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4
10.	Uttarakhand	1
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
12.	Assam	6
13.	Manipur	0
14.	Meghalaya	0
15.	Mizoram	0
16.	Nagaland	0
17.	Sikkim	0
18.	Tripura	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	20
20.	Goa	0
21.	Gujarat	1
22.	Haryana	3

Sl. No.	State	Total Number
23.	Karnataka	14
24.	Kerala	0
25.	Maharashtra	23
26.	Punjab	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	30
28.	Telangana	5
29.	West Bengal	4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
	TOTAL	162

Statement-I

Details of Standard Operating Procedures for conducting sterilisation services

Government of India

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi – 110011

DO. No. N.11017/DT/2014-FP

Dated : 30th December, 2014.

C.K. Mishra, IAS
Additional Secretary & Mission Director (NHM)
Telefax : 23061066, 23063809
E-mail : asmd-mohfw@nic.in

Dear Principal Secretary,

To deliver quality family planning services in a spirit of voluntarism and within a

rights and accountability framework, the Government of India has widely disseminated the Standards for female and male sterilisation services:2006, Quality assurance in sterilisation: 2006, SOPs for sterilisation services in camps: 2008 and Operational guidelines on 'Fixed Day Static' services in sterilisation: 2008, across the country.

However in view of some mishaps and violations of SOPs coming to light from some States in the immediate past it is hereby emphasized that the following directives must be followed at all levels in the States to prevent and pre-empt such incidents from recurring in future:

- Re-orient all programme officers and service providers on the above manuals.
- Follow the standards strictly laid down by the GoI.
- Empanel the surgeons as per eligibility criteria.
- Camps be held only in health facilities with functioning OTs
- Infection prevention practices be strictly followed.
- All services be delivered in a client friendly manner with due sensitivity.
- Clients be properly counselled and screened as per eligibility criteria for case selection prior to surgery.
- 'Application cum Consent form' and 'Medical record and checklist for female and male sterilisation' be signed and filled in before the start of the procedures.
- Camp managers and surgeons should stick to the stipulations mandated in the SOP.
- Clients be discharged after at least four hours post-surgery once the vitals have been checked by the doctor at the facility with clear instructions to return for follow up.
- All cases of sterilisation deaths must be audited.
- DQAC should depute 1-2 members to conduct quality assessment of at least two 'fixed day static' and one 'accredited private/ NGO' facilities every month and 5% of camps every quarter.

- SQAC should mandatorily meet at least twice a year and DQAC four times a year or more if needed to review all issues pertaining to Family Planning especially quality.

It should be emphasized that sterilisation is one of the options in the bouquet of family planning choices and every client should be provided her/his choice in a spirit of volunteerism.

You may share the advisory with all CMOs/Equivalent and other stakeholders at the State/district/ block level including programme managers and service providers.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(C.K. Mishra)

Principal Secretaries, Health and Family Welfare of all the States/UTs

Medicines in the formulary of ayurvedic medicines of CGHS

908. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of medicines included in the Formulary of Ayurvedic Medicines of CGHS and Government hospitals;

(b) the diseases and ailments for which each such medicine is used/prescribed respectively; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The formulary of the Ayurvedic Medicines of CGHS is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Medicines cannot be listed as per disease entity. One medicine can be prescribed for number of ailments and *vice versa.*

(c) There is no such restriction in prescription of medicines over and above the Formulary, provided the medicines do not contain any banned constituent and are approved for issue and use in India.

Statement

Central Government Health Scheme

Ayurvedic Medical Store Depot

CGHS Ayurvedic Formulary

Sl. No.	Name of the Generic medicines	Sl. No.	Name of the Generic medicines
1.	M. Liv. (Tab/Cap.)	22.	Arjunarishta
2.	M. Liv. (Syrup.)	23.	Ashokarishta
3.	M. Vasaco. (Syrup.)	24.	Ashvagandhadyarishta
4.	M. Shankhpushpi (Syrup.)	25.	Balarishta
5.	M. Brahmi Rasayan. (Avaleha)	26.	Dashmularishta (K. rahit)
6.	M. Sarpagandha Mishran (Tab/ Cap.)	27.	Jeerkadyarishta
7.	Ayush-64 (Cap.)	28.	Khadirarishta
8.	M. Sudarshanghan Vati	29.	Kutajarishta
9.	M. Swadishta Virechan Choorna	30.	Mustakarishta
10.	Aravindasava	31.	Rohitakarishta
11.	Chandanasava	32.	Vidangarishta
12.	Drakshasava	33.	Agastyaharitaki Rasayan
13.	Kanakasava	34.	Bilwadi Leha
14.	Kumaryasava (A)	35.	Brahm Rasayan
15.	Lohasava	36.	Chitrakharitaki Rasayan
16.	Punarnavasava	37.	Chyavan Prash
17.	Rodhrasava/Lodhrasava	38.	Haridra Khanda
18.	Sarivadyasava	39.	Kantakaryavaleha (Syp)
19.	Vaskasava/Vasakaristha	40.	Mustakarishta
20.	Abhayarishta	41.	Rohitakarishta
21.	Amritarishta	42.	Vidangarishta

1	2
43.	Agastyaharitaki Rasayan
44.	Bilwadi Leha
45.	Chitrakharitaki Rasayan
46.	Chyavan Prash
47.	Haridra Khanda
48.	Kantakaryavaleha (Syp)
49.	Kutajavaleha (Syp)
50.	MadhuSnuhi Rasayan
51.	PugaKhand / Supari Pak
52.	Shatavari Guda
53.	Saubhagyashunthi
54.	Vasavaleha
55.	Brahmi Ghrita
56.	Changeri Ghrita
57.	Mahatriphaladya Ghrita
58.	Panchatiktaguggulu Ghrita
59.	Sukumar Ghrita
60.	Anu Taila
61.	Apamargakshar Taila
62.	Arimedadi Taila
63.	Balashvagandhalakshadi Taila
64.	Bhringraj Taila
65.	Brihat Guduchi Taila
66.	Brihat Marichyadi Taila
67.	Brihat Saindhavadya Taila
68.	Chandanabalalakshadi Taila
69.	Dhutturadi Taila
70.	Erand Taila (Murchhit)
71.	Jatyadi Taila
72.	Kshirabala Taila (Ekapaki)
73.	Laghuvishgarbha Taila
74.	Madhuyashtyadi Taila
75.	Mahamasha Taila (Samisha)
76.	Maha Narayana Taila
77.	Neelibhringyadi Taila
78.	Nirgundi Taila
79.	Panchaguna Taila
80.	Pinda Taila
81.	Shadbindu Taila
82.	Tuvaraka Taila/Chalmongra
83.	Ark Saunf (Mishreyark)
84.	Ark Ajwayan (Yavanyark)
85.	Brihat Manjishthadi Kvatha
86.	Dashmoola Kvatha
87.	Nagaradi Kvatha
88.	Pashanbhedadi Kvatha
89.	Panchvalkala Kvatha
90.	Phalatrikadi Kvatha
91.	Rasnairandadi Kvatha
92.	Trinpanchamool Kvatha

1	2
93.	Ajmodadi Choorna
94.	Ashtanglavan Choorna
95.	Ashwagandha Choorna
96.	Avipattikar Choorna
97.	Bakuchi Choorna
98.	Balchaturbhadrika Choorna
99.	Bhaskar Lavan Choorna
100.	Dadimastak Choorna
101.	Dashan Sanskar Choorna
102.	Haritaki Choorna
103.	Hingwastak Choorna
104.	Madhuyashti Choorna
105.	Panchnimb Choorna
106.	Pippali Choorna
107.	Pushyanug Choorna
108.	Shunthi Choorna
109.	Sitopaladi Choorna
110.	Somlata Choorna
111.	Shudha Svarnagairik Choorna
112.	Talisadi Choorna
113.	Triphala Choorna
114.	Dadrughn Lepa
115.	Dashanga Lepa (Choorna)
116.	Lepagutika
117.	Shuddha Gandhak
118.	Shuddha Narsar (Navsadar)
119.	Shuddha Silajatu
120.	Kutajghan Vati
121.	Kamdugha Rasa (Amlapitta)
122.	Praval Panchamrita Rasa
123.	Chandra Prabha Vati
124.	Chitrakadi Gutika
125.	Eladi Gutika
126.	Kankayan Gutika
127.	Khadiradi Gutika (M.R.)
128.	Lashunadi Vati.
129.	Lavangadi Vati
130.	Pranda Gutika
131.	Sanjivani Vati
132.	Sarivadi Vati
133.	Vishmushtika Vati
134.	Vyoshadi Vati
135.	Gokshuradi Guggulu
136.	Kaishore Guggulu
137.	Kanchnar Guggulu
138.	Punarnavadi Guggulu
139.	Saptavinshatika Guggulu
140.	Singhnad Guggulu
141.	Triphala Guggulu
142.	Trayodashanga Guggulu
143.	Vyoshadi Guggulu

1	2
144.	Yograj Guggulu
145.	Shvet Parpati
146.	Chandanadi Lauha
147.	Dhatri Lauha
148.	Navayasa Lauha
149.	Saptamrita Lauha
150.	Shilajatvadi Lauha
151.	Punarnavadi Mandoor.
152.	Godanti Bhasma
153.	Kapardika Bhasma

Ayurvedic Generic Medicines procured through Tender Process

154.	Pudina Ark
155.	Patrangasav
156.	Saraswatarishta (S. Rahait)
157.	Aragvadharishta
158.	Babularishta
159.	Laxmana Rishta
160.	Erand Pak (Granules form)
161.	Kushmandka Rasayan
162.	Narashima Rasayan
163.	Dashmoola Haritaki
164.	Bharangi Gudum
165.	Kalyanak Gudum
166.	Madiphala Rasayanam
167.	Amalaki Choorna
168.	Arjuna Chhaal Choorna
169.	Hinguvachadi Choorna
170.	Shivakshar Pachan Choorna
171.	Brihat Gangadhar Choorna
172.	Vaishwanar Choorna
173.	Vacha Choorna
174.	Vidang Choorna
175.	Jatiphaladi Choorna (Bhang Yukt)
176.	Samshamni Vati/ Guduchighan vati (250 mg)
177.	Indukantam Ghritam
178.	Amritadi Guggulu (250 mg)
179.	Laksha Guggulu (250 mg)
180.	Rajah Pravartani Vati (250 mg)
181.	Gandhak Rasayan (Tablet 500 mg)
182.	Manas Mitra Vatak (125 mg)
183.	Apamarg kshar
184.	Gojihwadi Kvath Choorna
185.	Varunadi Kvath Choorna
186.	Gandharwa Hastadi Kashayam
187.	Devdarwadi Kwath
188.	Guggulu Tikta Kwath
189.	Maharasnadi Kwath
190.	Pathyadi Kwath

1	2
191.	Punernavashtak Kwath
192.	Narikel Lavan
193.	Eladi Lepam
194.	Zaharmohra Pishti
195.	Abhrak Bhasma (100 Puti)
196.	Kasis Bhasma
197.	Lauh Bhasma (100 Puti)
198.	Mayur Pichchha Bhasma
199.	Asanavilvadi Taila
200.	Dhanwanter Taila
201.	Dhanwanter Taila101paki.
202.	Himsagar Taila
203.	Kottam Chukkadi Taila
204.	Ksheerbala Taila 101paki
205.	Lavang Taila
206.	Mahabala Taila
207.	Nalpamaradi Taila
208.	Kumkumadi Taila

Ayurvedic Branded Medicines

209.	Jalan Oint.
210.	Dysco Syp.
211.	Mentat Tab.
212.	Brainton Syp.
213.	Granthika Cap.
214.	Fissilax Cream
215.	Erbo Pak.
216.	S.Compound Cap.
217.	Honeson Syp.
218.	Prabhkar Tail
219.	Vomil Tab.
220.	Vomiteb
221.	Sahcher P. Cream
222.	Dant Rakshak Plus
223.	Dandarna Paint
224.	Ruma-vaat Pravahi
225.	Arjuna Liq.
226.	Stoworm Syp.
227.	Vasakaleen Tab.
228.	Cough Tab.
229.	Unicough ‘A’ Tab.
230.	Kuka Tab.
231.	Cystone Tab.
232.	Karnim Cap.
233.	Dia-17
234.	Unilax Syp.
235.	Sukh Data
236.	Septilin Tab.
237.	Cephagraine Drops
238.	Gee-liv Syp.
239.	Herbosol Syp.
240.	Manoll
241.	Lohsudha. R. Syp.

1	2
242.	Purim Tab.
243.	Tensonil Tab.
244.	Ashavagandha Kalp
245.	U. Gyanetone Syp.
246.	Mansol Tab.
247.	Vasaka Madhu Syp.
248.	Monika Avleh
249.	V.Lucosil Cream
250.	R.K.Pain Balm
251.	Shirishasava
252.	Uterine cure Syp.
253.	Diabetex Strong.
254.	Hazma Fast Tab.
255.	Arthral Oil
256.	M2-Tone Syp.
257.	App. H. Skin Cleaner
258.	Uricare Tab.
259.	Liv. 52 Tab.
260.	Zigcure Syp.
261.	Diarrol Granules.
262.	Systonex Pwr.
263.	Neurex Pwr.
264.	Leuco-Nip Pwr.

Affordable geriatric healthcare

909. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which the elderly population of India has been increasing in the country;

(b) what type of schemes/programmes have been implemented by Government to provide affordable geriatric healthcare facilities across the country in last three years;

(c) how much funds has been allocated, released and utilised for geriatrics' healthcare during each of the last three years, State/ Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the fresh measures taken by Government to provide comprehensive and affordable geriatric healthcare facilities across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The proportion of elderly population has been increasing steadily. It has increased from 5.1% in 1991 to 7.4% in 2001 and 8.6% in 2011.

(b) The Government of India had launched 'National Programme for Health Care of Elderly' (NPHCE) during the year 2010-11 for providing dedicated health care facilities to senior citizens (above 60 years of age) at primary, secondary and tertiary health care delivery system. The essential components of the Programme are:

(i) Setting up Geriatric department in identified Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs) with OPD care services and 30 bed Geriatric ward for providing indoor services. RGCs will also undertake PG Courses in Geriatric for developing Human Resource.

(ii) Setting up of Geriatric units at all District Hospitals that will provide OPD care services and 10 bed Geriatric Ward for providing indoor services.

(iii) Establishment of Rehabilitation unit at all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Geriatric clinic twice/week.

(iv) Setting up weekly Geriatric clinic by trained Medical Officer at Primary Health Centres (PHCs).

(v) IEC on healthy life style, home care to the bed ridden and supportive devices for the needy elderly persons at sub-centre level.

(c) Details of the funds released to the States/Union Territories during 2011-12 to 2013-14 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) It is envisaged to expand the programme so as to establish two National Centres of Ageing, 12 additional Regional Geriatric Centres and cover a total of 325 districts by the end of the 12th Plan. Though the Programme will cover all the elderly persons above 60 years of age, special focus will be on those above 75 years of age.

Statement

National programme for healthcare of the eldlery (NPHCE)

Statement showing allocation/released and expenditure

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the States	2011-12		2012-13			2013-14	
		GIA Released by GOI	Expenditure Reported by the State	GIA Released by GOI	Refund	Expenditure Reported by the State	GIA Released by GOI	Expenditure Reported by the State
1.	Andhra Pradesh	261.60	0.00	871.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37
2.	Assam	441.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.44	0.00	128.61
3.	Bihar	224.04	0.00	446.72	0.00	13.28	0.00	83.02
4.	Chhattisgarh	125.74	0.00	229.20	0.00	23.39	50.94	61.94
5.	Gujarat	418.40	0.00	225.44	0.00	85.28	0.00	155.37
6.	Haryana	344.54	39.75	0.00	0.00	65.73	0.00	133.73
7.	Himachal Pradesh	198.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.15
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	335.16	56.96	0.00	0.00	218.29	0.00	126.76
9.	Jharkhand	406.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.28	0.00	20.42

10.	Karnataka	586.02	2.39	0.00	0.00	151.78	0.00	155.33
11.	Kerala	268.82	0.00	470.72	0.00	88.88	0.00	49.48
12.	Madya Pradesh	232.72	20.24	391.84	0.00	150.26	0.00	236.71
13.	Maharashtra	237.80	4.69	426.96	0.00	412.22	0.00	179.41
14.	Odisha	223.88	4.18	374.56	0.00	109.35	33.89	346.72
15.	Punjab	119.22	32.37	196.24	0.00	31.51	0.00	171.31
16.	Rajasthan	209.60	0.00	711.20	0.00	147.65	0.00	61.94
17.	Sikkim	137.81	27.31	0.00	0.00	77.46	31.08	96.26
18.	Tamil Nadu	279.20	0.00	344.16	105.54	0.00	0.00	0
19.	Uttarakhand	50.32	0.00	81.04	0.00	73.82	0.00	92.56
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1855.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.72
21.	West Bengal	120.52	0.00	231.20	0.00	0.95	0.00	57.17
22.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
23.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
	TOTAL	5222.77	187.89	6855.84	105.54	1674.57	115.91	2310.98

Jaundice epidemic in Odisha

†910. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Jaundice has spread like an epidemic in Odisha; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check this epidemic?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) There is one reported outbreak of Jaundice in Odisha for the year 2015 and four outbreaks in the year 2014 as per information reported under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme.

The Government of India monitors outbreaks of communicable diseases such as Hepatitis through the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme under which the Districts and States have been strengthened by providing additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team (RRT) members for outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone diseases, Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) equipment for data entry, analysis and data transfer, and provision of funds for operationalisation.

For Odisha the funds released under IDSP are as under :

(Data as on 19.02.15) (₹ in crores)

Year	Fund Released
2012-2013	118.30
2013-2014	92.72
2014-2015	262.50

A Central Team of Officers from National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) was also deputed to Odisha from 25.12.2014 to 31.12.2014 during the outbreak of Hepatitis E at Sambalpur for technical assistance to the State authorities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tobacco consumption in the country

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

(a) the quantity of tobacco being consumed and taxed in the country;

(b) the quality of packaged and unpackaged tobacco being sold in the country;

(c) the number of Tobacco De-Addiction Centres already functioning in the country, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) whether Government proposes to set up more Tobacco De-Addiction Centres in the country, if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) As per the data received from Tobacco Board, the quantity of tobacco being consumed by cigarette manufacturers and others during the year 2013-14, is as under:

(1) Flue cured Virginia Tobacco (FCV) : 60,970.00 Million Tonne

(2) Non FCV Tobacco: 19,170 Million Tonne

(c) and (d) The information regarding number of Tobacco De-Addiction Centres already functioning in the country is being collected.

Setting up tobacco cessation Centre is a part of the District Level Activities under the National Tobacco Control Programme. The Government has approved setting up tobacco cessation centres at District level under the National Health Mission in the 12th Five Year Plan.

GeneXpert machines for diagnosing TB

912. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a National Strategic Plan (NSP) to control TB in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether as per the National Strategic Plan (NSP), Government had committed

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to buy close to 350 new diagnostic GeneXpert machines over a period of 2 years, if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time-frame for this procurement; and

(d) whether Government has procured these machines, if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor and timeline for procurement of the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The Government has launched the National Strategic Plan to control cases of Tuberculosis in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The central theme of this plan is the goal of Universal Access to free quality assured TB diagnosis and treatment with quality assured anti-TB drugs to all TB patients in the community. The salient features of National Strategic Plan are as follows:

- Strengthening and improving the quality of basic DOTS services
- Further strengthening and aligning with health system under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- Deploying improved rapid diagnostics to the field level
- Expanding efforts to engage all care providers
- Strengthening and provision of quality care to the vulnerable groups including slum dwellers, tribal population etc.
- Expanding diagnosis and treatment of drug resistant TB
- Improving communication, outreach, and social mobilization
- Promoting research for development and implementation of improved tools and strategies.
- Utilizing Information Communication Technology (ICT) tools for strengthening TB surveillance.

(b) to (d) Under the programme, 89 Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (CBNAAT) diagnostic equipment have already been installed. Expansion of Cartridge based rapid diagnostic facility depends upon various factors and hence, under the programme commitment regarding number of machines to be installed in any given time period, cannot be given.

National De-Worming Initiative

913. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in an attempt to improve overall child health and address malnutrition, Government has launched a National De-Worming Initiative among all pre-school and school age children across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 241 million children, representing 68 per cent of the total, in the 1-14 year age group in India are stated to be at risk of soil transmitted helminths or parasitic worms; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government will play the role of the nodal agency and the initiative will be implemented by States for the said National De-Worming Initiative?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (d) Yes. Government of India has already launched National Deworming Day in 11 States/UT of India, namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. The deworming day round was observed on 10th February, 2015.

The salient features of this initiative are as follows :-

- All pre-school and school-age children (enrolled and non-enrolled) between the ages of 1 – 19 years were administered deworming drug *i.e.* Albendazole tablets through the platform of schools and anganwadi centres in order to improve their overall health, nutritional status, access to education and quality of life.

- Anganwadi workers provided deworming drug to all pre-school children (1-5 years) and all out of school children (6-19 years) at the Anganwadi centres, and School teachers provided deworming drug to all school enrolled children of 6-19 years age as per the National guidelines.

In addition, Government has provided detailed guidelines for implementation of deworming intervention alongwith training, awareness generation and ensuring sufficient

stock supply of deworming drug. There are specific guidelines / protocols for adverse event management as well and the initiative is being implemented by the States as per the national guidelines.

As per World Health Organization (WHO) database (2012), it is estimated that 241 million children (68%) between the ages of 1 – 14 years in India are at risk of parasitic intestinal worms.

Opening of health centres near residential areas

†914. SHRI P.L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued directions to the States for opening of health centres under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) within the radius of three kilometres of residential areas;

(b) if so, the States in which health centres will be opened and the number of health centres to be opened in each State and the facilities with which each of them will be equipped with the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise details of the quantum of funds to be allocated by the Centre to the States under this head?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure easier access to health services in the rural areas lies with State Governments. However, under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) financial support is provided for strengthening of their health system including setting up and upgrading health facilities within their resource envelope as per the following population norms:

Sub-Centre : 1 per 5000 in Plain areas and 1 per 3000 in Hilly/Tribal/Difficult areas.

Primary Health Centre (PHC): 1 per 30,000 population in Plain areas and 1 per 20,000 population in hilly/difficult/tribal areas.

Community Health Centre (CHC): 1 per 1,20,000 population in plain areas and 1 per 80,000 population in hilly/difficult/tribal areas.

Additional norm of "time to care" has also been adopted to ensure that a Sub Centre

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

can be set up within 30 minutes of walking distance from habitations in selected districts of hilly states and desert areas.

There is no separate scheme for setting up of health centres. Approvals under NRHM for opening new health Sub-centres are provided to the States based on the Programme Implementation Plans submitted by State Governments/ UT Administration.

Side-effects of harmful radiation from mobile phones and towers

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

(a) whether, due to excessive use of mobile phones, mental and physical diseases in the people are being caused as its side-effects;

(b) whether electromagnetic radiations emitted from mobile phones may lead to cancer, tumour, mental imbalance, dementia, headache, giddiness etc. and even it can damage DNA of a person, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ICMR has initiated a study to evaluate harmful radiations emanating from mobile phones and towers; 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) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that in number of studies it has been reported that exposure to radiation from mobile phones causes adverse health effects. But there is no conclusive data available so far on this issue, however the growing body of scientific evidences indicates some bio-effects and possible adverse health effects of Radio Frequency Radiation (RFR) which merit further investigations. Even the World Health Organization (WHO) (2011) after reviewing the studies published from year 2000 to 31st May 2011 classified the radio frequency electromagnetic radiations/field emitted from wireless phone under group 2 B-carcinogen category. Due to this fact number of countries have developed health based precautionary guidelines for exposure of EMF from cell phone towers including India.

ICMR has further informed that there is no scientific confirmed evidence that use of mobile phones causes mental and physical diseases. There is no proven scientific evidence yet to suggest that electromagnetic radiations emitted from mobile phone may

lead to cancer, tumour, mental imbalance, dementia, headache and even it can damage DNA of a person.

(c) and (d) ICMR is conducting a multi-disciplinary cohort study in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) to find out adverse effects of Radio Frequency Radiation (RFR), if any, emitted from cell phone on adult Indian population. Under this study specific absorption rate, power density, wave length and frequency of RFR emitted from various types of cell phones used by the enrolled subjects as well as from cell phone towers installed at various places in Delhi are measured. The physical characteristics of RFR emitted from various cell phones will be correlated with the clinical and laboratory findings to examine whether use of cell phone is associated with reproductive dysfunctions, male infertility, neurological disorders (cognitive behavior, sleep related disorders, depression etc.), cardiovascular disorders, Otorhinolaryngology (ENT) disorders and promote cancer if any, in Human Volunteers.

In addition to the above, the ICMR has also funded few studies on limited basis in India to address this issue. The summary of the finding of the studies conducted in India in this area is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Studies are being conducted in India on the issues related to Health effects of Radiations emitted from mobile Phone & mobile Phone Tower

1. Department of Human Genetics, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar has conducted number ca studies in this area both on animals and human volunteers. Study reported cytogenetic damage in tissues of some individuals using cell phones over a period of time. The data revealed increaser number of micro nucleated buccal cells and cytological abnormalities in cultured lymphocytes indicating the genotoxic response from mobile phone use. As exposure to radiofrequency radiations has been reported to affect physiological, neurological, cognitive and behavioural changes and to induce, initiate and promote carcinogenesis; threat to human health has been suggested for mobile phone users (Gandhi et al. 2005).

2. In one of the study a correlation between mobile phone use (exposure to radio frequency radiations) and DNA and chromosomal damage in lymphocytes of individuals using mobile phones was observed which may have long-term consequences in terms of neoplasia and/or age-related changes (Gandhi & Anita, 2007).

3. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) supported an animal study (2005-08) to find out the effect of RFR on male reproduction at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) New Delhi. The results indicated significant reduction in testicular size, weight and in sperm counts. The data also indicated that the chronic exposure to Radio Frequency Radiation (RFR) imitated from cell phone causes a significant decrease in protein kinase C and total sperm count along with increase apoptosis in male rat. The study suggested that decrease in sperm count and increase in apoptosis may be a causative factor due to mobile radiation exposure leading to infertility (Kesari & Behari, 2008).

4. National Institute of Technology (NIT), Calicut, Kerala, has reported headache, dizziness, numbness in the thigh, and heaviness in the chest among mobile phone users. The results indicated an increase in the both parameters when mobile phone is kept close to chest and a decrease when kept close to the head. Mobile phone has caused changes in Heart Rate Variability indices and the change varied with its position. But these observations were not significant in comparison to without mobile condition (Ahmed *et al.* 2008).

5. PGIMER, Chandigarh, has conducted a study (Panda *et al*. 2010) and reported long term and intensive mobile phone use may cause inner ear damage and based on their observations they have recommended following criteria's for the release of harmful rays from mobile phones.

   (a) Mobile phones should not be used continuously for more than one hour in a day.

   (b) Hands free technology to be used where excessive use of the mobile phone is unavoidable. This includes use of microphones and Bluetooth so that the handset remains away from the ear and thus avoids the direct impact of harmful electromagnetic radiations on the ear and the brain.

   (c) People to avoid long talks and discussions on mobile phones as far as possible.

6. In another study a significant increase in peak heart rate, serum total cholesterol, VLDL cholesterol and triglycerides concentration were noticed in acute RFR exposed male students in comparison to control students (Parkar *et al.,* 2010).

7. Author examined biological effects of 2.45 GHz microwave radiation in Parker

strain mice, Locomotor activity was recorded on running wheel for 12 days prior to microwave exposure (pre-exposure), 7 days during the first week of exposure (short-term exposure) and another 7-day split during the last week of the 30-day exposure period (long-term exposure). Microwave radiations caused an increase in erythrocyte and leukocyte counts, a significant DNA strand break in brain cells and the loss of spatial memory in mice. This report for the first time provides experimental evidence that continuous exposure to low intensity microwave radiation may have an adverse effect on the brain function by altering circadian system and rate of DNA damage (C. M. Chaturvedi *et al.* 2011).

8. Another study concluded that Electromagnetic fields are recognized as hazards that affect testicular function by generating reactive oxygen species *ad reduce* the bioavailability of androgen to maturing spermatozoa. Thus, microwave exposure adversely affects male fertility (Sanjay Kumar *et al.* 2011).

9. The study was taken to estimate the microwave/RF pollution by measuring radiation power densities near schools and hospitals of Chandigarh city in India. The cell phone radiations were measured using a handheld portable power density meter TES 593 and specific absorption rates were estimated from the measured values. These values of electromagnetic radiation in the environment were compared with the levels at which biological system of humans and animals starts getting affected. The values were also compared with the international exposure limits set by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). The highest measured power density was 11.48 mW/m (2) which is 1,148% of the biological limit. The results indicated that the exposure levels in the city were below the ICNIRP limit, but much above the biological limit (Dhami 2011).

10. To study the pathophysiology of microwave radiations and its effect on rat brain, a study was conducted at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. The study indicated that a reduction in melatonin or an increase in caspase-3, creatine kinase, and calcium ion may cause significant damage in brain due to chronic exposure of these radiations. These biomarkers clearly indicate possible health implications of such exposures (Kesari *et al.* 2012).

11. The present study summarizes the public issue based on mobile phone radiation exposure and their biological effects. This review concludes that the regular and long term use of microwave devices (mobile phone, microwave oven) at domestic level can have negative impact upon biological system especially on brain. It also

suggests that increased reactive oxygen species (ROS) play an important role by enhancing the effect of microwave radiations which may cause neurodegenerative diseases (Kesari *et al.,* 2013).

12. A Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) measurements system has been developed for compliance testing of personal mobile phone in a brain phantom material contained in a Perspex box. The volume of the box has been chosen corresponding to the volume of a small rat and illuminated by a 3G mobile phone frequency (1718.5 MHz), and the emitted radiation directed toward brain phantom. The induced fields in the phantom material are measured. Set up to lift the plane carrying the mobile phone is run by a pulley whose motion is controlled by a stepper motor. The platform is made to move at a pre-determined rate of 2 degrees per min limited up to 20 degrees. The measured date for induced fields in various locations are used to compute corresponding SAR values and inter-comparison obtained. These data are also compared with those when the mobile phone is placed horizontally with respect to the position of the animal. The SAR data is also experimentally obtained by measuring a rise in temperature due to this mobile exposures and data compared with those obtained in the previous set. To seek a comparison with the safety criteria same set of measurements are performed in 10 g phantom material contained in a cubical box. These results are higher than those obtained with the knowledge of induced field measurements. It is conclude that SAR values are sensitive to the angular position of the moving platform and are well below the safety criteria prescribed tor human exposure. The data are suggestive of having a fresh look to understand the mode of electromagnetic field -bio interaction (Behari *et al.* 2013)

13. Electromagnetic radiations are reported to produce long-term and short-term biological-effects, which are of great concern to human health due to increasing use of devices emitting EMIR especially microwave (MW) radiation in our daily life. In view of the unavoidable use of MW emitting devices (microwaves oven, mobile phones, Wi-Fi, etc.) and their harmful effects on biological system, it was thought worthwhile to investigate the long-term effects of low-level MW irradiation on the reproductive function of male Swiss strain mice and its mechanism of action. Twelve-week-old mice were exposed to non-thermal low-level 2.45- GHz MW radiation (CW for 2 h/day for 30 days, power density = 0.029812 mW/cm (2) and SAR = 0.018 W/Kg). Sperm count and sperm viability test were done as well as vital organs were processed to study different stress parameters. Plasma was used for testosterone and testis for 3β HSD assay_ Immunohistochemistry of 3β HSD and

nitric oxide synthase (i-NOS) was also performed in testis, We observed that MW irradiation induced a significant decrease in sperm count and sperm viability along with the decrease in seminiferous tubule diameter and degeneration of seminiferous tubules. Reduction in testicular 3β HSD activity and plasma testosterone levels was also noted in the exposed group of mice. Increased expression of testicular i-NOS was observed in the MW-irradiated group of mice. Further, these adverse reproductive effects suggest that chronic exposure to nonionizing MW radiation may lead to infertility via free radical species-mediated pathway (Shahin *et al.* 2014).

14. Cell phone radiation exposure and its biological interaction is the present concern of debate. Present study aimed to investigate the effect of 3G cell phone exposure with computer controlled 2-D stepper motor on 45-day-old male Wistar rat brain. Animals were exposed for 2 h a day for 60 days by using mobile phone with angular movement up to zero to 30°. The variation of the motor is restricted to 90° with respect to the horizontal plane, moving at a pre-determined rate of 2° per minute. Immediately after 60 days of exposure, animals were scarified and numbers of parameters (DNA double-strand break, micronuclei, caspase 3, apoptosis, DNA fragmentation, expression of Stress-responsive genes) were performed. Result shows that microwave radiation emitted from 3G mobile phone significantly induced DNA strand breaks in brain. Meanwhile a significant increase in micronuclei, caspase 3 and apoptosis were also observed in exposed group ($P < 0.05$), Western blotting result shows that 3G mobile phone exposure causes a transient increase in phosphorylation of hsp27, hsp70, and p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (p38MAPK), which leads to mitochondrial dysfunction-mediated cytochrome c release and subsequent activation of caspases involved in the process of radiation-induced apoptotic cell death. Study shows that the oxidative stress is the main factor which activates a variety of cellular signal transduction pathways, among them the hsp27/p38MAPK is the pathway of principle stress response. Results conclude that 3G mobile phone radiations affect the brain function and cause several neurological disorders (Kesari *et al.* 2014).

15. Present study aimed to investigate the protective effects of melatonin (is well known antioxidant that protects DNA, lipids and proteins from free radical damage) against oxidative stress-mediated testicular impairment due to long-term exposure of MWs. For this, 70-day-old male Wistar rats were divided into four groups (n = 6/group), Sham exposed, Mel atonin (Mel) treated (2 mg/kg), 2.45 GHz MWs exposed and

MWs + Mel treated. Exposure took place in Plexiglas cages for 2 h a day for 45 days where, power density (0.21 mW/cm(2)) and specific absorption rate (SAR 0.14 W/Kg) were estimated. After the completion of exposure period, rats were sacrificed and various stress related parameters, that is LDH-X (lactate dehydrogenase isoenzyme) activity, xanthine oxidase (XO), RCS (reactive oxygen species), protein carbonyl content, DNA damage and MDA (malondialdehyde) were performed. Result shows that melatonin prevent oxidative damage biochemically by significant increase ($p < 0.001$) in the levels of testicular LDH-X, decreased ($p < 0.001$) levels of MDA and ROS in testis ($p < 0.01$). Meanwhile, it reversed the effects of MWs on XO, protein carbonyl content, sperm count, testosterone level and DNA fragmentation in testicular cells. These results concluded that the melatonin has strong antioxidative potential against MW induced oxidative stress mediated DNA damage in testicular cells (Meena *et al.,* 2014).

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Requirement for doctors in the country

916. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors needed in the country so that there will be one doctor for every l 0,000 population;

(b) how many States have already achieved this goal;

(c) whether there are Gram Panchayats in the country which have no Primary Health Centre (PHC), if so, how many;

(d) the number of Government hospitals in the country, and the number in private sector; and

(e) the number of people who are catered by Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The State-wise estimate of density of doctors per 10,000 population in the country as per HRH Technical Report, 2008 (by Krishna D. Rao *et al.*) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No such data is maintained centrally.

(d) As per RHS Bulletin of 2014, there are 755 District Hospitals, 1024 Sub District Hospitals and 5363 Community Health Centres in the country in the Government Sector. No data in respect of private sector hospitals is maintained.

(e) No such data is maintained centrally.

Statement

Doctor density (per 10000 population) by State and area

State/UT	Total	
	NSSO	Census
1	2	3
lndia	4.28	6.07
Andhra Pradesh	4.52	7.84
Arunachal Pradesh	1.97	0.17
Assam	0.16	2.83
Bihar	2.06	3.96
Chhattisgarh	2.59	4.09
Delhi	1.53	15.03
Goa	6.35	10.99
Gujarat	3.89	4.4
Haryana	4.02	8.21
Himachal Pradesh	5.97	5.96
Jammu and Kashmir	1.81	6.77
Jharkhand	4.23	3.94
Karnataka	7.58	7.32
Kerala	4.45	6.28
Madhya Pradesh	2.68	4.89

1	2	3
Maharashtra	7.09	7.88
Manipur	1.91	4.54
Meghalaya	1.12	2.51
Mizoram	0.47	5.32
Nagaland	2.05	3.37
Odisha	0.48	2.69
Punjab	6.57	11.14
Rajasthan	5.03	3.97
Sikkim	1.66	7.49
Tamil Nadu	9.07	6.09
Tripura	1.05	3.21
Uttar Pradesh	3.76	6.04
Uttarakhand	4.19	7.4
West Bengal	3.16	7.07
Andaman and Nicobar lslands	0	7.59
Chandigarh	14.03	23.17
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2.7
Daman and Diu	0	4.95
Lakshadweep	13.64	5.24
Puducherry	7.85	10.6

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation 2004-05; Census of India 2001; Central Bureau of Health Intelligence 2005

Low priced medicines for poor patients

†917. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to implement a scheme under which economically weak patients would get medicines at cheaper rates in private chemist shops also;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any special agency is being constituted to monitor this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) In light of the fact that only 176 Jan Aushadi stores have been opened across the country of which only 96 are functional as on date, the scheme is being revisited to expand its reach.

(b) to (d) The details are being worked out by the Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) in consultation with Department of Pharmaceuticals.

Untested FDC drugs in the market

918. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that thousands of fixed dose combinations (FDCs) drugs, that have not been tested for efficacy and safety standards and have potential to put patients at health risk, are being sold in the market across the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to evaluate the safety and efficacy of all such FDCs and take immediate action to weed out those found substandard or irrational?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Government is aware of the fact that certain Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) are being manufactured and marketed in the country without the approval of Drugs Controller General (India).

(b) and (c) The Drugs Controller General (India) had on 15.01.2013 directed all the State Drug Controllers to ask the manufacturers of such FDCs to prove the safety and efficacy of FDCs being manufactured by them within a period of 18 months failing which manufacture and marketing of such FDCs in the country was to be prohibited. 6220 applications were received in response to the direction of the Drugs Controller General (India). These have been examined by an Expert Committee constituted for the purpose.

Recruitment rules of Unani and Ayurvedic pharmacists in CGHS dispensaries

919. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the recruitment rules of Unani and Ayurvedic pharmacists in CGHS dispensaries;

(b) the number of Unani and Ayurvedic pharmacists recruited in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi along with their names;

(c) whether non-technical pharmacists are distributing the medicines in many CGHS run Unani dispensaries which may also cause harm to beneficiaries;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to recruit pharmacists (Unani & Ayurvedic); and

(e) the personnel maintaining the records of medicines in absence of pharmacists?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Copy of Recruitment Rules of Unani and Ayurvedic Pharmacists are placed at Statement-I.

(b) The number of Unani and Ayurvedic pharmacists recruited in CGHS Delhi are as under :

Name	Strength	In position	Vacant
Unani	7	4	3
Ayurvedic	34	24	10

The names of the pharmacists are at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) There is no post of non-technical pharmacist in CGHS. However, in absence of Unani Pharmacists, some doctors in-charge sometimes depute staff members having knowledge of Unani Medicines to distribute medicines, under their direct control and supervision, so that there is no possibility of harming the beneficiaries.

CGHS has already initiated the process to recruit pharmacists for Unani and Ayurvedic system. Advertisement seeking applications for the post of Pharmacist Unani from interested qualified people has already been published. For carrying out recruitment of Ayurvedic pharmacist, the regularization of roster of Ayurvedic Pharmacists has been initiated.

(e) The CMO In-charge of the Unani dispensary maintains the records of medicines in absence of pharmacists. There is no problem on this account.

Statement-I

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 1979

G.S.R. 482—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the method of recruitment to the post of Pharmaceutical Staff under Central Government Health Scheme Delhi (Group 'C') Unani namely : —

1. Short title and commencement — (1) These rules may be called Central Government Health Scheme Delhi (Group "C") Unani Recruitment Rules, 1978;

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Number, classification and scale of pay — The number of the said posts, its classification and the scale of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns 3 to 5 of the Schedule annexed to these rules.

3. Method of recruitment, age limit, qualifications, etc. — The method of recruitment age limit, qualifications and other matters relating to the said post shall be as specified in columns 6 to 13 of the Schedule aforesaid.

4. Disqualification — No person —

(a) who has entered into or contracted a marriage with a person having a spouse living, or

(b) who, having a spouse living has entered into or contracted a marriage with any person,

shall be eligible for apointment to the said post :

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that such a marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such person and the other party to the marriage and that there are other grounds for so doing, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

5. Power to relax — Where the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by order, for reasons to be recorded in writing relax any of the provisions of these rules with respect to any class or category of persons.

6. Savings — Nothing in these rules shall affect reservations, relaxation of age limit and other concessions required to be provided for the Schedueld Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued by the Central Government from time to time in this regard.

SCHEDULE

Recruitment Rules for Group C (Non-Ministerial) Posts Para Medical and General Categories, under Central Government Health Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether Selection post or Non-selection Post	Age for direct recruits	Educational qualifications regd. for direct recruits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Pharmacist (Unani) Pharmacist-cum Clert (Unani) Stroke Keeper (Unani)	14 9 1 24	General Central Service Group 'C' Non-Gazetted Non-Ministerial	₹ 330-10-380 EB-12-500-EB-15.560	Not applicable	Between 18-30 Years (Relaxable for Government servants upto 35 years)	1. Matriculation with proficiency in Urdu or an equivalent oriental qualification in Urdu/Arabic/Persion. A Certificate/ diploma, of a minimum of' duration in Unani Pharmacy awarded by a one years State Board or an Institution of repute followed by one Year's practical experience as a Pharmacist in a reputed Unani Hospital/Dispensary/Pharmacy. OR Three years experience as a pharmacist in Unani Pharmacy/Dispensary/Hospital.

Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruits will apply in the case of promottees	Period of probation, if any	Metod of rectt. whether by direct rectt. or by promotion or by deputation/ transfer and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of dirct rectt. by promotions/deputation/ transfer grades from which promotion/deputation/ transfer to be made	If a DPC exists what it its composition	Circumstances in which Union Public Services Commission is to be consulted in making re-cruitments
9	10	11	12	13	14
Not applicable.	2 years	By Direct rectuitment.	Not Applicable.	DDG (CGHS) HQr. DAD (CGHS) NZ/SZ DAD (CGHS) HQr. of CGHS (DELHI) DDA (Dte. G.H.S.) S.C./S.T./ under Administrative Officer CGHS Delhi.	No applicable.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 28th April 2014

G.S.R. 86.— In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution and in supersession of the Central Government Health Scheme Delhi (Group 'C') Ayurvedic Recruitment Rules, '1978,' except as respects things' done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the method of recruitment to the post of Ayurvedic Pharmacist in the Central Government Health Scheme Organisation, Ministry of Health and family Welfare, namely.-

1. Short title and commencement.-(I) These rules may be called the Central Government Health Scheme Organisation, Ayurvedic Pharmacist (Group 'C' Post) Recruitment Rules 2014.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Number of post, classification, pay band and grade pay or pay scale.- The number of the said post, its classification and pay band and grade pay or pay-scale attached thereto shall be as specified in columns (2) to (4) of the Schedule annexed to these rules.' -

3. Method of recruitment, age-limit, qualifications, etc.-The method of recruitment, age-limit, qualifications and the other matters relating to the said post shall be as specified in Columns (5) to (13) of the aforesaid Schedule.

4. Disqualification.-No person,-

(a) who has entered into or contracted a marriage with a person having a spouse living; or

(b) who, haying a spouse living, has entered into or contracted a marriage with any person, .

shall be eligible for appointment to the said post:

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that such a marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such person and the other party to the marriage and that there are other grounds for so doing, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

5. Power to relax- Where the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so-to-do, it may, by order, for reasons to be recorded in writing relax any of the provisions of these rules with respect to any class or category of persons.

6. Savings.-Nothing in these rules shall affect reservation, relaxation of age-limit and other concessions required to be provided for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Other Backward Classes, the Ex- servicemen and other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued by the Central Government from time to time in this regard.

SCHEDULE

Name of Post	Number of Post	Classification	Pay band, grade pay or pay scale	whether selection post or non-selection post
1	2	3	4	5
Ayurvedic Pharmacist	70*(2014) ** CGHS, Delhi-36 CGHS, Kolkata-02 CGHS, Meerut-02 CGHS, Nagpur-02 CGHS, Bengaluru-04 CGHS, Jaipur-02 CGHS, Pune-02 CGHS, Mumbai-04 CGHS, Kanpur-02 CGHS, Allahabad-02 CGHS, Hyderabad-04 CGHS, Patna-02 CGHS, Lucknow-02 CGHS, Ahmedabad-02 CGHS, Chennai-02 CGHS, Ranchi-00 CGHS, Bhubaneshwar-00 CGHS, Jabalpur-00 CGHS, Guwahati-00	General Central Services Group 'C' (Non-Ministerial), Non-Gazetted	Pay Band-1, ₹ 5,200— 20,200 plus grade pay of ₹ 2800	Not aplicable

1	2	3	4	5
	CGHS, Trivandrum-00 CGHS, Chandigarh-00 CGHS, Bhopal-00 CGHS Shillong-00 CGHS, Dehradun-00 CGHS Jammu-00 (*Subject to variation dependent on work load) (**CGHS-Central Government Health Scheme)			
Age limits for direct recruits		Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits	Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct rectuits will apply in the case of promotees	Period of probation, if any
6		7	8	9
Between 20 and 30 years. (Relaxable for departmental candidates up to the age of forty years in the case of general candidates and upto forty-five years in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the instructions or orders issued by the Central Government from time		(i) Educational qualification : 12th Class passed or equivalent with Science stream (Physics or Chemistry or Biology) from a recognised Board or University; (ii) Technical Qualification : Degree in Ayurvedic Pharmacy or Diploma in Ayurvedic Pharmacy course, duration of which should not be less than two	Not applicable	Two years

to time).

Note 1 : The crucial date for determining the age-limit shall be the closing date for receipt of application from candidates in India (and not the closing date prescribed for those in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh, Division of Jammu and Kashmir State, Lahaul and Spiti Districts and Pangi Sub-division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep).

Note 2 : The crucial date for determining the age limit in the case of candidates from Employment Exchange shall be the last date up to which the Employment Exchange is asked to submit the names.

years from any Government Organisation or recognised private Institute or by any University and registered with respective State Government Ayurvedic Regulatory Boards or Councils; and

(iii) Two years experience in the field of Ayurvedic Pharmacist from any recognised Ayurvedic Dispensary or Hospital or Pharmacy or Wellness Centre.

Method of recruitment:Whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or by deputation or absorption and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation or absorption, grades, from which promotion or deputation or absorption, to be made
10	11
By direct recruitment	Not applicable

If a Departmental Promotion Committee exists, what is its composition	Circumstances in which Union Public Service Commission is to be consulted in making recruitment
12	13
Group 'C' Departmental Confirmation Committee (for considering confirmation) consisting of :—	Not applicable

In the case of Central Government Hearlth Scheme Organisation, Delhi:

1.	Additional Director, (Head Quarters)	—	Chairman
2.	One Gazetted Officer belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes	—	Member
3.	Joint Director, Central Government Health Scheme	—	Member
4.	Medical Superintendent Central Government Health Scheme Ayurvedic Hospital	—	Member
5.	Administrative Officer (Establishment),	—	Member

Non-Gazetted

In the case of Central Government Health Scheme, Outside Delhi:

1.	Additional Director or Joint Director or Deputy Director (Central Government Health Scheme, concerned city)	—	Chairman
2.	Chief Medical Officer (Ayurvedic) in-charge	—	Member
3.	One Gazetted Officer belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes	—	Member
4.	Administrative Officer of Central Government Health Scheme. If there is no Administrative Officer, a Group 'A' Officer of any Central Government Office	—	Member

[F.No. 6-10/2012-13/CGHS/AMSD]

V.P. Singh, Dy. Secy.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name
Name of in position Pharmacist (Unani):-	
1.	Shri Mohd. Hussain
2.	Shri Sattar Ahmad
3.	Smt. Kauser Noor
4.	Shri Saeed Ahmad
Name of Pharmacist (Ayurvedic):	
1.	Shri Ashok Kumar
2.	Shri Om Dutt
3.	Shri Ashok Kumar Shukla
4.	Shri Deepak Sharma
5.	Shri Anil Kumar
6.	Shri Chander Prakash
7.	Shri Saroj Kumar Srivastava
8.	Shri Jaihind Kumar Vishwakarma
9.	Shri Chandrika Kumar
10.	Shri Bidesh Layak
11.	Shri Girish Chander
12.	Shri Raj Kumar
13.	Shri Pramod Kumar Pandey
14.	Smt. Saroj Bala
15.	Shri Biplab Datta
16.	Shri Rajiv Kumar
17.	Shri Rakesh Sharma
18.	Ms. Yogita Bhardwaj
19.	Shri Atul Bageshwar

Sl. No.	Name
20.	Smt. Manju Bala
21.	Shri Vivek Gupta
22.	Smt. Divesh Kumari
23.	Shri Harish Kumar
24.	Shri Prateek Gupta

Supplying of faulty medical equipments for NRHM scheme

920. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that medical equipments provided by Government under NRHM Scheme are mostly faulty and dysfunctional;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the complaints received from the States in this regard;

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent such faulty supplies; and

(d) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Public health is a State subject. Under the National Health Mission, financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare system including for medical equipment based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Medical equipment are largely procured by the States/UTs only under the National Rural Health Mission.

(b) No complaints have been received about faulty and dysfunctional equipment that have been supported under NRHM flexipool.

(c) and (d) do not arise in view of (b) above.

Inadequate facilities for swine flu treatment in Delhi

921. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there are no adequate facilities for the swine flu infected patients in the country, especially in Delhi;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide adequate facilities and stop this epidemic?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) No.

(c) Health is a State subject. However, the Central Government has been monitoring the Influenza A H1N1 outbreak situation and remains in regular touch with the affected State Governments. The States have been provided guidelines on screening, risk categorization of patients, clinical case management and ventilator management. Guidelines for vaccination of health care workers have been also issued. To guide and assist the State Governments, teams from Union Health and Family Welfare Ministry are sent as per need.

The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme regularly collects data on outbreaks of communicable diseases including Influenza A H1N1 from different parts of the country. This data is monitored and analyzed to facilitate quick response to contain outbreaks. In addition to the guidelines for combating Influenza A H1N1 already provided to the State Governments, the Central Government has also established a network of 21 laboratories equipped to test the virus. The Central Government has assisted the affected State Governments by providing logistic support for drug, masks and Personal Protective Equipment. Emergency stock of Oseltamivir drug, N-95 masks and Personal Protective Equipment is also being maintained. A Committee under the Director General of Health Services periodically monitors the situation. Regular advertisements for guidance of public on Influenza A H1N1 are being issued by MOHFW in national and local newspapers. The advertisements in print media were regularly published in more than 200 newspapers in January and February, 2015 all over the country. These also included vernacular languages. Information dissemination is also through Radio and Television. States have been advised to scale up IEC activities. The affected States have also put advertisements and media campaign in the local newspapers and aired Radio and Television spots.

Sterilization operations under torch light

922. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) whether it has come to the knowledge of Government that sterilization operations were held under torch in Chatra district of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, how many sterilization operations were held and the names of the organizers;

(c) the reasons for conducting such operations under torch light;

(d) the authority responsible for not taking sufficient care to make alternate arrangement in the event of power failure; and

(e) the action taken on the persons responsible for creating such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) No. The report received from the State of Jharkhand states that no such operations were carried out under torch light in Chatra district.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Surrogacy centres in the country

923. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are around 20,000 surrogacy centres in India and ICMR has listed only 270 of them, so far on the basis of physical infrastructures and trained man power;

(b) if so, the action taken against unenlisted centres;

(c) whether Government is aware that hundreds of kids born through surrogacy are left to die or they are abandoned; and

(d) if so, whether Government will frame regulations on surrogacy, 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. ICMR is aware that there are around 20,000 small and big assisted reproductive technology (ART) clinics in the country. But all these ART clinics do not provide surrogacy serviees and hence all ART clinics are not surrogacy centers in the Country. Based on minimum infrastructure facilities, trained manpower and procedure which are being undertaken at the clinics, around 295 ART under National Registry of ART Clinics and Banks in India of ICMR.

At present, it is not mandatory for all ART clinics to register under the Nation Registry. Therefore, there is no legal binding on the ART clinics for registration under the National Registry. However, in the proposed Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, appropriate provisions are being made for compulsory registration of all the ART clinics and banks in India under the National Registry of the ICMR.

(c) and (d) No authentic information is available regarding kids born through surrogacy abandoned by commission parents. All the issues concerning the subject of Assisted Reproductive Technology including surrogacy will be addressed in the Bill titled "Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation)" Bill.

TB cases among tea garden workers in Assam

924. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tuberculosis (TB) has become a major problem in Assam's tea gardens, often leading to the death of workers;

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

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government and the details of facilities being provided to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) No. The proportion of TB patients reported to RNTCP from tea gardens in Assam in the past two years ranges between 16 to 18 per cent of the total case notification under RNTCP in the said State.

The treatment success rates reported among tea garden TB patients registered under RNTCP in Assam are consistent with the reported State and National treatment success rates.

(c) Under RNTCP, Designated Microscopy Centres (DMC) are functioning in 8 tea gardens in Assam (Amguri and Mathurapur Tea Garden hospitals in Sibsagar district, Monabarie, Dufflagarh and Dhekiajuli Tea Garden hospitals in Sonitpur district, Longsual and Margherita Tea Garden Hospital in Tinsukia district and Dimakuchi Tea

Garden hospital in Udalguri district) which are providing free of cost TB diagnostic services.

Provision for collection of sputum samples of TB suspects among tea garden workers and transportation of these samples to nearest DMC for sputum examination have been made.

DOT Centres have been established in tea gardens in Assam, wherein treatment to TB patients is being provided, free of cost.

Production of HIV/AIDS medicines

†925. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that HIV/AIDS Smedicines are very costly and patients are not able to purchase and get benefits of these medicines;

(b) the reasons for Indian drug companies showing inability in manufacturing HIV/AIDS medicines; and

(c) whether efforts are being made by scientists to develop vaccine for prevention of HIV/AIDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) Under National AIDS Control Programme, the HIV/AIDS medicines (ARV Drugs) are procured by the Government of India following the process of open tendering and made available to the HIV/AIDS patients free of costs.

(b) No such case of Indian drug companies expressing their inability to manufacture HIV/AIDS medicine has come to the notice of National AIDS Control Organisation.

(c) Under the tripartite agreement between Indian Council of Medical Research, International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, and National AIDS Control Organization, 3 Phase-I trials of HIV vaccine were conducted by National AIDS Research Institute, Pune and National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis, Chennai as per details given in the Statement (*See* below).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of vaccine research for prevention of HIV/AIDS are:

(1) The following trials of HIV vaccine have been conducted in India. Two vaccine candidates were prioritized for Phase I clinical trials in India: tgAAC09, an Adeno-Associated Virus (AAV)-based vaccine, and TBC-M4, a Modified Vaccinia Ankara (MVA) based vaccine. NARI , Pune and NIRT, Chennai have conducted three HIV vaccine trials in the country.

- **A001 trial:** A Phase I trial of using Adeno-Associated Virus (AAV) based HIV-1 subtype C vaccine candidate (tg AAC09) was initiated on February 7, 2005 at the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune and was completed in December 2006. The vaccine was safe at all the three dosage levels. The vaccine did not stimulate HIV-1 antibodies. The immunological response was observed in 23% individuals. The candidate did not appear to be immunogenic individually and it was felt that it could be evaluated in a prime-boost strategy.

- **D001 (MVA) trial:** TRC, Chennai conducted the Phase I trial of TBC-M4-Modified Vaccinia Ankara (MVA) candidate has been recently completed. It was found that both the vaccine regimens were safe and immunogenic in more than 90% of the volunteers. However, the response was modest though it persisted in many of the volunteers even 12 months after the last vaccination.

- **P001 trial:** A Phase I Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Randomized Trial to Evaluate the Safety and Immunogenicity of TBC-M4, a multigenic MVA HIV Vaccine *vs.* ADVAX, a multigenic DNA HIV Vaccine followed by TBC-M4, a multigenic MVA HIV Vaccine. This trial was conducted at NARI, Pune and TRC, Chennai.

(2) **DNA Vaccine Project:** Generation of HIV 1 subtype C based DNA vaccine and assessment of prime-boost strategy in mouse model (funded by NACO). This was a study carried out for determining the CTL and neutralizing antibody response in mice to the pVAX based gp 150 and full length gag HIV constructs. The findings of the study have generated preliminary data on the neutralization and CTL responses generated by the candidate vaccine. The findings indicate a transient CTL and neutralization response at the 5th week following immunization which disappeared by the 7th week after the initiation of the immunization. The results in the mice were not encouraging.

The present status of each of these research projects:

The A001, the MVA (D001) and the P001 trials and the DNA Vaccine Project have been completed. There candidate vaccines used in the A001 and the D001 have been found safe and immunogenic in more than 90% of the human volunteers. The results of the A001 study have been published. In P001 prime-boost trial of DNA followed by Modified Vaccinia Ankara based HIV-1 subtype C vaccine, both the vaccines were found to be safe and well tolerated. The Vaccine Developmental Study has been recently initiated.

Shortage of competent doctors in the country

†926. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of adept doctors in public and private hospitals related to the diseases of cancer, kidney, diabetes, heart and liver;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps being taken by Government to meet the shortage of competent doctors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The Government is aware that there is shortage of doctors, particularly specialists in the country. Health is a State subject and no data with respect to such shortage is maintained centrally.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps in order to meet the shortage of doctors in the country:

(i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology and Surgical Oncology.

(ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.

(iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.

(iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(v) 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.

(vi) 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.

(vii) 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.

(viii) Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats 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.

New tests for diagnosing TB

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

(a) whether it is a fact that new TB tests recommended in USA and other countries of the world are proposed to be promoted in India to control this menace;

(b) whether this test is facing resistance from medical authorities in India on account of apprehensions that it could lead to drug resistance;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this test is mandatory for Indians seeking jobs in the USA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) the following methods are used to diagnose various forms of Tuberculosis:

1. Microscopy
2. Culture (Solid, Liquid)
3. Molecular tests Line Probe Assay (LPA), Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (CBNAAT)

4. Mantoux Test

5. X-ray and other imaging techniques

6. Histopathology

(b) None of the above mentioned tests used under RNTCP are reported to lead to drug resistance.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Acute shortage of beds at AIIMS, Delhi

†928. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that patients at AIIMS, Delhi are made to sleep on the stretchers due to acute shortage of beds;

(b) if so, whether Government will take decision to enhance the number of beds in AIIMS; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) No such incidence has been reported in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi.

Overcoming shortage of medical personnel in ASSAM

929. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of doctors and medical staff in Assam's health sector;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government with the help of the concerned State Government have taken any steps to overcome the shortage of doctors and medical staff; and

(c) if so, the response thereto?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per Rural Health Statistics Bulletin (2014), the status of required, sanctioned, in position and the vacant/surplus manpower *viz.* doctors and medical staff in the State of Assam, is enclosed in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Under National Health Mission, support is being provided to the States for healthcare strengthening including support for infrastructure and human resources. As per the information furnished by the State Government of Assam the following steps have been taken to overcome the shortage of doctors and medical staff:

(i) Posting of Medical Officers (MBBS) under one year Compulsory Rural Service, under NHM.

(ii) Posting of Specialist doctors under one year Service, under NHM.

(iii) Initiation of two years Diploma Course for in-service regular MBBS doctors in the field of Clinical Anaesthesiology, Maternal Health, Orthopaedics, Paediatric Medicine and Radiology.

(iv) Six months Advance Certificate Course for ANMs.

(v) Posting of Rural Health Practitioners in sub centres to provide health care services in rural areas.

(vi) Construction of three new Medical Colleges *viz.* Jorhat Medical College & Hospital (JMCH), Tezpur Medical College & Hospital (TMCH) and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Medical College & Hospital (FAAMCH), Barpeta. The first batch of MBBS doctors from JMCH is on the verge of completion.

(vii) Construction of another three Medical Colleges at Diphu, Kokrajhar and Dhubri are going on.

(viii) Construction of seven new GNM Schools in the State. GNM course is being conducted in existing 20 GNM schools in the State.

The additional manpower supported under NHM(on contractual basis), is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of medical, nursing and para-medical staff

(As per RHS Bulletin)

Post	Required	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
Medical Officer	1014	NA	1739	NA
ANM	5635	5962	9220	*
Specialists	604	NA	121	NA
Laboratory Technician	1165	860	1225	*
Pharmacist	1165	1284	1347	*
Radiographer	151	145	65	80

* Surplus

Statement-II

Additional medical and paramedical manpower supported (on contractual basis) under NHM

Name of Post	Numbers supported
Allopathic Doctor including Specialists	1180
Ayush Medical Officers	605
Dental Surgeon	199
ANM	5184
Staff Nurse	2806
Laboratory Technician	641
Pharmacist	653

Measures to prevent exploitation of nurses

930. SHRI D. RAJA :
SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court of India has asked Government to take measures to prevent exploitation of the nurses working in Government and private hospitals, who are not paid minimum wages prescribed under the law; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b)Yes. Health being a State subject, the matter regarding working conditions of Nursing staff comes under the purview of the State Government in which the hospitals are located. On the basis of PIL Writ Petition Civil No. 430/2011 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, all the State Governments were issued instructions; *vide* letters dated 7th July, 2010 and 24th February, 2012 to take necessary measures for enacting a comprehensive Legislation for improvement of service conditions of nurses including those working in the private sector.

Swine flu cases in Telangana

931. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY :
SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

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

(a) the reasons for the six-fold rise in the swine flu cases in the country;

(b) the details of cases reported since January, 2015, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that Telangana is the worst affected State in the country; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government to contain this and also supplement the efforts of the State Governments, particularly Telangana and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Influenza A H1N1 virus that caused the Influenza Pandemic during 2009-10 continues to circulate in the community causing outbreaks in various parts of the country. While declaring the Influenza A H1N1 Pandemic to be over in August, 2010, WHO had conveyed that, the Pandemic virus would continue to circulate as seasonal influenza virus for some years to come.

(b) The details of cases reported since January, 2015, State-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No.

(d) Health is a State subject. However, the Central Government has been monitoring the Influenza A H1N1 outbreak situation and remains in regular touch with the affected State Governments. The States have been provided guidelines on screening, risk categorization of patients, clinical case management and ventilator management. Guidelines for vaccination of health care workers have been also issued., Central teams of Senior Public Health Specialists from Union Health and Family Welfare Ministry have

been deployed to guide and assist the State Governments including that of Telangana. The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme regularly collects data on outbreaks of communicable diseases including Influenza A H1N1 from different parts of the country. This data is monitored and analyzed to facilitate quick response to contain outbreaks. In addition to the guidelines for combating Influenza A H1N1 already provided to the State Governments, the Central Government has also established a network of 21 laboratories equipped to test the virus. The Central Government has assisted the affected State Governments by providing logistic support for drug, masks and Personal Protective Equipment. In particular, the State of Telangana has been provided with diagnostic reagents (250) and viral transport medium (200 kits). The Government of NCT of Delhi has been assisted with drug Oseltamivir (2000 capsules), Personal Protective Equipment (5000), N 95 masks (250) and Viral Transport Medium kits (2000).

Emergency stock of Oseltamivir drug, N-95 masks and Personal Protective Equipment is also being maintained. A Committee under the Director General of Health Services periodically monitors the situation. Regular advertisements for guidance of public on Influenza A H1N1 are being issued by MOHFW in national and local newspapers. The advertisements in print media were regularly published in more than 200 newspapers in January and February, 2015 all over the country. These also included vernacular languages. Information dissemination is also through Radio and Television. States have been advised to scale up IEC activities. The affected States have also put advertisements and media campaign in the local newspapers and aired Radio and Television spots.

Statement

Influenza A H1N1: laboratory confirmed Cases: State/ UT-wise

(1st January – 25th February, 2015)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cumulative Cases since 1st January 2015
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	88
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	0
5.	Bihar	8
6.	Chandigarh	16
7.	Chhattisgarh	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cumulative Cases since 1st January 2015
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	2571
11.	Goa	7
12.	Gujarat	3769
13.	Haryana	149
14.	Himachal Pradesh	30
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	84
16.	Jharkhand	0
17.	Karnataka	887
18.	Kerala	42
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	786
21.	Maharashtra	1352
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	1
25.	Nagaland	4
26.	Odisha	11
27.	Puducherry	14
28.	Punjab	168
29.	Rajasthan	5126
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	271
32.	Telangana	1385
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttarakhand	17
35.	Uttar Pradesh	413
36.	West Bengal	89
	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	17304

Launching of national de-worming initiative

932. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

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

(a) whether WHO studies show 241 million children in the 1 to 14 years age group in India are at risk of parasitic worms;

(b) if so, whether worms can cause anaemia, under-nutrition, impairment of mental and physical development;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to launch a national de-worming initiative among all pre-school and school age children across the country;

(d) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(e) whether the initiative will be launched in all districts of the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

As per World Health Organization (WHO) database (2012), it is estimated that 241 million children (68%) between the ages of 1 – 14 years in India are at risk of parasitic intestinal worms.

(b) Intestinal worms can lead to adverse health and nutrition impacts like anaemia, undernutrition and impairment of mental and physical development. Scientific evidences available clearly indicate that intestinal worms cause chronic intestinal blood loss that results in anaemia.

(c) and (d) Government of India has already launched National Deworming Day in 11 States/UT of India, namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.

The salient features of this initiative are as follows :-

- All pre-school and school-age children (enrolled and non-enrolled) between

the ages of 1 – 19 years were administered deworming drug *i.e.* Albendazole tablet through the platform of schools and anganwadi centres in order to improve their overall health, nutritional status, access to education and quality of life.

- Anganwadi workers provided deworming drug to all pre-school children (1-5 years) and all out of school children (6-19 years) at the Anganwadi centres and School teachers provided deworming drug to all school enrolled children of 6-19 years age as per the national guidelines.

In addition, Government has provided detailed guidelines for implementation of deworming intervention alongwith training, awareness generation and ensuring sufficient stock supply of deworming drug. There are specific guidelines / protocols for adverse event management as well.

(e) to (g) Out of the 303 districts in these 11 States/UT, National Deworming Day was launched in 280 districts.

With an aim to avoid duplication of intervention, 83 Lymphatic Filariasis endemic districts in these 11 States/UT were excluded, as administration of Albendazole is already part of Mass Drug Administration (MDA) regime under Lymphatic Filariasis program.

Manpower crisis in RINPAS, Ranchi

933. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mental health care centres and hospitals available in Jharkhand;

(b) whether Government is aware that one of the oldest (established in April, 1925) mental hospitals of India situated in Ranchi (Kanke), Jharkhand, presently named as Ranchi Institute of Neuro-Phychiatry and Allied Science (RINPAS), is facing severe crisis of manpower and needs administrative reforms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof of the crisis and steps proposed to be taken to resolve the issues?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) Information regarding the number of hospitals and

centres providing mental health care services in the State of Jharkhand is not maintained centrally. However, in addition to the one Central Government Mental Health Institute namely, Central Institute of Psychiatry (CIP), Ranchi, there is another Mental Health Institute namely, Ranchi Institute of Neuro-Psychiatry and Allied Science (RINPAS) under the administrative control of the State Government of Jharkhand.

As per the information furnished by RINPAS, Ranchi, the vacant posts in the teaching and non-teaching categories are 58 and 344 respectively. Since Health is a State subject and RINPAS is under the State Government, it is for the State Government and the Institute to take further action in the matter

Compulsory re-registration of medical practitioners

934. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 209 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22 July, 2014 and state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some developed nations have compulsory re-registration norm for medical practitioners after some years to check their professional skills, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not introducing the same in our country to maintain the quality of medical professionals; and

(b) the number of medical practitioners registered with MCI or State Medical Councils, who have not submitted information within the stipulated time about their participation in professional meetings as a part of Continuing Medical Education (CME) during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) No. As on date, the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956, does not provide for re-registration of doctors. However, as per the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, a Physician should participate in professional meetings as part of Continuing Medical Education (CME) programmes.

(b) No such information is maintained with Central Government/MCI.

Financing of district hospitals in Goa

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

(a) whether Government has financed any of the district hospitals in Goa;

(b) if so, the name of the district hospital for which financial allocation is made; and

(c) the progress of the work thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The details of financial assistance provided under the National Health Mission by Central Government to Goa for two District Hospitals namely North Goa and South Goa District Hospital under National Health Mission are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per information furnished by Government of Goa the progress of the work is as below:

Hospital	Status
North Goa	Completed in all respects and is fully functional
South Goa	67% work is completed.

Statement

Details of Central Assistance received for the District Hospitals (Rs)

Year	Under RCH head		Under NRHM Additionalities		Total	
	South Goa	North Goa	South Goa	North Goa	South Goa	North Goa
2009-2010	250000	100000	1725000	1000000	1975000	1100000
2010-2011	692000	850000	1606000	1600000	2298000	2450000
2011-2012	350000	1323600	4436000	5324176	4786000	6647776
2012-2013	1150000	1750000	3917500	5475500	5067500	7225500
2013-2014	1300000	950000	17221500	9340500	18521500	10290500
2014-2015	335000	125000	7750000	7275000	8085000	7400000

Disposal and recycling of medical wastes

†936. SHRI P.L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that medical wastes at every primary community health centres and even at major hospitals like AIIMS in the country is not being disposed properly;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is going to take steps for the disposal and recycling of medical wastes;

(c) if so, the strategy made for this and by when it will be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and Government's intention in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Public Health being a State subject, it is the primary responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments to take appropriate actions for proper management and disposal of Bio-medical waste at public health facilities through the State Pollution Control Boards in pursuance of Bio-medical waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. The Pollution Control Boards/Committees are empowered to ensure the compliance of provisions of these rules. Further, in so far as major hospitals like AIIMS are concerned; they are managing their Bio-medical wastes in accordance with Biomedical waste rules 1998 and Central Pollution Control Board guidelines.

(b) to (d) National Guidelines on Hospital Waste Management based on Bio-medical waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 have been developed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and circulated to all State/UT in the year 2002 for implementation.

Further, in addition, a National Policy Framework document and Operational Guidelines for Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres have also been developed by MoHFW in 2007, for implementation of Infection Management and Environment Plan (IMEP) under Reproductive and Child Health Programme, to address the issues relating to infection control and waste management. The same are also available in public domain at *http://nrhm.gov.in/nhm/nrhm/guidelines/nrhm-guidelines/infection-management-and-environment-plan-imep.html*

Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial assistance is provided to State/UTs Governments within their resource envelope for Bio-medical waste management and infection control activities in public health facilities based on their proposals in Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of NHM. This includes support for Civil Works for Operationalising Infection Management & Environment Plan at health facilities, Human Resource for Biomedical waste management activities such as Incinerator Operators, procurement of equipment such as trolleys, autoclaves, incinerators, colour coded bins, and buckets etc., IMEP training of medical officers, district and state programme

managers, health staffs etc. in Biomedical waste management Practices, IMEP protocols and activities.

Further, Government of India has recently released 'Operational Guidelines for National Quality Assurance in Public Health Facilities' for supporting states' efforts to improve the quality in District Hospitals, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres wherein all State/UTs have been requested to get their facilities certified as per National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) which *inter-alia* requires the facilities to conform to Bio-medical waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998. A provision of incentives has also been made for the facilities which are able to achieve and retain the certification. The operational guidelines are available in public domain at *http: // nhsrcindia.org/index.php?option=comcontent& view=article&id=171&Itemid=647*

Further, in major Central Government Hospitals like AIIMS regular training programme are conducted in Bio-medical waste management for all categories of Health Workers. Information, Education and Communication activities are undertaken regularly to bring awareness about safe and effective bio-medical waste management amongst the hospital staff.

Incentives for small size family

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

(a) the total number of household families with one child and those with two child, State-wise in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to give incentives to the families with one child and with two child respectively;

(c) whether Government proposes to give incentive to parents having only one daughter; and

(d) if so, by when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) No such data is maintained in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) and (c) Presently, no such scheme is under consideration of Central Government.

(d) India adopted a comprehensive and holistic National Population Policy (NPP), 2000, with clearly articulated objectives, strategic themes and operational strategies. The Policy enumerates certain socio-demographic goals to be achieved by 2010, which will lead to achieving population stabilization by 2045. The Policy also prescribes for an Action Plan for implementing the strategic themes listed in the Policy.

The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables couples to decide the size of their family and adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them, according to their choice, without any compulsion. In order to achieve the average Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 by the year 2017, Government has decided to address child survival issues, maternal health issues and contraception issues simultaneously and effectively. The National Population Policy, 2000 is available in the public domain at *http://mohfw.nic.in/showfile.php?lid=2949*.

Pre-natal testing to detect chromosomal and genetic disorders

938. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to allow pre-natal testing to detect and prevent the birth of children affected with chromosomal and genetic disorder;

(b) whether it is also a fact that over 32,000 babies with Down Syndrome are born every year in India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that intellectual disability effects about 3 per cent of the general population and is associated with series of mental and social handicap; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Sir, the Government has enacted the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, for prohibition of sex selection before or after conception and for prevention of misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination. The Act regulates the pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purpose of detecting genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders.

(b) The reported frequency of Down Syndrome, from eight hospitals in India on

75,103 births is 1.9 per 1000 live births. With annual birth cohort of 26 million, children born with Down syndrome is estimated to be 49400.

(c) and (d) The National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in its 58th round, surveyed 45571 and 24731 households in rural and urban areas, respectively from 4637 villages and 3354 urban blocks, at the all-India level and reported prevalence of 94 person (92 in rural and 100 in urban areas) suffering from mental retardation per 1,00,000 persons. World Health Organization, 1992 defined intellectual disability (ID) or mental retardation as "a condition of arrested or incomplete development of the mind, which is especially characterized by impairment of skills manifested during the development period, which contribute to the overall level of intelligence, *i.e.* cognitive, language, motor and social abilities".

Revision of National Health Policy

939. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether health status of Indians is still a cause for grave concern, especially that of the rural population;

(b) whether about 75 per cent of health infrastructure, medical man-power and other health resources are concentrated in urban areas where 27 per cent of the population live;

(c) the details of steps taken to address the problems of rural health both at macro (National and State) and micro (district and regional) levels; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to revise National Health Policy to address prevailing inequalities and working towards promoting a long-term perspective plan, mainly for rural health and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The health status of the population especially that of rural population does require improvement. However, the condition of the health services in rural areas of the country has improved after the launch of the National Rural Health Mission.

(b) As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 2004-05, the health worker density in rural areas is 11.74 per 10,000 populations while in urban areas, the

density is 40.46 per 10,000 populations. As per the 2011 National Health Profile, there are 1,60,862 hospital beds in rural areas out of the total 7,84,940 hospital beds available in the Country.

(c) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care facilities lies with the State Governments. To address the healthcare challenges, particularly in rural areas, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/UT governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has now been subsumed under the National Health Mission (NHM) as its Sub-Mission, along with National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as the other Sub-Mission.

Under NRHM, high focus States that are economically and socially backward and have poor health indices are provided with higher per capita allocation as compared to rest of the States. Further, within the States, to ensure equitable healthcare and to bring about sharper improvements in health outcomes, a systematic effort to effectively address the intrastate disparities in health outcomes has been undertaken. At least 25% of all districts in each State have been identified as "High Priority Districts" based on a composite health index. All tribal districts which are below the State's average of composite health index have also been included as high priority districts. These districts receive higher per capita funding, enhanced monitoring and focused supportive supervision, and are supported to adopt innovative approaches to address their special healthcare challenges.

Under NHM, financial support is provided to States to strengthen their health care systems including support for infrastructure, equipment, human resource and other resources based on the requirements posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans. Besides the support for medical human resource, support is also provided for programme managers, finance managers and accountants, data managers etc. for effective programme implementation.

(d) The draft National Health policy, 2015 has been placed in public domain seeking suggestions from stakeholders.

Registration of slaughter houses with FSSAI

940. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of slaughter houses registered with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has formulated any action plan to ensure that no abattoir or slaughter houses operates without a valid licence or registration;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to prohibit slaughter of animals other than those allowed under the food safety regulations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Work relating to registration is handled by the States. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) issues licences when these fall in its domain. State-wise details regarding the number of licenses issued by FSSAI to slaughter houses are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The Government has, with a view to ensure that all slaughter houses operate with valid licences, taken up the matter with the Chief Secretaries and Secretaries of Urban Local Bodies of the States/Union Territories and other concerned authorities inviting their attention to the legal provisions in this behalf. The need for effective regulation of slaughter houses was taken up as an agenda item in the last meeting of the Central Advisory Committee comprising the Food Safety Commissioners of States. Attention of the State/ UT Governments has also been invited to the species of animals which are permissible for slaughtering as per sub regulation 2.5.1 of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards & Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 as under *viz*: 1) Ovines, 2) Caprines, 3) Suillines, 4) Bovines, 5) And includes poultry & fish. Regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection are undertaken by States/UT Governments under FSS Act, 2006 to check compliance of the related rules and regulations.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	License
Central		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	1
5.	Bihar	1
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0

Sl. No.	Name of the State	License
10.	Delhi	1
11.	Goa	1
12.	Gujarat	0
13.	Haryana	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
16.	Jharkhand	0
17.	Karnataka	4
18.	Kerala	3
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0
21.	Maharashtra	8
22.	Meghalaya	0
23.	Manipur	0
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	0
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	7
29.	Rajasthan	0
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	4
32.	Telangana	2
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	20
35.	Uttarakhand	0
36.	West bengal	4
	TOTAL	62

Shortage of human albumin serum

941. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards acute shortage of a life saving drug-Human Albumin Serum, which is given to liver problem related patients in the country, particularly in major cities like Mumbai, Pune, etc.;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto and whether Government has investigated the reasons for the shortage of life saving drugs; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for ensuring easy availability of life saving drugs and at affordable cost in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under the Department of Pharmaceuticals monitors the availability of drugs and, where required, takes suitable remedial measures. NPPA has informed that shortage of human albumin injection including in Mumbai have been reported in the recent past.

(b) and (c) NPPA, keeping the above in view, issued an order vide Gazette Notification S.O. 2292(E) dated 09.09.2014 directing the *manufactures/importers* concerned of the drugs to submit a compliance report about having addressed the issue of shortage of certain essential medicines including albumin injection. NPPA has also convened a meeting with major companies, namely, M/s Reliance Life Science, M/s Baxter on 20.01.2015 and reviewed the position with regard to the supply of albumin injection in the country. As such, production of albumin injection is being monitored by NPPA to ensure its availability.

Complaints of sickle cell anaemia and jaundice in Chhattisgarh

†942. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of complaints of sickle cell anaemia in Chhattisgarh where adequate treatment is almost not available to the patients;

(b) whether effective treatment strategy is possible as the prevalence of jaundice and the possibility of hepatitis is rising in Chhattisgarh; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether such treatment can be given on priority basis since there are a number of complaints of security personnel in naxal affected areas, being sick from malaria and jaundice?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) There is prevalence of sickle cell anaemia in the state of Chhattisgarh. Public health being a State subject, primary responsibility of providing adequate treatment to patients, including the sickle cell anaemia patients is that of the State Government Under NHM, financial support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their health systems including for prevention and treatment of sickle cell anaemia based on the proposals submitted by the State.

(b) and (c) Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) is a decentralized State based disease surveillance programme launched by Government of India with the objective to strengthen disease surveillance in the country to detect and respond to disease outbreaks including outbreaks of Hepatitis.

Hepatitis A & E are water borne infection for which maintaining hygienic practices and availability of clean drinking water can reduce the infection. Treatment is symptomatic.

As per the information received from Ministry of Home Affairs the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) Battalions deployed in the LWE affected States have their own facilities and follow standard operation procedure (SOP) for the treatment of CAPF personnel affected by malaria and jaundice. CAPF personnel are also given preventive medicine for these diseases. Further, any malaria cases reported is monitored closely and the best available treatment is provided. Similarly, jaundice cases reported in the CAPF personnel are also managed efficiently by field units.

Central Government Employees and Pensioners Health Insurance Scheme

943. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:
SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal for ending the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in its current form and moving to an insurance based scheme called the Central Government Employees and Pensioners Health Insurance Scheme (CGEPHIS) ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal for ending the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), at present.

The Sixth Central Pay Commission had recommended the introduction of a Health Insurance Scheme for Central Government Employees and pensioners and their dependent family members on pan-India basis. The proposal is under consideration.

Status of NUHM

944. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly a year after it was launched and funds were released by Government, the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) is yet to take off;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the States are yet to complete the survey and maintaining of records of vulnerable populations and identify clusters that needed to be served first under the NUHM and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) No. 34 states & UTs are implementing NUHM as per the approvals communicated during 2013-14 & 2014-15.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some of the States/UTs have completed the survey in respect of vulnerable population and clusters that needed to be served under NUHM. Such survey is underway in the remaining states.

Trauma centres in district hospitals

945. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of HEA LTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Trauma Centres in all the district hospitals of West Bengal and rest of the country with Central funding; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the Eleventh Five Year Plan initiated a scheme titled 'Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Government Hospitals in National Highways'. Under this scheme, a total of 118 trauma care facilities were identified including 5 trauma care facilities in West Bengal. Fund to the tune of ₹ 9.5021 crore was released under various components to these Trauma Care facilities in West Bengal.

It has been decided to add trauma care facilities in 85 Government Hospitals/ Medical Colleges during lih Plan in or around National and State Highways, preferably in accident prone areas on those highways and states not covered earlier during Eleventh Plan. It has also been envisaged that the Trauma Care facility is to be located at every 100 km distance from the selected National/State Highway.

So far 24 District Hospitals/Medical Colleges have been approved to provide support under this Scheme during Twelfth Plan.

Strategy for handling genetically transmitted cancer disease

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

(a) whether the cancer disease passes on from generation to generation in families in India, while medical infrastructure in the country is far less to cope with this task;

(b) whether it is proposed to speed up such facilities to take care of such patients so as to control this type of genetically transmitted family disease;

(c) whether it is proposed to work out some system whereby poor people are afforded cheap and affordable treatment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (d) There are various causes and risk factors of Cancer. The family history of cancer is a risk factor in case of certain malignancies.

Cancer can be diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system. The data for medical infrastructure and the quantum of shortage of specialists for Cancer treatment is not centrally maintained. The number of teletherapy machine in the country is less than the norms of WHO and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Government of India has approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme, GoI will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has been approved.

Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 with focus on 3 types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission.

The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized. In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosing and treatment of Cancer.

The list of medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) which are included in the First Schedule of Drug Pricing Control Order (DPCO), 2013 also contain drugs used for the treatment of Cancer. 489 NLEM (drug formulations) medicines for which ceiling prices have been notified under DPCO, 2013, include 47 anti-Cancer medicines. No person is authorized to sell any such formulation to any consumer at a price exceeding the ceiling price fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA).

Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is available under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Besides this, the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund

(HMCPF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up in 2009 wherein 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 lakh to BPL Cancer patients.

Denial of promotions to TV NC/TV ANCS

947. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether TV NC/TV ANCS appointed in DD in 1988 in senior scales have got no promotion and Government has created cadre of special/principal correspondent, if so, the details thereof along with promotional avenues of both;

(b) whether CAT Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh High Court directed to induct them into IB(P)s and promote them retrospectively, if so, the action taken thereon and present status thereof;

(c) whether science officers and some other groups were inducted into IB(P)s by executive order;

(d) whether Government had informed Rajya Sabha in 2009 that new cadre would be created, if so, the action taken thereon and present status thereof; and

(e) the reasons for creation of new cadre when appeal filed by Government was pending in the High Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) TV NCs /TV ANCS were engaged as Artists on Casual contract basis for a period of six months in 1988. In March 1989 it was decided to engage them as "Artists" on a fresh contract of 5 years. In May 1993 they were declared as regular temporary Government Servants with retrospective effect *i.e.* 1988. In the absence of Recruitment Rules for this cadre, they could not be granted promotion. However, eligible officers were given Assured Career Progression/Modified Assured Career Progression. Two posts of Special News Correspondent and one post of Principal Correspondent were created on 27.8.2010 to open the promotional avenues in the cadre. The Recruitment Rules for these employees have been notified on 24th March, 2014 which, *inter-alia,* provide for promotion to the higher grades.

(b) The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) Hyderabad and High Court -

Andhra Pradesh, in their order dated 8.11.2000 and 20.03.2014 respectively have stated that TVNCs and TVANCs shall be considered to be inducted into the IB(P)S and provided with all benefits of service and be considered for promotion to JAG in accordance with their experience, eligibility and suitability. However, an SLP has been filed in the Hon. Supreme Court of India against the Judgment of High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Yes Sir. Two posts of Special News Correspondent and one post of Principal Correspondent were created on 27.8.2010 to open the promotional avenues in the cadre. The Recruitment Rules for these employees have been notified on 24th March, 2014 which, *inter-alia,* provide for promotion to the higher grades.

(e) In pursuance of Hon'ble CAT, Principal Bench, Delhi order dated 15.01.2009 in Contempt Petition No. 309/2008 in O.A No. 1324/2004 two posts of Special News Correspondent and one post of Principal Correspondent were created on 27.8.2010 to open the promotional avenues in the cadre. The applicant *vide* the said OA had sought encadrement of the posts of TV ANC and another analogous post in a specific cadre and to declare the feeder line promotion of the posts of TV NC and TV ANC. The Government had not gone in appeal in High Court Delhi in the said matter.

Whereas the matter for consideration before Hon'ble CAT, Hyderabad and High Court of Andhra Pradesh was regarding induction of TVNCs into cadre of IB(P)S. CAT, Hyderabad decided matter in favour of the Applicant. However, the Hon'ble High Court, Hyderabad had stayed the operation of the order of Hon'ble CAT, Hyderabad Bench dated 08.11.2000 in O.A No. 916/1999 *vide* its order dated 10.04.2001.

Release of controversial films

948. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late controversial films are being released in the country which hurt the religious sentiments of the people and force them to agitate against such films;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) to (c) Films are released in the country after due certification by Central Board of Film Certification

(CBFC) in accordance with the provisions of Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983. Section 5B of the Act and the Guidelines for certification of films notified under the Rules lay down principles of certification of film which also includes that visuals or words contemptuous of religious groups are not presented.

Violation of programmes and advertising codes by private TV satellite channels

949. SHRI C. M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) has taken any steps against private TV satellite channels in all languages for violating programme and advertising codes as enshrined in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) There is no pre-censorship of Programmes telecast on Private TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels and transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder.

Further, the Government has set up a state-of-the-art Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) in 2008 to monitor and record channels on a 24x7 basis. Presently it monitors 600 TV channels. Government has also constituted a Scrutiny Committee in 2008 to examine all cases of probable violations of the Programme and Advertising Codes brought before it by EMMC. This Ministry examines the report of Scrutiny Committee and takes action as warranted.

The Government has also constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into specific violations of the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994. The IMC either *suo-motu* or on receipt of complaints, looks into the violations and thereafter gives its recommendations to the Government based on which action is taken as per rules.

(b) A list of actions taken by this Ministry on violation of Programme and Advertising Code by private TV channels in the last three years and current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Action Taken on violation of Programme and Advertisement code by Private TV channels in last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Date of Show Cause Notice	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
Year – 2012				
1.	SS TV	13.05.2010	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' showing obscene and vulgar content	An Order 08.02.2012 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for seven days.
2.	All channels	No SCN	News programmes on movement of troops	An Advisory dated 11.04.2012 issued to all channels, NBA, IBF, NBSA & BCCC.
3.	FX channel	18.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Harper's Island', 'Crash', 'Mad Men Sutra', 'Frasier', 'Saving Grace' and 'Scoundrels' showing obscene visuals	A Warning dated 18.04.2012 was issued to the channel.
4.	Sony TV	No SCN	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' during day-time	A letter dated 20.04.2012 was issued to the channel directing it not to air the Hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' during day time.

5.	Sony TV	No SCN	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' in view of Order of Allahabad High Court.	A letter dated 21.04.2012 was issued to the channel directing it not to air the Hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' during day time.
6.	Fox Crime	28.07.2011	Telecast of programmes 'Sleeper Cell' and '1000 ways to die' showing obscene visuals.	A Warning dated 08.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
7.	Sony Pix	11.07.2011	Telecast of some English feature films, containing content offending good taste and decency.	A Warning dated 16.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
8.	Channel [V]	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content	A Warning dated 28.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
9.	News Live	12.01.2011	Telecast of a news item defaming an individual.	A Warning dated 28.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
10.	All News & Current Affairs channels	No SCN	Reference dated 13.07.12 from NCPCR for issue of directive w.r.t. protection of Identity of Children in need of care and Protection and Juveniles in conflict with law.	A Directive dated 08.08.2012 was issued to the all News & Current Affairs channels.
11.	ET Now	16.05.12	Telecast of a programme "Brand Equity" showing direct promotion of " Kingfisher Beer"	A warning dated 12.09.2012 was issued to the channel.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Date of Show Cause Notice	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
12.	Star Cricket	16.05.12	Telecast of advertisement of "VB Best Coke Beer" during the telecast of 'Australia *Vs.* New Zeeland Test Series on 4.12.2011	A warning dated 12.09.2012 was issued to the channel
13.	All News & Current Affairs channels	No SCN	Telecast of programmes as news items showing clippings from films not certified for unrestricted public exhibition	An Advisory dated 19.09.2012 was issued to the channel.
14.	Zee Trendz	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals	An Advisory dated 05.11.2012 was issued to the channel.
15.	All News & Current Affairs channels	No SCN	Direct Telecast of the events round the clock relating to public demonstration likely to encourage violence and against maintenance of law and order and likely to promote anti National attitude.	An Advisory dated 23.12.2012 was issued to the channel.
16.	All News & Current Affairs channels	No SCN	Direct Telecast of the events the clock relating to public demonstration likely to encourage violence and against maintenance of law and order and likely to promote anti National attitude.	An Advisory dated 29.12.2012 was issued to the channel
Year – 2013				
1.	Enter 10	27.01.2012 & 24.04.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Musafir',	Order dated 08.01.2013 was

			'Plan' and 'Ashiq Banaya Apnne'- 'A' certified films.	issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day .
2.	Zing	18.04.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Hawas" - 'A' certified film.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day .
3.	Manoranjan TV	18.04.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Topless" - 'A' certified film.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day .
4.	SS TV	25.04.2012	Telecast of Trailer of the film "Friends with Benefits" which was not certified by CBFC for telecast on TV channels.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day .
5.	FTV	No SCN	Telecast of an advertisement of Vodka on 2.3.2011 in a programme Fashion TV Launch Party	An Advisory dated 17.01.2013 was issued to the channel.
6.	Sadhna TV	03.08.12	Telecast of programme "Adhyatamik Gyan Charcha" showing content contemptuous of religious groups, defamatory and content likely to encourage violence	A Warning dated 06.03.2013 was issued to the channel.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Date of Show Cause Notice	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
7.	Comedy Central	No SCN	Telecast of Programme "The Wonder Years" showing content against good test and decency and child denigrating	An Advisory dated 28.03.2012 was issued to the channel.
8.	FTV	03.11.11 & 05.06.12	Telecast of programme "Desigers in High Definition" on 11.9.11, "Chantellie Lingrie, Paris" on 12.09.11 & "Lingerie" on 15.09.11 and "15th Anniversary-Top Designers" showing obscene and women denigrating content	An Order dated 28.03.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days
9.	NDTV Good Times	26.07.11	Telecast of programme "Life a Beach" during April, May, 2011 showing obscene and women denigrating content	An Advisory dated 02.04.2013 was issued to the channel.
10.	Mahuaa	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Aulaad' and 'Ek Aur Kurukshetra' - 'A' certified films.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
11.	AXN	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Darkness Falls' - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
12.	Movies Ok	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film	An order dated 01.05.2013

			'Dil Jale' - 'A' certified film.	was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
13.	Comedy Central	22.06.2012	Telecast of programme "Stand Up Club"	An order was issued on 17.05.2013 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days
14.	IBN 7	28.05.2012	Telecast of the Advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" containing vulgar and indecent content.	Order dated 29.05.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
15.	Sandesh News	No SCN	Telecast of programme "Aaj No Mahima, Desh Ni Gruh Dasha" showing superstition and blind relief	An Advisory issued on 07.06.2013 to all TV channels including this channel.
16.	All channels	No SCN	Telecast of a programme which showing superstition and blind belief.	An Advisory dated 07.06.2013 issued to all channels.
17.	MTV	24.04.2012	Telecast of the advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" containing vulgar and indecent content.	Order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Date of Show Cause Notice	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
18.	VH1	28.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" showing obscene and women denigrating content	Order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
19.	Colors	28.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" showing obscene and women denigrating content	Order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
20.	News Time Assam	07.05.2013	Telecast of programme revealing the identity of children caught inhaling drugs.	An order dated 05.09.2013 was issued to run apology scroll for two days.
21.	N TV	27.05.2013	Telecast of News report showing contents offending good taste and decency and women denigrating	An order dated 18.09.13 issued to the channel to run the apology scroll for three days.
22.	All News & Current Affairs channels	No SCN	Telecast of inflammatory and provocative news/programmes in a sensational manner.	An Advisory dated 20.09.2013 was issued to the channel.
23.	Zoom TV	01.04.2013	Telecast of Film "Teesri Aankh - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to prohibit the

				transmission or re-transmission for one day
24.	ABN Andhra Jyoti	08.04.2013	Telecast of a song based programme on "Ide Mallea Velavani" containing obscene and women denigrating content	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for seven days.
25.	Manoranjan TV	28.05.2012	Telecast of 'A' Certified Hindi feature film "Ek Chatur Nar"	order was issued on 17.05.2013 to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven days
26.	BIG CBS LOVE	27.05.2013	Telecast of programme "Excused" containing women denigrating content	An order was issued on 15.10.2013 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
27.	All channels	No SCN	Guildlines for media reporting on children (NCPCR)	An Advisory dated 17.10.2013 to all channels.
28.	All News & Current Affairs channels	No SCN	Comparison of speech of the Prime Minister with the speech of other political leaders on Independence Day	An Advisory dated 21.10.2013 was issued to the all News and Current Affairs channels.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Date of Show Cause Notice	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
29.	UTV Bindass	30.05.2013	Telecast of a programme "Emotional Atyachaar Season 3" containing obscene content	An order dated 06.11.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for three days
30.	Khoj India	29.07.2013	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of mentally challenged rape victim and her child	A warning dated 23.12.2013 was issued to channel
31.	Manoranjan TV	07.05.13	Telecast of various films without showing CBFC certificates	A warning dated 26.12.2013 was issued to the channel
32.	News X	No SCN	Channel had carried a news scroll on the health of Hon'ble President of India on June 23, 2012	An Advisory dated 26.12.2013 was issued to channel.
Year – 2014				
1.	WB	20-08-2013	Telecast of a "V/UA" certified film "It's a Boy Girl Thing" showing obscene and women denigrating content	Order dated 16.01.2014 was issued for taking the channel off air for one day.
2.	Lemon News	26.09.2013	Telecast a news report, revealing the identity of the sexually abused women	A warning dated 10.03.2014 was issued to channel
3.	Bansal News	29.09.2013	Telecast a programme 'Ladkiyon Ka Gumnaam Bodyguard promoting superstition and blind belief	A warning dated 11.03.2014 was issued to channel

4.	NE TV	08.10.2013	Telecast of news bulletins showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring	A warning dated 12.03.2014 was issued to channel
5.	Zee TV	18.09.2013	Telecast of a serial 'Jodha Akbar' containing content promoting communal attitudes, encouraging violence and also defamatory content	A warning dated 20.03.2014 was issued to the channel
6.	India News	25.03.2013	Telecast of programme 'Rahasya' promoting superstition and blind belief	A warning dated 25.03.2014 was issued to channel
7.	Big Boss-Season-7	8.10.2013	Telecast of a reality show Bigg Boss Season-7	An Advisory dated 26.03.2014 was issued to channel
8.	Amrita TV	28.05.2013	Telecast of 'A' Certified film, 'The Don'	A warning dated 27.03.2014 was issued to channel
9.	DY 365	26.09.2013	Telecast disturbing of Dead Bodies Without making them blurs.	A warning dated 07.05.2014 was issued to the channel
10.	Sony TV	No SCN	Telecast of objectionable Comedy Show 'Kahani Comedy Circus Ki'.	A Directive dated 20.05.2014 issued to Sony TV for compliance directions of the Court of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities as also the provisions contained in the programme and advertisement codes.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Date of Show Cause Notice	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
11.	All TV Channel	No SCN	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has raised concerns on depiction of rash, negligent and dangerous driving in various programmes, serials, news features, etc. on TV channels.	An Advisory dated 23.05.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.
12.	All TV Channel	No SCN	Telecast of Advertisement on " Zaitoon Tara Edible Oil" The advertisement claims that edible oil prevents cancer.	An Advisory dated 26.06.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.
13.	All channels	No SCN	TV Channels continue Telecast Films without displaying CBFC Certificates.	An Advisory dated 29.05.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.
14.	News Time Assam	06.02.2014	Telecast of News story, defame the image of MLA and denigrating women.	An order was issued on 24.07.2014 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
15.	DY 365	06.02.2014	Telecast of News story, defame the image of MLA and denigrating women.	An order was issued on 24.07.2014 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
16.	Vasanth TV	27.08.2014	Telecast a programme called 'Vaimaye Vellum' revealed the identity of sexually abused minor children	A warning dated 27.08.2014 was issued to the channel

17.	News Live TV	17.12.2014	Telecast of news bulletins showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring	A warning dated 01.09.2014 was issued to the channel
18.	TV-5 TV	07.04.2014	Telecast of news report showing young girl stabbing visuals without morphed nor blurred.	A warning dated 02.09.2014 was issued to the channel
19.	Kalaignar TV	16.06.2014	Telecast of news report showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring	A warning dated 02.09.2014 was issued to the channel
20.	Naxatra News	No SCN	Telecast of allegedly defamatory/ fabricated Programme.	An order dated 05.09.2014 was issued to the channel
21.	Headlines Today	17.09.2013	Telecast of special programme called 'Muzaffarnagar Conspiracy Exposed'.	A warning dated 31.10.2014 was issued to the channel
22.	Sudarshan TV	11.09.2014	Telecast of programme called "Siyaasi Dango Mai UP".	A warning dated 31.10.2014 was issued to the channel
Year – 2015				
1.	Colors TV	22.05.2014	Telecast of programme "Fear Factor Khatron Ke Khiladi-Darr Ka Blockbuster"	An order dated 08.01.2015 was issued to the channel
2.	Lemon News	No SCN	Telecast of programme "Khauf Ke 10 Destination"	A warning dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel
3.	NTV Telugu News	No SCN	Telecast of a song-based programme 'Cine Colors' containing obscene visuals.	An order dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel for taking the channel off air for seven days.

Enhancement in coverage area of regional Radio Station, Kodaikanal

950. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.M. Radio run by Government with entire India coverage from the Regional Radio Stations such as Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu to cover Ramnathpuram coastal area, and the entire Sivaganga, district through KODAI F.M. Radio; and

(b) if so, whether the capacity of transmitting unit will be further enhanced to reach the Tamil population in Sri Lanka (North, East, and Central)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently, most of the area of Sivaganga district is covered by 10 kW Frequency Modulation (FM) transmitter functional at All India Radio(AIR), Kodaikanal. A 100 Watt FM transmitter is functional at Rameshwaram (Ramanathapuram) which provides coverage area of around 10 km radius. A 10 kW FM transmitter at Nagarcoil and 1 kW FM transmitter at Tuticorin are also functional in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu. It is not possible to enhance the FM AIR coverage upto Sri Lanka, as FM wave has limitations of distance and of propagation due to curvature of earth.

Corruption in Central Board of Film Certification

951. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the alleged corruption in Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC);

(b) whether any investigation had been carried out to know the truth, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether in view of the allegation the Ministry is also considering to implement Mudgal Committee Report recommendations in the selection of Panel Members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) Central Bureau of Investigation, Anti Corruption Branch, Mumbai had registered a case against the then Chief Executive Officer, Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), Mumbai

on 12.08.2014. The officer belongs to IRPS cadre of the Ministry of Railways and was on deputation in the CBFC. The officer was arrested on 18.08.2014. Following the arrest the Officer has been placed under suspension in terms of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 10 of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 and has since been repatriated to his parent cadre *w.e.f.* 03.09.2014.

(c) The Mudgal Committee which was constituted to look into various aspects of certification under the Act submitted its report and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is in the process of amending the existing provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

Resignation of Chairperson of the CBFC

952. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:
SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it a fact that the Chairperson of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) and several other members of the body resigned due to the alleged corruption and interference by the Ministry in the functioning of the Board; and

(b) if so, the details therof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) The tenure of then Chairperson Smt. Leela Samson had expired on 31.3.2014 and tenure of 14 other members had expired on 24.5.2014. Rule 3(2) of the Cinematograph(Certification) Rules, allows her continuation as Chairperson till substitute is appointed. This provision is not applicable in the case of other members and their tenure was extended until further orders. Smt. Leela Samson the then Chairperson, Central Board of Film Certification(CBFC) submitted her resignation on 16.1.2015 alleging interference. 9 other Board Members of CBFC whose tenure has extended *viz.* Ms. Ira Bhaskar, Smt. Lora K Prabhu, Ms Mamang Dai, Shri Pankaj Sharma, Shri Rajeev Masand, Shri K.C. Shekhar Babu, Shri Saji Karun, Ms. Shubhra Gupta and Shri T.V. Thyagarajan had also submitted their resignation alongwith her. The resignation submitted by the Chairperson and the other Board Members were accepted by the competent authority and Shri Pahlaj Nihalani appointed as Chairperson of CBFC *w.e.f.* 19.1.2015. Ten other new Board Members were

also appointed in place of those whose resignation were accepted and also against one existing vacancy.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has always respected the Board's decisions and has never interfered in the decision making process of the Board. There was no coercion on the Chairperson or any other Member of the CBFC by the Ministry as alleged by them. At no point had the Ministry communicated with the Chairperson or Board members of the CBFC relating to certification of any film. The legal regime with regard to the functioning of the CBFC is well laid out and it is the Board alone which decides within its jurisdiction. Any aggrieved producer has the right to move the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal, which is headed by a former Judge of the High Court which decides matters of appeal in accordance with Cinematograph Act.

Reduction in licence fee for Direct To Home service providers

953. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reduced licence fee for Direct To Home (DTH) service providers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that service providers are requesting further reduction of licence fee; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) to (d) As per DTH Licence Agreement, DTH operators are required to pay 10% of Gross Revenue (GR) to the Ministry as Licence Fee every year. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) *vide* its recommendations dated 23.07.2014 has *inter-alia* recommended that the licence fee in the new DTH licensing regime should be charged @8% of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) where AGR is calculated by excluding Service Tax, Entertainment tax and Sales tax/VAT actually paid to the Government, from the Gross Revenue. It has also been mentioned by TRAI in its recommendations dated 23.07.2014 that some DTH players have requested to peg the licence fee initially at 6% of Adjusted Gross Revenue which may be reviewed later, based on the financial state of the industry. For calculating

the AGR, it has been requested by DTH players that deduction be made for content costs, Service tax, Entertainment tax, Sales tax, transponder costs, hardware sales revenue etc.

Policies are dynamic process that may be reviewed from time to time.

Shortage of minority manpower in police forces

954. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of adequate minority manpower in State police/ Central police and in other police organizations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering Sachar Committee report and Report of Director General of Police, submitted to the Central Government, while filling such shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) As per the information furnished by Ministry of Home Affairs, the representation of minorities in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and Assam Rifles (ARs) is as below:

Name of the Force	Percentage of minorities
Border Security Force (BSF)	11.69
Central Reserved Police Force (CRPF)	9.24
Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	9.14
Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	6.18
Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	7.02
Assam Rifles (ARs)	16.16

(b) Recruitment of minorities is facilitated through affirmative actions. Necessary guidelines have been issued in order to ensure that there is no possible discrimination against minorities during recruitments. However, low representation of minorities in the Government jobs is mainly due to the low literacy level, lack of requisite knowledge, etc.

(c) DoPT has issued guidelines to all appointing authorities for giving special consideration to minorities in recruitment and has also issued instructions to all appointing authorities to scrupulously observe *inter alia,* the following guidelines:

(i) The composition of Selection Committees should be representative and one member belonging to minority community in Selection Boards/ Committees for making recruitment to 10 or more vacancies is mandatory.

(ii) Efforts should be made to have a Minority community officer included in Committees / Boards in selection process of less than 10 vacancies,

(iii) Wide publicity should be given to all appointments in Government, public sector banks and financial institutions, and

(iv) The vacancy circular in local language may be distributed in minority concentrated areas by suitable arrangements.

Utilisation of funds meant for development of minorities

955. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds allocated for the development of minorities is under utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government would take for effective use of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) and (b) In many of the plan schemes/programmes, the funds allocated are fully utilized for development of Minorities. However, in some of the schemes, allocated amount is not being utilized in full due to various reasons; some of them are:-

(i) Non-submission of adequate number of viable proposals, complete in all respects, by the State Governments/Union Territory administrators;

(ii) Delay in transfer of funds to the implementing agencies by the States;

(iii) Delay in deciding the executing agencies by the State Governments;

(iv) Non-availability or delay in finalization of land required for some of the projects;

(v) Delay in submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) by States/UTs, resulting in delay in release of the subsequent installments of grants-in-aid to the States/ UTs;

(vi) Inadequate number of proposals received from the States of North- Eastern Region for various reasons.

(c) The steps taken by the Government for effective utilization of funds for development of Minorities are as under:

(i) Wide publicity is given to the welfare schemes of Minority Communities to generate awareness and facilitate States/UTs for timely submission of proposals, complete in all respects;

(ii) To avoid delay, funds are transferred directly to the beneficiaries under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode;

(iii) Meetings, Conferences etc. are held regularly with the States/UTs in which they are advised to submit the proposals including the UCs, so that there is no delay in release of funds and the budget allocation are fully utilized; and

(iv) In addition, senior officials of the Ministry, when they visit the States/UTs to review the progress of implementation of the programmes/schemes, emphasize the importance of timely submission of proposals, including Utilization Certificates.

Assistance to women and students of minority communities

956. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide financial assistance and scholarships to women and students of minority communities from population point of view in Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any scheme for such minorities at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) and (b) For the educational empowerment of students belonging to minority communities in the country including the State of Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States, this Ministry implements three scholarship schemes namely Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based scholarship schemes. 30% of scholarships under all these three Schemes are earmarked for girl students. There is community-wise and State/UT-wise physical distribution under each of these scholarship schemes based on the ratio of the minority population as per 2001 census.

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

(d) Yes Sir, as given in (a) and (b) above.

Implementation of Multi-Sectoral Development Programmes in Telangana

957. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ranjal and Yadpalle blocks and Nizamabad and Bodhan Mandals have been identified in Nizamabad district of Telangana for implementation of Multi- Sectoral Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details of programmes/ schemes under MsDP which have been implemented in these blocks and Mandals; and

(c) the physical targets set and achieved under MsDP since its implementation in these blocks, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Minority Concentration Blocks/Town of Nizamabad district namely Renjal, Yadpalle, Nizamabad and Bodhan were identified for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme from 2013-14. All these 2 blocks and 2 towns are now located in the State of Telangana.

(b) and (c) As this is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, it is implemented by the States/ UTs based on the local needs of the minorities and therefore targets are not required to be fixed by the Central Government. Complying with the guidelines of the MsDP, projects relating to focus areas of education, health, skill and drinking water sectors based on local requirements are submitted for implementation by the States/UTs. The block and town wise details of projects approved under MsDP for Nizamabad district are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Projects Details under Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for Nizamabad District (Telangana) since 2013-14

₹ in lakh

Sl. No.	Block/ Town	School Building		Teaching Aid		ACRs		Health		Computers in schools		Anganwadi Centers		Skill Training		Hostels		Bicycle for girls		ITI	
		Appr. Cent. Share	Appr. Units	Appr. Cent. Share	Appr. Units	Appr. Cent. Share	Appr. Units	Appr. Cent. Share	Appr. Units	Appr. Cent. Share	Appr. Units	Appr. Cent. Share	Appr. Units	Appr. Cent. Share	Appr. Units	Appr. Cent. Share	Appr. Units	Appr. Cent. Share	Appr. Units	Appr. Cent. Share	Appr. Units
1.	Renjal	1.8.75	1	4.05	10	112.35	28	33.72	2	26.25	100	33.75	10	62.25	775			2.40	200		
2.	Yedapalli			4.05	10	124.39	31	33.72	2	26.25	100	33.75	10	62.25	775			1.80	150		
3.	Nizamabad															421.26	2	14.33	796	391.56	1
4.	Bodhan															421.26	2	3.60	200		
	TOTAL	18.75	1	8.10	20	236.74	59	67.44	4	52.50	200	67.50	20	124.50	1550	842.52	4	22.13	1346	391.56	1

Representation of minorities in the public sector employment

958. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of minority communities in the public sector employment is inadequate as per their population;

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

(c) whether Government is considering any statutory measures to increase the representation of minority communities in the public sector employment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) As per the data furnished by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), the yearly recruitment of minorities in the Central Ministries/ Departments and organization during the last five years is as under, which indicates that the share of minorities in the yearly recruitment in Ministries/ Departments of Central Government and its organizations is less than their share in population:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total recruitment of minorities and percentage of total recruitment	10595 (7.28%)	35692 (10.18%)	18379 (6.24%)	22839 (6.91%)	24783* (8.53%)

* Partial data

(b) Recruitment of minorities is facilitated through affirmative actions. Necessary guidelines have been issued in order to ensure that there is no possible discrimination against minorities during recruitments. However, low representation of minorities in the Government jobs is mainly due to the low literacy level, lack of requisite knowledge, etc.

(c) and (d) The Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) *vide* Office Memorandum dated 22.12.2011, has carved out a sub-quota of 4.5% reservation for minority communities, as defined under Section 2 (c) of National Commission of Minorities Act, 1992, from within the 27% reservation for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the Central Government employment. However, this matter is presently *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Further, DoPT has issued guidelines to all appointing authorities for giving special consideration to minorities in recruitment and has also issued instructions to all appointing authorities to scrupulously observe *inter alia,* the following guidelines:

(i) The composition of Selection Committees should be representative. It should be mandatory to have *inter alia,* one member belonging to minority community in Selection Boards/ Committees for making recruitment to 10 or more vacancies.

(ii) In selection process of less than 10 vacancies, efforts should be made to have a Minority community officer included in such Committees / Boards.

(iii) Wide publicity should be given to all appointments in Government, public sector banks and financial institutions, and

(iv) Where there is concentration of minority community population in local areas, the vacancy circular in local language may be distributed in those areas by suitable arrangements.

Modernisation of madarsas

959. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to constitute a committee or any other body or mechanism for holding consultations with religious and community leaders and students before formulating a policy or action plan for the modernization of Madarsas:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not , the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development, which is mandated to deal with modernization of Madarsas has constituted the National Consultative Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Human Resource Development for implementation of the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM). SPQEM focuses on bringing about qualitative improvement in Madarsas, by introduction of modern subjects like Science, Mathematics, Social Sciences etc. and with linkages for certification through the National Institute for Open Schooling

(NIOS) under the Scheme. In a similar fashion, vocational training is also supported in Madarsas through NIOS under the Scheme. The Scheme envisages *inter-alia,* support for Madarsas who opt for the Scheme, for teachers in modern subjects, training laboratories and vocation etc.

Self-employment among minorities

960. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote entrepreneurship and self employment among minorities during the last year;

(b) the steps taken by Government to enable minority entrepreneurs to receive hassle-free loans; and

(c) the future strategy chalked out by Government for the development of minority communities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) In order to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment among backward sections of minority communities, National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under this Ministry, provides concessional loans through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Governments/UT Administrations. During 2014, to expand the outreach, NMDFC has raised the eligibility criteria for annual family income upto ₹ 6.00 lakhs. During 2013-14, NMDFC has disbursed concessional loans amounting to ₹ 325.46 crore for 75,966 beneficiaries and in 2014-15 (upto 31.01.2015) ₹ 293.70 crore for 60,700 beneficiaries.

Further, Ministry of Minority Affairs has also launched a scheme *"Seekho aur Kamao* (Learn & Earn)" for skill development of minority youths in 2013-14. The schemes ensures minimum 75% placement of trained youths and out of this, 50% in organized sector. In addition, the scheme promotes self-employment through Self Help Group formation under traditional trades. During 2013-14, Ministry has sanctioned training of 20,164 minority youths with an amount of ₹ 17.00 crore. During current year upto 31.01.2015, the trainings of 16,270 minority youths have been sanctioned with ₹ 35.28 crore.

(b) NMDFC issues instructions from time to time to the SCAs to relax the guarantee norms to provide hassle free loans to the eligible minority entrepreneurs. Now Income Tax payee, prominent persons from the Minority community, Public Sector Undertakings/Government Employees can also stand as guarantor for loans. Moreover for loans, self-attested essential documents are accepted by the SCAs.

(c) Ministry has taken action to cover more minority youths under *"Seekho aur Kamao* (Learn & Earn)" by allocating more funds in coming financial year. A new scheme namely "USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)" has been approved to conserve traditional arts/crafts of our country and for building capacity of traditional artisans and craftsmen belonging to minority communities. This scheme on one hand aims to conserve the rich heritage of the country and on the other hand it aims to establish linkages with National and International market and ensure dignity of labour. Further, NMDFC has established a "Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS)" on 10th November, 2014 for promoting entrepreneurship with credit linkages. A Regional office of NMDFC has also been opened at Chennai to expand the outreach.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty minutes past one of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SUBMISSION BY THE MEMBERS FOR SEEKING THE PRIME MINISTER'S PRESENCE IN THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us take up further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, अच्छा होता कि... एलओपी कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमारी सभी अपोज़िशन पार्टीज़ के सीनियर लीडर्स तो बोल चुके हैं और हमारे बहुत सारे दूसरे मेम्बर्स भी बोल चुके हैं। अब या तो सभी पार्टीज़ के डिप्टी लीडर्स या चीफ व्हिप्स बोलने के लिए रह गए हैं। इनको लगता था कि जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आएंगे, तो कम से कम हर पार्टी का एक-एक लीडर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने बोलेगा, क्योंकि यहां हाउस में तो कोई नोट भी नहीं लेता है, ...**(व्यवधान)**..

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : हम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करते हैं कि जब हमने शुरुआत की, उस वक्त प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूद थे, लेकिन हमारे अलावा यहां पर दूसरी राष्ट्रीय स्तर की इम्पॉर्टेंट पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ भी मौजूद हैं। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के बारे में उनका जो अनुभव है, उनकी जो मांगें हैं या उनके जो ओपिनियन हैं, उसके बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को जानकारी नहीं है। हमारा यह ख्याल था कि जब आज लंच के बाद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आएंगे, तो अपना भाषण देंगे, उनको हम सब लोग सुनेंगे और उसी समय हमारे बाकी के जो साथी हैं, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी उनको भी सुनेंगे। ऐसा लगता है कि अब प्रधान मंत्री जी सिर्फ उसी वक्त आएंगे, जिस वक्त उन्हें भाषण करना होगा।

महोदय, हमारी डिमांड है कि कहीं बारिश की वजह से और कहीं बर्फ की वजह से पूरे देश में जो नुक़सान हुआ है, अगर हम 3.00 बजे तक पहले वह विषय ले लेते, तो 3.00 बजे के बाद यहां माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की उपस्थिति में पहले हमारे साथियों के भाषण हो जाते।

قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائنے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ہماری سبھی اپوزیشن پارٹیز کے سینئر لیڈرس تو بول چکے ہیں اور ہمارے بہت سارے دوسرے ممبرس بھی بول چکے ہیں۔ اب یا تو سبھی پارٹیز کے ڈپٹی لیڈرس یا چیف وہپ بولنے کے لئے رہ گئے ہیں۔ ان کو لگتا تھا کہ جب مائنے پردھان منتری جی آئیں گے، تو کم سے کم ہر پارٹی کا ایک ایک لیڈر مائنے پردھان منتری جی کے سامنے بولے گا، کیوں کہ یہاں ہاؤس میں تو کوئی نوٹ بھی نہیں لیتا ہے ---(مداخلت)---

وزیر مملکت برائے پارلیمانی امور (جناب مختار عباس نقوی) : نہیں، ایسا نہیں ہے۔

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ہم مائنے پردھان منتری جی کا بہت بہت دھنیواد کرتے ہیں کہ جب ہم نے شروعات کی، اس وقت پردھان منتری جی موجود تھے، لیکن ہمارے علاوہ یہاں پر دوسری راشٹریہ استر کی اسپورٹینٹ پالیٹکل پارٹیز بھی موجود ہیں۔ راشٹرپتی کے ابھیبھاشن کے بارے میں ان کا جو انوبھو ہے، ان کی جو مانگیں ہیں یا ان کے جو اوپینئن ہیں، اس کے بارے میں مائنے پردھان منتری جی کی جانکاری نہیں ہے۔ ہمارا یہ خیال تھا کہ جب آج لنچ کے بعد مائنے پردھان منتری جی آئیں گے، تو اپنا بھاشن دیں گے، ان کو ہم سب لوگ سنیں گے اور اسی وقت باقی کے جو ساتھی ہیں، مائنے پردھان منتری جی ان کو بھی سنیں گے۔ ایسا لگتا ہے کہ اب پردھان منتری جی صرف اسی وقت آئیں گے، جس وقت انہیں بھاشن کرنا ہوگا۔

مہودے، ہماری ڈیمانڈ ہے کہ کہیں بارش کی وجہ سے اور کہیں برف کی وجہ سے پورے دیش میں جو نقصان ہوا، اگر ہم تین بجے تک، پہلے وہ وشے لے لیتے، تو تین بجے کے بعد یہاں مائنے پردھان منتری جی کی حاضری میں پہلے ہمارے ساتھیوں کے بھاشن ہو جاتے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually, it is already... ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, please.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय नेता विरोधी दल ने अभी जो बात रखी कि कोई नोट नहीं लेता है, पहले तो मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो कुछ भी बोला है, उसका शब्दशः एक-एक नोट हमने लिया है और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को दिया है।

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†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

जहां तक उनकी दूसरी बात है, Business Advisory Committee में पहले ही चर्चा हो चुकी है, फिर कल की बैठक में भी यह चर्चा हो चुकी थी कि आज लंच का समय आधा घंटा घटा करके हम 1.30 बजे से डिस्कशन शुरू कर देंगे। डिस्कशन पूरा होने के साथ-साथ ही आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी उसका रिप्लाई देंगे, उसमें इंटरवीन करेंगे।

इसके साथ ही मैं माननीय नेता विरोधी दल को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि जब आप बोले थे, तब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पूरा समय आपकी बात को पूरी तरह से सुना था। मेरा निवेदन है कि अभी आप डिस्कशन शुरू करिए, प्रधान मंत्री जी आएंगे और आकर रिप्लाई देंगे, यह मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं। इसमें आप इस चीज़ के लिए कम्पेल मत कीजिए कि पहले वे आएंगे, उसके बाद आप बोलना शुरू करेंगे, मुझे लगता है कि वह ठीक नहीं होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः श्रीमन्, हम सबकी इच्छा थी और यह तो प्रधान मंत्री जी का बड़प्पन होगा, क्योंकि उनको तो पूरे देश ने मेंडेट दिया है। हम तो खुद ही उनको देश का एक बड़ा नेता मानते हैं, आदर्श मानते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि देश एक रहे, लेकिन इससे एक संदेश यह जा रहा है, जैसे अपोज़िशन के लीडर्स को जान-बूझकर नेग्लेक्ट किया जा रहा है। हम लोगों ने यह बात इसलिए उठाई है, क्योंकि इस बात से ऐसा लग रहा है जैसे हम लोग गम्भीर नहीं हैं, खाली सत्ता पक्ष गम्भीर है।

अभी जब प्रधान मंत्री जी आ जाएंगे, तो उनका गौरव होगा, क्योंकि उन्हें और अधिक सुझाव मिलेंगे। हर सरकार सुझाव चाहती है, चूंकि हम आलोचना के साथ सुझाव भी देते हैं। हमारा काम सिर्फ आलोचना करना नहीं है, हमारा काम सुझाव देना भी है। मैं तो चाहूँगा, अगर आप कह दें- चलिए, मेरे भाषण में न आएँ, उसके बाद आ जाएँ, लेकिन अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी जल्दी आ जायें, तो शायद ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। हम लोगों को भी गर्व महसूस होगा कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री आये हैं और उन्होंने हमारी बातें सुनी हैं।

श्री उपसभापतिः अब आप डिस्कशन शुरू कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... डिस्कशन के बारे में हमने पहले डिसीजन लिया है। You know, we have already taken a decision that we will start ..*(Interruptions)*..

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः सर, संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री ने कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया। बहुत हल्केपन से एलओपी की बात ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार)**:** उपसभापति जी, नेता विरोधी दल ने जो बात कही है, यह राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव है और इस सदन की शोभा हमेशा प्रधान मंत्री के रहने के बाद ही शुरू होती है। सदन की जो गम्भीरता है, इसीलिए लोगों ने यह सवाल उठाया है कि पिछले सत्र में भी जो हालात हुए, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जान-बूझ कर इस सदन को इग्नोर कर रहे हैं, लेकिन एक परसेप्शन है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी हमेशा इस सदन का विशेष—मान लीजिए हम लोगों का परसेप्शन था कि जिस तरह के बयान आ रहे हैं, उनके उपर वे बोलेंगे, जो उन्होंने बाहर बोला। यदि वे इस सदन में बोलते, तो यही हमारी इच्छा थी कि देश में और पहले संदेश जाता। आज

[श्री शरद यादव]

भी एलओपी ने जो बात कही है, मैं इसको कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं बनाना चाहता, जिससे लगे कि इसमें हमारा कोई दुराग्रह है। हमारा आग्रह यह है कि इस सदन में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पहले दिन आकर राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर हमारी बातों को सुना। यह बेहतर होता कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस समय भी आते, जैसे मान लीजिए, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs जो बोल रहे हैं, वे ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं, जो उनके वश में नहीं है। मैं इसलिए सारे लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ, जो मंत्रीगण बैठे हैं, उनसे भी और आपसे भी, कि यदि वे यहाँ आ जायें और जो लोग यहाँ बोलने वाले हैं, उनकी बात को यदि सुन कर जवाब देने का काम हो, तो वह कारगर होगा। इससे इस सदन में जो बहस है, वह एक तरह से एकतरफा नहीं होगी। वह बहस को एकतरफा चलाकर जाना चाहते होंगे, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। यानी एकतरफा भाषण देना और सदन के जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं और जो बोल रहे हैं, उनके साथ संवाद नहीं करना, मेरा कहना है कि यह ठीक बात नहीं है। आप तो इस सदन के मालिक हैं, इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एलओपी ने जिस बात की माँग की है, यदि यह पूरी हो जाय, तो यह ज्यादा बेहतर होगा, आपके लिए भी बेहतर होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister has not said that the Prime Minister is not coming. He may come any time, that is what he said, that is what I understand. But he cannot give assurance at what particular time he will come or not because he also does not know that. That is about the Minister.

As far as I am concerned, the Chair cannot compel a Minister or even the Prime Minister to be present here unless it is Question Hour where he has to reply to the question or he is to pilot a Bill. Otherwise, the Chair cannot ask a particular Minister, including the Prime Minister, to be present here because the rule does not provide for that. If the Cabinet Minister is here ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. It is collective responsibility. As far as the Chair is concerned, that is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. But the impression that whatever is spoken here is not known to the Prime Minister is not the correct thing. Whatever is spoken here will be reported to the Prime Minister. He will be privy to all those pieces of information and I believe when he replies, he will refer to those things also. Don't think that because he is not here, he is not getting the information. There is a system for that. There is a system by which the Prime Minister is given this information. In any way, I cannot give a direction or a ruling that the Prime Minister should be here. Therefore, as decided, let us start the discussion.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इतना तो सारे विपक्ष की तरफ से कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह convey करवा दें, चर्चा शुरू हो जाएगी, चर्चा के दौरान वे किसी वक्त आ जाएं और उसके बाद अपनी बात कहें।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ठीक है, जो बात माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, वह ठीक है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS--*Contd.*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप इसे प्रोटेस्ट समझ लीजिए, वैसे तो प्रोटेस्ट नहीं करना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं इस प्रोटेस्ट के साथ शुरुआत कर रहा हूँ किं ससदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री ने हम लोगों की भावना प्रधान मंत्री जी को नहीं पहुंचाई, अगर पहुंचाई होती, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी निश्चित ही सदन में आते और सबकी भावना सुनते। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is an escape route.

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः श्रीमन्, मैंने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो संशोधन दिया है, उस पर बल देने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस सदन के पूर्व सदस्य श्री उदय प्रताप सिंह की चार लाइनें मैं कहना चाहता हूँः

"न तेरा है, न मेरा है, हिन्दुस्तान सबका है,
नहीं समझी गई यह बात, तो नुकसान सबका है।
यहां मिलती हैं जो नदियां, वह दिखलाई नहीं देतीं,
महासागर बनाने में, मगर अहसान है सबका।"

श्रीमन्, मैं एक किस्से के साथ शुरुआत करूंगा। माननीय संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री तथा अन्य मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं। एक आपका बड़ा समर्थक था, जब आपकी सरकार बनी, तो मारे खुशी के वह कोमा में चला गया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naresh Agrawalji, beware of the time. Only ten minutes. Strictly ten minutes. Not even one minute more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः श्रीमन्, मुझे शुरुआत कर लेने दीजिए, किस्सा सुन लीजिए, उसके बाद दस मिनट जोड़ दीजिएगा। एक आपका समर्थक था, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शपथ ली, तो श्रीमन्, खुशी में वह कोमा में चला गया। दस महीने हुए, तो अब उसका कोमा उतरा। जब कोमा खत्म हुआ, वह होश में आया, तो उसने डॉक्टर से पांच-छः प्रश्न पूछे। उसने पहला प्रश्न पूछा कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो गया? क्या चीन की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी हो गई या अभी भी चीनी है? ओबामा साहब प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने नाक रगड़ रहे हैं या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनको माफ कर दिया? लाहौर, राजस्थान या पंजाब, किसका जिला हो गया? अपना बेटवा गांव से इंदौर जाने के लिए बुलेट ट्रेन पर जाएगा या हवाई जहाज पर जाएगा? काला धन गिनने में अभी कितना और समय लगेगा? सब्जी, प्याज, टमाटर तो सब फ्री हो ही गया होगा, चूंकि नई सरकार आ गई, इसलिंए महगाई तो खत्म ही हो गई? धारा 370 हटाने के बाद कितने दंगे हुए और राम मंदिर तो बन ही गया होगा? श्रीमन्, इतने प्रश्न सुनने के बाद वह डॉक्टर खुद ही कोमा में चला गया। डॉक्टर का मतलब, इस देश की सरकार, इस देश की पूरी जनता कोमा में चली जा रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): गनीमत है कि आपके ऊपर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चलिए, आपने कम से कम इतना समझा तो। अभी समझे रहिए, आप लोगों को थोड़े दिन में पता लगेगा। श्रीमन्, पूरे देश की जनता एक तरीके से कोमा में चली गई और जनता इस मारे कोमा में चली गई, क्योंकि चुनाव के समय सब्जबाग दिखाया गया था। मैं चुनाव के बाद की बात कर रहा हूँ।

15 अगस्त को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लाल किले से भाषण दिया, उसको हम सबने सुना। वह प्रधान मंत्री जी का राष्ट्र को पहला संबोधन था। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में सभी से कहा कि आइए, राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर हम सब इस देश के निर्माण में जुटें, साम्प्रदायिकता हटाएं, देश को विकास की ओर ले जाएं, उन्नतशील देश बने। हमने सोचा कि शायद यहीं पर से एक शुरुआत होगी, एक नया हिन्दुस्तान बनाने की बात होगी, लेकिन श्रीमन्, उसके बाद इन्हीं के दल के, इन्हीं के sister concern, चाहे साध्वी ज्योति निरंजन हों, मैं यह नहीं पढ़ूंगा कि उन्होंने क्या-क्या बोलीं, चाहे साक्षी महाराज जी हों, हमारे बजरंगी भाई कहीं चले गए, इनके प्रदेश अध्यक्ष लक्ष्मीकांत वाजपेयी, मोहन भागवत जी, जो एक तरीके से प्रधान मंत्री जी से ऊपर इनकी पार्टी में हैं, आर.एस.एस. के प्रमुख हैं, उनके भी निरंतर बयान आ रहे हैं। मदर टेरेसा तक पर उनका बयान आ गया। चाहे साध्वी प्राची हों, इन तमाम नेताओं के विधिवत एक तरीके से, सुनियोजित तरीके से जो बयान आ रहे हैं, क्या हम लोग सोचें, क्या देश सोचेगा? हम किसकी बात का विश्वास करें? प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात का विश्वास करें या प्रधान मंत्री जी के दल के जो अनेक हिस्से हैं, उनका विश्वास करें? लोक सभा में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ी जोर-शोर से कहा, यहाँ पिछली बार हमारे बीच टकराव इसी बात पर रहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इसको क्लीअर कर दें और आज भी उस पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगा हुआ है, आज भी वह स्पष्ट नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी आज इस बात को स्पष्ट करें कि देश की सरकार मजबूत है कि उस सरकार के सिस्टर कन्सन? मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहूँगा। कोई हिन्दू समागम कर रहा है, कोई कुछ कर रहा है। वे लोग सुप्रीम हैं, वे लोग देश को चलाएँगे। अगर हम सबसे मिलने की बात करते हैं, अगर आप सबसे सहयोग लेने की बात करते हैं, तो कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम वैसा न बनाइए जैसा आप कश्मीर में बनाकर आए हैं। आप सहयोग की बात करते हैं, तो जब आप एक हाथ आगे बढ़ेंगे, तब हम एक हाथ आगे बढ़ेंगे। दुःख हुआ। तीन दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी श्रीनगर में मौजूद थे। एक नया गठजोड़ हुआ। अवसरवादिता की चरम-सीमा! राजनीति में अवसरवादिता तो देखी है, लेकिन उसकी चरम-सीमा भी देखने को मिली कि जो भाजपा 370 हटाने की बात करती थी, जो भाजपा इस देश से आतंकवाद खत्म करने की बात करती थी, 56 इंच सीने की बात करती थी, उसी भाजपा ने उन लोगों से हाथ मिलाया जो आतंकवादियों के संरक्षण में पल रहे हैं। कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री जब हिन्दुस्तान के गृह मंत्री थे तब उनकी बेटी का अपहरण हुआ था। श्रीमन्, मुझे याद है कि तब वे अपनी बेटी की कुर्बानी नहीं दे पाए थे, इस देश की कुर्बानी दे दी और तमाम आतंकवादियों को छोड़ दिया। उस आदमी को आपने क्या बनाया? मुख्य

मंत्री बनते ही उसने यह बयान दिया कि कश्मीर के चुनाव पाकिस्तान की वजह से, आतंकवादियों और अलगाववादियों की वजह से हुए, वे चुनाव इस देश की सेना की वजह से नहीं हुए, इस देश के निवासियों की वजह से नहीं हुए! आप चुपचाप सुनते रहे, प्रधान मंत्री चुपचाप सुनते रहे। श्रीमन्,* है इसमें और कल कश्मीर के ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू और कश्मीर): महोदय, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नये सदस्य हैं, अभी सच्चाई सुनने में तकलीफ हो रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... 35 साल हो गए हैं। श्रीमन्, कश्मीर विधान सभा के सात एमएलएज़ ने उस अफजल गुरु की बात की, जो इस संसद पर आक्रमण का दोषी था, जिसने संसद पर हमला किया, हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान पर हमला किया। इस संसद पर हमला हुआ तो वह हमला हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान पर हुआ और आपने उसके पक्ष की बात की और भारतीय जनता पार्टी का समर्थन उनको है! आप भी मंत्री बन गए। अवसरवादिता बहुत दिनों तक नहीं चलती है, यह बात ध्यान में रखिएगा। अगर जनता ने आपको जनादेश दिया, तो जनता जनादेश वापस लेना भी जानती है, ऐसा इस देश का इतिहास रहा है। इस देश में इंदिरा गांधी से बड़ा कोई नेता नहीं हुआ, लेकिन इस देश में इंदिरा जी भी चुनाव हारीं और उनकी पार्टी भी बुरी तरीके से परास्त हुई, कथनी और करनी के अंतर में। मैं चाहूँगा कि आज प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब दें। कश्मीर में उन्होंने जो समर्थन दिया है, एक* सरकार बिठा दी है, जो पाकिस्तान परस्त सरकार है। आप यह मानकर चलिए कि अमेरिका हमारा कभी दोस्त नहीं हो सकता और पाकिस्तान हमसे कभी हाथ नहीं मिला सकता। जीवन की इस सत्यता को आप मानकर चलिए। उस* सरकार को आपका समर्थन कब तक रहेगा और जो वहाँ हो रहा है उस पर केन्द्र सरकार क्या कार्रवाई करेगी?

श्रीमन्, काले धन के बारे में हम सब लोगों ने सुना। इन्होंने चुनाव में कह दिया कि 1 लाख 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर विदेश में काला धन है और जब हम उसे वापस लाएँगे तो हरेक हिन्दुस्तानी के खाते में 15-15 लाख रुपये जमा हो जाएँगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is no time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : एम0आई0एम0 जो पार्टी है जिसको आप समर्थन दे रहे हैं, जानते हो उन्होंने आज आपके बारे में क्या बोला है, आर0एस0एस0 कुंवारों का क्लब है, और आगे क्या बोला हम कहना नहीं चाहते। तो आप समझ लीजिए कि आगे क्या बोला होगा। श्रीमन्, आप चिल्ला रहे हैं कि हम काला धन वापस लाएंगे। बजट सेशन में कह दिया कि नया कानून बनाएंगे, दस साल की सजा होगी, सात साल की सजा होगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, your time is over. What can I do?

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*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अभी तो हमने शुरुआत ही की है।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I cautioned you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अभी तो यह अंगड़ाई है, आगे और लड़ाई है। श्रीमन्, अभी तो शुरुआत हुई है।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that you have only ten minutes. You have to manage in that. What can I do? There are others.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, काला धन के लिए मैं तो कहूंगा कि अगर आप देश की जनता के सामने सत्य बोल दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। साफ क्यों नहीं कह देते कि काला धन एक सपना है, काला धन वापस नहीं आ सकता। क्योंकि अगर काला धन होगा भी, यह प्रधान मंत्री जी क्यों नहीं कह देते, आप साफ-साफ कह दीजिए कि जिनका काला धन था उन्हें निकालने का हमने मौका दे दिया और कोई काला धन वापस नहीं आएगा। श्रीमन्,...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं क्या करूं, There are five more speakers.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : फिर बेकार ही नाम दिया था, इससे क्या फायदा होगा? फिर बेकार में बोला।...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपने अच्छा बोला।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : फिर बोलने का फायदा क्या हुआ श्रीमन्। मुद्दे सारे बाकी हैं, अभी तो कोई शुरुआत ही नहीं हुई। अभी तो...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं क्या करूं? Keep them for future. There will be other occasions.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम अगर कड़वा बोलेंगे तो बुरा लगेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, there will be other occasions. Keep them with you for those occasions.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं अब अंत किए देता हूं। मैं सिर्फ आज इतना जरूर चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जब अपना रिप्लाई दें तो कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति के बारे में जरूर बतला दें। कभी हम अमेरिका के आगे, कभी हम रूस के साथ, कभी हम चीन का स्वागत कर रहे हैं, पाकिस्तान को माथे पर बिठा रहे हैं। जो सबका होता है, एक किस्सा मैं सुना दूं। एक हिन्दू और दूसरा मुसलमान, दो लड़के थे, आपस में बड़ी दोस्ती थी। तो दोनों छत पर चढ़ गए। हिन्दू ने कहा कि हमारे भगवान में ज्यादा ताकत है और मुसलमान लड़के ने कहा कि हमारे अल्लाह में बड़ी ताकत है। उन्होंने कहा कि चलो, दोनों छत से कूदते हैं और अपने भगवान का नाम लेना, अल्लाह का नाम लेना, देखें किसमें

ताकत है? श्रीमन्, जब हिन्दू कूदा तो नीचे गिरा और उसके हाथ-पैर टूट गए। जब मुसलमान का लड़का कूदा तो साफ बच गया। तो उसने पूछा कि तुम कैसे बच गए? उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा तो एक ही अल्लाह था, हमने उनका नाम लिया तो उन्होंने हमें बचा दिया। हिन्दू लड़का बोला कि हमने अपने सारे देवी-देवताओं के नाम ले डाले, किसी ने हमको नहीं बचाया। तो उन्होंने कहा कि* ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा : ऐसे किसी का अपमान मत करिए।...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अब देख लीजिए साहब,...(**व्यवधान**) एक बात जान लीजिए। माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी,...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please. ठीक है।...(**व्यवधान**)... नरेश जी, बस।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं सिर्फ इतना चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी,...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर,...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हिन्दुओं के * तुम नहीं हो। हम भी हिन्दू हैं, हमसे बड़े क्या हिन्दू होगे?...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, ठीक है। Mr. Minister wants to speak...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो उदाहरण दिया है, मुझे लगता है कि वह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है और उसको एक्सपंज करना चाहिए, उसको रिकार्ड से निकाल देना चाहिए।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records and expunge whatever is objectionable.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ये हिन्दुओं के* नहीं हैं।...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, I told you that I will do that if there is anything objectionable. Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : यह बात वे लोग कह रहे हैं...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, * ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, प्लीज बैठिए। श्री के.सी. त्यागी।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हमसे बड़ा हिंदू कोई नहीं है। हिंदुओं के * ये नहीं हैं। हमें इनसे लाइसेंस नहीं चाहिए। हमने जो बात कही है, बिल्कुल सही कही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, प्लीज बैठिए। श्री के.सी. त्यागी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा एक ही निवेदन है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी आकर कम-से-कम सरकार की विदेश नीति के बारे में बताएं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधनों पर बल देता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, please stick to your time limit.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। मैं श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव द्वारा शुरू की गई बहस पर राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में दर्शाए दो-तीन संकेतों के सम्बंध में अपनी बात कहना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, शासक दल भारतीय जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र के पृष्ठ 44 का जिक्र करते हुए अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहूंगा। इसमें कृषि के सम्बंध में उल्लेख है कि ऐसे कदम उठाए जाएंगे, जिससे कि कृषि क्षेत्र में लाभ बढ़े। सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक याचिका विचाराधीन है, जिसमें कई किसान संगठनों ने मांग की है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र को जस-का-तस लागू किया जाए, जो चुनाव में वायदे किए गए थे, उन्हें पूरा किया जाए। उस पर केन्द्र सरकार ने जो एफीडेविट दिया है, उसमें कहा गया है कि मूल्य निर्धारण नीति, इनकम पॉलिसी नहीं है। ऐसे में अगर एमएसपी में 50 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हो गयी, तो बाजार का संतुलन बिगड़ जाएगा और इससे बाजार के तबाह होने का भी खतरा है। सर, जब हम चुनाव में वोट मांगने के लिए जाते हैं, तब हमारे वायदे कुछ और होते हैं और उसके बाद के वायदे कुछ और होते हैं। Sir, the Minimum Support Price recommended by CACP and fixed by the Government of India crop year, मेरे पास 2013, 2014 और 2015 के आंकड़े हैं, इन्हें मैं ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि से आने वाले मित्रों को बताना चाहता हूं। इस बारे में भी एक बहुत रोचक तथ्य है। माननीय मोदी सरकार के मंत्रियों की सूची है, जिसमें इन्होंने दर्शाया है कि कौन रूरल थिंकिंग के हैं और कौन अर्बन थिंकिंग के हैं। सर, 63 मंत्रियों में से सिर्फ 7 मंत्री ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने पते में अपने गांव का नाम व डाकखाना लिखवाया है, बाकी सारे अर्बन बाइस्ड हैं। उनके अर्बन पते हैं, इसलिए उनकी सोच में अगर गांव नहीं आते, तो मुझे उनसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है और न मैं उनका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हूं। लेकिन It shows the mindset of the Ministry formed by Shri Narendra Modiji. सिर्फ 9 मंत्रियों के पते गांव के डाकखाने के हैं, बाकी सारे अर्बन लोग हैं। सर, एमएसपी को पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव के दौरान 50 परसेंट कहा और अब कह रहे हैं 3 परसेंट। सर, ये आंकड़े आपके सामने प्रस्तुत हैं।

*Not recorded.

सर, देश के अंदर गांव के लोगों की हालत बहुत खराब है और इस बारे में सिर्फ हमारी और आपकी ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश की चिंता होनी चाहिए। सर, मैं यहां बाजार में उपलब्ध कुछ ताजे आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। जब किसान के यहां फसल होती है और जब वह शहर में आती है, उनमें फर्क की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। सर, इस समय एक किलो आलू का दाम 5 से 7 रुपए किलो है, लेकिन पोटेटो चिप्स का बाजार में दाम 350 रुपए किलो है, आलू 5 से 7 रुपए किलो के हिसाब से हमारे खेतों में होता है, लेकिन उसकी फ्रेंच फ्राइज़ का बाजार में दाम 550 रुपए किलो होता है। सर, मक्का इस समय 16 रुपए किलो है, इसका कॉर्नफ्लेक्स बाजार में 400 रुपए किलो के हिसाब से बिकता है, इसका स्वीट कॉर्न का भाव है 800 रुपए किलो, पॉपकॉर्न बिकता है 600 रुपए किलो के भाव से। सर, गेहूं का भाव है 17 रुपए किलो, दलिया का भाव 90 रुपए किलो है। मिल्क का भाव है 35 से 40 रुपए किलो, पनीर शहर में 200 रुपए के हिसाब से बिकता है। सर, हमारे नोएडा और गुड़गांव में जमीन 100 रुपए से 400 रुपए मीटर के हिसाब से जाती है। और जब उसका लैंड यूज़ चेंज हो जाता है, तो वह जमीन पचास हजार रूपए से लेकर चार लाख रूपए पर स्क्वेयर मीटर जाती है। यह दुनिया उन लोगों की है, जो देश के अंदर दौलत पैदा करते हैं। यह दुनिया उन लोगों की है, जो पसीना बहाने का नहीं, सुखाने का काम करते हैं। मैं अपनी बात इसी लैंड एक्विजिशन एक्ट पर कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मित्र भाई जेटली साहब इस वक्त यहां पर नहीं हैं, मुझे बहुत वेदना हुई, जब उन्होंने भी कहा और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा कि डिफेन्स के लिए जमीन चाहिए तो क्या पाकिस्तान से पूछें? आप यह बात किन किसानों से कह रहे हैं? वे लोग, जो अपनी जमीन भी देते हैं और भारतमाता की रक्षा करने के लिए अपने बेटे भी वहां बॉर्डर पर भेजते हैं। हिंदुस्तान के लिए जो मरने वाले लोग हैं, उनमें 92 परसेंट लड़के गांव के मरे हैं और 8 परसेंट शहर के मरे हैं और आप गांव के लोगों से कहते हैं कि जमीन के लिए क्या हम पाकिस्तान के पास जाएं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... ऐसा डेरोगेटरी कॉमेंट आप गांव ...(**व्यवधान**)... प्लीज, प्लीज। ..(**व्यवधान**)... प्रधान मंत्री जी का बयान है।

श्री प्रभात झाः ऐसा नहीं कहा। उनके कहने का भाव यह नहीं था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री के.सी.त्यागीः क्या भाव था? आप बता दीजिए। आप उनके प्रवक्ता हैं, आप बता दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...सर, मैं किसी के लिए कोई अपमानजनक भाषा इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहा हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ऐसा कहा, हमारे मित्र जेटली साहब ने भी कहा है कि रक्षा के कामों के लिए जमीन अधिग्रहण करना मुश्किल हो गया है और इतनी लंबी प्रक्रिया है कि क्या पाकिस्तान से पूछने के लिए जाएंगे। हम तो अपने बच्चे भी मरवा रहे हैं, जमीन भी दे रहे हैं और हम ही लोगों पर आरोप भी है। इसीलिए मैं इसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभापति जी, जिन लोगों को गेहूं और जौ के खेत का पता नहीं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... प्लीज, मैं किसी को डिस्टब नहीं करता। जिनको गेहूं और जौ का पता नहीं, जिनको यह पता नहीं कि हरी मिर्च बोई जाती है या लाल मिर्च बोई जाती है, वे देश के नीति निर्धारक बने हुए हैं। मैं किसी बेईमानी का आरोप नहीं लगा रहा, मैं कोई भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप नहीं लगा रहा। आप लोगों में से कुछ लोगों का माइंड-सेट इस तरह का है और उसके आधार पर ही आप नीतियां बना रहे हैं। ज्वार और बाजरे का

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

आपको पता नहीं। SEZ में लूट हुई। लगभग 45 हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन अधिग्रहीत की गई, चाहे वह उस सरकार के अध्यादेश से हुई हो या इस सरकार के, मगर उसमें लुटने वाले किसान थे। इसमें से सिर्फ 48 हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन पर काम हुआ है, बाकी जमीन बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के कारखानों के लिए इस्तेमाल हो रही है। इसका हम विरोध करते हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि हम देशद्रोही हैं, हमें देश की प्रगति से वास्ता नहीं है। इस तरह के लूट के किस्से सामने आते हैं और उन पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है।

महोदय, इसके बाद इस सदी का जो सबसे बड़ा समर्पण है, मैं उसका जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। जनरल नियाजी का सबसे बड़ा समर्पण था, इंडो-पाक वार में बगैर लड़े ही 90 हजार लोग सरेंडर कर गए थे। उधर 26 अक्तूबर, 1947 को जो डोगरा रियासत थी, उसका हिंदुस्तान के अंदर राजा हरिश् चन्द्र जी के जरिए विलय हुआ। उसका उस दिन से कुछ प्रजा परिषद के लोग विरोध कर रहे थे, जिसका नाम बाद में जम्मू-कश्मीर के अंदर भारतीय जनसंघ रखा गया। यह हिस्टॉरिकल रिपॉर्ट है। ये नहीं चाहते थे कि वहां की राजशाही समाप्त हो और इन्हीं के मित्रों ने कहा था, मेरे पास वह वक्तव्य है, नेपाल की राजशाही बनी रहे, उसके समर्थन में भी जाकर एक बड़े नेता ने समर्थन किया था। अब हमारे मित्र कह रहे हैं, जैसा कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम में लिखा गया है, I would read it: "The coalition Government will facilitate and help initiate a substantial and meaningful dialogue with all internal stakeholders, including Hurriyat Conference." And what does the Hurriyat Conference say? I quote the manifesto: "Jammu and Kashmir is a disputed territory and India's 'control' on it is not justified. It supports the Pakistani claim that 'Kashmir is the unfinished agenda of Partition' and needs to be solved 'as per the aspirations of the people of Jammu & Kashmir'." *...(Time-bell rings)...* माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इससे बड़ा बिट्रेयल आजादी के बाद कोई नहीं हुआ। हम लोग खुद चाहते हैं, लेकिन आज पाकिस्तान से तब बात हो रही है जब वहां की सरकार का मुखिया कह रहा है। मुझे याद है, जब हुरियत के एक नेता ने पाकिस्तान के एक एम्बैसेडर के साथ चाय पी तब आपने पाकिस्तान के साथ सैक्रेट्री लैवल का वार्तालाप खत्म कर दिया। काठमांडू का चित्र हमने देखा है। वहां नवाज शरीफ की तरफ हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने देखना भी गवारा नहीं किया, जो कि डिप्लोमेसी और प्रोटोकौल के खिलाफ है। डिप्लोमेसी में नाराज भी होते हैं, लेकिन मुंह नहीं फुलाते। आप वहां मुंह फुलाए बैठे रहे। आज क्या हो रहा है? आज आप हुरियत से भी बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं। जिस जमीन को लेकर डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह और श्री लीला करण शर्मा ने 61 दिन तक जम्मू बन्द कराया क्योंकि अमरनाथ श्राइन बोर्ड को जमीन दी गई, उसके खिलाफ जब पी.डी.पी. ने आन्दोलन किया, तो हमने कश्मीर में ब्लॉकेड कर दिया।

सर, राजनीतिक अवसरवादिता देखिए। चुनाव के बाद भी नापाक गठबंधन हुए। हमारे मित्र श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब की वहां सरकार थी। उसकी कुर्बानी चढ़ी, लेकिन राजनीतिक अवसरवाद इस सीमा तक जाएगा, यह किसी ने सोचा भी नहीं था कि आप जब चाहेंगे, जिसके साथ चाहेंगे गठबंधन कर लेंगे। आपकी पार्टी और आपके नेता कहते हैं कि कोई पोस्ट-पॉल अलाइंस नहीं होना

चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कृपया मुझे सुन लीजिए। Just a minute, please. जब हमारा और श्री लालू प्रसाद जी का गठबंधन होता है, तो श्री गिरिराज जी आपको परेशानी होती है। जब आपका और पी.डी.पी. का गठबंधन होता है, तो किसी को कोई परेशानी नहीं होती। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः ओ.के. प्लीज अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागीः सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः त्यागी जी, अब आप कृपया कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागीः सर, मेरा एक अंतिम बिन्दु है, जिसके बारे में बोलकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

सर, विदेश नीति कोई कांग्रेस की बपौती नहीं थी, बल्कि यह आजादी के आंदोलन से निकली हुई धारा थी। आपने एक महीने में कितनी दुनिया बदल दी। जापान और चीन का झगड़ा है। अपना झगड़ा सुलझाने में वे दोनों देश सक्षम हैं, लेकिन आप जाइंट कम्युनिक जारी करते हैं कि हम वहां भी दखल देंगे, जिसके कारण आपके चीन से रातोंरात रिश्ते खराब हो गए। आप यलो सी रिवर में जाने वाले कौन हो, आप कौन हो, मलैका के इलाके में जाकर अमरीका का व्यापार कराने वाले, लेकिन आपने जाइंट कम्युनिक में जिक्र कर दिया कि आई.एस. का जो खतरा है, उस पर सूचनाएं भी शेयर करेंगे, बल्कि यदि आवश्यकता हुई, तो भारतीय सेना खाड़ी के मुल्क में इजरायल और अमरीका, दोनों के साथ जाकर लड़ेगी, Which is against the basic interest of the nation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, please conclude.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, रूस हमारा दोस्त है। हर संकट में काम आया। जब ओबामा साहब यहां पर थे, तो उन्होंने यूक्रेन की नीति को लेकर रूस की आलोचना की। हम अपनी जमीन को रूस के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल होने दे रहे हैं, जैसे कि उनके सैन्य संगठन, नाटो के हम मैम्बर हैं। सर, हमारी विदेश नीति की नींव रखी गई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है। ठीक है। हो गया। अब आप बैठिए। आपने ज्यादा टाइम ले लिया।

श्री के.सी. त्यागीः सर, आगे की बात यह है कि ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप गरीब और अमीर के एक साथ हमदर्द नहीं हो सकते। यह शहर के लोगों और कॉरपोरेट सैक्टर के लोगों की सरकार है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...और मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 2014-15

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, I am allowing Shri Suresh Prabhu to lay the papers showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), for the year 2014-15.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS-*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. You have to adhere to the time. You have to finish it in eight minutes.

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आपने सदर-ए-जम्हूरिया के थैंक्स मोशन पर बोलने का मुझे मौका दिया। मैंने काफी मैम्बरों की बातें सुनीं, लिहाज़ा मैं अपनी बात, जैसा आपने कहा, मुख्तसर और जामे रखूंगा।

सर, नई सरकार को तकरीबन नौ महीने हो गए हैं और हम सब जानते हैं कि नौ महीनों में बहुत सारी उम्मीदें पूरी हो जाती हैं।

"हमने सोचा था कि बरसात में बरसेगी शराब।
आई बरसात, तो बरसात ने दिल तोड़ दिया।"

मैं शुरू में ही यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हुआ तेरा वादा? मैं यह सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के वादों और एक्शन में इतना फर्क क्यों है? यह फर्क किसी एक मामले तक महदूद नहीं, बल्कि हर सूबे में नज़र आता है। अब मनरेगा को ही ले लीजिए। इस गारंटी स्कीम से गारंटी शायद अब गायब हो गई है, जबकि सोशल सेक्टर और पब्लिक वर्क प्रोग्राम्स में इसका शुमार दुनिया की बड़ी स्कीमों में होता है। वर्ल्ड बैंक ने भी इसको देही तरक्की की एक मिसाली स्कीम का दर्जा दिया है, लेकिन मौजूदा सरकार ने क्या किया? सरकार ने इस स्कीम के तहत ब्लॉक्स की शरह घटा दी है और मज़दूर और सामान के रेशियो में भी तरमीम की है। क्या बेहतर नहीं होता कि यह सब करने के बजाय अगर सरकार रियासतों और ग्राम पंचायतों की मदद करती ताकि मनरेगा के ज़रिए प्रोडक्टिव ऐसेट्स तैयार किए जा सकते? यह कहना गलत नहीं होगा कि प्रेज़िडेंशियल सेक्टर में सोशल सेक्टर को नज़रअंदाज़ किया गया है। जहां हेल्थ बजट में 6000 करोड़ रुपए की कटौती की गई, वहीं डिफेंस बजट में 13,000 करोड़ रुपए की कमी आई है। हद तो यह है कि पिछले नौ महीनों में पेट्रोल और डीज़ल पर लगी एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी में चार मर्तबा इज़ाफा हुआ है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, यह सारा हाउस जानता है कि जिस दिन बजट पेश किया गया, उसी रात तेल की कीमतों में फिर इज़ाफा किया गया। खास ध्यान में रखने की बात यह है कि एग्रीकल्चर ग्रोथ अब नेगेटिव हो गई है।

"चमन में फसले बहार आई और गुज़र भी गई
मैं फिक्र ही में रहा आशियां बनाने की।"

सर, सदरे जम्हूरिया ने अपनी स्पीच में कोऑपरेटिव फेडरलिज्म का ज़िक्र किया है। मेरे और हमारी पार्टी के ख्याल में फेडरलिज्म को सिर्फ कोऑपरेटिव ही नहीं, बल्कि ऑपरेटिव भी होना चाहिए। कहने का मकसद है कि मरकज़ी हुकूमत यानी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रियासतों से भी सीखना चाहिए।

सर, आज आपके इल्म में होगा कि मग़रिबी बंगाल की हुकूमत ने "कन्याश्री" नामक स्कीम लॉन्च की है, जिसके तहत अब 22 लाख लड़कियों को फायदा पहुंचा है। हमारा लक्ष्य है कि अगले दो वर्षों में यह फिगर 44 लाख तक पहुंचाई जाए। आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि यूनिसेफ ने भी "कन्याश्री" की तारीफ की है और अब यह स्कीम यूनिसेफ की पार्टनरशिप के साथ चल रही है। क्या यह बेहतर नहीं होता कि मरकज़ी हुकूमत भी रियासतों की कामयाब स्कीमों को सारे मुल्क में लागू करे। अफसोस की बात है कि पिछले यौमे जम्हूरिया के परेड के मौके पर "कन्याश्री" के tableau को निकालने की इजाज़त नहीं दी गई।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं बंगाल की मां-माटी-मानुष सरकार को सलाम करता हूं कि उसने कई ऐसे कदम उठाए और वेलफेयर प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू किए जिनकी वजह से जंगल महल इलाके में extreme left wing violence में ज़बर्दस्त कमी आई है। लेफ्ट विंग तशद्दुद के कामयाब मुकाबले के लिए ऐसे एक़दाम पर मब्नी एक कौमी या नेशनल मॉडल बनाया जा सकता है और जहां-जहां यह वॉयलेंस होता है, वहां इसे लागू किया जा सकता है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हाल ही में हुकूमत ने लैंड एक्विज़िशन ऑर्डिनेंस का इत्लाक़ किया है। इससे कब्ल लैंड एक्विज़िशन ऐक्ट मुल्क में लागू था। ऑर्डिनेंस के ज़रिए ऐक्ट के कई प्रोटेक्टिव प्रोविजन्स को हटा दिया गया है, मसलन सोशल इम्पैक्ट असेसमेंट की अब कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। 70 फीसद मुतास्सिर खानदानों की इजाज़त की जरूरत नहीं। इस ऑर्डिनेंस के तहत अब मल्टीक्रॉप्स और इरिगेटेड ज़मीन को भी हासिल किया जा सकता है। यहां मैं कहना ज़रूरी समझता हूं कि तृणमूल कांग्रेस वही पार्टी है, जिसने यूपीए-II में भी लैंड एक्विज़िशन बिल की मुखालफत की थी। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री मो. नदीमुल हकः यह लास्ट प्वाइंट है। आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में कसरत में वहदत यानी unity in diversity की मिसाल दी जाती है। हमारे मुल्क की यह एक निशानी है और यह unity सिर्फ बातों तक महदूद नहीं, बल्कि ऐक्शन में भी ज़ाहिर होनी चाहिए। Sir, before me, our senior leader has said that unity in diversity can be beautiful in action like it is in the Indian cricket team. हमारी पार्टी ने पार्लियामेंट में एक अलग किस्म की unity in diversity का मुज़ाहिरा किया है। हमारे पहले स्पीकर एक क्रिश्चियन थे, दूसरे हिन्दू और तीसरा मैं आपके सामने खड़ा हूं। यह कोई मनसूबा या प्लानिंग के तहत नहीं किया गया, लेकिन ऐसा हुआ। यही हमारे मुल्क और हमारी डेमोक्रेसी की खूबसूरती है। सर, मैं अपनी बात एक शेर के साथ खत्म करता हूं कि –

[श्री मो. नदीमुल हक]

''वो वक्त भी देखा है तारीख की नज़रों ने,
लम्हों ने खता की थी, सदियों ने सज़ा पाई।''

جناب ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال) : ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کا شکرگزار ہوں کہ آپ نے صدر جمہوریہ کے تھینکس موشن پر بولنے کا مجھے موقع دیا۔ میں نے کافی ممبروں کی باتیں سنیں، لہذا میں اپنی بات، جیسا آپ نے کہا، مختصر اور جامع رکھوں گا۔

سر، نئی سرکار کو تقریبا نو مہینے ہو گئے ہیں اور ہم سب جانتے ہیں کہ نو مہینوں میں بہت ساری امیدیں پوری ہو جاتی ہیں۔

ہم نے سوچا تھا کہ برسات میں برسے گی شراب
آئی برسات تو برسات نے دل توڑ دیا

میں شروع میں ہی یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا ہوا تیرا وعدہ؟ میں یہ سوال اٹھانا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار کے وعدوں اور ایکشن میں اتنا فرق کیوں ہے؟

یہ فرق کسی ایک معاملے تک محدود نہیں، بلکہ ہر صوبے میں نظر آتا ہے۔ اگر منریگا کو ہی لے لیجئے۔ اس گارنٹی اسکیم سے گارنٹی شاید غائب ہو گئی ہے، جبکہ سوشل سیکٹر اور پبلک ورک پروگرامس میں اس کا شمار دنیا کی بڑی اسکیموں میں ہوتا ہے۔ ورلڈ بینک نے بھی اس کو دیہی ترقی کی ایک مثالی اسکیم کا درجہ دیا ہے، لیکن موجودہ سرکار نے کیا کیا؟ سرکار نے اس اسکیم کے تحت بلاکس کی شرح گھٹا دی ہے اور مزدور اور سامان کے ریشیو میں بھی ترمیم کی ہے۔ کیا بہتر نہیں ہوتا کہ یہ سب کرنے کے بجائے اگر سرکار ریاستوں اور گرام پنچایتوں کی مدد کرتی تاکہ منریگا کے ذریعے پروڈکٹیو ایسیٹس تیار کئے جا سکتے؟ یہ کہنا غلط نہیں ہوگا کہ پریزیڈینشل سیکٹر میں سوشل سیکٹر کو نظر انداز کیا گیا ہے۔ جہاں پلاننگ بجٹ میں 6000 کروڑ روپے کی کٹوتی کی گئی، وہیں ڈیفینس بجٹ میں 000.13 کروڑ روپے کی کھی آئی ہے۔ حد تو یہ ہے کہ پچھلے نو مہینوں میں پیٹرول اور ڈیزل پر لگی ایکسائز ڈیوٹی میں چار مرتبہ اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، یہ سارا ہاؤس جانتا ہے کہ جس دن بجٹ پیش کیا گیا، اسی رات تیل کی قیمتوں میں پھر اضافہ کیا گیا۔ خاص دھیان میں رکھنے کی بات یہ ہے کی ایگریکلچر گروتھ اب نگیٹو ہو گئی ہے۔

"چمن میں فصل بہار آئی اور گزر بھی گئی
میں فکر میں ہی رہا آشیاں بنانے کی"

سر، صدر جمہوریہ نے اپنی اسپیچ میں کو-آپریٹو فیڈرلزم کا ذکر کیا ہے۔ میرے اور ہماری پارٹی کے خیال میں فیڈرلزم کو صرف کوآپریٹو ہی نہیں، بلکہ کو-آپریٹو بھی ہونا چاہئے۔ کہنے کا مقصد ہے کہ مرکزی حکومت یعنی سینٹرل گورنمینٹ کی ریاستوں سے بھی سیکھنا چاہئے۔

سر، آج آپ کے علم میں ہوگا کہ مغربی بنگال کی حکومت نے 'کنیا شری' نامی اسکیم لانچ کی ہے، جس کے تحت اب 22 لاکھ لڑکیوں کو فائدہ پہنچا ہے۔ ہمارا لکش ہے کہ اگلے دو سالوں میں یہ فیگر 44 لاکھ تک پہنچائی جائے۔ آپ کو یہ جان کر خوشی ہوگی کہ یونیسیف نے بھی 'کنیا شری' کی تعریف کی ہے اور اب یہ اسکیم یونیسیف کی پارٹنرشپ کے ساتھ چل رہی ہے۔ کیا یہ بہتر نہیں ہوتا کہ مرکزی حکومت بھی ریاستوں کی کامیاب اسکیموں کو سارے ملک میں لاگو کرے۔ افسوس کی بات ہے کہ پچھلے یوم جمہوریہ کے پریڈ کے موقع پر 'کنیا شری' کے tableau کو نکالنے کی اجازت نہیں دی گئی۔

ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں بنگال کی ماں-بیٹی-مانش سرکار کو سلام کرتا ہوں کہ اس نے کئی ایسے قدم اٹھائے اور ویلفیئر پروجیکٹس شروع کئے جن کی وجہ سے جنگل محل علاقے میں extreme left wing violence میں زبردست کمی آئی ہے۔ لیفٹ ونگ تشدّد کے کامیاب مقابلے کے لئے ایسے اقدام پر مبنی ایک قومی یا نیشنل ماڈل بنایا جا سکتا ہے اور جہاں جہاں یہ وائلینس ہوتا ہے، وہاں اسے لاگو کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، حال ہی میں حکومت نے لینڈ ایکویزیشن آرڈی-نینس کا اطلاق کیا ہے۔ اس سے قبل لینڈ ایکویزیشن ایکٹ ملک میں لاگو تھا۔ آرڈی-نینس کے ذریعے ایکٹ کے کئی پروویکٹیو پروویژنس کو ہٹا دیا گیا ہے، مثلاً سوشل امپیکٹ اسیسمینٹ کی اب کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ 70 فیصد متاثر خاندانوں کی اجازت کی ضرورت نہیں۔ اس آرڈی-نینس کے تحت اب ملٹی-کراپس اور اریگیٹڈ زمین کو بھی حاصل کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ یہاں میں کہنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ ترنمول کانگریس وہی پارٹی ہے، جس نے یو-پی-اے-II میں بھی لینڈ ایکویزیشن بل کی مخالفت کی تھی —(وقت کی گھنٹی)—

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

†جناب ندیم الحق : یہ لاسٹ پوائنٹ ہے۔ آخر میں، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ملک میں 'کثرت میں وحدت' یعنی unity in diversity کی مثال دی جاتی ہے۔ ہمارے ملک کی یہ ایک نشانی ہے اور یہ unity صرف باتوں تک محدود نہیں، بلکہ ایکشن میں بھی ظاہر ہونی چاہئے۔

Sir, before me, our senior leader has said that unity in diversity can be beautiful in action like it is in the Indian cricket team.

†ہماری مظاہرہ کیا ہے۔ ہمارے پہلے اسپیکر ایک کرشچن تھے، دوسرے ہندو اور تیسرا میں، آپ کے سامنے unity in diversity پارٹی نے پارلیمنٹ میں ایک الگ قسم کی کھڑا ہوں۔ یہ کوئی منصوبہ یا پلاننگ کے تحت نہیں کیا گیا، لیکن ایسا ہوا۔ یہی ہمارے ملک اور ہماری ڈیموکریسی کی خوبصورتی ہے۔ بس، میں اپنی بات ایک شعر کے ساتھ ختم کرتا ہوں۔

وہ وقت بھی دیکھا ہے تاریخ کی نظروں نے،

لمحوں نے خطا کی تھی، صدیوں نے سزا پائی

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Venkaiah Naidu would like to intervene. Shri Venkaiah Naidu.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I, in fact, was not inclined to intervene in the debate, because my colleague and the leader of the party, the hon. Finance Minister, had intervened. But, subsequently, I had an occasion to intervene in the Lok Sabha. So, some of my colleagues— Misraji and others — were telling me, 'you are not to be seen here, in your own House.' And, some people, out of love and affection for me, I am told, have even taken my name 3-4 times. So, I thought, I should also make an intervention and place my views before the hon. House.

Sir, we are discussing about the President's Address and on the thanks giving motion to the hon. President of India. The President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament is a comprehensive document of the direction in which the Government wants to move, about the priorities of the Government and then about our broad vision for the future of the country.

Sir, if you look at the Address, whether it is *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*, whether it is Direct Benefit Transfer Programme, whether it is PAHAL, whether it is *Swachh Bharat Mission*, whether it is Clean and Open Defecation-Free India, whether it is Skill Kind, whether it is *Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana,* whether it is

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

Housing for All, whether it is *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana or Rashtriya Gokul Mission* or Food Processing with special emphasis on farmers, whether it is *Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat,* whether it is *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Abhiyaan* or the Team India concept all these are very clear. I am not speaking about my Ministry. This we can discuss later when we come to rejuvenation of urban mission or Smart City, etc. But, priority-wise, if you look at all the programmes that have been enunciated in the hon. President's Address, they all speak about priorities of this Government.

I don't want to, normally, touch my friends' name. My friend, Nareshji, had some dig at the Government. And, then, just now, Tyagiji, who is our former friend and I don't know what will happen in future. Of course, a friend is a friend. He is a former colleague.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A friend is always a friend.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes; a friend is always a friend. He is always a friend. He is a very friendly person that way.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Is this your gesture to your other friends also?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But, they should all remember the history. Sir, if you take the analysis of this Parliament, the maximum number of SC MPs are in my party and in my Government, the maximum number of ST MPs are in my party and in my Government, the maximum number of farmer MPs in the Parliament, त्यागी जी, एक बार थोड़ा देख लीजिए, वे हमारी सरकार में हैं, हमारी पार्टी में हैं। And, Sir, the maximum number of women MPs are also in our party. Sir, maximum number of people who belong to different walks of life and also to poorer sections are from my party...*(Interruptions)*...You will see that. When we come to Budget, we can discuss this, Sukenduji. इसमें क्या प्रॉब्लम है? We are there. The Budget is going to come up for discussion in this House and we will have an ample opportunity. I don't want to mix up both and then make a Budget speech in President's speech and President's speech in Budget speech. I don't want to have that; I would like to have my own speech in between. So, please cooperate. My point is, Sir, this is the mandate of the people. The people are very clear. They are tired. That is why they have retired many of the parties and then gave a clear mandate to Shri Narendra Modi because people thought he is a messiah of the people. Earlier, the people used to call him 3D Modi—decisive, dynamic

and development. Now, 4D also has come. Now, he is decisive, dynamic, development-oriented and also devolutional. During his period, the devolution of 42-47.5 per cent of the funds of the Central Government going to States is a historic evolution. It is like a revolution in the country which is hailed by one and all. As an Urban Development Minister, Sir, I am extremely happy. Rajivji brought the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments to strengthen the local self-governance. But, unfortunately, what has happened? His intention was very good. He tried also during his regime. But, the Government at various levels, State Governments—I am not saying this party Government or that party Government--have not really devolved in those 29 subjects and 3Fs—funds, functions and functionaries—to the local bodies as they were expected. With the result, the local urban governance, the local governance of the Panchayati-raj is under big stress. We know how the urban life in India is because there is a lack of funds. Keeping that in mind, for the first time, Sir, the issue of funds for urban local bodies, for the Panchayati-raj bodies has been addressed too, by this Government, which is a historic step. One must be happy about that, really.

Then, coming to the Team India, we may be different political parties. But, if you look at the allocations that are made, the States like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): You are speaking on the Budget...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please, Sukhenduji...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: You are talking about Budget allocations.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am talking about Team India. ..*(Interruptions)*.. If you want to speak something, I will sit down and you can continue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhenduji, let him speak.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You have discussed from Jammu and Kashmir to international things here. In a passing reference if one is saying something, one must have the patience to hear the other side also.

Sir, every scheme of our Government, every programme of the Government which was mentioned by the hon. President, is aimed at empowering the common man, aimed

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at empowering the rural India, empowering the vulnerable sections of the country. That is the thrust of the President's Address. Sir, it is empowering even the federal structure of the country. That is the point I wanted to make. If States are strong, then only the Centre can be strong. So, keeping aside political differences, we have seen how West Bengal or Bihar or Andhra Pradesh have been given comparatively higher allocations.

So, my point is, coming to...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, this is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay, you can counter it. ..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Seelam, please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, look at the Pradhan Mantri ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to what he is saying. Why do you interrupt? Please sit down. Mr. Seelam, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर रायः आपने अभी बोला कि बजट में **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhenduji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The people have given their verdict. The verdict is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, 13.2 crore new bank accounts have been opened. Is it not a fact? People had been kept aloof from the financial inclusion. The people who have been kept aloof from the banking system of the country, after these

*Not recorded.

many years of Independence, have now been taken care of by this Government within a hundred days of Government coming to power. Sir, 13.2 crore bank accounts have been opened. It is empowering the rural people. It is empowering the poor people. It is empowering the women.

Then, coming to the Direct Benefit Transfer Programme, Sir, which was started by the previous Government, has been extended; it is being strengthened so that the money directly reaches the people without any pilferage in between. The third one is, Sir, PAHAL, the transfer of LPG subsidy has been extended across the country. From 1st January, Sir, so far, I am happy to know a fact from my colleague, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, which was also mentioned in the President's Address, that 75 per cent of the user households in all the 35 schemes have been brought under direct benefit transfer architecture. It is also a historical step, Sir.

Then, coming to Swachh Bharat Mission, Swachh Bharat is a dream of all Indians. Mahatma Gandhi...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): पहले भी था...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Madam, please don't pollute Swachh Bharat. Let us discuss it.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: "निर्मल भारत"...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: हां, "निर्मल भारत"। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हां, "निर्मल भारत" और "स्वच्छ भारत" इन दोनों में कोई ज्यादा अंतर नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मगर अमल में ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप बोलना चाहें, तो बोलिए। मैं बैठ जाऊंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't trouble.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: *Swachh Bharat Mission* is launched to achieve a Clean and Open Defecation Free India by October, 2019. Sir, it is not simple. I am also one of the Ministers who is implementing the scheme partly, because the other part is taken care of by the Rural Development Minister. It is a major challenge before the nation. After these many number of years, we have a huge shortage of toilets in urban areas as well as in rural areas. Because of un-hygienity, the World Health Organisation study reveals that an additional burden of ₹ 6,500 is coming on a common man on health. That is according to the report of the WHO. So, we have around 55 per cent or so, open

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defecation. It is a big challenge that the Prime Minister has taken, and he has advised me that this is not a Government programme, this is not a party programme; it has to be a *jan andolan.* We are trying to make it a people's movement. I am happy that many State Governments are participating in this Programme. Many icons from different parts of public life, like industry, film, sports and media are extending their support and it is, slowly, becoming a popular movement. I wish that all of us, in Parliament also, join this movement and strengthen it and make this dream of Clean and Open Defecation Free India by 2019 a reality. That is possible only when we make combined efforts. That is why we have made a separate Mission for that.

Sir, another thing, our demographic composition, is that we have a younger generation which is maximum in our country. Keeping that in mind, we should treat that as a resource and then convert it into wealth by giving them skill upgradation. They have some inherent skills. All Indians, irrespective of the region, whatever vocation or profession they have, they have some inherent skills; but those skills have to be upgraded. That is why the Government has brought up Skill India, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana. These are the schemes that are formulated to give them skill upgradation. This is another important aspect of the Programme, which is widely welcomed by one and all. Sir, if you really harness the skills of our youngsters, India will become a strong nation in the coming years, surpassing all other countries. As I told you, we have a huge potentiality of the youth force in the country.

Then coming to Housing for All, it is also a major challenge. People are thinking about all these things; you have said, this has not happened. If construction of a house can be done overnight, our friends would have constructed houses for the entire world. Why? It is because it takes time. So, by Housing for All, we have an objective to cover Housing for All, the vulnerable sections and affected sections, by 2022. We are moving in that direction and we are also seeking the cooperation of the States because the States and the Centre have to work together. The States are also willing and some of the States have said that they will put some money, let the Centre also give some money, both can be dovetailed together and then go for massive housing programme, including some development and some rehabilitation programme. That is also another priority area of our Government, on which we are moving forward.

Sir, with regard to Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, there is need for supporting irrigation. Irrigation, basically, is a State subject, but the Centre also needs to extend its hand. Earlier, also, during Deve Gowdaji's regime, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) was there. Now, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, wants to strengthen the irrigation system in the States and also fund the incomplete projects which are lying because of shortage of funds. The Centre would like to extend support to the State Governments for that.

Then cattle wealth is our national wealth. We have to strengthen the cattle wealth, keeping that in mind, Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been launched with the objective of conserving and developing indigenous cattle breeds. This is an important area, on which our Government is focusing.

Food processing is a major issue. As a son of a farmer, I have experienced, during the season, when we produce more, the price goes down considerably. In the non-season, the price goes up. I have my own example of Madanapalli in Andhra Pradesh. Tomatoes in a particular season are sold one rupee a kilo. The same tomato in Bangalore is sold at ₹ 6 a kilo. The rate of the same tomato, by the time it reaches Delhi, becomes ₹ 18 or ₹ 20 sometimes. The same is the case with regard to *Pyaaz*, नासिक में क्या रेट होता है, दिल्ली में क्या रेट होता है, onions के बारे में हमको भी मालूम है। Keeping this in mind, we need to have a two-pronged approach which has been mentioned. One is refrigerating vans; second is, cold storage chain and the third one is, food processing. We purchase tomato ketchup. How costly it is? Then, what is the price of tomato, I have just explained. This is another area, which is a big challenge before us. To really help the farmers, we must go in a big way for the food processing units. That is why the Government has given a special fund of ₹ 2,000 crores to provide affordable credit to the units of certain notified areas also. Sir, this is an area where we have a lot of scope. Anand Sharmaji is smiling because this amount is not sufficient; I do agree.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): I am not smiling at you. Mr. Javadekar is distracting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : ठीक है, एक दाढ़ी वाला दूसरे दाढ़ी वाले को देख कर स्माइल कर रहा है, तो अच्छा है। जिन्दगी में थोड़ा लाइटर मोमेंट भी होना चाहिए। There is no other intention. Otherwise, हमने बहुत गम्भीरता से बात की, तो फिर हम समझ नहीं पाएँगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): हम भी लाइटर मूड में थे, लेकिन आपकी तरफ वाले टेंस हो गए।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : जैसे हमारे त्यागी जी सीरियसली बोले, अगर उतना सीरियसली बोले, तो फिर टच करने में भी संकोच होगा।

Sir, then, Vajpayeeji has said that poverty has multiple effects. So, besides impacting our economy, it erodes our democracy. That is the point the hon. former Prime Minister has made. Keeping that in mind, Sir, separate thrust is given to ST, SC, OBC, minorities and other communities. For that, Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts and Crafts for Development, USTTAD. 'उस्ताद' में भी एक मैसेज है। To strengthen them, and to give them the needed skills, and to provide them the needed credit, then, to make them to compete with others as they have been handicapped because of social reasons, because of political reasons and because of economic reasons all these years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, how much more time do you need?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There is enough time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I need another 10-12 minutes.

Sir, I come to that USTTAD Scheme. Then, there is the Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana. This is another scheme. Then, there is Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme. Shri Nanaji Deshmukh was our colleague in this House. He is one of the pioneers of the social service movement in the country; a great man. So, in his name, that Programme is coming up for construction of hostels for de-notified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. This is also an important aspect touching the common people, the poor people.

'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat', because education is vital to our growth. Why? Education really empowers us to fight corruption and also exploitation. But it is unfortunate an irony of our country that 38 per cent of the people of the country do not know how to read and how to write. It is a sad commentary on our system. I am not trying to score any points over this party or that party. But the fact of the matter is, 38 per cent of our people are still illiterate. That is the reality. So, we have to face that.

The second one is, 26 per cent of people are still below the poverty line. That is another area. As I told you, nearly 55 per cent of the people in the rural areas are going

for open defecation. That is a grey area. The farmers are committing suicides even now in different parts of the country. It is a major challenge for all of us, for the Centre and the States together, and understand the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission, and then try to implement them. Sir, it is very easy to talk about the welfare of the farmers.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): What about Telengana?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The nature and the system has been unkind to the farming community. It is because we are all seeing the vagaries of Monsoon. How, yesterday and the day before, our Ram Gopalji and other friends were telling me, badly it affected *gehu* in this part of the country, and in certain parts of South India also it has affected. But, are we really in a position to compensate them, to rescue them —this side or that side — is a secondary matter. We have to find out some ways and means for strengthening the agriculture, we have to put our brains together and then work out something.

Sir, you know that the industrial goods have no restrictions. They can be transported anywhere, and they can be sold anywhere. But for agricultural goods, there are restrictions in different parts of the country. The restrictions are being removed. But we have to see that really in practice, those restrictions are not there. We know that the farmers are not united; they are helpless. So, that being the case, the Government is trying its best, Sir, through various schemes, to take care of farmers and then uplift them.

Then, Sir, coming to the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Abhiyaan, this also another gain to us. In our system, somehow, when we get a daughter, we feel more happy because मैं तो महसूस करता हूँ कि घर में लक्ष्मी जी का जन्म हुआ, मगर देश में लोगों की सोच में कुछ अन्तर है। बच्चा चाहिए, बच्चा चाहिए। बच्चा चाहिए, ठीक है, मगर लड़की क्यों नहीं चाहिए, बेटी क्यों नहीं चाहिए? इसके बारे में हम सब लोगों को सिस्टम पर ध्यान देना होगा, कोई प्रवचन देने से काम नहीं होगा। सिस्टम में प्रवचन देने से कोई काम नहीं होगा। देश का हरेक नागरिक, हरेक व्यक्ति और पूरी जनता इसके बारे में सोचे। अपने देश की निष्ठा के अनुसार पूरी सोसाइटी को इसके लिए हमें एजुकेट करना चाहिए। सभी बच्चियों को पढ़ाने के लिए, उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए, इसके लिए चाहे राज्यों की 'लाड़ली लक्ष्मी योजना' हो, depositing some amount in the name of girl child and by the time she becomes eighteen, she gets a good amount for her marriage, for her future and even before that for her education also.

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There is another scheme also, Sukanya Samridhi Account — a new scheme for small saving called 'Sukanya Samridhi Account' has been notified for enabling education of the girl child. It is a major initiative. I am not saying that whatever schemes we have launched, they are all sufficient. Everything is gone. अगर नौ महीने के समय में ही सब समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा, तो इसके बारे में भी समाधान देना पड़ेगा इतने साल जिन्होंने राज किया, वे इसको क्यों नहीं कर पाए, ...(**व्यवधान**)... मेरा कहना यह है कि एक अच्छी शुरुआत हो गई है। हम सब लोगों को मिलकर इसको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और साथ ही साथ आशीर्वाद भी देना चाहिए।

Apprentice Protsahan Yojana - there is a lot of demand for the skilled people and apprentices but there is a shortage of employment also. Both these things have to be married. You have to lay more emphasis on vocational training and apprenticeship training. I am a person who is working in the social field. I can share with you that my daughter and others, we have joined together, they train some twelve thousand people. The amount of happiness and satisfaction I have seen in those girls and boys who have got that training of cell-phone, TV, refrigerator, motor rewinding, fashion, painting; all these activities are really empowering them. So, we need to focus more on that in the coming days. The Government of India wants to give priority to Apprentice Protsahan Yojana which has been launched to promote apprentices in micro, small and medium enterprises in manufacturing sectors.

Sir, the EPF subscriptions have been made portable also benefitting casual workers in the unorganized sector. I will touch one issue, Sir. The statutory wage ceiling and minimum pension have been enhanced to fifteen thousand rupees. One thousand rupees is for the ordinary people. One thousand rupees pension may not look big, but I can tell you that when I was there in Hyderabad to launch that programme, one of the women came to me, when I gave her that certificate, I asked, 'Amma, how much are you getting so far?'. She said, 'thirty rupees.' I was surprised. Then Shri Chandrasekhar of TRS, Chief Minister of Telangana, who has recently started it, enhanced it from his own State fund, not from the Centre. So, my point is that Centre has enhanced it to one thousand rupees minimum pension for ordinary people. All the States should follow it and enhance it further, if at all possible, or, at least, take it to that level where a minimum pension, minimum assurance, is there. About the general pension I am not going to speak because some of my friends will say, budget, budget and all. Budget is there, we will discuss it.

The Universal Pension Yojana, which the Finance Minister has mentioned, paying one rupee and getting two lakh, that we will discuss a little later.

Coming to this Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations - the Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations have made a radical shift with regard to the finances of the States. Sir, there will be demands; there will be further expectations, further hopes also; I am not denying it. What was there yesterday, what is there today, what is going to be there tomorrow, that has to be seen. Sir, I remember, I am not an expert, Jairamji and Manmohanji themselves are present here, what, you call, could take up that much effectively. If I remember, on 24th February, 2014 Chidambaramji introduced the Budget; now in this Budget also, one figure I am quoting, not for Budget, say but for understanding the economy of the situation, 43.6 per cent of the revenue of India is going back for repaying interest. 43.6 per cent! If I am wrong, I will be very happy to be corrected and the figures can also be corrected, that will be a very good news for the country. I found, I am fully going through the Budget Speech, it will take some more time because to understand full Budget, it is not as much easy, as our friend was telling, for people like us who are coming from rural background. Though I am Urban Development Minister, I have a rural background. So, Sir, 43.6 per cent of the total revenue going for interest payment shows the present situation. Keeping that in mind, whatever is possible from the Government side, Sir, we are trying to give maximum support to the people of different sections. The Prime Minister's 'Make in India' programme is given here in the President's Address. We have launched a programme called as MISIDICI. The MISDICI is the name I have given, but the programme is Prime Minister's programme, which is also mentioned here. MISIDICI means, 'MI' means 'Make in India', 'SI' means skill India, 'CI' means 'Clean India', and 'DI' means 'Digital India'. MISICIDI programme is one of the important programmes taken up by this Government for uplift of the poorest of the poor, to make the Indian industry competitive and also to create more and more wealth. ...and also to create more and more wealth.

My understanding, since my school days, is that if you want to distribute wealth, if you want to take care of the people, you need to create wealth. If you start distributing the wealth, without creating it, you will become pauper. That has been our experience. That is why, I quoted the figure of 43.6 per cent. 43.6 per cent is going for interest payment. Keeping that in mind, we have to plan our programmes, our welfare measures, all these things, whatever we may give, depending upon the priority of the States. And,

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our capacity to pay that should also be remembered. Enhancing the capacity to earn more and, then, stand on our own has to be given importance.

Coming to the National Highways infrastructure development. The National Highways are very important. Thanks to the great man, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He gave us so many four-way highways: Chennai-Calcutta, Calcutta-Delhi, Delhi-Jaipur, Jaipur-Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad-Mumbai, Bangalore, Krishnagiri, Dharampuri, Kanyakumari. We know how many highways were given during the fifty years. But, just in five years, he gave so many four-way highways. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee created a history. He goes down in the history of the country for the road network that he had created. That has created a boom in the country. There is a need to expand it further from four lane to six lane and from six lane to eight lane, and at the same time, strengthen Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana. You cannot boast yourself with good road network by simply constructing the National Highways and forgetting the farmer in the rural areas because transport is the key to his development. I am a villager. As I told, I used to walk three kilometres a day in the morning to go to school and, then, come back. There used to be no proper road at all and also no electricity. So, Atal Bihar Vajpayeeji introduced the Swaran Chaturbhuj Yojana. I had told him that we need to take care of the Grameen Sadak Yojana also. He said for Grameen Sadak Yojana, पंचायती राज है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट है। Some of the CMs also were opposed to that. I remember, Nitishji was there in the Cabinet. Yashwant Sinhaji and all other colleagues supported me. And, at the end of the day, hon. Prime Minister agreed and, then, the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana came. सड़क योजना नहीं है, तो गाँव में—रमेश जी भी मेरे बाद ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री थे... This is very vital for rural development. I feel, without transport connectivity, nobody will go to a village. I say it in my own way. If there is no road to the villages, no development will come, no doctor, no actor, no teacher, no video, no BDO, no DDO, no ADO, nobody will go there. Collector will not go there. Actor will not go there. Doctor will not go there. Only tractor will be able to go there. So, that being the situation, we need to focus with equal emphasis...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, that is the only factor. मैं कोई मजाक के लिए यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ। जनता को थोड़ी आसानी से यह समझ में आये, हमारे लोगों के माइंड में भी यह रजिस्टर हो, इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर मैं कर रहा हूँ। I feel happy that there is a small satisfaction for me. I was the Minister of Rural Development, at that time. But, now also, it needs to be strengthened further. Roads were made ten years back, twelve years back. Because of the concrete, sand and other

things going by those small roads, most of the roads are getting affected. Sand is required, but when it goes through the village roads, the village is getting affected. So, we have to find out a mechanism to strengthen the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana, once again.

Then, I come to power. Power is a major area, but we have not made adequate progress in the recent past. We are all talking about free power. I have theory. Power should first be generated. Free power, according to me, is first low power, then, no power. No power is free power only. I am not talking about our power. I am talking about the electricity for the villages. It is very necessary. I, as a student, suffered studying under lantern – not lantern, lantern used to be a luxury item – under *dhibri.* We used to read in that light. Today, power supply is there for one hour, then, break; for four hours, then, break; for three hours, then, break. So, that is another area to which our Government is giving adequate importance. We have to learn lessons. We will have to go for preserving energy. And, then, Green Energy Corridor Scheme has been accelerated. I am very happy about it. In Delhi, I can share with you, five lakh street lights are being converted into LED street lights. By that, I am told, there will be 30 to 35 per cent of power energy saving. And I can tell you that those 5,00,000 street lights are going to be replaced not by the Corporation, not by the State Government, not by the Central Government but by an agency which will bear the cost, replace the lights and, then, again, get it from the savings of the power bill. It is a new idea. This is an out of box idea. So, our young Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal, is working on such schemes that have been mentioned here also. Solar power, LED, and, then, green energy corridors are also part of the President's Address. Sir, I do not want to elaborate further.

Now, I come to heritage development. Our culture, our heritage is very important to us. We should feel proud of our culture. That is why hon. President has quoted Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee in the beginning itself. Sir, the culture, which our forefathers have lived for ages together, जो आदि काल से, वैदिक काल से, पुराने काल से हमारे पूर्वजों ने हमें दिया, जो हमें विरासत में मिला, उसी को हम संस्कृति कहते हैं, कल्चर कहते हैं। We should feel proud of it and we should keep that heritage. That is why these heritage cities have come. Heritage Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) has been launched in certain cities. It will be extended to other cities also in the coming days. There is no shortage of number of cities, because every city has got some historical importance or the other in India. Sir, there is a Scheme called Pilgrimage

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Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD). So, we are now trying to dovetail both HRIDAY and PRASAD together. The Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture are working together. Under this, we have taken up Velankanni in Tamil Nadu; we have taken up Kancheepuram, we have taken up Ajmer, we have taken up Gaya, we have taken up Puri, like that we have taken up a number of places, because they have some historical importance. It is not that there are no other places. There are a number of other places also. As I told you, जितना आटा, उतना रोटी। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपके पास जितना पैसा है, उसी हिसाब से आप कर पाएंगे। अगर आपके पास ज्यादा पैसा नहीं है, तो ज्यादा स्कीम लेने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। अगर कोई लेगा, तो वह उसको लॉंग टर्म में वैसे ही पेंडिंग रखेगा।

Sir, coming back to Pravasi Bharatiya, I am told that for Pravasi Bharatiya also the Government have brought an Ordinance. Sir, some of my friends are objecting to the Ordinance route. It is not desirable in democracy; I do agree. But, at the same time, when it becomes inevitable and it becomes necessary, Ordinances have been used earlier; we are using now also. I politely submit to the House, after Independence, 66 years after our Republic, 637 Ordinances were issued. That means, 11 Ordinances per year. During the Congress rule also, Left rule also and then during our rule also, everybody has got a role and rule. In this situation, we have to understand this. So, let us not try to score points and say 'yours is Ordinance raj.' What is Ordinance raj? ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): वेंकैया नायडु जी, आप इतने Ordinances के नाम गिना रहे हैं, लेकिन आपके जो Ordinances हैं, उनमें जो चीजें आई हैं, उसके बारे में चिंता है। देश में जितनी भी सरकारें आई हैं, उन्होंने Ordinances निकाले हैं, लेकिन आपके Ordinance से इसलिए दिक्कत है, तकलीफ है, क्योंकि उसमें बहुत कुछ मिला हुआ है, उसमें बहुत कुछ शरीक किया गया है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि Ordinance नहीं निकाले जाते हैं।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: शरद जी, मैं आपका और जॉर्ज साहब का बहुत आदर करता हूँ, यह आपको भी मालूम है, क्योंकि मैं बचपन से देखता आ रहा हूँ, in that generation, there were people who fought for the ordinary people and the working class. Shri George Fernandes is one of the great persons. He is not well now. I remember him; I remember his fighting spirit as a student. I used to invite him to my university in Visakhapatnam. He used to give a lecture and then inspired us; thereby, at the end of the day, I myself and Sharadji also landed in jail during emergency, because I supported Jayaprakash Movement. On that count, we are studying it. But please let us understand that when

you talk of merits of the Ordinance, that can be discussed when we take up conversion of ordinances into Bills. I do agree with you. We can have differences of opinion. But what I was suggesting is, it is not trying to score points. I am trying to convey to the country, to the Parliament and also to the Members that even the Left-backed United Front Government in which you also had a major role, 61 Bills and 77 Ordinances were issued — three Odinances per month at that time. What are the Ordinances? I don't want to go into that and have an unnecessary controversy and all. Even on the very first day of Indian Republic, three Ordinances were issued, though the Government at that time had absolute majority in both the Houses. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was necessary for the symbols and all. Though the Government of the day had a comfortable majority both in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, in spite of that, Sir. ..*(Interruptions)*.. During the first Prime Minister's period also, a good number of ordinances had been issued. What I am trying to say is, you disapprove our Ordinance by discussion, by saying, 'this is the shortcoming in the Ordinance, there is no urgency to have e-rickshaws, there is no urgency for coal auction and there is no urgency for xyz.' You discuss it. But we feel, yes, there was an urgency because of the Supreme Court observation, because of the earlier background of the scams that had taken place in coal. We thought the Ordinance is required and we proved to be right because after the Ordinance is issued, after the coal allocation has been made through auction in an open transparent manner — 18 coal blocks were auctioned — we got more than ₹ 1 lakh crore plus. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, this money is going to the States. The argument earlier given was, 'वह पूरा कोयला मदर अर्थ में है।' Our Chidambaramji has used a very great phrase. He uses very great English – Shakespearean – but I am only an agrarian. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there are only two Members who can compete with Mr. Chidambaram. I think, one is Mr. Jairam Ramesh from that side and then Mr. Derek here. They can compete with him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Jaitleyji also; Jaitleyji also. Yes, I agree with you. My young friend is also very knowledgeable in English. But poor fellows like me, Sharadji, Tyagiji – कहाँ गए वे — राजा और बाकी हम सब गाँव से आए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You also speak good English.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, Sir. My English and my Hindi is not that much effective. I always feel about it. But I don't feel sorry. I am very proficient in my Telugu, my mother tongue. . मैं गर्व महसूस करता हूँ when I speak in Telugu. But I cannot speak in Telugu here. मैंने दिल्ली आकर थोड़ी टूटी-फूटी हिन्दी सीखी और हिन्दी में बोलने लगा।

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...(**व्यवधान**)... हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है। सर, बचपन में मैंने हिन्दी-विरोधी आन्दोलन में भाग लिया।...(**व्यवधान**)... यह मैं सच बता रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister. We are running out of time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: One minute only. वहाँ हिन्दी दो जगहों पर होती थी- रेलवे स्टेशन तथा पोस्ट ऑफिस, बाकी हमारे किसी इलाके में हिन्दी नहीं होती थी। किसी ने मुझे बताया कि वहाँ हिन्दी है। जब मैं वहाँ गया तो वहाँ रखे लेटर बॉक्स के ऊपर मैंने टार लगाई। जब मुझे दिल्ली लाया गया, तब मुझे मालूम हुआ कि मैंने तो अपने चेहरे के ऊपर टार लगाई, क्योंकि हिन्दी के बिना हिन्दुस्तान में आगे बढ़ना संभव नहीं है। यह प्रैक्टिकल है, क्योंकि यह जनता की लैंग्वेज़ है। I can speak in English in certain States. But if I go to Uttar Pradesh in a remote area and start speaking in English in Bulandshahr, तब क्या होगा? फिर तो बुलंद नहीं होगा, हुलंद हो जाएगा, यह सबको मालूम है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Sir, I am not on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not making any negative comments about Chidambaramji also. He is definitely well educated, highly knowledgeable. The only problem is, common men of the country do not understand what he says. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the problem. Sir, the last point that I want to make is ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are running out of time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am thankful to you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): They are also enjoying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Are you not enjoying? ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Especially Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Jairam is one of the intellectuals, undoubtedly. He made such a law which could not be understood by anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... And I had to seek मैं यह मजाक में नहीं कह रहा हूँ — the permission of the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, who was kind enough to send Mr. Jairam Ramesh to me and then I tried to learn from him as to what are the provisions in this. But when I go through the Andhra Pradesh Division Act, Sir, the Act says, one-third of the State Assembly will be the Legislative Council. Sir, 175 is the strength of the Assembly and the number of one-third is given as 50. It is there in the Act. Now an Amendment is coming. There were some mistakes. There is nothing wrong. Nobody is perfect. Mistakes have to be rectified. We will try to correct it.

Now I come to the last point. My friends were saying, वेंकैया नायडु ने यह कहा, वह कहा। जो कहा, वह कहा, उसको करने के लिए हम वचनबद्ध हैं। उस समय आप लोगों ने कहा, पोलावरम को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. के.वी.पी. रामचन्द्र राव (तेलंगाना): कब? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सुनिए भाई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने आपको 50 साल मौका दिया, आप नौ महीने भी वेट करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं? डा. राव साहब, आपको मालूम है, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They have not brought the Polavaram Ordinance. ...*(Interruptions)*... We brought the Ordinance. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have not allocated the money. We allocated the money. They said about the special status to Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to him, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: And now they are questioning me. We are doing our best. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to him. He is reacting to you and you don't want to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Subbarami Reddyji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You people did not do your work at that time. That is why, people have given that verdict. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is reacting to you. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I remember what we had said. ...*(Interruptions)*... I very well remember what we had requested Dr. Manmohan Singh and what Mr. Jaitley had spoken. We remember it well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we will take all the steps that are required for the speedy development of Telangana and for the speedy development of Andhra. Everything would be done. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is meant to be done will be done, Sir.

Thank you very much...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan. You should finish in eight minutes.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir…

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; sit down. I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Now, listen. Sit down. I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. It is not going on record.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, please start. Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

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*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not understand your rationale and logic. When he was about to respond, you were disturbing him and when he has sat down, you are shouting. When he was about to talk about Andhra Pradesh, if you were so agitated – and you are so agitated since morning – then you should have listened to him. You were not ready to listen to him. I can't understand this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... And now you are disturbing. This is not the way. Now, Dr. Maitreyan. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir.

I rise to thank the hon. President of India for his Address to the Joint Session of Parliament on the 23rd February. For this opportunity given to me to thank the hon. President, I thank my Leader and the people's Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. When Members of my Party mention the words 'people's Chief Minister', there is a derisive laughter from certain quarters here. It is painful. I would like to explain to them a little bit about that. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has always been working with the motto *makkalukkaga naan, makkalal naan*, which means 'I am for the people and I am by the people'. She always says, "Tamil Nadu is my family. The people of Tamil Nadu are my children. Their welfare is my welfare." That is why, crores of AIADMK Party cadre and the people of Tamil Nadu, by and large, affectionately call her the people's Chief Minister, whether she holds that position or not. In the *Ramayana*, while *Rama* was in exile, *Bharata* donned the mantle, but it was always Rama's *padukas* which were the seat of power. In the minds of the people of Ayodhya, *Bharata* had a place, but it was always Rama who was the King. In the same way, as far as we are concerned, the people from Tamil Nadu, particularly the AIADMK cadre, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma would always be the people's Chief Minister, in our lives. This obvious reality has been reiterated by the people of Srirangam, who elected Madam's candidate with a massive victory — with a huge victory margin of 96,000 votes — in the recent Assembly by-election.

As we debate today, the last week witnessed three events – the President's Address on 23rd, the Railway Budget on 26th and the General Budget on 28th. Consequently, my speech would touch all the three.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Within the allotted time?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Yes, Sir; I would do it within 10 minutes. I will not exceed ten minutes.

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

3.00 P.M.

Sir, I welcome the decision of the Government of India to abolish the Union Planning Commission, which has lost its relevance in the present context, and replacing it with the *Niti Aayog*. In fact, the last meeting of the Tamil Nadu Government with the Planning Commission was on 10th June, 2013, when *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* had come to Delhi to meet the Planning Commission officials. It is an important date as far as I am concerned because on that very day, in Delhi, when Madam was here, I was nominated by her, for the third term, as a Rajya Sabha MP. On that day, after finishing the discussions with the Planning Commission, when Madam came out and met the Press, and they asked her if she was satisfied with her discussions with the Planning Commission, she said, "I have come all the way from Chennai to Delhi. To get my money and to spend it my way, I have to come all the way from Chennai to Delhi!" This is the pathetic state of the Planning Commission.

So, it is a good decision that the Union Government got rid of the Planning Commission. In fact, the AIADMK has always advocated an increased role for States in the development and in the nation-building process as well as greater autonomy as far as fiscal matters are concerned. With the active participation of Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories in its General Council, I am sure the new institution will definitely foster the spirit of co-operative federalism. I hope it will aid better formulation of economic and developmental policies for both the Centre and the State Governments with due regard to the unique and specific needs of different States.

I welcome the commitment of the Government in the President's Address to stop generation of black money, both domestically and internationally. I congratulate the Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, for announcing in his General Budget Speech comprehensive measures to check black money by reducing cash-based transactions and to prevent national wealth from being stashed away abroad.

I would like to place on record the heartfelt appreciation of the people of Tamil Nadu of *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* for her relentless pursuit and untiring efforts to secure the legitimate rights of the State in various inter-State river water disputes. It is only because of her perseverance and courage that Tamil Nadu could secure historic verdicts from the Supreme Court in Mullaiperiyar as well as Cauvery Water issues.

In the memorandum submitted to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, on 3rd June 2014, my people's Chief Minister, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, had sought the immediate constitution of the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee for effective implementation of the final order of the Tribunal. Even after nearly 2 years of the final order, the notification of the Board has not taken place.

In the meantime, the Government of Karnataka is planning new reservoirs near Mekedatu in the guise of drinking water supply without the consent of the Government of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have already approached the Supreme Court to restrain the Government of Karnataka in this regard. I urge the BJP Government not to accord clearance to any such projects of Karnataka to build dams across the river Cauvery by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Cauvery Board is to be formed as a Permanent Monitoring Mechanism. I also urge the Prime Minister to immediately constitute the Cauvery Management Board without any further delay.

Inter-state river water disputes pose a serious threat to national unity. We firmly believe that only the implementation of the Peninsular River Water Linkage Project as part of the National Water Grid Project can address this problem. Hence I urge the Government to fulfil its commitment to the implementation of interlinking of rivers project as mentioned in the President's Address.

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has shown special interest to put the Railways on track. Preparatory work on the Diamond Quadrilateral High Speed Rail network has commenced and I request the Prime Minister that routes to Chennai should be given high priority under this network.

Similarly, Tamil Nadu had sought support for 10 critical new rail projects and 22 projects pending because of shortage of funds. I urge the Prime Minister to look into this.

The Government of Tamil Nadu had suggested the implementation of 3 railway projects through a Special Purpose Vehicle -- Chennai-Thoothukudi freight corridor; Chennai-Madurai-Kanyakumari high speed passenger link and Coimbatore-Madurai high speed passenger link. We look forward to fast track movement in this regard.

Sir, my speech in Rajya Sabha will never be complete without touching the emotional issues of fishermen Tamil Nadu and Eelam Tamils.

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

Normally Presidents' Addresses, year after year, at least, have a paragraph about the plight of Tamil Nadu fishermen and the need for justice for Eelam Tamils. There was, at least, a lip service in those years. But it is unfortunate and painful that this year's President's Address does not even mention a word about these two events.

Over the last 5 years repeated arrests of fishermen from Tamil Nadu by the Lankan Navy has been continuing unabated. Last week on 26th February, 29 fishermen and 3 fishing boats have been apprehended by the Lankan Navy and are under detention. Even today morning, we heard the news that fishermen from Rameshwaram have been assaulted by the Lankan Navy. I urge the Prime Minister to instruct the Ministry of External Affairs to take up this matter immediately and ensure the prompt release of 29 fishermen from Tamil Nadu and their boats from Lankan custody.

At this juncture, I would like to reiterate the consistent and considered view of my people's Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, that the abrogation of 1974 and 1976 Agreements and retrieval of Kachchatheevu as well as restoration of the traditional and historical fishing grounds of Palk Bay to the Tamil Nadu fishermen will only be the ultimate solution. I expect the hon. Prime Minister to clarify his stand on this.

I would like to express my profound happiness and joy, मुझे खुशी इतनी मिली कि मन में न समाए। I congratulate Eelam Tamils for resoundingly defeating Mahinda Rajapaksa in the recent Lankan Presidential elections. The man, who was singularly responsible for the genocide of more than one-and-a-half lakh Eelam Tamils, who were my umbilical cord brethren, has been shown his place. The Government might have changed in Lanka. Maithripala Sirisena might have replaced Mahinda Rajapaksa, but the ground situation still continues to remain the same - atmosphere of fear and intimidation, presence of Lankan Army in large number in Tamil areas, the non-resettlement of internally-displaced Tamils, and the absence of any concrete and credible measures taken by the new Lankan Government. Restoring these things is important but equally important is that Rajapaksa should be tried for war crimes. Two weeks ago, the Lankan President was in India. Two weeks from now roughly, our Prime Minister is likely to visit Lanka. Mr. Modi is a champion of federalism, and in the true spirit of federalism, to understand the emotions and aspirations of people of Tamil Nadu, I hope that he will consult the people's Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi

Amma, before his visit to Lanka. Just as he might be concerned about the geo-political situation, we, in Tamil Nadu, are concerned about justice and equality for Eelam Tamils.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, take your seat.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Justice means only one thing. India should insist on independent international investigation into the war crimes and genocide in Lanka. I hope the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, will rise to the occasion. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P. Rajeeve, you should finish within eight minutes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, it is my maiden speech on Motion of Thanks to the President.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, finish within ten minutes; not more than ten minutes in any case.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we heard the speech of our learned colleague, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. He has stated the high percentage of woman MPs in this Parliament from BJP. But, Sir, I want to state one thing. I should say that for the first time in the history of this country, the ruling party does not have a single Muslim MP in Lok Sabha. Sir, the ruling party fielded only seven Muslim candidates out of 482 candidates in Lok Sabha elections, that is, only 1.45 per cent, which constitute 31 per cent of the electorate of this country.

The Minister also claimed high percentage of woman MPs from BJP in Lok Sabha, but we could not find a single word regarding the Bill relating to women's reservation in the Presidential Address. Sir, what is the state of women in this country? Yesterday, the Indian Express reported that ten women are raped daily in Delhi; ten women are abducted and five women are raped daily in the city. Sir, 1,838 women were raped in 2014 in Delhi alone. The Government has failed to do anything in this regard. When BJP was in opposition, we stood together against rape and murder of a girl in Delhi, but they now keep mum on such incidents.

Sir, I am now coming to the main part of my speech. We have been discussing the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address for the last three days. I read the 58th paragraph of the Speech. I could find out the name of Mahatma Gandhi in the last part of 57th paragraph while referring to Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas. They have referred to

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

Dindayal Upadhyaya, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and Atal Behari Vajpayee in several places. But, I could not find the name of Nehru anywhere in the Speech. Congress people are not bothered about it because they have given the names of Gandhi and Nehru to several projects, but they have not adopted the policies of Gandhiji and Nehruji, particularly from 1991 onwards. Sir, in Malayalam, the RSS has an organ, that is, *Kesari*. In that organ, the BJP candidate from Chalakudy Lok Sabha constituency wrote an article. In that article, that person has stated, "Nathuram Godse should have killed Nehru instead of Gandhi". It is written in *Kesari*, the organ mouthpiece of RSS in Kerala. It states, "Nathuram Godse should have killed Nehru instead of Gandhi." That is reflected in the speech also, Sir. Sir, this Government is 3-in-1 Government. The components are, (i) the autocratic approach of the Indira Gandhi Government, particularly, of the period from 1975 to 1977; (ii) the neo-liberal policies of the Narasimha Rao Government of 1991; and, (iii) communal policies of the Vajpayee Government. Actually, it is UPA-II, UPA-III plus NDA-II. Nobody has to go to an astrologer to know the character of the entity of this combination; it is reflected in the Presidential Speech, it is reflected in the Budget Speech, and, it is reflected in the Railway Budget Speech also, Sir.

Sir, this Government is trying to weaken the democratic structure of the country. Our democratic system is working through Parliamentary institutions. Sir, imposition of Article 123 of the Constitution is meant for extraordinary situations. Now, Venkaiahji mentioned that the first step of the first Government of the country is to promulgate an Ordinance. That is true. They are following that step. The first function of this Government is promulgating an Ordinance to appoint a Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. It happened for the first time in the history of this country. Now, they have promulgated 01 Ordinance in every 28 days. If you deduct the Session period, it would be more shocking, Sir. They have amended the well-discussed legislation through Ordinance without taking into consideration the views of the Parliament and stakeholders.

The Speaker of the first Lok Sabha, Shri G.V. Mavalankar said, and, I quote, "Promulgation of Ordinances is inherently undemocratic." Sir, after 1986, there should have been a change in the concept of Ordinances. Sir, in 1986, in the case of D.C. Wadhwa *Vs.* State of Bihar, the Supreme Court said that the Ordinance raj could not be permitted. This Government is continuing this thing, which is an attack on Parliamentary democracy.

Secondly, Sir, the Parliamentary Standing Committees are the extension of the Parliamentary system. Only the Parliamentary Standing Committee has the right to hear the views of the stakeholders. We have no opportunity to hear the voice of the stakeholders directly. It is true that we are working amongst the people but we have no structured mechanism for this. We have the Parliamentary Standing Committees only to do so.

Now, the Government is trying to push all the Bills without sending them to the respective Standing Committees. If you go through today's List of Business, the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill is there. This Bill was not sent to the Standing Committee. The Apprenticeship Bill is also another example. Several Bills are there. I would not like to go into the details of all the Bills, but, this is second way to weaken the existing Parliamentary democratic system in our country.

Thirdly, Sir, they are trying to implement a new methodology to weaken the established practices of the Parliamentary system. If a Bill is the property of one House, normally, the same Bill should neither be introduced nor be considered in the other House. This is the precedent of the Parliamentary system. But, Sir, the Government has introduced the Coal Bill, which is the property of this House, and, the Government will be introducing the Insurance Bill also, which is the property of this House. This shows that the democracy is in peril under the regime of this Government.

Sir, our Parliamentary Affairs Minister always stated that this House is trying to block the legislative process. This House can proudly state that this House is the mechanism to ensure the democratic principles of this country. Sir, attacks on secularism has already been explained by several learned colleagues. I would not like to discuss this issue in detail. But, I would like to ask one thing, secularism is a pre-requisite for ensuring democracy in a country like India where 'Unity in Diversity' is the character of the society.

Sir, in Valmiki's Ramayana, Bharat went to the jungle to see Rama. The first question raised by Rama to Bharat was, are you taking care of Carvakas? Who are Carvakas? They are atheists, they are materialistic. Sir, they are enjoying that much respect. Sir, as Shri Sitaram Yechury has already said about the three Indian enemies explained in the book 'We or our Nationhood Defined' written by Mr. Golwalkar and some other things, I would not like to go into the details. Sir, five churches were burnt in this city of Delhi.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You know, Mr. Golwalkar is no more. I think, his reference here will not be... *(Interruptions)*....

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I am referring to a book, which is in public domain.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am happy, at least, you have agreed that Rama was there, Bharat was there. My friend Sitaram is here, and, both Rama and Sita are there in his name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, since the hon. Minister mentioned my name, I can only tell you अब मैं हिंदी में बोलूंगा कि मेरा नाम लेकर मुझे गाली भी देंगे तो आपको पुण्य ही मिलेगा।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : गाली तो नहीं दे रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we heard the remarks of the Prime Minister mentioning about Article 25 of the Constitution. Yes, we are ready to take it in a positive sense, but why is the Prime Minister not ready to condemn the attacks on minorities in this country? Why is the Prime Minister not ready to condemn the burning of five churches in the Capital of this country? The hon. Prime Minister is here; I hope the Prime Minister may condemn all these attacks on the minorities and burning of these churches.

Sir, we have seen the advertisement, Ravi Shankar Prasadji is here, of the Preamble of the Constitution, given by the I&B Ministry. Sir, the Supreme Court made a historical judgement on two occasions that any Government, even if they are having 543 out of 543 seats in Lok Sabha, has no power to change Secularism and Socialism from the Preamble of the Constitution. These are the basic structure of the Constitution. But, Sir, in the contemporary India, the same apex Court worries over future of Secularism. "India till now is a secular country. We don't know how long it will remain a secular country." These are the remarks of the Supreme Court, the apex court of the country. Why does the Supreme Court apprehend like that? That reflects the existing situation prevailing in this country. Certainly, the sovereign character of the Republic is also under threat. For the first time in history, the Government of India constituted a working group along with USA to recommend the amendments to the Indian Patents Act, which is an attempt to dilute the sovereign power of this country.

Sir, I would like to add one more point. Our Prime Minister is here. On 7th November, 2013, Modiji spoke in an election rally in Chhattisgarh, I have the CD of

that speech, that every Indian family would get rupees fifteen lakhs *(Time-bell ring)* by bringing back the black money to the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I am finishing, Sir. Just one minute.

Hon. Home Minister, Rajnath Singhji, also stated that we would bring the black money within 100 days. The people of the country are waiting *(Time-bell rings)* to get those fifteen lakh rupees deposited into their accounts, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, take your seat.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I am concluding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not *(Time-bell rings)* declared in the General Budget Speech and the Railway Budget Speech. *(Time-bell rings)* With these words, I conclude, Sir. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you can take three minutes. If you finish in three minutes, I will allow you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Thank you, Sir. It is good that the Prime Minister is present in the House. Sir, the President's Address is supposed to outline the policies of the Government of the day. The President's Address really outlines the economic policies, several initiatives taken by the Government. We will have the opportunity to debate the economic policies when we debate the Budgets, both General and Railway Budgets. But, Sir, the development, the India first, is not the monopoly of the BJP. Everyone wants India to be first in every field in the world. Everyone wants development in the country. We are for creating wealth, but what we say is there should be equitable distribution of wealth. Venkaiahji was speaking about creating wealth. Yes, we should create wealth, but what about the equitable distribution of wealth? That is the issue we should debate. Development model means what; development for whom; development by whom? We should be very clear. What we understand today is development is for corporate houses, big business houses. How does it correspond to the lives of the common people in the country? Where is the solace to the problems of our common people, poor people? That is what we should debate on. Then, Sir, when we won the independence, the first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, talked about Tryst with Destiny. Sir, India's tryst with destiny began with tragedy. When we won Independence, partition took place.

[Shri D. Raja]

Hindu-Muslim conflicts were everywhere. The Mahatma was not in Delhi; he was at Noakhali walking among dead bodies. When the people from Press asked that what is the message from the Mahatma, he said 'no message'. That was the tragedy. After that, Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated. India began its journey as an independent nation with tragedies. Sir, at that point of time, Dr. Ambedkar was carrying out the laborious job of completing the drafting of the Constitution and he did not succumb to the pressure of the historic situation at that point of time. He refused to succumb to the compulsions of history at that point of time. He did not allow India to become a theocracy. He did not allow India to become an autocracy. Dr. Ambedkar was very clear when he declared that India would remain as a Democratic Republic. Now, what is happening, Sir? I am asking this with great agony. The idea of India is challenged – the political idea of India, the economic idea of India, the social idea of India, the cultural idea of India – is being undermined and challenged by fundamentalist forces. You know who those forces are. Why are they trying to redefine Indian nationhood? I can take the names and they are all in public domain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir. I am completing it, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It's okay. You have to complete.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, Sir, it is the duty and responsibility of the Government of the day to uphold the secular democracy. It is inherent part of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. It's okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Finally, I am completing it, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am completing it. It is because even Venkaiahji talked about energy – Generation of power. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't go to such words of time. There is no time . ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Only one point, Sir. It is because the Prime Minister is here. He

had 'Chai pe Charcha' with American President Barack Obama? What is the breakthrough that you have achieved as far as nuclear deal is concerned? The House wants to know what breakthrough you have achieved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Done now. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Finally, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many 'finallys'? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: The President's Address does not speak about the position of the Government on the foreign policy. I am asking the Prime Minister that what is the foreign policy perspective of this Government, particularly, in relation to the Sri Lankan Tamils. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Still you do not know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: The Prime Minister should clarify the Government's position and tell the nation through the Parliament that this is the position of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anand Sharma, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, now take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Government will stand by the side of Tamils in Sri Lanka and strive for a political solution to the problem of Tamils in Sri Lanka. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want him to respond on this matter. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Okay.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आप कृपा करें, टोका-टोकी न हो तो अच्छा है। महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, उस पर अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करने के लिए इस सदन में अपनी बात कहूंगा। सत्ता परिवर्तन के बाद राष्ट्रपति जी का यह दूसरा अभिभाषण है। 9 जून को, नयी सरकार जब बन चुकी थी, तब पहला अभिभाषण हुआ था, जिसमें सरकार की दिशा, दर्शन, सोच, लक्ष्य - सब बताए गए थे। भारत को, भारत की जनता को वायदे दिए गए और उन वायदों को पूरा करने का वचन आपने पहले अभिभाषण में दिया। आज आपको सरकार में आए 275 दिन हो चुके हैं, इसलिए समय आ गया है, लेखा-जोखा करने का। आपके

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

किए हुए वायदे, आपके किए हुए काम - कितने वायदे पूरे हुए, कितने वायदे तोड़े, कितने सपने दिए, कितने सपने लुटाए - इन तमाम बातों पर ज़िक्र जरूरी हो जाता है। मैंने पहले भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से एक बार कहा था कि भारत की संसद है, इसकी परम्परा है। अच्छा है, आप यहां हैं। यह परम्परा बनी रहनी चाहिए। यहां पर सदन में वार्ता भी होती है, बहस भी होती है, चर्चा होती है। सत्ता पक्ष अपनी बात रखता है, विपक्ष अपनी बात रखता है। विपक्ष का अधिकार है, विपक्ष का कर्तव्य है कि सरकार की कारगुजारियों से जनता को अवगत कराए। अगर सरकार की कोई नीति गलत है, अगर सरकार की दिशा गलत है, अगर सरकार ने कोई वायदाखिलाफी की है, तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को हम बताएं, यह हमारा फर्ज़ बनता है। आप वायदों की बड़ी लहर पर सत्ता में आए। आपकी जीत हुई और उस जीत के कई कारण थे। एक प्रचण्ड प्रचार तंत्र था, भारी साधन थे, एक प्रचार था। हमने आपको बधाई दी, जिस तरह से आपने टेक्नालॉजी का प्रयोग किया। एक जगह से बोलकर कई स्थानों पर प्रकट हुए, आपने यह सब चमत्कार करके दिखाया है और जनता ने आपको विश्वास दिया। अब समय आ गया है कि चुनाव प्रचार की मानसिकता से थोड़ा बाहर निकलें। हमने आपको बड़े गौर से सुना, सम्मान से सुना, उस सदन में जो आपने कहा, परन्तु उपसभापति महोदय, ऐसा लगा कि अभी चुनाव प्रचार की मानसिकता से वे बाहर नहीं निकले। इतना ही नहीं आगामी चुनाव जो कुछ राज्यों के होने हैं, उन पर भी अब निशाना है। इस वक्त तो अपना काम करने की बात है। देश के सामने बहुत ज्वलंत समस्याएं हैं, उन पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

आपके बहुत वायदे थे। मैं हर एक वायदे के बारे में नहीं कहता क्योंकि नेता प्रतिपक्ष और दूसरे साथी कह चुके हैं। आपने हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवानों को रोजगार देने का, नौकरी देने का वायदा किया था। प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपने किसान को उसकी उपज की कीमत देने का वायदा किया था। आपने महिलाओं की सुरक्षा का वायदा किया था। आपने 100 दिन में जो विदेशों में काला धन है, उसको वापस लाने का वायदा किया था। मैं आज बड़े सम्मान के साथ कह सकता हूं कि आपके वायदे खोखले हैं। हकीकत और दावों में बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। प्रधान मंत्री जी, जहां तक किसान की बात है, आपने किसान की खुशहाली की जो बात कही थी, बजट में एक परसेंट जीडीपी का पैसा रखा, उसमें 11 हजार करोड़ रुपया एग्रीकल्चर का काट दिया और किसान त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहा है। आपने एम.एस.पी. नहीं बढ़ाई, आपने प्रोक्योरमेंट कम कर दी। आपका जो निर्यात है वह टूट रहा है, चाहे वह चावल का है, गेहूं का है, कपास का है। इनकी कीमतें टूट रही हैं। मैं याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि आप जब गुजरात के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब आपने एक बड़ा मोर्चा निकाला था, आंदोलन किया था। मैंने आपको कपास की कीमत के लिए पत्र भी लिखे थे। हमने किसान की तकलीफ को देखते हुए एक फैसले से 3400 रुपये से 3700 रुपये और 3800 रुपये से 4100 रुपये हमने कपास का मिनीमम सपोर्ट प्राइस बढ़ाया। आपने कितना बढ़ाया है केवल 50 रुपया। आज एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो रहा है। चीन ने अपना कपास दुनिया के बाजार में फैंक दिया है। आज सिर्फ एक चीज़, जिस पर आपकी बड़ी आपत्ति थी, हालांकि वह प्रचार सच्चा नहीं था, यह मैं कहूंगा। आपने चुनाव में कहा, चुनाव से पहले कहा, गुजरात के चुनाव में कहा, आपने Pink revolution की बात कही, हिन्दुस्तान से यूपीए की सरकार beef एक्सपोर्ट कराती है,

beef नहीं, इस देश में गाय नहीं काटी जाती, परन्तु वह आपका प्रचार था। मैंने आपको पत्र लिखा था। आज गेहूं, चावल, कपास का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं बढ़ा है बल्कि मीट का एक्सपोर्ट जरूर बढ़ा है। इस पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन आज ये प्रश्न उठते हैं, ये सारी बात बताने के। आज वास्तविकता क्या है? आप निर्माण की बात करते हैं, manufacturing की बात करते हैं, हम आपका स्वागत करते हैं। आधुनिक तकनीक का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। आपने "मेक इन इंडिया" का नारा दिया है। हमने "मेड इन इंडिया" कहा था और दुनिया के हर बड़े देश में पांच साल लगातार, एक साल में पांच और पांच साल में 25 "मेड इन इंडिया" शो हुए, जिसके कारण पहले जो हमारा 80 बिलियन का एक्सपोर्ट था, वह बढ़कर 323 बिलियन डालर हो गया और इसे हम 323 बिलियन डालर पर छोड़कर गए हैं। अगर आज manufacturing बढ़ी है, आपका ऐसा कहना है, तो एक्सपोर्ट क्यों टूट रहा है? आज सुबह के आंकड़े हैं, पिछले पांच महीने के सबसे कम manufacturing के, यह चिंता की बात है। आपने रोजगार की बात कही थी, क्या रोजगार बढ़ा? रोजगार कम हुआ है, यह आपकी सरकार के आंकड़े हैं। यह मेरा कथन नहीं है। इसलिए प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि आपने नौजवानों को जो सपना दिखाया था, आपने देश की जनता से जो कहा था, आज वे अपने आपको ठगा सा महसूस करते हैं। देश में कोई नया उद्योग नहीं लग रहा है, बाहर से पैसा आ रहा है पर कर्जे में ज्यादा आ रहा है। कर्जे में ज्यादा पैसा आ रहा है, लेकिन manufacturing के लिए पैसा कम है। आपकी सरकार और आपके माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, जिनका हम सम्मान करते हैं, ये उनके आंकड़े हैं। आप हुनर की बात करते हैं, स्किल्स की बात करते हैं, तो पहले भी यह स्किल डेवलेपमेंट मिशन था। देश की सोच में कई कड़ियां जुड़ी रहती हैं और कई सोच नई होती हैं। ये आपकी विचारधारा से जुड़ी होती हैं और जो आपका दर्शन है, उससे जुड़ी होती हैं, लेकिन मेरा एक प्रश्न है कि अगर आप सही रूप में गंभीर हैं और इस विषय को, चुनौती को, संजीदगी से देखते हैं, तो आपकी सरकार ने इस बजट के अंदर प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए 13,000 करोड़ रुपए कम किए हैं। आपने पूरी शिक्षा के लिए, जिसमें उच्च शिक्षा भी शामिल है, 21,000 करोड़ रुपए कम किए हैं। आप कहते हैं ' बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' अच्छी बात है और पूरा देश इसका समर्थन करता है, लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि आप इसके लिए पैसा भी लगाइए। यदि आप पैसा नहीं लगाओगे, तो फिर उनको कैसे पढ़ाओगे? अगर आप बजट में से हर चीज का पैसा काटते जाएंगे, उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे तो हैरानी होती है कि यह कैसे होगा?

मुझे इसलिए एक बात कहनी है कि जो वायदे किए गए थे, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी बोले तब उन्होंने हमको बताया था। इन्होंने 100 नए शहरों की बात की थी। 100 smart cities, वे कहां हैं? आपके पास उनकी कोई सूची है, उनकी कोई रूपरेखा है, कोई गाइडलाइंस हैं, नहीं हैं। इस बार के बजट में उनका कोई जिक्र भी नहीं है। अब हम क्या बोलें? हमने निर्माण की बात की थी। आप उसको कभी स्वीकार नहीं करते। उसको स्वीकार करने में कभी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, पर मुझे आप से यह बात कहनी है कि हमने 16 औद्योगिक शहर निर्माण के नोटिफाई किए थे, उनमें चार लॉन्च किए थे, वे शेन्द्रा-बिडकिन हैं महाराष्ट्र में, यूपी में, नोएडा में हैं, विक्रम उद्योग पुरी है, उज्जैन में और आपके गुजरात में, जो देश का सबसे बड़ा धुलेरा इनवेस्टमेंट रीजन है, यह 2012 के बजट में था। हमने उसको लॉन्च किया था। आप देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, देश के वजीरे आज़म हैं, जब आप बड़ी बात करते हैं, नई सोच बताते हैं, तो कृपा

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

करके देश को यह भी बताएं कि पहले भी कोई काम हुआ था? आपकी सोच यह है कि आपने आने से पहले कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। आपके आने से पहले सरकार सोई रहती थी या गलत काम करती थी और हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में नहीं सोचती थी तथा वह अपने देशवासियों के बारे में नहीं सोचती थी। ऐसी मानसिकता स्वस्थ नहीं है। मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूं कि इससे देश का भला नहीं हो सकता है। आपने जो सपने दिखाए, तो नौजवानों ने आप पर विश्वास किया। आज उनका वह विश्वास टूट गया है। आपको जिन्होंने समर्थन दिया, वे आज सही मायने में आपकी वायदा-खिलाफी से दुखी हैं, इसीलिए मेरे कवि मित्र ने आज सुबह लिखवाया—

'कि क्या खबर थी कि हाथ लगते ही फूल से रंग छूट जाएगा।
किसको मालूम था वायदों का भरम, किस कदर जल्द टूट जाएगा।'

आपने और आपके दल ने 'काले धन का' एक बड़ा अभियान चलाया था।, प्रधान मंत्री जी पर, हमारी सरकार पर और यूपीए पर आरोप लगाए गए, निशाना लगाया गया और बदनाम करने के लिए यह निशाना था, एक दुष्प्रचार था। आपने इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया और आज भी स्वीकार नहीं किया कि जो भी सूचना आई, यूपीए की सरकार में माननीय डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, हमने 80 से ज्यादा देशों के साथ एग्रीमेंट किए और सूचना लाए। आज उसी सूचना पर कार्यवाही हो रही है। क्या यह बात माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वीकार करेंगे? आपकी बीजेपी पार्टी की नेशनल executive ने जनवरी, 2014 में काला धन लाने के लिए एक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को एक्सेप्ट किया। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आपने 85 लाख करोड़ रुपए काला धन बाहर है, क्यों कहा। आप इनकार नहीं कर सकते। आपने कहा कि आप 100 दिन के अन्दर वापस लाएँगे। आप इनकार नहीं कर सकते। आज 275 दिन हो गए। मुझे यह भी याद है कि आपने देश के लोगों को कहा था कि हर किसी के खाते में 15 लाख रुपए दिए जाएँगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... देखिए, मेरा समय कटेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ऐसा कैसे चलेगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you troubling? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, we have no time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not yielding. Please sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have no time. Please don't interrupt. ..*(Interruptions)*... No, no, we have no time. Please sit down. ..*(Interruption)*.. We have no time.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : देखिए, अगर सम्मान से एक-दूसरे की बात सुनेंगे, तो सदन की गरिमा बनी रहेगी।

मुझे आपसे एक बात कहनी है कि आज आप जो कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं, वह किस जानकारी पर है, उसे स्वीकार करें कि सूचना और जानकारी आई थी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला लम्बित था और काम हो

रहा है। आप उसको पूरा करें, पूरे देश की बधाई आपके साथ होगी, पर मुझे यह कहना है कि 15 लाख तो नहीं दिए, यह आया भी नहीं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बीच में मत बोलिए। 15 लाख तो नहीं आया, पर अगर इसको गलत न समझा जाए, अच्छा काम है, स्वच्छता है, आपने सबके हाथ में झाड़ू पकड़ा दिया। अब मैं एक चीज़ सोचता हूँ। मैं आपकी सरकार का विज्ञापन देखता हूँ। स्वच्छता की बात अच्छी बात है, उसमें महात्मा गाँधी का चश्मा है। बापू ने कई बातें की थीं। आपने महात्मा गाँधी को केवल स्वच्छता में समेट दिया। महात्मा गाँधी का दर्शन, उनकी सोच विशाल थी। गाँधी जी क्या कहते थे? वे कहते थे - सत्य, अहिंसा, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, सहिष्णुता, जन-जन का सशक्तिकरण। आप गाँधी जी की सारी बातें बोलें, गाँधी जी को इतना छोटा मत करें, गाँधी जी का पूरा दर्शन बताएँ। इस अभिभाषण में तो उनका नाम ही नहीं है। 57वें पैराग्राफ में आपने प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस के सम्बन्ध में गाँधी जी का नाम लिया, बाकी आप अच्छा जानते हैं। मेरे लिए यह बात कहना जरूरी था। प्रधान मंत्री जी, आज आपके वित्त मंत्री ने एक नए कानून बनाने की बात की है। उन्होंने कहा कि काले धन पर नया कानून बनेगा। आपका बयान था, उस समय के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री और यूपीए सरकार पर जब आपने निशाना खूब बाँधा, तो आपने बार-बार एक बात कही कि Prevention of Money Laundering Act है, उस पर यूपीए सरकार काम नहीं कर रही है; FEMA है, उस पर यूपीए सरकार काम नहीं करती। देश में कानून हैं। आज जो कार्रवाई हो रही है, वह किस कानून के तहत हो रही है? अगर कोई कानून नहीं होता, तो आप यह नहीं कहते कि हम कार्रवाई नहीं करते। क्या कभी हो सकता है कि इतने बड़े प्रजातंत्र के अन्दर, जो संविधान पर चलता है, कानून पर चलता है, नियमों पर चलता है, उसमें काले धन के खिलाफ कोई कानून न हो? बाहर किसी की सम्पत्ति हो, उसको सजा नहीं मिलेगी? आज यह कौन सी नई बात कह रहे हैं। आप अपनी वादाखिलाफी और नाकामयाबी छिपाने के लिए नए कानून की बात करते हैं। कानून है, आप उसके तहत काम करें। मुझे इस बात का दुख है और हमारे बहुत साथियों को दुख है, दूसरे सदन में आप खूब बोले, आपका अधिकार है, पर आप डाँट रहे थे। आप यह कह रहे थे कि किसी को नहीं छोड़ूँगा। क्या हममें से किसी ने आपको आवेदन दिया है, प्रार्थना पत्र दिया है कि किसी को छोड़ दो? कब दिया है? अगर छुड़वाना होता, तो हम सारी सूचना लेकर आते और 80 देशों से समझौता करते। यह धमकी मत दीजिए, इन धमकियों से कोई डरने वाला नहीं है। जो वायदा किया है, उसको पूरा करें, हम सिर्फ यही बात आपको कहना चाहते हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री जी, कई बातें और भी आपने कही हैं। आपका सारा काम rebranding का है, renaming का है और repackaging का है। आज आप जो 'Make in India' कह रहे हैं, यह भी वही है। बजट पर बोलते हुए मैं इस पर भी बोलूंगा, लेकिन 25 सितम्बर को आपने जो बात कही, जो सितारा दिखाया, उसकी वास्तविकता यह है कि 1 जनवरी, 2010 को 'Invest India' बन चुका था। National Manufacturing Policy, जिसके तहत ये सारी बातें आती हैं, उसको 25 अक्तूबर, 2011 को स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी थी, Industrial Corridor को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी थी, Industrial Corridor-II पर काम चल पड़ा था। चार औद्योगिक शहरों का मैंने जिक्र कर दिया था।

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

जो e-based प्रोजेक्ट है, वह 2009 में कंसीव हुआ था, Infosys ने उसको execute किया था। Agra Partnership Summit में 28 जनवरी, 2013 मैंने स्वयं उसका पोर्टल लाँच किया और 20 जनवरी, 2014 को common platform for the 'common delivery of services' लाँच हुआ। अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि मैंने इसको लाँच कर दिया है, यह सच्चाई नहीं है। चलिए, यह काम तो निरन्तर चलेगा।

अभी मैंने जो तथ्य दिए, इनसे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता, ये सभी तथ्य भारत सरकार की websites पर उपलब्ध हैं और पूरे देश के सामने हैं। आपने दो services उसमें add की हैं, यह अच्छी बात है। यह काम चलता रहेगा, expand होता रहेगा, पर यह मत कहें कि यह सिर्फ आपने किया है।

मुझे आपसे एक बात और कहनी है, आपका एक नारा है, "Minimum Government Maximum Governance", यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। आज सत्ता के हर निर्णय का केन्द्रीकरण हो चुका है, पूरी शक्ति का केन्द्रीकरण हो चुका है। इस सरकार का एक पहला और बहुत बड़ा फैसला था। हमारे देश में cabinet form of Government है, लेकिन हर Cabinet Minister को 'Appointments Committee of the Cabinet' से बाहर रखा गया, ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है। उसमें केवल गृह मंत्री हैं, क्योंकि एक ही व्यक्ति की कमेटी नहीं बन सकती है।

सारी बड़ी नियुक्तियां केवल एक आपके कार्यालय से ही होती हैं, जो लोग हटाए जाते हैं, वह निर्णय भी वहीं से होता है। गृह मंत्री से स्वयं यह प्रश्न पूछा गया, आपके दस्तखत के बाद उनके पास 'सूचनार्थ' फाइल आती है, यह एक हकीक़त है। आपने बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों और बड़ी संस्थाओं को छोटा करने का काम किया है। क्या कारण है कि ऐसा हो रहा है? आपका अधिकार है कि आप किसको, क्या बनाएं, पर सरकार की एक विश्वसनीयता होती है, एक गरिमा होती है। जो अधिकारी fixed tenure के लिए होते हैं, उनका निर्णय सोच समझकर होता है, लेकिन चाहे वे Home Secretary हों, चाहे Defence Secretary हों, चाहे Foreign Secretary हों, आपने उनको भी नहीं रखा है। आप तो बड़े अधिकारियों को ऐसे हटा रहे हैं, जैसे देश में उनका कोई योगदान ही नहीं रहा है। जो रिटायरमेंट की आयु पर पहुंच गए हैं, दुःख लगता है, अगर उनको अपमानित करके भेजा जाए। Finance Secretary को भी यूं ही हटा दिया गया और Foreign Secretary को भी यूं ही हटा दिया गया, लेकिन देश के लोगों को जिस बात के लिए सबसे बड़ा दुःख लगा, जिसको मुझे कहना होगा, वह Chief of DRDO के लिए लगा।

जब माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय देश के Missile Scientist और Technologist श्री अब्दुल कलाम जी थे। उनके समय में अब्दुल कलाम जी को सम्मान दिया गया, अब्दुल कलाम जी को भारत रत्न दिया गया, अब्दुल कलाम जी को देश का राष्ट्रपति बना दिया गया, यह अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने किया था। लेकिन जिस Scientist ने भारत को अग्नि-5 के रूप में पहली Intercontinental Ballistic Missile दी और जो उस कार्यक्रम के निर्देशक और निर्माता हैं,

डॉ. अविनाश चन्द्र, 31 जनवरी, 2015 को जब अग्नि-5 का अंतिम सफल परीक्षण हो गया, तो शाम को बिना किसी सम्मान के उनको रास्ता दिखा दिया गया, हटा दिया गया। एक तरफ वाजपेयी जी ने इतना सम्मान दिया और दूसरी तरफ आप अपमानित करते हैं, यह कोई अच्छा रिवाज नहीं है, इससे लोगों का मनोबल टूटता है। ये देश के ऐसे नागरिक हैं, जिन्होंने बड़ा काम किया है। यह परम्परा अच्छी नहीं है, यह परम्परा बहुत गलत है। मुझे आज आपसे एक चीज़ और कहनी है। कई साथियों ने आपकी विदेश नीति के बारे में जिक्र किया। इस पर चर्चा तो है नहीं, सिर्फ दो पैराग्राफ्स हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप अफ्रीका गये, अच्छी बात है। आप ब्रिक्स के सम्मेलन में ब्राजील गये, बहुत अच्छा। आप जी-20 के शिखर सम्मेलन में गये, आस्ट्रेलिया गये। आप ईस्ट एशिया समिट में म्यांमार गये। भारत में चीन के राष्ट्रपति श्री शी जिनपिंग आये। भारत में रूस के राष्ट्रपति ब्लादिमीर पुतिन आये। भारत में अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति श्री बराक ओबामा पहली बार हमारे गणतंत्र दिवस पर मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में आये। यह अलग बात है और मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि आपकी क्या घनिष्ठता है, आप उनको कैसे सम्बोधित करते हैं, यह आप दोनों का अपना मामला है, इसमें मैं बीच में नहीं आता। परन्तु मुझे एक बात कहनी है। इन सब देशों से हमारी स्ट्रेटजिक पार्टनरशिप है। इन रिश्तों का सामरिक महत्व है और इन रिश्तों में संवेदनशीलता है। इन रिश्तों में संतुलन बनना चाहिए। विदेश नीति दुनिया के अन्दर देश के हित को, नेशनल इंटरेस्ट को प्रोजेक्ट करती है। उपसभापति जी, एक चिन्ता है, जो देश को बताना जरूरी है। भारत की आज़ादी के बाद पहली बार एक बात हुई है। रूस हमारा भरोसेमंद दोस्त है। रूस ने मुश्किल की हर घड़ी में भारत का साथ दिया और जब कोई चुनौती आई, रूस भारत के साथ खड़ा रहा। क्या वजह है, प्रधान मंत्री जी, कि पहली बार 1947 के बाद रूस ने पाकिस्तान के साथ डिफेंस पैक्ट कर दिया, सिक्योरिटी पैक्ट कर दिया? यह हमारे लिए बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं हुई। आपको इसे सुधारना चाहिए। क्या कारण है कि आपने कभी खाड़ी के देशों की तरफ नहीं सोचा? इसके क्या वजूहात हैं? खाड़ी के देशों से, पश्चिम एशिया से हमारे सम्बन्ध आपकी सरकार आने के बाद कमज़ोर हुए हैं। विदेश नीति पूरे विश्व के लिए होती है। विदेश नीति सीमित नहीं रहती। ये देश भारत के लिए महत्व रखते हैं। भारत के पचासों लाख लोग इन देशों के अन्दर रहते हैं। आपने क्या किया, यह आपको सोचना चाहिए?

मुझे आपसे एक बात और कहनी है। हमें कोई गरज नहीं है, अभी श्री डी. राजा इस बात को कह रहे थे कि आपने क्या बात की, राष्ट्रपति ओबामा से परमाणु क्षेत्र में क्या समझौता किया, वह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। इसको अन्यथा न लें। आप जरूर बतायें कि क्या आश्वासन दोनों तरफ से दिये गये? यह एक सवाल है। कम से कम अब तो स्वीकार कर लीजिए, बराक ओबामा जी से तो मन की बात करते हैं, इधर हमारे साथ भी कर लीजिए और उसका श्रेय तो इधर दे दीजिए। 2008 में जो न्यूक्लियर एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, जो समझौता हुआ था, अब तो मान लीजिए। तब तो हमारी सरकार गिरानी थी। बिल्कुल उस कसौटी पर सरकार लगा दी थी। चुनौती हुई थी, वोट पड़े थे, कई अन्य विषयों पर सरकार गिराने की कोशिश हुई थी। अच्छी बात है कि देर आये दुरुस्त आये। आप उस बात को मान गये कि जो हम कर रहे थे, जो यूपीए सरकार कर रही थी, वह भारत के हित में था, सर्वोच्च हित में था।

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

आपने उसे कुबूल किया है, यह अच्छी बात है। एक होता है वि पक्ष में रह कर कुछ कहना और जब उधर जाते हैं तो तस्वीर दूसरी दिखती है। इसलिए शायद आपको हमारी मुश्किलातें समझ में आयी होंगीं और आपने यह भी देखा होगा कि डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की, यूपीए सरकार की, सोनिया गांधी जी की और हम लोगों की क्या सोच रही थी।

मैं आपसे एक और बड़ी चिन्ता की बात करना चाहता हूँ। इसको आप ज़रा गौर से सुनिये। अफ्रीका और लैटिन अमेरिका के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध विशेष महत्व के हैं। हमने इन देशों के साथ, इन महाद्वीपों के साथ सम्बन्धों को मजबूत किया था। हमने इब्सा को आगे बढ़ाया। इंडिया, ब्राजील और साउथ अफ्रीका तीन बड़े प्रजातंत्र हैं और तीन इमर्जिंग इकोनॉमीज़ हैं। इनमें एक एशिया की है, एक अफ्रीका की दक्षिण अफ्रीका है और तीसरा ब्राजील है। उसको हमने आगे बढ़ाया। काम ढीला हुआ है। जहां 'ब्रिक्स' जरूरी है, वहीं ' 'IBSA' भारत के लिए जरूरी है, इस चीज को भूलना नहीं चाहिए। अफ्रीका पर दुनिया की निगाह है और भारत का एक विशेष रिश्ता अफ्रीका के साथ है। I have always maintained that India's relationship with Africa is distinct and different than the engagement of any other country in the world, a continent which is resource-rich both in human resources and material resources and mineral resources.

हमने अफ्रीकन यूनियन से बात की, हमने शिखर सम्मेलन बुलाया। India-Africa Forum Summit पहली अप्रैल, 2008 में और दूसरी Addis Ababa में मई, 2011 में और अब यह होनी थी 2014 में। इसको सदन सुने कि क्या हुआ। पहले तो जो हमारा करार था, हमारा समझौता था अफ्रीकन यूनियन के साथ कि पार्टिसिपेशन क्या होगा। उन्होंने हमको Format of participation दिया था, पर उसी के मुताबिक हमने उनको बुलाया। आपने तय किया, मैंने आपके विदेश मंत्री को आगाह किया कि अफ्रीकन यूनियन की, उनकी sensitivity है, संवेदनशीलता है। वह पहले कहते थे, जब हमने बात की थी, मुझे उनके शिखर सम्मेलन में बात करने के लिए भेजा गया था, उन्होंने कहा कि हमको भारत ऐसे नहीं बुलाए, जिस तरह दूसरे देश हमको बुलाते हैं। हम गरीब जरूर हैं, संघर्ष जरूर हो रहा है, पर हमारे सारे राष्ट्राध्यक्षों को, सारे प्रधान मंत्रियों को कोई बुलाए, हमको अच्छा नहीं लगता। अफ्रीका यूनियन में उस समय अफ्रीका के कई राष्ट्राध्यक्षों ने इस पर अपनी आपत्ति व्यक्त की थी। इसलिए हमने कहा कि आप हमें समझाएं कि पार्टिसिपेशन का क्या फॉरमेट होगा, हम आपको उसी तरह से सम्मान से बुलाएंगे। पर, आपने फैसला किया कि सबको बुलाओ। यह मुझे बताया गया, ठीक है। हमको चिंता थी। आपने 54 राष्ट्राध्यक्षों, प्रधान मंत्रियों को निमंत्रण भेज दिया, यह प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से जाता है। यह दिसम्बर में होना था और वह गया। आपने इसका क्या कारण बताया? आपको कारण तो सोचकर बताना चाहिए। डिप्लोमेसी भी अपने आप में बड़ी गंभीरता की बात है। कहा कि अफ्रीका में इबोला वायरस है। इबोला वायरस तीन छोटे देशों में है, यह Equatorial Guinea में है, Sierra Leone में थोड़ा सा आया था, घाना को छुआ भी नहीं, बाकी अफ्रीका में नहीं है।

मैं आज सदन में कह रहा हूँ, मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा, दो राष्ट्रपतियों ने और एक प्रधान मंत्री ने मुझसे बात की है। हमने भी वर्षों काम किया है, हमारे भी संबंध हैं और मुझे यह कहा कि आनन्द शर्मा जी,

आपके देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी जब संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में थे, तब सब चीजें ठीक थीं। हम भी वहां पर थे, वहां आपके मित्र बराक ओबामा जी को भी अफ्रीका के राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री ठीक लगते थे, आपको भी ठीक लगते थे। उसी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में बैठते थे, तब वह ठीक था। तब इबोला वायरस नहीं था, पर हिन्दुस्तान आने के लिए आपने खुद निमंत्रण दिया था, वह इनको ठेस पहुंचाई है, उनकी भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाई है, इसको दुरुस्त करना आपके लिए जरूरी है। मैं बड़े अदब से कहूंगा कि इसको आप अन्यथा मत लें। आज हमारे देश में स्वाइन फ्लू फैला हुआ है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री आनन्द शर्माः सर, मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। सर, आज हमारे देश में स्वाइन फ्लू फैला हुआ है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, इनसे आधे घंटे की बात हुई थी और ये आधे घंटे से ज्यादा बोल चुके हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)ः सर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†محمد علی خان : سر — (مداخلت)—

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't disturb, Shri Khan.

श्री आनन्द शर्माः सर, मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। सर, मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि आज अगर हमारे देश में स्वाइन फ्लू है, हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री, हम आपका सम्मान करते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री आनन्द शर्माः आप दूसरे देशों में जाते हैं। अगर कहीं से आपको निमंत्रण आया हो और वह यह कह कर कैंसिल कर दिया जाए कि भारत में स्वाइन फ्लू है, आप मत आएं, तो भारत इसको बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा।

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

इसी तरह जो आपने किया है, मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है, आग्रह है कि यह देश के हित में होगा कि इस पर आप खुद गौर करें, इसको सुधारें। अंत में मुझे आपसे यही कहना है, माननीय सभापति महोदय, कि सरकार नौ महीने के बाद अपने किए वायदों का हिसाब दे। आप देश के हित में जो काम करेंगे, आपको हमारी तरफ से रचनात्मक सहयोग मिलेगा। हममे से कोई नहीं चाहता कि देश आगे न

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

बढ़े। पर अगर कोई बात हिन्दुस्तान को कमजोर करेगी, अगर कोई चीज़ ऐसी हुई, आपकी कोई नीति जो जनहित में नहीं हुई, तो हम एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं, उसका विरोध होगा।

समय को देखते हुए अंत में मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहूँगा। जो आपकी कारगुजारी रही, जो वादाखिलाफी रही, उसको देखकर यह कहना हैः

"दावा था जिनका कि वो गुल खिलाएँगे,
देख रहा है देश, कुछ दिन के बाद वो गुलशन लुटाएँगे।"

धन्यवाद।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी): आदरणीय सभापति जी, आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी के उद्बोधन पर, धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर यहाँ विस्तार से चर्चा हुई है। मैं भी आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रकट करने के लिए उपस्थित हुआ हूँ और इस सदन से भी यह प्रार्थना करने के लिए उपस्थित हुआ हूँ कि हम सब सर्वसम्मति से आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर, इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव को पारित करें।

चर्चा में सभी आदरणीय सदस्यों ने विस्तार से मार्गदर्शन किया है। मैं सबका आभारी हूँ। एक बात सही है कि यह सदन काउंसिल ऑफ स्टेट्स है। हममें से कई सदस्य ऐसे होंगे जिन्होंने जब उस राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व किया होगा, तब उस राज्य की जनता का मूड एक होगा और आज उस राज्य की जनता का मूड दूसरा है। वहाँ राजनीतिक परिस्थितियाँ बदल चुकी हैं। जनता ने निर्णय बदले हैं और उस अर्थ में काउंसिल ऑफ स्टेट्स के हिसाब से उन राज्यों की जो भावनाएँ हैं, वहाँ की जो सरकारें हैं, उनकी भावनाएँ हैं, जिन्हें वहाँ की जनता ने चुनकर बिठाया है, उसका प्रतिनिधित्व यहाँ होना बहुत आवश्यक भी है और स्वाभाविक भी है। हम किस दल के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उससे ज्यादा हम जिस राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उस राज्य में आज व्यवस्था जो है, उसका प्रतिनिधित्व है, उतनी ही हमारी जिम्मेदारी बनती है और उस अर्थ में यह सदन जनमत का भी आदर करेगा। जनता ने जो अपनी आशा और अपेक्षाओं को लेकर देश को सरकार दी है, उस सरकार का, उसके निर्णयों की आलोचना-विलोचना के साथ भी देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए साथ-सहयोग करना और साथ-सहयोग लेना, यह हम सब की मिली-जुली जिम्मेवारी है। मुझे विश्वास है कि उस मिली-जुली जिम्मेवारी को निभाने में हम पीछे नहीं हटेंगे।

दूसरा, लोकतंत्र में न धमकियाँ किसी की चली हैं, न चल सकती हैं। मुझे 10 साल तक गुजरात में हर दिन जेल भेजने की झाँसा चिट्ठियाँ आया करती थीं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्या खेल होते थे, मुझे मालूम है, मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जनता ने मुझे कुछ और दायित्व दिया है। लेकिन, कभी न कभी इतिहास के पन्नों पर ये चीज़ें आकर रहने वाली हैं। इसलिए धमकियों का चरित्र किसका है, भाषा किसकी है, यह सब जानते हैं। लोकतंत्र में, आपातकाल में क्या कुछ जुल्म नहीं हुए थे। इससे बड़ी

4.00 P.M.

धमकियाँ क्या होती हैं? लेकिन, यह देश झुका नहीं था। इसलिए जो बातें कही नहीं गई हैं, कृपा करके ऐसी बातों को किसी के मुँह में न डाला जाए। क़ानून के तरीके से ही देश चलना चाहिए, क़ानून के दायरे में चलना चाहिए।

यहां पर यह भी बात होती है कि कुछ नया नहीं है, योजनाएं पुरानी हैं। यह सवाल मैंने उस सदन में भी कहा था और इस सदन में भी मुझे दोहराना पड़ रहा है। योजनाएं नई हैं, पुरानी हैं यह विवाद हमें दूर तलक ले जाएगा। मुद्दा समस्याएं पुरानी हैं। चिंता समस्याओं की है, समस्याओं के समाधान के रास्ते खोजने की है और हम इस बात के विचार वाले नहीं हैं कि हम यहां बैठे हैं इसलिए ईश्वर ने सारा ज्ञान हमको दिया है। यह सोच हमारी नहीं है। हममें भी पचासों कमियां हैं। लेकिन हम यहीं बैठकर के कमियों को पूरा कर सकते हैं और लोकतंत्र की यही तो ताकत है। कोई पूर्ण होने का दावा नहीं कर सकता। सब मिल करके पूर्ण होने की संभावना दिखती है। फिर भी शायद ईश्वर की इच्छा नहीं हो तो कुछ कम भी रह सकता है। इसलिए यह सोच हमारी नहीं है। इस सदन ने कभी यह नहीं सुना होगा और मैं शायद सच निकलूंगा, इस सदन ने कभी यह नहीं सुना होगा कि ट्रेजरी बेंच पर बैठ करके जो आज वहां बैठे हैं, उन्होंने कभी यह कहा हो कि इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने में किन्हीं औरों का भी योगदान था। जो आजादी के आंदोलन का क्रेडिट किसी को देने को तैयार नहीं हैं, वे विकास की यात्रा में औरों की भागीदारी को कैसे स्वीकार करेंगे? लेकिन मैं हूं जिसने.....(**व्यवधान**) मैंने लाल किले से कहा था कि यह देश आगे ले जाने में अब तक की सभी सरकारों का योगदान है, अब तक के सभी प्रधान मंत्रियों का योगदान है, सभी राज्य सरकारों का योगदान है। इसी सदन में मेरे पिछले भाषण को देख लीजिए, इन्हीं शब्दों को मैंने जिम्मेदारी और गर्व के साथ कहा हुआ है। हम यह नहीं मानते हैं, और हम तो यह भी सोच नहीं रखते हैं कि देश का जन्म 15 अगस्त, 1947 को हुआ था। यह हमारी सोच नहीं है। यह देश सदियों से, सहस्र वर्षों से बना हुआ है। ऋषियों ने, मुनियों ने, आचार्यों ने, भगवंतों ने, शिक्षकों ने, मजदूरों ने, किसानों ने, खेत और खलिहान में पसीना बहाने वाले लोगों ने यह देश बनाया है, सरकारों ने देश नहीं बनाया है। हम तो आते हैं, व्यवस्थाओं को चलाते हैं और फिर चले जाते हैं। इसलिए कृपा करके जो है ही नहीं, या जो आपके भीतर पड़ी हुई चीजें हैं, जिसको आपने जिया ऐसे ही है, कम से कम आप जिस नजरिए से जिए हो, उस नजरिए से हमें जीने के लिए मजबूर मत करो और न ही आप हमें उस प्रकार के आभूषणों से नवाजित करने की कोशिश करें।

आपने योजनाओं के बारे में कहा। मैं जरा सुनाता हूं। मैं बहुत लम्बा जा सकता हूं, 1984, 1986 तक जा सकता हूं लेकिन मैं उतना समय नहीं लूंगा। जब एन0डी0ए0 की सरकार थी, तब एक योजना थी, मल्टी परपज नेशनल आइडेंटिटी कार्ड प्रोजेक्ट। आप आए, वह बन गई आधार, यू0आई0डी0ए0आई0, वही योजना नया रंग रूप लेकर आई। सम्पूर्ण ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना, वाजपेयी जी के समय थी। महात्मा गांधी नेशनल रूरल एम्प्लॉयमेंट गारंटी एक्ट आपके समय आई।...(**व्यवधान**) सुनना पड़ेगा। अटल जी के समय योजना थी, फ्रीडम ऑफ इंफार्मेशन एक्ट। आप आए, राइट-टू-इंफार्मेशन एक्ट।....(**व्यवधान**)

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : अटल जी के समय था अंत्योदय अन्न योजना। आप आए, नेशनल फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट। अटल जी के समय था सर्व शिक्षा अभियान और 86 कांस्टीट्युशन अमेंडमेंट..(**व्यवधान**).. आपने राइट ऑफ चिल्ड्रन टु फ्री एंड कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन एक्ट कर दिया, अटल जी के समय था स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना, आप लाए नेशनल रूरल लाइवलीहुड मिशन..(**व्यवधान**)...अटल जी के समय था टोटल सेनीटेशन कैम्पेन, आप आए तो हुआ निर्मल भारत अभियान । अटल जी के समय था इंश्योरेंस रेगुलेटरी एंड डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी और आपने पेंशन फंड रेगुलेटरी एंड डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी एक्ट कर दिया..(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडुः सर, ये कौनसी परंपरा है, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं तो ये ऐसे खड़े होकर हंगामा करते हैं। ..(**व्यवधान**)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Chairman, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, please observe silence. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the hon. Prime Minister to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, हमने आनन्द शर्मा जी को शांति से सुना, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी को शांति से सुना है, आप लोगों को सदन की मर्यादा का ख्याल रखना चाहिए। देश के प्रधान मंत्री बोल रहे हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... संसद परिवार होता है ..(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: बैठ जाइए। Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the hon. Prime Minister to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : आदरणीय सभापति जी ..(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, अगर नहीं सुनना चाहते, तो समाप्त कर दें?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please proceed. ..(**व्यवधान**)... आप चुप रहिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : आदरणीय सभापति जी, यहां कुछ राजनीतिक बातें भी हुईं हैं, यह भी कहा गया कि ये कौन हैं, वह कौन है, काफी कुछ कहा गया। मैं सदन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित

करना चाहता हूं कि राजनीतिक जीवन में perception के आधार पर निर्णय करने से कैसी गड़बड़ियां होती हैं। आप जानते हैं कि आप कहां से कहां पहुंच गए हैं। इसलिए सच्चाई के धरातल को भी राजनीतिक जीवन में समझना बहुत आवश्यक है। यह हमारे लिए और आपके लिए भी आवश्यक होता है। हम सिर्फ perception के आधार पर नहीं चल सकते। अभी मैं वेंकैया जी का भाषण सुन रहा था, वह कह रहे थे कि सब से ज्यादा किसान हमारे हैं, सब से ज्यादा दलित हमारे हैं। आप देखिए, आज लद्दाख को बीजेपी रिप्रजेंट करती है तो कन्याकुमारी को भी बीजेपी रिप्रजेंट करती है, कच्छ को अगर बीजेपी रिप्रजेंट करती है तो अरुणाचल प्रदेश भी बीजेपी रिप्रजेंट करती है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए आप कच्छ से लेकर अरुणाचल तक देखिए। आप कभी सोचते थे कि ये हिंदी बेल्ट के लोग हैं, आप देखते हैं कि हम साउथ में भी सरकार बनाने में भी सफल रहे हैं। कभी-कभी हम पर यह आरोप भी लगाया जाता है कि उच्च वण के लोग ही इस पार्टी में है, लेकिन मुझे देखने के बाद आपको यह विचार बदलना पड़ा होगा। ऐसे कुछ राज्य हैं, जहां पर आदिवासियों की जनसंख्या ज्यादा है, उनमें से महाराष्ट्र हो, मध्य प्रदेश हो, छत्तीसगढ़ हो, झारखंड हो, राजस्थान हो, गुजरात हो, ये वे राज्य हैं जहां maximum आदिवासी हैं और वहां पर आदिवासी समाज ने भारतीय जनता पार्टी को सत्ता दी है। आपको यह भी मालूम है कि गोवा, जहां ईसाई समाज के निर्णायक वोट हैं, वहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार पूर्ण बहुमत से है। नागालैंड, जहां अधिकतम वोट ईसाई समाज के हैं, वहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी सरकार में है। जम्मू-कश्मीर, जहां पर मुस्लिम वोट निर्णायक है, वहां आज हम सत्ता में भागीदार हैं। पंजाब, जहां सिख समाज निर्णायक है, वहां हम कई वर्षों से सत्ता में शामिल हैं। ये ऐसे सारे क्षेत्र हैं। इसलिए कभी धरातल पर रह कर सोचें कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की पहुंच, उसका विकास कहां-कहां हुआ है? आप जिन परसेप्शंस को लेकर बातें करते रहते हैं, वे बहुत पुरानी बातें हैं। कभी-कभार यह कहने को बड़ा सरल होता है, जैसे पुराने जमाने में हमारे सीताराम जी के जो पूर्वज थे, वे लोगों को यही बताते थे कि देख, वह जो गाड़ी चल रही है, उसमें पेट्रोल नहीं जल रहा है, तुम्हारा खून जल रहा है। हमने ऐसे डॉयलॉग सुने हैं, बहुत सालों से सुने हैं। क्या उन्हीं डॉयलॉग पर हम आज भी चलें? वक्त बदल चुका है और इसलिए मैं जरा पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादवः सभापति जी, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से, उनकी सभी बातों से सहमत होते हुए एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे इनका राज हो, चाहे आपका राज है, हिंदुस्तान के संविधान में जो कमजोर तबकों को अधिकार मिले हैं, वे विधान सभा और लोक सभा में तो आए हैं, पहले वे इस तरफ हमारी तरफ आते थे, अब आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन हिंदुस्तान में बड़ी संख्या में जो सामाजिक विषमता है और हमारे संविधान में आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमता दूर करने का उल्लेख है। आज सामाजिक विषमता के मामले में भारत सरकार के जितने भी विभाग हैं, चाहे एजुकेशन हो, चाहे मेडिकल हो, किसी विभाग में देख लीजिए, पिछड़ी जाति से लेकर दलित और आदिवासी लोगों की क्या दुर्गति है और वे कहां पहुंचे हैं? इस सामाजिक विषमता को अगर आप दृष्टि में नहीं रखेंगे, तो यहां की संख्या से देश नहीं बदलेगा, हिंदुस्तान धरती से बदलेगा और धरती की थोड़ी-बहुत संख्या आएगी।

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

...(**व्यवधान**)... निश्चित तौर पर जो लोग आरक्षण से लाभ नहीं पा रहे हैं, उनको आप देखिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम आपसे यही निवेदन करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि आप इस काम को कर सकते हैं। यही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: सभापति जी, शरद जी ने मेरे दिल की बात बता दी और मैं उनका आभारी हूँ। कभी आपको मौका पड़े, तो एक किताब "सामाजिक समरसता" है, उसको आप जरूर पढ़िए। जो आपके भाव हैं, मैंने उस बारे में विस्तार से व्याख्या की है, उसे पढ़कर आपको आनंद होगा। वह आनन्द आपका होगा, ऐसा मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। शरद जी ने जो बात कही है, उसको मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ।

महोदय, "स्वच्छता अभियान", क्या यह कॉर्पोरेट के लिए कार्यक्रम है, अमीरों के लिए है? क्वालिटी ऑफ लाइफ के लिए हमारे हिंदुस्तान का गरीब तरस रहा है, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने वाला तरस रहा है। क्या हम स्वच्छता नहीं दे सकते हैं? जब मैं उस अभियान का कार्यक्रम चलाता हूँ, तो मैं उस गरीब की आवाज सुनता हूँ, माताओं-बहनों के सम्मान की बात करता हूँ। "जन-धन योजना" में इस देश के गरीबों के बैंक एकाउंट खुले। क्या यह कॉर्पोरेट वर्ल्ड का कार्यक्रम है? "जन-धन योजना" में गरीबों के बैंक के खाते खुले हैं। यह न अमीरों का कार्यक्रम है, न कॉर्पोरेट वर्ल्ड का कार्यक्रम है। स्कूलों में टॉयलेट्स, ये कौन से स्कूल हैं? जहां गरीब लोगों के बच्चे जाते हैं। सरकारी स्कूल, जहां गरीब लोगों के बच्चे जाते हैं, झुग्गी-झोपड़ी में रहने वाले बच्चे जाते हैं, ड्राइवर का बच्चा जाता है, जिनमें अब ऐस्पिरेशन है कि बच्चों को पढ़ाना है। वहां टॉयलेट्स नहीं हैं, मैं टॉयलेट्स की बात कर रहा हूँ, इसके लिए मैं लगा हुआ हूँ। क्या यह अमीरों का, कॉर्पोरेट वर्ल्ड का कार्यक्रम है? मैं सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड की बात कर रहा हूँ। यह किस किसान के लिए है? जिस गरीब किसान के पास कम जमीन है, 'per drop more crop' की मैं बात कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि छोटा किसान है, जमीन कम है, उसकी उपज कैसे ज्यादा हो, उसके लिए मैं मशक्कत कर रहा हूँ। क्या यह कॉर्पोरेट वर्ल्ड का कार्यक्रम है? क्या यह अमीरों के खजाने में जाने वाला काम है? हम कोल ऑक्शन करते हैं और जो कोल ऑक्शन से पैसा आता है, हिंदुस्तान का पूर्वी बेल्ट, जिसके पास इतनी प्राकृतिक संपदा है, चाहे बिहार हो, झारखंड हो, पश्चिमी बंगाल हो, असम हो, पूर्वांचल हो, ओडिशा हो, इतनी प्राकृतिक संपदा के बावजूद भी गरीबी उनका पीछा नहीं छोड़ रही है। महोदय, क्या उन राज्यों को गरीबी से बाहर लाना है या नहीं? क्या हिन्दुस्तान के पश्चिमी छोर का ही विकास होता रहेगा? मेरे मन में दर्द है, जब तक हम हिन्दुस्तान का संतुलित विकास नहीं करेंगे, तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसलिए कोल ऑक्शन से जो पैसा आएगा, वह इन्हीं राज्यों के पास जाएगा, क्योंकि कोल उन्हीं के पास है और गरीबी के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ने और राज्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें एक बहुत बड़ी ताकत मिलेगी। क्या यह अमीरों या कॉरपोरेट वर्ल्ड के लिए हो रहा है?

महोदय, गंगा सफाई। इस देश की 40 प्रतिशत जनसख्या, आर्थिक दृष्टि से डायरैक्ट और इनडायरैक्ट रूप से गंगा के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। गंगा सफाई किसी के लिए श्रद्धा का विषय हो सकता है, गंगा सफाई किसी के लिए एनवायरनमेंट का विषय हो सकता है, लेकिन गंगा सफाई एक बहुत बड़ा

प्रोग्राम भी है। यह आर्थिक चेतना जगाने वाली ताकत रखता है। यह उस इलाके के गरीब से गरीब लोगों के आर्थिक जीवन में बदलाव लाने का एक बहुत बड़ा साधन बन सकता है। यह सरकार, आखिरी छोर पर बैठे हुए दरिद्र नारायण की सेवा करने के लिए अपने संकल्प को लेकर चल रही है।

स्किल इंडिया, श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी बता रहे थे। मैं बताना नहीं चाहता हूं कि कितनी कमेटियां बनीं, कितने मिशन बने, कितने लोग आए, कितने लोग गए, मैं उसकी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन सारी दुनिया, समृद्ध से समृद्ध देश भी एक विषय पर फोकस कर के काम कर रहे हैं और वह है स्किल डैवलपमेंट। हम सब की जिम्मेदारी है कि हम अच्छे ढंग से इस दिशा में काम करें। हमारे पास डैमोग्राफिक डिवीडैंड है। अगर डैमोग्राफिक डिवीडैंड है, यानी हमारे पास भुजाएं हैं, तो हाथ में हुनर भी चाहिए। सिर्फ भुजाओं से बात बनने वाली बात नहीं है। भुजाओं में हुनर भी चाहिए। अगर हुनर होगा, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश को नई ऊंचाइयों पर ले जाने में हमारे देश का नौजवान एक बहुत बड़ी ताकत बन कर उभरेगा। इसलिए स्किल डैवलपमेंट, हिन्दुस्तान के सामान्य से सामान्य व्यक्ति, गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति, पांचवीं कक्षा तक पढ़ा और छोड़ दिया, तीसरी कक्षा तक पढ़ा, आगे पढ़ाई छोड़ दी। उन बच्चों के लिए यह फोकस करने वाला एक कार्यक्रम है। इसे लेकर हम चल रहे हैं।

हाउसिंग फॉर ऑल। ये कौन लोग हैं, जिनके पास घर नहीं हैं। क्या ये कॉरपोरेट लोग हैं? ये गरीब लोग हैं। हमारी गरीब को घर देने की कोशिश है। हमारी कोशिश 4 करोड़ घर गांवों में और शहरों में 2 करोड़ घर बनाने की है। भारत की आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव, हम इस सपने को पूरा करने के लिए आगे बढ़ सकते हैं, नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं? इसमें कोई राजनीतिक एजेंडा नहीं हो सकता है। जहां पर कांग्रेस रूल की सरकारें होंगी, हम उन्हें भी कहेंगे, लीजिए, आइए, मिलिए, हम गरीबों को घर दें। यह इस सरकार का कार्यक्रम नहीं है। देश के गरीबों का कार्यक्रम है। इसलिए हम उन चीजों को लेकर चल रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि हम गरीबों को लेकर जिन बातों को कर रहे हैं, उन्हें आगे बढ़ाने में हमें आपका पूरा सहयोग रहेगा। आप देखते हैं, बड़े बुद्धिमान लोग तो अलग-अलग एनैलेसिस करते हैं, लेकिन इस पूरे बजट में 42 परसेंट डिवॉल्यूशन राज्य को जाना, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की इकोनॉमी को एक अलग तरह से देखना होगा और इसे अलग से देखने के लिए हमें भी सोचना होगा। अब यदि हम देश के विकास की बात करेंगे, तो राज्य सरकार की सम्पदा और राष्ट्र की सम्पदा को मिलाकर, हमें योजनाओं को एक परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखने का समय आ चुका है। इतना बड़ा डिवॉल्यूशन हुआ है और आप तो राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, आप कौंसिल ऑफ स्टेट्स हैं। इतना बड़ा डिवॉल्यूशन हुआ है कि यदि ये पैसे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में जाएं, विकास में लगें, तो आप देखिए वहां की इकोनॉमी जनरेट होनी शुरू हो जाएगी। मैं आग्रह करूंगा, आप माननीय सदस्य राज्यों को रिप्रजेंट करते हैं, इतनी बड़ी अमाउंट जब राज्यों के पास गई है, तो उसका उपयोग सच्चे अर्थ में विकास में हो। अगर सच्चे अर्थ में विकास में होगा, तो राज्य बहुत तेजी से अपनी कठिनाइयों से बाहर आएंगे। मेरा आग्रह रहेगा कि इस दिशा में हम सबका ध्यान होना चाहिए।

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

इस बजट के अंदर एक मुद्रा योजना की बात कही गई है। माइक्रो यूनिट्स डैवलपमेंट एंड रिफाइनेंस एजेंसी। हम देखते हैं कि अपने देश में सचमुच में देश की इकोनॉमी कौन चलाता है। इस पर अध्ययन नहीं हुआ है। इस देश के जो सामान्य लोग हैं, वे रोज़गार भी देते हैं, स्वरोज़गार भी करते हैं और देश की इकानॉमी को भी चलाते हैं। ऑटोरिक्शा रिपेयर करने वाला होगा, ऑटोरिक्शा चलाने वाला होगा और ऑटोरिक्शा रखने वाला होगा। स्कूटर रिपेयरिंग करने वाला होगा, साइकिल रिपेयरिंग करने वाला होगा, जूता पॉलिश करने वाला होगा, फल बेचने वाला होगा, ब्रेड बेचने वाला होगा, ये सब सामान्य व्यक्ति हैं। इस देश में करीब साढ़े पांच करोड़ से ज्यादा ऐसी इकाइयां हैं, जो 11-12 करोड़ लोगों को रोज़गार देती हैं। यह नंबर कम नहीं है। उनकी क्षमता है, एक को रोज़ी देते हैं या दो को देते हैं, रोज़गार देने की उनकी क्षमता है, लेकिन यह सब तो ऐसा है कि अगर उसको पैसा चाहिए तो कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, जहां से उसको पैसा मिल जाए। 120 परसेंट ब्याज पर वह साहूकार के घर से पैसे लेता है और आधी ज़िंदगी उसकी ब्याज चुकाने में चली जाती है। पहली बार यह सरकार इस योजना को लेकर आई है "मुद्रा", जिसके तहत इसी वर्ग को धन मिलेगा। उसकी institutional arrangement होगी और उसके कारण वह अपने आर्थिक विकास को आगे बढ़ाएगा और मैं मानता हूं देश को आर्थिक प्रगति पर ले जाने वाले जितने और पहलू हैं, उनके साथ यह बराबरी के साथ खड़ा रहेगा और देश को नई ऊंचाइयों पर ले जाएगा। यह एक ऐसा नया क्षेत्र है, जिस पर हमने फोकस किया है और मुझे विश्वास है किं वह नई ऊचाइयों पर ले जाने में फायदा करेगा। ये लोग कौन हैं? करीब 54 प्रतिशत लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही व्यवसाय करते हैं, अपना छोटा-मोटा कारोबार चलाते हैं। 46 परसेंट शहरों में हैं और इसमें जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनमें 60 परसेंट, more than 60 per cent या तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ के हैं या ओबीसी के हैं, यानी यह समाज का इतना पिछड़ा वर्ग है, जिसकी ओर अगर हम ध्यान देंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में अपने काम को आगे बढ़ा सकता है और हम उसको रोज़गार देने की दिशा में प्रयास कर रहे हैं। अब तक इनको जो इंस्टीट्यूशनल फाइनेंस होता था ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खास तौर से रोज़गार के संबंध में सबसे ज्यादा फायदा वीकर सेक्शन के लोगों को होने के बारे में बताया है, तो इस संबंध में मेरा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि परम पूज्य बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर के अथक प्रयासों के कारण देश में एससी/एसटी और ओबीसी के लोगों को, पहले एससी/एसटी के लोगों को, बाद में आर्टिकल 340 के तहत ओबीसी के लोगों को मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के तहत आरक्षण की सुविधा मिली - शिक्षा में, सरकारी नौकरियों में और राजनीति में, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि एससी और एसटी के लोगों को जो आरक्षण की सुविधा मिल रही थी, खास तौर से पदोन्नति में इनको जो आरक्षण मिल रहा था, वह खत्म हो गया। इसके अलावा इतना ही नहीं, वर्तमान में बीजेपी के नेतृत्व में जो एनडीए की सरकार चल रही है, तो यह सरकार बार-बार यह कहती

है कि हम पूंजीपतियों का ध्यान नहीं रख रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों का ध्यान नहीं रख रहे हैं, हम जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो वीकर सेक्शन के लोग हैं, उनका ध्यान रख रहे हैं, लेकिन इस सरकार में, खास तौर से एससी/एसटी के लोगों का बड़ा उत्पीड़न हो रहा है और इस सरकार में बड़े पैमाने पर ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक मिनट... आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इस सरकार में ...(**व्यवधान**)...आप मेरी बात तो सुनें।

श्री सभापति : सुन लीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती : इस सरकार में जो बड़े-बड़े कार्य हैं, वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दिए जा रहे हैं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में एससी/एसटी के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है। तो जब तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इनके लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, तो इन लोगों को अभी तक जो आरक्षण का लाभ मिल रहा था, वह भी अब खत्म हो जाएगा। इसलिए सरकार की ओर से यह कहना कि हम इन लोगों के उत्थान का ध्यान रख रहे हैं, इनको रोज़गार दे रहे हैं, तो मेरा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि क्या आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर में एससी/एसटी के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करेंगे?...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : थैंक यू।

सुश्री मायावती : यदि आप आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं, तो मैं तो यही कहना चाहूंगी कि एससी/एसटी के लोगों को जो रिज़र्वेशन की सुविधा मिल रही थी ... वह भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में धीरे-धीरे खत्म की जा रही है।

श्री सभापति : मायावती जी, आपने अपनी बात कह दी है। Thank you.

सुश्री मायावती : तो क्या यह पूंजीपतियों को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जा रहा है? क्या यह उद्योगपतियों को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जा रहा है?

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं। मायावती जी..(**व्यवधान**).. आप बैठिए।..(**व्यवधान**)..

सुश्री मायावती : और यदि आप कहते हैं कि बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जा रहा है तो प्रधान मंत्री जी..(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री सभापति : अब आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़।

सुश्री मायावती : आप बताएं कि एससी, एसटी वर्गों के लोगों के लिए क्या आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रिज़र्वेशन की व्यवस्था करेंगे, कृपया इसके बारे में बताएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mayawatiji. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir....*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ....*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Even our Prime Minister belongs to OBC. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would be compelled to take action against you.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : आदरणीय सभापति जी, यह वरिष्ठ सज्जनों का सदन है, यहां अनुभवी लोग हैं, तपस्वी लोग हैं, देश को बहुत कुछ दिया है, ऐसे लोग हैं, मैं यहां बहुत नया हूं, आप हमारी रक्षा कीजिए। आदरणीय सभापति जी, 125 करोड़ लोगों में से 29 करोड़ लोगों के पास लाइफ इंश्योरेंस है और केवल 19 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास Accidental Death Insurance का कवर है। केवल 6 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास Organized Pension Scheme का कवर है। इसके अलावा बीपीएल केटेगरी में तीन करोड़, विधवा हों या वरिष्ठ नागरिक हों, उनके लिए 300 रुपए से लेकर 1500 रुपए तक आज पेंशन की व्यवस्था है। अपने आप में इतने बड़े देश में यह व्यवस्था बहुत सामान्य है। हम एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि 'प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना' के तहत, 'प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति योजना' के तहत और 'अटल पेंशन योजना' के तहत हम समाज के सभी वर्गों को स्पर्श करने के लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम बड़ी आसान सी व्यवस्थाएं करना चाहते हैं। 18 से 70 वर्ष की आयु के लोगों के लिए प्रति मास सिर्फ एक रुपया देने पर इस योजना के द्वारा दो लाख रुपए का Accidental Death Cover बीमा होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है, उसमें यह गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति की चिंता करने का प्रयास है। प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति योजना के तहत साल भर के 330 रुपए, यानी प्रतिदिन ज्यादा से ज्यादा 1 रुपया, और वह भी 18 से 50 साल की उम्र के लोगों के लिए है, जिसमें कोई मेडिकल टैस्ट कराए बिना उसका इंश्योरेंस होगा। अगर स्वाभाविक क्रम में भी उसकी मृत्यु हो जाए तो भी उसके परिवार को 2 लाख रुपए का बीमा उपलब्ध होगा। 'अटल पेंशन योजना' के तहत पेंशन राशि के विकल्प में किसी को अगर साठ साल के बाद एक हजार रुपए पेंशन चाहिए, दो हजार चाहिए, तीन हजार चाहिए या पांच हजार चाहिए, जितनी पेंशन चाहिए, उसके हिसाब से यह योजना काम करेगी। अगर कोई 20 साल का युवक इससे जुड़ता है और यदि वह 60 साल की आयु के बाद पांच हजार रुपए की पेंशन चाहता है तो उसे 60 साल की आयु तक 248 रुपया contribute करना होगा और 60 साल के बाद जीवन भर प्रति मास पांच हजार रुपए की पेंशन उसको मिलती रहेगी। अगर उसके पहले उसका स्वर्गवास हो गया तो यह पेंशन उसकी पत्नी को continue रहेगी। इतना ही नहीं, यदि दोनों नहीं रहेंगे तो बच्चों को साढ़े आठ लाख रुपया, जो उन्होंने जमा किया है, वह वापस मिलेगा। यानी हमारे देश में सोशल सिक्योरिटी के विषय में जो अवेयरनेस चाहिए...। देश जहां पहुंचा है, वहां हमारे समाज के इस

आखिरी तबके की जिंदगी के लिंए एक सतोष और सुरक्षा का भाव हो, उसकी दिशा में हमने काम करने का एक प्रयास शुरू किया है। एक प्रकार से सारे देश को, हमारा किसान यह मांग रहा था कि मैं इतनी मेहनत करता हूं, बूढ़ा हो जाता हूं, बच्चे अलग कर देते हैं, मेरे पास पेंशन होती, तो इस व्यवस्था के कारण किसान को भी पैसा मिलेगा। गृहिणी है, बुढ़ापे में अगर बच्चे ने छोड़ दिया, घर में बच्चे नहीं हैं, परेशानी है, तो पेंशन स्कीम से उसको लाभ मिलेगा।

हमने एक नया प्रयास "गोल्ड बांड" का किया है। हम देखते हैं कि देश आज़ाद हुआ, लेकिन अभी भी हमारे "गोल्ड" का हॉलमार्क किसी न किसी विदेशी हॉलमार्क से चलता है। यह मन को चुभता है कि हमारे देश के हॉलमार्क का क्या "गोल्ड" नहीं होना चाहिए? इसीलिए अब coin होगा, गिन्नी होगी, बिस्कुट होगा, अशोक चक्र के Emblem के साथ और उसकी दुनिया में भी पहुंच होनी चाहिए, उस दिशा में हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। कभी-कभी कुछ चीजें होती हैं जो स्वाभिमान से जुड़ जाती हैं, उनके कारण बहुत बड़ी ताकत खड़ी हो जाती है। हम sovereign gold bond की बात करते हैं। आज हमारे यहां 20 हजार टन सोने की बात होती है। अब हमारे आनन्द शर्मा जी फिर खड़े हो जाएंगे। वे कहेंगे कि मोदी ने 20 हजार टन कहा था, दिखाएं। मैं कहता हूं कि ऐसा कहा जाता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...ऐसा कहा जाता है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : प्रधान मंत्री जी, एक मिनट। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. He is not yielding. आनन्द जी, आप बैठ जाइए। Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No interventions, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*.. No, no, he is not conceding. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not conceding. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: आज हम सोने को ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: प्रधान मंत्री जी, मैं तो कुछ और कह रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not conceding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place. He is not conceding. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, he is not conceding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Sharma Saheb, please don't do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not conceding. Please sit down. Please.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : आज गोल्ड इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में एक प्रकार से वह डेड मनी की अवस्था में पड़ा है। वह अगर सर्कुलेशन में आता है, तो देश की इकोनॉमी को एक बड़ा ड्राइव मिलता है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं, पहले नियम था कि आधे किलो से कम नहीं, अब हम कोई नियम नहीं रखना चाहते हैं, थोड़ा-सा भी हो, उसे रखो, पैसे लो और अपनी गाड़ी आगे बढ़ाओ। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके कारण

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में, यह जो डेड मनी एक प्रकार से गोल्ड के रूप में पड़ा है, इससे इकोनॉमी को एक बहुत बड़ा बूस्ट मिलेगा। इसी प्रकार से हम " sovereign gold bond" के लिए आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। जरूरी नहीं कि आप मेटल्स प्रत्यक्ष लें। आप कागज के रूप में भी गोल्ड ले सकते हैं। आप जब कागज वापस देंगे, तो उस समय का जितना गोल्ड होता होगा, वह आपको मिल जाएगा। एक प्रकार से इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट का जो हमारा imbalance रहता है, उसको भी balance करने के लिए एक प्रयास होगा। यह एक ऐसी योजना है जिसके कारण मैं समझता हूं कि काफी लाभ होगा।

एक बात निश्चित है कि देश में अच्छी स्थिति लाने के लिए अच्छी नीति की भी जरूरत है और अच्छी रीति की भी जरूरत है। अकेली नीतियों से परिणाम नहीं आएगा इसलिए नीति और रीति का combination चाहिए, नीति और रीति की पटरी पर ही विकास की गाड़ी आगे बढ़ सकती है। इसलिए हमारी कोशिश यह है कि हम अपनी ऐसी कार्यशैली को विकसित करना चाहते हैं, जिस कार्यशैली के द्वारा हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं।

श्रीमन्, यहां पर गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने भी और आनन्द शर्मा जी ने भी अफसरों के तबादलों को लेकर बड़ी पीड़ा व्यक्त की और मैं देख रहा हूं कि जैसे पानी में चूना सूखता है वैसे ये लोग सूख रहे हैं। इनको इतना दर्द हो रहा है कि ट्रांसफर हो गए। मैं जरा कहना चाहता हूं कि उपदेश देने से पहले जरा हम भी आईने में अपने आपको देख लें। वर्ष 2004 में आपकी सरकार बनी थी, 2004 में सरकार बनते ही, आपने एक पल के विलम्ब बिना केबिनेट सेक्रेटरी को हटा दिया था। आपकी 2004 में सरकार बनी थी, आपने सीनियरिटी को छोड़कर के फॉरेन सेक्रेटरी की नियुक्ति की थी। 2004 में आपकी सरकार बनी थी, आपने पल भर में होम सेक्रेटरी को निकाल दिया था। 2004 में आपकी सरकार बनी थी, आपने महत्वपूर्ण डिफेंस सेक्रेटरी को पल भर में निकाल दिया था। इतना ही नहीं आपने गवर्नर्स को अंधेरे में रख करके अपमानित करके निकाल दिया था, लेकिन हमने यह काम नहीं किया।

गुलाम नबी जी, आप तो Health Minister थे। आपके समय में जब आपके ही विभाग का एक सेक्रेटरी पोलियो के लिए यूएन का सम्मान प्राप्त कर रहा था, जब उसके एक हाथ में यूएन का सम्मान दिया जा रहा था, तब दूसरे हाथ से आपने उसको निकाल दिया था। इसलिए हम क्या-क्या बातें खोलना चाहते हैं, पहले यह तय करें। मैं नया हूं, लेकिन मेरे पास खजाना बहुत बड़ा है। हम किस दिशा में जाना चाहते हैं, किसमें नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, पहले हम वह तय करें, इसीलिए हम यह कहते हैं कि हमारी यह कोशिश है, good governance हमारा प्रयास है।

यहां पर एक बात और भी आई है, कुछ तो हमारे समर्थकों के मुंह से आई है, कुछ हमारे प्रति अच्छा भाव रखने वाले लोगों की तरफ से आई है और कुछ हमसे विशेष प्रेम करने वाले लोगों की तरफ से भी आई है। मुझे तो विशेष प्रेम करने वालों का बहुत प्रेम मिला है। हमारे लिए कहा जाता है कि जमीन पर कुछ नजर नहीं आ रहा है, मोदी जी बातें तो बहुत अच्छी करते हैं, सोचते तो बहुत अच्छा हैं, लेकिन जमीन पर कुछ नजर नहीं आता है।

मैं अपने साथियों से कहना चाहता हूं, लम्बे अरसे तक आप सत्ता में रहे हैं। सत्ता का एक नशा होता है। भगवान करे कि हम उस नशे से बच जाएं, लेकिन जब सत्ता का नशा होता है, तब सिर काफी ऊँचा रहता है, जब सिर ऊँचा रहता है, तो झुकने की आदत छूट जाती है और जब झुकने की आदत छूट जाती है, तब जमीन दिखती ही नहीं है, लेकिन जितना झुकोगे, उतना ही जुड़ोगे। जो जमीन की बात पूछना चाहते हैं, उनको मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि काम कैसे होता है। रेलवेज़ सरकार की है और हाईवेज़ भी सरकार की है, लेकिन दोनों के बीच इतना टकराव चलता था कि हाईवेज़ के 350 से अधिक प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे थे, जिन्हें या तो रेलवेज़ मंजूर नहीं करती थी अथवा रेलवेज़ के प्रोजेक्ट्स को हाईवेज़ मंजूर नहीं करती थी। किसी को रोड क्रॉस करके रेल ले जानी है और किसी को रेल क्रॉस करके ओवर ब्रिज बनाना है, इस तरह कई सालों से ये 350 प्रोजेक्ट्स बीच में लटके हुए थे। जब हम आए, हमारे ध्यान में यह बात आई, हमने दोनों डिपार्टमेंट्स को एक साथ बैठाया, silo को खत्म किया, दोनों के बीच एमओयू करवाया और आज मुझे खुशी है कि इसका online portal बना दिया गया है, जिसमें online clearance दी जाती है। इससे दोनों डिपार्टमेंट्स में सालों से अटके हुए सारे के सारे, 350 प्रोजेक्ट्स क्लीयर हो गए हैं, साथ ही आगे अगर कोई भी प्रपोज़ल आएगा, उसको 60 दिनों के अन्दर क्लीयर करना तय कर दिया गया है। जो काम अभी प्रोसेस में है, उसमें सिर्फ 22 प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे हैं, जो प्रोसेस में हैं। यह है 'good governance', यह है - 'काम होना'।

आप देखिए, अब मैं जरा आपको हिसाब देता हूं कि जमीन पर कैसे काम होता है। मैं यूपीए के समय की बात करता हूं, उस समय per day 7.4 किलोमीटर्स हाईवे के एवार्ड होते थे और 5.2 किलोमीटर्स per day एचीव होता था। आनन्द जी, यह मैं हमारे 9 महीनों का हिसाब दे रहा हूं। हम per day 18 किलोमीटर्स का एवार्ड देते हैं और अब तक का रिकॉर्ड है, 10.1 किलोमीटर्स per day एचीव करते हैं, जो उस समय से डबल है। काम कैसे चलता है, सरकार जमीन पर कैसे दौड़ती है, यह मैं आपको उसकी बात बता रहा हूं।

रेलवेज़ में, UPA के समय में, 2013-14 में न्यू लाइन 319 किलोमीटर्स बनाई गई और NDA-II के 2014-15 के केवल 9 महीनों के समय में न्यू लाइन 410 किलोमीटर्स बनाई गई। 2013-14 में गेज कन्वर्जन का काम 585 किलोमीटर्स हुआ और 2014-15 के हमारे 9 महीनों के समय में 700 किलोमीटर्स हुआ। यूपीए के 2013-14 के समय में डब्लिंग का काम 675 किलोमीटर्स हुआ और हमारे 2014-15 के 9 महीनों के समय में 810 किलोमीटर्स हुआ। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि अगर हम जमीन के साथ जुड़ें तो जमीन पर क्या चल रहा है, यह अपने आप पता चलने लग जाएगा, यह मुझे पूरा विश्वास है। सर, एक 'आदर्श ग्राम योजना' है। मुझे खास करके कुछ माननीय सांसदों का आभार भी व्यक्त करना है, उनका अभिनन्दन करना है। करीब 660 सांसदों ने इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया है और बड़े मनोयोग से आगे बढ़ाया है। कुछ लोगों की जो मुझे जानकारी है, ऐसे ही मुझे उसका उल्लेख करना अच्छा लगता है। मैं खास करके आदरणीय मोती लाल वोरा जी की बात करना चाहूँगा। उन्होंने छत्तीसगढ़ के मोहाली गाँव में बहुत बढ़िया काम किया है। उन्होंने सभी राशन कार्ड धारकों को 'जन-धन' के अकाउंट खुलवा दिए और उन्होंने खुद इंटरेस्ट लिया, उनको आधार कार्ड से जोड़ दिया

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

तथा सरकारी वितरण की दुकान की निगरानी और चौकसी कमेटियों का निर्माण किया है, ताकि पीडीएस सिस्टम का लाभ गरीब से गरीब को भी मिले। आदरणीय मोती लाल वोरा जी ने इस काम को लागू किया। यानी इस प्रकार से हमारे आदरणीय सांसद रुचि लें, तो एक नया माडल गाँवों के लिए विकसित हो रहा है। मेरे पास कई लोगों की जानकारी है। मैंने देखा कि हमारे पार्लियामेंट में श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद जोरहाट से सांसद हैं, उन्होंने 'आईसीडीएस' और 'मिड डे मील' की निगरानी के लिए काफी परफेक्ट व्यवस्था बनायी है, ताकि बच्चों को अच्छा खाना मिले। श्री अशोक जी हमारे उड्डयन मंत्री हैं। उन्होंने आन्ध्र के अन्दर एक गाँव दत्तक लिया, जहाँ लोग शराब पीते थे। उन्होंने वातावरण ऐसा बनाया कि जिसके पास शराब की दुकान का लाइसेंस था, उसने सामने होकर कह दिया कि मैं सरेंडर करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं इस गाँव को शराबमुक्त करूँगा। अगर हम लोग चाहें, तो 'आदर्श ग्राम योजना' को किस प्रकार से हम आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें सबका सहयोग रहेगा, तो यह काम आगे बढ़ेगा।

लेबर के सम्बन्ध में आपको मालूम होगा कि कई वर्षों से हमारे मजदूरों ने जो पसीना बहाया है, उनके करीब 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये सरकारी खजाने में पड़े हैं। यह अमाउंट छोटा नहीं है, लेकिन उसको कोई लेने वाला ही नहीं है। क्यों? किसी के 50 रुपये हैं, किसी के 100 रुपये हैं, तो किसी के 200 रुपये हैं और वह बेचारा पहले एक जगह पर मजदूरी करता था, अब दूसरी जगह पर चला गया। तो वापस आकर अपने 50-100 रुपये लेने के लिए वहाँ जाना, उससे भी ज्यादा वहाँ जाने का खर्चा होता है। इसी के कारण कुछ लोगों का स्वर्गवास हो गया। कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है। सरकारी खजाने में मजदूरों के 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये पड़े हैं। हमने एक योजना बनाने की कोशिश की है- Universal Account Number (UAN). इस Universal Account Number के द्वारा कोई मजदूर कहीं पर भी जायेगा, इस अकाउंट नम्बर के साथ उसका जो भी मनी होगा, वह वहाँ ट्रांस्फर हो जायेगा। इसके कारण यदि उन 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये में भी उसका कोई पुराना हिसाब पड़ा होगा, वह भी उसमें चला जायेगा। यह गरीब के हक का पैसा है और सरकार इसे कहीं और नहीं लगाना चाहती। हम उन पैसों को वापस करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काम, धरती पर एक अच्छा काम इसके द्वारा हुआ है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसका लाभ जरूर मिलेगा।

'प्रधान मंत्री जन-धन योजना' की बहुत बातें हुई हैं। मैं उसके लिए आपका और अधिक समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर एक चर्चा फर्टिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में आई। आप जानते हैं कि पिछली बार यूरिया जो 112 लाख टन था, इस बार 117 लाख टन यूरिया खाद की बिक्री आलरेडी हो चुकी है और इसलिए उसमें भी पीछे रहने का कोई कारण नहीं है।

हम बार-बार 'मनरेगा' की चर्चा करते हैं। मैंने उस सदन में जो कहा है, मैं उसको रिपीट नहीं करता हूँ, क्योंकि वह बहुत अच्छी तरह रजिस्टर हो गया है, बात पहुँच गयी है। अब देखिए, मैं थोड़ा आधार कार्ड, जिसकी चर्चा होती है और मनरेगा की बात कहूँगा। मुझे कम्पेरिज़न आलोचना करने के लिए नहीं करना है, लेकिन मुझमें यह कहने की हिम्मत है और मेरे संस्कार भी हैं कि पुरानी सब

सरकारों का कोई न कोई योगदान है, तभी तो देश यहाँ पहुँचा है। हो सकता है कि जहाँ इसे पहुँचना चाहिए, वहाँ पहुँचने में रुकावटें आई होंगी, उसमें भी योगदान होगा। लेकिन यह आधार कार्ड, जिसकी चर्चा होती है, यूपीए के 45 महीने में यानी करीब साढ़े तीन साल में 7 करोड़ "आधार" आधारित हस्तांतरण हुए थे, एनडीए के नौ महीने में 17 करोड़ हो गए हैं। कहां 45 महीने और कहां 9 महीने! यूपीए के 45 महीने में 5 हजार आधार नंबर से लिंक "मनरेगा" भुगतान किए गए थे, एनडीए के नौ महीने में 8 लाख उसके साथ जोड़ दिए गए। कहां 45 महीने का 5 हजार और कहां 9 महीने का 8 लाख! यूपीए के 45 महीनों में 1.7 करोड़ "आधार" जॉब कार्ड के साथ जोड़े गए थे, हमने नौ महीने में यह काम 5 करोड़ लोगों तक पहुंचाया। कहां 1.7 करोड़ और कहां 5 करोड़! और इसलिए कभी-कभार धरती पर--- मैंने कहा, नीति और रीति, दोनों की पटरी पर ही विकास होगा।

हम "मनरेगा" की बात करते हैं, हमने 100 दिन रोजगार की गारंटी की बात कही है, गरीब परिवार को कही है। गरीब परिवारों को 100 दिन रोजगार के अधिकार के संबंध में 2013-14 में एवरेज़ 42.5 दिन ही रोजगार मिला है यानी 50 परसेंट भी नहीं पहुंचे हैं। 2013-14 में 100 दिन की रोजगारी कितनों को मिली? केवल 6.35 परसेंट। और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जब यह विषय यानी "मनरेगा" का विषय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आया, तो यूपीए ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि "मनरेगा" में 5 साल में जो एक लाख करोड़ रुपए खर्च किये गये, हमारे पास उसकी कोई ऑडिट रिपोर्ट नहीं है। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दायर की गई आपकी एफिडेविट है। अब मुझे बताइए कि योजनाओं, उसकी चर्चा, वाहवाही, नियम-कानून बनें, ये सब कुछ ठीक हैं। देश को आवश्यकता है, जो भी अच्छा है, उसको हम धरती पर उतारें, गरीब के घर तक पहुंचाएं। सामान्य से सामान्य व्यक्ति के जीवन में बदलाव लाने का प्रयास करें और आप देखेंगे, नौ महीने में आप देखेंगे कि सरकार का प्रयास उस दिशा में है।

यहां पर आदरणीय मायावती जी ने बुन्देलखंड की चर्चा की थी। बुन्देलखंड के दो हिस्से हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में भी है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी है। मध्य प्रदेश के छः जिलों के लिए 3,760 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए थे, उत्तर प्रदेश के सात जिलों के लिए 3,506 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए थे। मध्य प्रदेश में 96 परसेंट अमाउंट खर्च की गई। उसका यानी बुन्देलखंड का मध्य प्रदेश के हिस्से का परिणाम क्या आया? उसका परिणाम यह आया कि गेहूं के उत्पादन में 1629 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर से 2323 किलोग्राम तक वह गेहूं उत्पादन को ले गए। सिंचाई में इन पैसों से उन्होंने 1 लाख 42 हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन को सिंचाई के अंदर जोड़ा। वहां दूध उत्पादन 9 लाख टन था, जिसको वे 12 लाख टन तक ले गए। उन्होंने 561 मिल्क कॉपरेटिव सोसाइटियों को प्रारंभ किया। पेयजल आपूर्ति में 40 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति से 55 लीटर तक वह पहुंचा कर ले गए।

अब आप उत्तर प्रदेश की हैं, तो मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ कि वहां क्या हुआ है, उसकी रिपोर्ट मैं नहीं देता हूँ, लेकिन आपने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, हो सकता है कि उसमें सच्चाई हो और आपका दर्द सही हो, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश जहां दूसरा पार्ट था, उसकी जानकारी मैंने आपको दी है।

यहां पर पश्चिमी बंगाल की भी चर्चा हुई। जो लोग एक बहुत बड़ी वैश्विक विचारधारा ले करके,

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

इम्पोर्टेड आइडियाज़ ले करके देश चलाने की कोशिश करना चाहते हैं, 30 साल तक पश्चिमी बंगाल में उनको राज करने का अवसर मिला। आज जो स्थिति है, इसके लिए देरेक, मैं आपको दोष नहीं देता। आप बाकी जो करना हो करें, क्योंकि आपकी सी.आर. ठीक रहनी चाहिए। पश्चिमी बंगाल, जो कभी हिन्दुस्तान में औद्योगिक ऐक्टिविटी का कैपिटल हुआ करता था और कोलकाता की पहचान देश की औद्योगिक राजधानी के रूप में थी, वह पूरा का पूरा 30 वर्षों में नष्ट हो गया। पश्चिमी बंगाल कृषि विकास में बहुत तेज गति से बढ़ने वालों में से था, पर 30 साल में वह काफी माइनस तक पहुँच गया। इंडस्ट्रियल आउटपुट में बंगाल का हिस्सा 1980 में 10 परसेंट था, जो 4 परसेंट पर आ गया। 1976-77 में कुल फैक्ट्रियों में से 7.6 प्रतिशत बगाल में थीं, जो 2008-09 में सिर्फ 4 प्रतिशत रह गई। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, ये गलत बोल रहे हैं।...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Hon. Prime Minister should not...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: वर्ष 1966 to 1976 में पश्चिमी बंगाल की ऐग्रीकल्चर ग्रोथ में 17.3 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई थी, जो 2001-07 में 7.8 प्रतिशत रह गई। 2007 में नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे (एनएसएस) की रिपोर्ट में पाया गया कि स्टारवेशन की स्थिति पश्चिमी बंगाल में सबसे ज्यादा थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, यह गलत बता रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not conceding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: 60 परसेंट स्कूलों में बालिकाओं के लिए functional toilets हैं, जबकि इसका national average 75 परसेंट है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: सीताराम जी ने कल एक बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि चेन्नई में नोकिया का जो कारखाना है, वह बंद हो गया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not conceding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदीः आपको मौका मिलेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...मौका मिलेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः सर, ये गलत आँकड़े दे रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदीः हमारे देश में जॉब क्रिएशन की आवश्यकता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः सर, ये सब गलत आँकड़े दिए जा रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदीः जॉब क्रिएशन की दिशा में हम जितना आगे बढ़ सकें ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः सर, ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदीः अगर हमें जॉब क्रिएशन में आगे बढ़ना है, तो हमें "मेक इन इंडिया" के मंत्र को आगे बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः प्रधान मंत्री होने के नाते आप गलत आँकड़े नहीं दे सकते। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदीः इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को आगे बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः सर, प्रधान मंत्री होने के नाते ये गलत आँकड़े नहीं दे सकते। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदीः इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर जितनी तेज गति से आगे बढ़ेगा, रोजगार की संभावनाएँ बढ़ेंगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः सर, यह मामला प्रिविलेज़ का होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदीः रोजगार की संभावनाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए हमें इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर बल देना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

कल श्रीमान् सीताराम जी ने चेन्नई में नोकिया की जो फैक्टरी बंद हो गई, उसके बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...25 हजार लोगों की जॉब चली गई, उसकी चिन्ता इन्होंने व्यक्त की थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... पिछली बार इन्होंने जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी, उस पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नोकिया की जो फैक्टरी बंद हो गई है, वह इस सरकार के कारण बंद नहीं हुई है, बल्कि पिछली सरकार के कामों का वह परिणाम हुआ है। आपकी चिन्ता सही है, वहाँ 25 हजार लोग बेरोजगार हो गए हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हमने इस दिशा में प्रयास शुरू किया है और उस प्रयास का यह परिणाम होगा कि आने वाले दिनों में नोकिया फिर से शुरू होगी और लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। हम जानते हैं कि रोजगार के लिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर बल देना होगा और इस दिशा में हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं, कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में "डिजिंटल इडिया" की बात कही है। आदरणीय सभापति जी, यह बात सही है कि किसी समय haves and have-nots की एक थ्योरी दुनिया में चलती थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में digital divide भी गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन का एक कारण बन सकता है। इसलिए देश में कभी भी digital divide की स्थिति पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह digital divide की स्थिति पैदा न हो और आज जो नया वर्ल्ड क्रिएट हुआ है, उसमें गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति का भी -- भारत के पास आज करीब 90 करोड़ से ज्यादा मोबाइल फोन्स हैं, जो देखते ही देखते 100 करोड़ तक पहुँच जाएँगे। हम मोबाइल गवर्नेंस की ओर जाना चाहते हैं। गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति को भी मोबाइल पर इसकी व्यवस्था कैसे मिले और उसके लिए उसी प्रकार से डिजिंटल इडिया की जब बात करते हैं तो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जहां के नौजवान अंग्रेजी अच्छी तरह बोल सकते हैं, अंग्रेजी भाषा में पढ़े-लिखे हैं क्या हमारे बी0पी0ओ0 सेंटर हैदराबाद, बेंगलुरु, मुम्बई, चेन्नई और अहमदाबाद ही चलने चाहिए या हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के इन नौजवानों के पास भी जाने चाहिए? हमारी कोशिश यह है कि उस दिशा में हम जाएं, ताकि हमारे नौजवानों के लिए भी हम रोजगार की व्यवस्था करें।

ब्लैक मनी के संबंध में सभी ने चिंता जताई है। यही एक विषय है जो कुछ समय पहले कोई छूने को तैयार नहीं था, बोलने को तैयार नहीं था। हम ही बोलते रहते थे और उस समय अनेक प्रकार के आंकड़े आते थे। मैं मानता हूं कि जिस समय 2011 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि एस0आई0टी0 बनाओ, अगर उसी समय एस0आई0टी0 बना देते, उसी समय कार्यवाही शुरू करते तो जो सपना हम देख रहे थे कि इतने रुपए आते और इतने रुपए जाते, यह संभव होता। लेकिन उस समय इसलिए एस0आई0टी0 नहीं बनाई गई कि किसी को बचाने का इंटरेस्ट था। अगर उस समय एस0आई0टी0 बन जाती और उस समय प्रक्रिया हुई होती तो रुपया आने-जाने का जो समय मिला है, वह समय नहीं मिल पाता। मैं मानता हूं कि अभी भी देश में एक-एक पाई वापस लानी चाहिए। काले धन के लिए आवश्यक जो भी कानूनी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, वह हम करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जी-20 सम्मिट की बात हो, स्विटजरलैंड के साथ डॉयलोग की बात हो, अमेरिका के साथ एम0ओ0यू0 करने की बात हो, दुनिया के देशों के साथ इंफार्मेशन एक्सचेंज के लिए हम एम0ओ0यू0 करते चले जा रहे हैं, एक के बाद

5.00 P.M.

एक नए देश जुड़ रहे हैं। कभी इंफार्मेशन के बिना लड़ाई नहीं लड़ पाएंगे। दूसरी तरफ, भारत के नागरिकों को विदेश में उनकी कोई भी सम्पत्ति हो, धन हो, उसकी जानकारी देने के लिए कानूनी बंधन अब शुरु हो जाएगा और इसलिए चीजें प्रकट होंगी और उसी में से देश का काला धन वापस लाने का हमारा संकल्प है, उस प्रक्रिया को हम पूरा करेंगे और हमें करना चाहिए।

यहां पर हमारे सभी आदरणीय सदस्यों ने भूमि अधिग्रहण अध्यादेश की चिंता की है। यह एक वरिष्ठजनों का सदन है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि इस प्रावधान में किसानों के खिलाफ कोई भी बात हो, मैंने डे-वन से कहा है कि हम करेक्ट करने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन जो हुआ है उसमें कमियां हैं, क्योंकि वह करने वालों में हम भी थे। हम मना नहीं करते कि हमने नहीं किया है। अगर अच्छा है तो हमें क्रेडिट मत दो लेकिन पाप है तो कुछ पाप की भागीदारी हमारी भी है। लेकिन अब हमें उसमें से बाहर आना चाहिए, देशहित के लिए आना चाहिए, विकास के लिए आना चाहिए और मैं इसको अहंकार का और राजनीति का पहलू नहीं बनाना चाहता हूं। प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना को सफल करना होगा, किसानों को पानी पहुंचाना होगा, तो इरिगेशन के लिए जमीन लगेगी। हमें ग्राम सड़क बनानी होगी तो जमीन लगेगी। हमें रूरल हाउसिंग करना है, गरीबों के लिए घर बनाना है तो जमीन लगेगी। और यह जमीन मिलने का प्रावधान वर्तमान कानून में नहीं है। इसलिए दूसरा, मेहरबानी करके एक अपप्रचार हम न फैलाएं कि कंपनसेशन कम होने वाला है। कंपनसेशन के विषय को जरा भी हाथ किसी ने नहीं लगाया और न ही लगने वाला है। जितना कंपनसेशन तय हुआ है वही होगा और इसलिए कृपा करके हम यह न करें। लेकिन कानून यहां बना 2013 में, हुआ क्या?

2014 की जनवरी में लागू हुआ। हरियाणा में जुलाई महीने में जब कि वहां कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, उसने इसी कानून के ऊपर रूल्स बनाए, उन रूल्स के अनुसार उन्होंने यह compensation देने से मना कर दिया। इतना ही नहीं, महाराष्ट्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, लेकिन कानून बनाया हमने। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि राज्यों के लिए इस कानून के तहत काम करना मुश्किल है। मैं कांग्रेस या बीजेपी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, उनको मुश्किल हो रही है। इसलिए सभी राज्यों ने अपनी व्यथा व्यक्त की और यह तो काउंसिल ऑफ स्टेट है। राज्यों के दायित्वों की रक्षा करना आपका भी दायित्व है और इस सदन की यह पहली जिम्मेदारी है कि राज्यों ने जो भावनाएं व्यक्त की हैं कि हम पर यह कानून बोझ बन गया है, हमारी कठिनाइयां दूर करें, इस नए कानून से राज्यों की आशा, आकांक्षा के अनुसार परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयास किया गया है। कानून रहेगा, लेकिन हमें कमियां दूर करनी हैं। उसमें भी कोई कमी है, वह भी दूर करनी है और मैं आपको निमंत्रित करता हूं कि आप आइए, सहयोग कीजिए और हम सब मिलकर हमारे देश की विकास यात्रा को आगे बढ़ाएं। हम कितने ही बुद्धिमान क्यों न हों, लेकिन जिस कानून ने 1894 से 2014 तक यानी 120 साल तक देश का विकास किया, किसान की सेवा भी की, वह अचानक रातों-रात बेकार हो जाता है, ऐसा नहीं है। हमें अपने देश के किसानों की चिंता करनी चाहिए, उनको पूरी तरह सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, उन्हें protection मिलना चाहिए और हम सब को मिलकर उस दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, यह मेरा आप सभी से आग्रह है।

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

महोदय, एक दूसरा भ्रम फैलाया जा रहा है। वह शायद आपकी गलत information के कारण हो, आपका इरादा भले ही गलत न हो, लेकिन हम ऐसा न करें। महोदय, खाद्य सुरक्षा के संबंध में जो 67 परसेंट गरीब लोगों का कवरेज है, उसमें से कुछ भी कम करने का सरकार का निर्णय नहीं है। कोई कहता है 67 परसेंट का 40 परसेंट हो जाने वाला है, मैं मानता हूं कि ऐसा कुछ नहीं है और कृपा कर के इस प्रकार के भ्रम न फैलाए जाएं। यह जो devolution हुआ है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : शांताकुमार साहब की रिपोर्ट है।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : उनको फूड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया की रिस्ट्रक्चरिंग का काम दिया गया था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... देखिए, पचासों प्रकार की रिपोर्ट्स सरकार के पास आती हैं। आप भी देते हैं, लेकिन रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह सब नहीं होता है, सरकार अपना निर्णय देती है। मैं आपको सरकार का निर्णय बताता हूं और मैं मानता हूं कि आप सरकार के निर्णय से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं। दूसरी बात, इस नए 42 परसेंट devolution के कारण पश्चिम बंगाल को 22000 करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा मिलेंगे, आंध्र प्रदेश को 15000 करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा मिलेंगे, ओडिशा को 8000 करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा मिलेंगे। उसी के साथ-साथ ..(**व्यवधान**).. मैं सारा बता सकता हूं, लेकिन अभी मेरे पास तीन के ही आंकड़े हैं। वह सारा बजट स्पीच में है। उसमें तेलंगाना भी आ जाएगा। सब को 42 परसेंट मिल रहा है। अब सब से बड़ी बात खनिज की रॉयल्टी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): With due respect to the hon. Prime Minister…

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Brien, please. He is not conceding. You know the procedure.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: With due respect to the hon. Prime Minister, Sir, this is misleading. These are not the right figures.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : खनिज की रॉयल्टी डेढ़ गुना बढ़ा दी गयी है, जो ज्यादातर पूर्व के राज्यों को मिलने वाली है। इतना ही नहीं जो कोल ऑक्शन हुआ है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, resume your place.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : उसका जो पैसा आने वाला है, वह भी स्टेट्स के पास जाने वाला है। अब तक 18 कोल माइंस का ऑक्शन हुआ है और 1 लाख से ज्यादा रकम उससे निकली है। यह रुपया भी इन राज्यों के पास जाने वाला है। आज जो हिसाब बैठता है, उसके अनुसार टोटल अमाउंट का 62 परसेंट राज्यों के पास होगा और सिर्फ 38 परसेंट केन्द्र के पास होगा। यह एक पूरी ऐसी स्थिति बन रही है ...(**व्यवधान**)... और इसलिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, these figures are not right. We do not accept these figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry. You know the procedures. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not conceding.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: These are not acceptable figures. This is misleading the House.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : आप इसे वेरीफाई कर लीजिए। इतना ही नहीं, यहां पर विदेश नीति की भी चर्चा हुई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): जो मैंने कहा है, उसे भी कंसीडर कीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : यह बात सही है, वह आपको विरासत में मिला है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज बैठ जाइए, please, this is not your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Do not intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : बिहार को बंटवारे के बाद जो राशि मिलती थी, उसमें कटौती की गयी। कृपा कर के वह भी बताइए।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : आज हम मान कर चलें, दुनिया की पहले की जो स्थिति थी, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: विरासत में क्या मिला? बताइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, please. Please बैठ जाइए। ... (**व्यवधान**)... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: आज दुनिया अलग-अलग हिस्सों में बंटी हुई है। पहले जिस प्रकार से दुनिया में खेमे थे, उन खेमों का रूप बदल गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had your chance to speak. ... *(Interruptions)*... नहीं, नहीं। बैठ जाइए। आप बोल चुके हैं। All of you have spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you please listen. ... *(Interruptions)* ...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What are you doing Sir? How are you allowing this to go on?

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: भारत के हितों की सुप्रीम रक्षा, यही हमारे केन्द्र बिन्दु में है। सभी सरकारों के लिए भी यही केन्द्र बिन्दु में होता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसी को लेकर दुनिया की सभी शक्तियां भारत के

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

महत्व को समझें। मैंने चुनाव के पहले भी कहा था, चुनाव के बाद भी कहा था, प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद भी कहा था। वैश्विक संबंधों के संबंध में हमारी सोच साफ है कि दुनिया के साथ हम अपने रिश्ते बनाना चाहते हैं, पड़ौसियों के साथ विशेष गहरे संबंध हम बनाना चाहते हैं। हमने यह भी कहा था कि हम दुनिया के साथ अपने रिश्ते बनाएंगे, दुनिया के साथ आगे मिल जुल कर आगे बढ़ेंगे, लेकिन हम आंख झुका कर जीना पसंद नहीं करेंगे। आंख दिखाकर के भी दुनिया से संबंध नहीं बनते हैं, इसलिए हमारा रास्ता है आंख मिलाकर दुनिया में भारत का स्थान बनाना। उसी दिशा में हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं और आप सबको खुशी होगी। अभी अफगानिस्तान से फादर प्रेम का आतंकवादियों के कब्जे से वापस आना, यह कोई छोटी घटना नहीं है। पिछले नौ महीने में दुनिया के भिन्न-भिन्न देशों में फंसे हुए ग्यारह हजार से ज्यादा हिंदुस्तानियों को वापिस लाया गया है। केरल की हमारी नर्सेज़ बहनों के आतंकवादियों से वापसी को लेकर सबकी सांसें अंदर हो गई थीं, उन्हें वापस लाने में हमें सफलता मिली है। इतना ही नहीं, उन्हें टिकट देकर यहां तक लाना और उनके होम स्टेट तक जाने के लिए विमान का टिकट देने तक प्रबंध इस सरकार ने किया है।

दुनिया में दूसरी एक व्यापक चर्चा जम्मू-कश्मीर को लेकर हुई है। मैं इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ और इस देश के सवा करोड़ देशवासियों को भी विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो सरकार बनी है, यह कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम के आधार पर बनी है और सरकार कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम के आधार पर चलेगी। किसी के बयान से हम उसका समर्थन कतई नहीं कर सकते। आतंकवाद के संबंध में जीरो-टॉलरेन्स पॉलिसी के साथ यह सरकार आगे बढ़ेगी। कहीं कोई बयान देंगे और हम यहां पर उसके जवाब देते रहेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सही दिशा में नहीं जाएंगे। हमारी नीति, हमारी योजनाएं क्या हैं, उन्हीं योजनाओं को लेकर हम चल रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं यह साफ करता हूँ कि कश्मीर के मतदाताओं ने न सिर्फ लोकतंत्र की आन-बान-शान को बढ़ाया है, बल्कि जो दुनिया भर में कश्मीर के बाबत भ्रम फैले हुए थे, उन सारे भ्रमों को निरस्त करने का काम सर्वाधिक मतदान करके कश्मीर के मतदाताओं ने पूरा किया है और इसलिए हिंदुस्तान जिस बात की वकालत पिछले पचास साल से कर रहा था, उस पर ठप्पा मारने का काम कश्मीर के नागरिकों ने किया है। हम उनको जितनी बधाई दें, कम है। मैं अपने कश्मीर के नागरिकों का अभिनंदन करता हूँ। हमारा भरोसा कश्मीर के नागरिकों के प्रति है। ...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री सभापतिः बैठ जाइए। Please sit down. ... *(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदीः कश्मीर के भरोसे के प्रति हम देश की एकता और अखंडता के साथ प्रतिबद्ध लोग हैं और इसलिए मैं एक बार फिर आदरणीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से और इस सदन के माध्यम से संपूर्ण राष्ट्र को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर के लिए हिंदुस्तान के सदनों ने जो प्रस्ताव पारित किए हुए हैं, उनको लेटर एंड स्पिरिट से फॉलो किया जाएगा। उसमें कोई कंप्रोमाइज नहीं किया जाएगा। यह मैं देशवासियों को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ।

सभापति जी, मैं एक बार फिर सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हम सब मिलकर सर्वसम्मति से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पारित करें और मैं सबका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।...(**व्यवधान**)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This concludes the discussion.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे दो चीजों का क्लैरीफिकेशन माननीय ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**श्री غلام نبی آزاد** : مانیے سبھاپتی مہودے، مجھے دو چیزوں کا کلیریفکیشن مانیے —(مداخلت)—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think there is any....

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Why not? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, प्रधान मंत्री के भाषण के बाद कोई क्लैरीफिकेशन कभी नहीं हुआ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to say something. You may have *bhashans* here. That is not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* You must allow us. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This concludes the discussion on the Motion of Thanks. I shall now put... श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी, सुन लीजिए। आनन्द जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... No, no; please sit down.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the procedures very well. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... No more discussions on the Motion of Thanks.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir. Please allow us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know the procedures. बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no; that is not the procedure. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the procedure is, when the Minister makes a statement, he asks the hon. Members...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have had a full discussion and a reply has been given; that is the end of it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Of course, it is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are the custodian of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no;....

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is not the procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are dissatisfied with the reply, you know the procedures. But there can't be any further discussions. ...*(Interruptions)*.... No banners, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to seek some clarifications.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, how can you deny the LoP?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have had more than 14 hours of discussion by Members of the House. A reply has been given to it. Now, we proceed with the next stage because the discussion is over.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we have the right to seek clarifications. That is the procedure of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

That is the procedure of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; this is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is not the procedure of the House. It never happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... On the President's Address' no clarifications have been given. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Please let us allow the House to function normally. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There will be no end to it. I shall now proceed to put the amendments which have been moved to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, you cannot have any more discussions. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। Please sit down. Shri Seelam, this is not correct. Shri Ramachandra Rao, I will be compelled to ask you to leave the House if you don't put down that banner. Shri Ramachandra Rao, if you display banners I will have to invoke a rule against you. Please don't compel the Chair to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramachandra Rao, please put down that banner and resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, let the hon. Prime Minister speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had your turn. You said your piece. Please sit down. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ghulam Nabi Saheb, an hon. Member on your side is showing a banner.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, हमें भी यही करना था।

†شری غلام نبی آزاد: سر، ہمیں یہی کرنا تھا۔

श्री सभापति : नहीं, प्लीज। I will be compelled to invoke a rule which I am reluctant to do. Please tell him. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Thank you. I shall now put the amendments which have been moved to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Don't violate discipline.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I want to say something on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)* I shall now put amendment Nos. 1 to 28 by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad to vote. Are you withdrawing the amendments or shall I put them to vote?

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः हमने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो संशोधन दिए हैं, उन पर हम बल देते हैं और हम स्पष्टीकरण चाहते हैं कि जो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल का जवाब दीजिए। भाषण मत दीजिए। भाई आप सवाल का जवाब दीजिए, भाषण मत दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : हमने जो संशोधन दिया है, उसके बारे में सरकार ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing the amendments? Or, are you withdrawing them? Give answer in one word. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : हम उम्मीद करते हैं ...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, आप भाषण नहीं देंगे। आप सिर्फ सवाल का जवाब देंगे और कुछ नहीं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं अमेंडमेंट्स को विद्ड्रॉ करता हूं।

The Amendments (Nos. 01 to 28) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendments are withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, Amendments (Nos. 29 to 72), by Smt. Kanak Lata Singh. Are you withdrawing the amendments? Or, shall I put them to vote?

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) **:** महोदय, मैं अमेंडमेंट्स विद्ड्रॉ करती हूं।

The Amendments (Nos. 29 to 72) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 73 to 87) by Shri Naresh Agrawal. Are you withdrawing the amendments? Or, shall I put them to vote? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, हम विरोध भी कर रहे हैं, इस बात का कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कोई बात नहीं कही, जबकि ...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, आप सिर्फ इसका जवाब दीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : लेकिंन परपरा रही है प्रेज़िडेंट ऐड्रेस पर वोट करने की, इस कारण मैं विद्ड्रॉ करता हूं।

The Amendments (Nos. 73 to 87) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 88 to 106) by Shri Madhusudan Mistry. Are you pressing the amendments? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात) : सर, जैसा अभी अग्रवाल जी ने कहा कि प्रेज़िडेंट ऐड्रेस पर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the amendments? Or, shall I put them to vote?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am coming to that. Just give me a minute, Sir, to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; this is only a question to be answered.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I have not spoken, Sir. I have to say...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; I am sorry. This is not the time to speak.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No; I am not speaking. I am just drawing your attention for five minutes. What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am sorry.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I just want one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the procedure. That is not the procedure, Mistryji...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : सर, मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर जो हैं, उन्होंने ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, आप इस सवाल का जवाब दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : सर, मैं आपको बता रहा हूं कि मनरेगा के अंदर प्राइम मिनिस्टर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the amendments? Or, shall I put them to vote?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am coming to it. Please, give me a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot speak on this occasion.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am not speaking, Sir. I just want to make a point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is simple and straightforward.

SHRI MADHUSUDHAN MISTRY: I am answering to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the answer? Are you withdrawing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: The question is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: The question is: When the hon. Prime Minister was Chief Minister of Gujarat...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not relevant. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your amendments? Or, shall I put them to vote?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; you will not. Come to the point. You just answer the question.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. Please, observe the procedure. Don't do this.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow you a minute now. You have had your time to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You cannot do that. You simply answer the question.

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*Not recorded.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. None of this is going on record.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *...*(Interruptions)*...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the amendments? Or, shall I put them to vote?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I withdraw them. But...

The Amendments (Nos. 88 to 106) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 107 to 209) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you pressing the amendments? Or, shall I put them to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I will not withdraw all the Amendments. My amendments are from 107 to 209. There are 103 amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the answer to the question?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: My answer is: Out of 103 amendments, I am not agreeable to withdraw six amendments unless the Government assures that it will fulfill the assurances given to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. Otherwise, I will not withdraw. I will press for voting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you mention the six amendments, so that I can put them to the House for voting? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, unless the Government gives an assurance, I am not going to withdraw.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I appeal to the hon. Member that he will have an opportunity during this Budget Session. He can still raise those issues. Please, this is the hon. President's Address...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Government has to give some assurance...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Whether you accept it or not, it is your prerogative. I am not disputing with it. मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सदन को राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद देना है, इसलिए कृपया उस पर insist मत कीजिए। बजट पर चर्चा के दौरान आपको इसका समाधान मिलेगा। सरकार इसके बारे में आपको response देगी। Sir, I have already said that the Government has taken note of your concerns and they will be addressed in due course of time.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am happy that the Government has taken note of this fact. Therefore, I am withdrawing my Amendments.

The Amendments (Nos. 107 to 209) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 210 to 231) by Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap. Are you pressing the Amendments or I shall put them to vote?

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति जी, सदन की गरिमा के हिसाब से मैं अपना संशोधन वापस लेता हूं।

The Amendments (Nos. 210 to 231) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 232 to 319 by Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri P. Rajeeve and Shri T.K. Rangarajan. Are you pressing them or I shall put them to vote?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir. I am not withdrawing the Amendments after what we have heard from the hon. Prime Minister. We would have withdrawn them in the normal course. But, since he is asking for a fight, we don't want to back out. I am not withdrawing the Amendments. Out of these Amendments, please take the Voice Vote and then I will tell you my next point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not withdrawing the Amendments, then the Amendments will have to be put to vote.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir, you may take the Voice Vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is that Amendment Nos. 232 to 319 be...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want a division on Amendment No. 233.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We have the same issue at Amendment No.357.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that the only one you are pressing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, on Amendment No.233, I want a division. Do I have the permission to read it out?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every Member has a copy of the Amendments. There is no need to read it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, Sitaramji is a very senior Member. There was a mention about steps taken on unearthing black money and bringing back the black money, and also the Prime Minister spoke on this. I request Sitaramji that this is an issue on which there can't be any difference of opinion. But, moving an Amendment to the President's Address, normally, does not happen. You have a right, I do concede. But, I request you to consider the fact that your concerns are understood. There is no disagreement generally as far as fighting black money is concerned. Please don't press for division. That is my request to you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, normally, I would have conceded to the request of the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister. But, here, the normal procedure in the House is that when we disagree with something, we ask for an interjection; that was not allowed. After the Prime Minister makes a speech, we rise to ask for clarifications; that was not allowed. Then, the Leader of the Opposition was not allowed to seek a clarification. Sir, there have been violation of all the norms and procedures in this House. We strongly object to it and we want to record that as well in this vote, in the manner in which our Parliamentary democracy in this House is being treated. You can't have a situation where the hon. Prime Minister will address the House, reply to a discussion—12 hours of discussion we have had—where every major point that was made in the discussion has been scuttled. But, okay, that is his opinion. But, he can't leave the House and go after this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I insist on a division.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I would like to place before the House that the rules of procedure and also the precedents in the House are that when you make a statement, you have an opportunity to seek clarifications. Here, it is a Motion which was discussed. Every Member and party had an opportunity; they have put their view and the Prime Minister also has intervened and he has put his point of view. Never before any clarifications are given ...*(Interruptions)*... He has to understand that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let us ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I have just only one request. As far as seeking clarification on the response by hon. Prime Minister on Presidential Address is concerned, I am a Member of this House for the last sixteen years, it is never allowed. So many decisions are there, Sir. As a matter of principle, it is allowed, but not in this.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I know my rights as a Member. I will exercise that right and, particularly, after the reply that was given, that right of mine is an inalienable right as long as I am a Member of this House. I exercise that right; no need of any further clarification because we were not allowed to ask. And, therefore, please allow me to exercise my right. You have to protect me. I am asking for a division on Amendment No. 233.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. I think the hon. Members are well aware of the procedures. If an amendment is moved and the amendment is not withdrawn, then the hon. Member always has the right to press it. What the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said is a different matter of a certain convention and propriety. Now, if in spite of that you wish to push it to the point, it is your right. The Chair cannot deny it to you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Like you have explained that you cannot deny, I am also asking you to just give me a minute. हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस तरह की बात यहां पर हों, लेकिन इसके अलावा और कोई चारा हमारे लिए छोड़ा नहीं गया। 14 घंटे की बहस में जो मुख्य मुद्दे उठे, उनका जवाब नहीं मिला। हमें न यह अधिकार मिला कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से हम पूछ सकें कि इन सवालों के ऊपर क्या जवाब है? वह अधिकार भी जो मिलता रहा है, मेरा पिछले दस साल का अनुभव है, जो अधिकार मिलता रहा है, वह नहीं दिया गया है।

श्री सभापतिः देखिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः थोड़ी सी courtesy होती है, अगर कोई यहां पर उठकर क्लेरिफिकेशन्स पूछता, तो उसकी परमिशन मिलती। यहां पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री उस तरह की परमिशन देने से भी इन्कार कर गए।...(**व्यवधान**)... इसीलिए हम डिविजन चाहते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...हम डिविजन चाहते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसादः सर, मैं 16 साल से इस हाउस में हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर कभी क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं मिलता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ये क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः नहीं, नहीं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता (असम)ः प्रधान मंत्री के बाद LOP को बोलने दिया जाता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री सभापतिः आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Which amendments are you pressing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Amendment No. 233. They also had a similar Amendment.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसादः सर, क्या वे आपके निर्णय पर आपत्ति उठा रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसका क्या मतलब है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... वे वरिष्ठ मेम्बर हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपने निर्णय दिया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not your amendment, it is his amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you saying?

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : आप भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं कि मतलब क्या है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I have an identical amendment at serial no. 357.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When we will come to it, we will take it up.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: So, both the amendments should be put to vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. When we come to it, we will take it up.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Both the amendments should be put to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, now one minute please. Silence. I shall now put to vote the amendments (Nos.232 to 319) except amendment (No.233) and the one which is identical to it. Which one is that?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is No. 357.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not here. So, when we come to it, we will take it up. Otherwise, it will disturb the order.

The Amendments (No.232 and Nos.234 to 319) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the Amendment (No. 233) moved by Shri Sitaram Yechury to vote. The question is:-

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the high-level corruption and to bring back black money'.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir, I want division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; let the lobbies be cleared.

The House Divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 120
Noes: 58

AYES

Abraham, Shri Joy

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Aga, Ms. Anu

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Ali, Shri Munquad

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Biswal, Shri Ranjib

Bora, Shri Pankaj

Budania, Shri Narendra

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal

Deo, Shri A.U. Singh

Dua, Shri H.K.

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.

Gill, Dr. M.S.

Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev

Gupta, Shri Vivek

Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul

Hariprasad, Shri B.K.

Harivansh, Shri

Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Jayashree, Shrimati B.

Jugul Kishore, Shri

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar

Khan, Shri Javed Ali

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kujur, Shri Santiuse

Mahendra Prasad, Dr.

Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh

Mayawati, Km.

Misra, Shri Satish Chandra

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Mukut Mithi, Shri

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Nanda, Shri Kiranmay

Narayanan, Shri C.P.

Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad

O Brien, Shri Derek

Parida, Shri Baishnab

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Patil, Shrimati Rajani

Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan

Punia, Shri P.L.

Raja, Shri D.

Rajan, Shri Ambeth

Rajaram, Shri

Rajeeve, Shri P.

Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra

Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami

Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan

Roy, Shri Mukul

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi

Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar

Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh

Salam, Haji Abdul

Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu

Seema, Dr. T.N.

Selja, Kumari

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Sharma, Shri Satish

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Singh, Dr. Kanwar Deep

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar

Singh, Shri Bhupinder

Singh, Shri Digvijaya

Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad

Singh, Shri Veer

Singh, Shrimati Kanak Lata

Sinh, Dr. Sanjay

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk

Tazeen Fatma, Dr.

Thakur, Shri Ram Nath

Thakur, Shrimati Viplove

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar

Tiwari, Shri Alok

Tiwari, Shri Pramod

Tulsi, Shri K.T.S.

Tyagi, Shri K.C.

Varma, Shri Pavan Kumar

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

NOES

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Desai, Shri Anil

Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh

Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Gujral, Shri Naresh

Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Meghraj

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed

Maitreyan, Dr. V.

Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.

Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh

Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur

Mitra, Dr. Chandan

Muthukaruppan, Shri S.

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Nathwani, Shri Parimal

Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal

Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj

Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai

Parrikar, Shri Manohar

Patil, Shri Basawaraj

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Ramesh, Shri C.M.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Rao, Dr. K. Keshava

Sai, Shri Nand Kumar

Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Selvaraj, Shri A. K.

Singh Badnore, Shri V.P.

Sinha, Shri R. K.

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Swamy, Shri A.V.

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji

Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 332 to 351) by Shri Kiranmay Nanda. Are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: I withdraw my amendments.

The Amendments (Nos. 332 to 351) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 352 to 361) by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. Are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I am withdrawing the amendments, excepting Amendment No.357. It should be put to Division. Other Amendments, I am withdrawing.

The Amendments (Nos.352 to 356 and 358 to 361) were, by leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Amendment No.357. Are you seeking Division on it?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Already an identical amendment has been accepted by the House, therefore, I am withdrawing it.

The Amendment (No.357) was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 368 to 371) are by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you withdrawing the amendments?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am insisting only on four issues and one of them is regarding Tamil Nadu fishermen. The Prime Minister while replying...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not going into the speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: If I am moving, Sir, no explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am withdrawing. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister said that there will be very good relationship with neighbours, at the same time, we will not surrender. Taking his words into confidence, Sir, I am withdrawing my amendments.

The Amendments (Nos.368 to 371) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion as amended to vote.

The question is:

That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on 23rd February, 2015, but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the high-level corruption and to bring back black money.

The motion, as amended, was adopted.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Order, order. Please don't stand and walk in the passage. Those who want to go out, may go out. Order please. Please don't walk on the passage. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those who want to go out, may go out. Others may resume their seats.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA-*Contd.*

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015

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 Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd March, 2015."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Losses suffered by farmers due to recent rains in various parts of country

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Short Duration Discussion. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः उपसभापति महोदय, इसे आज रहने दीजिए। इसे कल ले लीजिएगा।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopalji, you want to speak now. You have some function. I think they will agree. They have no objection. Venkaiahji, do you want to say something?

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडुः सर, नरेश जी ने कहा कि इसे कल लें, तो मेरा कहना है कि चर्चा के लिए बिल को लीजिए या इस विषय को लीजिए। अभी कुछ न कुछ डिस्कशन करना है। इसलिए आरआरबी वाला बिल लेना है या अल्पकालिक चर्चा जो कृषि के संबंध में है, उसे लेना है ?

श्री उपसभापतिः आज हो जाएगा। We will take it up now.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडुः ठीक है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopal Yadavji.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश)**:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने जो बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मान्यवर, किसानों की स्थिति ऐसी है कि उन्हें हमेशा कुदरत पर ही निर्भर रहना पड़ता है।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair*.]

मैं कह रहा था कि किसानों को हमेशा कुदरत पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। कब ज्यादा बारिश हो जाए, कब ओले पड़ें, कब बाढ़ आ जाए, किसानों की यह स्थिति रहती है। जब से जलवायु परिवर्तन

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

के प्रभाव-दुष्प्रभाव शुरू हुए हैं, तब से स्थिति और ज्यादा खराब हो गई है। अभी पिछले 2-3 दिनों से ऐसे वक्त बारिश हो रही है, बेमौसम बारिश हो रही है, जिससे बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर किसानों का नुकसानहुआहैऔरयहबहुतबड़ेइलाकेमेंहुआहै।मेरीसमझसेयहबारिशपूरेदेशमेंहुईहै।हमने जितना देखा है, यह वह समय है, जब आलू खेतों में या तो खुदा हुआ खुले में बाहर पड़ा हुआ था या कुछ ही दिनों में वह खुदकर कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पहुंचना था। लाखों टन आलू बरबाद हो गया है। किसान के खेतों में अभी जो आलू है, उसमें पानी भरने से उसके सड़ने की पूरी संभावना हो गई है। बहुत तेज हवा चलने की वजह से गेहूं की जो फसल थी, जिसमें बाली आ चुकी थी, वह भी गिर गया है औरजिसमेंबालीआनेकोथी,वहभीपूरीतरहसेगिरगयाहै।गेहूंकीफसलकेगिरनेसेपैदावारपर बहुत विपरीत असर पड़ेगा। मैंने कुछ लोगों से बात की, कुछ जिलाधिकारियों से बात की, वहां के जो एग्रीकल्चर के साइंटिस्ट्स हैं, उनसे बात की, तो उनका एक अनुमान है कि इस बारिश से कम से कम 50 फीसदी गेहूं और 50 फीसदी से भी ज्यादा आलू की फसल के नष्ट होने की संभावना है। केवल आलू और गेहूं ही नहीं, बल्कि जो बुन्देलखंड की तरफ चना था, अरहर की फसल थी या सरसों की फसल थी, सरसों तो लगभग पूरी तरह खत्म हो जाएगी, क्योंकि जैसे ही धूप निकलेगी, सरसों पकने को थी, वह खेत में ही चटक जाती है और सारी सरसों झड़ जाती है, खराब हो जाती है, यह स्थिति है।

किसान की स्थिति यह हो गई है, इस तरह की हो गई है कि जैसे किसी आदमी के सामने से, भूखे आदमी के सामने से थाली उठा कर कोई लिए चला जाए। कुदरत का कहर इतना जबर्दस्त हुआ है और इसका कोई अनुमान नहीं था और अगर अनुमान होता भी, तो यह आदमी के वश की बात नहीं है। हम जो कर सकते हैं, हमारी गवर्नमेंट जो कर सकती है, वह केवल मदद कर सकती है। मैं इस अवसर पर आपके माध्यम से यह चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार, अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां किसानों की और बहुत सारी बातें कह कर गए हैं, किसानों का जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी भरपाई के लिए कोई स्पेशल पैकेज किसानों के लिए निर्धारित करे और अगर यह नहीं होगा, तो किसान बिल्कुल भूखों मरने की स्थिति में आ जाएगा। उनका जो कर्ज है, या तो उनका कुछ कर्ज माफ किया जाए या कुछ दिनों के लिए इस कर्ज की वसूली को रोक दिया जाए और उस पर कोई ब्याज न लिया जाए। अगर यह हो जाता है, तो किसान को थोड़ी सी राहत मिलेगी, वरना वह पूरी तरह से बरबाद हो गया है। इस बार बहुत अच्छी फसल थी, किसानों के चेहरे खिले हुए थे, उम्मीद यह की जा रही थी कि बहुत अच्छी पैदावार होगी और इससे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार होगा। लेकिन, कुदरत के इस कहर ने, बेमौसम की इस बारिश ने उनका बहुत जबर्दस्त नुकसान कर दिया है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से यह माँग करता हूँ कि वह किसानों को उनकी नष्ट हुई फसल का मुआवजा दे। इसीलिए हम लोगों ने हमेशा यह माँग की। जो कृषि सबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति है, उसने हमेशा यह कहा कि फसल के बीमा की व्यवस्था की जाए, लेकिन "फसल बीमा योजना" को जिस प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करना चाहिए था, उसे उस तरह से लागू नहीं किया गया। उसे लागू किया भी गया, तो उसमें यह शर्त लगा दी गई कि जब 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा फसल नष्ट हो, तभी उस पर विचार किया जाएगा, उसको तभी कुछ मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। उसका प्रीमियम इतना ज्यादा था कि किसान उसका भुगतान नहीं कर सकता

था। जिसके पास "किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड" है, सिर्फ वही उससे कवर होता था और उसमें भी ज्यादा प्रीमियम की वजह से किसान उससे लाभान्वित नहीं हो सकता था। इसलिए आप "फसल बीमा योजना" में कोई राहत वाली बात करें, कोई इस तरह की योजना लागू करें ताकि उससे ज्यादातर किसान कवर हों। जब तक ऐसा नहीं हो पाता है तब तक इस तरह की प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से किसान का जो अचानक नुकसान होता है, उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार कोई रास्ता निकाले, कोई पैकेज दे और उनकी मदद करे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, आज हम एक बहुत ही इम्पॉर्टेंट विषय के ऊपर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मेरा यह ख्याल है कि किसान के साथ जो यह हुआ है, उस पर सारा सदन अपने मन से उसके साथ खड़ा होकर बात करेगा और हम यहाँ जो बातें करेंगे, हम यहाँ जो माँग रखेंगे, उस पर सरकार भी गम्भीरता और सहानुभूति से विचार करेगी, ऐसा मुझे पूरा विश्वास है।

चाहे बाढ़ हो या सूखा, किसान की फसल जब किसी कारण खराब होती है तो उससे अकेला किसान प्रभावित नहीं होता है। जब किसान की फसल कम होती है, तो उसके साथ मजदूर, जो मजदूरी करने के लिए किसान के खेत में आता है, वह भी पूरी तरह से प्रभावित होता है। इससे अकेला मजदूर ही प्रभावित नहीं होता। जब फसल बहुत ज्यादा होती है तो उसके ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के लिए ट्रक्स और व्हिकल्स की जरूरत होती है, रेलवे की जरूरत होती है। जब फसल कम होती है, तो उससे वे लोग भी प्रभावित होते हैं। अगर मार्केट में फसल कम आती है तो उसका नुकसान अल्टीमेटली कंज्यूमर्स को होता है। यह एक चेन है। अगर फसल कम होती है, तो यह चेन पूरी तरह से डिस्टर्ब होती है। इसी कारण, यह इतना गम्भीर विषय है कि इसको बहुत ध्यान से, बहुत सहानुभूति से देखना होगा।

अभी जिक्र आया है कि ऐसी कौन-कौन सी फसलें हैं, जो इस अनटाइमली बारिश से प्रभावित हुईं। यह बड़ी विचित्र बात है कि जब किसान फसल बोता है, हल चलाता है, तो उसका ध्यान हमेशा आकाश पर होता है कि जब मेरी बुआई पूरी हो जाए तो परमात्मा पानी बरसाए ताकि मेरी फसल ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो, लेकिन जब फसल पक जाती है तो उस समय उस किसान की यह इच्छा होती है कि परमात्मा का कोप न हो, यहाँ पर पानी न बरसे ताकि मेरी फसल पूरी हो। पानी एक समय पर फसल को बढ़ाता है और जब फसल पक जाती है, तब वही पानी उस फसल का नुकसान करता है। यह जो अनटाइमली बारिश हुई है, इसके कारण कितना नुकसान हुआ है, इसके बारे में अलग-अलग समाचारपत्रों ने अलग-अलग बातें बताई हैं। मैं अभी यह स्टडी कर रहा था कि इससे किन-किन फसलों का लॉस हुआ है। किसान की सबसे बड़ी अपेक्षा तब होती है जब व्हीट की फसल आती है, जब कनक पक जाती है और उसके बाद दो-तीन त्योहार शुरू होते हैं। कल के बाद होली का त्योहार शुरू होने वाला है। फसल अच्छी होती, बारिश ने खराब न की होती तो इस होली का किसान और मजदूर मिलकर कुछ और ही मजा लेते। लेकिन, जो खबरें छपी हैं, उनमें लिखा है कि इस बरसात ने बाजार की रौनक भी कम कर दी है। कारण क्या कि मजदूर के पास काम नहीं है, किसान की फसल नहीं है

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

और व्यापारी के पास बिजनेस नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं, जो हॉर्टिकल्चर प्रोडक्ट हैं - अंगूर, अनार, प्याज, आलू, ये सब फसलें अभी मार्केट में आने वाली थीं। इस अनटाइमली बरसात के कारण उन फसलों को बहुत भारी नुकसान हुआ है। कभी-कभी पुराने बुजुर्ग कहा करते थे, खास तौर पर पंजाब में खेती करने वाले लोग, कि जो खेती है यह बहुत उत्तम व्यापार है, जो व्यापार है वह मध्यम दर्जे का व्यापार है और जो नौकरी है वह थर्ड केटेगरी में आती थी। लेकिन ऐसा एक साइकल चेंज हुआ कि लोग नौकरी प्रेफर करने लगे, खेती को छोड़ने लगे और व्यापार को बढ़ाने लगे। आज जो किसान, जिसको हम अन्नदाता कहते थे, उस किसान ने बंजर जमीन के ऊपर भी हल चलाकर फसल पैदा करने की एक कोशिश की और उसने अपनी मेहनत से बंजर जमीन को भी हरा-भरा किया। आज हम कह सकते हैं कि वह समय था जब भारत अपने अनाज की पूर्ति करने के लिए विदेशों से अनाज मंगवाता था। लेकिन हमारे किसान ने इतनी मेहनत की कि उसने आज अपने आपको एक सैल्फ डिपेंडेंट बना दिया। आज जरूरत पड़ने लगी कि इतनी फसल हो गई है कि उसके लिए स्टोरेज फेसिलिटी प्रोवाइड की जाए। जब हम आज किसान को देखते हैं कि इस बे-मौसम बरसात ने किस ढंग से नुकसान पहुंचाया है, अगर देखें तो पंजाब में कम से कम 35 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन को इस बरसात ने नुकसान पहुंचाया है। इसके साथ ही हरियाणा लगता है। वहां पर करीब 25 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन को नुकसान पहुंचाया है। महाराष्ट्र से जो रिसेंट डाटा आया है, 50 हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन और जो उसका इकॉनोमिक ढंग से रेसस किया है, वह एक हजार करोड़ का नुकसान इस बरसात के कारण हुआ है। तो अब करना क्या होगा? बरसात हो गई, नुकसान हो गया, तो आगे किसान के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा बोझ है। यह वह बोझ है कि जो छः महीने की कमाई, मेहनत के बदले उसने किसी व्यापारी से या साहूकार से लोन लिया होगा, बैंक से कर्जा लिया होगा, बच्चे की पढ़ाई के लिए उसने कोई कमिटमेंट की होगी, अपने बच्चों की शादी के लिए उसने सोचा होगा कि फसल आएगी तो मैं उसको बेचकर अपने बेटे-बेटी की शादी करुंगा, वह सारा कुछ इस बरसात से फसल बरबाद होने के कारण बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है कि पहले इमीडिएटली राज्यों को हिदायत दी जाए कि वहां के डिप्टी कमिश्नर एक स्पेशल गिरदावरी करके कम से कम एक्च्युअली जो लॉस हुआ है, उसका एनालिसिस किया जाए कि कितना लॉस हुआ है और उस लॉस की भरपाई सरकार कैसे कर सकती है, उसकी एक योजना बने। दूसरा, केन्द्र की एक टीम जो रूटीन में ऐसी बातें होती हैं, तो केन्द्र की एक टीम भी राज्यों का दौरा करती है। वह एक्च्युअली खेतों में जाकर दौरा करे तथा यह देखे कि जो बारिश हुई है इसके कारण आज का नुकसान क्या है और आने वाले समय में क्या नुकसान होगा। इमीडिएटली ये काम करने वाले हैं। तीसरा काम है कि जिन किसानों ने बैंकों से लोन लिया हुआ है, उनके लोन को अगली फसल तक डेफर किया जाए और इतना ही नहीं जितना उसका ब्याज भी बनता है, उसको भी डेफर किया जाए, ताकि किसान के ऊपर बोझ न रहे। अभी मैं एक समाचार पढ़ रहा था जिसमें महाराष्ट्र में बताया गया है कि इस कारण एक किसान को हार्ट अटैक भी हो गया। किसान को इमीडिएटली सरकार की तरफ से यह आश्वासन जाना चाहिए। अभी मैंने माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का भाषण पढ़ा। उसमें किसानों के लिए बहुत अच्छी योजनाएं, सरकार की जो पॉलिसी है, उसको दिखाया गया है, दर्शाया गया है और उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने का प्रयास भी किया

6.00 P.M.

गया है। किसान को दो चीजें, मिट्टी और पानी की जरूरत होती है। मिट्टी की क्षमता क्या है, उसको टैस्ट करने का भी हमारी सरकार ने एक सिस्टम शुरु किया है, सोइल हैल्थ कार्ड। इससे किसान जान सकेगा कि उसकी मिट्टी की क्षमता क्या है और कौन सी खाद डालनी है और कितना पानी देना है। यह एक अच्छी योजना सरकार ने बनाई है। एक कृषि विकास योजना है। जो हम सदियों से कृषि करते आए हैं, उसको भी हम कैसे ठीक कर पाएंगे या उस परम्परा को कायम रखेंगे, उसके लिए भी सरकार ने कोशिश की है, एनाउंसमेंट की है, वह भी स्वागत योग्य है।

वह स्वागत योग्य है। दूसरी अच्छी बात यह है कि एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से ऑर्गनिक फार्मिंग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए भी प्रयास किया गया है। सरकार इस स्कीम को भी जल्दी-से-जल्दी पूरा करे, तो यह एक अच्छी बात होगी। आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी अपने भाषण में कहा कि "per drop, more crop", हम कम-से-कम पानी से ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा फसल ले पाएं, ऐसा भी प्रयास सरकार की ओर से किया गया है। वहीं माइनर इर्रिगेशन के लिए 53 हजार करोड़ रुपए सरकार ने रखे हैं, उसका भी हम स्वागत करते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना एक बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, यह जल्दी-से-जल्दी लागू होने से किसान इसका पूरा फायदा उठा सकते हैं। साथ ही वर्ष 2015-16 में किसान को 8.5 लाख करोड़ क्रेडिट देने की बात भी कही गयी है।

महोदय, अनटाइमली बारिश होने से हमारे सामने एक चेलेंज आ खड़ा हुआ है, अगर सरकार सामूहिक रूप से इन सभी योजनाओं का लाभ किसान को दे, तो किसान इस त्रासदी से अपने को बचा सकता है। महोदय, मैं पंजाब से हूं और पंजाब सरकार ने एक बहुत बड़ी राहत किसानों को दे रखी है, जिस के तहत किसान का एक burden सरकार ने अपने ऊपर लिया हुआ है। वह यह है कि सिंचाई करते हुए जितना भी बिजली का बिल आता है, वह सरकार pay करती है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमने किसान को बिजली फ्री दे रखी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जिन राज्यों में किसान के लिए योजनाएं बनाई गयी हैं, उन राज्यों को भी उस पूल में पैसा देने की कोशिश की जाए ताकि वे किसानों के लिए ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा योजना बनाएं।

अंत में, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आज जो सिचुएशन देशभर में बनी है, जिसके तहत बहुत से राज्यों में बहुत ज्यादा unexpected बारिश से नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी भरपाई के लिए वह प्रयास करें। अगर बारिश कम होती तो शायद हमारी धरती उसे संभाल सकती थी, किसान उसे संभाल सकता था, लेकिन यह किसान के वश से बाहर की बात है। उसे इस विपदा से निकालने के लिए कुछ राहत अनाउंस करनी होगी, राहत कार्य शुरू करने होंगे, मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर, जो कि स्वयं एक किसान हैं, किसानों के इस दर्द की घड़ी में सरकार किसान के साथ खड़ी होगी। माननीय मंत्री जी जब इस चर्चा का जवाब देंगे तो किसान उनकी बात सुन रहा होगा और उसे इस से एक राहत मिलेगी कि अगर परमात्मा ने उसे यह विपदा दी है, लेकिन सरकार उसके साथ खड़ी है। यह मैसेज किसान को जाना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA-*Contd.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay. Now Message from Lok Sabha. Secretary General.

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015

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 Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd March, 2015."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Losses suffered by farmers due to recent rains in various parts of country - *Contd..*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील विषय पर प्रो0 राम गोपाल जी ने जो खुलकर अपने विचार रखे हैं, मैं अपने आपको उनसे सम्बद्ध करता हूं। खन्ना साहब अपने विचार कुछ डरे हुए ढंग से रख रहे थे, मैं उनसे भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

महोदय, मेरे पास ये रिपोर्ट्स हैं, जिनमें कोई कह रहा है कि पिछले 25 सालों में मार्च के महीने में इतनी ज्यादा बारिश नहीं हुई, एक रिपोर्ट कह रही है कि 100 सालों में कभी मार्च के महीने में इतनी ज्यादा बारिश नहीं हुई, कोई कह रहा है कि 25 परसेंट damage है और कोई कह रहा है कि 40 परसेंट damage है। महोदय, यह स्थिति एक, दो या तीन जिलों में नहीं है। यह स्थिति भारत के बहुसंख्यक हिस्सों में है, चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश हो, महाराष्ट्र हो, पंजाब हो, देश के बहुत से राज्य इससे बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुए हैं। सच पूछिए, तो पानी नहीं बरसा है बल्कि तबाही बरसी है, बरबादी बरसी है। पानी के साथ कहीं-कहीं ओले भी पड़े हैं। जब पानी बरस रहा था, ओले पड़ रहे थे, उसके साथ तेज हवा भी चल रही थी, जिससे फसलें गिरी हैं और इसका दायरा बहुत बढ़ा है। हम इस तरह इसका आकलन न करें कि किसान को जो मिलने वाला था, उसका कितना नुकसान हुआ है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि किसान के घर में जो रखा था, वह भी चला गया, क्योंकि देखिए, यह बारिश किस वक्त हुई? जब जुताई हो गई थी। इसमें किसान की लेबर लगी होगी, बुआई हुई थी तो उसने उसके लिए बीज

खरीदा होगा, बीच में जो दो-तीन सिंचाई हुईं, तो उसके लिए भी किसान ने पैसा घर से दिया होगा, फर्टिलाइजर भी डाला होगा और मौजूदा सरकार में फर्टिलाइजर ब्लैक में ज्यादा मिल रहा है, तो वह फर्टिलाइजर भी महंगा पड़ा होगा। किसान का अनाज तो गया ही, सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत जो आगे चलकर आएगी, वह रबी की फसल का जो भूसा बनता है, जो जानवरों का चारा होता है, वह भी गया। शायद आदमी के खाने की दिक्कत न हो, क्योंकि हो सकता है कि बहुत से गोदामों में रखा हो, लेकिन जानवरों का यह जो चारा गया है, यह भी किसान के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या होगी। आलू खत्म, आम खत्म, गेहूं, अंगूर, कपास, जिससे हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा फॉरेन करेन्सी मिलती थी, थोड़ा-बहुत एक्सपोर्ट कर लेते थे, वह भी चला गया।

महोदय, मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जो टाइमिंग थी, वह बहुत खराब थी। यह टाइमिंग वह थी, जब फसल पक चुकी थी। फसल पकने और कटाई के बीच में, कटाई कहीं-कहीं शुरू भी हो गई थी, क्योंकि सामान्यतया होली उत्तर प्रदेश में एक त्योहार की तरह मनाई जाती है और जो फसल की पहली कटाई होती है, वह होली को अर्पित की जाती है। सभी किसान अपनी बाली लेकर इसलिए तैयार थे कि जब होली जलेगी, तो वे उसके सामने लाकर काम शुरू करेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जी हां , बंगाल में कई जगह होता है। तो इसे सिर्फ अनाज के रूप में न लिया जाए, फसल के रूप में न लिया जाए, यह जो फसल आती, इससे जो पैसा आता, उससे बच्चे की पढ़ाई की फीस जमा होती, जो जुलाई में उसको देनी होती है। देहातों में यह परंपरा है कि शादियां ज्यादातर गर्मियों में होती थीं और गर्मियों में इसलिए होती थीं कि जब यह रबी की फसल कट जाती थी उससे लड़कियों की शादी में मदद होती थी। इसलिए लोग हमेशा बच्चों की शादियां अप्रैल, मई में करते थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ना-जाने कितने बच्चों की पढ़ाई रुक जाएगी, ना-जाने कितने किसानों को लड़कियों की शादी के लिए कुछ दूसरा काम करना पड़ेगा। अब इस साल तो फसल होगी नहीं, उसका कुछ मिलेगा नहीं, घर में जो रखा था वह भी चला गया। पता नहीं कितनी हमारी बेटियों के हाथ पीले होने से रह जाएंगे? फिर जो कर्जा ले रखा है, कर्जा अदा करने का सीजन भी यही होता है। इसी समय फसल काट कर वह कर्ज अदा किया जाता है। शुरुआत हो गई है, अगर देश में सबसे ज्यादा कहीं आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं, तो वे गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में हुई हैं। मुझे यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं है कि वहां किसकी सरकार है। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ, सीधे-सादे आदमी हैं, पता नहीं उनकी हिम्मत कहने की पड़ेगी या नहीं पड़ेगी, वे शरीफ आदमी हैं। जया जी, आप कृषि मंत्री जी से एक बात कहकर हमारी सिफारिश कर दीजिए।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, हमेशा एक बात होती है, कुछ बढ़-चढ़ कर नहीं बोलना चाहिए। डीजल और पैट्रोल के जब दाम कम हुए, तो त्यागी जी, मैंने भाषण सुना था कि मैं नसीब वाला हूँ, मेरे नसीब से दुनिया के बाजार में पैट्रोल, डीजल का दाम कम हो गया, इसलिए हम को ही चुनो। जो बातें उस दिन अहंकार में कही गईं, उसकी कीमत आपने दिल्ली में चुका दी और बिहार में भी तय है कि आप कीमत चुकाएंगे। वह तो हुआ, लेकिन गलती आपकी, जो आपने प्रकृति को चुनौती दे दी। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

कि यह जो ओले पड़े हैं, जो आंधी आई है, जो तूफान आया है, जो बरबादी आई है, वह आपके उस बयान के चक्कर में आई है। जरा कह दीजिए कि अहंकार में उतना ही बोला जाए, जितना जायज़ हो। प्रकृति को चुनौती देना ठीक नहीं है। क्या मैं यह कहूं कि पेट्रोल और डीजल का दाम कम हुआ, तो आपके नसीब से हुआ और अब यह जो ओले और पत्थर पड़े हैं, यह भी तो आपका ही नसीब है, क्योंकि इस समय राजा तो आप हैं।

महोदय, मैं एक चीज और बता दूं। देहात की परम्परा है कि घर जो टूटा होता है, उसका छप्पर खराब हो गया है, उसकी मरम्मत भी रबी की फसल कटने के बाद होती है, क्योंकि उस समय लेबर भी खाली होता है। अब ओले और बारिश ने तो फसल बरबाद कर दी। अब कैसे होगी इस घर की और छप्पर की मरम्मत?

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। अभी श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना इंश्योरेंस की बात कह कर चले गए। मैं 35-36 साल से किसी न किसी हाउस का इलैक्टेड मैंबर हूं। मेरा तो अनुभव यह है कि मैं इंश्योरेंस की बात सिर्फ भाषणों में सुनता रहा हूं। किसी किसान के घर इंश्योरेंस का पैसा जाते नहीं देखा। कभी जिला यूनिट बना देते हैं, कभी ब्लॉक यूनिट बना देते हैं, कभी पंचायत यूनिट बना देते हैं और जिस किसान का ओले में नुकसान होता है, उसके नुकसान की भरपाई मैंने इंश्योरेंस के पैसे से होते हुए कभी नहीं देखी। इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से पहला अनुरोध यही करूंगा कि आप जब उचित समझें, सदन को यह बता दें कि इस ओले से, इस तबाही से, इस बाढ़ से किसान का कितना नुकसान हुआ और इससे किसान की आने वाली फसल भी गई और किसान के घर रखी पूंजी, सिंचाई, गुड़ाई, जुताई, फर्टीलाइजर में गई। उसके लिए आप कितना इंश्योरेंस दिला पाए और कितने लोगों को दिया गया, यह सदन को आप जरूर बताएं। कृषि मंत्री जी, चूंकि वित्त मंत्रालय आपके अंतर्गत नहीं आता, इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि कृपया वित्त मंत्री जी से बात कर के इसे सुनिश्चित कर लें कि जिस जिले में या जहां भी क्षति हुई हो, हर किसान के लिए इंश्योरेंस की स्कीम के तहत पैसा उस तक पहुंचे, यह केन्द्र सरकार का काम है और इसे केन्द्र सरकार कराए।

महोदय, मैं दूसरा निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूं कि बैंकों के लोन की वसूली तत्काल बन्द करने के आदेश जारी होने चाहिए क्योंकि जो बैंकों के लोन हैं, ये बड़ी मुसीबत ढहाते हैं। अब बैंकों के लोन को रिकवर करने के लिए इलाके के गुंडे हायर किए जाते हैं। उन्हें आउट-सोर्सिंग के नाम पर वसूली के लिए रखा जाता है और वे किसानों को बेइज्जत करते हैं। जब परिवार के सामने, अपने बेटे-बेटियों के सामने किसान बेइज्जत और अपमानित होता है, तो आत्महत्या करता है। किसान तभी आत्महत्या करते हैं जब ये बैंक अपने कर्जे की वसूली में इस तरह की हरकतें करते हैं और किसान को अपने परिवार, अपने समाज के सामने अपमानित करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बैंकों की वसूली तत्काल रोक दी जाए। ये आदेश भारत सरकार आज ही जारी करे। यह आदेश प्रदेश सरकारें जारी नहीं कर सकतीं। वे अपने बकाये को वसूलने से रोक सकती हैं। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार करे।

कृषि मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह) : माननीय सदस्य, क्या आप मेरा भाषण होने तक रुकने वाले हैं?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: क्या आप आज ही बोलेंगे?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: जी हां। यदि आप न रुकने वाले हों, तो हम आपकी बात का जवाब दे दें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मैं वैसे ही सुन लूंगा, जैसे प्रधान मंत्री जी, अपने में कमरे सुनते हैं। वैसे ही मैं यदि यहां नहीं रहा, तो अपने घर में जाकर टेलीविजन पर देख और सुन लूंगा।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, हम तो आपसे बात कर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, एक परम्परा है कि जो भी व्यक्ति किसी भी विषय पर बोलता हो, उन्हें पूरी डिबेट तक बैठना चाहिए। This is the courtesy that you give to the Bill that you are talking on.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Minister is here; Cabinet Minister is here; Minister of State is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :सर, इसमें कोई शक नहीं होना चाहिए। वह परम्परा मैं निभाऊंगा और श्रीमती जया जी से भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे बैठी रहें।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और उसे कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश से यह सरकार क्यों नाराज़ है, यह मैं नहीं जानता। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से लखनऊ में मैट्रो चलाने की स्कीम आई है, लेकिन आप उसे स्वीकृति प्रदान नहीं कर रहे हैं। जितनी स्कीमें उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार यहां भेजती है, केन्द्र सरकार उन्हें अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र देने में दिक्कत करती है। मैंने लखनऊ की मैट्रो का अभी खासतौर से जिक्र किया। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तमाम स्कीमें यहां पड़ी हुई हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन्हें तो स्वीकृति प्रदान कर ही दीजिए। इसके साथ ही साथ हाल में हुई ओला वृष्टि में तो कम से कम मानवीय आधार रखिए। इसमें यह मत देखिए कि कहां भाजपा की सरकार है या कहां गैर-भाजपा सरकार है। चूंकि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं, इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं आपके सामने दो मांगें रख रहा हूं। पहली यह कि इस बारिश, ओलावृष्टि, तेज हवा, तूफान से सर्वाधिक प्रभावित यदि कोई प्रदेश है, तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को स्पेशल पैकेज के नाम से कम से कम 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए भारत सरकार तत्काल जारी करे, जिससे कि वहां भरपाई हो सके। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ, हमारे बहुत से साथी इसमें अपनी बात को जोड़ेंगे, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको मानवीय आधार पर लिया जाए, दलीय आधार पर न लिया जाए। बैंक के कर्ज़े तत्काल खत्म हों। जिस किसान की क्षति हुई हो, उसको इंश्योरेंस मिल जाए, और एक बात, फिर मैं जोड़ देना चाहता हूं कि दस हजार करोड़

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

रुपए का स्पेशल पैकेज उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इस तबाही और बरबादी से निपटने के लिए दिया जाए और अंतिम बात जो मैंने कही कि ज़रा बड़बोलापन कम किया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder wants to go early. He is not well. If the House permits, I will call him before Shri K.C. Tyagi. Okay, Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने कल ही कहीं किसी पेपर में पढ़ा था कि 1925 में मिस्टर डॉलर ने, जो एक अंग्रेज़ था, उसने लिखा था कि हिंदुस्तान का किसान कर्ज़े में पैदा होता है, कर्ज़े में ही जीता है और कर्ज़ा लेकर ही मरता है। यह 1925 में भी सच था और आज भी सच है। जैसे कुदरत की जो बारिश है, इसको हम नियामत समझते हैं, लेकिन वह अब तबाही बन गई। किसान परमात्मा के भरोसे है, लेकिन वही बारिश आज किसान की तबाही का कारण बन गई है। कभी ओले पड़ जाते हैं, कभी सूखा पड़ जाता है, तो किसी न किसी तरह किसान पर मार पड़ती रहती है। इसलिए जो इतनी ज्यादा बारिश हुई, अगर यह थोड़ी होती तो अच्छी होती, लेकिन यह ज्यादा हो गई, तो इसके साथ बरबादी हो गई। इस बरबादी के लिए मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं, टाइम कम है, दूसरे सदस्य भी बोलेंगे, कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट्स को जो मुआवज़ा देती है, वह सिर्फ 1500 रुपए प्रति एकड़ देती है। आज 1500 रुपए का तो बीज भी नहीं आता। उसकी पिछली फसल भी गई, अगली भी गई, उस पर ब्याज भी आ गया, तो इसके लिए पहली बात तो मैं ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब... प्लीज़... मंत्री जी, हम जो कहना चाहते हैं, आप थोड़ा सा सुन लें। सबसे जरूरी बात है कि किसान को किसी भी कुदरती करोपी के कारण अब तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट फंड जो देता है, तो 100 परसेंट उसका लॉस होता है, जबकि सिर्फ 1500 रुपए प्रति एकड़ वह उसको देता है। अगर लॉस कम है, तो उससे भी कम हो जाता है और जो इरिगेटेड लैंड है और जो बारानी है, उसका 700 रुपए प्रति एकड़ है, तो आज के हिसाब से इस 1500 रुपए की कोई वैल्यू है? इसलिए इसको कम से कम 15,000 रुपए प्रति एकड़ करना चाहिए।

नंबर दो, जैसी तबाही कल हुई, उसमें छः महीने लग जाते हैं, तो पहले तो किसान का जो बैंक का लोन है, उस पर आज ही ब्याज बंद करना चाहिए और उसे लॉंग टर्म का करना चाहिए। फिर उसका जो पिछला लॉस है, उसको कवर करने के लिए... है तो बड़ी पुरानी बात, बीस-तीस सालों से हम सुनते आ रहे हैं, जैसे ऑनरेबल मेम्बर साहब भी कह रहे थे कि जो क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस है, उसको कभी किसी स्कीम के साथ जोड़ देते हैं, कभी किसी के साथ जोड़ देते हैं। मैं तो यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कॉमर्शियल इस्टीट्यूशन है, उससे किसान क्या पालता है? उससे किसान किसी को कुछ नहीं दे सकता, इसलिए इसके बजाय गवर्नमेंट अपनी एजेंसी से, एल.आई.सी. से किसान की बीमा योजना को चालू करे। वह यह न देखे कि गांव है या ब्लॉक है या तहसील है, किसान का एक खेत भी मर जाता है। कई बार एक-एक किलोमीटर, कई दफा एक-एक फर्लांग में पट्टी लंबी तुरी जाती है, लेकिन गांव का वह one-tenth भी नहीं बनता, इसलिए वे सब रह जाते हैं। इसलिए अगर एक पट्टी में उसका बीस

एकड़, तीस एकड़, सौ एकड़ का नुकसान है तो उसको भी सौ परसेंट में लेकर नई पॉलिसी में शामिल करना चाहिए और जो बीमा योजना है, इसको किसी न किसी तरीके से ऐसा बनाना चाहिए कि किसान को उसका मुआवज़ा मिल सके। इस समय भी देश में किसान सबसे ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन जहां इंडस्ट्री का झगड़ा होता है, इंडस्ट्री का कितना ही लॉस हो जाए, उसका जो लोन है, वह भी एन.पी.ए. में पारित है और कई दफा माफ कर देते हैं, लाखों-करोड़ों की फिगर्स हैं, जो आप सब पढ़ते हैं। अगर फैक्टरी में आग लग जाए, कॉटन में लग जाए, कहीं और लग जाए तो उसको इंश्योरेंस मिल जाता है, लेकिन जो गरीब किसान है, जो देश का अन्नदाता है, जिसके ऊपर सब आधारित हैं, फैक्टरी भी उस पर चलती है, मज़दूर भी उस पर पलता है, यह सरकार भी उस पर चलती है, तो अगर आज देश में सूखा, अकाल पड़ जाए, तो देश का सारा सिस्टम डाउन हो जाता है, सारी फैक्टरियां बंद हो जाती हैं, मज़दूर बेकार हो जाते हैं। इसलिए इसका असर अकेले किसान पर नहीं पड़ता। फर्स्ट, जो किसान है, उस पर, उसके बाद उसके साथ जो मजदूर है, उस पर, तीसरा, जो मार्किट में आढ़ती है, उस पर और चौथा,जो दुकानदार उसका सामान बेचता है, उस पर भी उसका असर होता है। अगर किसान के पास कुछ है नहीं तो मार्किट भी बंद हो जाएगी। इसलिए इसका असर बहुत साइड्स पर पड़ता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि जल्दी से जल्दी, जो प्वाइंट्स अभी जरूरी हैं, उन पर तुरंत ध्यान दे। उन्हें तुरंत लॉंग टर्म लोन दे और उस पर ब्याज खत्म करे, जिससे इस पर आगे कोई ब्याज न लगे, वरना इसका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। दूसरा, उनका मुआवजा बढ़ाना चाहिए और उसके टाइम पीरियड की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि एक महीने या दो महीने के अंदर उनको मुआवजा दे देना चाहिए क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि इसमें साल-साल का समय भी लग जाता है। तीसरा, मैं भी इस बात को समझता हूं कि यह काम अभी तो नहीं हो सकता है, बीस साल से यह झगड़ा चल रहा है, लेकिन जो इंश्योरेंस है, उसके लिए भी हमें यत्न करना चाहिए। चौथा, नेक्स्ट क्रॉप के लिए उसको रिलीफ देना चाहिए कि बैंकों से उसे फिर लोन मिल जाए। पांचवां प्वाइंट मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ठीक है, कल बजट भी आया है और उसमें 8.5 लाख करोड़ का लोन उन्हें दे दिया। लोन तो दे दिया, गरीब लोन तो ले लेगा, लेकिन ब्याज कहां से देगा? जब फसल ही मर गयी तो वह ब्याज कहां से देगा? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोन देते हैं, आगे आने वाले वक्त में भी देते हैं, उसको चार परसेंट के सिम्पल रेट ऑफ इंटरस्ट पर देना चाहिए क्योंकि कम्पाउंड इंटरस्ट लगाने से वह बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है। इसलिए सिम्पल रेट ऑफ इंटरस्ट पर उसे लोन देना चाहिए और लॉंग टर्म के लिए देना चाहिए, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार, किसानों पर इस समय जो आफत आयी है, उसमें उनके काम आएगी। धन्यवाद।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में कई बार कृषि को लेकर चर्चा हुई है। अभी एक महीना पहले हम महाराष्ट्र की कई जगहों पर सूखा पड़ने और अल्प वर्षा होने को लेकर चिंतित थे और आज अधिक वर्षा होने, ओलावृष्टि होने, हवाओं के तेज चलने के कारण जो लाखों-लाख किसानों का नुकसान हुआ है, उस पर प्रो0 राम गोपाल यादव जी के द्वारा जो चर्चा प्रारम्भ की गयी, उस पर बहस करने के लिए हम यहां हाजिर हैं। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जो दोनों मंत्री हैं, वे ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि के हैं। आज मैंने मंत्रियों की सूची तैयार की थी, उसके अनुसार 63 मंत्री हैं, जिनमें से

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

9 लोगों ने अपने गांव के पते लिखे हैं, उनमें ये दोनों भी शामिल हैं। मैं इस बात के लिए भी प्रसन्न हूं कि इन्होंने अपना गांव और डाकखाना भी उसमें दर्ज कराया है, एक पूर्वी चम्पारन का है और एक कुतबा, कुतबी का है। जो गांव के लोगों की तकलीफ है - असल में अभागापन हमारा यह है कि सरकार भी हमसे खफा है और कुदरत भी हमसे खफा है। सरकार की तरफ से भी इस सेक्टर के लिए जिस तरह का काम होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है। हम जब ग्रोथ की बात करते हैं तो जो ग्रोथ है, वह exclusive होगी या देश के कुछ खास हिस्सों के लिए होगी? उनका ज्यादा ध्यान इंडस्ट्री पर है, इसमें कोई डाउट नहीं है, corporate sector पर है, urban development पर है, वरना ऐसा क्या कारण है कि 67 साल की आज़ादी के बाद सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक देश की सिर्फ 40 या 42 परसेंट जमीन irrigated हो पायी? ये समस्याएं पिछले 67 साल से आ रही हैं, कोई दो दिन की नहीं हैं - कभी अल्पवर्षा होगी, कभी सूखा पड़ेगा, कभी अतिवृष्टि होगी, कभी ओलावृष्टि होगी और ये जो दिन चल रहे हैं, उनमें पाला पड़ेगा। बचपन में जब हम गांव में रहते थे, इधर तो शायद कुछ कम चलन हुआ है, जो कीट प्रकोप था, जैसे टिड्डी का आ जाना – हमने देखा है कि टिड्डी आयी और पूरे के पूरे इलाके को समाप्त करके चली गयी, लेकिन उस जमाने में टिड्डी को प्राकृतिक प्रकोप नहीं माना जाता था। मैंने माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था, शायद कई सदस्यों को ताज्जुब भी होगा कि आसमान से जो बिजली गिरती है, उसमें हजारों मौतें हुई हैं और 90-99 परसेंट मौतें किसानों की हुई हैं, लेकिन उसको प्राकृतिक प्रकोप का हिस्सा अभी तक नहीं माना गया है। जो प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के जरिए होने वाली जान-माल की हानि है, उसके तहत जो मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए, वह भी उनको अब से कुछ दिन पहले तक नहीं मिलता था। मैंने इसी सदन में यह मामला उठाया था। मंत्री जी, मैं आप से भी यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैंने आपका वक्तव्य देखा और उसको देखकर मुझे तकलीफ भी हुई। आपने यह कहा है कि गेहूं की जो फसल अति बारिश से और तेज हवाएं चलने से गिर गई है, वह उठ जाएगी। मैं खेत के किसान की एक तस्वीर आपके पास भिजवा रहा हूं। यदि मैं और आप दोनों मिलकर लगेंगे, तो भी यह फसल नहीं उठेगी। आपको संसद में ऐसे वक्तव्य देने से पहले किसानों की संवेदनाओं को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि इनसे उनको कितना कष्ट होता है। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी यह बता रहे थे कि लगभग 98 प्रतिशत आलू सड़ कर खराब हो चुका है। इसके अलावा यह प्रकोप यहीं तक नहीं है, गेहूं की फसल लगभग गिर चुकी है, दहलन, तिलहन बरबाद हो चुका है और आलू की फसल के बारे में अभी प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी बता रहे थे। अभी नुकसान की रिपोर्ट आई नहीं है और मंत्री जी ने इस विषय में सोमवार तक का वक्त दिया है। सरसों सबसे नाजुक है और उस पर तो हवा क्या, जरा सा भी कुछ गिरे तो भी वह खराब हो जाती है। इन दिनों सरसों की फसल काफी मैच्योर सिचुएशन में होती है। हम गांव के लोग हैं, इसलिए हम जानते हैं और मार्च के महीने में उसे निकाल लेते हैं। अब की बार सरसों में कुछ निकलने वाला नहीं है। मटर पर ओले का प्रकोप होने से वह खत्म हो गई है। चना बरबाद हो गया है। सर, केवल इतना ही नहीं, इस बार...(**व्यवधान**)... मानसून की जो निष्क्रियता है, inactivity है, उसकी वजह से बुवाई भी देर से शुरू हुई है, लगभग 90 per cent बुवाई देर से शुरू हुई है, इसलिए मैं आप से यह कह रहा हूं। आपका पहला वक्तव्य ठीक है और उसकी वजह से गेहूं में दाना बनना शुरू हुआ था, जिसको मिल्क स्टेज बोलते हैं। उस पर जरा सा भी कोई प्रेशर पड़ेगा, तो वह चिपक जाएगा,

उसका प्रोडक्शन कम हो जाएगा और दोनों दाने पतले भी हो जाएंगे और कम भी हो जाएंगे। जो गेहूं के उत्पादक राज्य हैं, वे उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब और मध्य प्रदेश हैं। यदि यहां मेरे मध्य प्रदेश के साथी बैठे हों, तो मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में रिकार्ड उत्पादन हो रहा है।

सर, मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बता दूं कि कृषि मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि भारत के किसानों ने और कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने आज भारत को इतना महान बनाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान इस समय दुनिया में नम्बर वन पर गेहूं भेजने वाला है, नम्बर दो पर चावल भेजने वाला है और नम्बर तीन पर शक्कर भेजने वाला है। लेकिन यह सरकारी मदद से कम और कृषि वैज्ञानिकों तथा किसानों की मेहनत से ज्यादा संभव हो पाया है। इसके साथ-साथ यह बीमारी यहीं तक नहीं है, बल्कि नागपुर के संतरे पर भी चोट आई है। जो नागपुर के संतरे की फसल है, वह बरबाद है। पुणे के अंदर जो अंगूर की फसल है, वह भी बरबाद है और आपके यहां जो केसर मैंगो होता है, जो देश में ही नहीं, अपितु पूरी दुनिया में जाता है, यह इस बार बिल्कुल ही नहीं होगा। इसके साथ-साथ नींबू की फसल भी बरबाद है, इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि आप सोमवार तक कह रहे हैं कि इसकी रपट आएगी, आप इसकी रपट भी मंगा लीजिए। अगर मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की प्रशंसा नहीं की तो शायद मैं उसके साथ ज्यादती करूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार देश की अकेली ऐसी सरकार है, जिसके मुख्य मंत्री ने किसानों को तत्काल राहत के निर्देश दिए हैं। इसके तहत 50 फीसदी से अधिक फसल की क्षति होने पर लघु व सीमांत किसानों को असिंचित क्षेत्र में 4500 रुपए रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर एवं सिंचित क्षेत्र में 9,000 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर की धनराशि तत्काल उपलब्ध कराई जाए, इसका आदेश दिया है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का धन्यवाद अदा करना चाहता हूं कि एक किसान पुत्र होने के नाते, उन्होंने अपने फर्ज का निर्वाह किया है, हालांकि यह कम है।

चूंकि आपके घोषणापत्र में कृषि राहत प्राधिकरण जैसे शब्दों का बहुत इस्तेमाल होता है, कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इसके लिए एक कृषि राहत प्राधिकरण बनाया जाए। जो आपकी टीमें हैं, वे डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट से भी इसकी मदद ले सकती हैं और इसके आकलन के लिए राज्यों में उन्हें भेज सकते हैं। लेकिन अभी मेरे पूर्व के कई साथियों ने आपसे जो निवेदन किया है और आने वाले 6 महीने की हमारी जो इकोनॉमिक्स है, यह उसका बेस है, आप जानते हैं। गेहूँ होगा, तो शादियाँ भी होंगी; गेहूँ होगा, तो एग्जाम के बाद नए एडमिशंस भी होंगे। इसलिए जितने भी रेवेन्यू कलेक्शन के काम हैं, उनको तत्काल रोक दिया जाए। फिलहाल मैं इस सरकार से इसे माफ करने की उम्मीद नहीं करता, चूँकि इस देश के बड़े पूँजीपतियों पर बैंकों और फाइनेंशियल इस्टीट्यूशंस के 5 लाख करोड़ रुपए बकाया हैं, लेकिन कारपोरेट की मस्ती में मस्त सरकार ने आज तक एक काम ऐसा नहीं किया कि इनसे पैसा वापस लेने की कोई प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) : त्यागी जी, कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : माफ कर दिया। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप माफ नहीं करते हैं, तो इसे रोका जाए। जो धनराशि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने दी है, वह तो उत्तर प्रदेश के कोटे की है। जो

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सेंट्रल राहत कोष है, उससे जो पूरा नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी भरपाई करने के लिए यहाँ से भी कुछ पैसा किसानों के लिए जाना चाहिए। मुझे याद आ रहा है, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ, यह अब की नहीं, 1982 की बात है। चौधरी देवी लाल जी हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री थे, हम उनके साथ थे। सोनीपत जिले में गेहूँ की 100 परसेंट फसल बरबाद हो गई थी। उस मंदे जमाने में चौधरी देवी लाल जी ने 200 रुपए प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से दिए थे और तभी से किसानों की परंपरा चली थी, वरना उससे पहले किसानों की फसल का नुकसान हो रहा है, कोई नोटिस नहीं लेता था। लिहाजा मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करते हुए मंत्री महोदय से उम्मीद करूँगा कि अपनी ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि की प्रखरता को पहचानते हुए, गाँधी की कर्मभूमि का ध्यान रखते हुए वे ऐसे प्रोविजंस कराने में कामयाब होंगे, ताकि आने वाले समय में, सरकारें तो आती जाती हैं, लेकिन राधा मोहन सिंह जी के जरिए कोई अच्छा काम हुआ था, हम लोग इसे याद करेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Thank you. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. During our college days, more than half-a-century ago, we were told that Indian agriculture was dependent on vagaries of the monsoon. If we take monsoon as rain, then it still depends on the vagaries of rain. With less than fifty per cent of the arable land still remaining unirrigated, late monsoon or scanty rainfall creates drought conditions adversely affecting agriculture. Similarly, heavy rainfall, particularly, if it is untimely, causes equally adverse effect on agriculture. In the winter, light rainfall is necessary before the flowering of wheat and also for potatoes. But, if it rains heavily, it becomes a curse. This shower, which if it had happened a little earlier, would have been highly welcomed by the farmers, but today it has become a curse for them. We do not have any firm figures. These are still being estimated. But the guess is that it is going to be severe unless very strong Sun comes out and does some drying up action. What is tragic is that we had a good harvest, but that good harvest is getting lost. It is like boat having reached the shore, sank. Sir, the States affected, as per information in the newspapers, are northern parts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, J&K, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Special assistance should be given to all farmers who have lost their crop and it should be taken as a matter of course in future for all similar activities. The crops affected by the stem collapse, as per the report, are wheat, mustard, gram, potatoes, mango flowers, early mango in the northern region, grapes, cashew nut and oranges. Sir, this phenomenon

reiterates the necessity of universal crop insurance. Without any cumbersome procedure, those farmers, whose names are in the record of rights, should be given compensation, and a small insurance fee may be realised from them along with the land taxes so that no new bureaucracy is created which may create more hindrance than help.

Sir, I would like to conclude by saying that the Government should take necessary steps for all the affected States and arrange for economic rehabilitation of those farmers who have lost their crops. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे अल्पकालिक चर्चा में, "बेमौसम आसमानी आफत से किसानों की तबाही" विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। इसके साथ ही मैं अपनी पार्टी की नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं, जिन्होंने मुझे किसानों के भारी नुकसान पर, उनकी बात को सदन में उठाने का अवसर दिया।

महोदय, पिछले तीन दिन से एनसीआर और उत्तर-पश्चिमी भारत में लगातार बारिश हो रही है। ओलों और तेज हवाओं ने किसानों को बेहाल करके रख दिया है, बरबाद करके रख दिया है।

महोदय, किसानों की गेहूं की फसल पक कर करीब-करीब तैयार होने के कगार पर थी, जिसको इस आसमानी आफत ने बिल्कुल नष्ट कर दिया है। आज गेहूं की तमाम फसल धरती पर बिछ गई है, जिससे किसानों को बहुत भारी नुक़सान हुआ है।

महोदय, खाली गेहूं की फसल ही नहीं, गेहूं के साथ-साथ सरसों की फसल, जो किसान के यहां एक बहुत नाजुक फसल समझी जाती है, वह भी बहुत भारी तादाद में इस नुकसान की चपेट में आ गई है। मैं पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं, हमारे यहां काफी बड़ी तादाद में आलू भी पैदा होता है। आज आलू की स्थिति ऐसी है, आलू के खेतों में खूब पानी भर गया है और वह सड़ने के कगार पर है। किसान को डर सता रहा है, क्योंकि वह आलू हरा भी हो सकता है और उसमें अंकुर निकलने का खतरा भी बना हुआ है।

महोदय, मेरा क्षेत्र पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर है। मेरे ही जनपद से मेरे छोटे भाई सरकार में राज्य मंत्री हैं। माननीय कृषिं मत्री जी भी किसान हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, क्योंकि इससे वे किसानों के दर्द को अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते हैं। मैं पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं। आप जानते हैं कि यहां के किसानों की हालत तो पहले ही बहुत दयनीय स्थिति में पहुंच चुकी है।

पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की फसल भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पैदा की जाती है। एक तो इस बार किसान को गन्ने का सही मूल्य मिल ही नहीं रहा है, दूसरा कम मूल्य मिलने के बाद भी उसको उसकी पेमेंट नहीं मिल रही है। पिछले साल का ही किसानों का अरबों रुपया मिल मालिकों पर बकाया है। किसान हर रोज़ इसके लिए धरना दे रहे हैं, परेशान हैं, सड़क पर है, तबाही के कगार पर हैं,

[श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी]

लेकिन अभी तक उसका गन्ने का पेमेंट भी उसको नहीं मिल रहा है। महोदय, किसान को उम्मीद जगी थी कि गेहूं, आलू और सरसों की फसल से उसके नुकसान की कुछ भरपाई होगी, लेकिन प्राकृतिक आपदा ने उसका यह मनसूबा भी चकनाचूर कर दिया है।

आज मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा, हालांकि मुझे विश्वास नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर स्वयं एक किसान हैं। अखबार में मैंने पढ़ा, उसमें एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर का एक बयान था कि किसान को 10% से 20% ही नुकसान हुआ है, अभी श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी भी कह रहे थे, कि किसान का जो गेहूं धरती पर लेट गया है, वह फिर से उठकर खड़ा हो जाएगा। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि ऐसा कभी भी सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं स्वयं एक किसान हूं, किसान का बेटा हूं।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः महोदय, उन्होंने जो कहा और मेरे पास जो कटिंग भेजी गयी है, वह बयान दूसरा है। आप भी बोल रहे हैं, तो मैंने कहाँ बोला है? मेरा बयान तो अभी यहाँ होना है।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी(उत्तर प्रदेश)**:** मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा है और उसमें से बोला है। हालाँकि मुझे उस पर विश्वास नहीं हुआ।

[**श्री उपसभापति** *पीठासीन हुए]*

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः महोदय, हो सकता है कि किसी अखबार में आया हो, तो वह ज़रा मिल जाये। मैंने तो अभी कहीं बयान नहीं दिया है।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनीः मैं आपको अखबार दे दूँगा।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः वह कटिंग आप मुझे दे दीजिएगा।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनीः वह 'दैनिक जागरण' या 'अमर उजाला' में है। मैंने उसमें यह बयान पढ़ा है। हालाँकि मुझे विश्वास नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि मैं किसान हूँ और कोई किसान इस बात को नहीं कह सकता कि गेहूँ की जो फसल धरती पर लेट जाय, वह खड़ी हो जाएगी। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान जी बैठे हैं**।** ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं जानता हूँ कि आपके कहने से किसान नहीं हो जाएँगे और न ही आपके सर्टिफिकेट की जरूरत है। मैं जानता हूँ कि कौन किसान हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपका बीच में बोलना जरूरी नहीं है। आप बैठ कर सुनिए। अगर आप किसान हैं, तो किसान का दर्द आपके दिल में होना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सर, मैं फिर एक बार माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे विश्वास नहीं हुआ कि यह आपका बयान होगा, लेकिन एक तरह से दुख हुआ। चलिए, मैं तो आपके सामने खड़ा होकर बात कर रहा हूँ, मैं संतुष्ट हो जाऊँगा, लेकिन भारत के जिस किसान ने यह पढ़ा होगा कि हमारे कृषि मत्री का इस तरह का बयान है, तो उस किसान को कितना दुख हुआ होगा। चलिए, कोई बात नहीं, इसकी

भरपाई करने का पूरा मौका आपके पास है।

मान्यवर, इस आपदा में किसान के मनसूबे चकनाचूर हुए हैं। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ, आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जैसी स्थिति में आज किसान पहुँच गया है, वह आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर है। अभी लोगों ने बताया कि गेहूँ की फसल पर उसका काफी कुछ डिपेंड करता है। वह अपने बेटे-बेटी की शादी भी गरमी में करता है, अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए एडमिशन भी इसी गेहूँ को बेच कर कराता है, लेकिन अब वह सड़क पर है। उसका कोई पुरसाहाल नहीं है।

मान्यवर, सिर्फ गेहूँ का ही नुकसान नहीं हुआ है, जो अभी प्रमोद तिवारी जी कह रहे थे। पशुओं के चारे का भी नुकसान हुआ है। जो गेहूँ की फसल धरती पर लेट गयी, उसका भूसा नहीं बन पायेगा। तो वह भी किसान के सामने एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा आपसे एक अनुरोध है। यह एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है, लेकिन आज महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जिस तरीके से चर्चा हुई और वोटिंग हुई, वह नेशनल न्यूज बन गयी।

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोगों ने बनायी है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आज सारा मीडिया उसको दिखा रहा है। यह किसानों से जुड़ा मामला है। इसको मीडिया आज लेगा भी नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर कल सुबह डिस्कशन करा लें और जब कृषि मंत्री जी जवाब दें तो पूरे देश का किसान सुन पाए। इस वक्त कोई किसान इसे नहीं सुनेगा। इस चर्चा को कौन देख रहा है? कहाँ सब जगह टेलीविजन है? यह किसी अखबार में नहीं छपेगा। इसलिए, आप इसे कल करा लीजिए। संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, मेरे ख्याल से इस पर आप भी तैयार होंगे। इसको कल कराने से पूरे देश का किसान इसे जान सकेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इससे पूरे देश की सुरक्षा होगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ताकि किसान जान सके कि हम लोगों ने क्या चर्चा की और मंत्री जी ने क्या जवाब दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी: मान्यवर, ...(**व्यवधान**)... नहीं, मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर रहा हूँ। मेरी बात दो मिनट में पूरी हो जायेगी।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी: मैं अपनी बात बीच में अधूरी थोड़े ही छोड़ूँगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं कल क्यों बोलूँ? ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं तो अभी बोल रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, मैं अपनी बात दो मिनट में पूरी कर रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापतिः सैनी जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनीः मान्यवर, आप एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हैं, किसान हैं। किसान का दर्द आप बखूबी समझते हैं। किसान आज किस परिस्थिति में है, वह आपको बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिए आपने जो सोमवार तक का टाइम दिया है, वह रिपोर्ट मँगा लें। मेरी माँग है कि किसान का जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसका पूरा आकलन आप करा लें। जो यह बता रहे हैं कि इतने हजार रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर या इतने हजार रुपये प्रति एकड़ किसानों को देने का काम करें, तो उसका जितना नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी भरपाई कर दें, क्योंकि उसके पास आज कुछ नहीं है। वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। वह अपना काम आगे नहीं कर सकता। मंत्री महोदय, उसका जितना नुकसान एक्चुअली हुआ है, उसके उतने नुकसान की भरपाई कर दें। किसान के उपर यह आपकी बहुत मेहरबानी होगी। अभी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जो किसानों के बारे में कह रहे थे, किसान के लिए हमारे दिल में बहुत दर्द है, तो आप उनसे भी बात कीजिएगा और किसान का जो नुकसान हुआ है, आप उसकी पूरी भरपाई करने का काम करें। इसे किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के भरोसे न छोड़ें, जो तिवारी जी कह रहे थे कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को आप 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये भेज दें। आप आँख बंद करके सीधे किसान के खाते में उसे भेज दें तो वह ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। मैं अपनी बात इस उम्मीद के साथ समाप्त करता हूँ कि मैंने जो कहा है, ...(**समय की घंटी**)... किसान की व्यथा आपके सामने कही है, उसको आप पूरा कराने का काम करेंगे। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः सर, मैं एक clarification देना चाहता हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः सर, इसको कल के लिए accept कर लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः सर, मेरी बात तो सुन ली जाए। अभी पहले भी माननीय तिवारी जी ने एक बात कही थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 9 हजार रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर वहां सहायता देने का निर्देश दिया है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार, एनडीआरएफ का यही रूल है कि जो rain-fed area है, उसमें 4500 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर, जो एरिगेटेड एरिया है, उसमें 9000 प्रति हेक्टेयर ....(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः मंत्री जी, आप इसे कल बताइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में ...(**व्यवधान**)... पूरे देश में चलता है।...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः मंत्री जी, आप यह details reply के समय दे दीजिएगा, अभी नहीं देना है। Now, I will do like this. We started the Short Duration Discussion only after 5.45 p.m. Even if we sit up to 7.00 p.m., it will be less than 1 1/2 hours. So, another one hour is needed. So, we will sit up to seven. Then, we will take a view.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY(West Bengal): Only 15 minutes are left.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying, at seven I will take the view of the House and then we will decide. ..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Sir, actually what the Agriculture Minister says here will become national news. ..*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः उपसभापति महोदय, आप अभी सदन का view ले लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी)ः सर, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि अभी काफी माननीय सदस्य बोलने के लिए बचे हुए हैं, इसलिए सात बजे तक जितना हो सके, उतना कर लीजिए और कल ज़ीरो ऑवर की जगह पर जो बचे हुए माननीय सदस्य रहेंगे, वे अपनी बात खत्म कर लेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... नहीं तो सर, हमारा यह अनुरोध है कि चाहे दस बजे तक हो, इसको आज ही पूरा कर लें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः ठीक है, कल ज़ीरो ऑवर में इसको ले लें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः तो ठीक है ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसीलिए तो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि कल ज़ीरो ऑवर में बाकी जो चर्चा बची हुई है, उसको खत्म करके माननीय मंत्री जी का reply करा लेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyway, let us sit up to 7.00 p.m. Then, we will take a decision. ..*(Interruptions)*..

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, कल ज़ीरो ऑवर में जो remaining discussion है, वह होगा और मंत्री जी का reply होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, we will sit up to 7.00 p.m. Tomorrow you have two Bills. You include this and two Bills.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: There are three Bills.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take up these from 2.00 p.m. onwards. Next, Mr. K.N. Balagopal.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Thank you, Sir. This is a very serious subject. It is not necessary to speak much also. The entire North India and Karnataka are affected by the rains. Around 303 lakh hectares of wheat cultivation is there. About 95.7 million was the last year's total crop. Now, the entire rabi crop is affected. Sir, the Minister is there. मैं देख रहा हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय बीच में कुछ जवाब भी दे रहे हैं, लेकिन आप अभी देखिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): और आपको हिन्दी में बोलना भी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री के. एन. बालगोपाल: चलिए, मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ, I am trying. सर, यह climate change का मामला है। यह issue climate change का है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balagopal, address the Chair.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is an issue related to the climate change. The climate change is a serious issue. It is happening everywhere. Even in Kerala, last December, there were heavy rains. As per season, our crop is generally not affected. But this time because of change in the climate, it has been affected. So, we have to look into the new issue of climate change. The Government has to do something on this issue. What we have to do immediately is the Government should depute a team to inspect and investigate the cause. Both the State Government and the Central Government should be involved in this. Proper compensation should be given. Unfortunately what is happening in our State of Kerala is, when some heavy floods are there, the Central Government is deputing some team. But the Central teams come very late. Then, we have drought. But when the Central team comes, you have floods. So, timely intervention by the Centre is very necessary.

Sir, we have raised many different issues. We raised the issues facing our sugarcane farmers. Then, earlier, we had discussed the Meena Kumari Report with the hon. Minister. We raised fishermen's issues. The hon. Minister gave a hearing on all these issues. We have certain issues concerning the rubber sector. Of course, the rubber sector does not come under the Ministry of Agriculture. But let me say one thing, Sir, that Indian farmers are losing ₹ 13,000 crores. There also, this Government is not doing anything.

Finally, on the present issue, I suggest that there should be a special initiative taken to study the climate change aspect thoroughly and, accordingly, some special protection

must be provided to the agriculture which gets affected due to the climate change. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, some bilateral is going on. Bilaterals are going on everywhere. I have been compelled to speak today. I was interested in speaking tomorrow. But bilaterals are going on like this. It is very difficult. Even the hon. Minister is having some bilaterals.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do?

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Others are also having bilaterals. This is not proper, Sir. So, this is one thing that I wanted to suggest regarding the climate change. Climate change is one issue. But not only in this area, but I can give you an example of what happens in agriculture also. There is a small island in Kerala where, because of climate change, water has risen by one foot. The entire land is fully submerged into salt water. Agriculture is not possible. So, when we look into the climate change aspects and the untimely rains seriously, there should be some separate research and study group and some kind of a policy should be evolved about the climate change. These natural calamities will keep on happening again and again. The Central teams should visit immediately and give compensation on time. That is what I wanted to say regarding these untimely rains and what I expect from the Central Government. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Balagopal. Now, Dr. Ashok Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (NOMINATED): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a national calamity. It is not only destruction of crops caused by rains in north India, but it is also a national calamity. It is immediately affecting the farming community and, in the longer term, it would affect the whole nation. It is not a passing trait. The climate change is upon us. This is the effect of the climate change. And, the next time we have an uncertain monsoon, it would have a big impact on inflation and there will be a large number of farmer suicides.

Hon. Minister, it is not only a damage to the standing crops, but there is also damage to the FCI godowns, which are in the open, where the crops would have been damaged and also the crops stored by the farmers in their own farms. So, it is a much bigger damage than what we are talking about. The nation must know the extent of the damage. I think you have to prepare the country about what the extent of the damage is. Now, as everybody has talked about, there is need for providing relief to farmers and farm

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

labourers also, because the farm labourers will be out of jobs. May I request, on behalf of my colleagues in this House, is a response from the Minister on the magnitude of the loss, what plans he has for providing immediate relief to the farmers and farm labourers, to make the nation aware that prices, not only of foodgrains but also of vegetables, fruits and general inflation is likely to go up, and that the overall economic growth might be also seriously affected. Hon. Minister, I would further request you that let us also prepare for a possibly uncertain monsoon. Therefore, the food stocks that we have in buffer is going to be extremely critical, because climate uncertainty, climate change and global warming have begun its impact on our country. We see it as an immediate impact but the impact is going to be in the longer term. I must thank the Chairman for giving me this opportunity because this is a much larger issue than what we are looking at. The nation must know from the Hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken both in the short term and in the long term. Thank you very much Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, once again the unseasonal rains in various states of the country have devastated the hopes of the farmer community. In my state of Maharashtra, untimely rains and hailstorms have caused a heavy damage to ready-to-harvest crops in several districts like Yevatmal in Vidarbha, Nasik & Jalgaon in Northern Maharashtra, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg in Konkan, almost all eight districts of Marathawada, and Satara, Sangli districts in western Maharashtra.

Among the Rabi crops that got damaged the most are Wheat, Jowar, Mustard, Gram and Onion; the fruit crops that bore the brunt are mango and cashew nuts in Konkan and grapes in northern Maharashtra, oranges in Vidarbha and harvesting of turmeric too has been badly affected.

A near normal monsoon last year had revived the hopes of a good rabi season and farmers were almost ready to reap the harvest but unfortunate and untimely showers ruined their hopes and once again buried them under the piles of heavy loans. This situation leaves them to look at the Government for immediate help and support; else they are left with no alternative but to end their lives which is being witnessed for quite some time. This nature's fury has made a big dent on the rural economy of our country.

7.00 P.M.

Though the state government has issued instructions to the district collectors to conduct the loss assessment programme, the data of losses is yet to be compiled by the State Government departments, but it is estimated that around 70% of the crops have suffered extensive damage due to the prevailing weather conditions. At this juncture, the Central Government should immediately dole out special financial package to the Government of Maharashtra and other affected States too. Crop insurance policy framework should be redesigned with widened scope so that it would help the farmers. The Government should bear the burden of crop insurance premium for, at least, next few years so that famers who are under the heavy financial crunch get a space to breathe.

Since the last quite few years, it has become a regular feature that unseasonal rains lash down the States of the country due to climate change and effects of global warming have become a cause to worry about degradation of environment. Therefore, the Government should work out a long term strategy to minimize or control the vagaries of nature by taking effective steps in all directions so that agro economy like India can overcome the hurdles like unseasonal or untimely rains and farmer community can reap rich harvest and live a sustainable life. Thank you.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the discussion is not concluded. We will continue it later. I am now taking up the Special Mentions. Shri Bhupender Yadav to lay it on the Table. He is not here. Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. He is not present.

Shri Anand Bhaskar Rapolu.

Demand for declaring August 7 as National Handloom Weavers' Day

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): India's heritage will not be complete without taking the handlooms, handicrafts and other semi-skilled artisans into consideration. *Swadeshi* products, hand-woven khadi and the symbol of Charkha occupied a grand place in the Freedom Struggle.

On August 7, 1905, in Kolkata, the then Calcutta, at its famous Town Hall, under the chairmanship of Maharaja Mahinder Chandra Nandy, resolved and observed to wear hand-

woven, which, in turn, led to the *Swadeshi* Movement. Since then, every year, August 7 is being observed as Handloom Weavers Day. In many parts, it is also observed as the World Handloom Day. Even now, several sustained clusters of handlooms are convening events as per their capacity to attract the attention of the Governments to understand their plight and to ensure improvement. Varanasi, famous for original Banarasi Silk Sarees, which is also the Lok Sabha Constituency of the prime Minister of India, conducts elaborate programme every year under the aegis of the Banaras Bunkar Samiti, with the involvement of the Human Welfare Association, the Artisans Development Society and the Consortium of Handicrafts.

This day is observed as the Handloom Weavers Day in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, besides my State Telangana. Since 2012, in New Delhi, I have ensured to observe August 7 as the National Handloom Weavers' Day, in which the incumbent Minister of Textiles takes part.

I urge upon the Union Textiles Ministry to declare August 7 as the National Handloom Weavers' Day and ensure to organize befitting events throughout the country to focus to save handlooms and its weavers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta.

Concern over falling short of MDG targets on infant mortality rate and universal immunization in the country

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, the gravity of child mortality in India varies significantly among the States. While West Bengal has succeeded in meeting the national targets, many States have a high infant and under-five infant mortality rate. We are missing the targets of Millennium Development Goals (MDG)-4 and child survival goals under the Eleventh and the Twelfth Five Year Plans, falling short of the target of 27 per 1,000 live births by a considerable 15 percentage points, with the present level of 42 per 1,000 live births.

Neo-natal mortality is one of the major contributors to infant mortality, amounting to 68.5 per cent of the National Infant Mortality rate. Social determinants are as important as the direct cause of such deaths. In India, malnutrition, poverty, mother's health, medical care, immunization and children's health conditions are major causes of persisting significant rates of under-five mortality and infant mortality.

As regards the number of children dying due to pneumonia and diarrhoea, which occurs in 15 countries of the world, India has the highest number of such cases. About 40 per cent hospitalization of below-five children is due to rotavirus. India is expected to cover about 89 per cent children for immunization against measles by 2015 and, thus, likely to fall short of universal immunization by about 11 percentage points.

West Bengal has already achieved the national level MDG target of under-five mortality rate with 38 per 1,000 live births. The Government has not taken any serious measures for curtailing such an alarming situation. The need of the hour is to create a stage-wise action plan that includes nutrition, sanitation and vaccination to reduce these high figures of children's mortality.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Bandyopadhyay. He is not present. Shri Derek O'Brien.

Demand for taking steps to give relief to debt burdened States, particularly, West Bengal

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): There is no denying the fact that my State West Bengal is suffering from huge debt burden since 2004-05 according to the Government records. An Office Memorandum of the Finance Commission dated 24th October, 2005 *vide* which 11 States, including Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal were included in the indicative list of debt-stressed States.

The current West Bengal Government has inherited from the previous Government, which ruled West Bengal for 34 long years, a sum of ₹ 2,03,000 crores as the debt burden.

And, from day one, our hon. Chief Minister has made appeals, repeated appeals, to the Central Government to kindly consider the request of a temporary relief, interim relief, in the form of moratorium on the principal amount as well as restructuring of the interest amount. In the report of the 14th Finance Commission, there is no mention of any moratorium. The grant-in-aid announced is like a single drop in the ocean. Sir, through you, I want to request the Government that the demand of West Bengal about the debt burden, along with other debt-stressed States, should also be considered in right earnest and in the right perspective.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri S. Thangavelu.

Demand for taking necessary steps for revival of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, due to the sustained and tireless efforts made by our Party Leader, *Dr. Kalaignar,* the Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) was established in Chennai in 2008. Earlier, it was in the campus of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, as the Centre for Excellence of Classical Tamil.

Our Leader, *Dr. Kalaignar,* immediately allotted 17 acres of land at Perumbakkam in Chennai for the Centre and the Central Government had also sanctioned an amount of ₹ 3 crore to construct a compound wall. A proposal to construct an office, a research centre, a library, residential facilities for foreign scholars and other facilities with international standards at an estimated cost of ₹ 250 crores, was sent to the Central Government and the same was sanctioned.

As a temporary arrangement, CICT is functioning at Taramani. The library is not being maintained properly. Journals published by the Institute were stopped. No financial assistance is being given to Ph.D. scholars pursuing Doctorate in Tamil medium. Though a Director was appointed, he was not permitted to function independently. No regular staff has been appointed. There is no progress in construction of a permanent building for the Centre.

This Institute was established with the noble idea of propagating the culture of Tamil, the Sangam literature, the pride of Tamils and their civilization.

Sir, I urge the Government to take necessary and immediate steps for the revival of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri S. Thangavelu.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri S. Thangavelu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Devender Goud T. He is not present. Dr. Sanjay Sinh.

Demand to set up a centralized placement cell in Uttar Pradesh Technical University

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश टेक्निकल यूनिवर्सिटी, लखनऊ में अध्ययनरत छात्र/छात्राओं की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। तकनीकी शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिए अभिभावक अच्छी-खासी फीस खर्च करते हैं, किन्तु जब छात्र को डिग्री ग्रहण करने के पश्चात् जॉब नहीं मिलती है तो उन्हें निराशा होती है। खासकर, छोटे शहरों और ग्रामीणांचल में स्थित तकनीकी संस्थानों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने वाले छात्रों को प्लेसमेंट के बहुत कम अवसर प्राप्त होते हैं। अधिकांश कम्पनियाँ गाजियाबाद, नोएडा, लखनऊ, कानपुर जैसे बड़े शहरों में ही प्लेसमेंट ड्राइव आयोजित करती है। ऐसे में ग्रामीणांचल में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने वाले छात्रों की प्रतिभा के साथ न्याय नहीं हो पाता। मेधावी होने के बावजूद ग्रामीणांचल में अध्ययनरत छात्र/छात्राएँ प्लेसमेंट के पर्याप्त अवसर न मिलने के कारण पिछड़ जाते हैं।

समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण प्रतिभाशाली छात्रों के उन्नयन की बात की जाती है। मेधावी एवं आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े छात्रों को शुल्क प्रतिपूर्ति एवं छात्रवृत्ति के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहित तो किया जा रहा है, किन्तु उनके रोजगार के लिए यथार्थ में कोई ठोस उपाय नहीं किए जा रहे हैं।

अतः मेरा सदन के माध्यम से मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह है कि वे ए.आई.सी.टी.ई. के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश टेक्निकल यूनिवर्सिटी एवं देश के अन्य तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालयों को एक सेंट्रलाइज्ड प्लेसमेंट सेल की स्थापना के निर्देश दें, जिससे उक्त विश्वविद्यालय में अध्ययनरत सभी छात्र/छात्राओं को बिना किसी भेदभाव के मेरिट के आधार पर रोजगार के पर्याप्त एवं समान अवसर उपलब्ध हो सकें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Nath Thakur. He is not present. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

Demand to enhance the pension of medal winner players in all categories

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान खेलों और खिलाड़ियों से जुड़े एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। केन्द्र सरकार का युवा और खेल मंत्रालय ओलम्पिक, पैरालिम्पिक, एशियाड तथा विश्व चैम्पियनशिप के पदक विजेताओं को इनाम के तौर पर पेंशन देने की योजना चलाता है। मगर इस पेंशन की राशि इतनी कम है कि आज के महंगाई के दौर में यह अपमानजनक लगता है। पेंशन के तौर पर ओलम्पिक पदक विजेता को दस हजार, विश्व चैम्पियनशिप के पदक विजेता को आठ हजार और एशियाड और कॉमनवेल्थ के स्वर्ण पदक विजेताओं को सात हजार रुपए दिए जाते हैं, जबकि पैरालिम्पिक के स्वर्ण पदक विजेता को मात्र पांच हजार रुपए की पेंशन मिलती है। महोदय, आज दुनिया के जितने भी विकसित देश हैं, वे खेलों में भी इसीलिए आगे हैं कि वहां के विजेता खिलाड़ियों को अच्छी सुविधाएं

और सम्मान की जिंदगी मिलती है। मगर भारत में हम अपने खिलाड़ियों से पदक जीतने की उम्मीद तो करते हैं लेकिन उन्हें एक बेहतर जिंदगी जीने के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि सभी श्रेणियों में वर्तमान पेंशन की राशि में तत्काल प्रभाव से कम से कम तीन गुनी बढ़ोतरी की जाए और साथ ही पेंशन पाने वाले खिलाड़ियों की सूची में अर्जुन पुरस्कार प्राप्त खिलाड़ियों और कोचों को भी शामिल किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy.

Demand for reopening Begumpet Airport for domestic operations

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana):Sir, Begumpet is one of the premier and earliest airports in British India. It was in operation till the start of the present airport at Shamshabad in 2008. When Begumpet airport was in operation, it recorded highest growth in passenger traffic estimated at 45 per cent p.a., which is the highest among Indian airports. The other advantage of this airport is, it is located in the middle of the city which makes convenient to passengers to reach airport unlike Shamshabad which is too far from city. And, one has to spend ₹ 1,500 as user charges and nearly ₹ 2,000 for taxi to ferry air travellers as it is 30 kms. away besides wasting 2-3 hours as travel time.

Many big cities such as New York City has five airports; Los Angels have four; London has three and developing country like Kenya has two airports at Nairobi to cater to the needs of its citizens. But, in the case of Begumpet airport, deliberate closure of this airport by including a clause which does not permit to have another airport within 150 kms. is ridiculous.

I request AAI to desist itself from giving Begumpet land for shopping complexes on long lease under the guise of 'proper utilisation'.

In view of the above, I request Civil Aviation Minister to reopen Begumpet airport for domestic operations.

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupinder Singh.

Need for producing arms and ammunition to become self-reliant not for exports

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): India needs to be self-sufficient in arms and ammunitions, but it should not be an exporter of the same. I thank the Government of India for its declared objectives of making India self-sufficient in arms and ammunitions through its 'Make in India' scheme. This would definitely help us save lot of public money hitherto spent in purchasing defence materials from foreign lands. It is said that it would provide many employment opportunities to our people, but what is the figure wing-wise, that is, Navy, Air Force and Army? If India becomes a major exporter of arms and ammunition, then we would be really working against the spirit of the Constitution of India, as outlined under Article 51 of the Constitution of India, which clearly states that India has to endeavour to promote international peace and security. If we were to become an exporter of arms and ammunition like the USA, Russia and China, then we would have no moral right to take the names of Lord Gautam Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi. India should take appropriate steps for formation of the world Government and thereby divert huge public money, now being wasted in the name of 'national interest and defence of motherland', for the socio-economic development of the people of the world. Will the Government of India consider producing arms and ammunition only to the extent of defending the country?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora. He is absent. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya.

Demand for setting up a regulatory authority to curb illegal activities in healthcare sector of the country

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) : महोदय, हमारे देश में करोड़ों की संख्या में आम लोग निजी अस्पतालों एवं दवाखानों में प्रतिदिन उपचार कराते हैं। आए दिन ऐसी घटनाएं घटती हैं कि जिनमें निजी अस्पतालों एवं दवाखानों में मरीजों से मनमाने तरीके से पैसे लिए जाते हैं और इसके बारे में सरकार की कोई भी स्पष्ट नीति न होने के कारण सामान्य लोगों को काफी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है। देश में निजी क्षेत्र की बीमा कंपनियों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा पॉलिसी उपलब्ध कराने में और अगर पॉलिसी है तो उसका दावा मंजूर कराने में मरीज के सामने काफी दिक्कतें आती हैं। इसके बारे में बीमा प्राधिकरण नियामक तंत्र ने भी काफी चिंता व्यक्त की है।

जब सरकार हर चीज़ में प्राधिकरण ला रही है तो आम लोगों की सुविधा से जुड़ी आरोग्य की समस्याओं के निवारण के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर संयुक्त रूप से एक प्राधिकरण का गठन किया जाए। प्रस्तावित प्राधिकरण मरीजों से लिए जाने वाले उपचार खर्चों एवं

खर्च के एवज में डॉक्टर/अस्पताल से मरीजों को मिलने वाली सुविधाओं एवं मरीजों के व्यवहार के कारण डॉक्टर/अस्पताल को होने वाली असुविधाओं का निवारण करने के लिए आवश्यक देखभाल करे। इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने क्लीनिकल एस्टेब्लिशमेंट ऐक्ट 2010 बनाया है लेकिन वास्तविकता में इस कानून का लाभ किसी को नहीं मिल रहा है।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस दिशा में राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर तात्कालिक कदम उठाने की कृपा करे जिससे देश की आम जनता को विशेष तौर पर सीधे लाभ मिल सके और जरूरत पड़े तो राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों के साथ बैठक करके पूरा विचार-र्विमश करके इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday the 4th of March, 2015.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 4th March, 2015.