Vol. 234 No. 11



Tuesday 10 March, 2015 19 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 10th March, 2015/19 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Arun Jaitley. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there is a serious issue. The Chief Minister of the ...(*Interruptions*)...

Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifty-eighth Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended March 31, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1950/16/15]

- I. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi and related papers.
- II. Accounts (2012-13) of AERA, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section

 (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

2 Paper Laid

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1997/16/15]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (4) of Section 35 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008:—
 - (a) Annual Accounts of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1594/16/14]

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance.
- II. Liquidator's report on the Voluntary Winding up of IIBI, Kolkata and related papers.
- III. Report and accounts (2013-14) of NHB, New Delhi and related papers.
- IV. Consolidated report on the working of the PSBs.
- V. Report and accounts (2013-14) of BMB, New Delhi and related papers.

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

- I. (i). A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 596 (E), dated the 20th August, 2014, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Allowances Payable to Part-Time-Members) Rules, 2014, under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013.
 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1978/16/15]
 - (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. NB.HRMD.PPD/SA.08/2014-15, dated the December 27 – January 2, 2015 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the

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National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2014, under sub-section (5) of Section 60 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1979/16/15]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification F. No. IRDAI/Reg/1/91/2015, dated the 29th January, 2015, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Registration of Insurance Marketing Firm) Regulations, 2015, under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1977/16/15]
- (iv) 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. S.O. 2919 (E), dated the 14th November, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - 2. S.O. 2943 (E), dated the 20th November, 2014, laying down the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported or export goods.
 - 3. S.O. 3023 (E), dated the 28th November, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - 4. S.O. 3066 (E), dated the 4th December, 2014, laying down the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported or export goods.
 - 5. S.O. 3188 (E), dated the 15th December, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - S.O. 3205 (E), dated the 17th December, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 3066 (E), dated the 4th December, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - 7. S.O. 3240 (E), dated the 18th December, 2014, laying down the rate

of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported or export goods.

- 8. S.O. 3241 (E), dated the 18th December, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3205 (E), dated 17th December, 2014.
- 9. S.O. 3325 (E), dated the 31st December, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- S.O. 17 (E), dated the 1st January, 2015, laying down the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported or export goods.
- S.O. 167 (E), dated the 15th January, 2015, laying down the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported or export goods.
- S.O. 168 (E), dated the 15th January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- S.O. 184 (E), dated the 19th January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 167 (E), dated the 15th January, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- S.O. 237 (E), dated the 27th January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 167 (E), dated the 15th January, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- S.O. 292 (E), dated the 30th January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- S.O. 293 (E), dated the 30th January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 167 (E), dated the 15th January, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- 17. G.S.R. 99 (E), dated the 16th February, 2015, seeking to exempt basic customs duty and additional duty of customs (CVD) leviable on Urea

imported under the Urea Off-take Agreement, dated 29th May, 2002, between the Government of India and Oman-India Fertilizer Company S.A.O.C. from excess amount calculated on declared value of Urea, subject to certification by the Department of Fertilizers in this regard. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1971/16/15]

- (v) 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; sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944; and sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
 - G.S.R. 81 (E), dated the 10th February, 2015, publishing the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
 - (2) G.S.R. 82 (E), dated the 10th February, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 814 (E), dated the 17th November, 2014 to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1971/16/15]

- (vi) 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. 79 (E), dated the 10th February, 2015, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Sodium Nitrate, originating in, or exported from the European Union, the People's Republic of China, Ukraine and Korea RP, pursuant to final Findings in anti-dumping investigation conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied duties for a period of five years from the date of imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty *i.e.* 19th March, 2014.
 - (2) G.S.R. 93 (E), dated the 13th February, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Graphite Electrodes of all diameters" originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification.
 - (3) G.S.R. 110 (E), dated the 18th February, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Acetone', originating in, or exported from the Korea RP for a period of five years from the

on the Table

publication of this Notification pursuant to the final findings in sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Antidumping and Allied Duties.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1970/16/15]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1)(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Twenty-eighth Liquidator's Report on the Voluntary Winding Up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 1st October, 2014 to 31st December, 2014, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 1st October, 2014 to 31st December, 2014. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1967/16/15]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Housing Bank (NHB), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (5) of Section 40 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987. (Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1841/16/15)
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following paper:---

Consolidated Report on the Working of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), for the year ended 31st March, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1969/16/15]

V. Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1968/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NFDC and CFSI, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section
 (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Film Development

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Corporation (NFDC), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

2. Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1980/16/15]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Children's Film Society, India (CFSI), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of above Society.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2210/16/15]

REPORT ON INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTICIPATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on the participation of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation at the 130th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) held in Geneva (Switzerland) from 16-20 March, 2014.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of Implementation of Recommedations contained in the one hundred and sixth, one hundred and fifteenth, one hundred and fifty-eighth, one hundred and sixty-sixth, one hundred and seventy-fourth, one hundred and eighty-fifth, two hundred and ninth and one hundred and fifty-first reports of the Departmentrelated Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Sixth Report, One Hundred and Fifteenth Report, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Report, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Report, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Report, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Report and Two Hundred and Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation; and

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on 'Merger of Indian Airlines and Air India'.

RE: ISSUE RAISED ABOUT NON-ALLOTMENT OF TIME BY BAC FOR TWO BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, under rule 33. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know, you are sitting with Shri Naresh Agrawal. So, it is natural!

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is a point of order with a point. Rule 33 is about functions of the Business Advisory Committee. Now, Rule 33(1)(a) says, "For the discussion of stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Chairman in consultation with the Leader of the Council may direct for being referred to the Committee; and (2) The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed allocation of time the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill or other business shall be completed."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is the issue now?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, these are the functions of the Business Advisory Committee. In the 'Revised List of Business' for today, two legislative businesses have been added: The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015 and The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015. The decision of the Business Advisory Committee was circulated: "The Committee noted that 20 hours have already been allotted by it for Government legislative and other business. The Committee, accordingly, did not feel it necessary to allot any further time for the present."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your point is that no time has been allotted for these two Bills. Is that your point?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir. This is the decision of the BAC. It says, "The following Government legislative and other business was placed before the Committee for allocation of time."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So ...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Let me complete, Sir.

These are the two Bills: The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015 and The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015. The decision was, "The Committee noted that 20 hours have already been allotted by it for Government legislative and other business. The Committee, accordingly, did not feel the necessity to allot any further time for the present."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your point is that in the List of Business, there are two Bills.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, there is a violation of the rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay; I understood. In the List of Business, two Bills have been included for which time has not been allotted by the BAC. That is your point.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, for consideration and passing of The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015 ऑलरेडी बीएसी में इसका टाइम 2 ऑवर्स अलॉट किया गया है। Every Member knows this. इसके बाद भी राजीव जी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir. This is the ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: One minute. Let me complete. The second Bill is The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015. सर, The Motor Vehicles Bill पर बीएसी में पूरा डिस्कशन हुआ। डिस्कशन होने के बाद उस समय हमने अपनी तरफ से कहा था कि यह one hour में हो जायेगा, किसी मेम्बर ने कहा कि two hours में होगा। तो The Motor Vehicles Bill पर भी डिस्कशन हुआ था। दोनों इश्यूज़ पर बीएसी में डिस्कशन हुआ है। इसलिए, माननीय राजीव जी को यह जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि The Coal Mines Bill पर भी टाइम अलॉट हुआ है और The Motor Vehicles Bill पर भी हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is the Minutes of the Business Advisory Committee. The Minister is actually trying to mislead the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Which date? Naqvi ji, of which date is it?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me understand it. Mr. Naqvi, on which date, was this decision taken according to you? Which date? Have the Minutes been reported to the House?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: पहले वाला 4th March का है।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I will quote. The Minutes of the 690th meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, that is, on March 4, 2015. Sir, I think the Minister has a copy with him. Sir, the second point is that the following Government legislative and other business was placed before the Committee for allocation of time: 1. Statutory regulation seeking disapproval...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which Minutes are you saying, 690th meeting?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Minutes of the BAC.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the date of the meeting?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is 4th March, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, 4th March.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sorry, it is 4th March, 2015. The second point is the following Government legislative and other business was placed before the Committee for allocation of time: 1. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (No. 2 of 2015) promulgated by the President of India on 7th January, 2015. 2. Consideration and passing of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill passed by the Lok Sabha to replace....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I understood.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The second is The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill,

2015. The third point is that the Committee noted that twenty hours have already been allotted by it for Government legislative and other business. The Committee accordingly did not feel—now this is the decision— the necessity to allot any further time for the present for these two Bills.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : For the present.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : I think the time of the House is being unnecessarily taken up. The decision is, twenty hours for Government Business and for these two Bills are within those 20 hours. So, obviously, this is not over and above those twenty hours. Merely because you disturb the House, the twenty hours do not lapse.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, now. You made your point. All right. No, no. Let me decide. ...(*Interruptions*)...There is no discussion on a point of order.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : We are also part of it. The Leader of the House must, at least, understand what is going on in the Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:: Okay, Rajeeve ji.

SHRI. P. RAJEEVE: The Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, sit down, you have made you point. No discussion on point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, let me deal with it. No discussion on point of order. No, I would not allow any discussion. No discussion on point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will call you for that. ...(*Interruptions*)...No discussion on that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): I am suggesting that you give a ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, No, no, I will have to give the ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, the question that Rajeeve ji raised is about the time not allotted for these two Bills. Now, Rajeeve ji you have said that the time is not allotted and from the Government's side, it is said that the time is already allotted; I have not gone through the relevant papers. Therefore, I am saying one thing that when we take up this Bill, even if the time is not allotted by the BAC, the House is the final supreme authority, the House can always allot time and then take up a discussion and that has

precedents also. Therefore, when the Bill is taken up, at that point of time, I will go through the records also and I will come back to the correct position and then, if the time is not allotted by the BAC, the House can take its decision at that time. No more, no more discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I just want to add one thing about laying these papers. Twenty hours allotted is there in the Minutes. That is I am laying on this Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I will allow you when the Bill is moved. Not now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is for the information of the Leader of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is without my permission. When we take up the Bill, I can consider that issue. But in any case, the House can always take a decision and allot time.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, रूल 267 में मेरा एक नोटिस है। कल गृह मंत्री जी ने सदन में कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर कुछ चीजें बोलीं। श्रीमन्, कल मैं सदन में नहीं था, लेकिन मैं उनकी बात सुन रहा था। आज सभी जगह यह बात आई है कि कश्मीर के महामहिम राज्यपाल ने भारत सरकार को एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि 800 आतंकवादी, अलगाववादी और साथ ही मि. फ़ख्तू को छोड़ने के लिए वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने रिकमेंड कर दिया है और एक-दो दिन में वे लोग छोड़ दिए जाएंगे।

श्रीमन्, कल मैं लोक सभा में दिया गया माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण भी सुन रहा था, उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयता को चैलेंज किया। ऐसा नहीं है कि हम लोगों में राष्ट्रीयता नहीं है। हम सभी ने हमेशा इस बात को कहा है कि राष्ट्र पहले है, पार्टी बाद में है। जब राष्ट्र का प्रश्न आएगा, हम सब राष्ट्र के साथ खड़े होंगे, हम पार्टी के हित को छोड़ देंगे। लेकिन श्रीमन्, एक ऐसी सरकार, जिसको भारतीय जनता पार्टी समर्थन दे रही है और जो आतंकवादियों को छोड़कर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में फिर से आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को बढ़ाना चाहती है, जो शांत कश्मीर है, उस कश्मीर को वह फिर से अशांत करना चाहती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right.

नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, * क्या वह इस देश के किसी प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री बन सकता है? क्या भारतीय जनता पार्टी ...(व्यवधान)...

^{*}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, all right.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन, यह बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट मुद्दा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि नेता सदन, प्रधान मंत्री जी या गृह मंत्री जी बताएं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के राज्यपाल ने भारत सरकार को क्या रिपोर्ट भेजी थी? जो आतंकवादी पहले छोड़े गए, क्या उसमें वोहरा जी के दस्तखत थे या नहीं थे? तीसरा, आप यह आश्वासन कैसे देंगे कि अब भविष्य में एक भी आतंकवादी या अलगाववादी नहीं छोडा जाएगा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you have made your point.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन, यह एक बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट मुद्दा है और मैं कहूंगा कि इस पर आप सबकी राय ले लीजिए और उसके बाद आप उस पर चर्चा करवा लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं; I will tell you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह मुद्दा देश के हित से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है, इसीलिए हम इस बात को उठा रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आप अभी बैठ जाइए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नेता सदन अभी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, वे इसका जवाब दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, just give me one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you later. ... (Interruptions)... I am not allowing a discussion on this. No discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)... Do you want to speak on this subject? ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing a discussion on this.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, 10,000 prisoners are going to be released. ...(Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I will call you. ...(Interruptions) I am not allowing you now. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will give you a chance. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मुझे भी इस मुद्दे पर कुछ बोलना है।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, this is a very serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you now. ...(Interruptions)... I know it is very serious. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Nareshji, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... The point is this. Shri Naresh Agrawal has given a notice for suspension of the Business of the House today under Rule 267. He has already mentioned the subject. But kindly note that the same subject we discussed threadbare yesterday, and the hon. Home Minister also gave a reply to that. Maybe, some new information you have got. That is your point.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह 800 लोगों की एडीशनल इन्फॉर्मेशन है। यह इन्फॉर्मेशन कल नहीं थी। कल की बात में यह नहीं आया था। It is very serious.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say that you have got new information. The Chair is not privy to that information. The Chair does not know whether that information is right or wrong. I am not passing a judgement on that. However, if you are convinced that that information is true and correct, in this Rule Book, there are provisions by which you can give notice. This is not a subject for suspension. ...(*Interruptions*)... I told you I am not ruling out the statement that you have made. I am not saying whether it is wrong or right. I said I am not privy to that information. However, I am telling you that the Rule Book provides enough rules by which you can give another notice and that notice will be considered. But this is not a subject for suspension of the Business of the House.

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः सर, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, मैंने भी पूरी रूलिंग पढ़ी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापतिः मैंने इसको पूरा नहीं पढ़ा है, आपने पूरा पढ़ा है, लेकिन मैंने पूरा नहीं पढ़ा है। ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः सर, मैं कल वाले सब्जेक्ट को नहीं उठा रहा हूँ, मैं कल वाले सब्जेक्ट पर कोई विशेषाधिकार की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैंने कल की बात नहीं उठाई है। मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि कश्मीर की सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि फख्तू तथा 800 और अलगाववादियों को, जो कश्मीर की जेलों में बंद हैं, श्रीमन्, उनको छोड़ने का निर्णय लिया है। मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि महामहिम राज्यपाल जी ने केन्द्र सरकार को जो रिपोर्ट भेजी, उस रिपोर्ट में महामहिम राज्यपाल जी ने केन्द्र से बहुत स्पष्ट कहा है कि यह सरकार आतंकवादियों को छोड़ने जा रही है। जो कल यहा कहा गया कि हमारा कोई लेना-देना नहीं है, मुझे इसकी इन्फॉर्मेशन नहीं है। मैं भी कल केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री जी का बयान सुन रहा था, उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे कोई इन्फॉर्मेशन ही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you give notice for that, but not for the suspension of business. I am only ruling out the suspension notice. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः सर, नोटिस का सवाल नहीं है, यह देश का सवाल है। श्रीमन्, देश के हितों के साथ कोई समझौता नहीं होगा। ये समझौता कर सकते हैं, लेकिन समाजवादी पार्टी कोई समझौता करने को तैयार नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: *Samjautha* is political. I am not concerned about that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह political नहीं है, यह देश से जुड़ा हुआ राजनैतिक हिस्सा नहीं है। हम इसको बिल्कुल political नहीं कह रहे हैं और बड़ा साफ कह रहे हैं कि राष्ट्र के हित के लिए समाजवादी पार्टी सारे हितों को छोड़ देना चाहती है, लेकिन राष्ट्र के हित के साथ कोई समझौता नहीं कर सकती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I am only saying that I am not allowing the suspension notice, and I am ruling it out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Why are you not allowing it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is because that is not a subject for discussion by cancelling all other businesses since we have discussed it already. You have got an additional information and you give notice using that information. There are Rules by which you can give notice. You also know it. Then why do you want to insist on this one?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, उस रूल की जरूरत नहीं है। यहां पर हमारे नोटिस का मुद्दा दूसरा है। हमारे नोटिस का मुद्दा बिल्कुल अलग है।...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, यहां कौन गारंटी लेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: By quoting rules, the national security issue cannot be done away with. The national security is involved in that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have ruled out suspension of business. Now we will go to the Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Anand Sharma wanted to raise a point of order. I told him that I would allow his point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव शुक्कः सर, एक और इन्फॉर्मेशन है, जिसके अनुसार मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मसर्रत की रिहाई का ऑर्डर गवर्नर ने दिया था? अगर यह सही है, तब तो सीधे-सीधे केन्द्र सरकार ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापतिः मैंने कहा कि आप इसके लिए नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने सिर्फ इतना कहा कि रूल 267 के तहत जो नोटिस दिया गया है, उसको मैंने allow नहीं किया है। आप दूसरा नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्रू: सर, क्या हाउस को mislead किया गया? मुझे तो लगता है कि केन्द्र सरकार की अनुमति से आतंकवादियों को छोड़ा गया है।...(व्यवधान)... इस पर तत्काल सरकार को जवाब देना चाहिए, स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहिए और गृह मंत्री जी को तुरंत आना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः सर, इस मुद्दे को dilute नहीं करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापतिः मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इस मुद्दे को dilute किया जा रहा है। श्रीमन, राष्ट्र के हित से जुड़े मुद्दे

को जिस तरह dilute किया जा रहा है, इतिहास के काले पन्ने में इस सदन का निर्णय लिखा जाएगा। मैं बहुत साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कश्मीर पर कतई ढिलाई कर दी गई, अगर भाजपा वालों ने यह सोच लिया कि हमने एक सरकार और बना ली, इस देश पर फतह कर ली, तो वह राजनैतिक फतह जरूर कर ले, लेकिन देश के साथ बहुत बड़ी * होगी, देश के हित के साथ खिलवाड़ होगा। श्रीमन्, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर नेता सदन जवाब दे दें। नेता सदन बताएं कि हमने जो बातें कही हैं — महामहिम राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I have overruled your notice. So, let me pass on to the next subject. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have called Shri Anand Sharma. Otherwise, I will move on to the Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, यह आपका अधिकार है, लेकिन अधिकार हमको भी और भी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा भी प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Ten thousand prisoners are going to be released in Jammu and Kashmir. The Chief Minister says, "I need not consult anybody." It is a security problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given a notice.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I have given the notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What notice have you given?

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः सर, इन लोगों ने भी नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I gave it this morning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is for the Zero Hour, tomorrow, the Chairman will look into it.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: This issue must be taken up today itself. It is a serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Minister is reacting to you. Kindly listen to him.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, yesterday, with regard to one separatist an issue was raised in this House, the circumstances under which he was released by the State Government. The Home Minister made it absolutely clear that he had certain reservations about the report which he had received and the Government had sought

^{*}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

further clarifications. He further placed that there were serious allegations against this particular separatist and that he had been granted bail by various courts. Now, if a specific case is brought up, we will find out the details, but if the House timing is to be taken up that 10,000 people are being released then first of all please affirm that there are 10,000 political prisoners in Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is not adversarial. Are you telling the whole world that we have kept 10,000 political prisoners in Jammu and Kashmir? Are you willing to authenticate that and that all are being released? So, there has to be some sense of responsibility when we make such assertions in the House as to how many political prisoners are there.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I said there are 800 prisoners.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Now 10,000 has become 800! ...(Interruptions).... Sir, ...(Interruptions)... Sir, yesterday, with regard to one person, Ram Gopalji, ...(Interruptions)....

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: नरेश अग्रवाल ने कहीं पॉलिटिकल प्रिज़नर्स की बात नहीं की है, इन्होंने सेपरेटिस्ट और आतंकवादियों की बात की है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. मिनिस्टर को सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: देखिए, आप 800 कह रहे हैं। आप कोई स्पेसिफिक केस दीजिए, उसकी हम डिटेल्स पता करके हाउस में जवाब देंगे, लेकिन बिना किसी नाम के, बिना किसी तथ्य के जनरल बयान दे देना ...(व्यवधान)... भाई, कल आपने तथ्य पूछा, वह हमने स्पष्ट कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उन्होंने कोई स्पष्ट नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)...उन्होंने यह कह दिया कि मेरे पास कोई सूचना नहीं थी, मूझसे राय नहीं ली गई। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: उन्होंने यह कहा...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः यह कहा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: और यह सत्य कहा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कल वे यह भी कह देंगे कि हमारी राय नहीं ली गई और 800 लोगों को छोड दिया गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से एक केस के बारे में कहा। आप किसी दूसरे केस का विषय उठाना चाहते हैं, तो बतलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः मिस्टर फख्तू, मैंने एक स्पेसिफिक नाम दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLELY: Sir, let a notice be given with authenticated facts. One moment it is 10,000 and the next moment it is 800. Now he is taking only one name. The House can't be media-driven. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः आर.सी. हुसैन फख्तू। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I have already given the ruling that you can give a notice and the Leader of the House has also concurred with it and they are ready for a discussion even. Why don't you give a notice?

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः सर, हाउस को मिसलीड कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर मिसलीड कर रहे हैं, तो उसका भी प्रोविज़न है। ...(व्यवधान)... रूल बुक में इसकी भी रेमेडी है, आप देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः तब तक तो देश में आतंकवाद फैल जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापतिः अगर मिसलीड करेंगे तो उसके लिए रूल बुक में प्रोविज़न है, उसे देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः रूल बुक हमारे पास भी है।

श्री उपसभापतिः उसे पढ़िए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने ज्यादा पढ़ा है, अभी बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः वह पूरी पढ़ी हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापतिः अब हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I want a small clarification from the Leader of the House. I would like to know whether the release of Musarat was given during President's rule by the Governor or by the Mufti Government because media says that the release orders have been given by the Governor during President's rule. I want to seek this small clarification from the Leader of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you can also give a notice.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैंने भी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharadji, shall I start with the Zero Hour?

श्री शरद यादवः सर, में इस विषय पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। मैंने भी नियम 267 में नोटिस दिया हुआ है।

Issue Raised about

श्री उपसभापतिः आपने दिया है?

श्री शरद यादवः जी हाँ। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मुद्दा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापतिः रूल 267 का आपका नोटिस चेयरमैन ने कंसीडर किया है और उन्होंने उसे ज़ीरो ऑवर में कन्वर्ट कर दिया है। This is converted to Zero Hour. So you will be called in the Zero Hour. You can speak at that time.

श्री शरद यादवः यह ज़ीरो ऑवर ही तो है।

श्री उपसभापतिः आपका सस्पेंशन नोटिस मिला था। चेयरमैन ने उसे कंसीडर किया और उसको ज़ीरो ऑवर में कन्वर्ट कर दिया।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः सर, यह ज्यादा इम्पॉर्टेंट है, इसलिए इसको पहले नम्बर पर ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने इसलिए उसे कन्वर्ट कर दिया, क्योंकि he will get three minutes. He can speak at that time.

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उसे ज़ीरो ऑवर में कन्वर्ट करने से कैसे चलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... ज़ीरो ऑवर का तो जवाब नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is Chairman's authority.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Zero Hour need not be replied to. Sir, the notice under Rule 267 is very important. The Government has to respond. There should be a solution. ...(*Interruptions*)....

श्री शरद यादवः सर, इतनी देर में तो मैं अपनी बात रख देता। ...(व्यवधान)..

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, where is the provision in Rule 267 to convert a notice to Zero Hour. Where is the provision?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is the Chairman's decision. You cannot question that. ...(*Interruptions*).... You cannot question the Chairman's decision. That is the decision of the Chairman. It is final. That cannot be questioned.

श्री शरद यादव : उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इतनी देर में तो मैं अपनी बात कह देता। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दीमापुर, नागालेंड से जो खबर आई है, यह एक घटना नहीं है, इस देश की जो संवैधानिक स्थिति है - चाहे वह कोर्ट हो, चाहे पुलिस हो और चाहे जेल अथॉरिटी हो, सभी तरह की स्थितियां तबाही और बरबादी पैदा कर रही हैं। जो दीमापुर की घटना है, उसके साथ मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में चाहे नेता हो, अभिनेता हो और चाहे कोई हो, जब भी इस तरह की घटना होती है, वह दो मिनट में कहता है कि फांसी दे दो। चाहे किसी पार्टी के लोग हों, चाहे इस सदन के लोग हों, दूसरे सदन के

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लोग हों, राजनीतिक लोग हों और चाहे बाहर के नेता व अभिनेता हों, सभी यह कहते हैं। महिलाओं की तरफ से कुछ कहा जाता है, वह बात अलग है, लेकिन जिम्मेदार लोग ऐसा कहते हैं। क्या आप इस देश को एनॉर्की की ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं? महोदय, आज पुलिस का इकबाल खत्म हो गया है, राजनीतिक लोगों का इकबाल खत्म किया जा रहा है यानी इस देश में विकट स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है और यह एक घटना नहीं है, पूरे देश में अपराधी को इसी तरह से दौड़ाकर मारा जा रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं आपको जीरो ऑवर में और बुलाऊंगा। Dr. T.N. Seema. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, what Sharadji said is a serious matter. It, actually, calls for a debate in the House and a response from the Government, because the country would like to be reassured that the Constitution and the rule of law should be fully respected. ...(*Interruptions*)...It is immaterial what the nature of the allegation is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T.N. Seema, you start ... (Interruptions)

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, thank you...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : महोदय, सरकार की तरफ से जवाब नहीं आया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री शरद यादव : तालिबान और आप में क्या फर्क है? आपकी इंटैलीजेंस ब्यूरो कहा थी, राज्य सरकार की इंटैलीजेंस ब्यूरो कहा थी? क्या 10 हजार लोग इस तरह से इकट्ठे हो सकते हैं? वे जेल तोड़ रहे हैं और महिलाओं को भी आगे कर रहे हैं। सर, ये एक घटना नहीं है, पूरे देश में इसी तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। डा० टी०एन० सीमा।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is also inflaming passions in the North-East India. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What point of order? ...(*Interruptions*)... How many point of orders?...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, kindly read Rule 268...(*Interruptions*)...सर, आप जब तक पढ़िए, मैं बता रहा हूं। सर, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रपिता हैं, उन्हें ब्रिटिश^{*} कहा जा रहा है। सर, आप जब तक पढ़िए, मैं बता रहा हूं कि महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रपिता हैं, उन्हें ब्रिटिश^{*} कहा जा रहा है,

^{*}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

यह देश जिसकी पुजा करता है। यह औचित्य का सवाल है कि जिसे देश राष्ट्रपिता मानता हो, जिसने देश को आजादी दिलायी हो, उसे ब्रिटिश^{*} कहा जाएगा? मान्यवर, गोडसे को ..(व्यवधान).. जब से यह सरकार आई है, तब से इस तरह के विचार ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no...(Interruptions)...Is it Rule 268? ...(Interruptions)... रूल 268 डिपार्टमेंट रिलेटेड स्टेंडिंग कमेटी के बारे में है, What are you saying? Don't waste the time of the House. ...(Interruptions)...Please, do not waste the time of the House ... (Interruptions) ... Mr. Tiwari, you study the rule and come tomorrow. ...(Interruptions) ...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, it is Rule 258...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Dr. Seema ... (Interruptions) ... Why do you do this?...(Interruptions)...No, no. I cannot do that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, 258 में है, सदस्य किसी समय, कोई औचित्य ..(व्यवधान).. सभापति के निर्णय ..(व्यवधान).. सर, 258जब तक आप पढिए, महात्मा गांधी ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, what is this?...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : कोई सदस्य ..(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My suggestion is, you read rule very well and come tomorrow...(Interruptions)...You come tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, रूल 258 के अंतर्गत, राष्ट्रपिता को ब्रिटिश * कहा गया, महात्मा गांधी को ब्रिटिश * कहा जा रहा है। यह सरकार जब से आई है, गोडसे को ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इस से बडी बात क्या हो सकती है कि जिसने इस देश को आजादी दिलाई हो, उसे अंग्रेजों का * कहा जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is it, Dr. Keshava Rao? ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Keshava Rao, what is your point? ...(Interruptions)... What is the point of order?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever Dr. Keshava Rao said is expunged from the records because he is questioning the ruling of Mr. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... That is the decision of Mr. Chairman; you can't discuss it here. ...(Interruptions)... You can't discuss that here. You know that. I can show you the rules. ...(Interruptions)... I know, you know the answer. It simply means that notice under Rule 267 is rejected and it is converted into a Zero Hour notice. This Rule Book contains rules for, firstly, rejecting a notice. Mr. Chairman has always the authority to reject a notice. That option

^{*}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

has been exercised by Mr. Chairman. Secondly, Mr. Chairman has always powers to convert a notice. That too has been exercised by Mr. Chairman. He has used both these and you can't question it; please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Sen, your own party Member is standing for...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I fully respect Mr. Chairman's authority. Definitely, that authority is expected to be exercised as per the rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have quoted that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I told you not to question the ruling.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: For a Zero Hour mention, reply is normally not given. But, the reply has to be given to a notice under rule 267. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please sit down. It is very bad that again and again you are harping on the same subject. I told you just now that it is within the rules. I quoted it. Firstly, there is a rule in the Rule Book for Mr. Chairman or the Chair, for that matter, to reject a notice. It is rejected. Then, there is a rule in the Rule Book to vest power in Mr. Chairman to convert a notice. That is also used and it is converted into a Zero Hour mention. Both are within the rules. It is over; no more discussion on it now. ..(*Interruptions*)... Dr. T.N. Seema. ...(*Interruptions*)... My Kerala sister is standing; you must have some consideration for women, for lady Members. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, एक सेकेंड, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tyagi, show some consideration for a lady Member. You see, the lady Member is standing for 15 minutes!

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, एक मिनट, प्लीज। रूल 261. ...(व्यवधान)... नरेश जी, इसका क्या मतलब है? ...(व्यवधान)... "Expunction of word from the proceedings." सर, मेरे मित्र नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो सवाल उठाया है, उससे मेरी सहमति है, लेकिन इसमें यह लिखा है -Defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary ...(व्यवधान)...सर, मैं उस समय उस सदन में आपके साथ जनता दल का एम.पी. था। इन्होंने के बारे में जो टिप्पणी की है, मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन * इसको मैं अनपार्लियामेंटरी मानता हूँ। जनता दल में हम सब लोग रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः यह कौन सा नियम है?

श्री के. सी. त्यागीः नियम 261 है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः नियम 261 में यह कैसे आ जाएगा?

^{*}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री के. सी. त्यागीः यह लीजिए, आप पढ़ लीजिए। मैंने आपसे लिया है, आपने मुझे बताया है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह इनका बताया हुआ है। * ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापतिः इसमें क्या करना है? वह बताइए।

श्री के. सी. त्यागीः सर, इसको आप एक्सपंज कीजिए।

श्री उपसभापतिः कौन सा वर्ड है?

श्री के. सी. त्यागीः सर, 261 के अंतर्गत जो अनपार्लियामेंटरी है। ...(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't know which word you are referring to.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: The comment made against * is unparliamentary and indecent. Please expunge it.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उस समय त्यागी जी की सरकार थी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, यह उन्होंने बताया है।...(व्यवधान)... सर, रूल-261 मुझे आपने दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव : त्यागी जी की यह बात ठीक है और मैं नहीं सुन पाया था। लेकिन जो बात त्यागी जी बतला रहे हैं वह सही है और इसको एक्सपंज किया जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, इसको एक्सपंज कीजिए with all my respect for Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, आप बहस करा लीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Sir, you expunge it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood; I will tell you. See the point is that, first, you know the rules. If you make an allegation even against a sitting Member of the House, you have to give advance notice. Then only you can do that, after taking the permission of the Chair.

Second, if there is anything allegatory against a Member, who cannot come and defend here, that cannot be allowed. So, I will go through the record. If there is anything like that, it will be expunged.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. T.N. Seema.

^{*}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION Low conviction rate in rape cases

डा. टी.एन. सीमा (केरल) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं केरल की सिस्टर हूं लेकिन मैं आज हिन्दी में बोलना चाहती हूं। सर, आज हमने अखबार में पढ़ा है कि इंडियन पुरुष विद्यार्थी को एक German professor ने इंटर्नशिप देने से इंकार कर दिया। यह बहत शर्म की बात है और वह कहता है कि इंडिया में बलात्कार की एक प्रॉब्लम है और यह विद्यार्थी पुरुष है। यह शर्म की बात है कि सब भारतीय पुरुषों के ऊपर रेपिस्ट की इमेज है। सर, इससे मुक्ति पाने के लिए एक ही उपाय है तथा हमें दुनिया को दिखाना है कि हम सब बलात्कार के मामले में कोई कम्प्रोमाइज नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन अभी दो दिन पहले यानी 8 मार्च को हम सब महिला सशक्तिकरण के ऊपर इतनी बात बोले और सुना भी लेकिन उस दिन भी देश के कई-कई कोनों में महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार हुआ था। क्यों ऐसी स्थिति हमारे देश में है? सर, कई बार यह प्रश्न पछा गया है कि ऐसा बार-बार क्यों होता है। लेकिन हमें मालुम है कि बलात्कार के मामले बढ रहे हैं लेकिन रेप के कंविक्शन रेट कम होते जा रहे हैं। अब तो 25 प्रतिशत से कम है रेप कंविक्शन रेट। ऐसा क्यों होता है? कई बार यह प्रश्न हाउस के अंदर और बाहर भी पूछा गया है। लेकिन इसका एक ही जवाब मिलता है कि ऐसा विक्टिम के हॉस्टाइल होने की वजह से होता है, अपर्याप्त सबूत की वजह से होता है या साक्षी न मिलने की वजह से होता है। इन सब वजहों से केस कमजोर हो जाता है। लेकिन क्यों ऐसा होता है? कौन है दोषी? ये पीडित लोग दोषी नहीं हैं। आज भी अखबार में हमने Uber रेप केस में पढा है। इसमें पीडित लड़की का बयान है कि एक्य्रज्ड का वकील पीड़िता से बेकार के प्रश्न पूछकर, असंगत प्रश्न पूछकर उसको traumatize करता है और ऐसे केस को डिले करने की कोशिश करता है। हमारे देश में इतना मजबूत कानून होने के बावजूद भी ऐसा क्यों होता है? कमजोर है हमारा पुलिस सिस्टम, कमजोर है हमारा ज्युडिशियल सिस्टम, कितने-कितने केसेज पैंडिंग हैं? तीन साल से हम कह रहे हैं, चर्चा कर रहे हैं हर जिले में फास्ट ट्रेक कोर्ट शुरु की जाएं, लेकिन होता नहीं है। सर, दुर्भाग्य है कि हमने जस्टिस वर्मा कमेटी की रिकमंडेशन के ऊपर विस्तार से चर्चा नहीं की है। यह तो बहुत कम्प्रहेंसिव रिपोर्ट है, उसमें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रिकमंडेशंस हैं। महोदय, मेरी विनती है तथा मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूं कि जस्टिस वर्मा कमेटी की रिकमंडेशंस को विस्तार में गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और मैं अनुरोध करती हूं कि इस विषय पर विस्तार से चर्चा करने के लिए पार्लियामेंट की एक विशेष बैठक होनी चाहिए। थैंक्य।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : सर, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

اشری غلام نبی آزاد (جموں وکشمیر) : سر، میں بھی اس کس سمرتھن کرتا

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

شری غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار) : سر، میں بھی اس کا سمر تھن کرتا ہوں

[†] Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (BIHAR): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (KERALA): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (TRIPURA): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (KERALA): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (BIHAR): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सीमा जी केरल की महिला हैं, ये इतनी बढ़िया हिन्दी बोली हैं। आपको इनकी हौसला-अफज़ाई करनी चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : अंसारी जी, हिन्दी अच्छी बोली, इसके लिए You have to give the certificate because I don't know Hindi very well. Then, how can I give a certificate? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, अब तो आप भी अच्छी हिन्दी बोलने लगे हैं। (व्यवधान)...

Boycott of courts by lawyers in Telangana over the issue of bifurcation of High Court

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is a serious issue which I am raising. The State of Andhra Pradesh is already bifurcated; nine months are over. For good reasons, this House has passed that Bill. Many Members have been demanding a full-fledged discussion on the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, which the House has not yet taken up. All right. What is the result? The fall out is simple. The High Court of Andhra Pradesh continues to be a combined High Court, with the cadre being bifurcated. Yesterday, the High Court has passed an order for holding examination for the Civil Judges' posts. We do not know where they will go. If the High Court does not say, then, this House must know because this House has passed this Bill. When we had raised this issue five days' back, all the lawyers, the entire Bar was on strike for the last many days. The courts are locked. The Chief Justice wants the police to act. The State Government may refuse to allow the police to go against their own lawyers. Sir, I am saying this because the non-bifurcation of the High Court, as mandated in the Bill, has brought in all such issues. Only yesterday, the examinations were held. Although I tried to raise it, I could not. Now, 81 judges will be there. We do not know where they will go. Perhaps they will come to Delhi; that is another matter.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): There should be a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this issue.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: The Members have asked for a full-fledged discussion on this issue. My last request is this. Actually, the real reason for all this agitation has been the High Court, the law courts in Telangana. When the State was bifurcated, when we were forced to join Andhra the Mulki Rules were struck down by High Court. When it was struck down, we went to the Supreme Court, and we got it validated. That itself shows how partial it is. Today, the Andhra High Court, which continues as a combined High Court, is Andhra dominated. I am sorry; I am not meaning any discourtesy to others. Out of 29 judges, judges; those belonging to Telangana are only six; and out of 472 district judges, judges belonging to Telangana are 150. Our apprehensions and our fears are genuine in this. We want bifurcation because genuine problems come. And, today, you are holding another examination! Having another 81 judges added, where will they go? They will come and sit in Telangana as Andhra dominated people; this should not be allowed. I am bringing this to the notice of this House because it is in this House, it will be possible... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: There is no question of domination.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Keshava Rao, time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu to associate with it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): You cannot say, 'it is domination'. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What happened to you people? Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You give notice. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rapolu to associate with it.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना)ः उपसभापति जी, मुझे बोलने का समय दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't waste the time of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are wasting the time of the House. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't waste the time of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द भास्कर रापोलूः माननीय उपसभापति जी, आंध्र प्रदेश का ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you wasting the time of the House? Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, you say, 'you associate'. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I am speaking ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down; it is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Now, Shri Rapolu, you say what you want to say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, sit down. Mr. Seelam, sit down. It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... You don't speak, it is not going on record...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Mr. Rapolu...(*Interruptions*)...

It is not going on record...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Bhaskar Rapolu...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record...(*Interruptions*)... You have to give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... You do not know how to behave in the House...(*Interruptions*)... After being senior MPs. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a kind of hooliganism...(*Interruptions*)... What you are doing is hooliganism...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Keshava Rao, no such talks, you sit down...(*Interruptions*)... Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rapolu, you just associate yourself. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह ऐसा मुद्दा है, अगर आप मेरे समय के तीन मिनट पूरे देंगे तो बहुत मेहरबानी होगी। महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, you sit down...(*Interruptions*)... You have not given notice...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*).. I will take action against you...(*Interruptions*)... Without giving notice, you are disturbing the House...(*Interruptions*)... That is hooliganism. Don't do this. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... You are an educated person. You seem to be cultured, but you behave in a different way. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is unbecoming behaviour ...(*Interruptions*)... You are disturbing others. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are suffering. What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*).. I cannot come and suffer with you. ...(*Interruptions*)... You get me an accommodation in Andhra Pradesh, I will come, stay there and suffer with you. What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*).. Don't trouble others. ...(*Interruptions*)... So many notices are there. ...(*Interruptions*).. So many important subjects are there. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry for this kind of hooliganism in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Without giving notice, you are disturbing others. ...(*Interruptions*)... You should repent. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Rapolu, please speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have not given notice and you are misbehaving. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR.K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You meet the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act has enabled the judicious and expeditious separation of High Courts. With the delay of separation of High Courts into Telangana High Court and Andhra Pradesh High Court, the situation has driven into a form of agitation all across Telangana, not only Telangana, but also in the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just associate yourself. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: This situation has generated with the history of not only sixty years, there is a history of 1930 in Guntur...(*Interruptions*)... In support of it, one boy...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri P. Rajeeve. ...(*Interruptions*)... You associate only. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I have to make my point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has made the point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I have some additional points. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have another additional point in my sequence. That is why I have given separate notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is only to associate yourself. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record except what Mr. Rajeeve says. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: *

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the House should be in order. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... What you say will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I also associate myself with this Mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that can be added.

Non-implementation of the wage board's recommendations for journalists

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I want to raise an important issue which has not got a chance to be published in the media or broadcast in TV channels. This issue is regarding non-implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for journalists of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)... Since 2007, journalists and non-journalists have been demanding a new Wage Board and interim relief of DA surpassed by 65 percentage of basic pay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Seelam, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... In 2008, Justice K. Narayana Kurup announced some interim relief. Thereafter, he has resigned from this. ...(*Interruptions*)... After that Justice Majithia announced a new wage structure in 2010. In 2011, the Government notified this Wage Board's

^{*}Not recorded.

recommendations. In 2012, the Delhi High Court dismissed the petition of owners of newspapers. Then they went to the Supreme Court for appeal in 2014. The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal petition of the management and ruled that the Wage Boards are valid in law and employees should be paid wages as was determined. This is the verdict of the Supreme Court. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the House should be in order. ...(*Interruptions*)... Most of the managements are not ready to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board. Some managements have already implemented the recommendations, but restructuring of the wage structure and the restructuring of the DA pattern have been denied. The recommendations of the Wage Board have been denied to them. Some journalists are forced to work at a very low salary, say, ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 6,000 per month. They are working 24×7 , in a very pathetic situation.

I request the Government to intervene in this issue and direct the managements to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board. This is my humble request to the Government. The Government should intervene in this matter immediately and direct the managements of newspapers and other media to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. Now, Shri Sharad Yadav. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes; yes. Those who associate, their names be recorded. जर्नलिस्ट्स के बारे में बोला, फिर भी कुछ नहीं बोलते हैं। शरद जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, has said.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, has said.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, has said.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, has said.

Lynching of an alleged rape accused in Dimapur

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, डा. टी.एन. सीमा ने बात कही, वे केरल की हैं, बहुत अच्छी तरह से उन्होंने इस बात को रखा। महोदय, हमारी आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है। देश भर में हमारे बयान में कोई संतूलन नहीं है। हम रोज कहते हैं कि कानून का राज होना चाहिए, रोज हम

with Permission

[RAJYA SABHA]

32 Matters raised

यहां पर ओथ लेते हैं, लेकिन नागालैंड में दीमापुर में जिस तरह से मॉब इकट्ठा हुआ, आप बताइए कि क्या सरकार इतनी सो रही है कि दस हजार लोग इकट्ठे हो जाएंगे? उसमें नौजवानों की बड़ी संख्या हैं, उसमें लड़कियां हैं, स्टूडेंट्स हैं, वे सब मिलकर एक संस्था को डिमॉलिश नहीं करते हैं? पुलिस के लोगों को हमने इतना जलील कर दिया है, हर बार पुलिस के ऊपर जिस तरह से हम लोग बरसते हैं, पुलिस का इकबाल हमने खत्म किया है। पूरे देश में जो राजनैतिक जीवन जीने वाले लोग हैं, उनका इकबाल भी बहुत बूरी तरह से गया है। न तो हम जेल को ठीक कर रहे हैं, न ज्यूडीशियरी को। इतनी आबादी हो गयी है लेकिन कोर्ट में इतने अधिक केसेज़ पड़े हुए हैं कि लोगों का विश्वास उठ रहा है कि अदालत से कोई न्याय मिल सकता है, पुलिस कोई न्याय दे सकती है। पुलिस की हालत ऐसी ब्री है कि न उनके लिए रहने की जगह है, ड्यूटी उनकी इतनी लम्बी-चौड़ी है, आबादी इतनी ज्यादा है, यानी सारी तरह की संस्थाएं एक तरह से ठप हो रही हैं। यह अकेली घटना नहीं है। देश भर में जहां भी अपराधी पकडा जाता है, वहां उसको पकडकर भीड उसको नंगा करती है, एक जगह तो लोग उसकी गर्दन पर दो तरफ लकड़ी रखकर कूद रहे हैं। यह एक घटना नहीं है। अगर इस समय भी हम नहीं जागे तो ठीक नहीं होगा। हम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उस इलाके में, जो नागालैंड है, वहां पर महिलाओं के साथ जोर-जबर्दस्ती का मामला बहुत कम होता है। पुरे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रीजन में जो लोग रहते हैं, वे ट्राइबल भी हैं। वहां पर नर और नारी में, पुरुष और महिलाओं के बीच में इतनी ज्यादा गैर-बराबरी नहीं है, जितनी हिन्दुस्तान के प्लेन इलाकों में है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह ऐसी घटना है, जिसके बारे में, यह जो सरकार है, इसे सुओ-मोटो बयान देना चाहिए था। आपके यहां कोई घटना हो जाती है, जैसे निर्भया केस है, क्या सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करे? किसकी जिम्मेदारी है? आपके पास सब तरह का तंत्र है। न्याय में जो इस तरह से विलम्ब हो रहा है और न्याय में विलम्ब होने के बाद इतनी बड़ी घटना हो रही है, वह भी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, टाइम हो गया है।

श्री शरद यादव : वहां डेमोक्रेसी है...(समय की घंटी)... उसके चलते भी लोगों में गुस्सा है। यह लड़का जो मारा गया है, वह फौजियों की फैमिली से है। इसलिए सरकार से मेरा आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध है कि यह एक गंभीर घटना है और इसके बारे में सारे तंत्र, सारी संस्थाओं को ठीक करने का इसके बाद मौका नहीं मिलेगा। आपको सारी संस्थाओं को ठीक करना चाहिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री के.सी.त्यागी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

* جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار) : مہودے، میں مانّئے سدسئے کے بیان سے خود کو سمبدّھہ کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर (असम) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती वानसुक साइम (मेघालय) : 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।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Sharad Yadav, has said.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Sharad Yadav, has said.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Sharad Yadav, has said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Naznin Faruque. Please associate.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, all of us know that North-Eastern part has always been neglected. Now, in Dimapur, a very heinous crime took place. A man with a Muslim name accused of rape was branded as Bangladeshi and was lynched by mob in Nagaland. The reports now suggest that there was no evidence to suggest rape but it was a case of extortion. Not all Muslims are Bangladeshis, Sir. I too am not a Bangladeshi. But I understand that RSS/BJP and like-minded's intolerant propaganda suggest that all Muslims are Bangladeshis Even if this boy was a Bangladeshi, does our law and the Constitution allow for this jungle raj? Whether it was Ajmal Kasab or Nathuram Godse, both got fair trials in India. (Time-bell rings)

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please associate. You need not read it out.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Is it not that what separates us from North Korea...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just associate yourself with this.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: I am associating, Sir. There is no surety if this boy even raped the woman in question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not explain it. You just associate with it.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Sir, give me two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you have already taken two minutes.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Sir, give me one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Just associate.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: The girl is apparently his relative. Let the facts be established. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Pankaj Bora.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: I have no sympathy for any rapist. (*Timebell rings*).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nazninji, there are two others also to associate.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Sir, I associate myself with this. (Time-bell rings)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pankaj Bora, you associate yourself with this. ..(*Interruptions*)... You have only one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Sir, police also did not take any action. ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Mr. Bora, you speak. ..(*Interruptions*).. That is not going on record. You speak.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: *

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, we do not get the time to speak. This is a

very serious matter. I don't want to go into the details. Sharadji has already said this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You associate yourself with this.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: But what I want to say is that no action has been taken by the Central Government because the jail was protected by the CRPF. How come from inside the judicial custody....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Bora, you associate now.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: ... a person can be dragged to ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bora, you associate now.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: We want a CBI inquiry. ...(Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Motilal Voraji to associate. ..(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Bora, you just say that you associate yourself with this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: One minute, Sir. ...(Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; no more one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have two more speakers.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Please, Sir. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; not allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... You just say that you associate yourself with this. Shri Motilal Vora. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Sir, give me half-a-minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have two more speakers. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Motilal Vora. ..(*Interruptions*).. I have called Shri Motilal Vora. Motilal Voraji प्लीज, आप एसोसिएट कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Why don't you allow your Leader, Motilal Voraji? ...(*Interruptions*)... You are obstructing such a senior Member ...(*Interruptions*)... What Mr. Bora says is not going on record. वोरा जी, आप बोलिए।

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bora, you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... वोरा जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश में बच्चों के गायब होने

^{*} Not recorded.

12.00 Noon

की घटनाओं में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है। कुछ राज्यों में जैसे दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no Voraji, आपको इस मामले में एसोसिएट करने के लिए बुलाया है, आपका नाम इस बारे में है-- Lynching of an alleged rape accused in Dimapur. उसमें एसोसिएट करने के लिए है। आप यह बोलिए कि मैं एसोसिएट करता हूं।

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: No; I also want to read. ...(Interruptions) ...

श्री उपसभापतिः एक ही मिनट का समय बाकी है इसलिए मैं बोल रहा हूं।

श्री मोती लाल वोराः नागालैंड में कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति में बिगाड़। नागालैंड में बड़ी संख्या में बंगलादेशी गैर-कानूनी रूप से रह रहे हैं और दुकान आदि भी चला रहे हैं, जिसके कारण वहां पर कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है।

श्री उपसभापतिः हो गया। आप एसोसिएट कीजिए।

श्री मोती लाल वोराः नागालैंड के दीमापुर में..।

श्री उपसभापतिः वोरा जी, एक और मेम्बर है इसलिए आप एसोसिएट कीजिए।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, शरद यादव जी ने जो मुद्दा देश में असंतुष्ट कानून व्यवस्था के संबंध में उठाया है, वह बहुत ही गंभीर मुद्दा है इसलिए है कि न्यायालयों मंध फैसले जल्दी नहीं होते। रेपिस्ट के मामलों में, पीड़ित के बारे में हमारी बहन सीमा जी ने जो बात कही, मैं उससे पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं। मगर इन तमाम चीजों के बावजूद भी दीमापुर में जो वारदात हुई है, उसको किसी भी तरह से accept नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर उसको कोई encourage करता है या उसको प्रोत्साहित करता है, तो वह देश में एक रूल ऑफ लॉ के खिलाफ बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए इस पर सदन को विचार करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now time is over. Please sit down. It is now time for Question Hour.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Targets for child immunisation

*121. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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(a) whether it is a fact that Government is setting any targets for child immunisation vaccinations in a bid to accelerate immunisation coverage, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the targets set for the present financial year and the plan of action adopted to carry out the works?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) was launched in 1985 and, as on date, is covering seven vaccine preventable diseases nationally *i.e.* Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis and Hepatitis B. Additionally, programme is also covering two vaccine preventable diseases sub-nationally *i.e.* Japanese Encephalitis and Haemophilus Influenzae type B. Under the programme, annually 90 lakh immunization sessions are conducted and targets to cover 2.7 crore new born children and 3.0 crore pregnant women annually. However, the full immunization coverage is approximately 65% in 2014.

Yes, it is a fact that Government is setting targets for child vaccination in a bid to accelerate immunization coverage. In this regard, the Government has launched "Mission Indradhanush" on 25th December, 2014, with an aim to cover all those children who are partially vaccinated or unvaccinated. The Mission focuses on interventions to rapidly increase full immunization coverage of children by approximately 5% annually and to expand full immunization coverage to atleast 90% children in the next five years.

Mission Indradhanush will be a nationwide initiative with a special focus on 201 high focus districts. These districts account for nearly 50% of the total partially vaccinated or unvaccinated children in the country. Mission Indradhanush will provide protection against seven life-threatening diseases (diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis B). In addition, vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis and Haemophilus influenzae type B will be provided in selected districts of the country. Vaccination against tetanus will be provided to the pregnant women. Four special vaccination campaigns will be conducted from 7th of every month starting from April, 2015, and this will cover all children less than two years of age and pregnant women for tetanus toxoid vaccine in these selected 201 districts.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, the hon. Minister is aware that though this is a very ambitious Programme that the Government has embarked upon, he is very well aware

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that it cannot achieve the targets without active cooperation of the State Governments. So, what is your blueprint for involving the State Governments in this Programme because we have seen, many times, some incidents occur where medicines or the vaccinations that are used are beyond the expiry date? The incidents occur; it creates a lot of problems, causalities; and it is a set-back for this kind of a Programme. How do you associate people because we have seen that many times when these doctors and other people who are associated with these Programmes go to the field, go to the slums or go to the villages, it is very difficult for them to persuade the people to join in this? So, what is the Government thinking about this? And, I have also heard – there are reports – that you are now going to shift to injectable polio vaccine. Is that true? Would not oral vaccine be more effective?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, as the hon. Member has said, I fully agree that we have to involve the State Governments. The Government is certainly trying to do that in this Indradhanush Programme. I have personally spoken to the Chief Ministers and the Health Ministers and we are associating with the Health Secretaries. We are also trying to involve the Members of Parliament. Personally, I want that in the next week we have a meeting with the Members of Parliament where we are going to give very elaborate details of the Programme and how they can be associated. This needs public awareness, and, as we know, more than four lakh plus habitations are there which are vulnerable, which are left-outs, which have to be taken care. We have mapped it out. We are discussing this with the State Governments. Of course, in coming times, we will be more deeply involved with the State Governments and see to it that this Programme becomes a success. And the programming has been done in such a way that the concentration is on the left-outs, the vulnerable areas. The ANMs are going to take care of the regular immunization, that is, RI, the routine immunization, which is going to take place; but in the selected time, *i.e.*, from April 7th to 13th of April and, in the same way in the next months also, from May 7th to 13th May, from June 7th to 13th June and from July 7th to 13th July, it will be an exhaustive programme where they are going to go to the left-out areas and taking care of the immunization.

Sir, as far as the IPV is concerned, we are going to start it from October. That is an injectable one. We are going to start it in October, 2015. It is a shift which has been recommended by the international agencies also, and we are taking care of it. I think that will also be a successful programme.

KUMARI SELJA: Do we have the infrastructure to preserve these injectable vaccines, the syringes, the medicines? Do we have that kind of infrastructure because

these 201 districts, special focused districts, are mostly in such far-out places where you really don't have the basics? So, how do you think that this will be a success?

Added to this, my second supplementary is, how many districts are covered in Haryana out of these 201 special focused districts?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, first of all, I would like to tell the hon. Member that we have taken care of all these details. That is why I said, vulnerable areas. As we know, there are approximately 4,21,811 vulnerable focus areas where we are going to work. These are the vulnerable areas where we are going to work and for that the logistics have been taken care of. We are going in for a very detailed programme. In that detailed programme we are taking care that the medicine, the vaccine, reaches those places. Secondly, the ANM should also be there on that particular day. A very detailed exercise has been undertaken. Also, there are some logistics' problems which are being taken care of and, that is why, we have focussed on the timing — from 7th April to 13th April, then, 7th May to 13th May. We have also given them declared routes which they have to take care of — where they are going to go, how they are going to go. So, prior information should be there, so that they can get the children there and vaccinate them or give them the OPV treatment that is needed. As far as Haryana is concerned, Faridabad, Mewat, Panipat, Gurgaon and Palwal are the districts that are included in the 201 focus districts.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, वैक्सिनेशन करने में एनजीओज़ का एक बहुत बड़ा रोल रहता है। एनजीओज को और एनकरेज करने के लिए सरकार कौन-कौन से कदम उठा रही है, ताकि हम इसे ज़ीरो लेवल तक ले आएँ?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा : सर, जब भी हम इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम लेते हैं, तो उसमें हेल्थ से एसोसिएटेड जो एनजीओज़ हैं, हम उनको ऑन बोर्ड लेते हैं। स्थानीय स्तर पर, चाहे वे ब्लॉक लेवल पर हों, चाहे वे जिला लेवल पर हों, चाहे वे स्टेट लेवल पर हों, हम उनके साथ सतत संपर्क में हैं। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे जो डेवलपमेंट पार्टनर्स हैं, हम उनके साथ भी संपर्क में रहते हैं। यूनिसेफ और डब्ल्यूएचओ जैसे ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस के अलग से अपने वर्कर्स हैं, जो इस फील्ड में काम करते हैं। हम उनके साथ मिल कर प्लानिंग करते हैं और उस प्लानिंग को आगे बढ़ाते हैं। इसलिए जो एनजीओज़ के जुडने का सवाल है, उनको हम लोगों ने पहले ही साथ में जोडा हआ है।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, cases of Swine Flu are rampant everywhere in the country and children are the most vulnerable to this disease. Is the Government trying to make sure that the vaccines are available? I don't know about other States, but in Maharashtra the vaccines are not available. Will the Government take...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are talking about child immunization.

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SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Yes, Sir. That is true, but Swine Flu is one such disease which is really going rampant all over the country. So, that probably needs to be added in future in the ID Programme.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I had given a detailed answer on Swine flu. Although it does not pertain to this question, I would say that the Experts Committee has recommended that we should not go in for vaccination at this point of time. So, we are not suggesting vaccination. I have given a very detailed answer here, in this very House, about what preventive measures need to be taken for Swine Flu. A lot of advertisements are also there regarding this.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, there is a national concern about infant and maternal mortality that takes place. So, I am a little surprised that you are looking at giving the Tetanus Toxoid vaccine, which is critical in keeping maternal health, to only 201 districts. I also wish to know if in the 201 districts you have given any priority to the tribal districts, where Tuberculosis and Haemophilus Influenzae Type-B are rampant. On what basis did you choose these special focus districts?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, first of all, I would like to assure the Member that when we are talking about the Indradhanush Programme, it does not mean that the routine immunization will not take place. The routine immunization is going to take place and in approximately six lakh villages this routine immunization is going to continue.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: But is the Tetanus Toxoid vaccine a part of that all over the country for pregnant women?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Yes, certainly. Pentavalent B and Japanese Encephalitis vaccines are to be given to 2.7 crore new-born children and 3 crore pregnant women, besides immunization. Tetanus is given to children only and that is a routine immunization programme which we do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.122. ...(Interruptions) ...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, it is not a correct answer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is not a correct answer, you know the procedure of taking it up. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is only a supplementary question. ...(*Interruptions*)... If it is not right, you know the procedure.

रक्षा परिव्यय

*122. श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्रमशः वर्ष 2012-13, 2013-14 और 2014-15 के दौरान रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा कितनी धनराशि व्यय करने का विचार है ;

(ख) पूर्वोक्त अवधि के दौरान 31 जनवरी, 2015 तक मंत्रालय द्वारा कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है ; और

(ग) कुल बजट में से कितनी प्रतिशत धनराशि रक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए प्रतिवर्ष आवंटित किए जाने का विचार था और वास्तव में, प्रतिवर्ष कितनी प्रतिशत धनराशि व्यय की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

 उपयोग प्रतिशत सहित पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान रक्षा सेवा आकलनों के अंतर्गत आवंटन तथा व्यय का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :-

वर्ष	बीई	आरई	व्यय	संशोधित
				आकलन का
				% उपयोग
2012-13	1,93,407.29	1,78,503.52	1,81,775.78	101.83%
2013-14	2,03,672.12	2,03,672.12	2,03,499.35	99.92%
2014-15	2,29,000.00	2,22,370.00	1,74,260.23	78 . 36%
			(31.01.2015 तक)	

2. वर्ष 2012-13, 2013-14 और 2014-15 के दौरान केन्द्रीय बजट के प्रतिशत के रूप में रक्षा हेतु आवंटनों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :-

(करोड़ रुपए में)

(करोड रुपए में)

वर्ष	केन्द्र सरकार का कुल बजट (बीई)	रक्षा सेवा आकलनों हेतु बजट आकलन (बीई)	केन्द्र सरकार के बजट के % के रूप में रक्षा बजट आकलन
2012-13	14,90,925.00	1,93,407.29	12.97%
2013-14 2014-15	16,65,297.00 17,94,892.00	2,03,672.12 2,29,000.00	12.23% 12.76%
2014-15	17,94,892.00	2,29,000.00	12.76%

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to Questions

 केन्द्र सरकार के कुल व्यय के प्रतिशत के रूप में रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा खर्च की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

(करोड़ रुपए में)

वर्ष	केन्द्र सरकार का	रक्षा सेवा आकलनों	केन्द्र सरकार के व्यय
	कुल व्यय	के अंतर्गत वास्तविक	के % के रूप में रक्षा
		व्यय	व्यय
2012-13	14,10,372.00	1,81,775.78	12.89%
2013-14	15,59,447.00	2,03,499.35	13.05%
			10.000/
2014-15*	13,38,268.00	1,74,260.23	13.02%

*जनवरी, 2015 तक व्यय

Defence expenditure outlay

[†]*122. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds proposed to be spent by the Defence Ministry during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) the funds spent by the Ministry during the aforesaid period till 31st January, 2015; and

(c) the percentage of funds from the total Budget which were proposed to be allocated each year for the Ministry of Defence along with percentage of funds actually spent per year?

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

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

[10 March, 2015]

Statement

1. The details of allocation and expenditure under the Defence Services Estimates during the last three years are as under, along with percentage of utilisation:-

				(₹ in crores)
Year	BE	RE	Expenditure	%age
				Utilisation of
				RE
2012-13	1,93,407.29	1,78,503.52	1,81,775.78	101.83%
2013-14	2,03,672.12	2,03,672.12	2,03,499.35	99.92%
2014-15	2,29,000.00	2,22,370.00	1,74,260.23	78.36%
			(upto 31.1.2015)	

2. Details of allocations for defence as percentage of central budget during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as under:-

(₹ in crores)

Total Central	Budget Estimates	Defence Budget
Government Budget	(BE) for Defence	Estimates as %age of
(BE)	Services Estimates	Central Government
		Budget
14,90,925.00	1,93,407.29	12.97%
16,65,297.00	2,03,672.12	12.23%
17,94,892.00	2,29,000.00	12.76%
	Government Budget (BE) 14,90,925.00 16,65,297.00	Government Budget (BE) (BE) for Defence Services Estimates 14,90,925.00 1,93,407.29 16,65,297.00 2,03,672.12

3. Details of funds spent by the Ministry of Defence as percentage of total Central Government expenditure are as given below:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Total Central	Actual Expenditure	Defence expenditure
	Government	under Defence Services	as %age of Central
	Expenditure	Estimates	Government
			Expenditure
2012-13	14,10,372.00	1,81,775.78	12.89%
2013-14	15,59,447.00	2,03,499.35	13.05%
2014-15*	13,38,268.00	1,74,260.23	13.02%

*Expenditure upto January, 2015

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[RAJYA SABHA]

to Questions

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं, जवाब में जो फिगर्स दी गई हैं, उनके अनुसार सुरक्षा के लिए 13% बजट रखा गया है, लेकिन आज हमारे पड़ोसी राज्यों, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, चीन और श्रीलंका से जुड़े बॉर्डर पर घुसपैठ और गोलाबारी की वारदातें होती रहती हैं। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या सरकार हमारे देश का रक्षा बजट बढ़ाना चाहती है? अगर बढ़ाना चाहती है, तो इसके लिए कुल बजट का कितने परसेंट प्रावधान रखना चाहती है?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, in 2015-16 the estimated Defence expenditure as compared to the Central Government expenditure is 13.88 per cent which is an increase over the last year and the year before. As far as neighbouring countries are concerned, I think, we should take it into consideration that Indian Defence Budget, what is being shown in the Defence Budget, is not calculated internationally. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) indicates different parameters. The budget of Border Security Force also has to be considered; pension has to be considered. There are different parameters. If you compare the Defence Budget with Government expenditure of various countries, it is: China 8.3 per cent of the Government's expenditure, US 10 per cent, Russia 11.2 per cent, UK 5.2 per cent, Pakistan 16.2 per cent and India is estimated at 13.88 per cent of the Government's expenditure. So, we are within the better of the norms as far as Defence budget percentage as compared to Government's expenditure is concerned.

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया : माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे पड़ोसी देंशों के द्वारा, खासकर पाकिस्तान और चीन के द्वारा, उनके रक्षा बजट को बढ़ा कर घातक हथियार खरीदे जाते हैं। इसे देखते हुए और देश की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमारी सरकार के द्वारा क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, I have already replied to the issue of quantum. Quantum-wise, we are very reasonably well-placed. As far as the amount is concerned, for improving the capital acquisition has received substantial support from the Finance Department. It is ₹ 94,588 crores; it is meant for capital outlay where new equipment and latest technology is made available to the defence establishments which is above ₹ 13,000 crore as compared to the current year's estimates.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, hon. Minister has laid a statement on the Table of the House. I must say that it is completely unsatisfactory and so is the reply. The central question here is: How do we spend in relation to our neighbours as far as the security of the State is concerned? The Minister has talked of percentages and said that on a comparative basis, he is doing well with reference to China and US. But he has not stated that the size of their economies, in percentage terms, is 13 times our economy's size. Therefore, there is no doubt whatsoever that our expenditure and allocations

on Defence are way below what they should be, particularly when everybody has demonstrated that China spends four times our Budget today. Therefore, the question for the hon. Minister is: Instead of getting into proratisation of the expenditure, is it or is it not a fact that you ought to spend more, you can spend more and that our naval preparedness, our submarine preparedness, our tanker divisions are suffering for want of either adequate funds or spending in time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please look at the question

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: That is the first question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, there is no first and second. Please look at the question.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Yes, Sir, I have looked at the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not talking about what somebody else is doing.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, the questions are never asked in a vacuum. This question has relevance with respect to the preparedness of the country. I am asking the Minister whether the allocations or expenditure on Defence are not comparable to what they should be because he himself has stated in his reply giving the examples of China and US.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then the original question should have been phrased differently. I am afraid a supplementary cannot go beyond the scope of the original question.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I am putting the same question. I am asking as a supplementary: What is proposed to be spent and what has been allocated, whether it is adequate for the defence of the country.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, in principle, nothing is adequate for the defence of the country. But I think, ultimately, everything depends on how you spend the money. It is not mere amount which is important. I just compared the percentages of expenditure of our Government with that of other countries just to show that India is not lagging behind in spending for Defence. I think every rupee spent, if it is spent wisely, can give you much more impact, and I intend to do the exercise of spending the money wisely. So, I think, without corruption itself, there will be a drop of 20 to 25 per cent.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: The wisdom of the spending is co-related to the allocations. It is not the wisdom of the expenditure that is in question today.

SHRI H.K. DUA: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister through you as

to how much money has been provided under 'One Rank One Pension' scheme. Mr. Parrikar's predecessor, who is very much here, Mr. Arun Jaitley, promised that they had accepted the Scheme, which was also accepted by the earlier Government. But no money has been provided in the Budget. When exactly are the orders going to be issued that the scheme, which has been accepted, should be implemented?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, though the issue does not pertain to this question, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member that OROP has been accepted. This was very clearly indicated in the last Budget. About finances, this question relates to Defence expenditure and not to pension.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, India is the biggest buyer of Defence materials in the world. Perhaps, Saudi Arabia is now taking our position. I want to know as to how much monetary provision has been made in the Budget for the Defence expenditure and whether this expenditure is meant for buying Defence equipments and arms, or, to make our country self-sufficient in Defence production.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out that probably, hon. Member wants to indicate that India is the biggest importer. We are not the biggest buyer of Defence equipment. The US Budget is about 650 billion. We are only having about 50 billion if you take the SIPRI data. The hon. Member is trying to point out that we are the biggest importer. I think, 'Make in India' is a long-drawn exercise. It cannot happen that we overnight shift the percentage, but we are concentrating on making things in India. There are various policy guidelines which are being discussed at this moment. We hope that in the next two to three months, all these policy guidelines will be put in the framework.

In the meantime, certain issues have been tackled including 49 per cent FDI so that the foreign technology can come to India and things can be made in India. We have delisted many of the Defence licencing items from the list. Almost 60 per cent of items, which were listed earlier as Defence licence items, have been delisted.

We have been promoting 'Make in India', and, almost in every acquisition or approval which is being granted, in almost 80 to 85 per cent acquisitions which have been granted since the new Government has come in, we have done it mostly for 'Make in India', or, 'Buy and Make in India'. So, the promotion, rather the shifting of stress on getting the Defence items from India, is increasing day-by-day but the impact will be seen over a period of time. You cannot expect it to shift in a period of six months or one year. It will happen over a period of two to five years.

to Questions

Tax and penalty recovered from indian account holders in Swiss banks

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

(a) whether Government has recovered any amount from Indian account holders in Swiss banks on account of tax and penalty/or holding illegal accounts abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

Appropriate action against evasion of taxes including by way of holding unreported bank accounts in Swiss banks, is an on-going process. Such action under direct tax laws includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable. Such taxes, penalties, etc. form part of the total tax liability of each assessee and is enforced accordingly. Amounts collected are not allocated to liability arising from foreign accounts and other tax liabilities and, therefore, separate data for these are not maintained.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, the reply clearly shows as to how the Government is so callous about dealing with the issue of black money. I never expected such a reply from the hon. Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley. The reply says that no separate data is maintained with regard to the moneys we have got from taxes and penalties.

Sir, we have got a Special Investigation Team (SIT) under the Supreme Court's directions. Sir, in an interview with the 'Times of India' last month, the Vice-Chairman of the SIT, Justice (Retd.) Arijit Pasayat, said that we have already got ₹ 3,500 crores, and, by March 31st, we will be getting ₹ 6,500 crores also, totaling ₹ 10,000 crores as penalties and tax arrears. This shows that the Ministry of Finance is not maintaining a separate account. They are in dark. When the SIT is saying that they have got the numbers...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, I would like to know whether there is any

coordination between the Finance Ministry and the SIT in the matter of black money. Sir, the Government is not serious in bringing out the black money. This is my question. Please reply to this.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, let me assure the hon. Member that we are more serious about this issue than any Government in the past, and, I will explain the fact that the reply should be understood in the correct perspective.

The question is with regard to the moneys lying in the Swiss Bank Accounts which have been brought to the notice of the Central Government. The SIT has been appointed by the Supreme Court. The Department of Revenue actively coordinates with the SIT, and, therefore, the officers of the Department of Revenue—the Revenue Secretary; the Advisor from the Department of Revenue; the Chairperson, CBDT; and the Chairperson, CBEC—all assist the SIT in coming to that conclusion.

With regard to those people whose names were there in the HSBC list, assessments are made with regard to their incomes. Now, those incomes may include their incomes of assets and businesses within the country as also the incomes with relation to the accounts or the assets which were kept outside the country. It is one single composite assessment that is made. The details with regard to each income which is assessed separately outside the country is not separately maintained and tabulated because it is common assessment. It is in this context that the reply should be understood.

As far as the Department is concerned— and the hon. Chairman of the SIT has made an observation -- when 628 names in that list came, the first task was to identify who these 628 people are because in a large number of cases only the name was mentioned and no other details were mentioned. Now, a large number of them were identified. After they were identified, the details of the accounts, we are making an effort to get all the information. By the 31st of March, the assessments with regard to those people are to be completed. Now, we have, in this process, found out that the total income, which is evaded, is to the extent of about ₹ 3,250 crores for which there is a tax impact and that assessment is being completed. In more than two hundred of those cases assessments have been completed, demands have been placed on them and penalties have been imposed on them. In some cases, the recoveries have been made. Additionally, in about seventy-seven of those cases, criminal prosecutions have already been filed in courts. Now, the details of each one of them are with us. But, normally, individual assessments are not disclosed except to the court concerned where the prosecutions are filed. Therefore, that procedure, in accordance with all our international obligations and treaties, because we have to get information from

outside the country also, while complying with them all efforts are being made, let me assure the hon. Member that nobody, who is a part of that HSBC list, against whom the evidence is now forthcoming, is going to be spared in this exercise.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: The SIT has made some recommendations to deal effectively with black money. One is that the tax evasion be made a prosecutable offence. What is the reaction of the Ministry? There is misinvoicing of import and export business and to deal with it, an independent unit, a separate unit must be formed. What is the reaction of the Finance Ministry?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member. The SIT has been making monthly recommendations which are sent by the SIT to the Supreme Court. The SIT has made a recommendation to the Government of India also with regard to tightening of our law, both with regard to generation of black money domestically and with regard to keeping black money outside this country. Those recommendations have come. If the hon. Member would have followed – I am sure he has – in the Budget this year I have already outlined some of the measures which we are taking in this regard. A very large number of those measures are also on the recommendations of the SIT. The Government has proposed to introduce in this very Session of Parliament a separate law with regard to black money generation, particularly, with regard to moneys being kept outside the country. Now, there is a proposal to make certain deterrent punishments with regard to those people who are involved in that process. The amount of penalties is intended to be increased.

There is also a proposal – and these are all part of the Budget speech itself – that we will make keeping a foreign asset without permission, illegally, as a predicate offence for the purposes of money laundering. Those stiff measures which we have announced in the Budget document itself, are based substantially on the recommendations of the SIT itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Digvijaya Singh.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Thank you, Sir. The issue of black money stashed abroad has been one of the most hotly debated issues in the last election. There have been wild assessments made by different agencies about the quantum of money stashed abroad ranging from \gtrless 40,000 crores – \gtrless 70,000 crores to \gtrless 4,00,000 crores to $\end{Bmatrix}$ 40,00,000 crores, which, of course, prompted the Prime Ministerial candidate of the BJP to promise \gtrless 15,00,000 to every citizen, once the black money comes back in hundred days. Sir, I just want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has made any assessment of the quantum of black money stashed abroad.

50 Oral Answers [RAJYA SABHA]

to Questions

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there are various assessments which are made but in the absence of any particular authenticity with regard to those assessments, since statements made in this House are sacrosanct, I am not going to commit myself only to a speculative figure. Since the hon. Member is deeply concerned with this issue of people keeping black money outside this country and action being taken against them, I can only tell, and as I have indicated with regard to each of the names, the 628 names came in the HSBC list, the names have come in the Liechtenstein list, and there is an additional list which the international consortium of journalists has brought out; the names are mostly overlapping with the HSBC list, plus, there are other stray names with regard to whom information is coming to the Government. In each of those cases, whatever is the maximum action in terms of prosecution, in terms of assessment and in terms of recovering the moneys through tax levies as also penalties, that action is entirely being taken.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister, in view of the huge black money allegedly stashed outside India, whether the Government is contemplating any legislation to impose a ban in opening bank accounts outside the country by Indian citizens excepting those who are employed outside India.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, as I have said, the legislative jurisdiction of Indian Parliament has its own territorial limitations. Our laws apply within our country and with effect to our citizens. Accounts can be opened outside the country either by nonresident persons or persons who are employed outside or even by resident Indians with the prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India. In today's world of international trade when Indian companies are going outside and acquiring assets abroad, you will find Indian tax assessees, including companies, having accounts outside India with the legitimate permission of the Reserve Bank of India. A ban obviously cannot be imposed on them because that is the way international trade functions. But there is an implicit ban on holding an account outside India without the prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India because that itself is a criminal offence offending laws like FERA or FEMA now. But in the proposed legislation that we are making, we are making it more stringent. Holding that asset outside India is also intended to be made a predicate offence for the purposes of the money laundering law.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Sir, I would ask one question. On what basis did the Prime Minister announce that 15 lakh rupees would be deposited to everybody's account?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there are, as I indicated, various versions of the

quantum of moneys. And it is an illustrative statement which indicates that if any of those versions are accepted which indicate a higher amount of black money lying outside India, then *pro rata* that is the benefit accrues to the citizens of India. It is a statement which has been made by several people in that context and it must be taken entirely in that context.

Transfer of air routes by Air India

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

(a) the number of domestic and international routes transferred by Air India to the private airlines during the last three years and the details thereof;

- (b) the reasons for such transfer; and
- (c) the effect of such transfer on the profitability of Air India?

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

Statement

(a) Air India did not transfer my domestic and international routes to any private airlines during the last three years.

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

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, the statement given by the hon. Minister is absolutely satisfactory and true to the facts. But with your kind permission, I must raise a question. I will take just half a minute. A few years ago, Chairman of the Singapore Airlines Corporation mentioned, "One day I want to convert Singapore Alliance into Air India." And over a period of time, we have seen that Air India has been completely in the mess. I was under the presumption that over a period of time, some of the routes of Air India which were profitable were diverted to private airlines. The statement given here by the hon. Minister says that during the last three years, no routes were transferred.

Sir, I want to know this, through you, from him. What are the total liabilities of Air India, of course, including Indian Airlines today; and are they increasing over a period of time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is about routes, not the liabilities.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: I will reach that information out to him. The liabilities information is available. I will reach it out to the hon. Member.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, the question is that it was presumed that transfer of some of the profitable routes was one of the reasons for growing liabilities of Air India. Now, if it is not true, whether the liabilities of Air India are increasing or not. At least, that answer can be given. This question was asked with reference to the impact on the profitability of Air India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, that intent is not clear in the question. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I am very sorry to take your time. Whether the transfer of some of the profitable routes of Air India to private airlines will have some adverse impact on the profitability of Air India or not. I want to know about the total liabilities and over a period of time, they are increasing. This is one of the reasons. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I submitted that I would reach out to him about the liabilities. They are increasing. I will reach to him about the liabilities. First of all, no airline transfers the air routes to any other airlines.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : सर, जब भी एअर इंडिया के बारे में कोई सवाल उठता है, तो सरकार evasive हो जाती है। विशेष तौर पर हमारे प्रजेंट मंत्री महोदय या तो जानते नहीं हैं या evasive हैं। आप यह बताइए कि अगर एअर इंडिया ने रूट्स सरेंडर नहीं किए हैं, तो क्या सरकार ने एअर इंडिया के रूट्स किसी दूसरी एअरलाइंस को दिए हैं? एअर इंडिया के जो प्रॉफिटेबल रूट्स विदेशों के थे, वे दूसरी एअरलाइंस को कैसे दिए गए?

SHRIASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, first of all, no airline transfers its routes to another airline. Depending on the agreements and bilaterals, the airlines apply. They take it. That's it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : इस का मतलब यह है कि आपने बाइलेटरल एग्रीमेंट के तहत ये रूट्स सरेंडर किए हैं? महोदय, एअर इंडिया के प्रॉफिटेबल रूट्स आपने किस खुशी में सरेंडर किए हैं, यह पूरा हाउस जानना चाहता है? ये आपने क्यों सरेंडर किए हैं, क्या एअर इंडिया वहां ऑपरेट नहीं कर पा रही है? महोदय, एअर इंडिया के बहुत से जहाज ग्राउंडेड हैं, They are not in service. Brand new aircrafts are lying idle without use. आपका 777 का पूरा फ्लीट ग्राउंड में खड़ा हुआ है और यूज नहीं हो रहा है। इस बारे में आप क्या कहेंगे? एअर इंडिया की जो स्थिति है, वह सब लोग जानते हैं।

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, what am I to answer? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, if I am supposed to confine to a question, I will confine to it. If

I am supposed to make a speech on Air India's performance, I am willing to make that speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will go as directed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. ...(Interruptions)... This is not a debate. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rajeev Shukla. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: What is route allocation and de-allocation? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : गुप्ता जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : धन्यवाद, सभापति जी। मैंने मंत्री जी का जवाब पढ़ा, मुझे लगा कि मंत्री जी आंध्र प्रदेश के कोई राजा-महाराजा हैं। उनका जवाब भी बिल्कुल वैसा ही है। ..(व्यवधान).. I am sorry. ..(व्यवधान).. I apologise to the Minister. Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, ये शब्द विद्ड्रा करने चाहिए। ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please remember that this is a supplementary question. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, जैसा कि गुप्ता जी ने कहा कि स्टेंडिंग कमेटी, कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी, सारी रिपोर्ट्र्स आ चुकी हैं, जितने गल्फ की ओर गोल्डन रूट्स हैं, in most of the golden routes towards Gulf, other airlines are operating. Most of the seats have been given to other airlines and he is saying that no route has been given. Even on domestic circuit, Air India is withdrawing the profitable routes and private airlines are flying on these routes. This is the report by the Air India itself. Now, he is saying that nothing has been done. It's quite surprising and amazing to us. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... May I submit for the consideration of the hon. Members that answers to questions presumably are framed on the wording of the question? ...(*Interruptions*)... Just a minute please. ...(*Interruptions*)... If a question is framed in a particular manner, the answer is given accordingly. If the questions were to be framed differently, presumably different answers would be given. The last point is that supplementary questions only flow out of the main question and the answer is given. The scope of the supplementary questions can't be expanded into a wider discussion.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : In that case, Sir, can we move the privilege motion for misleading the House by the Minister? ..(*Interruptions*).. Can we move the privilege motion for misleading the House for a wider discussion?

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ताः माननीय सभापति जी।

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)...Please sit down. ...(Interruptions).. Please do not(Interruptions).. राजीव जी, आप अपना सवाल पूछ चुके। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, can I make a submission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. I think Members are making the remark that an answer is misleading the House. Members know very well how to proceed if a wrong or misleading answer is given. So, please follow your procedures. Those are your procedures made by the House rather than taking the time of the other questioner. Thank you.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, can I make a submission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I was born in the year 1951 and with full citizen rights available to any Indian citizen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is that to do with it?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, the hon. Member called me by some name. ..(*Interruptions*).. I wanted to clarify. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is off the mark. ..(Interruptions).. That is not there.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: I was the subject of the answer. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, राजीव जी ने माफी मागं ली। ...(व्यवधान)...He has already apologised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, ..(*Interruptions*).. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has clarified that.

श्री तरुण विजयः सर, मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ, प्लीज पूछने दीजिए।

श्री सभापतिः एक मिनट ठहर जाइए।

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: I have not tried to mislead the august House. I have been up to the point. No airline ever transfers its routes to another airline.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Mr. Tarun Vijay.

श्री तरुण विजयः माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि

दिल्ली-दुबई, भारत-दुबई के बीच में कितने रूट्स हैं, जहां एतिहाद और बाकी एअरलाइन्स अपनी फ्लाइट्स चला रही हैं और इनमें कितने ऐसे रूट्स हैं, जहां एअर इंडिया चला रही है? क्या यह सत्य है कि पिछले वर्ष कुछ शिकायतें आई थीं कि दिल्ली और दुबई के बीच में जो अधिकांश उड़ानें हैं, फ्लाइट्स हैं, वे एतिहाद और वहां की एअरलाइन्स को दी गई हैं, जबकि अधिक माग होते हुए भी एअर इंडिया उस रूट पर नहीं जा रही है? सर, इन्क्ल्यूडिंग यंगोन और गया के बीच में कितनी फ्लाइट्स हैं और क्या वहां से यह माग थी कि यंगोन से भारत की ओर केवल एअर इंडिया फ्लाइट्स चलाए? वहां भी एअर इंडिया की फ्लाइट नहीं है।

श्री सभापतिः आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री तरुण विजयः सर, विशेष रूप से मंत्री महोदय, आप दुबई वाले रूट्स का बताइए।

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: In a general way Air India connects with 24 countries. One thing is that Air India has not used its allotted bilaterals. I am aware of that. I will collect that information and reach it out to the Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No.125.

Digitisation of books published in Telugu language

*125. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to digitise the books published in Telugu language by the Publication Division, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Publications Division, a Media Unit of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, publishes books and periodicals in English, Hindi and Regional Languages including Telugu. In the Twelfth Plan, the Sub-Scheme of the Division titled 'Revitalization, Upgradation and Modernization of Publications Division and Employment News', has a component for creating a digital archive of its publications. It is envisaged to digitize Telugu titles also in a phased manner during the Plan period.

(b) Question does not arise.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to the Minister for including Telugu titles for digitising. Already three years are over, that is, from 2012 to 2015. My first supplementary is this: May I know from the Minister whether he will apprise us the digitisation status of the Telugu publications?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the mandate of digitising books was given to the Directorate of the Publications Division. A budget of ₹ 3 crore was allotted over a period of time, about ₹ 60 lakhs in each year. In the year 2012, there was no expenditure on it. In the year 2013 there was a mere expendture of ₹ 3 lakhs. It is only now, Sir, that we have expedited the whole process. To keep this thing entirely transparent we have constituted an Advisory Body which is headed by the Joint Secretary of the Personnel Administration of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. We have members from the Sahitya Akademi, from the National Book Trust. We have women experts for children and experts for languages as well, as and when needed. I can assure the hon. Member that we are looking at digitizing all books of national importance, and that includes all languages as well.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, Telugu is the third most-spoken language of India, after Hindi and Bengali. Is there any provision under any scheme for providing financial support to the States that wish to take up digitization?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, the mandate of the Directorate of Publications Division is to, on its own, digitize the books. There are various publication houses within the Government with various departments. As of now, we have no mandate and we have no proposal to extend financial help to States for digitizing books. The Publications Division is very open on this. We accept suggestions directly from authors as well as from citizens of the country, to suggest to us which books of national importance could be taken up.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Publications Division has a time-schedule for publication and digitization of books and whether it is doing it in conformity with the time-schedule, because the general impression, Sir, is that the Publications Division is running far behind its schedule for digitization and publication of books, and it is even worse on the question of sale and dissemination of books. Can we have an honest answer from the hon. Minister?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: I will give you an honest answer, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what is expected.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: In 2012, when this scheme was launched, unfortunately, no work was done on it. In 2013, hardly any work was done on it; ₹ 16 lakhs was the expenditure provided and only ₹ 3 lakhs were spent. It is only now that we have expedited the whole process. We have, on an average, about 300 books to digitize in a year, Sir. We hope that now when we pursue this target, we will be able to achieve it.

Also, Sir, there was a reference to the sale and distribution. I would like to bring to the notice of the House and to the wider audience that the Publications Division is one such organization which actually earns revenue from the Government. It has an estimated budget of twenty-four to twenty-five crores of rupees for books and it makes a profit of ₹ 7 crores on that. It has an estimated budget of ₹ 26 crores for the Employment News and it made a profit of ₹ 47 crores in the previous year. We would assure the House that it can make further profit. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not misleading, Sir. Absolutely, this is the fact.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I would just like to add to what the hon. Minister of State has said. Just a few days ago, I received the digitized version of The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi, which the Publications Division has brought out. And I would request all the Members of this House to make use of it.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, first, I express my gratitude to the Union Government for digitizing all the regional languages, including Telugu. But, I would like to raise an important point regarding fast-track digitization of information, availability of search engines like Google, etc., scope of Scribd and other platforms for digitization as well as storage of books and even extension of the digitization aspect to governance. With the support of the latest portal, the Aadhaar-enabled citizens are in a position to save their records and certificates. But, despite what the hon. Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting has mentioned, I feel, on all these fronts, the Publications Division is still working at a snail's pace. And for the vastness of the country...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Keeping in view the vastness of our country, the diversity of our languages, including the volume of information flow, there is every necessity that we have a full-fledged search engine in India, with language convertibility. I feel, this should be considered by the Publications Division. Is the Union Government considering having that larger platform, including a search engine,

so as to bring the translations of several vernacular languages on the digital platform?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for the Question. As of now, we are revamping our websites and I would like to bring to the attention of the whole House that Bharat 2015, which is an authoritative book, is now going to be available on an e-version and not just that it will be a searchable document. Not just that, I go further that you can search it on-line. This would be launched, perhaps, in about two months' time from now. We are also digitalizing the other books and they all would be available in the manner of search that he is talking of.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: I would like to know whether Government of India is taking any innovative measures to improve Telugu books and periodicals, particularly, inclusion of its cultural heritage and rich resources and also making any efforts to digitalize ancient literature in Telugu.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, more or less, it is a similar question which was asked earlier. The Members and anyone, who would like to suggest to the Directorate of Publication Division any book that they feel should be considered for digitalization can do so, we will be most happy to consider it.

Role of annual plan under NITI Aayog arrangement

*126. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the annual plan under the NITI Aayog arrangement of the Central Government;

(b) the share of the Central Government if the annual plan continues to exist;

(c) whether there will be any change in the rights and responsibilities of State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the role and availability of funds so far as Local Self Government Institutions (LSGIs) are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) has been created by the Government on 1.1.2015 through a Cabinet Resolution. NITI Aayog is

mandated to develop mechanism to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at the higher level of Government and provide a critical directional and strategic inputs into the development process. In formulation of annual plan, necessary inputs for making sectoral allocations are obtained from the NITI Aayog. Annual Plans shall be funded by the Government from available resources.

(c) Government has decided that subsequent to the acceptance of 14th Finance Commission's Recommendations in respect of certain schemes, Centre State funds sharing pattern will have to undergo a change to keep the scheme outlay unchanged.

(d) Government has accepted the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission regarding local bodies grant. The total size of the grant (including Performance Grant) is ₹ 287436.00 crore for the award period 2015-2020. Of this, the grant recommended to Panchayat is ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore and that to Municipalities is ₹ 87,143.80 crore.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, what I want to know first is that under the new dispensation of NITI Aayog, what are the new rules and regulations that are controlling the formulation of the Annual Plan? In what way, at the Central and at the State levels, should these rules and regulations be functioning? This is not very clear from the Government's statement.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman Sir, the hon. Member has asked a very good question because we are, in fact, transitioning from a situation where we had a Planning Commission for many-many years which was obviously constituted in the early 1950s and thereafter, the Planning Commission played a very vital role in the development of the country and they continue to do that for several decades. We are now transitioning from that era to a different era, the era of the NITI Aayog which is set up quite differently as the hon. Prime Minister said on the ramparts of the Red Fort in his Independence Day speech. It has four important purposes. One of the important purposes is to develop a shared set of national priorities which will be built bottoms-up as opposed to top down. That's one very important aspect of what the NITI Aayog is going to do. It is going to foster co-operative federalism recognizing that strong States make a strong nation. It will also monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and be a platform for resolution which is the fourth part, "A platform for resolution of inter-departmental and inter-State issues." So, it is a very different paradigm from the paradigm that existed in the past and I can understand the hon. Member if he has been used to top-down planning coming from the Planning Commission. Now, the NITI Aayog is working in a much more federal and bottoms-up approach where the plans will evolve from the various different local bodies in the States itself.

[RAJYA SABHA]

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, my second question is regarding Local Self Governments (LSGs). The intention of my question was that in LSGs, you transfer funds, but, actually, what they want is the permission, the power and the funds to formulate their own plans and implement it. Under the new dispensation, will the LSGs be getting power and funds to do that?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman Sir, as you know that with the Fourteenth Finance Commission, we move to a situation where the un-tied money, that is going to the States, is very different from what it was in the past. The Centrally-Sponsored Schemes are still there but they are not there to the extent that they were earlier. So, what has, actually, happened in terms of the devolution of the funds is that, compared to the past, if you look at the next fiscal year, the States are going to get about 1.8 lakh crores of un-tied grants which is very different from what existed in the past. What we will do now for the Central schemes is that we are going to have 31 schemes which are either there because of the cess that is being generated for them or because they are legislated like NREGA and, therefore, they will continue exactly as they have. The Centre will be making the allocations as it has in the past. So, 31 schemes are going to operate that way. The 24 schemes will operate differently because the sharing pattern between the States and the Centre will change, instead of the Centre paying 75 per cent of those. Those sharing patterns will change for instance. And then, there are 8 schemes that have been delinked. So, as you go through each of the schemes which the Planning Commission in the past was responsible for ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: I would like to know whether they will be given some power.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Obviously, yes. They have flexibility to redesign the schemes and reallocate them to other priorities.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, with reference to Part (d) of the answer, does the hon. Finance Minister recognise that the Fourteenth Finance Commission's grant to the Panchayats and Municipalities averages a mere ₹ 20 lakh a year, when it costs ₹ 15 lakh to just build a community hall? In view of this, that this necessitates substantial additional financing to the Panchayats and Municipalities under Centrallysponsored schemes, will the Minister assure the House that funding of local selfgoverning units under Parts IX and IXA of the Constitution, will not decrease, but only steadily increase?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, obviously, we would like to ensure

that we devolve down to local bodies as much as we can, in terms of responsibility as well as in terms of funding. We are naturally constrained in terms of the fiscal space and fiscal resources that the Government has. Taking all of this into account, the Fourteenth Finance Commission decided to allocate \gtrless 2,00,000 crores to Panchayats over the next five years, and \gtrless 87,000 crores for Municipalities again over the next five years. These are the funds that are going directly to these local bodies. In addition to that, the local bodies will also be given many other funding sources such as those coming from the State Government for various development projects, and those coming also from the Central Government for various other schemes and projects as well. So, there are, in fact, sufficient funds for many of the projects that have been going on. Hopefully, as the State gets more fiscal resources and more fiscal space, we will continue to devolve as much as we can do to these local bodies and provide them all the resources they need to be responsive to the citizens of this country.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, although this is a transition year, my question is very specific. Will the distinction between Special Category and Non-Special Category States continue? The Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended the abolition of this distinction. But I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether this recommendation has been accepted and whether in future the Special Category and Non-Special Category distinction will be done away with completely.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this was a matter that was taken up with utmost seriousness by the Fourteenth Finance Commission because we have had a long history of awarding Special Category status to various States. The thinking this time was that we should not necessarily have the Special Category of States, instead we should look at the financial position of each individual State, do the allocation/ devolution as was set up by the Finance Commission, and if, indeed, the fiscal position of certain States was such that they were running at a revenue deficit, there would be a special allocation for the revenue deficit States, which is what has been done. Those numbers have been published and those are there in the public domain for everybody to understand what the revenue deficit States are at and what the quantum of funding going to them is. In addition to that there are certain other assurances that were given by laws, for example, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. Obviously, those are matters of law as well as parliamentary assurance, and they will be fully honoured.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are some areas even after 68 years of Independence, which are not being taken care of. Odisha is having 117 blocks with more than 50 per cent of tribal population. For that, will the NITI Aayog look into those areas which have not been taken care of till now? Will it focus on those States where there are such areas, including Odisha?

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SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I also come from a tribal State. The needs and requirements of people in these backward regions are obviously very much on the mind of the Government and on my mind as well. There are a number of programmes at the State level as well as at the Central level. ...(*Interruptions*). As I said earlier, the whole thrust of planning now, rather than being top-down, is bottom-up. So, my request to the hon. Member would be that let him work with local bodies, with the State Government to develop good and high quality plans for these regions, as we are doing, for example, in Jharkhand. And, certainly, I am sure, the NITI Aayog and the Government, to the extent possible, will support these plans for the development of these regions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Demands of bank employees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have gone on strike many times in the recent past, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the main demands of the Bank employees; and
- (c) the reasons behind not accepting the demands of these employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The Unions/ Associations of employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) went on strike in recent past on following dates:

- All India strike on 10th and 11th February, 2014,
- All India strike on 12th November, 2014,
- Zone-wise relay strikes from 2nd to 5th December, 2014.

(b) The main demand was immediate settlement of wage revision of employees of PSBs under 10th Bipartite Settlement (2012-2017) and related issues.

(c) The Unions/Associations of employees of PSBs and Indian Banks' Association (IBA) representing managements of the banks have reached a consensus on the issue of wage revision in the last Negotiating Committee Meeting held on 23.2.2015 and the issue has since been settled amicably.

Development of FMBT

*128. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Future Main Battle Tank (FMBT) project (a successor of Arjuna MK-II MBT) with features like sub-50 tonne weight, better armour and fighter aircraftlike digital cockpit integration is still on the drawing board of the Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO);

(b) if so, whether this delay is seriously undermining India's domestic defence capabilities; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to overcome the delay and equip Indian Army with FMBTs to turn the regional balance in favour of India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has taken proactive measures and decided to go-ahead with the following enabling & critical advanced technologies development projects, so as to fill-up the technological gap and as well as to reduce the foreign dependence for all the future Armoured Fighting Vehicles (AFVs):

- Design and development of engine.
- Design vetting of automatic transmission system, which is to be followed-up by a technology development project.
- All electric drive for gun control system.
- Active protection system.
- Missile development.

(b) and (c) Main Battle Tank (MBT) Arjun, a multidisciplinary Armoured Fighting Vehicle developed by DRDO, has already been inducted into the Indian Army. DRDO is presently engaged in the development of Arjun MBT Mk-II with 73 tank related improvements (including 18 major improvements), as on date, over MBT Mk-I.

Infiltration by Chinese soldiers

[†]*129. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state: (a) the number of incidents of infiltration by Chinese soldiers into Indian territory which have been reported during the last three years;

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) whether Chinese soldiers are also trying to capture Pangong lake nestled along the Indian border;

(c) whether Government is contemplating on demarcation of the country's borders;

- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (e) if not, the intention of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (e) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. There are areas along the border where India and China have differing perception of LAC. Due to both sides undertaking patrolling upto their respective perception of the LAC, transgressions do occur. Due to such difference of perceptions, transgressions have also occurred in the general area Pangong Tso lake. However, there have been no instances of infiltration into Indian Territory by Chinese soldiers during the last three years.

India and China have agreed to each appoint a Special Representative (SR) to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. There have been seventeen meetings of SRs so far. The two sides agree that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations.

Community Radio Stations

*130. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any policy of setting up of community radio centres in remote villages; and

(b) if so, whether Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana village in Sivaganga district, Tamil Nadu will have such Community Radio to educate the villagers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Permission to set up Community Radio Stations (CRS) is granted in accordance with Policy Guidelines for setting up of CRS in India issued in 2006, which are available on Ministry's website at *www.mib.nic.in*. These Guidelines allow Not-for-Profit organizations as defined below:-

- (i) NGOs, Registered Societies and Autonomous Bodies and Public Trusts registered under Societies Act or any other such act relevant for the purpose. Registration at the time of application should at least be three years old.
- (ii) State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutions, Krishi Vigyan Kendras.
- (iii) Educational institutions.

The above eligible organizations can set up CRS in any location, including villages, subject to availability of frequency at the proposed location.

Further, as per the said policy guidelines, the following shall not be eligible to run a CRS:

- (i) Individuals;
- (ii) Political Parties and their affiliate organisations; (including students, women's, trade unions and such other wings affiliated to these parties.)
- (iii) Organisations operating with a motive to earn profit;
- (iv) Organisations expressly banned by the Union and State Governments.

Multi-Sectoral Development Programme

*131. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed different criteria for different States for implementing Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for fixing different criteria for different States?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) and (b)The criteria for identification of the unit of implementation of the Multisectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is based on the backwardness and percentage of minority population of the area as per the census of 2001. The parameters of backwardness have been uniformly applied to all the States. The parameters of minority population has been based on the demographical and geographical nature of the State/UT. The backwardness parameters are as follows:

- religion-specific socio-economic indicators -(a)
 - (i) literacy rate;

- (ii) female literacy rate;
- (iii) work participation rate; and
- (iv) female work participation rate;
- (b) basic amenities indicators -
 - (i) percentage of households with pucca walls;
 - (ii) percentage of households with safe drinking water; and
 - (iii) percentage of households with electricity;

The criteria of 25% minority population in Minority Concentration Blocks/ Minority Concentration Towns, 15% minority population in Minority Concentration Blocks/ Minority Concentration Towns in 6 States where minority are in majority and 50% minority population for identification of cluster of village has been adopted.

Complying with the population and backwardness criteria, the units for implementation are as follows:

- (i) Minority Concentration Blocks- Among the backward districts from the States, the block with a minimum of 25 % minority population has been identified as Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) in 21 States. In the case of 6 States/UTs, namely, Lakshadweep, Punjab, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Jammu & Kashmir, where a minority community is in majority, a lower cut off of 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT has been adopted.
- (ii) Backward Minority concentration Towns/Cities-Towns/cities with a minimum of 25% minority population in 21 States, and in 6 States/UTs namely Lakshadweep, Punjab, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Jammu & Kashmir, 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority, having both socio-economic and basic amenities parameters below national average, have been identified as Minority Concentration Towns/Cities for implementation of the programme.
- (iii) Identification of Cluster of Villages- Contiguous minority concentration villages falling outside the identified Minority Concentration Blocks (having at least 50% minority population) and falling in backward districts are eligible for selection under this programme. In case of hilly areas of North Eastern States, a village cluster with 25% minority population could also be identified. States are expected to select cluster of villages for implementation of the MsDP.

Based on the above criteria 710 MCBs and 66 MCTs in 27 States/UTs have been identified for implementation of MsDP during Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

Income of Air India from foreign countries

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

(a) the number of countries with whom Air India has air connectivity;

(b) the details of income earned from these countries by Air-India during each of the last three years, year-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the details of annual expenditure of Air India, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) Air India has air connectivity with 24 countries. The list of countries is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of country-wise revenue and expenditure are commercially confidential and it would harm the commercial interest of the company, therefore, the information cannot be revealed.

(c) The details of total revenue and annual expenditure of Air India during the last three years is given in Statement-II. (*See* below)

Statement-I

Sl. No.	countries
1.00	Afghanistan
2.00	Australia
3.00	Bangladesh
4.00	Canada
5.00	China
6.00	Japan

List of countries with whom Air India has air connectivity

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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Starred Questions

Sl. No.	countries	
7.00	Korea	
8.00	France	
9.00	Germany	
10.00	Italy	
11.00	Kuwait	
12.00	Maldives	
13.00	Myanmar	
14.00	Nepal	
15.00	Oman	
16.00	Russia	
17.00	Saudi Arabia	
18.00	Singapore	
19.00	Sri Lanka	
20.00	Thailand	
21.00	UAE	
22.00	Bahrain	
23.00	UK	
24.00	USA	

Statement-II

(A) Details of Annual Expenditure of Air India during the years 2011-12 to 2013-14:

			₹ (in millions)
Sl. No. Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1. Fuel Cost	85,116.70	83,629.60	94,407.10
2. Other Operating Expenses	43,191.60	48,873.40	63,303.20

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Sl. No. Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
3. Employees Expenses	35,666.50	32,547.30	31,521.90	
4. Finance Costs	38,860.70	38,689.60	40,713.40	
5. Depreciation & Amortizati	on 15,968.30	17,003.70	18,955.70	
6. Other Expenses	14,557.30	15,471.40	16,333.70	
7. Prior Period Adjustment	1,254.20	824.50	1,033.10	
Total	2,34,615.30	2,37,039.50	2,64,201.90	

(B) Details of Annual Revenue of Air India during the years 2011-12 to 2013-14:-

				₹ (in millions)
Sl.N	o Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Revenge from operations	1,35,539.30	1,48,595.60	1,68,905.40
2.	Handling servicing and incidental ravenue	11,213.70	11,682.80	14.804.2
3.	Other Income Net	385.1	442.7	7,225.30
8	Total	1,47,138.10	1,60,721.10	1,90,934.90

Cargo hub and airport at Nagpur

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

(a) whether the growth of Regional Airlines and Cargo Airlines would be facilitated in order to improve regional connectivity and provide a boost to the regional economies;

(b) it not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Cargo hubs needed to be developed across the country and issue related to the development of Multi Modal International Cargo Hub and Airport (MIHAN) at Nagpur would be addressed on priority, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) With a view to promote air connectivity within a region, expand

air travel services for tier II and tier III (small cities) and between specific regions, Governments has introduced a separate category of Scheduled Air Transport (Regional) Services in 2007. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements for Schedule Regional Air Transport Service M/s LEPL Projects Ltd (Air Costa) is operating Regional Airlines in Southern region of the country. Recently, four firms have also been granted initial NOC to start Scheduled Air Transport (Regional) Services *i.e.* (i) Air Carnival (Southern Region) on 24.06.2014 (ii) ZAV Airways (North East & Eastern region) on 30.06.2014 (iii) Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd. (Southern Region) on 18.07.2014 and (iv) AAA Aviation Pvt. Ltd. (North Eastern Region) on 26.12.2014.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per draft Civil Aviation Policy, for development of the air cargo transport, six metro airports will be developed as regional cargo hubs, integrating multi-modal transport facilities, cold chains and other commodity specific requirements. Government of Maharashtra has proposed to develop Nagpur Airport as an International Hub for passengers and cargo, *viz*. Multi-Modal International Hub at Nagpur (MIHAN). Government of Maharashtra has formed a special purpose vehicle company, namely Maharashtra Airport Development Co. Ltd. (MADC) for implementation of MIHAN Project.

In its beheavour to develop Nagpur Airport as an international passengers and Cargo Hub, a joint venture company by name MIHAN India Ltd.(MIL) has been formed in 2009 with MADC holding 51% stake and AAI holding 49% stake with a mandate to upgrade and modernize this airport on PPP basis by appointing a strategic partner. MIL under the control of Government of Maharashtra is operating Nagpur Airport and is responsible for undertaking further development. Since taking over of the airport MIL has upgraded the existing facilities of Nagpur Airport and has taken steps to prepare the revised master plan on the basis of present scenario of the aviation growth in India.

Ayurveda training colleges

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

(a) whether Government is contemplating to open Ayurveda training colleges to promote Ayurvedic medicines in the country; and

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the State-wise 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) No, Sir. However, the Central Government had earlier decided to establish All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) at New Delhi and North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy (NEIAH) at Shillong in 2008.

Pending modernization projects of the Army

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

(a) the reasons for pendency of several modernization projects of the Army for the last few years;

(b) the resultant adverse impacts on the Armed Forces, if any; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to complete the modernization projects under fixed time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Pendencies in procurement cases can occur due to several reasons, such as insufficient and limited vendor base, non-conformity of offers to the Request for Proposal (RFP) conditions, field trials, complexities in contract negotiations, stakeholder consultations, lead time for indigenization etc.

(b) Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment to keep the armed forces in a state of readiness and remaining equipped with modern weapon systems.

(c) The steps taken by Government include finalisation of Service Qualitative Requirements before seeking the Acceptance of Necessity; reduction of validity of Acceptance of Necessity to one year; delegation of Financial Powers; decisions in a collegiate manner and imposition of liquidated damages on vendors for delay in execution of contracts.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Observing of Yoga Day

1281. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned or is planning any programmes throughout the country on the occasion of celebration of Yoga Day on 21st June, as decided by the United Nations General Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the various organizations/institutions/agencies associated with "Yoga" have been intimated to celebrate the Day with special activities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes. The Government is planning to celebrate International Day of Yoga on 21st June, 2015 in a befitting manner. The details are under finalization.

Improving AYUSH infrastructure

1282. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States/UTs have requested Government for release of funds for improving infrastructure and facilities under various streams of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government thereon, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated and released to Himachal Pradesh for improving infrastructure and facilities under various streams of AYUSH during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, certain State/UT Governments have submitted State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2014-15 for release of funds for improving infrastructure and facilities under various streams of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH). The details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The funds allocated and released to Himachal Pradesh for improving infrastructure and facilities under erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the

Ministry during the last three years and National AYUSH Mission during current year is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

Status of proposals received from States/UTs and funds approved by Mission Directorate of National AYUSH Mission(NAM) for improving infrastructure and facilities under various streams of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)

			(
Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Amount proposed in the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) (Central Share + State Share)	Amount Approved by Mission Directorate of NAM (Central Share + State Share)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	275.82	202.587
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,146.47	1,146.474
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	190.83	190.275
4.	Assam	1,187.71	1187.063
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,163.73	1107.56
6.	Delhi	682.92	532.406
7.	Gujarat	1,275.55	1,213.181
8.	Haryana	836.56	817.075
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	740.94	687.178
10.	Karnataka	1,391.44	1,324.203
11.	Kerala	955.40	950.064
12.	Lakshadweep	255.48	252.531
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,770.40	2,598.557
14.	Maharashtra	2,670.17	1974.139

(₹ in lakhs)

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1	2	3	4	
15.	Manipur	527.40	414.687	
16.	Meghalaya	628.06	253.385	
17.	Mizoram	228.26	211.250	
18.	Nagaland	234.48	213.031	
19.	Odisha	2,111.65	1,763.427	
20.	Puducherry	97.54	96.700	
21.	Punjab	941.28	648.159	
22.	Rajasthan	2,556.55	2,358.385	
23.	Sikkim	199.76	122.356	
24.	Telangana	1,163.00	921.306	
25.	Tripura	494.54	423.873	
26.	Uttarakhand	532.75	486.064	
27.	West Bengal	1,964.94	1,828.917	

Statement-II

The funds allocated and released to Himachal Pradesh for improving infrastructure and facilities under erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry during the last three years and National AYUSH Mission during current year

(₹ in lakhs

Sl. No. Year		Fund/ Resource pool allocated including State Share	Fund released		
1.	2011-12	1064.42*	874.98		
2.	2012-13	202.10	119.30		
3.	2013-14	223.83	-		
4.	2014-15	273.885	-		

* Amount includes ₹ 900.00 lakhs for setting up of 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital.

Scientific validation of Unani medicines

1283. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan for scientific validation of Unani medicines;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the volume of research in Unani system of medicines and develop safe and cost effective treatment for various deadly diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH is engaged in the Scientific validation of Unani Pharmacopoeial formulations in various diseases, since 2012. So far validation studies on 20 Pharmacopoeial formulations in 10 disease conditions have been completed and in another 41 formulations, in 27 disease conditions is in progress.

(c) The Government has taken following steps to increase the volume of research in Unani system of medicines and develop safe and cost effective treatment for various deadly diseases:

- time bound research projects have been allotted under the Intramural Research policy;
- greater emphasis has been laid on undertaking collaborative research studies with reputed scientific organizations and allopathic hospital like AIIMS, New Delhi;
- (iii) randomized Control Trials in different non-communicable diseases such as Diabetes mellitus, Hypertension, Vitiligo have been carried out at different institutes under CCRUM.
- (iv) research projects on Unani medicine have also been awarded under the EMR scheme of Ministry of AYUSH to different scientific institutions/ colleges/Universities;
- (v) the institutes under CCRUM have also been suitably strengthened by providing better infrastructure.

Formulation of uniform licensing rules for AYUSH medicines

1284. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, since the present Government came in power, proposes to formulate uniform rules with regard to grant of licenses for manufacturing Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs and ensure their safety, quality and standard across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the existing drug testing institutions/laboratories along with the steps taken for their upgradation and also for setting up new testing facilities to ensure safety and quality of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Regulatory provisions for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic (ASU&H) drugs are already in place under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, which is a Central Act applicable throughout the country. Rules 85-A to 85-I and Rules 151 to 159 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 respectively provide the regulatory provisions for grant of licenses to manufacture Homoeopathic, Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs and promote their safety and quality. The standards of Homoeopathic medicines to be complied with are prescribed in Schedule II of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Extension of support for improving the quality control of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs has been included in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission, which was notified in September, 2014.

(c) There are two central appellate laboratories named as Pharmacopoeial Laboratory in Indian Medicine (PLIM) and Homoeopathic Pharmacopeial Laboratory (HPL) at Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh and 39 approved Drug Testing Laboratories under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1945. Also, 29 Drugs Testing Laboratories in the public sector exist in the States, which had been financially supported by the Central Government for improving their infrastructural and functional capacity. List of laboratories is given in the Statement (*See* below). Besides, laboratories accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) and in-house quality control laboratories of drugs manufacturing units also undertake testing of ASU&H medicines. In order to improve the quality control of ASU&H

medicines, provision has been made in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission to support establishment and strengthening of State Drugs Testing Laboratories and quality testing of medicines.

Statement

A) List of approved Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Drug Testing Laboratories under Rule -160 A to J of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rule, 1945

Name of the State		Name of the Laboratory
Gujarat	1.	M/s Shree Dhanvantary Pharmaceutical Analysis & Res. Centre, Near Railway Station, Kim (E), Kudsad Road, Taluka Olpad, Surat - 394110, Gujarat;
	2.	M/s Oasis Test House, 24, A-B. Sardar Patel Industrial Estate, Narol, Ahmedabad-382405,
Himachal Pradesh	3.	M/s Charak Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd., Village - Katha, P.O - Baddi, Tehsil-Nalagarh, Solan – 173205.
	4.	M/s Ayurved Ltd. Village - Katha, P.O-Baddi-173205, Tehsil- Nalagarh, Solan - 173205
	5.	M/s Baijnath Research & Development Laboratory, Paprola, Tehsil - Baijnath, Dist. Kangra -176115 (HP)
Karnataka	6.	M/s KLE Society's Shri B.M. Kankanvari Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Shahpura, Belgaum-03
	7.	M/s Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. 14, 2nd phase, Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore-560058
	8.	FRLHT, 74/2 Jarakabande Kaval, Post Attur Via Yelahanka, Bangalore - 560 064.
	9.	M/s Shiva Analytical (I) Ltd., Plot 24D (P) & 34 (D), KIADB Industrial Area, Haus Kote, Bangalore
	10.	M/s Natural Remedies Pvt. Ltd., 5-B, Veersandra Industrial area, 19th K.M. Stone, Hosur Road, Electronic City post, Bangalore -560100;

Name of the State		Name of the Laboratory		
Kerala	11.	M/s Nagarjuna Herbal Concentrates Ltd., Kalayanthani, Thodupuzha, Idukki, Kerala – 685588,		
	12.	M/s Sreedhareeyam Ayurvedic Medicines (P) Ltd., Door No. KGP V/485F, V/485 G, Nellikkattumana, Koothattukulam, Ernakulam - 686662 (Kerala).		
	13.	The Pharmaceutical Corporation (IM)Kerala Ltd. (Oushadhi) Kuttanellur P.O, Thrissur		
Odisha	14.	M/s Bio Lab, C/o Bio Sourcing Com. Pvt. Ltd. A 41, Ashok Nagar, Janpath, Bhubaneswar – 751009		
Punjab	15.	M/s Herbal Health Research Consortium Pvt. Ltd., Village- Khayala Khurd, Ram Tirth Road, Amritsar		
Rajasthan	16.	 M/s Ayushraj Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Village - Mansinghpura Dahmi Begas Road, Ajmer Road, Jaipur 		
Tamil Nadu	17.	M/s Cholayil Pvt. Ltd., 31-A/24 SIDCO Industrial Estate, Ambatture, Chennai – 600098		
	18.	M/s Sargam Laboratory Pvt. Ltd., No. 2, Ramavaram Road, Manapakkam, Chennai – 600089		
	19.	M/s Department of Chemistry, Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, 1, West Mada church Road, Royapuram, Chennai-600013		
	20.	M/s Captain Srinivasa Murti Drug Research Institute for Ayurveda, AA Govt. Hospital of Indian Medicine, Arumbakkam, Chennai- 600106.		
	21.	M/s Centre for Advance Research in Indian System of Medicine, Unit of Shanmuga Arts, Science, Technology and Research Academy (SASTRA) University, Thanjavur		
Uttar Pradesh	22.	M/s Amar Pharmaceuticals & Labs (India) Pvt. Ltd. 107- B-2, Industrial Cooperative Estate, Dada Nagar, Kanpur		
	23.	Dabur India Limited, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad		

Name of the State		Name of the Laboratory
Uttarakhand	24.	M/s Devansh Testing & Research Laboratory, 94, Shiv Ganga Industrial Estate, Lakeshari, Roorkee, Haridwar, Uttarakhand
	25.	M/s Multani Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Khasra No.37 Village- Makkanpur-Mahmood Alam, Bhagwanpur, Roorkee, Uttarakhand
	26.	AYUSH Drug Testing Laboratory, IMPCL, Mohan Nagar, Almora
Delhi	27.	M/s ARBRO Pharmaceuticls Ltd. Analytical Division, 4/9, Kirti Nagar Ind. Area, New Delhi-15
	28.	M/s Standard Analytical Laboratory Pvt. Ltd. 69, Functional Ind. Estate, Parparganj, Delhi-92
	29.	M/s ITL Labs Pvt. Ltd. B-283-284, Mangolpuri Ind. Area, Phase-I, Delhi-83
	30.	M/s Delhi Test House. A-62/3, G.T.Karnal Road Ind. Area, Opp. Hans Cinema, Azadpur, Delhi-33
	31.	M/s Sophisticated Industrial Materials Analytic Labs. Pvt. Ltd., C-95, Okhla Ind. Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-20
	32.	M/s Shree Krishna Analytical Services, A-5/4, Mayapuri Industrial Area, Phase-2, New Delhi-110064
	33.	M/s Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, 19, University Road, Delhi-110007
Madhya Pradesh	34.	M/s Choksi Laboratories, 6/3 Manoramaganj, Indore – 452001, Tel: (0731) 4243888 (30 lines), Fax: 2490593, Email: info@choksilab.com, indore@choksilab.com
	35.	M/s JRD Tata foundation for Research In Ayurveda and Yoga Science, (Deendayal Research Institute) Chitrakoot, Satna - 485331; Tel.: (0760) 265632, 265353; Fax : 265477.

80	Written Answers	[RAJYA SABHA]	to Unstarred Questions
Na	me of the State	Name of the Lab	ooratory
	36.	M/s. Anusandhan Analytical Laboratory Pvt. Ltd., 68-Indus Distt - Indore, Tel.: (0731) 253	strial Area, Rangwasa, Rau,
	37.	M/s. Quality Control Labora B.U. Gate no. 3, Hoshangabad 2410009, 4222448, Mobile : 9	Road, Bhopal ; Tel.: (0755)
	38.	M/s. Shilpachem Laboratory, Industrial Estate, Indore - 452 9425065578, 8889880011; I com; Website: www.shilpacher	2006; Tel.: (0731) 2418522, Email: shilpachem@gmail.
Telan	ngana 39.	M/s Varun Herbals, D. No. Chirag Ali Lane, Hydera 23202731 Fax: 23202731	

(B) Drug Testing	• Laboratories in	the Public Sector of	of States for	ASU&H Drugs
(D) Drug resuite	, Lucoratories in		j States jor	nooun Drugs

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Drug Testing Laboratory		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayu.), Kattedan, Hyderabad		
2.	Karnataka	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Central Pharmacy, Jayanagar, I-Block near Ashoka pillar, Bangalore, Karnataka		
3.	Maharashtra	Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy Campus, Vazirabad, Nanded, Maharashtra		
4.	Gujarat	Food & Drug Laboratory, near polytechnic, Vadodara, Gujarat		
5.	Rajasthan	Ayurveda Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Pushkar Road, Ajmer, Rajasthan		
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Govt. Analyst Laboratory, Ayurvedic & Unani Medicine, 32-Sarojini Naidu Marg, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh		

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Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Drug Testing Laboratory		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Joginder Nagar, Distt. Mandi, Himachal Pradesh		
8.	Uttarakhand	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Rishikul State Ayurvedic College, Haridwar, Uttarakhand		
9.	Kerala	Ayurvedic Research Institute, Drug Standardization Unit, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala		
10.	Odisha	State Drug Testing & Research Laboratory (ISM) Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital Campus, Nagarwartangi, P.O. BJB Nagar. Bhubaneswar, Odisha		
11.	West Bengal	State Pharmacopoeial Laboratory & Pharmacy for Indian Medicine, Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal		
12.	Delhi	Food & Drug Testing Laboratory, A-20, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy Compound, Amkho Lashkar, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh		
14.	Chhattisgarh	Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy, GE Road, Raipur, Chhattisgarh		
15.	J&K	Combined Food & Drug Laboratory, Patoli, Mangotrian, Jammu & Kashmir		
16.	Assam	State Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for ISM Drugs, Govt. Ayurvedic College, Guwahati, Assam		
17.	Tripura	State Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory (ISM), Aushadh Niyantran Bhawan, Pt. Nehru Office Complex, Agartala, Tripura		
18.	Miozoram	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Central Medical Store, Zamabawk, Aizawl, Mizoram		
19.	Meghalaya	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory (ISM), Food & Drug Laboratory, Pesteur Institute, Shillong, Meghalaya		
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory (ISM), Neheralagrum, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh		

02	Written Answers to	
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Drug Testing Laboratory
21.	Nagaland	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for AYUSH, Kohima, Nagaland
22.	Punjab	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Central Pharmacy & Store Campus, Old Press Road, Patiala, Punjab
23.	Haryana	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, (ISM) Sri Krishna Govt. Ayurveda College & Hospital, Kurukshetra, Haryana
24.	Jharkhand	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Ranchi, Jharkhand
25.	Punjab	State Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory (ASU), NIPER Mohali, Punjab
26.	Bihar	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Ayurveda and Unani Pharmacy compound, Patna, Bihar
27.	Sikkim	State Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for ASU&H drugs, Chander, Sikkim.
28.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for A&S drugs, SASTRA, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
29.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for ISM, Arignar Anna Govt. Hospital of Indian Medicine Complex, Arumbakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Ouestions

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Written Answers to

Treatment of TB with Unani Medicines

1285. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study has been carried out by Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Chennai; National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis and ICMR on the role of Unani medicines on treating tuberculosis as adjuvant therapy; and

(b) if so, the details of the study and to what extent this helps in reducing duration of treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD

YESSO NAIK): (a) No. However, the CCRUM has signed an MoU in November 2013, for undertaking collaboration research on treatment of TB with Unani Medicine, through ICMR's Centers. Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine at Chennai has been identified for conducting collaborative studies in the area of pulmonary tuberculosis with National Institute of Research in Tuberculosis (NIRT), ICMR, Chennai. The objective of the study is to overcome the adverse side effects of ATT treatment with the use of Unani drugs as adjuvant therapy. Protocol for the Pharmacokinetic study was prepared and got approved by the Scientific Advisory Committee of both the institutions. The Institutional Ethics Committee of NIRT, however has recommended undertaking preclinical studies of the Unani formulations on animals prior to conducting Pharmacokinetic study in human beings.

(b) Does not arise.

Effectiveness of Homoeopathic medicines against mass epidemics

1286. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether homoeopathic medicine had always proved as effective deterrents against mass epidemics like swine flu and brain fever;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction regarding homoeopathy's help in tackling the H1N1 outbreak;

(c) whether Government has conducted or plan to conduct any study on the effectiveness of homoeopathy to prevent or cure swine flu;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the States which have taken initiative in distributing homoeopathic medicines to tackle swine flu during the current year and the success rate so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Homoeopathic medicine were used during epidemic outbreaks for their prevention and treatment with beneficial effects. As regards swine flu and brain fever, there is anecdotal evidence suggesting positive preventive effects of homoeopathic medicines but have not yet been published. An expert group met recently and based on symptomatology of few diagnosed cases of H1N1 suggested homoeopathic medicine 'Arsenic Album' for prevention of flu like illness including swine flu. The details regarding intake and hygienic measures were publicized. Further, the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) an autonomous

organization under the Ministry of AYUSH has published reports on their two preclinical studies on Japanese encephalitis, *i.e.*, a form of brain fever. Two more research works has already been undertaken by CCRH.

(c) and (d) Collaborative studies on influenza like illness (ILI) and H1N1, conducted by CCRH, during pandemic of H1N1 in 2009 resulted in identification of specific homoeopathic medicines. A multicentre randomized placebo controlled trial with individualized homoeopathic treatment in ILI has also been conducted.

CCRH has also initiated following action to strengthen their research work:

- (i) Data collection during current epidemic.
- (ii) Development of virology and microbiology laboratories to supplement and confirm anecdotal evidences.
- (iii) Establishment of an epidemic cell.
- (e) No such information has been received from the States.

Mechanism for certifying Ayurvedic medicines

1287. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to certify Ayurvedic medicines;

(b) if so, the authority responsible for such certification and if not, whether Ministry is considering to set up such an authority;

(c) whether Ayurvedic medicines are allowed to be taken without proper doctoral advice; and

(d) the manner in which Ayurvedic medicines are classified from other medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The mechanism of licensing and certification of Good Manufacturing Practices to manufacture Ayurvedic medicines is provided under Rule 152 and Rule 155-B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. For this purpose the Licensing Authorities are appointed by the State Governments. Scheme of certification of pharmaceutical products (COPP) under WHO Guidelines is extended to Ayurvedic

medicines and it is administered by the Office of Drugs Controller General (India). Voluntary certification scheme for Ayurvedic medicines has also been implemented by the Quality Council of India.

(c) Yes, for doing medical practice of Ayurveda, recognized qualification and registration of the Ayurvedic practitioner is required as per the provisions of Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970. Sale license is not required for Ayurvedic medicines, however medicines containing poisonous substances specified in Schedule E1 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have to be labeled conspicuously with the words "Caution: to be taken under medical supervision" both in English and Hindi languages.

(d) The legal definition of Ayurvedic drug is given in Section 3(a) the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, which includes all medicines intended for internal or external use for or in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of disease or disorder in human beings or animals, and manufactured exclusively in accordance with the formulae described in the authoritative books of Ayurvedic system specified in the First Schedule of the Act. Patent or Proprietary medicines in relation to Ayurvedic system are all formulations containing only such ingredients, which are mentioned in the formulae described in the authoritative books of Ayurveda specified in the First Schedule of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and does not include a medicine administered by parenteral route and also a formulation included in the authoritative books as specified in clause (a) of Section 3 of the Act.

Action plan for development of Unani System of Medicines

1288. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been proposed to properly develop and expand Unani medical facilities in the country, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government would consider to prepare such a plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. The Ministry has established Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) with the mandate to undertake Research and development of Unani Medicine through its 23 Central Research Institutes.

National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM) has also been set up at Bangalore for imparting Post Graduate education in Unani Medicine. The Ministry has also launched National AYUSH Mission for the development of AYUSH Systems of Medicine including Unani in the country. This will give impetus to expand the outreach of Unani system of medicine. The Ministry provides grants to institutes conducting research in Unani system under Extra Mural Research (EMR) scheme.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

Opening of Ayush Hospital in Himachal Pradesh

†1289. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHAAND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal for opening a new hospital under Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy system from the Himachal Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, the name of the district of Himachal Pradesh wherein the said hospital is proposed to be set up and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), no such proposal has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Government during 2014-15. However, Government of India has released ₹ 650.25 lakhs for setting up of 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh during 2011-12 under the previous Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Specialized Centres for AYUSH System of Medicines

1290. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHAAND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by Government to set up specialized centres to provide word-class Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) medicines services in the country;

(b) the funds allocated and utilized for the purpose during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) whether Government has taken anysteps to make people aware about AYUSH System of Medicines in the country;

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

(e) to what extent people of Himachal Pradesh have taken the benefit of AYUSH during the last three years and current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Government of India has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014 under which provision has been made for setting up of new AYUSH Hospitals in the States/UTs. Further, provision has also been kept for up gradation of existing Government AYUSH Hospitals in the States/UTs. The status of funds approved/released to States/UTs for setting up of 50 bedded Intergraded AYUSH Hospital under erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry and National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is given in Statement-I(see below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Government has taken following steps to make people aware about AYUSH system of medicines in the country:

Under Central Sector Scheme of Promotion of Information Education and 1. Communication (IEC) in AYUSH, following activities are undertaken:

- Organization of Arogya Fairs both at the National and State Level; (i)
- (ii) Participation in Health Fairs/Melas/Exhibitions organized by Government Departments, State Governments and other reputed Organizations;
- (iii) Preparation and distribution of authentic Publicity material on AYUSH Systems including Multi-media/print media campaigns, audio visual materials for popularization of AYUSH Systems;
- (iv) Providing financial assistance to reputed organizations, Non-Government Organizations, Educational/ Research Institutes for organizing Seminars, Conferences, Symposiums, Workshop, Meeting on AYUSH Systems.
- (v) Providing incentives to AYUSH Industry to participate in Arogya

and other Fairs/Melas/Exhibitions/Conferences/Seminars organized by Central/State Governments/Government organizations/reputed organizations like Chemexil, Pharmexcil, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), ASSOCHAM, India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) at State/ National level.

The State-wise activities conducted are given in Statement-II (See below).

2. Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) provision has been made for following activities:

- (i) Behavior Change Communication (BCC) has been included under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) as a strategy of Mass Media Communication incorporating AYUSH strengths in early prevention of diseases through promotion of healthy diet and life style to be adopted by the community which will be advocated by the states.
- (ii) Public Health Outreach activity under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) has been included to focus on increasing awareness about AYUSH's strength in solving community health problems resulting from nutritional deficiencies, epidemics and vector-borne diseases, Maternal and Child Health Care.
- (iii) AYUSH Gram is a concept wherein one village per block will be selected for adoption of method and practice of AYUSH way of life and interventions of health care. In AYUSH village AYUSH based lifestyles are promoted through behavioral change communication, training of village health workers towards identification and use of local medicinal herbs and provision of AYUSH health services.

(e) The status of fund/resource pool allocated and released to Himachal Pradesh under erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry during the last three years and National AYUSH Mission during current year is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Statement-I

The status of funds approved/released to States/UTs for setting up of 50 bedded Intergraded AYUSH Hospital under erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry and National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

Sl. No State /UT		Amount released	Amount released year-wise		Amount approved	
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1.	Tripura	₹ 650.25 lakhs	-	-	-	
2.	Mizoram	₹ 765.00 lakhs	-	-	-	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	₹ 650.25 lakhs	-	-	-	
4.	Manipur	₹ 765.00 lakhs	-	-	-	
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	₹ 765.00 lakhs	-	-	-	
6.	Uttrakhand	₹ 318.75 lakhs	-	-	-	
7.	West Bengal	-	-	-	₹ 300.00 lakhs	
8.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	₹ 50.00 lakhs	

Statement-II

Details of State-wise activities conducted

Sl. No.	Activity	State/UT	Unit
1.	National level Arogya	Karnataka	1
		Assam	1
		Chhattisgarh	1
		Rajasthan	1
		Odisha	1
2.	State level Arogya	Gujarat	1
		Mizoram	1
		Chandigarh	1

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Sl. No.	Activity	State/UT	Unit
3.	Participation in Melas/Fairs	Delhi	5
		Gujarat	2
		Maharashtra	3
		West Bengal	2
4.	Financial support for organizing	Delhi	7
	Conference / Workshop/ Seminar	Karnataka	1
		Maharashtra	1
		Himachal Pradesh	1

Statement-III

The status of fund/resource pool allocated and released to Himachal Pradesh under erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry during the last three years and National AYUSH Mission during current year

(₹ in lakhs

Sl. No.	Year	Fund/ Resource pool allocated including State Share	Fund released
1.	2011-12	1064.42*	874.98
2.	2012-13	202.10	119.30
3.	2013-14	223.83	-
4.	2014-15	273.885	-

* Amount includes ₹ 900.00 lakhs for setting up of 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital.

Manufacturing the AYUSH Medicines

1291. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies manufacturing Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has constituted any Committee to suggest steps for expansion of holistic healthcare under Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has recently approved the launching of National AYUSH Mission across the country; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the proposed Mission along with the financial and operational modalities worked out for its implementation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per information available up to 1st April, 2014, there are 9044 licensed manufacturing units of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic medicines in the country. State/UT-wise and system-wise number of these units is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Yes. The Government of India, Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) notified on 25th August, 2014 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. H.R. Nagendra, Chancellor, Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana- Deemed University, Bengaluru to explore the possibility of promoting the concept of Holistic Health in the country. Copy of the notification with Terms of Reference of the Committee is given in Statement-II (*See* below). The Committee has submitted its report on 10th November 2014.

(c) and (d) Yes, Government of India approved and notified National AYUSH Mission as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 29th September 2014. Through this scheme grant-in-aid to the tune of 80% of the State resource pool can be provided to the states on receipt of year-wise State Annual Action Plans for development of AYUSH services, educational institutions, drugs quality control, medicinal plants and 20% of the State resource pool for flexible components. The pattern of funding in respect of Central and State share for all components of AYUSH Services, Educational Institutions and Quality Control of ASU&H Drugs is 75% and 25% except for North Eastern States and Hilly States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir for whom it is 90% and 10%. Funding for Medicinal Plants activities comprise of 100% from Central Government to the North Eastern States and Hilly States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir and in the ratio of 90% and 10% for other states. The State Annual Action Plans are considered by the Mission Directorate of the scheme chaired by Secretary (AYUSH). Appraisal of the state proposals is done by the Appraisal Committee chaired by Joint Secretary. Funds for approved proposals are to be transferred through Reserve Bank of India to the State Government for release to State AYUSH society and then to the implementing agencies.

[RAJYA SABHA]

Statement-I

State/UT-wise and system-wise distribution of Licensed Manufacturing units of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs as on 1.4.2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	621	143	0	22	786
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	42	0	0	2	44
4.	Bihar	216	22	0	48	286
5.	Chhattisgarh	32	0	0	0	32
6.	Delhi	61	19	0	8	88
7.	Goa	5	0	0	0	5
8.	Gujarat	493	0	0	7	500
9.	Haryana	307	4	0	0	311
10.	Himachal Pradesh	159	0	0	6	165
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	16	4	0	2	22
12.	Jharkhand	32	0	0	2	34
13.	Karnataka	213	1	0	12	226
14.	Kerala	800	2	3	14	819
15.	Madhya Pradesh	575	5	0	8	588
16.	Maharashtra	782	13	0	39	834
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Homoeopathy	Total
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	93	0	0	13	106
22.	Punjab	228	0	0	0	228
23.	Rajasthan	312	0	0	0	312
24.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	2
25.	Tamil Nadu	335	11	366	11	723
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2094	281	0	36	2411
28.	Uttarakhand	213	2	0	0	215
29.	West Bengal	161	4	0	82	247
30.	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	2
32.	D&N Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
33.	Daman & Diu	10	0	0	0	10
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puduchery	25	0	10	6	41
	Total	7835	511	379	319	9044

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

Copy of the Notification with Terms of Reference of the Committee

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99

REGD. NO. D.L.-33004/99



असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग 1—1 खण्ड 1

PART 1-Section1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 216]

नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, अगस्त 27, 2014/भाद्र 5, 1936

No.216] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 2014/BHADRA 5, 1936

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(आयुष विभाग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2014

सं. जेड-28015/124/2014-पी एंड सी.—स्वास्थय क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध जनशक्ति कम इष्टतम उपयोग करने के लिए सरकार देश में समग्र स्वास्थ्य की अवधारणा को बढ़ावा देने की संभावना का पता लगाना चाहेगी। इस प्रायोजन हेतु निम्नलिखित सदस्यों वाली एक समिति गठित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है :–

(i) डॉ.एच.आर. नागेन्द्र अध्यक्ष प्रधान निदेशक,
आरोग्यधाम, एस-व्यास,
#19, 'एकनाथ भवन', गविपुरम सर्कल,
केम्पेगौड़ा नगर, बंगलुरु-560019.

Written 2	Answers to	[10 March, 2015]	Unstarred Questions	95
(ii)	डॉ.जी.एन. काज़ी			सदस्य
	उप कुलपति,			
	जामिया हमदर्द विश्वविद्य	गलय, हमदर्द नगर,		
	दिल्ली-110062.			
(iii)	वैद्य आर.एच. सिंह			सदस्य
	बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यार	लय, वाराणसी-221005,		
	उत्तरप्रदेश।			
(iv)	डॉ.के. मुरलीधरन,			सदस्य
	आर्य वैद्यशाला, कोट्टकल,	कोट्टकल (पो.),		
	मलाप्पुरम (जिला), केरल	г-676503.		
(v)	वैद्य जी.जी. गंगाधरन,			सदस्य
	आयुर्वेद हॉस्पिटल, फाउंडे	धेशन फोर रिवाईटलाईजे	शन	
	ऑफ लोकल हेल्थ ट्रीटमेंट	-		
	74/2, जरकबंदेकवल, पो	अत्तुर, वाया येलहंका		
	बंगलौर-560106.			
(vi)	श्रीमती शैलजा चंद्रा,			सदस्य
	पूर्व सचिव (आयुष)			
	एफ 6/3, वसंत विहार, न	ई दिल्ली-110057.		
(vii)	डॉ. इसाक मथई,			सदस्य
	चिकित्सा निदेशक, सौक	य रोड, समेथनहल्ली,		
	व्हाइटफील्ड, बंगलौर-56	50067.		
(viii)	डॉ. किशोर कुमार,			सदस्य
	आयुर्वेदिक सेन्टर,			
	कोयम्बतूर, तमिलनाडु।			
(ix)	डॉ. संातनु भट्टाचार्जी			सदस्य
	बंगाल रूरल वेलफेयर, स	ार्विस,		
	279, केंदुआ मेन रोड,			
	पो. गरिया कोलकाता-70	00084.		

96	Written Answers to	[RAJYA SABHA]	Unstarred Questions
(x)	प्रोफेसर रंजीत रॉय चौ	धरी,	सदस्य
	सलाहकार, स्वास्थ्य अ	ौर परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय,	
	वाई-85, हौजखास, न	ई दिल्ली-110016.	
(xi)	डॉ. आर.एस. रामास्वा	मी,	सदस्य
	प्रधान, सिरप्पु मरुतवम	ा विभाग,	
	राष्ट्रीय सिद्ध संस्थान,	तम्बरम सेनेटोरियम,	
	चेन्नै-600047.		

(xii) संयुक्त सचिव (आरपीएस), सदस्य सचिव आयुष विभाग

2. समिति पारम्परिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की मौजूदा स्थिति की समीक्षा करेगी और समस्त चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की सहायता से समग्र स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम की योजना बनाएगी; यथोचित प्रशिक्षण/ अभिविन्यास पाठ्यक्रम तथा समग्र स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आवश्यक मानी जाने वाली अन्य मदों पर सुझाव देगी।

3. समिति को अपने गठन के नौ सप्ताह के भीतर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी होगी।

4. समिति के अध्यक्ष को अपने विवेक से किसी भी अन्य विशेषज्ञ को आमंत्रित करने का अधिकार होगा।

5. आयुष विभाग समिति के लिए आवश्यक संभारतंत्र संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करेगा।

6. सदस्य भारत सरकार के समूह 'क' अधिकारियों के समान टीए/डीए के पात्र होंगे।

अनिल गनेरीवाला, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2014

No. Z-28015/124/2014-P&C.—In order to optimize the utilization of available manpower in the health sector, the Government would like to explore the possibility of promoting the concept of Holistic Health in the country. For this purpose, it has been decided that a Committee with the following members be constituted:—

Written	Answers to	[10 March, 2015]	Unstarred Questions	97
(i)	Dr. H. R. Nagendra Principal Director, Arogyadhama, S-V #19, 'Eknath Bhava Bengaluru – 560019	n', Gavipuram Circle, K	Chair empe Gowda Nagar,	rman
(ii)	Dr. G. N. Qazi Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Hamdard Uni Delhi – 110062.	versity, Hamdard Naga		nber
(iii)	Vaidya R. H. Singh Banaras Hindu Univ Uttar Pradesh.	versity, Varanasi – 2210		nber
(vi)	Dr. K. Muraleedhara Arya Vaidyasala, Ko Malappuram (Dist.)	ottakal, Kottakal (P.O),	Mer	nber
(v)		Foundation for Revitali tment, 74/2, Jarakbande hanka	sation	nber
(vi)	Mrs. Shailaja Chanc Former Secretary (A F 6/3, Vasant Vihar,		Mer	nber
(vii)	Dr. Isaae Mathai Medical Director, Soukya Road, Same Bangalore – 560 06	thanahalli, Whitefield, 7.	Mer	nber
(viii)	Dr. Kishore Kumar Ayurvedic Centre, C Tamil Nadu.	Coimbatore,	Mer	nber
(ix)	Dr. Santanu Bhattac Bengal Rural Welfa 279, Kendua Main I P.O. Garia Kolkatta	re Service, Road,	Mer	nber

98	Written Answers to	[RAJYA SABHA]	Unstarred Questions
(x)	Prof. Ranjit Roy Ch	audhary	Member
	Adviser,		
	Ministry of Health &	& Family Welfare	
	Y-85, Hauz Khas,		
	New Delhi – 11001	6.	
(xi)	Dr. R. S. Ramaswar	ny	Member
	Head, Dept. of Sirap	opu Maruthvam,	
	National Institute of	Siddha,	
	Tambaram Sanatori	um,	
	Chennai – 600 047.		
(xii)	Shri Raj Pratap Sing	gh	Member-Secretary
	Joint Secretary,		
	Department of AYU	SH.	

2. The Committee would review the current status of the traditional systems of medicine and plan a holistic health programme taking help of all systems of medicine; suggest appropriate training/orientation courses and any other items which may be considered essential for promotion of holistic health.

3. The Committee is required to submit its report within nine (9) weeks of its constitution.

4. The Chairman of the Committee would have the authority to invite any other expert as deemed appropriate by him.

5. Department of AYUSH will provide the necessary logistic support for the Committee.

6. The Members will be entitled to TA/DA equivalent to Group 'A' officers of Government of India.

ANIL GANERIWALA, Jt. Secy.

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रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99



असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग 1—1 खण्ड 1

PART 1—Section1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 245] नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, अक्टूबर 15, 2014/आश्विन 23, 1936

No.245] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2014/ASVINA 23, 1936

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(आयुष विभाग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 2014

सं. जेड-28015/124/2014-पी एंड सी.— दिनाकं 25 अगस्त, 2014 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में, श्री जयप्रकाश अग्रवाल, अध्यक्ष, सूर्य फाउंडेशन, नई दिल्ली को देश में समय स्वास्थ्य की संकल्पना के संवर्धन की संभाव्यता का पता लगाने के लिए गठित समिति के सदस्य के रूप में शामिल किया गया है।

2. अधिसूचना की अन्य शर्तें यथावत रहेंगी।

अनिल गनेरीवाला, संयुक्त सचिव

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(Department of AYUSH)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 14th October, 2014

No. Z. 28015/124/2014-P&C.— In continuation of Notification of even number dated 25th August, 2014, Shri Jaiprakash Agarwal has been included as a Member of the Committee constituted to explore the possibility of promoting the concept of Holistic Health in the Country.

2. Other terms and conditions of the Notification will remain the same.

ANIL GANERIWALA, Jt. Secy.

Delay of Air India Flights

1292. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Air India Flights were delayed recently due to cabin crew shortage; and

(b) if so, the details of the flights delayed due to cabin crew shortage during the last three months and steps being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Total 89 flights were delayed due to cabin crew during the period from 1 st December, 2014 to 28th February, 2015 which is less than 1% of total delay. The details of flights delayed are given in the Statement (see below). In view of the fleet augmentation, recent attrition in the category of Cabin Crew and also the retirements to take place, Air India has recently recruited 52 experienced cabin crew. In addition, exercise to recruit Trainee Cabin Crew was undertaken. A total of 357 candidates were selected and empaneled. 95 candidates have already joined the training.

	L	Details of flights dela	yed	
Sl. No.	Dep. Date	Flt. No.	Dep.	Arr.
1.	06-Jan-15	AI0803	DEL	BLR
2.	30-Dec-14	AI0921	BOM	RUH
3.	22-Jan-15	A10995	DEL	DXB
4.	26-Jan-15	AI0127	DEL	ORD
5.	29-Jan-15	AI0126	DEL	HVD
6.	02-Jan-15	AI0996	DXB	DEL
7.	04-Jan-15	AI0127	DEL	ORD
8.	07-Jan-15	AI0126	ORD	DEL
9.	14-Jan-15	AI0921	BOM	RUH

Statement

Sl. No.	Dep. Date	Flt. No.	Dep.	Arr.
10.	29-Dec-14	AI0116	LHR	DEL
11.	22-Jan-15	AI0461	DEL	ATQ
12.	30-Dec-14	AI0991	DEL	JED
13.	28-Dec-14	AI0380	DEL	SIN
14.	30-Jan-15	AI0121	DEL	FRA
15.	19-Jan-15	AI0401	DEL	CCU
16.	30-Jan-15	AI0143	DEL	CDG
17.	23-Dec-14	AI0461	DEL	ATQ
18.	14-Jan-15	AI0122	MXP	FCO
19.	24-Jan-15	AI0114	BHX	DEL
20.	09-Dec-14	AI0123	DEL	MXP.
21.	10-Dec-14	AI0122	MXP	FCO
22.	06-Jan-15	Al0122	FCO	DEL
23.	25-Dec-14	AI0123	DEL	MXP
24.	30-Dec-14	AI0314	HKG	KIX
25.	23-Dec-14	AI0114	DEL	ATQ
26.	06-Jan-15	AI0114	DEL	ATQ
27.	12-Jan-15	AI0346	MAA	SIN
28.	07-Jan-15	AI0131	BOM	LHR
29.	29-Jan-15	AI0401	DEL	CCU
30.	22-Jan-15	AI0332	DEL	BKK
31.	29-Jan-15	AI0123	DEL	MXP
32.	20-Jan-15	AI0235	DEL	GAV
33.	08-Jan-15	AI0263	TRV	MLE

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Dep. Date	Flt. No.	Dep.	Arr.
34.	11-Jan-15	AI0997	ССЈ	SHJ
35.	30-Dec-14	AI0031	DEL	AMD
36.	07-Dec-14	AI0887	DEL	BOM
37.	07-Dec-14	AI0411	DEL	LKO
38.	07-Dec-14	AI0634	DEL	BHO
39.	18-Jan-15	AI0476	BOM	JDH
40.	19-Dec-14	AI0471	DEL	UDR
41.	16-Feb-15	AI0461	DEL	ATQ
42.	10-Feb-15	AI0403	DEL	BLR
43.	16-Feb-15	AI0126	DEL	HVD
44.	14-Feb-15	AI0127	DEL	ORD
45.	17-Feb-15	AI0126	DEL	HYD
46.	17-Feb-15	AI0461	DEL	ATQ
47.	8-Feb-15	AI0101	DEL	JFK
48.	15-Feb-15	AI995D	DEL	DXB
49.	21-Feb-15	AI0921	BOM	RUH
50.	14-Feb-15	AI0020	DEL	CCU
51.	14-Feb-15	AI0126	DEL	HYD
52.	9-Feb-15	AI0302	DEL	SYD
53.	16-Feb-15	AI0113	DEL	BHX
54.	16-Feb-15	AI0121	DEL	FRA
55.	20-Feb-15	AI0332	DEL	BKK
56.	16-Feb-15	AI0123	DEL	FCO
57.	17-Feb-15	AI0995	DEL	DXB

[10 March, 2015] Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Dep. Date	Flt. No.	Dep.	Arr.
58.	23-Feb-15	AI0310	HKG	ICN
59.	8-Feb-15	AI1380	DEL	SIN
60.	16-Feb-15	AI0143	DEL	CDG
61.	13-Feb-15	AI0114	DEL	ATQ
62.	21-Feb-15	AI0310	DEL	HKG
63.	14-Feb-15	AI0143	DEL	CDG
64.	16-Feb-15	AI0403	DEL	BLR
65.	17-Feb-15	AI0803	DEL	BLR
66.	8-Feb-15	AI0113	DEL	BHX
67.	9-Feb-15	AI0123	DEL	FCO
68.	21-Feb-15	AI0123	DEL	MXP
69.	27-Feb-15	AI0310	HKG	ICN
70.	14-Feb-15	AI0302	DEL	SYD
71.	16-Feb-15	AI0020	DEL	CCU
72.	18-Feb-15	AI0122	MXP	FCO
73.	16-Feb-15	AI0380	DEL	SIN
74.	19-Feb-15	AI0213	DEL	KTM
75.	21-Feb-15	AI0406	DEL	VNS
76.	21-Feb-15	AI0821	DEL	IXJ
77.	17-Feb-15	AI0407	DEL	PAT
78.	21-Feb-15	AI0877	DEL	BBI
79.	19-Feb-15	AI0010	DEL	AMD
80.	12-Feb-15	AI0131	AMD	BOM
81.	16-Feb-15	AI0889	DEL	GAU
82.	16-Feb-15	AI0887	DEL	BOM
83.	11-Feb-15	AI0938	DXB	ССЈ
84.	17-Feb-15	AI0887	DEL	BBI

104 Written Answers to		[RAJYA SABHA]		Unstarred Questions	
Sl. No.	Dep. Date	Flt. No.	Dep.	Arr.	
85.	17-Feb-15	AI0215	DEL	KTM	
86.	16-Feb-15	AI0407	DEL	РАТ	
87.	17-Feb-15	AI0471	DEL	UDR	
88.	17-Feb-15	AI3449	DEL	IXL	
89.	16-Feb-15	AI0471	DEL	UDR	

Scarcity of trained Indian pilots

1293. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the number of foreign pilots working in the Indian Aviation sector are increasing in the last three years;

- (b) if so, what are the reasons behind it; and
- (c) whether the country is having a scarcity of trained Indian pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per. records available in Directorate General of Civil Aviation, the strength of foreign pilots employed by various aviation companies as on 31st December for each of the last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of foreign pilots		
2012	408		
2013	267		
2014	269		

The Government has restricted issue of Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorisation (FATA) upto 31-12-2016.

(c) There is shortage of type rated Commanders in the country due to growth in aviation industry and induction of new aircraft in the fleet of the airlines. However, sufficient numbers of Indian co-pilots are available and employed with the airlines. These co-pilots do not possess sufficient training and experience as required to become commander on that type.

Privatisation of airports

1294. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to privatize four Airports Authority of India (AAI) owned airports;

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

(c) whether the AAI has invited request for quotation (RFQ) for the operations, management and development of Kolkata, Chennai, Jaipur and Ahmedabad airports, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the AAI employees staged demonstration at airports across the country to protest against the Government's attempt to privatize airports in which the AAI has already invested ₹ 5,000 crore; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Presently, there is no such proposal to privatize the airports in the country. However, based on the recommendations of Task Force on Financing Plan for Airports during 12th Five Year Plan Period, set up by erstwhile Planning Commission, Government of India (GoI) has initiated the process for undertaking Operation, Management and Development of Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad and Jaipur airports through Public Private Partnership (PPP). Airports Authority of India (AAI) has issued Request for Qualification documents on 30.12.2014. (d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India Employees Union (AAEU) has given a strike notice. GoI has asked the AAI Management to evolve a mechanism for protection of the interests of the employees deployed at the above four airports.

Air connectivity from Shimla

1295. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that the Himachal Pradesh High Court has issued a notice to the Central and the State Governments on the issue of air connectivity in the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure proper and smooth air connectivity for Shimla and other airports in the State to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh has issued a notice in CWP No. 9800/2014 to the Central Government to make the Shimla Airport operationalise at the earliest. The Hon'ble High Court has also directed to constitute a committee comprising of Secretary (Civil Aviation), Chairman (AAI), CMD (Air India), Airport Director (Shimla Airport), Principal Secretary (Tourism) to the State of HP, Deputy Commissioner, Shimla, Deputy Commissioner, Solan and Engineer-in-Chief HPPWD to suggest and take steps to make the airport operational as early as possible. In compliance of the order of the Hon'ble High Court meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (CA). A test flight was conducted by Alliance Air, a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India Ltd. on 4.2.2015 and certain constraints/threats have been identified by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in their Safety Risk Assessment from regulatory prospective. Further, DGCA have discussed the issue with Non-Scheduled Operators (NSOPs) to check whether they are ready to operate smaller planes from Shimla wherein certain NSOPs have shown their willingness provided the State Government provides Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

(b) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is therefore, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability within the country subject to compliance of RDGs. At present no scheduled domestic air service is available to /from Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. However, as per approved Winter Schedule -2014, in the State of Himachal Pradesh following schedule domestic air services are available to/from Dharamsala and Kullu.

Airline Route	Flights/W eek Alliance Air	Flights/W eek Alliance Air	
Alliance Air	Delhi-Dharmasala & V/V	Delhi-Dharmasala & V/V 07	
	Delhi- Kullu & V/V	06	ATR-42
Spice Jet	Delhi-Dharmasala & V/V	07	Q-400

Operationalisation of airport situated at HAL, Bangalore

†1296. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make the airport situated at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore operational again, if so, the details thereof; and

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Government of India has entered into a Concession Agreement with M/s Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL). As per Clause 5.2 of the Concession Agreement, the HAL airport cannot be considered for re-opening before 25th anniversary of the Kempegowda International Airport (KIA), Bengaluru which was made operational w.e.f. 24th May, 2008

Utilization of bilateral rights by Indian Airlines

1297. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has signed air service agreements with over 100 countries and there are over 90,000 weekly seats available on international routes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that overall utilization by Indian carriers is about 25 per cent whereas foreign carriers use over 40 per cent of bilateral rights; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that abolishing the eligibility criteria for Indian carriers to fly overseas will expedite utilization of bilateral rights, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) During the year 2014 Indian carriers have utilised 32 per cent and foreign carriers have utilised 62 per cent of traffic rights on international routes against total entitlements available.

(c) Yes Sir, because Indian carriers not having 20 aircrafts and 5 years of operating experience will become entitled to operate internationally. Operation of more airlines on international route can address the imbalance in utilization of bilateral traffic rights in various markets where the Indian carriers are not matching up to the capacity deployment of foreign carriers.

Poor on-time performance of domestic airlines

1298.SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on-time performance of various domestic airlines is the poorest in Delhi among the metros, if so, the detail thereof, airline-wise;

(b) whether delay in departure of flights from Indira Gandhi International (IGI) airport is higher than other airports;

(c) if so, the factors responsible for such delays;

(d) whether Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken any action against erring airlines for such delays; and

(e) if so, the details along with the corrective steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No Sir. Generally scheduled airlines operate their flights as approved. However, at times the flights are delayed/cancelled due to technical, operational, commercial, weather and miscellaneous reasons beyond the control of the airlines.

(d) and (e) DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirements 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", where airline are required to provide necessary facilities to affected passengers of flight delayed beyond 02 hours in relation to the waiting time.

Privatisation of Chennai and Kolkata airports

1299. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of Chennai and Kolkata airports;
- (b) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has modernized these airports;
- (c) if so, the total expenditure for this; and

(d) whether the Ministry has any plans to privatize these airports, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has upgraded and modernized the Chennai and Kolkata airports and the upgraded terminals of these airports have already been made operational.

(c) The cost incurred for upgradation and modernization of Chennai and Kolkata airports is ₹ 2015 crores and ₹ 2325 crores respectively.

(d) Government of India has initiated the process for undertaking Operation, Management and Development of four AAI managed airports including Chennai and Kolkata through Public Private Partnership mode. AAI has issued Request For Qualification Documents on 30.12.2014.

Pantnagar Airport as International Cargo Airport

†1300. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of making Pant nagar Airport of Uttarakhand an international cargo airport and Jolly Grant Airport an international airport is under consideration of the Ministry;

(b) if so, by when these airports are likely to be converted into •international airports;

(c) if not, whether the Ministry will accept the request of the State Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present. However, the Government has decided to promote the six metro airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad as international hubs to serve as the main access points for international travel to and from India, as this is essential for developing domestic civil aviation.

Independent probe into out of service Boeing 777 aircrafts

1301. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India pilots have sought an independent probe by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) or Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) into the airlines costly decisions' to insure six aircrafts that have been out of service for years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether some Boeing 777 aircrafts bought by Air India recently are still lying unutilized; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether all Boeing 777 aircrafts purchased by Air India have been put into service, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Pilots have wrongly alleged that the Management has insured the grounded aircraft at an exorbitant cost. However, it is a customary practice for airline operators to insure the grounded aircraft against own damage as well as third party liability risks. Presently, these aircraft are insured not only against own damage for an agreed value but also against any third party risks.

(c) and (d) All Boeing 777 aircraft are being utilized. However, three 777-200 LR aircraft were offered for sale or lease.

Expansion of Jai Prakash Narayan International Airport, Patna

†1302. SHRI HARIVANSH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar has submitted a proposal to Airports Authority of India (AAI) regarding permanent handing over of land measuring 6:37 acres in Mauza Saghanpura under Patna Sadar region for expansion of Jai Prakash Narayan International Airport, Patna;

(b) whether an amount of \gtrless 50.96 crores at the rate of \gtrless 8 per decimal and five per cent of 'Salami', 25 times of land revenue (lagan) *i.e.* \gtrless 63 crore and 70 lakhs which comes to \gtrless 114.66 crores have been demanded from AAI for the same; and

(c) if so, the action taken .by AAI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Bihar has submitted a proposal for handing over of 6.37 acres of land to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for expansion of Jai Prakash Narayan International Airport at Patna at a cost of ₹ 114.66 crores. However, AAI has requested the State Government to provide the said land, free of cost and free fro1n all encumbrances, as per the general practice for development of airport ts.

Level playing field for Indian Airlines

1303. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether to counter the dominance of foreign carriers especially Gulf carriers on Indian skies, Government plan s to develop connectivity to Tier II and III cities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many Indian carriers that fly overseas offer only point-to-point connectivity between India and Middle East, whereas foreign carriers offer instant connectivity to the rest of the world to the Indian flyers; and

(c) if so, the details of Government proposals to provide level playing field for Indian carriers flying abroad *vis-a-vis* foreign airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Sir. To encourage regional and remote connectivity Government is making effort to develop better connectivity to Tier II and III cities.

(b) and (c) Role of Government is to provide legal framework for operation of Indian carrier on international route. However, operation of any airlines is guided by their commercial viability and planning. Government does not interfere in it.

Monitoring of surplus land assets by AI

1304. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) is having vast surplus land assets across the country;

(b) if so, the details of surplus land assets, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to monetize the surplus land assets; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Details of land assets of Air India across the country are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per Turnaround Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Air India is to monetize its assets and generate ₹ 5000 crore over a period of 10 years. Air India is considering for the development of its land parcels on Joint Venture basis on various models. The project specific development agreement/model shall be decided mutually on case to case basis based on the credentials of the specific property.

[RAJYA SABHA]

Statement

Sl. No.	Description/Location	Area		
1.	Plot of Land at Lakshmi House, Mount Road, Teynampet, Chennai	1.33 acres		
2.	Land for Booking Office at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	0.99 acres		
3.	Land for Booking Office at Bangalore, Karnataka	0.20 acres		
4.	Land for office premises at Bangalore, Karnataka	6.33 acres		
5.	Land for Housing Colony at Bangalore, Karnataka	1.44 acres		
6.	Land for Housing Colony at Trivandrum, Kerala	0.61 acres		
7.	Land for staff quarter at Trivandrum, Kerala	0.66 acres		
8.	Land for Staff Quarter at Ahmedabad, Gujarat	3.95 acres		
9.	Land for Booking Office at Jamnagar, Gujarat	0.25 acres		
10.	Land for Booking Office at Rajkot, Gujarat	0.27 acres		
11.	Residential Plot at Gurgaon, Haryana	0.10 acres		
12.	Residential plot at Kaikhali, Kolkata, West Bengal	2.64 acres		
13.	Plot of land at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi	3.54 acres		
14.	Nerul Navi Mumbai (Open Plot)	100021.6 sq.mtr.		
15.	Nerul Navi Mumbai (Open Plot)	70000 sq.mtr.		
16.	Charkop Kandivali West Mumbai	5410.24 sq.mtr.		

State-wise details of land assets of Air India

Problem in procurement of spare parts for Boeing dreamliner of Air India

1305. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Boeing Dreamliner in Air India fleet (VT-ANI series) remains grounded for more than a year now in the hangar in Mumbai for various maintenance issues;

(b) whether about 250 spare parts of this grounded aircraft were stripped off and used in other aircrafts to keep them flying; and

(c) whether the problem being faced by Air India for procurement of spares are due to financial constraints; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) VT-ANI was on ground in Mumbai from 23rd April, 2014 to 14th February, 2015 due to various technical issues.

- (b) Yes, Sir
- (c) No, Sir.

Aircrafts and helicopters without FDR/CVR

1306. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some aircrafts and helicopters are flying without Flight Data Recorders (FDR) and Cockpit Voice Recorders (CVR); if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons for such a security negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The requirement for having Flight Data Recorders (FDR) and Cockpit Voice Recorders (CVR) in certain category of small aircraft and helicopter is not mandatory as per the provision given in Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section-2, Series-I, Pt-V and Pt-VI. Following category of Aircraft and Helicopter are not required to be fitted with FDR and CVR.

FDR:

- (i) All multi-engined turbine powered aeroplanes of a maximum certificated take off mass of 5700 kg or less for which the individual certificate of airworthiness is first issued on or after I January, 1990.
- (ii) All multi-engined turbine powered helicopters of maximum certificated take-off mass of 3180 kg or less for which the individual certificate of airworthiness is first issued on or after 1 January, 1990.
- (iii) All helicopters of a maximum certificated take-off mass of over 7000 kg if equipped with a CVR which can record at least main rotor speed.

- (iv) All helicopters of a maximum certificated take-off mass of over 3180 kg for which the individual certificate of airworthiness is first issued on or after 1 January, 1987 if equipped with a CVR which can record at least main rotor speed. CVR:
 - (i) All turbine-engined aeroplanes of a maximum certificated take-off mass of 5700 kg or less.
 - (ii) All Helicopter of a maximum certificated take-off mass of 3180 kg or less.

(b) The requirement for exempting such category of aircraft/helicopter is in line with recommendation in International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Annex- 6 (Operations) to the convention.

Cap on airfares

1307. SHRI S. THANGAVELU :

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering capping economic air fares at 20,000 to check airlines from charging exorbitant airfares or unleashing predatory pricing, affecting their own financial health; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the airlines are in danger of facing huge losses due to huge discounts in fares with some of the fares not even covering the operating costs; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Air fares are not fixed by the Government as they are determined by the airline based on interplay of market forces.

Airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristic of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevai ling tariff.

Scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight. The airline pricing runs into multiple levels which are in line with the practice followed globally. The lower fare in the fare buckets is available for advance booking much earlier. As time lapses and the date of journey approaches closer, the fare in higher side of fare bucket is made available as per the respective airline policy. This practice is followed the world over. However, in order to prevent excessive charging and sudden surges in airfares and to promote transparency by scheduled domestic airlines, DGCA has issued Air Transport Circular 2 of 2010 wherein airlines are required to display on their respective websites the tariff sheet route-wise across their network in various fare categories and the manner it is offered in the market. The intention behind the above directions is to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines.

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

(b) Ministry of Civil Aviation does not monitor commercial aspects of airline operations.

Reduction in airport charges at IGI Airport

1308. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has proposed a nearly 80 per cent reduction in airport charges at the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent it will result in the reduction of user development fee (UDF) and air fares of arriving and departing passengers at IGI airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has issued Consultation Paper for determination of Aeronautical Tariff in respect of Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi for the Second Control Period (01.04.2014-31.03.2019). The current document issued by AERA is only a • consultation paper and the final outcome as regards aeronautical tariff for IGIA, Delhi will be known only after completion of tariff consultation process by AERA as per mandate given to it under AERA Act, 2008.

Construction of civil airport at Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh

1309. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct a civil airport at Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh;

- (b) if so, whether any preliminary estimate has been prepared;
- (c) the cost of the projects;
- (d) whether the same is proposed to be used by defence forces too;
- (e) whether the airport is likely to increase potential of the area; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) For development of an airport at Tawang, a technical team of Airports Authority of India (AAI) has carried out the pre-feasibility study and examined the viability of aircraft operations at a site in Lumla village, as requested by the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh. In the pre-feasibility study, AAI has found that there are operational constraints at the proposed site and communicated the same to the State Government;

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

Harmonisation of pay and emoluments of Air India employees

1310. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Implementation and Anomaly Rectification Committee of Air India has finalized the draft salary structure for executive pilots;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Air India has invited the representatives of executive pilots for discussion on the matter;

(c) if so, the deliberations made in the discussion; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Implementation and Anomaly Rectification Committee would harmonize pay and emoluments across all sections of employees of Air India?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Air India invited representative of executive pilots with a view to ascertain their views on the draft salary structure put up for their feedback. The executive pilots made their submission on the recommendations made by the

Justice Dharmadhikari Committee on flying allowance and determination of layover allowance.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Decline in price of aviation fuel

1311. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the share of aviation fuel in the cost composition of aircraft operation;

(b) what has been the trend in the price of aviation fuel during last six months, month-wise;.

(c) whether decline in the price of aviation fuel has lowered the cost of aircraft operation;

(d) if so, whether this decline has been reflected by the aviation companies in reducing their fares;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) constitutes about 40-50% of operational cost of an airline in India, depending upon to business model.

(b) The trend in the prices of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) in the last six months in Delhi are as follows:

Date	Price of ATF in Delhi in ₹/kl.
October, 2014	67,525
November, 2014	62,537
December, 2014	59,943
January, 2015	52,423
February, 2015	46,513
March, 2015	50,363

(c) to (f) No such analysis has been carried out by the Ministry Under the existing

regulation, airfares are not regulated by the Government and airlines are free to fix reasonable charges/fee subject to compliance with rule 135 of Aircraft Rules 1937.

Number of cabin crew in Air India

1312. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has 3,000 cabin crew on paper;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of them are on medical leave, some have not turned up for long time and several have clocked the maximum 1,000 flying hours permitted in 12 months; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that many of the crew on contract did not extend their contract with Air India as they left for greener pastures; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As on 01.02.2015, there are 2330 regular and 779 contractual Cabin Crew in Air India.

(b) A total 13 Cabin Crew are on long medical leave and 119 number of Cabin Crew are on leave due to pregnancy/maternity leave. As per Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Cabin Crew can fly upto 1000 hrs. in consecutive 365 days. There are 47 number of Cabin Crew who fall in this category.

(c) Few contractual Cabin Crew are operating Air India flights on secondment basis from Subsidiary Company of Air India. some of them have not extended their contracts. Recently a policy has been framed by Air India for renewal of such contract of Cabin Crew and their contracts have been accordingly renewed, except in such cases which are not meeting with the criteria laid down for renewal of such contracts *i.e.* Disciplinary cases on the grounds of misconduct/bad service record etc. Air India has no information if any Cabin Crew have left for greener pastures.

International airports in Andhra Pradesh

1313. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop international airports at Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupati as mandated in Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014; and (b) if so, whether any timeframe has been fixed by Government to develop these airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per para 6 of the Thirteenth Schedule of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, "the Government of India shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of expanding the existing Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati airports to international standards and take an expeditious decision thereon". Accordingly, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) had carried out a pre-feasibility survey at airports in Andhra Pradesh and projected additional land requirements of 698 acres and 1165 acres to the State Government for the upgradation of the existing Vijaywada and Tirupati airports respectively to international standards. The time frame for development of the airports depends on the availability of the required land and handing over of the same by the State Government.

Visakhapatnam Airport belongs to the Indian Navy and AAI maintains a Civil Enclave there. AAI has constructed an Integrated Passenger Terminal Building capable of handling 400 domestic and 300 international passengers at a time. At present, international flights are operating from Visakhapatnam airport to Singapore and Dubai.

Relaxation of norms on height of buildings around airports

1314. SHRIA.K. SELVARAJ: Will the M inister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has been asked to explain its decision in allowing relaxation of norms on height of buildings and structures coming up in and around airports or in the glide path of an aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the AAI to review the criteria for approving height after aeronautical studies and subsequent grant of non objection certificate to high rise buildings near airports; 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) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Change in criteria to operate international flights

1315. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines have is fulfil certain criteria to operate international flights; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is planning to change the guidelines for Indian airlines to operate international flights; and

(c) if so, the reason s for the change in the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir. As per present policy minimum experience of five years on domestic sectors and fleet size of 20 aircrafts (5/20 rule) are required for operation on international route by Indian carriers.

(b) Yes Sir. There are plans to revise the existing 5/20 rules for Indian carriers to operate International flights.

(c) The reason for the revision include addressing the imbalance between Indian and foreign carriers in utilisation of bilateral traffic rights.

International airports in Madhya Pradesh

†1316. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of airports run by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of airports Out of them, proposed to be developed upto international level along with the action taken thereon and the names of the airports upgraded to the international level; and

(c) by when the international flights would be commenced from the expanded airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Written Answers to

(DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and manages 7 airports and 1 Civil Enclave *viz.*, (i) Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal (ii) Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Indore (iii) Jabalpur Airport (iv) Khajuraho Airport (v) Khandwa Airport (vi) Panna Airport (vii) Satna Airport and (viii) Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Terminal, Gwalior Airport (Civil Enclave) in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by AAI from time to time depend ing on traffic demand, socio-economic considerations, availability of land etc . In order to facilitate international operations at Bhopal and Indore Airports, AAI has constructed New Integrated Terminal Buildings (NITB) capable of handling 500 Domestic and 200 International peak hour passengers at these airport s. NITB, Bhopal w as con1111issioned on 20th June, 2011 and NITB Indore was commissioned on 1 4th February, 2012. Runway and Apron at both these airports are suitable for handling AB-321 type of aircraft.

(c) Indian carriers are free to mount services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air service agreements. However, actual operations is always guided by its commercial judgement.

Wastage of fuel due to capacity constraints at Delhi and Mumbai airports

1317. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is capacity constraints at Delhi and Mumbai airports causing huge wastage of fuel;

(b) whether if a flight hovers in the sky for an additional half an hour due to delay in allocation of landing slot, it consumes between 25 to 30 per cent extra fuel thereby increasing the operational cost of the airlines;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain as to how much money is wasted in a day by airline companies towards hovering costs; and

(d) the steps taken to check capacity constraints at Delhi and Mumbai airports to save huge wastage of fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are no capacity constraints at Delhi airport. However, there are certain unavoidable reasons resulting into capacity constraints at Mumbai airport such as single runway operation, higher traffic demand against the declared capacity, non-adherence to the allotted slots by the airline operators, etc.

(b) and (c) Government of India has not conducted any study to ascertain the impact of hovering time on the cost incurred by airlines. The cost of turnaround for Indian carriers at the major airports of the country depends upon weight, size and destination of the aircraft. It is further, upto the airline operators to individually assess the factors of their operational cost and adhere to the slots allotted to avoid increase in operational cost due to hovering cost, if any.

(d) M/s Mumbai International Airport Private Limited (MIAL) has taken various measures to avoid capacity constraints such as implementation of Airport Collaborative Decision Making System (A-CDM), holding regular meeting with all the stakeholders to reduce runway occupancy time (ROT) and enhancing runway utility, enhancement in aircraft movements from 30 to 50 per hour by Air Traffic Control, etc. Delhi airport does not require major initiative on account of Capacity constraint.

Profitable load factors of airlines

1318. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the projected travel, India is going to become the third largest aviation market by 2020 from the ninth position currently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that looking at the cost and load factors of airlines, it will be difficult for airlines to achieve profitable load factors; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to bring down the operations of airlines, so that the airlines in India can become profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No such analysis has been carried out by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(c) Does not arise.

Performance of Air India in domestic sector

1319. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government carrier, Air India, is doing a profitable business in the domestic sector during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof in different sectors; and

(c) the details of the profit/loss incurred in the domestic flying of Air India, sector wise, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The domestic operations of Air India are not meeting the total over all costs during the last two years i.e. 2012-13 and 2013-14. The details of surplus over variable costs in the domestic flying by Air India during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are ₹ 885.22 crores and ₹ 1100.76 crores respectively.

(b) and (c) Since the route profitability on various sectors is confidential and will harm the commercial interest of the Company, the information on sector-wise, yearwise profit/loss in the domestic flying of Air India cannot be revealed.

Expansion of Pithoragarh Airport

†1320. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion of Pithoragarh Airport of Uttarakhand is being done keeping in view the future international flights;

(b) if not, whether Government will provide resources for making it suitable for handling international flights; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MIN ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Pithoragarh Airport belongs to the State Government of Uttarakhand. Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken from time to time depending upon the traffic demand, commercial viability, socio economic considerations, availability of land etc. At present, there is no proposal with Airports Authority of India (AAI) for expansion of the Pithoragarh airport. The proposal for expansion of airports are considered as per the existing policy of the Government, as and when received from the State Government.

Compensation to air passengers

1321. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aviation companies are charging original fare tax and other charges along with air traffic congestion charge from the passengers; if so, the details thereof;

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether aviation companies are expected to pay compensation to their passengers in case of delay/cancellation of flights due to technical or other reasons on the pattern of foreign aviation companies which pay compensation to their passengers in the event of such eventualities; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) In addition to airline fare component, airlines are charging Airport development fees, User Development Fees, which are payable to airport operator and Government levies *i.e.* Passenger Service Fees, Service Tax. However, Air Traffic Congestion charges are not levied by airlines at present.

(b) and (c) 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. These are available on public domain on website *http://dgca.nic.in*.

Construction of new and international airports in Bihar

†1322. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total airstrips in Bihar at present along with number of airstrips among these which are operational;

(b) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has any proposal regarding non functional airports; and

(c) whether any action is being taken in the direction of constructing new and international airports; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are total 28 Airstrips/Aerodromes in Bihar, out of which 5 airports, *viz.*, Gaya, Patna, Jogbani, Muzaffarpur and Raxaul are owned by Airports Authority of India (AAI). Among these Patna and Gaya airports are operational.

(b) Yes, Sir. AAI has prepared Master Plans for development of Raxaul and Muzaffarpur airstrips and requested the State Government to provide additional land, removal of obstructions and diversion of road in the approach funnel.

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) AAI has proposed to develop the Indian Air Force (IAF) Airport at Bihta as new airport for international operations and taken up the matter with the Ministry of Defence and the State Government of Bihar with the request to provide additional land of 0 acres for Phase-1 and 790 acres for Phase-II in lieu of existing Patna Airport.

Promotion of Make-in-India campaign in commercial flights

1323. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) proposes to promote national, regional or local newspapers and magazines in all domestic flights to boost domestic production and promote Make-in-India campaign;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, in what capacity Government is promoting the Make-in-India campaign in all domestic flights;

(d) whether Government gives or proposes to give any incentives to commercial airlines for promoting this campaign; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has not issued any regulation in respect of distribution of newspapers/magzines to air travelers. Distribution of newspapers/magzines is a commercial aspect of airline business and is the prerogative of airlines.

(c) to (e) Minisitry of Civil Aviation has proposed following initiatives under Make in India campaign.

- (i) Incentivising Indian Maintenance Repair Overhaul (MRO) to make them globally competative.
- (ii) Infrastructure status for airline to facilitate external commercial borrowing for working capital to facilitate airlines to raise funds for capital and working capital through tax free infrastructure bonds.
- (iii) Improving regional and remote area connectivity
- (iv) Implementation of GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) for effective traffic management system.

Aeronautical and non-aeronautical charges at airports

1324. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has been mandated to determine aeronautical and non-aeronautical charges at all major airports in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any airport in the country that handles 1.5 rnillion or more passengers annually is termed as major airport and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the tariff proposed for the Bangalore Airport has been approved by the AERA and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Government of India has established a regulatory body namely, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) under an Act of Parliament namely, AERA Act, 2008, to determine tariff and other charges for the aeronautical services rendered at major airports in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. As per AERA Act, 2008, Major Airports have been defined as any airport which has, or is designated to have, annual passenger throughput in excess of one and a half million or any other airport as the Central Government may, by notification, specify as such.

(c) AERA, in exercise of powers conferred under Section 13(1) of the AERA Act, 2008, has already determined the aeronautical tariff for Kempegow da International Airport, Bengaluru *vide* Order No. 8/2014-15 dated June 10, 2014.

New airport at Ajmer in Rajasthan

1325. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for completion of new airport at Ajmer in Rajasthan is progressing as per schedule;

(b) if so, by when the airport is expected to be made operational; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in execution of the project?

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

(b) and (c) The construction work of runway and boundary wall at Kishangarh Airport at Ajmer is delayed due to the requirement for relocation and rehabilitation of the families, diversion of the approach road passing through the land and delay in Written Answers to

handing over of 69 acres of land required for the runway to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) by the State Government.

Curtailment of flights to small cities

†1326. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Governmen t is considering to curtail the number of flights to small cities in the country;

(b) whether the number of flights to small cities in Gujarat are also being curtailed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. At present, scheduled air services are available to/from 77 airports which includes small airports also. With regard to air connectivity in the State of Gujarat, at present scheduled air services are available to/ from Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Surat, Jamnagar, Vadodara and Porbandar.

Weekly status report by low-cost carriers

1327. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has asked the low-cost carriers to give weekly status reports on its dues payable to various agencies, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is able to assess the performance of low-cost carriers with the weekly report submitted by them to the DGCA and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, in view of the liquidity erisis reported by M/s Spicejet in December, 2014, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation had issued directives to Spicejet on January, 2015 to submit weekly report on availability of aircraft for operation and detail of bookings to assess its performance.

Assets of top ten companies

1328. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the names of the top ten companies in the descending order, in terms of their assets as on 31 March, 2014;

(b) what was the size of total assets of all the companies on 31 March, 2014; and

(c) what was the share of the top ten companies in the total assets as on 31March, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The names of top ten companies in descending order, in terms of their assets as on 31.03.2014, from among the 4,15,886 companies that filed their Balance Sheets for the year 2013-14 till 30.11.2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The total reported value of the assets of all the 4,15,886 companies was ₹ 117.08 lakh crore, and the share of top ten companies in the total value of assets was 15.3% on 31st March 2014.

Statement

Names of top-ten companies, by value of assets, in descending order, as on 31.03.2014

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Value of Assets (in ₹ crore)
1.	Reliance Industries Limited	3,67,583.00
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	2,52,413.78
3.	Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	2,25,757.39
4.	Power Finance Corporation Limited	1,94,164.10
5.	NTPC Limited	1,79,554.18
6.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited	1,52,852.90
7.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	1,39,589.07
8.	LIC Housing Finance Ltd.	95,777.02
9.	Steel Authority of India Limited	91,961.89
10.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	89,333.44
	Total	17,88,986.76

Source: MCA21 database.

Money spent by corporate houses on CSR

1329. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the corporate houses have been spending money on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of CSR activities?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The current financial year is the first year of implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by companies under the Companies Act, 2013. Details of money spent by corporate houses on CSR are expected to be available after the mandatory disclosures on CSR are made by companies towards the end of the year 2015.

Notification of Section 135 of the Companies Act

1330. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Section 135 of the Companies Act deals with Corporate Social Responsibility of every company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Section 135 has not yet been notified resulting in the Ministry not getting information on expenditure incurred by corporate sector; and

(d) if so, the reasons for withholding Section 135 from notification?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) and (b) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, *inter alia*, provides for companies having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more in a financial year to spend atleast 2% of the average net profits of last 3 years for the company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy. In case the said amount is not spent, the reasons for not doing so are to be disclosed in the Board's Report. Activities which may be included in the CSR policy by the companies are specified in schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) and (d) Section 135 along with Schedule VII and corresponding Corporate Social Responsibility Policy Rules have been notified on 27.02.2014 and have come into effect from 1st April, 2014.

Indigenous manufacturing of weapon system by DRDO

1331. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has failed to build a strong Defence Industrial Base despite eating into a substantial portion of the Budget and is the largest importer of defence equipments and parts;

(b) if so, the reasons for failure to manufacture fully indigenous tanks, submarines, etc. even after lapse of fifty years and having huge empire of DRDO and its factories; and

(c) the details of amounts being spent on DRDO and on import of defence equipment during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) India has been importing defence equipment and parts from technologically advanced countries to meet the operational requirements of the Armed Forces. Over the years, country has established Defence Industrial Base of Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), Ordnance Factories (OFs), Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and private sectors, which are engaged in manufacturing of defence hardware. The licensing procedure for defence industries has been substantially simplified. So far, 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, aircrafts, helicopters, UAVs, Radars, electronic warfare systems, communication and surveillance systems, ammunitions, explosives etc. 49 licenses companies having 75 licenses have reported commencement of production. Besides, the cap of FDI has been raised from 26% to 49%.

(b) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is a Mission Mode Organisation, which is primarily engaged in design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems for the Armed Forces. DRDO has developed a number of systems/products/technologies, a large number of which have already been productionised. The value of systems/products/technologies developed by DRDO and inducted into Services or in the process of induction stands at over ₹ 1,78,000 crore. These include combat vehicles; missiles; multi-barrel rocket launcher; unmanned aerial vehicles; radars; electronic warfare systems; sonars; torpedos; bridging systems; combat aircraft; sensors; NBC technologies; parachutes; combat free fall system; propellants and explosives; detonators; communication systems; armaments systems; cyber systems, etc.

(c) Amounts spent by DRDO during the last three years is as follows:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Actual Expenditure
2011-2012	9893.84
2012-2013	9794.80
2013-2014	10859.04
2014-2015	9639.66
	(upto January 2015 as per CGDA compilation)

Capital acquisition orders placed on foreign vendors of defence equipment during the last three years is as follows:

_				
	Year	Air Force	Navy	Army
	2011-2012	15258.11	6700.91	506.07
	2012-2013	19220.95	6100.38	991.67
	2013-2014	20927.54	12653.56	1501.00

Foreign investment in defence sector

1332. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign investment has been made / promised in the defence sector after August, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with total amount of money to be invested;

(c) whether Government has made specific agreement with Israel in respect of defence deals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) Details of FDI proposals received from Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) after August, 2014 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Defence has neither entered into nor is there any proposal at

present to enter into any framework agreement with Israel for supply of arms, military equipment and / or technology transfers in the defence sector.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of FDI proposals received from Foreign Investment Promotion Board after August 2014

		0		
Sl. No.	Name of the	Name of	Proposed	Amount
	Indian	the JV	Foreign	Involved
	Company	Company	Investment	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Hats Off	M/s. CAE	Post Facto	₹ 37.82 crore
	Helicopters	Inc.,	Approval	
	Training (P) Ltd.	Canada	of for the issue	
	Dated 21.8.2014		5,84,205	
			equity shares	
			of₹10/-	
			each to CAE	
			Inc., Canada	
2.	M/s. Ideaforge	NRI	17.04%	-
	Technology (P) Ltd., dated 30.9.2014	Investment		
3.	M/s. Punj Lloyd	FII & NRI	Foreign	-
	Ltd. (PLL), dated	Investment	Shareholder	
	30.9.2014		NRI IPO	
			Allottees	
			Repatriable	
			Investment	
			22.79%+NRI	
			2.52%+FII	
			7.68%-	
			Addition of	
			activities	

Written Answers to

1	2	3	4	5
4.	M/s. Quest Global	Aequs Mfg.	FDI 49%	₹ 40 crore
	Mfg. (P) Ltd.,	Investment	from existing	
	dated 27.10.2014	(P) Ltd.,	17.29%	
		Mauritius		
5.	M/s Fokker Elmo	Fokker Elmo	FDI 49%	₹6 crore
	Sasmos Inter-	BV		
	connection	Netherlands		
	Systems Ltd.,			
	dated 10.12.2014			
6.	M/s Star Wire	M/s Aubert &	FDI 5%	₹ 12.28 crore
	(I) Ltd., dated	Duval France		
	13.1.2015			
		TOTAL		₹ 96.1 crore

Plan for increasing strength of the Armed Forces

1333. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has adequate strength (in terms of quantity and quality) in Army, Navy and Air Force in comparison to Pakistan, China, USA, Russia, UK and France, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is planning to increase its strength in the Army, Navy and Air Force to match with both China and Pakistan forces as well with USA and UK; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and funds earmarked for the same in the Twelfth Plan?

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

Incomplete Border Road Projects

1334. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incomplete border road projects which have been sanctioned for over five years but remained incomplete, along with the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has taken or is taking any initiative to expedite the road construction of these incomplete projects?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) 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 which were to be completed by 2012.

Out of 61 ICB₹with BRO, 19 roads of length 625 km have been completed and connectivity has been achieved on 24 roads. The revised completion schedule for 42 ICBRs is as under:

(i)	2015	:	16 roads
(ii)	2016	•	13 roads
(iii)	2017		9 roads
(iv)	2018		2 roads
(v)	Beyond 2018	:	2 roads

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) Delay in land acquisition
- (vi) Due to natural disaster such as flash flood of Leh 2010, J&K flood in 2014 and earthquake in Sikkim in 2011, resources are diverted

(b) 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 kilometeraerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and National Highways/ State Highways/ Other roads subject to certain conditions.
- (iii) Outsourcing has been allowed to augment capacity of BRO.
- (iv) Long Term Roll On Work Plan (LTROWP) and Long Term Equipment Plan (LTEP) has been approved.
- (v) Enhanced financial and administrative powers have been given to the executives of BRO.

Reasons behind accident of INS Sindhughosh

1335. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the accident involving INS Sindhughosh was due to non-dredging for four years by the Western Naval Command HQ;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-dredging of the area in spite of knowing that such submarines would come;

(c) whether any accountability has been fixed in this case;

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Ministry against such officials; and

(e) what efforts the Ministry is making or going to make to ensure that such mishaps do not recur again?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) The movement of INS Sindhughosh to harbour after deployment at sea on 17th January, 2014 was suspended due to receding tide. On inspection, underwater hull

and appendages were found to be intact and satisfactory. Thereafter, the submarine was put to sea as programmed. The Board of Inquiry has ascertained that the incident of suspended movement of submarine was partly due to delay in maintenance dredging. Dredging has been undertaken regularly except from October 2011 to December 2013 on account of delay in progressing the maintenance dredging contract.

(c) to (e) Disciplinary action has been initiated against one officer found culpable. Regular maintenance dredging is undertaken to maintain proper depth in the harbour.

Vacating of airport land at Jodhpur, Rajasthan

†1336. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to vacate the airport land situated in the village Guda Bishnoi of Jodhpur district of Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for vacating airport land situated in the village Guda, Bishnoi of Jodhpur district of Rajasthan at Air Force Station, Jodhpur since the land is required for creation of infrastructure related to operational requirements of Indian Air Force.

Voting rights of armed forces personnel

1337. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1585 given in the Rajya Sabha on 5th February, 2014 and state:

(a) whether a response has been received from the Election Commission of India on the issue of voting rights of Armed Forces personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the timeline by which the Ministry intends to ensure that Armed Forces personnel are able to cast their vote while on duty, either at place of service or through a reliable system of postal ballots?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) to (c) Issues relating to further facilitation of voting by defence service personnel had been

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

taken up with Election Commission of India. Meanwhile, the Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an interim order on 24.3.2014 in Writ Petition (C) No.1005 of 2013 (Neela Gokhale versus Union of India & Another) with Special Leave Petition (C) No.6554/2014 (Rajeev Chandrasekhar versus Union of India & Others), *inter alia*, giving directions regarding registration of Service personnel posted in peace stations as general voters; not insisting on Election Commission of India's order dated 28.12.2008 wherein certain conditions for registration of Service personnel as general voters have been prescribed; furnishing of details of peace stations to Election Commission of India and providing assistance to Election Commission of India for making Postal Ballot effective.

In compliance of the ibid interim order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, list of peace stations was furnished by the Ministry of Defence to Election Commission of India for registration of Service personnel working in those locations as general voters. Election Commission of India, in compliance of aforesaid interim orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, issued instructions on 26.3.2014 to all Chief Electoral Officers of all States with reference to Service personnel who have been posted at peace stations on 1.1.2014 and continue to be posted there on the date of the commencement of the election process in the concerned Assembly Constituency. Even after completion of General Election to Lok Sabha 2014, the Commission have extended these instructions for further period till any further order is given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Internal instructions were issued by the Ministry of Defence to the Services Headquarters for taking all necessary steps and provide necessary assistance to Election Commission in making Postal Ballot for Service personnel effective.

Under water vehicles developed by DRDO

1338. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is considering to rollout its underwater vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DRDO has already commenced work on a yet-to-be-sanctioned ₹ 250 crore programme for developing a range of Autonomous under water vehicles for a variety of roles such as force multipliers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed an Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) as technology demonstrator. A project has been taken up to demonstrate certain enhanced critical parameters of the AUV.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. DRDO has undertaken a feasibility study for the development of different types of AUV platforms that could be used for a variety of roles, like surveillance and mine counter measures etc.

Welfare schemes for ex-servicemen

†1339. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Ex-servicemen in the country as on date;

(b) the details regarding schemes being implemented for their welfare, rehabilitation and resettlement;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide some more benefits to the exservicemen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) Details of ex-servicemen in the country at present, State / UT-wise are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of schemes being implemented for the welfare of ex-servicemen are given in Statement-II (see below).

(c) and (d) Welfare of ex-servicemen is continuous process and Government endeavours to explore new schemes and improve upon the existing schemes to provide more benefits to the ex-servicemen.

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise details of ex-servicemen in the country as on 31st December 2014

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Army	Air Force	Navy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46408	5704	4665	56777
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	529	0	0	529
3.	Assam	28335	3992	1558	33885
4.	Bihar	75350	15174	8144	98668
5.	Chhatisgarh	4768	299	200	5267
6.	Goa	1104	208	749	2061
7.	Gujarat	20714	3920	879	25513
8.	Himachal Pradesh	103243	2140	3609	108992
9.	Haryana	241323	16445	12484	270252
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	71378	681	529	72588
11.	Jharkhand	19754	1497	1063	22314
12.	Karnataka	61115	10195	2478	73788
13.	Kerala	132592	21737	12748	167077
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40486	1686	1239	43411
15.	Maharashtra	143312	12286	14332	169930
16.	Manipur	6685	98	50	6833
17.	Meghalaya	2242	82	55	2379
18.	Mizoram	5725	21	17	5763
19.	Nagaland	2536	17	7	2560
20.	Odisha	28380	5000	2120	35500
21.	Punjab	254498	11927	5690	272115
22.	Rajasthan	156475	6020	3909	166404
23.	Sikkim	1177	1	4	1182
24.	Tamil Nadu	107967	11511	3476	122954
25.	Tripura	2349	119	58	2526
26.	Uttar Pradesh	275470	28680	15151	319301
27.	Uttarakhand	150896	14131	11303	176330
28.	West Bengal	61549	12543	4109	78201

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	A and N Islands	435	44	169	648
30.	Chandigarh	6830	2769	385	9984
31.	Delhi	32873	7610	3325	43808
32.	Puducherry	1301	374	89	1764
33.	Telangana	17898	7615	1087	26600
	Total	2105697	204526	115681	2425904

Statement-II

Details of schemes being implemented for the welfare of ex-servicemen

(1) **Resettlement Schemes:** The Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR), an Attached Office of the Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare, Ministry of Defence, is responsible for resettlement of retired defence personnel. 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). Most State Governments also provide reservation to ESM in State Government jobs. 10% vacancies are reserved in the posts upto the level of Assistant Commandants in Para-military forces. Moreover, age relaxation is available for the 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.

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

(2) Financial Assistance: Financial assistance is also provided through Kendriya Sainik Board, an Attached Office of the Department of Exservicemen Welfare, from the Armed Forces Flag Day Fund and National Defence Fund to the Ex- servicemen and their dependents, as well as to the institutions involved in rehabilitation of Ex- Servicemen in the form of Penury Grant, Education Grant, Officer Cadet Grant, Disabled Children Grant, House Repair Grant, Marriage Grant, Widow Re-Marriage Grant, Funeral Grant, Medical Grant for treatment of serious ailments, Orphan Grant, War Memorial Hostels Grant, Vocational Training Grant for widows.

Financial assistance is also provided for tool kit for Ex-Servicemen technicians and purchasing modified scooters for disabled Ex-Servicemen. Upto 4000 scholarships are awarded every year to the wards of ESM to pursue technical and professional courses under the Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme.

(3) Medical facility: Ex-servicemen pensioners and their dependents are provided medical care through ECHS Polyclinics and Government and private empanelled medical facilities spread across the country, under the Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS). As on date about 45.05 Lakh ESM beneficiaries are covered under ECHS.

100 per cent FDI in defence sector

1340. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that Government is planning to make provision for (a) hundred per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in defence production sector; if so, the details thereof;

if not, the reasons therefor; and (b)

(c) the percentage of Foreign Direct Investment in defence production sector at present and the details of investment and performance of different plans being implemented under this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Government vide Press Note 7 of 2014 Series dated 26.8.2014 has notified revised FDI policy in defence sector, according to which FDI upto 49% is allowed in the sector through FIPB route and above 49% through 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.

Unstarred Questions

After opening up of the defence industry sector for FDI in 2001, 33 FDI proposals/ joint ventures have been approved in defence sector for manufacture of various defence equipments to Indian companies.

Armed forces personnel serving in UN Peacekeeping Missions

1341. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Armed Forces personnel presently serving in United Nations Peacekeeping Missions in different parts of the world;

(b) the country-wise breakup and details of their deputation; and

(c) the number of casualties suffered while serving in such missions since 2001 and the country-wise breakup thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Presently, 7153 Indian Armed Forces personnel are serving in the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions in different parts of the world.

S1.	Missions	No. of Armed Forces	Year of
No.		personnel presently	commencement of the
		deployed	deployment
1.	MONUSCO (Congo)	3768	
2.	UNMISS (South Sudan)	2275	2004
3.	UNIFIL (Lebanon)	900	2005
4.	UNDOF (Golan eights)	191	1998
5.	UNOCI (Ivory Coast)	10	2006
6.	UNISFA (Abeyi)	4	2003
7.	MINURSO (Western	3	2011
	Sahara)		
8.	UNSOM (Somalia)	1	2014
9.	UNAMI (Iraq)	1	2015
			2014
			Political Mission
	Total	7153	

(b) The country-wise breakup and details are as under:-

Written Answers to

(c) Since 2001, total 40 Indian Armed Forces personnel have laid down their lives in various UN Peacekeeping Missions. The country-wise breakup of casualties is as under:

Sl. No.	Mission	No. of Casualties
1.	MONUC / MONUSCO (Congo)	20
2.	UNMIS (Sudan)	2
3.	UNMISS (South Sudan)	11
4.	UNIFIL (Lebanon)	3
5.	UNMEE (Ethiopia-Eritrea)	4
	Total	40

Upgradation and construction of roads by BRO

1342. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of projects relating to upgradation of existing roads and construction of new roads by the BRO and the details thereof;

(b) whether all pre and post-construction clearances have been obtained for construction of the same, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) the total distance of newly constructed roads; and
- (d) the details of funds required and time-period allotted for the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) Long Term Roll on Works Plan (LTROWP) 2014-18 for upgradation / new construction of 461 roads identified by Army amounting to ₹ 21333 crores has been approved for execution by Border Roads Organisation (BRO).

(b) 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 kilometeraerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and National Highways/State Highways/Other roads subject to certain conditions.
- (iii) Exemption of Compliance of Scheduled Tribe and other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 to avoid delay in clearance of road projects within States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Sikkim accorded *vide* MoEF order dated 27th April 2011.
- (iv) MoEF vide their order dated 8th August, 2014 has ordered that inprinciple approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 may be deemed as the working permission for tree cutting and commencement of work, if the required all statutory payments specified in the inprinciple approval has been released by the user agency.

In addition, enhanced financial and administrative powers have been given to the executives of BRO for obtaining the clearance on priority.

(c) and (d) A Long Term Roll On Work Plan (LTROWP) 2014-18 amounting to ₹ 21333 crores has been approved. Out of 461 roads, 61 Indo China Border Roads (ICBR) roads with a length of 3410 km were planned to be completed by 2012. 19 ICBRs of length 625 km have been completed and connectivity has been achieved on 24 ICBRs.

The revised completion schedule for 42 ICBRs is as under:

(i)	2015	:	16 roads
(ii)	2016	:	13 roads
(iii)	2017	:	9 roads

Written Ai	nswe	ers to	[10]	March, 2015]	Unstarred Questions	145
((iv)	2018	:	2 roads		
((v)	Beyond 2018	:	2 roads		

Completion of border road projects

1343. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1746 given in the Rajya Sabha on 9 December, 2014 and state:

(a) the current status of completion of border road projects; and

(b) whether the steps outlined as measures to speed up the completion of projects have been effective and the details of the outcomes in timeline adherence in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) 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 which were planned to be completed by 2012.

Out of 61 ICBRs with BRO, 19 roads of length 625 km have been completed and connectivity has been achieved on 24 roads.

(b) 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.

Based on the measures taken to expedite the works the revised completion schedule for 42 ICBRs is as under:

(i)	2015	:	16 roads
(ii)	2016	:	13 roads
(iii)	2017	:	9 roads
(iv)	2018	:	2 roads
(v)	Beyond 2018	:	2 roads

Deal with Rafale for fighter planes

†1344. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a deal signed with French company, Rafale, to buy 126 fighter planes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said company seeks to increase the prices of fighter planes even after finalization of the deal;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether Government would also contact some other companies to buy fighter planes in the national interest?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Purchasing of weapons for the armed forces

1345. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) has granted any Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) in 2015 which will pave way for purchasing of arms / ammunitions / weapons for three wings of the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) in its meeting held on 28.2.2015 has considered nine Capital Acquisition Proposals covering different facts of modernisation of the Defence Forces.

Suicides in the armed forces

1346. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a spate of suicides in the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the number of suicides by personnel of Armed Forces in the last one year;

(c) the exact reason for spate in suicides in Armed Forces; and

(d) whether Government proposes to find out some mechanism to address suicides in Armed Forces particularly in the Army and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) Number of suicides in the Armed Forces during the last one year is as under:

Year	Army	Air Force	Navy
2014	84	24	Nil
			(As on 21.11.2014)

(c) Reasons for such incident include occupational hazards (long tenures of continuous deployment), family issues / domestic problems, perceived grievances, personal issues, mental built, financial problems and inability to withstand stress.

(d) Government has taken various measures to prevent such incidents. Some of these measures include improvement in living and working conditions through provision of better infrastructure and facilities, additional family accommodation, liberalized leave policy, establishing a grievance redressal mechanism, provision of psychological counselling by psychological counsellors and conduct of yoga and meditation as part of unit routine.

Coast guard stations along South Gujarat coast

1347. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted any assessment about probable security threats to large industrial establishments located at seashore area of Southern Gujarat near to the international border with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the steps taken to strengthen security of the establishments, especially in view of recent unpleasant activities near the Gujarat seashore;

(c) the number of coast guard stations functioning and proposed to be set up in this area; and

(d) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Central Government to set up new coast guard stations in southern Gujarat during last five years, if so, updated status of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) Threat assessment is a part of existing coastal security construct and based on the threat assessment, list of Vital Areas (VA) and Vital Points (VP) for each coastal State including Gujarat have been prepared. The list of VA / VPs also covers major industrial establishment. Coast guard stations at a particular place are established after taking into account the threat perception, vulnerability gap analysis and presence of other stations/coastal marine police stations in the vicinity. Further, Government has taken several measures to strengthen coastal security, which includes enhanced patrolling and improved surveillance. Post interception of the suspect boat near International Maritime Boundary Line (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, so as to deny any subsequent attempt by adversaries to enter our maritime zones.

(c) There are currently eight Coast Guard Stations functioning in Gujarat.

(d) Requests have been received, including a reference from the State Government of Gujarat for setting up a coast guard Station at Hazira. Taking into consideration that Coastal Marine Police Stations at Hazira and Dahej have been established and the air assets at Coast Guard Air Station at Daman located 40 nautical miles south of Hazira are also available, if needed at short notice, it was decided not to set up a Coast Guard Station at Hazira at the moment.

Delay in Tejas LCA project

1348. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IAF has finally got Tejas LCA;

(b) the reasons due to which LCA project was dragged for more than three decades;

- (c) what was the initial project cost and the revised one;
- (d) whether the final operational clearance has been given to the LCA; and

(e) the details of drawbacks and advantages that LCA have when it is compared with other fighter jets in the world?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) The First Series Production Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas has been handed over to Chief of Air Staff by Raksha Mantri on 17th January 2015.

(b) The following are some of the reasons for delay in completion of LCA project:

- Ab-initio development of the state-of-the-art technologies.
- Non-availability of trained / skilled manpower in the country.
- Non-availability of infrastructure / test facilities in the country.
- Unanticipated technical / technological complexities faced in structural design.
- Non-availability of critical components / equipment / materials and denial of technologies by the technologically advanced countries.

- Enhanced User's requirements or change in specifications during development.
- Increase in the scope of work.
- Inadequate production facility at HAL.

(c) The initial cost of Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED) Programme Phase-II of LCA Tejas was ₹ 3301.78 crore. Based on modifications required in the aircraft, an additional sanction of ₹ 2475.78 crore was granted, which increased the total sanctioned cost of Phase-II Programme to ₹ 5777.56 crore.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) From the open sources, it is seen that the contemporary aircraft of LCA developed in other countries are JAS-39 by Sweden, FA-50 by South Korea and JF-17 by Pakistan / China. The engines installed in these aircraft (except that of JF-17) are GE-404 series engines. LCA parameters, such as empty weight, all up weight (except that of JAS-39), thrust, speed (except that of JAS-39) are better than those of the other aircrafts. Similarly, development / unit cost of LCA are less than those of JAS-39 and FA-50 but more than that of JF-17. However, LCA's Ferry Range is less than those of other aircrafts.

JV in defence sector

1349. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects finalized after launching of "Make in India" campaign either with Indian industry or foreign manufacturers in JV in the defence sector, and the details thereof;

(b) the total amount of investment in the next five years; and

(c) what are the area of manufacturing (like radar, avionics, electronic warfare, communication, etc.) and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) After launching of "Make in India" campaign, the 'Acceptance of Necessity (AoN)' have been accorded for 40 projects with Indian as well as Foreign manufacturers, with an amount of approximately \gtrless 1,01,264 crore. Further, project-wise details cannot be divulged in the interest of National Security.

(c) The Government vide Press Note 3 of 2015 Series dated 26.6.2014

has notified defence products list for the purpose of issuing Industrial License for manufacturing in the private sector which includes items like electronic warfare, radar etc. apart from other licensable items designed or modified for military purpose.

Innovating financial model for attracting overseas funds

1350. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Ministries have sought for innovative financial models to attract overseas funds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) No, Sir

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

Outflow of foreign exchange vis-a-vis FDI inflow

1351. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the outflow of foreign exchange has been more than the FDI inflow due to the high rates of royalty, dividend and salary by the Multi-National Companies (MNCs); and

(b) if so, the details of the FDI inflow and outflow of foreign exchange on account of royalty, dividends, salary etc. by the major MNCs during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Balance of payments statistics on FDI inflow and outflow of foreign exchange on account of royalty, dividends and salary by companies in India (including FDI entities) during the last three years and 2014-15 (April-September) are provided in the following Table:

				(055 14111011)
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
				(AprSep.)
Gross FDI Inflow	46,552	34,298	36,047	20,829
Outflow/(Payments)				
Royalty	3,207	4,159	3,980	2,314
Dividend	4,541	3,268	3,728	2,441
Compensation of	1,991	2,159	2,797	1,427
employees				
a ppi				

Gross FDI (Inflow) and Royalty, Dividend and Salaries from Companies in India (Outflow) (US\$ Million)

Source: RBI

Funds given by NABARD for construction of (AWCs)

1352. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has granted funds for the buildings of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of expenditure reported by the State Governments during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has granted funds for the buildings of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). The State-wise details regarding loans sanctioned and disbursed by NABARD under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for Anganwadi Centres during the last three years and the current year (upto 27.2.2015); are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The details of expenditure by State Governments during the said period is not maintained by NABARD. However, NABARD sanctions loans to the extent of 85% of project cost for Anganwadi Centres and the amount is reimbursed on the basis of the expenditure incurred by the respective State Governments.

Statement

Anganwadi Centres-RIDF - State-wise details of Sanction and Disbursement for Anganwadi for the years

Sl.	State		Sanctions by	/ NABARD		Disbursements made by NABARD			
No.		2011-12 (Tranche XVII)	2012-13 (Tranche XVIII)	2013-14 (Tranche XIX)	2014-15 (Tranche XX)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh			33.98	50.18	4.99	1.57	11.23	0.89
2.	Bihar					0.00	4.16	8.17	0
3.	Goa					0.00	0	0.19	0
4.	Gujarat		127.52			0.00	25.5	64.8	0
5.	Haryana	84.97			51.00	25.49	8.53	24,37	6.86
6.	Karnataka	6.75		62.83	35.61	12.66	13.11	15.62	1.93
7.	Kerala	4.12	1.49	46.54		0.10	0.51	0.21	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh		84.92			0.00	16.98	0	0
9.	Maharashtra	85.03				51.65	29.31	11.69	0.05
10.	Punjab				20.00	0.00	0	0	0
11.	Rajasthan	20.39				4.08	0.78	0	0
12.	West Bengal			3.43		9.71	6.22	15.05	0.69
	Total	201.26	213.93	146.78	156.79	108.68	106.67	151.33	10.42

2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (Position as on 27 February 2015)

Note: 1. RIDF Loan sanctioned is 85% of the Project Cost.

2. Amount disbursed under RIDF is on reimbursement basis either under ongoing RIDF tranche or under tranche prior to 2011-12/ year in which disbursements made.

3. Sanction of RIDF loan is for the Tranche during year.

Source -NABARD

Improvement in international business and investment

1353. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact on our economy of the bilateral relation with Japan, Korea, China, Russia, America, Australia etc. after assuming of power by the NDA Government;

(b) the extent to which international business and foreign investment improved; and

(c) the ratio of other country's investment in our country reciprocally our investment in other countries?

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The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Jayant Sinha) : (a) The details of foreign direct investment flows from Japan, Korea, China, Russia, America and Australia from June 2014 to Dec 2014 are given below:

Countries	FDI (June, 2014 to Dec., 2014) (Rupees in million)
Japan	67,394.35
South Korea	3,899.55
China	2,661.76
Russia	28,636.40
USA	80,877.77
Australia	2,946.88

(b) In comparison to the period April to December, 2013, there was a 28% growth in FDI during April to December, 2014.

(c) The ratios of other country's investment in our country and our investments in other countries are given below:

Countries	Ratio of other country's investment in our country and our		
	country's investments in that country during April, 2014 to		
	December, 2014		
Japan	1114.8		
South Korea	485.8		
China	1.7		
Russia	2080.0		
USA	1.8		
Australia	1.3		

Restructuring and recovering of loans availed by corporate house

1354. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corporate houses / companies having outstanding loans of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) of 1000 crore and above;

(b) the percentage of the unpaid corporate debt that has been categorized as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs); and

(c) the steps proposed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and PSBs to restructure and recover the loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it maintains data on borrowers (including Corporates) of ₹ 5 crore and above (including NPAs, if any). The available data with regard to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as at end Sep-14 is as under:--

Sr.	Particulars	No. of Borrowers	Amount (₹ crore)
1.	Total Loans outstanding (₹ 1000 crore and above)	433	16,31,874
2.	Total NPAs (₹ 1000 crore and above exposure)	10	28,152
3.	Percentage of NPAs	2.31	1.73

(c) To improve the health of the financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of the banks and to prevent slippages, RBI has issued instructions including to establish Framework for Revitalising Distress Assets, which stipulates that each bank –

- To have a Board approved loan recovery policy;
- Is required a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts;
- Taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats;
- To review NPA accounts of ₹ 1 crore and above by Board of directors and top 300 NPA accounts by management of the Board;

Following are some of the key items of the new Framework for Revitalising Distress Assets:-

- Formation of Central Repository of Information on Large Credit (CRILC) to collect, store and disseminate credit data to lenders;
- Mandatory setting up of Joint Lenders Forum and time bound Corrective Action Plan;
- Refinancing of project loans by existing lenders not be treated as restructuring subject to certain conditions;
- Sale of NPAs to ARCs

- Increased transparency
- Recognition of profit Amortization loss over two years (for limited period)
- Banks can sell SMA accounts.
- Relaxation in holding period of NPAs while selling NPAs to other banks/ Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs)/Financial Institutions.

Re-introduction of one rupee note

1355. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to re-introduce the one rupee note;
- (b) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) by when it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 2011, Government is vested with the power to issue one rupee note. One rupee currency note is a sovereign issue, multiple of which is issued as a promissory note or currency note by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, Government has issued Gazette Notification No.GSR 897(E) dated 15.12.2014 to print One Rupee Currency Notes with effect from 1st January, 2015.

Increase in paid up capital of PSBs

1356. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Government has released money to increase the paid up capital of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

- (b) if so, the details of PSBs which received this money;
- (c) the criteria for selecting banks for release of money for raising their capital;
- (d) whether banks themselves cannot increase their capital; and
- (e) the reaction of Government thereto?

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 \gtrless 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). Bank-wise details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	State Bank of India	2970
2.	Bank of Baroda	1260
3.	Punjab National Bank	870
4.	Canara Bank	570
5.	Syndicate Bank	460
6.	Allahabad Bank	320
7.	Indian Bank	280
8.	Dena Bank	140
9.	Andhra Bank	120
	Total	6,990

(d) and (e) Government has decided to bring down its holding in PSBs to 52% in phased manner based on their future capital requirement and overall performance. The banks will be incentivized for raising their efficiency parameters which will lead to more capital generation and saving, finally resulting in better capital adequacy. The dilution of holding based on efficiency parameters will ensure that credit needs of banks are taken care of. The PSBs can raise capital from the Market by diluting the Government shareholding upto 52% with the previous approval of the Government.

Status of foreign loans

†1357. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign loans taken by Government during the last three years till date, year-wise and project-wise;

(b) whether Government has stipulated any norms for the allocation and utilization of such foreign loans;

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the status of repayment of loans; and

(d) the place of India in the world in drawing and repayment of foreign loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The amount of foreign loans taken by the Government during the last three years till date, year-wise and project-wise is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) A bouquet of project proposals are posed to multilateral/bilateral agencies keeping in view various factors like the priority of the Government, recommendation of the line Ministry and State Governments, project preparedness, sectoral and regional balance etc. The State Government proposals are routed through central line Ministries. The State Governments are also required to furnish debt sustainability clearance from Department of Expenditure. The projects need to be complete in respect of all requisite clearances from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region etc.in certain categories. The utilisation of loans is guided by the loan agreements and as provided in individual project documents.

(c) The status of repayment of loans is given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) As per the International Debt Statistics Document published by World Bank in 2014, India ranks at number three in External debt stock end 2012 and at number two in terms of Net Inflow 2012.

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Details of amount of foreign loans taken by the Government during the last three years till date, year-wise and project-wise

							(INR in thousands)
SI .No	Name of Project	Currency	Agree Dt.	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	2014 - 2015
-	2	e	4	5	6	7	∞
	2837-IND Agribusiness Infrastructure Dev. Investment Prag. Proj.2	INR	8/01/2012	00:00	12,121.22	10,339.67	6,214.57
2.	2592-IND Assam Power Sector Enhancement Invest. programProject 1	INR	5/02/2010	275,957.13	658,756.57	50,486.01	282,838.89
3.	2498-IND Uttarakhand Power Sector Invest. Program-Proj.2	INR	5/02/2009	00.00	134,638.46	0.00	0.00
4	2502-IND Uttarakhand Power Sector Invest. Program-Proj.3	INR	5/02/2009	174,183.84	358,907 .37	30,364.29	0.00
5.	2677-IND Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Prag. Project-2	INR	7/01/2011	103,852.54	513,239.34	35,329.99	597,654.96
.9	2800-IND Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program (MFF) - Project-3	INR	7/02/2012	0.00	142,645 .35	71,559.61	506,213.45
7.	2681-IND Bihar Power System Improvement Project	INR	5/06/2011	00.00	436,023.83	49,689.57	1,046,213.62
8.	2778-IND Gujarat Solar Power Corporation Ltd.	INR	7/02/2012	00.00	127,567.87	35,473.42	1,118,293.35
9.	2461-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program (HPCEDIP)	INR	0/11/2008	1,874,111.90	1,145,670.35	32,585.69	516,016.80
10.	2596-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program-Project-2	INR	2/03/2010	668,303 .80	403,961 .75	06,430.57	154,117.25
11.	2687-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program - Project-3	INR	7/01/2011	2,164,994 .39	2,129,591.97	36,764.51	1,467,199.42
12.	2794-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Trasmission Investment Pgn. Pj. I	INR	5/12/2011	0.00	613,605.78	39,842.10	159,602.87

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13.	2914-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program-Proj-4	INR	9/11/2012	0.00	1,065,290.00	73,996.11	24,610.95
14.	3001-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Transmission Investment Program-Proj-2	INR	9/09/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	688,851.90
15.	2323-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program - Project 1 (TCE)	INR	2/04/2007	359,077.26	167,294.83	0.00	0.00
16.	2324-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program - Project 2 (DEE)	INR	2/04/2007	295,931.87	336,682 .90	0.00	0.00
17.	2346-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program (MFF) - Project 3.	INR	3/08/2007	137,547.43	364,962 .79	42,652.68	0.00
18.	2347-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program - Project 4 -	INR	17/03/2008	739,363 .70	704,219.17	49,626.45	0.00
19.	2520-IND MP Power Sector Investment Program (Proj.5)	INR	27/05/2009	1,953,524.60	1,385,326.52	74,417.52	628,891.42
20.	2732-IND M.P. Power Sector Investment Prag Proj.6	INR	10/05/2011	232 ,667.37	677,217.16	50,161.38	1,011,311.20
21.	2764-IND Madhya Pradesh Energy Efficiency Imp. Invest. Prag. Project.	INR	7/08/2011	1,163,017.40	1,283,835.25	39,419.16	840,213.59
22.	2830-IND M.P. Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (MFF)Project-2	INR	7/02/2012	00.0	1,952,076 .75	1,743.93	994,849 .27
23.	3066-IND MP Power Transmission and Distribution System Imp. Project	INR	7/02/2014	00.0	0.00	0.00	1,727,979.24
24.	3052-IND Rajasthan Renewable Energy Tranmission Investment Program - Project 1	INR	2/09/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	42,526.05
25.	2309-IND Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program - Project 1	INR	2/02/2007	194,175.57	345,978 .11	10,104.32	13,454 .33
26.	2924-IND Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program - Project 4	INR	14/06/2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	451,031.52
27.	3187-IND Punjab Development Finance Program	INR	8/11/2014	00.00	0.00	0.00	3,169,175.00
28.	2926-IND West Bengal Development Finance Program	INR	16/11/2012	00.0	10,906,200.00	0.00	2,041,200.00
29.	2142-IND Assam Governance and Public Resource Devi. Proj.	INR	6/12/2004	165,354.34	524,671.25	0.00	0.00

Unstarred Questions

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30.	2861-IND Bihar Urban Development Investment Program-project 1	INR	5/03/2013	0.00	0.00	34,195.32	149,383.06
31.	2834-IND North Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment Prag project-2	INR	9/11/2012	0.00	0.00	31,525.44	390,439.04
32.	2676-IND Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism - Project 1 reg.	INR	10/07/2011	53,014.41	32,999.17	56,476.05	96,197.66
33.	2536-IND Mizoram Public Resource Management Program	INR	7/09/2009	1,966,400.00	0.00	0.00	432,764.50
34.	2537-IND Developing Public Resource Management Project in Mizoram	INR	7/09/2009	5,709.59	9,921.64	15,685.72	729.26
35	2676-IND Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism - Project 1 reg.	INR	10/07/2011	36,811.18	59,312.43	51,438.85	206,012.73
36.	2576-IND South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project - India Portion	INR	14/10/2010	7,317.75	14,790.35	43,807.54	137,122.95
37.	2633-IND Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism- Project 2	INR	12/04/2012	0.00	0.00	4,948.95	6,664.18
38.	2833-IND Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism- Project 2	INR	12/04/2012	0.00	2,696.25	35,696.40	106,234.35
39.	2679-IND Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program Proj.I' 1	INR	7/08/2011	0.00	42,093.52	6,319.62	410,984.01
40.	2679-IND Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program Proj.I' 1	INR	7/08/2011	29,823.48	29,873.95	38,277.68	0.00
41.	2443-IND Bihar State Highways Project	INR	10/11/2008	5,125,106.17	1,996,740.76	0.00	0.00
42.	2663-IND Bihar State Highway II Project	INR	22/12/2010	1,591,483.98	1,219,173.87	39,214.20	1,041,871.75
43.	2694-IND Bihar State Highway II Project (Additional Financing)	INR	2/08/2013	0.00	0.00	35,504.53	2,023,774.20
44.	2050-IND Chhattisgarh State Roads Dev. (Sector) Project	INR	4/12/2004	373,596.45	25,369.28	0.00	0.00
45.	2154-IND National Highway Sector-II Project.	INR	5/12/2005	2,065, 138.21	89,563.62	0.00	0.00

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<u> </u>	2527-IND National Highway Corridor (Sector) I Project-Supplementary	INR	14/08/2009	863,857.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2535-IND rural road sector II invest. prog. 4	INR	13/09/2009	2,847,534.85	761,682.41	0.00	0.00
	2770-IND North Eastern State Roads Invest. Program-Project 1	INR	19/07/2012	00.00	00.00	35,783.62	220,925.24
49.	2594-IND Jharkhand State Roads Project	INR	16/07/2010	241,534.45	2,386,442.44	37,542.35	1,072,004.17
50.	2705-IND karnataka State Highway Improvement Project	INR	20/07/2011	460,628.73	858,749.51	30, 106.71	1,319,136.97
51.	2330-IND M.P. State Roads Sector Project.II	INR	23/07/2007	951,627.70	158,656.15	0.00	0.00
52.	2736-IND M.P. State Roads Project.III	INR	15/06/2011	1,773,650.51	3,196,047.77	12,484.67	1,854,302.46
53.	2308-IND Uttarakhand State Road Investment Prog	INR	25/10/2007	123,202.74	68,918.57	0.00	0.00
54.	2458-IND Uttarakhand State Road Investment Program-Project 2	INR	10/02/2009	1,334,886.32	599,503.64	47,754.11	622,278.54
55.	3040-IND Uttarakhand State Road Investment Program Proj-3	INR	24/12/2013	00.00	0.00	79,901.87	932,094.54
56.	1870-IND WB Corridor Development Project	INR	10/12/2002	195,713.65	00.00	0.00	0.00
57.	1961-IND Railway Sector Improvement Project	INR	21/04/2004	1,096,086.33	107,553.99	0.00	0.00
56.	2793-IND Railway Sector Investment Program-Tranche-1	INR	19/07/2012	00.00	695,389.78	25,999.53	1,360,857.83
59.	3106-IND Railway Sector Investment Program(Project 2)	INR	7/02/2014	00.00	0.00	0.00	2,629,929.39
.09	2414-IND Rural Road Sector II Investment Program - Project 2	INR	28/03/2008	24,681.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
61.	2445-IND Rural Road Sector-II Investment ProgProg.3	INR	10/11/2008	748,336.68	478,764.02	401,282.63	0.00
62.	2651-IND Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program (Project-5)	INR	12/08/2010	4,124,714.36	2,137,728.53	32,342.92	693,387.69
63.	3065-IND Rural Connectivity Investment Program (Project 2)	INR	1/02/2014	00.00	0.00	0.00	2,783,971.32
64.	3055-IND Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project	INR	15/02/2014	00.00	0.00	0.00	333,659.94
65.	2861-IND Rural Connectivity Investment Program (proj-1)	INR	12/04/2013	00.00	0.00	31,620.65	3,934,383.13
.99	3186-IND Supporting Kerala's Addl. Skill Acquisition Program in Post Basic Education	INR	!7/11/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,271,026.00

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Written Answers to

Unstarred Questions

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67.	3033-IND Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghalaya	INR	23/01/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	362,695.61
68.	2442-IND Assam Governance and Public Resource Management Sector Dev. Prag.II	INR	4/10/2008	987,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
.69	2806-IND - Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Prog. Project-1	INR	19/03/2012	0.00	25,747.52	33,697.51	75,776.68
70.	2528-IND National Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment ProgProject 1	INR	14/08/2009	195,399.75	122,882.73	14,336.13	179,513.17
71.	2151-IND Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project in J& K	INR	7/03/2005	1,974,200.09	1,055,067.59	44,482.59	0.00
72.	2331-IND Jammu & Kashmir Urban Sector Dev. Inv. Prog.(Proj. 1)	INR	8/ 12/2007	309,440 .01	363,382.38	05,651.40	252 ,572.04
73.	2925-IND Jammu & Kashmir Urban Sector Dev. Investment Program Project-2	INR	6/05/2013	0.00	0.00	35.435.48	448,308.28
74.	2312-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector Invest. Prog. (Proj. 1)	INR	23/1/2008	221,650.46	94 ,507.38	55,043.87	103,097.66
75.	2638-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector In vest. Prog. Proj.2	INR	6/12/2010	916,668 .70	832,365.84	06,092.05	640,931.99
76.	2882-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program-Project-3	INR	19/09/2013	0.00	0.00	48 ,298.64	722,272 .42
77.	3088-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program - Project-4	INR	6/09/2014	0 00	0 00	0 00	171,065.70
78.	2226-IND Kerala Sustainable Urban Dev. Project	INR	18/12/2006	606,376.48	949,284.15	43 ,800.32	768,066.24
79.	2046-IND Urban Water Supply & Environment Imp. in M.P.	INR	19/03/2005	586,235.80	584,119.59	32,615.57	0 00
80.	2456 - IND Urban Water Supply & Environmental Imp. Proj. in M.P. (Suppl.)	INR	10/11/2008	422 ,116.00	537,260.46	29 ,854. 17	155,388.24
81.	2366-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)	INR	7/01/2008	383, 151.83	56,320.78	0.00	9,349.09
82.	2506-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev. Invest.Program-Proj-2	INR	8/02/2009	884,184.86	301,213.70	38 ,909.38	696,376 .40
83.	2725-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev Investment Program. Proj.3	INR	7/03/2011	598 ,323 .98	98,362.82	36,541.75	470,988.78

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84.	3062-IND Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1 - Phase B Project	INR	9/05/2014	0 00	0 00	0 00	673,413.21
85.	2410-IND Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)	INR	3/10/2008	457 ,653.40	366,455 .85	35,873.62	271,774 .22
86.	2797-IND Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-2)	INR	1/01/2013	0.00	0.00	09, 186.33	312,390.01
87.	1813-IND Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project	INR	8/ 12/2001	526,472 .36	445 ,220 .90	0.00	0.00
88.	2293-IND Kolkata Environmental Imp. Project .supplementary	INR	1/02/2007	576 ,358.23	764,526 .67	53,611.98	00.0
89.	3053-IND Kolkata Environment Improvement Investment Program - Project-1	INR	13/03/2014	00 0	0 00	0 00	281,346.69
90.	2684-IND Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Invest. Prog.	INR	10/05/2011	14,255 .90	218 ,150.18	39,864.83	329 ,107.63
91.	2159-IND Chhattisgarh Irrigation Dev. Project	INR	20/03/2006	250,373 .54	141,596.51	54,075.09	0.00
92.	2444-IND Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Pro	INR	25/02/2009	166, 163.66	173,349. 11	73,721.71	154,595.38
93.	2382239E Minor Irrig.Prog.Maharashtra Dt.31-12-98	INR	01/06/2000	52,028.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94 .	7354672E Shoogtong-Karcham Hydropower Project- HP	INR	21/12/2012	0.00	0.00	439.69	1,172.48
95.	9950643E Shongton-Karcham Hydropower Project-HP	INR	21/12/2012	0 00	0.00	177.42	473.15
96.	204564E Supercritical Power Station Krishnapatnam -AP	INR	11/12/2008	7,551,859.00	0.00	0 00	0.00
97.	225059E Supercritical Power Station Krishnapatnam - A P	INR	11/12/2008	2,000,480.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98.	8042041E Sopercritical Power Station Krishnapatham-AP	INR	11/12/2008	3,779,950.00	0.00	D.DO	0.00
.66	5192758E Solar PV power plant Sakri (Shivajinagar)	INR	10/08/2011	0 00	2,689,330.75	38 ,795 .D2	2,577,997 . 13
100.	290191E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-IX	INR	20/12/2007	-4,065 .35	D.OD	13,D73.08	0.00
101	3057891E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme XV	INR	6/ 1212009	198,669 .09	0 00	0.0D	963,022.56
102.	7711936E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme XIV	INR	6/1212009	49,674.98	0.DO	0 00	243,805.09

Unstarred Questions

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103.	8704801E Pulse Polio Immunzation programe X	INR	11/12/2008	0.00	-537.96	784.31	0.00
104.	1425319E Sustainable Municipal Infratructure Financing in Tamil Nadu	INR	19/07/2008	698,288.38	495,266.54	31,744.05	144,435.81
105.	3618214E Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in TN-Phase-II Pmt-2	INR	18/06/2014	0.00	0 00	0.00	199,427.46
106.	3663743E Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu t'h 2 Pt. 1	INR	19/12/2012	0.00	0.00	0.DO	39,190.51
107.	6649175E Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu Ph2 Pt. 1	INR	19/12/2012	0.00	0.00	43,649 .20	759,635.97
108.	7147741E Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu	INR	19/07/2008	323,645.40	326,756.70	D.00	0.00
109.	9951628E Sustainable Muncipal Infratructure Financing in Tamil Nadu Ph 2 Pt. 1	INR	19/12/2012	0.00	0.00	38,692.57	0.00
110.	1421147E Modernisation of Signaling System-Kanpur-Delhi	INR	11/08/ 1997	191,039.97	575,132.31	32,618.80	57,975.38
111	4500766E NABARD XI-Reform of the Rural Cooperative	INR	20/12/2007	6.30	0.00	00.00	0 00
112.	9361337E Rural Water Supply & Sanitation-MH	INR	28/12/2000	65,653.20	11,248 .36	00.00	0.00
113.	6282843E Environment Related Urban Infrastructure Development Odisha	INR	12/08/2012	0.00	0 00	986.09	1,504.95
114.	FRGL047E Assam project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation	INR	2/02/2012	0.00	26,708.42	23,678.67	0.00
115.	CIN106401S Kochi Metro Project	JNR	17/02/2014	0 00	0	00.00	1,585,831.76
116.	FRGL048E Bangalore Metro Project CIN 1044 01 P	INR	4/02/2013	00.00	0.00	32,912.19	0 00
117.	FRGL046E Reorganization of Urban Water Supply Scheme for Jodhpur- RJ	INR	12/02/2012	00.0	133,619.29	30,854.81	671,611.38
118.	FRGL049E Reorganization the Water Supply System of the city of Jodhpur-Phase II	INR	7/07/2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	318.93

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8	545,800.25	330,998.52	20,354.14	348,565.93	695,640.28	139,079.97	264,978.74	724,262 .31	208,319.41	214,295.61	620,244 .76	0.00	1,178, 117.26	7,134.44	147,585.09	25,586.31	19,770.47	591,639 .13	2,978.47
2	35,911.94	39,696.84	34,353.64	56,414.31	42 ,045 .60	39,657.33	18,554.60	30,244.45	37,901.40	32,562.02	09,265 38	-3,327.04	34,327.85	21,466.92	05,416.75	16,168.02	51,798.41	37,068.70	6,593.00
9	1,626,595.88	70,816.76	0.00	779,559.43	0 00	302,095 .29	72,084.44	1,031,920.61	346,585.54	465,702.02	883,571 .55	0.00	244,042.27	24,440.88	158,506.43	37,311.40	111,703.79	346,204.73	0 00
5	1,493,595.33	0. 00	0.00	389,759.75	0.00	0.00	287.56	1,865,220.34	301,022.78	684,592.63	719,470.24	0.00	0.00	0 00	36,786.52	22,233.68	188,906.43	44 ,811.43	0 00
4	10/03/2007	7/02/2011	7/02/2011	11/03/2005	8/09/2012	11/03/2005	1/11/2008	10/03/2007	11/03/2006	11/03/2005	11/03/2006	11/03/2003	6/06/2011	6/06/2011	11/03/2010	11/03/2010	11/03/2005	7/02/2011	7/02/2011
6	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
2	IDP-181 Andhra Pradesh irrigation & livelihood Improvement Project	IDP-213 Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Proj	IDP-213A (Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project)	IDP-161 Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	IDP-224 Tamil Nadu Transmission System Improvement Project	IDP-164 Ganga Action Plan Project (Varanasi)	IDP-199 Capacity Development for Forest Mgt. & Personnel Trg. Project	IDP-183 Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase 2	IDP-172 Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project	IDP-163 Karnataka Sus. Forest Manag. & Bio. Conservation Pro	IDP-173 Odisjha Forestry Sector Development Project	IDP-148 Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project	IDP-221 Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-2)	IDP-221A Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-2)	IDP-211 Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation & Forest Management Project	IDP-211A Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation & Forest Management Project	IDP-162 Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (II)	IDP-214 Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project	IDP-214A Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project
-	119.	120.	121.	122.	123.	124.	125.	126.	127.	128.	129.	130.	131.	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.	137.

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138.	IDP-182 Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement & Poverty Alleviation Project	INR	10/03/2007	299,902 .78	359,950.00	07,370.97	317,306.24
139.	IDP-194 Forest Department Uttar Pradesh	INR	10/03/2008	567,381.44	606,692.20	73,029.39	571,726.65
140.	IDP-194A Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project	INR	0/03/2008	72,479.54	65,733 .30	35,797 .96	17,761.55
141.	IDP-223 West Bengal Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Project	INR	9/03/2012	0.00	0.00	3,429.83	48,873 .86
142.	IDP-223A West Bengal Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Project	INR	9/03/2012	0.00	0.00	14,206.10	12,758.72
143.	IDP-17B Transmission System Modernization & Strengthening Project in Hyderabad	INR	10/03/2007	1,514,951.43	1,434,640.90	78,437.92	752,535 .54
144.	IDP-216 Andhra Pradesh Rural High Voltage Distribution System Project	INR	6/06/2011	0.00	0.00	35,458.69	1,185,470.69
145.	IDP-177 Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project	INR	10/03/2007	665,553.39	889,207.74	55,511.19	156,536.99
146.	IDP-156 Umiam Stage-II Hydro Pj.Stn.Renovation & Modernizn	INR	11/03/2004	655, 187.60	190,116.60	0.00	0.00
147.	IDP-188 Maharashtra Transmission System Project	INR	4/09/2007	136,987.35	439 ,642.36	14,781.61	3,446.24
148.	IDP-188A Maharashtra Transmission System Project	INR	4/09/2007	5,627.46	7.63	6.16	5.23
149.	IDP-217 Madhya Pradesh Transmission System Modernisation Project	INR	6/06/20 11	0.00	1,233 ,478 .00	31 ,859.00	1,241,574 55
150.	IDP-167 Purulia Pumped Storage Project (III)	INR	11/03/2006	515,451 .23	126,803.01	01,288.68	20,852.49
151.	IDC-008 Tamil Nadu Investment Promotion Programme	INR	2/ 11/2013	0.00	0.00	44,182.00	0.00
152.	IDP-150 Ajanta-Ellora Conser. & Tourism Dev. Pr. (II)	INR	\1/03/2003	85,628.66	94,729.43	42,038.51	18,475.78
153.	IDP-150 Ajanta-Ellora Conser. & Tourism Dev. Pr. (II)	INR	11/03/2003	0.00	0.00	0	41 ,218 .21
154.	IDP-15CIA Ajanta Ellora Conservation & Tourism Development Project-II	INR	\1/03/2003	65.16	0.00	0 00	0.00

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155.	IDP-180 Vishakhapatnam Port Expansion Project	INR	30/03/2007	00.0	00.0	40,110.46	667,035.21
156.	IDP-193 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-1	INR	10/03/2008	2,185,890.34	852,534.69	31,462.33	86,828.70
157.	IDP-193A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-1	INR	10/03/2008	118,063.12	92,150.69	39,680.16	33,324.27
158.	IDP-205 Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase I)	INR	27/10/2009	385,984.41	243,967.30	38,055.58	23,137.91
159.	IDP-209 Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 1)(11)	INR	31/03/2010	00.00	00.00	37,252.52	1,133,400.88
160.	IDP-209A Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase I) (II)	INR	31/03/2010	0.00	00.00	0.00	338,854.69
161.	IDP-212 Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 2)	INR	26/07/2010	17,426.65	266,128.94	17,092.97	147,450.60
162.	IDP-158 Int.Natural Resource Mgmt. & Povty.Pj. in Haryana	INR	31/03/2004	25,973.36	23, 121.01	0.00	0.00
163.	IDP-198 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	INR	21/11/2008	2,199,438.57	872,205.57	J0,073.67	1,413,317.46
164.	IDP-198A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	INR	21/11/2008	83,864.55	146,814.65	13,814.79	62,814.26
165.	IDP-159 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project(VI)	INR	31/03/2005	44,441.45	00.00	0.00	0.00
166.	IDP-170 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project-Phase 2	INR	31/03/2006	23, 194.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
167.	IDP-171 Bangalore Metro Rail Project	INR	31/03/2006	5,283,058.28	4,808,530.72	31,491.46	3,789,446.83
168.	IDP-179 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(11)	INR	30/03/2007	21,880.26	0.00	0.00	00.0
169.	IDP-191 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(111)	INR	10/03/2008	742,377.82	0 00	0.00	0.00
170.	IDP-191A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase2(111)	INR	10/03/2008	4 ,908.40	00.0	0.00	0.00
171.	IDP-192 Kolkata East-West Metro Project	INR	10/03/2008	228,101.28	228,096.98	34,884.37	0.00
172.	IDP-192A Kolkata East-West Metro Project	INR	10/03/2008	80,461.73	33,394.06	20,632.24	0.00
173.	IDP-197 Chennai Metro Project	INR	21/11/2008	4,173,555.77	1,554,256.96	18,366.84	266,007.71
174.	IDP-197A Chennai Metro Project	INR	21/11/2008	8,693.88	0.00	0.00	0.00

Unstarred Questions

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175.	IDP-202 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(1V)	INR	11/03/2009	2,944,457.76	721,497.56	14,045.46	105,680.57
176.	IDP-202A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(1V)	INR	11/03/2009	50,960.63	21,583.35	0.00	0 00
177.	IDP-206 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(V)	INR	11/03/2010	5,445,222.55	5,850,840.98	39,199.31	0.00
178.	IDP-207 Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II)	INR	11/03/2010	836,696.96	1,679,643.75	40,702.90	1,633,967.43
179.	IDP-207A Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II)	INR	11/03/2010	280,912.33	175,506.54	36,118.59	0.00
180.	IDP-208 Chennai Metro Project (II)	INR	11/03/2010	6,962,500.23	11,535,446.26	22,081.51	1,889,874.27
181.	IDP-208A Chennai Metro Project (II)	INR	11/03/2010	1,094,771.05	1,012,017.77	J1,346.04	0.00
182.	IDP-220 Bangalore Metro Rail Project (II)	INR	6/06/2011	0.00	1,646,892.72	30,314.42	578,632.51
183.	IDP-220A Bangalore Metro Rail Project (II)	INR	6/06/2011	344,214.16	508,595.97	16,764.10	451,748.58
184.	IDP-222 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 3	INR	9/03/2012	0.00	2,335,485.72	55,756.08	8,574,247.20
185.	IDP-222A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 3	INR	9/03/2012	0.00	131,097.60	22,988.12	168,941.36
186.	IDP-230 Chennai Metro Project(III)	INR	8/03/2013	0.00	0.00	32,593.57	9,319,306.70
187.	IDP-230A Chennai Metro Rail Ltd (III)	INR	8/03/2013	0.00	0 00	77,494.40	43,687.05
188.	IDP-165 Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Project Phase 11-1	INR	1/03/2005	6,307,140.29	3,560,875.31	40,386.10	753,799.96
189.	IDP-168 Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (11-2)	INR	1/03/2006	292,179.47	489,075.28	31,161.69	1,021,948.11
190.	IDP-168A Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (11-2)	INR	i1/03/2006	0.00	586,592.27	1,182.77	1,231,867.48
191.	IDP-196 Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	INR	010312008	256,256.97	352,244.41	33,998.92	540,641.06
192.	IDP-196A Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	INR	0/03/2008	-851,067.00	0.00	0.00	0 00

Written Answers to

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	2	3	4	5	9	7	8
193.	IDP-175 Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	INR	11/03/2006	108,851.50	364,198.27	31,170.07	1,953.04
194.	IDP-155 Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernization Project-II	INR	11/03/2004	55,787.47	53,754.57	0.00	0.00
195.	IDP-174 Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improv. Proj	INR	11/03/2006	297 ,473 .96	308,119.76	37,248.50	242,916.37
196.	IDP-149 Yamuna Action Plan Project (II)	INR	11/03/2003	175,241.05	110,247.51	0.00	0.00
197.	IDP-215A Yamuna Action Plan Project (III)	INR	7/0212011	34,380.14	11,406.14	57,943 .51	27,197.49
198.	IDP-154 Rengali Irrigation Project (II)	INR	11/03/2004	35,977.36	00.00	0.00	0.00
199.	IDP-210 Rengali Irrigation Project	INR	11/03/2010	569,488 .19	188,218.69	54,012.79	0.00
200.	IDP-210A Rengali Irrigation Project (III)	INR	11/03/2010	00.00	9,563.14	3,117.46	0.00
201.	IDP-201 Guwahati Water Supply Project	INR	11/03/2009	584,635.40	756,799.79	73,187.68	372,264.84
202.	IDP-201A Guwahati Water Supply Project	INR	11/03/2009	136,959.94	216,328.78	76,697.54	203,014.44
203.	IDP-225A Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project	INR	9/10/2012	00.00	00.00	20,330 .35	44 ,423 .72
204.	IDP-189 Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	INR	4/09/2007	1,408,470.47	835,322.85	23 ,551.38	1,054,240 .17
205.	IDP-189A Goa Water Supply & Sewerage Project	INR	4/09/2007	32.52	319,746.29	56,294 .84	347,857.34
206.	IDP-1898 Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	INR	4/09/2007	121,421.54	152,860.11	18,816.41	54,170.51
207.	IDP-184 Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	INR	10/03/2007	1,414,358.85	2,275,427.17	0.00	0.00
208.	IDP-203 Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	INR	11/03/2009	97,203.60	218,420 .31	56,161.36	507,814.21
209.	IDP-203A Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	INR	11/03/2009	00.00	324,843.08	34,927.51	52,338.21
210.	IDP-187 Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project	INR	10/03/2007	91,980.59	1,270,629.07	19,617.96	1,218,278.85
211.	IDP-186 Amritsar Sewerage Project	INR	10/03/2007	36,934.09	433 ,117.82	57,463.32	232,225 17
212.	IDP-157 Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project	INR	11/03/2004	74,761.73	20,906.93	0.00	0.00

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	9	7	8
213.	IDP-226A Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur)	INR	8/09/2012	0.00	0.00	30,278 .59	36,547.57
214.	IDP-195 Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	INR	0/03/2008	2,980,876.14	2,397,077.60	51,610.25	489,961.97
215.	IDP-195A Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	JNR	0/03/2008	148,188.46	118,056.39	73,670.18	17,914.00
216.	IDP-204 Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)	INR	11/03/2009	1,153,314.57	829,434.15	10,988.58	262,289.27
217.	IDP-185 Agra Water Supply Project	INR	10/03/2007	1,011,528.33	717,302.10	34,886.16	1,921,454.13
218.	RUGL005 Kudankularn Nuclear Power Project dt.21/06/98(supl)	INR	1/06/1998	270,309.88	263,803.58	32,191.87	87,842.92
219.	RUGL005-AE Kudankulam Nuclear Project (For Fuel)	INR	1/06/1998	88,842.38	0 00	0.00	54,477.58
220.	7687-IN Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project	INR	7/12/2009	0.00	4,811.37	16,632.00	0.00
221.	7687-IN Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project	INR	7/12/2009	0.00	0.00	19,225.62	556,216.77
222.	8065-IN National Ganga River Basin Project	INR	4/06/2011	90,673.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
223 .	8196-IN H.P.Develop. Policy Loan to Promote Inclusive Green Growth Sustain . Develop.	INR	9/09/2012	0.00	5,505,624.05	0.00	0.00
224 .	TF16957 2nd DPL to Promote Inclusive Green Growth & Sustainable Development in HP	INR	1/06/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,051,623 .03
225.	7748-IN Haryana Power System Improvement Project	INR	7/08/2009	961,890.07	510,717.43	38,867.52	595,928.16
226 .	P451-0-IN Capital Markets, Debt Management and Pension Reform Tech Assistance Project	INR	4/01/2009	10,582.23	872.20	0.00	0.00
227.	4753-IN Rural Road Project	INR	18/11/2004	447 ,596.95	246,902.32	0.00	0.00
228 .	7792-IN Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project	INR	2/01/2010	731,835.11	2,146,896.81	10,895.04	488,135.11
229.	8136-IN Assam State Roads Project	INR	15/11/2012	0.00	44,970.91	39,879.32	885,245 .92
230.	4764-IN Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project	INR	8/ 11/2005	580,820.71	676,188.21	0.00	0.00

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231.	7980-IN NHAI Technical Assistance Project	INR	:211212010	199,890.00	0 00	0.00	00.0
232.	7995-IN PMGSY Rural Roads Project	INR	4/01/2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,943,261.00
233.	8301-IN National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project	INR	11/07/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	628,949 .33
234.	8313-IN Second Gujarat State Highway Project	INR	2/0212014	0.00	0.00	36,808.70	871,111.40
235.	4860-IN Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project	INR	17/08/2007	3,211,873.87	578,578.83	79,738.14	617,258.33
236.	8199-IN Himachal Pradesh State Road Project-Additional Financing	INR	!1/01/2013	0.00	8,443.11	0.00	0.00
237.	8022-IN Second Karnataka State Highway improvement Project	INR	10/05/2011	765,597.16	941,215.82	08,263.60	601,050.69
238.	4653-IN Kerala State Transport Project	INR	16/05/2002	613,643.39	0.00	0.00	00.0
239.	8254-IN Second Kerala State Transport Project -II	INR	9/06/2013	00.00	0.00	77,452.52	397,375.15
240.	7577-IN Orissa State Roads Project	INR	7/01/2009	242,850 .00	457,514.86	35,500.08	0.00
241.	4843-IN Punjab State Road Sector Project	INR	6/02/2007	0.00	585,691.47	05,546.42	815,076.59
242.	4706-IN Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	INR	8/08/2003	68,572.20	-99,737.65	0.00	0.00
243.	7865-IN Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	INR	16/07/2010	868,015.36	130,891.63	0.00	0.00
244.	4684-IN Uttar Pradesh State Road Project	INR	9/02/2003	111,555.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
245.	8066-IN Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor-I Project	INR	7/10/2011	129,827.64	6,623.11	32,495.73	2,571,369.15
246.	8029-IN e-Delivery of Public Services Development Policy Loan	INR	0/05/2011	7,914,071.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
247.	4862-IN Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperative Project	INR	12/11/2007	2,057,221.02	748,898.02	0.00	0.00
248.	8330-IN Technology Centre Systems Programme	INR	0/11/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	46,225.91
249 .	7816-IN Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	INR	2/01/2010	111,768.03	55,442.54	42,274.28	0.00
250.	7818-IN Sustainable Urban Transport Project	INR	15/02/2010	0.00	0.00	16.497.83	91.883.10

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Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
251.	7941-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A	INR	3/07/2010	1,241,436.28	390,368.43	35,565.36	605,130.10
252.	P4250 Gujarat Urban Development Project	INR	11/02/2006	0.00	5,747.99	00.00	0.00
253.	4818-IN Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project	INR	12/05/2006	1,123,493.35	1,966,248.77	33,848.82	1,615,127.44
254 .	7818-IN Sustainable Urban Transport Project	INR	15/02/2010	0.00	0.00	5,773.45	91,457.46
255.	4665-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project	INR	15/08/2002	843,762.05	-1, 142.00	00 0	0.00
256.	7818-IN Sustainable Urban Transport Project	INR	15/02/2010	276,379.47	387,459.62	3,017.13	119,487.49
257.	7941-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A	INR	3/07/2010	1,241,436.49	310,722.19	35,565.36	710,642.91
258.	4798-IN Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project	INR	4/09/2005	1,204,014.64	1,889,002.30	19,709.88	1,175,513.60
259.	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	18,354.24	28,839.20	54,512.30	1,793.05
260.	4857-IN Andhra Pradesh Commun.Based Tank Management Project	INR	18/06/2007	537,368.66	916,537.69	07,720.63	265,049.92
261.	7897-IN Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project	INR	4/08/2010	699,151.54	2,268,208.49	28,910.45	90,988.33
262.	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	17,518.38	7,668.47	2,886.69	462.12
263.	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	212,053.32	250,677.25	32, 122.99	335,282.03
264.	7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21/12/2011	0.00	1,843.07	0.00	0.00
265.	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	13,626.73	33,434.77	26, 103.70	31,502.36
266.	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	36,196.17	89,158.38	23,892.12	5,240.86
267.	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	53,734.73	84,486.03	50,895.29	72,331.31
268.	4730-IN Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project	INR	8/02/2005	99,018.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
269.	4749-11 IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	29,659.19	15,587.48	26,327.50	6,771.10
270.	4872-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	INR	12/11/2007	521,537.89	448,825.51	0.00	0.00
271.	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	27,331.87	35,440.89	18,729.68	39,177.84

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73.	7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21/12/2011	0 00	3,910.03	0.00	00.0
	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	20,500.91	190,013.71	31,602.25	62,183.54
274.	4796-IN Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Pr.	INR	9/08/2005	1,050,517.01	2,777,370.22	33,448.48	457,884.04
275.	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase 11	INR	9/01/2006	30,966.89	21,919.49	10.598.27	23,528.07
276.	4750-IN Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project	INR	10/11/2004	1,609,912.91	1,777,321.50	14,524.66	3,480,385.90
277.	7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21/12/2011	0.00	4,391.71	0.00	0.00
278.	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	37,220.63	17,910.41	11,217.96	6,727.4
279.	7576-IN Odisha Community Tanks Management Project	INR	27/01/2009	41,097.12	54,393.74	02,181.82	331,082.83
280.	7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21/12/2011	0.00	2,062.43	0.00	0.00
281.	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	0.00	63,025.08	14,345.88	00.0
282.	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	39,373.70	56,224.78	39,193.04	176,721.45
283.	4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	9/01/2006	40,309.85	26,891 .34	43,600.99	33,567.24
284.	4846-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration	INR	2/02/2007	247,321.92	3,979,589.03	55,497.99	5,303,095.21
285.	7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	1/12/2011	0.00	10,407.14	0.00	0.00
286.	8090-IN West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor irrigation Project	INR	1/12/2011	15,703.13	50,969.87	0.00	0.00
287.	4013-IN Assam Agriculture Competitiveness Project	INR	4/01/2005	163,510.07	977,902.43	44,247.24	535,363.94
288.	5062-IN Addi. Financing for Assam Agri. Competitiveness Project	INR	3/04/2012	0.00	0.00	35,818.97	494,494.91
289.	4162-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project	INR	4/10/2006	1,289,844.28	1,052,044.73	38, 182.57	1,170,634.85
290.	5074-IN National Dairy Support Project	INR	3/04/2012	0 00	11,726.52	38,585.24	1,121,148.55
291.	4133-IN H.P. Mid Himalayan Watershed Dev. Pr.	INR	9/01/2006	325,983.89	227,312.47	54,850.90	101,006.28
292.	5159-IN Addi Financing for Himachal Pradesh Mid-Himalayan Watershed Dev Project	INR	10/11/2012	0.00	0.00	30,576.46	358,718.93

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Written Answers to

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
293.	3635-IN Karnataka Community-Based Tank Management	INR	14/06/2002	523,665.07	417,490.81	0.00	0.00
294.	4809-IN Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	INR	12/11/2010	96,757.90	315,939.14	59,869.23	813,037.22
295.	5085-IN Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project	INR	3/04/2012	0.00	9,714.08	28,765.76	28,220.45
296.	4640-IN Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project	INR	0/07/2009	902,478.34	1,021.469.54	26,760.63	941,429.85
297.	3907-IN Uttaranchal Decentralised Watershed Develop. Pro.	INR	10/07/2004	305,071.09	-115.310.16	0.00	0.00
298.	4850-IN Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Pr	INR	7/03/2011	268,383.45	26,769.97	0.00	0.00
299.	4755-IN Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project	INR	2/07/2010	20,417.54	150,650.55	56,350.75	7,521.46
300.	4765-IN integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	INR	2/07/2010	261,986.43	907,105.94	71,121.32	1,055,383.87
301.	4943-IN Biodiversity Conservation & Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project	INR	4/06/2011	69,953 .51	1,325.20	18,281.18	4,104.83
302.	4955-IN National Ganga River Basin project	INR	4/06/2011	2,378,649 .53	31,339.28	5,861.16	1,043,086.14
303.	4754-IN Scaling up Sustainable & Responsible Microfinance Project	INR	19/07/2010	145,221.01	3,578.02	28,788.78	13,147.00
304.	3777-IN Food and Drugs Capacity Building Project	INR	9/09/2003	0.00	-4,783.00	0.00	0.00
305.	3952-IN Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	INR	3/09/2004	108,258.39	-80,760.91	0.00	0 00
306.	4227-IN Reproductive & Child Health Project Phase-II	INR	6/10/2006	4,543,720.07	4,765,597.25	0.00	0.00
307.	4228-IN Tuberculosis Control Project Phase - II	INR	6/10/2006	981,197.88	1,762,752.69	0.00	0.00
308.	4299-IN Thira National HIV/AIDS Control Project	INR	15/07/2007	2,590,962.33	3,052,760.10	31,571.15	0.00
309.	4461-IN National vector Borne& Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Proj.	INR	3/0212009	3,745,551.50	3,251, 102.69	9,118.54	80,580.24
310.	5150-IN ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition improvement Project	INR	15/11/2012	0.00	0.00	52, 103.91	72,302 .70
311.	5236-IN National AIDS Control Support Project	INR	8/06/2013	0.00	0.00	16,757.94	1,109,351.95

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312.	5376-IN Accelerating Universal Access to Early and Effective Tuberculosis Care Proj	INR	10/05/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	281,702.63
313.	4229-IN Karnataka Health System Dev and Reform Project	INR	6/10/2006	560,610.31	456,860.12	39,324.03	220,106.24
314.	5161-IN Add financing for Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project	INR	1/11/2012	0.00	0.00	30,292.64	761,708.88
315.	Q942-IN Preparation of Proposed Nagaland Health Project Preparation Advance	INR	7/10/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,691.53
316.	3867-IN Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project	INR	13/06/2004	419,698.76	11,231.03	0.00	-38.38
317.	4756-IN Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project	INR	16/07/2010	1,415,718.92	1,470,146.46	41,207.39	646,905.45
318.	5033-IN Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project	INR	21/03/12	0-00	576,851.83	38,973 .24	9328795
319.	4772-IN National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project	INR	4/01/2011		1,982,146.28	35,563.00	222973538
320.	5283-IN Low Income Housing Finance Project	INR	4/08/2013		00.00	232,510.00	22388792
321.	4054-IN-PO- Emergency tsunami Reconstruction Project (PO)	INR	02/05/2005	12834054	9022218	674600	000
322.	4054-IN-TN Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project(TN)	INR	2/05/2005	1,256,867.36	95,748.35	0.00	0 00
323.	4849-IN PMGSY Rural Roads Project	INR	4/01/2011	6,756,000.00	2,725,331 44	01,546.44	6,446,419.57
324.	36181-IN Mizoram State Road Project	INR	11/08/2007	9,579.90	00.00	0.00	00.00
325.	4812-IN Second Additional Financing for Mizoram States Road Project	INR	2/10/2010	333,167.02	00.00	0.00	00.00
326 .	5310-IN Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project	INR	12/01/2014	0.00	0 00	0 00	2,549,548.58
327.	4872-IN Kerala Local Government and Service Delivery Project	INR	14/07/2011	1,489,425.64	1,753,399 .89	20,863.13	2,431,008.81
328 .	5378-IN Odisha Disaster Recovery Project	INR	1/07/2014	0.00	00.00	0.00	627,642.37
329 .	5279-IN Tamil Nadu & Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project	INR	1/11/2013	0.00	00.00	79,579.13	166,448.40
330.	5279-IN Tamil Nadu & Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project	INR	1/11/2013	0.00	0.00	02,265.41	1,504,571.05

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Written Answers to

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331.	5313-IN Uttarkhand Disaster Recovery Project	INR	19/01/2014	0 00	0 00	76,214 .53	1,445,356.97
332.	4675-IN Addi.Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project)	INR	9/1212009	2,705,480.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
333.	4323-IN Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP)	INR	19/08/2007	1,169,015.45	276,460.98	00 00	0.00
334.	5123-IN Additional Financing for Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project	INR	19/07/2012	0.00	247,941.95	38,391.22	670,625.95
335.	4338-IN Strengthening RURAL credit Co-Op, Project	INR	12/11/2007	0 00	0.00	03,882.34	0 00
336.	4978-IN National Rural Livelihoods Project	INR	8/07/2011	499,375 .52	556,082.19	24,254.97	2,669,026.07
337.	5035-IN North East Rural Livelihood Project	INR	0/01/2012	332.61	27,490.47	28,853.10	66,350.03
338 .	3590-IN Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	INR	18/03/2002	-13,367 .00	0.00	0.00	0.00
339.	4211-IN Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project	INR	4/07/2006	727,228.21	450,198.07	37,166.68	83,347.92
340.	4632-IN Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	INR	0/07/2009	944,459 .28	1,716,612.38	25,710.87	484,538 .23
341.	4472-IN Orissa Rural Livelihood Project-TRIPTI	INR	7/01/2009	73,165.44	559,050 .96	16,819.53	435,758.73
342.	4859-IN Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project	INR	4/05/2011	589,785 94	81,848.09	40,714.56	151,534.80
343 .	4758-IN West Bengal Institutional Strengthening of Gram Panchayats Project	INR	5/07/2010	2,543,939.31	2,241,532.39	10,365.56	168,756.91
344 .	5160-IN Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project	INR	7/06/ 2013	0.00	0.00	5,046.70	21,890.14
345 .	5349-IN Bihar Integrated Social Protection Strengthening Project	INR	8/05/2014	0.00	0.00	00.00	8,972.91
346.	4103-IN TN Empr. and Pov.Reduction Vazhndhu Kaatuvom Proj.	INR	4/09/2005	741,623.23	355,609.77	00 00	0.00
347.	4837-IN Add. Financing for TN Empr and Poverty Reduction"Vazhndhu Kaattuvom" Proj.	INR	3/12/2010	9,979.88	368,134.80	35,345 .53	672,224 .92
348.	4319-IN Vocational Training Improvement Project	INR	12/11/2007	1,070,521.27	545,224.74	12,424.87	1,388,454.63

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349.	4685-IN Second Technical/Engineering Education Quality Improvement Project.	INR	4/07/2010	0 00	1,845,94146	0.00	2,021,131.42
350.	4700-IN Second Elementary Education Project(Additional Credit)	INR	17/05/2010	24,206,516 .68	0.00	0.00	0.00
351.	5088-IN Secondary Education Project	INR	15/10/2012	0.00	4 ,282 ,176.75	17,156.41	2,285,124 .69
352.	448-IN Third Elementary Education Project	INR	9/05/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,070,166.40
353.	3413-IN Third Technical Education Project	INR	8/10/2000	-34 ,234 .94	0.00	0.00	0.00
354.	4997-IN Capacity Building for Urban Development Project	INR	18/12/2011	0 00	2,527.49	45,094 .01	102,984.29
355.	3662-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project	INR	15/08/2002	210,089.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
356.	4291-IN Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project	INR	18/06/2007	535,928.31	913,152.13	30,557.33	216,199.95
357.	4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	1/ 12/2011	0.00	23,206.91	11,458.89	86,490.61
358.	3635-1-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	INR	12/11/2007	540,177.34	123,352.52	0.00	0.00
359.	5087-IN Karnataka Watershed Development Project II	INR	1/02/2013	0.00	00.00	19,672.94	56,844.85
360.	4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	1/12/2011	0.00	48,617.00	21,021.83	69,995.79
361.	4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	5/12/2011	0.00	56,986 .27	39,397.13	199,972.36
362.	4499-IN Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	INR	1/01/2009	48,952.27	53,831.91	03,496 39	33<' 103.30
363.	4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	1/12/2011	0 00	26,803.64	4 ,724.11	19,714.91
364.	3603-IN Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project	INR	5/03/2002	123,834.40	236,243.13	31,038.17	0.00
365.	4709-IN Additional Financing For Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring	INR	1/05/2010	107,734.36	212,378 .05	32,819 .75	0.00
366.	4255-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agri Modernization & Water Bodies Restoration & Management	INR	2/02/2007	1,749,278.14	0.00	0 00	0.00
367.	4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	1/12/2011	0.00	129,445.00	19,559.94	163,987.66
368	3602-IN UP Water Sector Restructuring Project	INR	18/03/2002	766,608.49	0.00	0 00	0.00

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Unstarred Questions

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Written Answers to

[10 March, 2015] Unstarred Questions

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369.	5296-IN Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring project phase-II	INR	14/ 10/2013	0.00	0.00	34,722.57	1,029,698.57
370.	5369-IN Uttarkhand Decentralised Watershed Development Project Phase-11-GRAMYA 11	INR	10/05/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	71,956.61
371.	5014-IN West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project	INR	1/12/2011	572.29	276,856.02	29,622.39	0.00
372.	4653-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	INR	2/01/2010	0.00	155,599.75	18,620.72	631,870.62
373.	4802-IN Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project	INR	2/01/2011	46,042.36	950,890.29	36,410.06	999,374.27
374 .	5345-IN Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States	INR	17/02/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	136,097.18
375 .	4768-IN Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	INR	7/07/2010	922,026.13	2,236,953.49	34,529 .95	2,067,686.22
376.	5027-IN Second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	INR	5/02/2012	0 00	16.458.31	38,222.07	1,453,940.54
377.	4251-IN Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	INR	26/02/2007	1,345,131.64	1,090,208.41	00,624.96	777,963.65
378 .	4232-IN Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & San. Proj	INR	6/10/2006	1,339,383 .04	1,345.789.36	39,996.86	164,038.39
379.	5372-IN Additional Financing for Uttrakhand Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project	INR	0/05/2014	0. 00	0.00	0.00	159,557.40
380.	0779-IN Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in MH distressed Distt. Programme	INR	10/09/2009	38,267 .69	10,958.41	77,604.30	169,744.18
381.	0662-IN Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Prog.	INR	1/11/2005	181,810.56	168,402.78	40,124.70	65,834.42
382 .	0506-IN Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme	INR	25/06/1999	10,950.00	0 00	0.00	0.00
383 .	794-IN North Eastern Region Comm. Resource Management proj. for upland areas II	INR	2/07/2010	123,304 .00	152,953.06	37,434 .80	172,555.91

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384.	0506-IN Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme	INR	25/06/1999	113,956.00	0 00	0 00	0.00
385 .	624-IN Livelihood Improvement Project tor the Himalayas	INR	20/02/ 2004	163,475.14	300,926.66	8,376.36	0.00
386 .	682(MH)-IN Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme (Maharashtra)	INR	2/10/2006	182,855.43	313,854.86	34,122.11	100,390.03
387.	682(MP)-IN Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme (MP)	INR	2/10/2006	62,870.49	104,775.25	26,860 .65	158,381.76
388 .	624-IN Livelihood Improvement Project for the Himalayas	INR	0/02/2004	183,791.32	0.00	36,854.76	0. 00
389.	1-856-IN Integrater Livelihood Support Project	INR	11/02/2012	0 00	0.00	52,650.37	97,545.15
390.	710-IN Women impowerment and Livelihoods Programme in the Mid-Gangetic Plain	INR	1/12/2008	13,320.92	47,286.01	35,378.86	151,672.30
391.	0879-IN Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Project	INR	14/10/2013	00.0	0.00	0 00	180,225.00
392.	0585-A-1 1 Additional Financing for Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme	INR	5/02/2014	00.0	00.0	0.00	358,224.78
393.	0585-11 Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme	INR	8/12/2003	289,237.19	266,581.00	58,282.99	0.00
394.	0748-IN Mrtigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan	INR	7/10/2008	62,294.74	41,420.74	05,264.64	213,678.29
395.	69 I-IN Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Prag.for Coastal communities of Tamil Nadu	INR	11/11/2007	00.0	0 00	0.00	207,115.81
396.	1251-P Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Project	INR	2/03/2009	155,289.38	208,183.49	79,335 .85	490,289.96
Note: D	Note: Data for current financial year (2014-15) upto 5.3.2015. Provisional 2013-14, 2012-2013	lal 2013-	14, 2012-20	13.			

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Doute	100 0100	C10C 110C		2100 1100 1100 2100	3100 1100
S.No.	Donor	2010-2011	7107-1107	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2012
_:	Asian Development Bank	8,137,304.11	10,838,146.95	15,359,865.68	20,321,242.44	22,286,953.09
2.	European Economic Countries	66,790.29	72,986.65	78,815.37	87,015.48	90,884.82
3.	Germany	4,157,071.68	5,780,592.77	9,007,801.27	11,572,850.25	11,896,492.17
4.	France	2,088,714.69	2,264,051.21	2,272,779.99	2,277,304.24	2,315,762.46
5.	Japan	32,751,706.95	37,535,912.39	41,156,951.35	38,754,679.05	32,654,397.08
6.	Russian Federation	623,537.52	411,344.32	443,804.43	472,595.21	533,522.02
7.	Russian Federation	7,602,777.65	9,426,742.31	9,806,716.39	9,372,993.33	7,765,058.63
<u>%</u>	Switzerland	32,821.16	40,501.45	43,675.61	49,030.85	47,547.31
9.	United State of America	2,153,223.71	1,696,257.15	1,521,725.75	1,742,156.91	1,593,326.43
10.	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	21,205,993.63	23,922,847.06	29,934,577.84	36,774,460.71	33,902,191.50
11.	International Development Agency (IDA)	26,804,470.56	31,285,954.25	37,291,012.57	44,257,444.85	62,086,195.03
12.	International Development Agency (IDA)	11,536,247.84	11,951,155.16	13,457,994.43	14,699,835.29	13,812,471.20
13.	International Fund for Agricultural Development (1FAD)	497,183.47	543,721.46	599,147.96	688,498.26	779,814.33
14.	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	84,418.76	88,578.12	101,002.60	172,875.14	121,677.50
	GRAND TOTAL (INR)	117,742,262.04	135,858,791.24	161,075,871.22	181,242,982.00	189,886,296.56

Statement-II

Details of status of repayment of loans

Written Answers to

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Purchase of stationary articles under GFR provisions

1358. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

 (a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Expenditure, has decided not to extend special dispensation to the National Cooperative Consumer's Federation of India (NCCF) etc. as this dispensation is not cost effective;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has informed all the Ministries and Government Departments accordingly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to inform all the Ministries and Government Departments to follow the provisions of General Financial Rules (GFR) in the matter of purchase of stationary and other general articles *w.e.f.* 1 April, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the validity for purchases under special dispensation to Kendriya Bhandar/NCCF has been extended till 31.03.2015 (*i.e.* upto the end of current financial year). It is also clarified that w.e.f. 01.04.2015 there shall be no special dispensation to these organizations, as this dispensation is not cost effective. In this context, the nodal Department, Department of Personnel and Training (DoP & T) has issued instructions to all the Central Government Ministries/ Department on 19th February, 2015.

Non-functional ATMs in Himachal Pradesh

†1359. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

 (a) whether there has been an increase in the complaints received by Government regarding the out of order ATMs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof with regard to private and public sector banks during the last three years, year-wise;

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to take any corrective measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) of Himachal Pradesh has informed that there has been no increase in the complaints regarding out of order ATM machines of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in Himachal Pradesh.

Close monitoring of ATMs on real time basis is regularly done by respective banks and complaints regarding out of order ATMs are resolved promptly.

Petroleum cess for road development

1360. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: .

- (a) whether the petroleum cess for road development is still in force;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the amount collected during the last ten years and the amount spent annually; and

(d) the details of the amount apportioned and distributed to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) An Additional Duty of Customs and an Additional Duty of Excise are levied and collected as cess on Motor Spirit commonly known as Petrol, under Section 103 and Section 111 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1998, respectively. Also an Additional Duty of Customs and an Additional Duty of Excise are levied and collected as cess, on High Speed Diesel Oil under Section 116 and Section 133 of Finance Act, 1999, respectively.

(c) and (d) The revenue collected is initially credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and thereafter, Parliament, by appropriation transfers the amount, after adjusting cost of collection, to the Central Road Fund (CRF). The CRF is thereafter allocated amongst three Ministries *i.e.* Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) in the manner prescribed under Section 10 (viii) of the Central Road Fund Act, 2000. The total amount collected and allocated to States by MoRTH during the last ten years is as under:

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		(Amount in ₹ crores)
Financial Year	Revenue	CRF (States) [MoRTH]
2004-05	13695.05	835.53
2005-06	11313.71	1478.55
2006-07	12206.54	1481.95
2007-08	13261.77	1510.77
2008-09	15198.23	1605.82
2009-10	16590.68	1716.21
2010-11	16978:93.	1935.52
2011-12	18504.58	2198.55
2012-13	19332.67	2267.00
2013-14	19263.04	2267.00
2014-15	20230.25	2607.06
	(Annualized)	

Provision for plan schemes in Union Budget 2015-16

1361. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether any arrangement has been made to take adequate provision in the Union Budget 2015-16 for the Plan Scheme like Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and MGNREGA and release the required central assistance to Odisha for plan schemes including backlog for the years 2012-13,2013-14 and 2014-15; and

(b) if not, whether the Minister will take immediate steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Adequate provision based on resource available has been made in Budget 2015-16 in respect of plan schemes *viz*. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA).

MGNREGA is a demand based scheme and funds are released to State Governments as per their requirements. For AIBP, funds are released to State Governments in accordance with the extant guidelines and eligibility conditions of the approved projects.

(b) Does not arise.

Black-money in economy

†1362. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the data regarding the estimated amount of blackmoney abroad and the black-money in the economy of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government to bring back the blackmoney stashed in foreign countries;

(d) whether any legal action is being taken' by Government against the persons or institutions who have produced very misleading data regarding the black-money in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) There is no official estimation of amount of black money abroad and black money in the economy of the country. The Government has 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). Reports received from these institutes are under examination of the Government.

(c) The Government has taken effective measures to deal with the menace of black money. Such measures include:

- (i) Constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in May 2014, Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, *inter alia*, to deal with issues relating to black money stashed abroad;
- (ii) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border global tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on Automatic Exchange of Information on a fully reciprocal basis facilitating exchange of information regarding persons hiding their

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

money in offshore financial centres and tax havens through multilayered entities with non-transparent ownership;

- (iii) taking appropriate legislative measures which include amendment to section 285BA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) *vide* Finance (No. 2) Act, 2014 facilitating the Automatic Exchange of Information; amendment to section 139 of the Act and relevant rules requiring reporting of assets (including bank accounts) located outside the country in Income Tax Return (ITR) and filing of ITR by every person resident in India who has any asset located outside India or signing authority in any account located outside India; introduction of section 94A of the Act providing for counter measures against a noncooperative jurisdiction once such a jurisdiction is notified, etc.;
- (iv) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency;
- (v) Joining the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters;
- (vi) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention;
- (vii) Exploring non-Governmental sources to obtain information regarding undisclosed foreign assets;
- (viii) Effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance;
- (ix) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the' offenders at the earliest possible for credible deterrence against tax evasion;
- (x) Strengthening and streamlining the information collection and enforcement mechanism, *inter alia*, through extensive use of information technology, capacity building, etc. Further, the Government

has announced in the Budget speech 2015 features of a comprehensive new law to be enacted specifically to deal with black money stashed abroad.

(d) and (e) Estimations of black money, reported by various persons/institutions, are based upon different sets of facts, data, methods, assumptions, etc. leading to varying inferences. Such varying estimations/inferences cannot be termed as misleading data against which a legal action can be taken by the Government.

Siphoning of black money abroad

†1363. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large amount of black money is being

sent abroad from the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to put a check on black

money being sent abroad from India;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Government has come across instances of transferring money outside illegally. Some of such cases detected indicate use of the medium of trade for such transfers which include overvaluation in imports, undervaluation in exports, remitting foreign exchange on the strength of forged import documents, payments/remittances for non-genuine purchases of goods/services/ technical know-how, etc.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken effective measures to deal with the menace of black money, such measures include:

 (i) Constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in May 2014, Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, *inter alia*, to deal with issues relating to black money stashed abroad;

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Issuance of instructions by the Reserve Bank of India to authorized dealers to verify authenticity of import documents for effecting remittance abroad;
- (iii) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on Automatic Exchange of Information;
- (iv) Effectively utilizing the information received from foreign jurisdictions to combat the menace of black money;
- (v) Due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest possible for credible deterrence against black money;
- (vi) Strengthening and streamlining the legislative and administrative framework including information collection and enforcement mechanism, *inter alia*, through extensive and intensive use of information technology, capacity building, etc. Further, the Government has announced in the Budget speech 2015 features of a comprehensive new law to be enacted specifically to deal with black money stashed abroad.
- (e) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (c) and (d) above.

Alternate source of income for Government

1364. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans for alternative source of income as it is increasing the limits of tax exemption; and

(b) whether it will be able to exercise its tax exemption policies in any positive way given tight economic of situation of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Sir, the Finance Bill, 2015 has not proposed any increase in the limits of tax exemption.

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

Accounts opened by private sector banks under PMJDY

1365. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set targets for banks both in private and public sectors for opening of accounts under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY); and

(b) if so, the details of number of accounts opened by the private sector banks as against the targets set, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), banks were asked to ensure that all households are covered with a facility of at least one bank account. Till 31.01.2015, 12.54 crore accounts have been opened under the Yojana, out of which 52.38 lakh accounts have been opened by major Private Sector Banks as under:

Name of Major Private Sector Banks	Total No. of Accounts opened
	(in lakh)
ICICI Bank	20.69
HDFC Bank	9.42
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	9.11
Axis Bank	4.35
Federal Bank	2.25
Indusind Bank	1.39
Kotak Mahindra Bank	1.00
South Indian Bank	0.95
Karur Vaysya Bank	0.93
Ratnakar Bank	0.90
City Union Bank	0.69
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	0.61
Yes Bank	0.09
TOTAL	52.38

Farmer suicides in West Bengal

1366. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers are committing suicide due to pressure of repayment of loans taken from banks in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the number of farmers who have defaulted on agricultural loans in West Bengal over the last three financial years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government is considering to help the farmers of failed crops in West Bengal;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and the amount disbursed under such initiatives; and

(e) if not, what precautionary measures are being taken to address the problems leading to farmer suicides in the West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) of West Bengal has informed that they have no report of farmers committing suicide due to pressure to repay loans taken from banks in West Bengal.

(c) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have issued guidelines to banks on the relief measures to be taken for the benefit of farmers in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include conversion and restructuring of agricultural loans in such areas. Further under the Interest Subvention Scheme, 2014-15 in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount and such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by RBI.

NABARD has further reported that cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks in West Bengal have not approached NABARD during the period 2008-15 seeking refinance to provide conversion facilities to farmers affected by natural calamities.

Setting up of Common Clearing Corporation

1367. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to set up a Common Clearing Corporation for national commodity bourses in order to reduce transaction costs of market participants as well as strengthen risk management system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Finance had constituted a Working Group in June, 2014 to prepare a road map and structure for a Common Clearing system for all commodity exchanges in the country in order to reduce

transaction cost of market participants and to strengthen the risk management system. The Working Group submitted its Report to the Ministry of Finance in October, 2014. The Report was placed in the public domain for inviting comments of the stakeholders. The recommendations of the Working Group and the comments received are under examination of the Forward Markets Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

Registration of case under CRPC in death of minority

1368. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Minority Affairs has informed *vide* communication No. 6-40/2014-NCM dated 19/12/2014 that as per National Commission for Minorities (NCM), case had been registered on 21104/2014 regarding death of minority under section of CrPC by the State Police and closed *vide* order of Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM);

(b) if so, whether cases/FIRs are registered under sections of CrPC;

(c) the reasons why FIR was not registered under relevant sections of IPC and how revenue officials like SDM closed the case; and

(d) the action taken against culprit officials and directors of company responsible for death of minority in response to representation of Ministers dated 20/01/2015 alongwith outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Commission for Minorities (NCM) had informed that as per report received from the Superintendent of Police, Botad, an enquiry under Cr.PC Section 174 was registered at Gadhada Police Station on 21.04.2013 and presented before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Botad. As no criminality was found in the enquiry, the case was closed *vide* order of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Botad.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) to (c) above.

Curtailment of excise duty on petrol and diesel

1369. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would curtail the rate of excise duty on petrol and diesel in view of recent increase in' price of crude oil in international market which resulted in recent increase of price of petrol and diesel in 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not extending the benefits of low price of crude oil in international market due to higher taxation on petroleum products by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

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

(c) The Government has made the prices of Petrol (effective 26.10.2010) and Diesel (effective 19.10.2014), market determined. Since then, the . Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. The OMCs also carried out reduction in price of Petrol' and Diesel in the past few months in line with their reduction in international prices.

Fresh revelation of Swiss Bank Accounts

1370. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fresh revelations of 1195 Swiss Bank accounts operated by Indians in HSBC Geneva who together held over ₹ 25,000 crores in 2007; and

(b) if so, the details there of and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Government has taken note of recent media reports in regard to certain HSBC clients reportedly associated with India. Such reports also contain a caveat that there are legitimate uses for Swiss bank accounts etc., and it is not intended to suggest or imply that persons, companies or other entities included in such reports have broken the law or otherwise acted improperly.

(b) The media reports, inter alia, give profile of certain persons associated with India. However, such reports do not reveal names and other relevant particulars of all HSBC clients reportedly associated with India. The Government has taken appropriate measures to obtain the requisite information for further necessary action as per law.

Fiscal Management

1371. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets of Fiscal Management Act (FMA) will be put on hold temporarily, keeping in view that the country is back on growth trajectory and strict adherence to FMA will act as a dampener; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No Sir, Government is firmly committed to the path of fiscal consolidation. However, amendments to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 have been proposed in Finance Bill 2015 for shifting date of achieving fiscal deficit target of 3.0 per cent of GDP by one year *i.e.* from 31st March, 2017 to 31st March, 2018. The additional fiscal space will go towards funding public investment.

Finance Minister in the Budget speech has announced the roadmap for achieving the fiscal deficit target. Accordingly, target will be 3.9 per cent for 2015-16, 3.5 per cent for 2016-17 and 3.0 per cent for 2017-18.

Entitlement of subsidized gas cylinder

1372. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided that rich people will not be entitled for subsidized gas cylinders; and

(b) if so, what are the criteria to declare rich people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to withdraw subsidized cylinders to the financially well off people. However, Government has launched an initiative for such LPG consumers, to voluntarily give up their LPG subsidy.

As on 23.02.2015, approximately 1.46 lakhs consumers have voluntarily given up LPG subsidy on their domestic LPG connections.

Overhauling of subsidy regime

1373.SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to overhaul the subsidy regime, including food and fertilizer subsidies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken in this direction, so far; and

(d) how far Government has been able to target these subsidies while providing full protection to the weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Office Memorandum dated 13.2.2015 has been issued laying down the frame work to be followed by all Ministries/Departments in all schemes (Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes) either Plan or Non-Plan where components of the cash subsidies are transferred to individuals/institutions in their bank accounts electronically on DBT platform. DBT under Food and Fertilizer has not started yet.

(c) DBTL PAHAL has been launched across the country *w.e.f.* 1.1.2015 where subsidy is transferred directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries.

(d) Accurate targeting of intended beneficiary through DBT provides full protection to the weaker sections of the society.

Outreach of PSBs

1374. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outreach of financial services of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and the number of people having access to these services;

(b) the approximate percentage of population whose banking needs are being fulfilled by these banks; and

(c) the efforts made to increase the outreach of these banks and the outcome of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) As per Census 2011, 58.7% households were availing banking facilities in the country. The number of branches of Public Sector Banks as on 31.12.2014 is 83843 (Rural – 28907; Semi-Urban – 22961, Urban – 16967 and Metropolitan – 15008). Similarly, number of ATMs of PSBs as on 31.12.2014 is 124710.

To improve banking facilities and to cover all households with the facility of at least one bank account per household, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 28th August, 2014 as a National Mission under which banks were given target to carry out surveys in allocated Sub Service Areas (SSAs) in rural areas and Wards in urban areas and to open accounts of all uncovered households by 26.01.2015.

PMJDY has been successful in achieving its targets. As on 31.01.2015, 12.54 crore accounts have been opened out of which 7.50 crore accounts are in rural areas and 5.04 crore in urban areas. 99.98 % of the 21.05 crore households surveyed have got the facility of at least one bank account.

Insurance penetration in the country

1375. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current rate of insurance penetration in India;

(b) the details thereof in Life Insurance, Health Insurance, and General Insurance;

(c) the reasons for the current low insurance penetration in India; and

(d) how does India compare in insurance penetration with other BRICS and G-20 countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the Insurance penetration for India, measured as the ratio of premium to Gross Domestic Product, was 3.1 per cent for Life Insurance and 0.8 per cent for General Insurance in 2013. Health Insurance is a part of General Insurance.

(c) The Insurance Penetration for the insurance sector as a whole in the year 2013 was 3.9 per cent in India, as against world average of 6.3 per cent. The level of insurance penetration will depend on a large number of factors like level of economic development of the economy, the extent of the savings in financial instruments and the size and reach of the insurance sector. These factors would explain the current level of insurance penetration in India.

(d) The comparison of Insurance Penetration in India *vis-a-vis* BRICS countries and G20 countries is given in the Statement.

196 Written Answers to

Statement

International comparison of Insurance Penetration*

			(In Per Cent)
BRICS Countries		2013**	
	Total	Life	Non-Life
Brazil	4.0	2.2	1.8
Russia	1.3	0.1	1.2
India#	3.9	3.1	0.8
PR China	3.0	1.6	1.4
South Africa	15.4	12.7	2.7
G20 Countries			
Argentina	3.6	0.7	2.9
Australia	5.2	3.0	2.1
Brazil	4.0	2.2	1.8
Canada	6.9	2.9	4
PR China	3.0	1.6	1.4
France	9.0	5.7	3.2
Germany	6.7	3.1	3.6
India	3.9	3.1	0.8
Indonesia	2.1	1.6	0.5
Italy	7.6	5.5	2.2
Japan	11.1	8.8	2.3
Mexico	2.2	1.0	1.2
Russia	1.3	0.1	1.2
Saudi Arabia	0.9	0.0	0.8
South Africa	15.4	12.7	2.7
South Korea	11.9	7.5	4.4
Turkey	1.5	0.2	1.3
United Kingdom	11.5	8.8	2.8
United States	7.5	3.2	4.3
European Union		Not published by Swiss Re	
World	6.3	3.5	2.8

Source: Swiss Re, Sigma Volume 3/2014.

* Insurance penetration is measured as ratio of premium (in US Dollars) to GDP (in US Dollars)

** Data pertains to the calender year 2013.

[#] Data relates to Financial Year 2013-14.

Retention of talent in PSBs

1376. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are finding it difficult to retain talented officer in their banks;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) what efforts are being made by Government and the Banks to retain talented officer in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) No Sir. The rate of attrition in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is only around 4-5%. The retention of talent in PSBs mainly depends upon prevailing Human Resource policies of the organisation and other opportunities available in the job market.

(c) Government has granted managerial autonomy to the PSBs in the matters related to Human Resource (HR) including recruitment, staffing, placements, transfers, promotions. PSBs, accordingly, review their HR polices at regular intervals and wage revision of employees of PSBs is also done every five years giving scope of further improvement in service conditions of the employees. PSBs also provide several other benefits like housing loans at concessional rates, sabbatical leave to female employees, funds for staff welfare performance-linked incentive scheme, etc. as perks to its employees.

Bringing of black money through companies listed abroad

†1377. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of incidents have come to the notice of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) where black money is being brought back to the country on the pretext of mobilising funds through companies listed abroad;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such incidents are being investigated by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when investigation report is likely to be received?

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. No incidents have come to the notice of SEBI where black money is being brought back to the country on the pretext of mobilizing funds through companies listed abroad. However, there are six cases of market manipulation using Global Depository Receipt (GDR) issues wherein appropriate action for restraining/ debarring the involved entities/persons from the securities market was taken by SEBI.

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

Indian citizens having black money abroad

1378. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has published names of any Indian citizen, having black money stashed in foreign banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to bring any ordinance to seize the black money of Indian citizens deposited in foreign banks and to take legal action against them;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Names of certain taxpayers against whom prosecution has been launched under the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961, have been submitted to the Hon 'ble Supreme Court in an affidavit dated 27.10.2014, in the Public Interest Litigation filed by Sh. Ram Jethmalani & in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India [W.P.(C) No. 176 of 2009]

(c) to (e) Government has in the Budget Speech 2015 outlined features of a comprehensive new law to be enacted specifically to deal with black money stashed abroad.

Manpower situation in PSBs

1379. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned and actual strength of staff in the Public Sector Banks (PSBs)/ Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)/Grameen Banks in the country, Bank and State and UT-wise ; (b) whether a large number of posts of various PSBs/RRBs/Grameen Banks in the country are lying vacant at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, Bank and State and UT-wise;

(d) the time since when these posts are lying vacant, bank and State and UT- wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government/RBI to fill these posts at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (d) Recruitment in Public Sector Banks (PSBs)/ Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) is dynamic process which depends upon business volume, business growth, employee strength, retirements, geographical presence, etc. Accordingly, banks undertake recruitment of staff to fill vacancies on ongoing basis as per their requirements. The bank-wise and cadre-wise employee strength of PSBs and RRBs is given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(e) Government has granted managerial autonomy to banks in the matters related to Human Resources (HR) including recruitment as per their requirements. Government has also advised all PSBs to prepare a succession plan.

Statement- I

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Officers	Clerks	Sub-staff	Total
1.	Allahabad Bank	12921	7465	4081	24467
2.	Andhra Bank	10394	5187	4349	19930
3.	Bank of Baroda	21848	18683	7951	48482
4.	Bank of India	19591	18149	8041	45781
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	6468	5490	2307	14265
6.	Canara Bank	23548	20462	10188	54198
7.	Central Bank of India	16431	14009	8761	39201
8.	Corporation Bank	7863	7816	3298	18977
9.	Dena Bank	6435	5010	2305	13750
10.	Indian Bank	9446	9597	1522	20565
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	16352	12270	3740	32362

Staff strength of Public Sector Banks as on 31.12.2014

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Officers	Clerks	Sub-staff	Total
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	10457	6815	3002	20274
13.	Punjab National Bank	25046	27856	14991	67893
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	6485	2128	668	9281
15.	Syndicate Bank	13017	10756	5800	29573
16.	UCO Bank	12525	9087	4028	25640
17.	Union Bank of India	18571	11875	5547	35993
18.	United Bank of India	7428	5522	2448	15398
19.	Vijaya Bank	6361	4358	2967	13686
20.	State Bank of India	78885	95713	40511	215109
21.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	5331	4787	3205	13323
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	6975	6751	3789	17515
23.	State Bank of Mysore	3540	4792	2009	10341
24.	State Bank of Patiala	5603	5735	3105	14443
25.	State Bank of Travancore	4943	6424	2420	13787
26.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	14565	1123	964	16652
27.	Bhartiya Mahila Bank	422	0	0	422
	Total	371451	327860	151997	851308

Statement-II

Sr.	Name of RRB		Existir	ng Staff	
No.	Name of KKB	Officer	Clerk	Sub-staff	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh GVB	1658	1004	121	2783
2.	Andhra Pragathi	1389	518	101	2008
3.	Chaitanya Godavari GB	319	250	16	585
4.	Telangana GB	786	547	53	1386
5.	Saptagiri GB	416	246	36	698
6.	Arunachal Pradesh RB	51	40	7	98
7.	Assam GVB	1180	718	266	2164
8.	Langpi Dehangi	132	85	10	227
9.	Bihar GB	506	387	225	1118
10.	Madhya Bihar GB	1328	634	398	2360

RRB-wise details of staff (Data Provisional)

Written Answers to

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Uttar Bihar GB	2152	1427	563	4142
12.	Chhattisgarh Rajya GB	1170	660	234	2064
13.	Baroda Gujarat GB	350	202	120	672
14.	Dena Gujarat GB	386	213	152	751
15.	Saurashtra GB	404	323	121	848
16.	Sarva Haryana GB	1399	1025	339	2763
17.	Himachal Pradesh GB	431	256	43	730
18.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	174	223	57	454
19.	Jammu & Kashmir GB	529	293	145	967
20.	Jharkhand GB	444	273	151	868
21.	Vananchal G8	438	310	222	970
22.	Kaveri G8	915	713	92	1720
23.	Karnataka Vikas GB	1517	1191	560	3268
24.	Pragathi Krishna GB	1781	1219	341	3341
25.	Kerala GB	2019	1168	303	3490
26.	Narmada Jhabua GB	728	483	181	1392
27.	Madhyanchal GB	932	453	206	1591
28.	Central Madhya Pradesh GB	820	503	316	1639
29.	Maharashtra GB	728	561	159	1448
30.	Vidharbha Konkan GB	689	416	171	1276
31.	Manipur RB	43	33	20	96
32.	Meghalaya RB	146	103	127	-376
33.	Mizoram RB	128	119	77	324
34.	Nagaland RB	14	19	7	40
35.	Odisha GB	999	884	455	2338
36.	Utkal GB	921	713	288	1922
37.	Puduvai Bharathiar GB	48	42	0	90
38.	Malwa GB	133	115	57	305
39.	Punjab GB	551	446	88	1085
40.	Sutlej GB	58	44	4	106
41.	Baroda Rajasthan KGB	1779	192	469	3160
42.	Rajasthan Marudhara GB	1176	757	280	2213
43.	Pallavan GB	351	252	7	610

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Pandyan GB	515	487	49	1051
45.	Tripura GB	513	229	50	792
46.	Allahabad UP GB	1082	944	688	2714
47.	GB of Aryavart	1838	1049	412	3299
48.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh GB	2132	1258	434	3824
49.	Kashi Gomati Samyut GB	.1197	533	191	1921
50.	Prathama Bank	1015	456	356	1827
51.	Purvanchal Bank	1431	993	241	2665
52.	Sarva UP GB	790	541	206	1537
53.	Uttarakhand GB	506	341	55	902
54.	Bangiya GVB	1377	966	495	2838
55.	Paschim Banga GB	603	432	124	1159
56.	Uttarbanga Kshetriya GB	298	232	157	687
	Total	45415	28521	11046	85702

Seventh Pay Commission

†1380. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced the Seventh Pay Commission for the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the Commission is likely to submit its report and the date from which it will be implemented;

(d) whether the representatives of the security forces have also been included in this Commission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has appointed the Seventh Central Pay Commission comprising of the following *vide* Resolution dated 28th February, 2014:

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i)	Shri Justice Ashok Kumar Mathur	-	Chairman
(ii)	Shri Vivek Rae	-	Member (Full time)
(iii)	Dr. Rathin Roy	-	Member (Part time)
(iv)	Smt. Meena Agarwal,	-	Secretary

(c) In terms of the aforesaid Resolution dated 28.2.2014, the Commission is required to make its recommendations within 18 months from the date of its constitution.

(d) and (e) No Sir.

Duty reliefs to promote manufacturing and exports

1381. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to implement duty reliefs to encourage manufacturing and exports promotion in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government plans for the reduction of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT), Special Additional Duty (SAD), CENVAT etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Government has provided duty reliefs to encourage manufacturing which has been outlined in the Annexure to the Finance Minister's Budget speech 2015, under heading, Indirect Taxes- "Job creation through revival of growth and investment and promotion of domestic manufacturing and 'Make in India".

(c) and (d) Presently there is no such proposal for reduction of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT). However, Special Additional Duty (SAD) has been exempted or reduced on specified goods as mentioned below, with effect from 1 st March, 2015, as a part of Budget 2015 proposals, details of which are highlighted below:

- (1) All goods except populated PCBs, falling under any Chapter of the Customs Tariff for use in manufacture of ITA bound goods from 4% to Nil.
- (2) Naphtha, ethylene dichloride (EDC), vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) and styrene monomer (SM) for manufacture of excisable goods from 4% to 2%.

- (3) Metal scrap of iron & steel, copper, brass and aluminium from 4% to 2%.
- (4) Inputs for use in the manufacture of LED drivers and MCPCB for LED lights. fixtures and LED lamps from 4% to Nil.

Further, Excise duty (CENVAT) has also been exempted or reduced on specified goods as mentioned below with effect from 01.03.2015 as part of Budget proposal, details of which are highlighted below:

- Wafers for use in the manufacture of integrated circuit (IC) modules for smart cards from 12% to 6%.
- (2) Inputs for use in the manufacture of LED drivers and MCPCB for LED lights, fixtures and LED lamps from 12% to 6%.
- (3) Specified raw materials [battery, titanium, palladium wire, eutectic wire, silicone resins and rubbers, solder paste, reed switch, diodes, transistors, capacitors, controllers, coils (steel), tubing (silicone)] for use in the manufacture of pacemakers to Nil.
- (4) Pig iron SG grade and Ferro-silicon-magnesium for use in the manufacture of cast components of wind operated electricity generators to nil, subject to certification by MNRE.
- (5) Round copper wire and tin alloys for use in the manufacture of Solar PV ribbon for manufacture of solar PV cells to Nil subject to certification by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DEITY).

Tax refunds

1382. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of outstanding tax refunds for the past three years and that at the beginning of the current year;

(b) the reasons for the delay in making tax refunds; and

(c) whether Government is firm on not postponing the tax refunds to next financial year in order to show healthy fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Income-tax refunds amounting to ₹ 1,19,964.13 crore

Written Answers to

relating to last three assessment years are pending as on as March 2015 as per the following details:

Assessment Year	Amount of refund pending
2012-2013	₹7,968.51 Cr
2013-2014	₹ 43,963.42 Cr
2014-2015	₹ 68,032.21 Cr
Total	₹ 1,19,964.13 Cr

(b) Processing, determination, issuance and encashment of income-tax refund is an ongoing process. While majority of the refund claims are settled without any delay, some claims get delayed, the major reasons for which are:

- (1) Refunds in cases selected for scrutiny are issued after the completion of the scrutiny proceedings.
- (2) In cases where arrear demand is pending for any prior year, the taxpayer has to be communicated the details of arrear demand and proposed adjustment against refund so that the taxpayer can respond.
- (3) Incorrect details of bank account, incorrect address, etc. furnished by the taxpayer in the return.
- (4) Non-submission of ITR-Verification (ITR-V) form to the Department after e-filing the return.
- (5) Defective return tiled by the taxpayer.
- (6) Data mismatch between tax credits claimed and those available in the system.
- (7) Wrong quoting of PAN and time taken in migration of PAN on change of address of the taxpayer.

(c) Processing, determination, issuance and encashment of income-tax refund claims is a continuous process, and, therefore, a part of the outstanding refunds would in the normal course also get postponed to next year. An amount of ₹ 1,06,499 crore has already been refunded to the taxpayers in the current financial year till 7th March, 2015, which is 32.1% higher than the amount refunded during the corresponding period of last financial year and is 17.02% of the gross direct tax collections.

Guidelines for opening of small and payment banks

†1383. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines for opening of small and payment banks in order to provide loans to farmers and micro small industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would provide financial assistance for opening of these banks;

(d) if so, the percentage of the assistance likely to be provided; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government is considering the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that final guidelines on "Payments Banks" and "Small Finance Banks" as differentiated banks were placed on its website on November 27, 2014 inviting applications for setting up of Payments Banks and Small Finance Banks in private sector. These banks are "niche" or "differentiated" banks, with the common objective of furthering financial inclusion. RBI received 72 and 41 applications for small finance banks and payments banks respectively as on February 02, 2015, the last date for receipt of applications.

The salient features in respect of Small Finance Banks/Payments Banks are furnished below.

Small Finance Banks:

- The objectives of setting up of small finance banks will be for furthering financial inclusion by (i) provision of savings vehicles primarily to unserved and underserved sections of the population, and (ii) supply of credit to small business units; small and marginal farmers; micro and small industries; and other unorganised sector entities, through high technology-low cost operations.
- Resident individuals/professionals with 10 years of experience in banking and finance; and Companies and Societies owned and controlled by residents will be eligible as promoters to set up small finance banks.

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- The minimum paid up voting equity capital for small banks shall be ₹ 100 crore.
- The small finance bank shall primarily undertake basic banking activities of acceptance of deposits and lending to unserved and underserved sections including small business units, small and marginal farmers, micro and small industries and unorganised sector entities.
- The maximum loan size and investment limit exposure to a single and group obligor would be restricted to 10 per cent and 15 per cent of its capital funds, respectively.

Payments Banks:

- The primary objective of setting up of payments banks will be to further financial inclusion by providing (i) small savings accounts and (ii) payments/remittance services to migrant labour workforce, low income households, small businesses, other unorganised sector entities and other users, by enabling high volume-low value transactions in deposits and payments/remittance services in a secured technology-driven environment.
- The existing non-bank Pre-paid Payment Instrument (PPI) issuers authorised under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 (PSS Act); and other entities such as individuals; Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), corporate BCs, mobile telephone companies, super-market chains, companies, real sector cooperatives; that are owned and controlled by residents; and public sector entities are eligible to set up payments banks.
- The minimum paid up voting equity capital of the Payments Bank shall be ₹ 100 crore.
- Existing PPI licence holders could opt for conversion into payments banks.
- A promoter/promoter group can have a Joint Venture with an existing scheduled commercial bank to set up a payments bank.
- The Payments Bank would be permitted to undertake only certain restricted activities permitted to banks under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, *viz*. Acceptance of demand deposits, *i.e.*, current deposits, and savings bank deposits, (initially restricted to holding a maximum

balance of ₹ 100,000 per customer), issuance of ATM and debit cards, Payments and remittance services through various channels (including branches, BCs and mobile banking), Issuance of PPIs, Internet banking (transacting primarily using the Internet) and Functioning as Business Correspondent (BC) of other banks.

(c) to (e) The minimum paid-up equity capital for small finance banks is \gtrless 100 crore. The promoter's minimum initial contribution to the paid-up equity capital of such small finance bank shall at least be 40 per cent and shall be locked in for a period of five years from the date of commencement of business of the bank. Remaining capital 60% of capital shall be from non-promoters.

The minimum paid-up equity capital of the payments bank is ₹ 100 crore. The promoters of the payments bank should hold at least 40 per cent of its paid-up equity capital for the first five years from the commencement of its business. If the payments bank is set up as a joint venture with equity partnership with a scheduled commercial bank, the scheduled commercial banks can take equity stake in a payments bank to the extent permitted under Section 19 (2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

As per the RBI Guidelines for Licensing of Small Finance Banks in the Private Sector, the local focus and the ability to serve smaller customers will be the key criteria in licensing such banks, this may be a more appropriate vehicle for local players or players who are focussed on lending to unserved/underserved sections of the society. Accordingly, proposals from large public sector entities and industrial and business houses, including from NBFCs promoted by them, will not be entertained. Since public sector entities are not eligible to be promoters of Small Finance Banks, there is no question of Government providing any financial assistance to establish the Small Finance Banks.

As regards the Payments Banks, the RBI Guidelines for Licensing of Payments Banks indicate that if a Government entity desires to set up a Payments Bank, it should first obtain necessary approvals from the Government and submit its application. Further, the minimum paid-up equity capital of the Payments Bank shall be ₹ 100 crore. Although no maximum shareholding limit for promoters is prescribed, however, the promoters of the Payments Bank should hold at least 40 per cent of its paid-up equity capital for the first five years from the commencement of its business. This indicates the minimum requirement by a promoter, including by a Government entity, could be ₹ 40 crores and maximum requirement would be ₹ 100 crores. RBI has indicated that the Department of Posts has applied for the licensing of the Payments Bank.

Import of currency note paper

1384. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India currently imports all its raw paper stocks for bank notes from Germany and United Kingdom;

(b) whether recently India has blacklisted, the lone German vendor after it was discovered that Pakistan also draws its raw paper stocks for bank notes from the same vendor; and

(c) the contingency plan drawn up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to procure raw paper stocks for bank notes until our own facility to produce them in Mysore is commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Bhartiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Pvt. Ltd. (BRBNMPL) has informed that raw paper stocks for bank notes are procured from time to time through global tender process as per requirements.

Details of black money stashed abroad

1385. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finally traced details of black money stashed in foreign banks; and

(b) if so, by when the money will be brought back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Drive against tax evasion/black money is an on-going process. The Government has taken appropriate action in cases involving black money including black money stashed in foreign banks. Such actions under direct tax laws include obtaining necessary information from various sources, particularly foreign jurisdictions through pro-active measures, conducting requisite investigations; assessment of income; levy of taxes, imposition of penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts; wherever applicable.

(b) Sustained efforts made to obtain information about Indians having black money stashed abroad have resulted in levy of taxes, imposition of penalties and filing

of prosecution complaints in criminal courts in appropriate cases. It is, however, not possible to state by which date the black money stashed abroad would be brought back.

Cash subsidy on welfare schemes

†1386. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to implement cash subsidy in other public welfare schemes on the line of direct cash subsidy on gas cylinders;

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

(c) by when the benefit of these schemes of Government will reach to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) For bringing all schemes (CS/CSS, Plan / non-Plan) involving components of cash transfers to individual beneficiaries on DBT platform, instructions were issued *vide* O.M. dated 13.2.2015 to all Ministries/Departments. Earlier DBT was expanded in the existing 35 schemes across the country *vide* O.M. dated 12.12.2014 the details of which are given in Statement -I to III (*See* below). The objective of DBT is to accurately target the intended beneficiaries of various welfare schemes removing duplicate, fake and fraud beneficiaries.

Statement-I

No. I-11011/103/2013-DBT Government of India Ministry of Finance Department of Expenditure Direct Benefit Transfer

...

DBT Mission 4th Floor, Shivaji Stadium Rajiv Chowk, New Delhi -110 001. Dated: 12.12.2014

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is operational since 1.1.2013 in identified 121 districts. It has been decided, in principle, to give approval on:

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- 1. Expansion of current 27 DBT schemes across the country beyond 121 districts (copy at Annexure 'A').
- 2. Inclusion of the following 7 scholarship schemes of Department of Higher Education, Ministry of HRD on DBT platform across the country.

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	
1.	Dr. D.S, Kothari Post-Doctoral Fellowship in	
	Sciences	
2.	UGC National Eligibility Test-JRF	
3.	Emeritus Fellowship	
4.	Post-Doctoral - Fellowship for Women	
5.	BSR Doctoral Fellowship in Sciences	
6.	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post-Doctoral Fellowship	
	in Humanities and Social Sciences (including	
	languages)	
7.	Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern	
	Region	

 Inclusion of MGNREGA of Ministry of Rural Development in selected 300 districts (copy at Annexure 'B'

This has the approval of Finance Minister.

P/1

(Nidhi Khare) JS(DBT)

Tele.#23343860 Ext. 307

То

- 1. Secretary, M/o Health & Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 2. Secretary, M/o Women & Child Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 3. Secretary, M/o Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 4. Secretary, M/o Labour & Employment, Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi.

- 5. Secretary, Deptt. of Higher Education, M/o Human Resource Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 6. Secretary, Deptt. of School Education & Literacy, M/o Human Resource Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 7. Secretary, M/o Social Justice & Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 8. Secretary, M/o Tribal Affairs, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 9. Secretary, M/o Minority Affairs, Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi.

Copy to:

- 1. Secretary, Planning Commission, Yojna Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
- 2. Controller General of Accounts, Loknayak Bhawan, Khan Market, New Delhi.
- 3. PS to Minister of Finance, North Block, New Delhi.

Statement-II

List of Ministry-wise 35 DBT Schemes proposed for expansion across the country

Sl.No.	Ministry/Department	Name of Scheme		
1.	M/o Women & Child Development	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)		
2.	M/o Human Resource Development, D/o School Education & Literacy	National Scheme for Incentive for the Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGCSE)		
		National Merit cum Means Scholarship (NMMS).		
3.	M/o Human Resource Development,	Fellowship of AICTE		
	D/o Higher Education.	Scholarship to University/college students.		
		Fellowship scheme of UGC.		
		Dr. D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship in Sciences.		

Written Answers to

Sl.No.	Ministry/Department	Name of Scheme	
		UGC National Eligibility Test - JRF	
		Emeritus Fellowship	
		Post Doctoral- Fellowship for Women	
		BSR Doctoral Fellowship in Sciences	
		Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities & Social Sciences (including languages)	
		Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern Region	
4.	M/o Health and Family Welfare	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	
5.	M/o Minority Affairs	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minorities (PMS)	
		Merit cum Means Scholarship for Minorities (MMS)	
		Maulana Azad National Fellowship	
6.	M/o Labour and Employment	National Child Labour Project (NCLP)	
		Scholarship to children of Beedi workers	
		Housing subsidy to Beedi workers	
		Stipend to SC/ST job seekers	
		Stipend to Trainees for skill development in 34 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts	
7.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	
		Top Class Education Scheme	
		Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students.	
8.	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	Post Matric scholarship for SC studen	
		Upgradation of merit of SC students	
		Pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged unclean occupations.	
		Post Matric scholarship for OBC.	
		Pre-matric scholarship for SC	
		Top class Education scheme for SC	

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Sl.No.	Ministry/Department	Name of Scheme				
9.	Ministry of Rural DevelopmentIndira Gandhi National Old Age Per(NSAP)Scheme (IGNOAPS)					
		Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)				
		Indira Gandhi Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)				
		The wage payment in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee				
		Scheme				

Statement-III

Sl. No.	State	District				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	North & Middle Andaman				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam				
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur				
4.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari				
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor				
6.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari				
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur				
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam				
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram				
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam				
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore				
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna				
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool				
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah				
15.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh				
16.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya				
17.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari				
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
19.	Daman and Diu	Diu				
20.	Delhi	Central Delhi				

List of 300 Districts proposed for MGNREGA on DBT platform

Sl. No.	State	District
21.	Delhi	East Delhi
22.	Delhi	North West Delhi
23.	Delhi	North Delhi
24.	Delhi	South Delhi
25.	Delhi	South West Delhi
26.	Delhi	West Delhi
27.	Delhi	North East Delhi
28.	Goa	South Goa
29.	Gujarat	Junagadh
30.	Gujarat	Valsad
31.	Gujarat	Navsari
32.	Gujarat	Mehsana
33.	Gujarat	Rajkot
34.	Gujarat	Porbandar
35.	Gujarat	Jamnagar
36.	Gujarat	Surendra Nagar
37.	Gujarat	Bharuch
38.	Gujarat	Anand
39.	Haryana	Faridabad
40.	Haryana	Ambala
41.	Haryana	Kurukshetra
42.	Haryana	Karnal
43.	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar
44.	Haryana	Panchkula
45.	Haryana	Panipat
46.	Haryana	Sonipat
47.	Haryana	Sirsa
48.	Haryana	Kaithal
49.	Haryana	Fatehabad
50.	Haryana	Rewari
51.	Haryana	Bhiwani
52.	Haryana	Hisar
53.	Haryana	Gurgaon

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Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	State	District			
54.	Haryana	Rohtak			
55.	Haryana	Jhajjar			
56.	Haryana	Mahendragarh			
57.	Haryana	Jind			
58.	Haryana	Palwal			
59.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur			
60.	Himachal Pradesh	Una			
61.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur(HP)			
62.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra			
63.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi			
64.	Hirnachal Pradesh	Chamba			
65.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu			
66.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul and Spiti			
67.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla			
68.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur			
69.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan			
70.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur			
71.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga			
72.	Jharkhand	Simdega			
73.	Jharkhand	Sahebganj			
74.	Jharkhand	Pakur			
75.	Jharkhand	Gumla			
76.	Jharkhand	Khunti			
77.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh			
78.	Jharkhand	Jamtara			
79.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh			
80.	Jharkhand	Garhwa			
81.	Jharkhand	Koderma			
82.	Jharkhand Ranchi				
83.	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum			
84.	Jharkhand	Dumka			
85.	Jharkhand	Palamu			
86. Jharkhand Latehar		Latebar			

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Sl. No.	State	District		
87.	Jharkhand	Godda		
88.	Jharkhand	Seraikela-Kharsawan		
89.	Jharkhand	East Singhbhurn		
90.	Jharkhand	Giridih		
91.	Jharkhand	Bokaro		
92.	Jharkhand	Dhahbad		
93.	Jharkhand	Chatra		
94.	Jharkhand	Deoghar		
95.	Karnataka	Tumkur		
96.	Karnataka	Mysore		
97.	Karnataka	Dharwad		
98.	Karnataka	Udupi		
99.	Karnataka	Belgaum		
100.	Karnataka	Hassan		
101.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada		
102.	Karnataka	Chamrajanagar		
103.	Karnataka	Chickmagalur		
104.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada		
105.	Karnataka	Bagalkot		
106.	Karnataka	Bellary		
107.	Karnataka	Haveri		
108.	Karnataka	Bijapur (KAT)		
109.	Karnataka	Bangalore		
110.	Karnataka	Ramanagar		
111.	Karnataka	Mandya		
112.	Karnataka	Gadag		
113.	Karnataka	Kolar		
114.	Karnataka	Davangere		
115.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural		
116.	Karnataka Kodagu			
117.	Karnataka Shimoga			
118.	Karnataka Bidar			
119.	Karnataka	Koppal		

Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	State	District		
120.	Karnataka	Chitradurga		
121.	Karnataka	Gulbarga		
122.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta		
123.	Kerala	Waynad		
124.	Kerala	Thrissur		
125.	Kerala	Palakkad		
126.	Kerala	Kottavarn		
127.	Kerala	Ikannur		
128.	Kerala	Alappuzha		
129.	Kerala	Kozhikode		
130.	Kerala	Idukki		
131.	Kerala	Kollam		
132.	Kerala	Ernakularn		
133.	Kerala	Malappuram		
134.	Kerala	Kasaragod		
135.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram		
136.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep		
137.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad		
138.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa		
139.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda		
140.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur		
141.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal		
142.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni		
143.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur		
144.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur		
145.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur		
146.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla		
147.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara		
148.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore		
149.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul		
150.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur		
151.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur		
152.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat		

Sl. No.	State	District			
153.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori			
154.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas			
155.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam			
156.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh			
157.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain			
158.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna			
159.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria			
160.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol			
161.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni			
162.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar			
163.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani			
164.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna			
165.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar			
166.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen			
167.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore			
168.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone			
169.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch			
170.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha			
171.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppura			
172.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa			
173.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua			
174.	Maharashtra	Wardha			
175.	Maharashtra	Nagpur			
176.	Maharashtra	Gondia			
177.	Maharashtra	Mumbai			
178.	Maharashtra	Amrawati			
179.	Maharashtra	Bhandara			
180.	Maharashtra	Dhule			
181.	Maharashtra	Sangli			
182.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri			
183.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar			
184.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon			
185.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur			

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Sl. No.	State	District		
186.	Maharashtra	Satara		
187.	Maharashtra	Beed		
188.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar		
189.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur		
190.	Maharashtra	Nashik		
191.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli		
192.	Maharashtra	Buldhana		
193.	Maharashtra	Raigarh (MH)		
194.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad (MH)		
195.	Maharashtra	Akola		
196.	Maharashtra	Jalna		
197.	Maharashtra	Pune		
198.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg		
199.	Maharashtra	Latur		
200.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad		
201.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal		
202.	Maharashtra	Thane		
203.	Maharashtra	Washim		
204.	Maharashtra	Solapur		
205.	Maharashtra	Nanded		
206.	Maharashtra	Hingoli		
207.	Odisha	Puri		
208.	Odisha	Bolangir		
209.	Odisha	Khorda		
210.	Odisha	Dhenkanal		
211.	Odisha	Gajapati		
212.	Odisha	Cuttack		
213.	Odisha	Nayagarh		
214.	Odisha	Nuapada		
215.	Puducherry	Puducherry		
216.	Puducherry	Karaikal		
217.	Punjab	Ludhiana		
218.	Punjab	Faridkot		

Sl. No.	State	District		
219.	Punjab	Jalandhar		
220.	Punjab	Rupnagar		
221.	Punjab	Nawanshahr		
222.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib		
223.	Punjab	Moga		
224.	Punjab	Barnala		
225.	Punjab	Patiala		
226.	Punjab	Kapurthala		
227.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur		
228.	Punjab	Mansa		
229.	Punjab	Sangrur		
230.	Punjab	Sri Muktsar Sahib		
231.	Punjab	Amritsar		
232.	Punjab	Bathinda		
233.	Punjab	Gurdaspur		
234.	Punjab	Tarn Taran		
235.	Punjab	Ajit Garh (SAS Nagar)		
236.	Rajasthan	Ajmer		
237.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun		
238.	Rajasthan	Kota		
239.	Rajasthan	Udaipur		
240.	Rajasthan	Pali		
241.	Rajasthan	Alwar		
242.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand		
243.	Rajasthan	Jaipur		
244.	Rajasthan	Sikar		
245.	Rajasthan	Churu		
246.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar		
247.	Rajasthan	Barmer		
248.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh		
249.	Rajasthan	Sirohi		
250.	Sikkim	West Sikkim		
251.	Sikkim	East Sikkim		

Sl. No.	State	District			
252.	Sikkim	South Sikkim			
253.	Sikkim	North Sikkim			
254.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur			
255.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi			
256.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli			
257.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur			
258.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli			
259.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar			
260.	Tamil Nadu	Erode			
261.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam			
262.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai			
263.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri			
264.	Tamil Nadu	Karur			
265.	Tamil Nadu	Theni			
266.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur			
267.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore			
268.	Tamil Nadu	Salem			
269.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur			
270.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai Kanyakumari			
271.	Tamil Nadu				
272.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur			
273.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore			
274.	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris			
275.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram			
276.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul			
277.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram			
278.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal			
279.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore			
280.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram			
281.	Telangana	Hyderabad			
282.	Telangana	Adilabad			
283.	Telangana	Khammam			
284.	Telangana	Nizamabad			

Written Answers to

Sl. No.	State	District
285.	Telangana	Warangal
286.	Telangana	Karimnagar
287.	Telangana	Nalgonda
288.	Telangana	Medak
289.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar
290.	Telangana	K.V. Rangareddy
291.	Tripura	Dhalai
292.	Tripura	Khowai
293.	Tripura	South Tripura
294.	Tripura	West Tripura
295.	Tripura	North Tripura
296.	West Bengal	Hooghly
297.	West Bengal	Howrah
298.	West Bengal	Kolkata
299.	West Bengal	Murshidabad
300.	West Bengal	Malda

Meeting of Prime Minister with heads of PSBs

1387.SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister recently held a brainstorming meeting with the heads of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the outcome of the meet; and
- (d) how Government proposes to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Department of Financial Services (DFS) organized a twoday 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 Chairman & Managing Directors (CMDs) and Executive Directors (EDs) of all the banks to express their opinion about what went wrong and what could be done to improve the situation. The participants of the Retreat were CMDs and EDs of Banks and other Financial Institutions under the DFS, as also all the Public Sector Insurance Companies. The executives were grouped into 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.

(d) The Government proposes to consider all the suggestions made for the policy makers.

Decline in loan disbursal to industries

1388. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed any decline in bank loans to the industries in the recent past;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to simplify the loan process in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as per available data there is no decline in outstanding loans to industries during last three years and current year. Details are as under:—

As at end of quarter	Public Sector Banks	Y-on-Y Growth %	Private Sector Banks	Y-on-Y Growth %	Foreign Banks	Y-on-Y Growth %	All Banks	Y-on-Y Growth %
Mar- 2012	17,27,347	18.4	4,55,774	11.1	1,64,198	25.7	23,47,320	17.4
Mar- 2013	19,72,568	14.2	4,12,295	-9.5	1,89,781	15.6	25,74,640	9.7
Mar- 2014	22,13,717	12.2	4,67,369	13.4	2,00,019	5.4	28,81,106	11.9
Dec- 2014	22,53,851	8.7	5,15,799	13.0	2,25,909	18.0	29,95,560	10.0

Note: Coverage and format of data on industries was revised *w.e.f.* Sep-12 *Source:* RBI.

(c) The management of loan sanctioning/ recovery activity, in a bank is essentially an internal management function and every Bank Board is authorised to frame suitable policies. RBI has advised the banks to prepare a well-defined loan policy approved by their Board of Directors which should lay down exposure limits to individual / group borrowers, documentation standards margin, security, sectoral exposure limits, delegation of powers, maturity and pricing policies, factors taken into consideration for deciding interest rates, etc.

Unearthing of black money by DRI

1389. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has been successful in unearthing about ₹ 27000 crore Racket of 'Fly-by-night' exporters of 'hand made carpets' to turn black money parked abroad into white and bring it back through fraudulent exports; and

(b) if so, the details of the *modus operandi* of the exporters to convert black money into white using fraudulent exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) No, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has not booked any case wherein fraudulent exports worth ₹ 27000 crore were being sent abroad to turn black money parked abroad into white money.

(b) "Nil" in view of reply at para (a) above.

However, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has detected a case of fraudulent export of Floor Coverings (Braided) of Man Made Fibre under Duty Drawback and Focus Product Scheme meant for handmade goods, wherein live consignments having declared value of ₹ 500 crore have been seized. The fraudulent exports appear to have been transacted with the intention of availing ineligible and irregular Duty Drawback and Focus Product Scheme.

Working towards a non-adversarial tax regime

1390. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to refurbish its battered image as an ideal investment destination, India has started working towards a non-adversarial tax regime;

(b) whether to signal this intent Government has decided not to challenge the recent order of Bombay High court, in favour of a telecom company in transfer pricing case;

(c) whether Government expects that this will bring greater clarity and predictability for tax payers and tax authorities; and

(d) the changes contemplated in the advance ruling on tax scheme presently conceived as adversarial by the investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAY ANT SINHA) : (a) Government is committed towards engendering a non-adversarial tax regime.

(b) Government has accepted the order of the Bombay High Court in favour of a telecom company in a transfer pricing case after carefully examining the order and finding merit in the same.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Authority for Advance Rulings (AAR), which is a judicial authority and is headed by a person who has been a Supreme Court judge, provides rulings in advance on the tax liability arising out of transactions undertaken or proposed to be undertaken. Provisions relating to AAR were amended by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2014 to provide for new benches of the Authority and to expand its scope by allowing domestic taxpayers to also seek advance rulings. The Union Cabinet has since approved the creation of two new benches of the Authority at Delhi and Mumbai.

There is no evidence to suggest that taxpayers or investors conceive this scheme of advance rulings as adversarial.

Discharged social responsibility ny private sector banks

†1391. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy regarding opening of banks by private sector in the country;

(b) whether private sector banks have been instructed to discharge social responsibility; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) As part of the financial sector reforms initiated in India in the early nineties, guidelines for licensing of new banks in the private sector were issued in January 1993. The objective was to sub-serve the underlying goals of

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

financial sector reforms which were to provide competitive, efficient and low cost financial intermediation services for the society at large and result in upgradation of technology in the banking sector. This also envisaged greater competition in the banking system to increase productivity and efficiency.

The guidelines were revised in January, 2001, based on the experience gained from the functioning of these banks.

The Local Area Bank Scheme was introduced in August, 1996.

Fresh guidelines on 'Licensing of New Banks in the Private Sector' were issued in February, 2013. The main objective of the same was promoting financial inclusion.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued guidelines on "Payments Banks" and "Small Finance Banks" on November 27, 2014. Both, payments banks and small finance banks are "niche" or "differentiated" banks with the common objective of furthering financial inclusion.

(b) and (c) To achieve the objective of financial inclusion, the new bank guidelines issued on February 22, 2013 stipulated that the banks will be required to open at least 25 per cent of its branches in unbanked rural centres (population up to 9,999 as per the latest census) to avoid over concentration of their branches in metropolitan areas and cities which are already having adequate banking presence.

"Small Finance Banks" in the private sector as small local banks can play an important role in the supply of credit to micro and small enterprises, agriculture and banking services in unbanked and under-banked regions in the country. "Payments Banks" in the private sector can cater to the needs of small savings accounts and payments / remittance services to migrant labour workforce, low income households, small businesses, other unorganised sector entities and other users, by enabling high volume-low value transactions in deposits and payments/remittance services in a secured technology driven environment.

The Small Finance Banks are required to open at least 25 per cent of their branches in unbanked rural centers (population upto 9,999 as per the latest census). The Payments Banks will be required to have at least 25 per cent of access points in rural centers.

Blood banks in the country

1392. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government blood banks functioning in Godda district, Jharkhand;

(b) the district-wise percentage of blood banks in Jharkhand;

(c) whether there are districts in India without any blood bank, if so, how many and in which State; and

(d) the district-wise availability of blood banks in Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) There is no functional Government Blood Bank at Godda District in Jharkhand State.

(b) The District-wise number of Blood Banks in Jharkhand is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The number of district in India without any blood bank is given in Statement –II (See below).

(d) The number of district wise availability at blood banks in Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan is given in Statement–III (*See* below).

Statement-I

Sl.No	Districts	Number of Blood Banks
1.	Bokaro	3
2.	East Singhbhum	2
3.	Deoghar	1
4.	Dhanbad	4
5.	Dumka	1
6.	Garhwa	1
7.	Giridih	1
8.	Gumla	1
9.	Hazaribagh	2
10.	Koderma	1
11.	Latehar	1
12.	Lohardagga	1
13.	Pakur	1
14.	Palamau	1

Details of district-wise number of Blood Banks in Jharkhand

Sl.No	Districts	Number of Blood Banks
15.	Ramgarh	3
16.	Ranchi	13
17.	Sahebganj	1
18.	Simdega	1
19.	West Singhbhum	3
20.	Chatra	1

Statement- II

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total No. of districts	Name of District
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	Data awaited	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Data awaited	
4.	Assam	-do-	
5.	Bihar	-do-	
6. *	Chandigarh	Nil	
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	1. Balod
			2. Baloda Bazar
			3. Balrampur
			4. Bemetara
			5. Bijapur
			6. Gariyaband
			7. Jashpur
			8. Janjgir-champa
			9. Kondagaon
			10. Sukuma
			11. Surajpur
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NIL	
9.	Daman & Diu	Nil	
10.	NCT of Delhi	Data awaited	
11.	Goa	Nil	
12.	Gujarat	04	1. Mahisagar
			2. Chhota Udaipur
			3. Narmada
			4. Dang

Districts without blood bank in India State/UT-wise

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total No. of districts	Name of District
13.	Haryana	Nil	
14.*	Himachal Pradesh	01	Lahaul & Spiti
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Data awaited	
16.	Jharkhand	05	1. Godda
			2. Jamtara
			3. Khunti
			4. Ramgarh
			5. Seraikela Kharsawan
17.	Karnataka	02	
17.	Kamataka	02	 Ramanagar Yadagiri
18.	Kerala	Nil	2. Tudugiri
19.	Lakshadweep	NIL	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	02	1. Anoopur
20.		-	2. Agar
21.	Maharashtra	Nil	C C
22.	Manipur	Data awaited	
23.	Meghalaya	08	1. West Khasi Hills
			2. South West Khas
			Hills
			3. Ri-Bhoi
			4. East Jaintia Hills
			5. South West Garo
			Hills 6. East Garo Hills
			7. North Garo Hills
			8. South Garo Hills
24.	Mizoram	NIL	
25.	Nagaland	Data awaited	
26. *	Odisha	Nil	
27.	Puducherry	Nil	
28.	Punjab	Nil	
29.	Rajasthan	Data awaited	
30.	Sikkim	Data awaited	
31.	Tamil Nadu	01	1. Ariyalur
32.	Telangana	Data awaited	

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total No. of districts	Name of District
33.	Tripura	Data awaited	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	
35. *	Uttarakhand	04	1. Rudraprayag
			2. Tehri
			3. Bageshwar
			4. Champawat
36.	West Bengal	Nil	
	Total		

*Data up to Nov. 2014. Data at sr. no 02, 07, 08, 09, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 34 and 36 are up to Feb. 2015.

Statement-III

Details of number of district-wise availability at Blood Banks in Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan

Assam

1.	M/s Bongaigaon CHC blood bank, Bongaigaon
2.	M/s Silchar Medical College and Hospital blood bank
3.	M/s BRPL Hospital blood bank PO Dhaligaon
4.	M/s blood bank red cross children hospital Silchar
5.	M/s Mangaldoi Hospital, Mangaldoi
6.	M/s Dhemji Civil Hospital blood bank, Lachit Nagar, PO Khubalia
7.	M/s State of the Art Model blood bank, Assam Medical College & Hospital
	blood bank, Dibrugarh
8.	M/s Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. Namrup, PO Parbatpur
9.	M/s Oil India Ltd. Hospital blood bank, Duliajan, Pin786602
10.	M/s Dhubri Civil Hospital Blood Bank, Vill & PO Jhagrarpar
11.	M/s Civil Hospital, Golpara
12.	M/s K.K Civil Hospital blood bank, Golaghat
13.	M/s Hailakandi Civil Hospital blood bank Dist Hailakandi Pin 78815
14.	M/s State of the Art Model blood bank, Guwahati Medical College & Hospital
	blood bank, Guwahati
15.	M/s Dr. B Barooah Cancer Institute blood bank, Gopinath nagar Guwahati -16
16.	M/s MMC Hospital blood bank, Panbazar, Guwahati

- 17. M/s Diphu Civil Hospital Blood Bank, Diphu, Anglong
- M/s Karimganj Civil Hospital blood bank, PO + Distt. Karimganj, Pin -788710, Assam
- M/s R.N.B Civil Hospital blood bank, P.O + Distt. Keonjhar, BTAD Pin -783370, Assam
- 20. M/s North Lakhimpur Civil Hospital, North Lakhimpur
- 21. M/s Marigaon Civil Hospital Blood Bank
- 22. M/s B.P. Civil Hospital, Nagaon
- 23. M/s Nalbari Civil Hospital blood bank
- 24. M/s Haflong Civil Hospital blood bank, Haflong
- 25. M/s Sivsagar Civil Hospital blood bank
- 26. M/s O.N.G.C. Ltd. Hospital Blood Bank, Sivsagar
- 27. M/s Kanaklata Civil Hospital Blood Bank, Tezpur
- 28. M/s Tinsukia Civil Hospital blood bank (L.G.B) Bardoloi Nagar, P.O Tinsukia
- M/s Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Hospital Blood Bank Digboi Distt. Tinsukia, Pin 786171, Assam
- 30. M/s Central Hospital North Eastern Coalfields, Coal India Ltd, Marghetia
- 31. M/s Lower Assam Hospital blood bank, Chapaguri, Pin 783380
- 32. M/s Barak blood bank & Clinical Reasearch Centre, N.S Avenue, Silchar-5
- 33. M/s Tat Tea Ltd. referral Hospital & Reasearch Centre blood bank, Chabua
- 34. M/s Dr Damani's Nursing Home Blood Bank, Near Circuit House
- 35. M/s Marwari Arogya Bhawan & Hospital Blood Bank, P.O Jyoti Nagar
- 36. M/s Aditya Diagnostic Hospital Blood Bank
- M/s Blood bank of Srimanta Sankardeva Hospital & Research Centre, Mancotta Road
- 38. M/s Dirilal Central Hospital blood bank
- 39. M/s Blood bank of Solace Hospital & Research Centre (P) Ltd.
- 40. M/s Vivekananda Kendra NRL Hospital Blood Bank, NRL Township, Numaligarh, Distt.- Golaghat, Pin-785621, Assam
- 41. M/s Aparajita Blood Bank (A Unit of M/s Sanjivani Hospital), A.T. Road, Tarajan, Pin-785001
- 42. M/s Jorhat Medical College Hospital Blood Bank, Pin- 785001 (Due to change of premise of M/s Civil Hospital, Jorhat)
- 43. M/s 5, Air Force Hospital Blood Bank, C/O 99 APO
- 44. M/s G.N.R.C Hospital Blod Bank, Dispur, Guwahati-6

- 45. M/s Assam Gujarat Voluntary BB & Research Centre, 33, Anil Mazamill Road, Lane opp. Apsara Cinema, Manipuri Basti, Guwahati
- 46. M/s Blood Bank Down Town Hospital, G.S. Road, Dispur, Guwahati -6
- M/s Ganga Blood Bank, G.S. Road, Ulubari, Guwahati, Distt. Kamrup, Pin-781007 204. 206
- 48. M/S Dispur blood bank, Ganeshguri, Guwahati 781205
- 49. M/s Central Nursing Home Blood Bank, Beltola, Guwahati
- 50. M/S Saharia's Blood Bank, G.S. Road, Bhangagarh, Guwahati
- 51. M/s International Hospital blood bank, Lotus Tower, G.S Road, Guwahati
- 52. M/s Surakhya blood bank, A.M. Road, Rehabri, Guwahati-781008
- 53. M/s Marwari Hospital & Research Centre blood bank, Athagaon, Guwahati
- 54. M/s 151, Base Hospital Blood Bank, Basistha, Guwahati
- 55. M/s Blood Bank, Central Hospital N.F. Railway, Maligaon, Guwahati-11
- 56. Haji Abdul Memorial Hospital & Research Centre blood bank, Hojai
- 57. M/s North East blood bank & Research Centre, N.H.-37, Haibargaon
- 58. M/s Divisional Railway Hospital blood bank, Lumding
- 59. Nalbari Maternity Hospital blood bank
- 60. M/s Sharma Nursing Home, Tana Road
- 61. M/s Pragati Hospital & Research Centre, Blood Bank
- 62. 155 Base Hospital Blood Bank, Tezpur
- 63. M/s Catholic Hospital Blood Bank, P.O.-Borgang, Pin- 784167
- 64. M/s Tinsukia blood bank
- Blood Bank, Sankar Madhab Medical College & Hospital, Gandhinagar, Sankar Madhab Path, Panikhaiti
- M/s Greater Jorhat Lions Blood Bank, Lions Multiple Service Centre, Sonali Jayanti Nagar.
- 67. M/s Hayat Hospital Blood Bank, Odalbakra
- 68. M/s Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Medical College Hospital Blood Bank, Barpeta
- M/s Rahman Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Blood Bank, VIP Road, Sixmile, Khanapara, Guwahati-78122 226.
- 70. M/s Sanjevani Hospital Blood Bank, Maligaon, Guwahati, Pin-781011 227
- M/s St. Luke Hospital Blood Bank, No. 1 Patia Pathar Village, Rongpuria, P. Box-72.
- 72. M/s Sukhada Hospital & Diagnostic Centre BB, Tezpur
- 73. M/s Satribari Christian Hospital blood bank, Guwahati

- 74. M/S Barpeta Civil Hospital
- 75. M/s GNRC Institute of Medical Sciences, Sila Grant, North Guwahati, Assam
- 76. M/s Narayana Hrudayalaya Pvt. Ltd, Blood Bank

Bihar

- 1. M/s Maa Vindhyawasini Blood Bank
- 2. M/s A.N. Magadh Medical College Hospital BB
- 3. M/s Anupam Voluntary blood bank, Opp Purani Jail Road, Nawadah
- 4. M/s Bharat Blood Bank, Kadamkuan, Choori Bazar, Pin-800003
- 5. M/s Blood Bank Indian Red Cross Soceity, Line Bazar
- 6. M/s Blood Bank & Research Centre, Ashoke Nagar Pokharia
- 7. M/s Bose Clinic Blood Bank, Dehral on Sone, Canal Road, Rohtas
- 8. M/s Sadar hospital, Blood Bank, Bhojpur
- M/s Kurji Holy Family Hospital Blood Bank, P.O. -Sadaquat Ashram, Patna -800010, Bihar
- 10. M/s National blood bank & Research Centre, Kankarbagh
- 11. M/s Nalanda Medical College & Hospital Blood Bank
- 12. Military Hospital Blood Bank, Danapur
- 13. M/s Lion's Mahavir Cancer Sansthan Blood Bank, Phulwari Sharif
- 14. M/s Tripolia Social Service Hospital & Blood Bank, Gulzarbarg
- 15. M/s Sadar Hospital Blood Bank
- 16. M/s Sadar Hospital Blood Bank, Sitamarhi
- 17. M/s Sadar Sub Divisional Hospital Blood Bank
- 18. M/s Sadar Hospital Blood Bank
- 19. M/s Sadar Hospital Blood Bank
- 20. M/s Sadar Hospital Blood Bank
- 21. M/s Sadar Hospital Blood Bank, Munger
- 22. M/s Shashi Blood Bank, Ashok Rajpath Muradpur, Patna -4, Bihar
- 23. M/s Rastrakavi Dinkar BB Sadar Hospital, Begusarai
- 24. M/s Sri Krishna Medical College & Hospital BB Umanagar
- 25. M/s Regional blood bank Darbhanga Medical College & Hospital, Laherisarai
- 26. M/s Patliputra Blood Bank, Ashoke Rajpath
- 27. M/s Bihar State blood bank, Patna Medical College & Hospital (PMCH)
- 28. M/s Sadar Hospital Blood Bank, Bihar Sharif

- 29. M/s Sadar Hospital Blood Bank, Chapra
- M/s Red Cross Blood Bank, Indian Red Cross Society, Red Cross Bhawan, North Gandhi Maidan, Patna -1, Bihar
- 31. M/s Sadar Hospital Blood Bank
- 32. M/s State of the Art Model BB, Jai Prabha Hospital.
- 33. M/s Palm View Hospital Blood Bank
- 34. M/s Lion's Jeevan Blood Bank
- 35. Indira Gandhi Institute of Cardiology BB
- M/s Regional Blood Bank, Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College & Hospital, Bhagalpur
- 37. M/s Rajendra Prasad Memorial Rotary Blood Bank, Pokhariya, Kalisthan
- 38. M/s Sadar Hospital blood bank
- 39. M/s Duncan Hospital, Raxaul
- 40. M/s Blood Bank, Hai Medicare & Research Institute Rajabazar Bailey Road
- M/s Indian Red Cross Blood Bank, Red Cross Bhawan, Hospital Road, Motihari-845401
- 42. M/s Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences
- 43. M/s M.J.K. Hospital Blood Bank, Bettiah
- 44. M/s Katihar Medical College Blood Bank, Katihar
- 45. M/s Life Line Blood Bank, Govind Mitra Road.
- 46. M/s Life Care Blood Bank & transfusion Services
- 47. M/s Late Sajjan Kr. Agarwal Blood Bank, Sadar Hospital Campus, Nawadah
- M/s Mata Gujri Memorial (M.G.M.) Medical College & Lions Seva Kendra Hospital Blood Bank, Kishanganj, Pin - 855107
- 49. M/s R.B. Memorial Hospital, Benta Road, Laheriasarai
- 50. M/s Sadar Hosptal Blood Bank, Hazipur, Vaisali
- 51. M/s Sadar Hospital Blood Bank, Red Cross Building
- 52. M/s Nazareth Hospital BB, Mokama
- 53. Narayana Medical College & Hospital, Jamuhar, Rohtas
- 54. Mahavir Vaatsalya Blood Bank, East Sadaquat Asram
- 55. M/s Sadar Hospital, Sekhpura
- 56. M/s Sadar Hospital, Nawada
- 57. M/s Sadar Hospital, Saharsa
- 58. Micro Blood Bank, Raj Colony, Sasaram
- 59. M/s Sadar Hospital Blood Bank, Siwan-841226

- M/s Blood Bank, Red Cross Society, M.P. Singh Red Cross Bhawan, Samastipur 848101, Bihar
- 61. M/s Indian Red Cross Blood Bank, South Ramna Road, Bhojpur, Ara-802301
- 62. M/s Sadar Hospital, Aurangabad
- 63. M/s Sadar Hospital, Lakhisarai
- 64. M/s Sadar Hospital, Samastipur
- 65. M/s Nalanda Blood Bank (A Unit of Janata Karah Kalyan Samaj), Vill/Moh: Quamruddinganj, P.O. + P.S.: Bihar Sharif, Distt. Nalanda, Pin -803101, Bihar
- 66. M/s Sadar Hospital, Rohtas
- 67. M/s Sadar Hospital, Kaimur
- 68. M/s Sadar Hospital, Jamui
- 69. M/s Sadar Hospital, Jehanabad
- 70. M/s Sadar Hospital, Medhepura
- 71. M/s Sadar Hospital, Supaul
- 72. M/s Hi -Tech Emergency Hospital Bloood Bank, A unit of Keshav Hospital, Danapur, Khagoul Road, Patna
- M/s Sinha Blood Bank (A unit of Dr. A.K. Sinha Nursing Home), Imlichatti, Muzaffarpur
- 74. M/s Patna City Blood Bank (A Unit of Kanchan Sahay Memorial Mahila Prashikhan Kendra), Dhanki More, Agamkuan, Patna -26
- 75. M/s Bhagwan Mahabir blood bank, Pilgrim Hospital Compound
- M/s Blood Bank P.N.H., Siwan Mahatma Budh Educational & Research Centre, situated at Popular Nursing Home, East of Gandhi Maidan, Siwan - 841226
- 77. M/s Paras Hmri Hospital, Baily Road, Raja bazaar, Patna 14, Bihar
- M/s Ruban Memorial Hospital, Ratan Stone Clinic, 19 Patliputra Colony, Patna, Bihar
- 79. M/s Lord Buddha Koshi Medical College and Hosptal, Saharsa 852201, Bihar
- 80. M/s K.D.K.M. Hospital, Road No. 2, Juran Chapra, Muzaffarpur, Bihar
- M/s Shrishti Blood Bank (A unit of Sugam Jagriti), Meera Hospital, Opp- Kumbhar Park, Kankarbagh, Patna - 800020, Bihar
- M/s Jeevan Rekha Blood Bank (A unit of Sanjiwini Medicare Charitable Trust), Getwel Hospital, Rajabazar, Bailey Road, Patna - 800014
- 83. M/s Lord Budhdha Koshi Medical College
- 84. M/s Krishna Devi Devi Prasad Kejriwal Maternity Hospital

Rajasthan

- 1. Blood Bank, Maharana Bhupal Govt. Hospital, Udaipur
- 2. Blood Bank, SMS Hospital, Jaipur
- 3. Blood Bank, Santokba Durlabhji Memorial Hospital cum Medical Research Institute Campus, Bhawani Singh Marg, Jaipur
- 4. Blood Bank, Govt. Mahila Chikitsalaya, 1st Floor, Sanjiwani Bhawan, Sanganeri Gate, Jaipur
- 5. Blood Bank, Zananna Hospital, Near Chandpol Gate, Jaipur
- 6. Blood Bank, Government, Mahatama Gandhi Hospital, Jodhpur
- 7. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Bundi
- 8. Blood Bank, Mathura Das Mathur Govt. Hospital, Jodhpur
- 9. Blood Bank, Umaid Hospital, Jodhpur
- 10. Blood Bank, A.K. Hospital, Beawar, Distt.-Ajmer
- 11. Blood Bank, Govt. Banger Hospital, Pali
- 12. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Alwar
- 13. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Dholpur
- 14. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Bharatpur
- 15. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Karauli
- 16. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Sirohi
- 17. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Jalore
- 18. Blood Bank, JLN & AG Hospital, Ajmer
- 10. Blood Bank, MG Hospital, Bhilwara
- 20. Blood Bank, Govt, DB Hospital, Bhilwara
- 21. Blood Bank, Govt. Medical College & AG Hospital, Kota
- 22. Swasthya Kalyan Blood Bank & Thalesemia Research Centre Milap Nagar, Tonk Road, Jaipur
- 23. Blood Bank, Sadat Govt. Hospital, Tonk
- 24. Blood Bank, M.G. Govt. Hospital, Banswara
- 25. Blood Bank, S.R.G. Hospital, Jhalawar
- 26. Tapovan Blood Bank, Samiti Jawahar Nagar, Sriganganagar
- 27. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Sawaimadhopur
- 28. Blood Bank, E.S.I. Hospital, Jaipur
- 29. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Sriganganagar

- 30. Blood Bank, P.B.M. & A.G. Hospital, Bikaner
- 31. Blood Bank, Global Hospital and Research Center, Mount Abu (Sirohi)
- 32. Blood Bank, Monilek Hospital and Research Center SectorIV, Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur
- 33. Blood Bank Govt. General Hospital, Dungarpur (Raj)
- 34. Kota Blood Bank Society Basant Vihar, Behind Modi College, Kota
- 35. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Nagaur
- 36. Blood Bank Govt. S.K. Hospital, Sikar (PMO, Sikar)
- 37. Blood Bank, Sri Sanwaliya Ji Govt., General Hospital, Chittorgarh
- 38. Blood Bank Govt. Distt. Hospital, Pratapgarh (Rajasthan)
- 39. Blood Bank Govt. S.J. Hospital Jaisalmer
- 40. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Baran
- 41. Blood Bank, Govt. Nahata Hospital, Balotra, Barmer
- 42. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Barmer.
- 43. Blood Bank, Govt. B.D.K. Hospital, Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)
- 44. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Ratangarh, Churu
- 45. Blood Bank, M.G.M. Hospital, Hanumangarh
- 46. Purohit Charitable Laboratory Sansthan, Sriganganagar
- 47. Military Hospital, Blood Bank, Jodhpur
- 48. Raj Blood Bank Society, Bharatpur
- 49. Bhagwan Mahaveer Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Jaipur
- 50. Seth Makhan Lal Mahawar Charitable Blood Bank, Society, Alwar
- 51. Blood Bank, R.A.P.S. Hospital (Rajasthan Atomic Power Station) Rawatbhata
- 52. Itshean India Charitable Blood Bank Society, Udaipur
- 53. Blood Bank, India Education Trust Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, MGNIMS, Sitapura, Jaipur
- 54. Blood Bank, Bhilwara Blood Bank Society, Bhupal Singh Dhariwal Memorial, Blood Bank, Bhilwara
- 55. Blood Bank, National Institute of Medical Sciences (Medical College & Hospital) Shobhaa Nagar, Jaipur
- 56. Blood Bank, North Western Railway Hospital, Bewar Road, Ajmer
- 57. Military Hospital Blood Bank, Nasirabad, Distt. Ajmer

- 58. Kanu Devi Parasmal Mehta Medical & Blood Bank, Charitable Trust, Jodhpur
- 59. Umeed Singh Sushila Devi Memorial, Blood Bank, Shastri Nagar, Jaipur
- 60. Ram Snehi Chikitsalya Blood Bank Ramdwara, Nehru Road, Bhilwari
- 61. Agrasen Blood Bank, (Puran Mal Phoola Devi Memorial Trust), Maharaja Agrasen Hospital Campus, Central Spine, Sector-7, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur
- 62. Birla Sarvajanik Hospital, Blood Bank, Pilani
- 63. Blood Bank, Shri Munshi Ram Mittal, Memorial Seva Samiti, Opp.-S.K. School, Sikar (Rajasthan)
- 64. Sanjeevani Jan Sewa Samiti, Blood Bank, Bikaner
- 65. Govt. Y.N. Hospital Blood Bank, Kishangarh, Distt. Ajmer
- 66. Blood Bank, S.K. Soni Hospital, Jaipur
- 67. Krishna Rotary Blood Bank, 1-A-12, SFS, Talwandi, Kota
- 68. Blood Bank, Shri Ram Karan Joshi Govt. General Hospital, Dausa, Rajasthan
- 69. Kalapurnam General Hospital, Village Khishan Teshil Phalodi Distt. Jodhpur
- 70. Blood Bank, Govt. Mohila Chikitsalya, Ajmer
- Blood Bank, American International Health Management Society, 17 Naya Marg, Udaipur
- 72. Blood Bank, Mittal Hospital & Research Centre, Pushkar Road, Ajmer
- 73. Blood Bank, Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital, Mahavir Nagar, Sumerpur
- 74. Blood Bank, Geetanjali Medical College & Hospital, Udaipur
- 75. Saral Blood Bank (Smt. Sarala Singhvi Charitable Society),30, Bhikarinath Ji Ka Math, Bhupalpura, Udaipur-313001.
- 76. Blood Bank, Fortis Hospital Ltd., 214, JLN Marg, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
- 77. Blood Bank, Jhalawar Hospital & Medical College Society, Jhalawar
- 78. Blood Bank, R.K. Distt. Hospital, Rajsamand
- 79. Blood Bank, Govt. BDM Hospital, Kotputli, Distt.- Jaipur
- 80. Blood Bank, Ambika Hospital, B-22, Sarswati Nagar, Jodhpur
- 81. Blood Bank, Govt. BDM Hospital, Kotputali, Distt. Jaipur
- 82. Blood Bank, Lion Charitable Trust, Near Kanoj, Balika School, Ramgarhia, Dharamshala Road, Sujangarh, Churu

- Rotary International Global Hospital blood Bank, Radha Mohan Mehrotra Global Hospital Trauma Center, Opp. Modern Insulators Talhati, Abu Road, 307510, Distt. Sirohi, Rajasthan
- 84. Blood Bank, Jeevan Jyoti Blood Bank, Babu Lal Charitable Trust situated at Life Line Hospital, Tijara Road, Alwar
- 85. Blood Bank, Kailash Hospital, Behror, NH-8, Alwar
- Blood Bank, Shri K.M. Memorial Jain Heart & General Hospital, Station Road, Sikar
- Blood Bank, Swastik Blood Bank, (Run by Nirwan Charitable trust), 2A-17-18, Basement Floor, Gagan Path Road, Jawahar Nagar, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan
- Blood Bank, Narayana Hrudayalaya Pvt. Ltd., Sector-28, Pratap Nagar, Sanganer, Jaipur
- 89. Blood Bank, Apex Hospital Pvt. Ltd., SP-6, Industrial Area, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur
- Life Line Blood Bank, Firast Floor, Bombay Hospital Campus, Town Road, Hanumangarh Jn.
- Lokmitra Blood Bank and Thalassemia Research Centre, IInd Floor, 205, Business Centre, Madhuvan, Udaipur
- 92. Blood Bank, New Medical College Hospital, Rangbadi Road, Kota
- 93. Blood Bank, Pacific Medical College & Hospital, Bhilon Ka Bedla, Pratappura, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
- 94. Blood Bank, Getwell Hospital Blood Bank (A unit of Getwell Health & Education Samiti), Opp.- S.K. School, Sikar (Rajasthan)
- 95. Blood Bank, Shri Ram Blood bank, Shri Ram Hospital, 276-A, Talwandi, Kota
- 96. Metro Blood Bank (A unit of Hilsun Pharma Pvt. Ltd., Metro Manas Arogya Sadan Heart Care & Multispeciality Hospital, Shipra Path, Near Technology Park, Mansarovar, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
- 97. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Sojat City, Distt. Pali
- Blood Bank, Sudha Hospital & Research Centre Pvt. Ltd., 11-A, Talwandi, Jhalawar Road, Kota (Rajasthan)
- Blood Bank, Pushpa Devi Memorial Blood Bank (Run by Kothari Public Charitable Trust), CBLM Holy Family Hospital Campus, 52-53, Ashok Vihar, Ambabari Bridge, Jhotwara Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

- 100. Blood Bank, Bharat Vikas Parishad Hospital and Research Centre, Pratap Nagar, Dadabari, Kota (Rajasthan)
- 101. Jeevan Jyoti Blood Bank, 1st Floor, Kothari Medical & Research Institute, Gajner Road, Bikaner (Rajasthan)
- Blood Bank, Riya Hospital Blood bank, Saloda Mode, Gangapur City , Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)

Uttar Pradesh

- 1. Mariyampur Hospital & Blood Bank, Shastri Nagar, Kanpur
- 2. Modern Pathology & Blood Bank, SA-96, Shastri Nagar, Ghaziabad
- Blood Bank, Kailash Hospital & Heart Institute (A unit of Kailash Healthcare Ltd.) H-33, Sector-27, Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar-201301(UP) Name changed
- 4. Tarawati Nursing Home Pvt. Ltd., Blood Bank, Bajoria Road, Saharanpur
- Wadhwa Blood Bank, Chattari Compound, Teachers Colony Road, Near Lala Ka Chaurah Bulandshahar-203001
- 6. Life Line Blood Bank, B-1, Sarvoday Nagar, Kanpur
- 7. Blood Bank, Regency Hospital Ltd., A-2, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur
- Indira Daiagonstic & Blood Bank Ltd, Sanjay Gandhi Puram, Faizabad Road, Lucknow
- 9. Sant Diagnostic & Blood Bank Ltd., Sanjay Gandhi Puram, Faizabad Road, Lucknow
- 10. Blood Bank, SGPGI (Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute), Lucknow
- 11. State Blood Bank, KGMC, Lucknow (Sh. Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj Chikitsalaya University, Lucknow)
- 12. Pt. Din Dayal Upadhaya Combined Distt. Hospital, Moradabad
- 13. Blood Bank, S.R.N. Hospital, M.L.N.Medical College, Allahabad
- 14. Blood Bank, Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow
- 15. Blood Bank, GSVM, Medical College, Kanpur
- 16. Blood Bank, MLB Medical College & Hospital, Jhansi
- 17. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Uria (Jalaun)
- 18. Blood Bank Distt. Hospital, Pilibhit
- Blood Bank, Narendra Mohan Hospital & Research Centre, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad

- 20. Blood Bank, Malkhan Singh, Distt. Hospital, Aligarh
- 21. Blood Bank, Sri Shiv Prasad Gupta (SSPG) Hospital, Varanasi
- 22. Blood Bank, heritage Hospital, Varanasi
- 23. Blood Bank, Command Hospital, Central Command, Lucknow
- 24. Blood Bank, Military Hospital, Bareilly
- 25. Blood Bank, Military Hospital, Blood Bank, Agra
- 26. Blood Bank, Military Hospital, Meerut
- 27. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Raebareli
- 28. Blood Bank, P.L. Sharma, Distt. Hospital, Ahmed Road, Meerut
- 29. Sanjeevani Blood Bank, Ashok Nagar, Kanpur
- 30. Har Prasad Blood Bank, Near D.S. Inter College, Aligarh
- 31. Lions Vishal Blood Bank, (Indian Medical Association), Varanasi
- 32. Jawahar Pathology & Blood Bank, S-8/457-A, Pandeypur, Varanasi
- 33. Blood Bank, Vivekanand Hospital & Research Center, Moradabad
- 34. Blood Bank, J.N. Medical College, AMU, Aligarh
- 35. Blood Bank, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Civil Hospital, Lucknow
- 36. Samarpan Blood Bank, 1/115A, Kale Ka Tal, Delhi Gate, Agra
- 37. Blood Bank, Asopa Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Gailane Road, By Pass, Agra
- 38. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Agra
- 39. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Faizabad
- 40. Blood Bank, Babu Banarasi Das, Distt. Hospital, Bulandshahar
- 41. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Bijnor
- 42. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Mirzapur
- 43. Blood Bank, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Combined Hospital (Distt. Hospital) Etawah
- 44. Sneh Pathology, X-ray & Blood Bank, 133/10, O-Block, Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur
- 45. Blood Bank, SBD, Distt. Hospital, Saharanpur
- 46. Blood Bank, Sanjay Gandhi Hospital, Amethi, Sultanpur
- 47. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Mathura
- 48. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Hamirpur
- 49. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Muzaffarnagar

- 50. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Mainpuri
- 51. Blood Bank, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Joint Hospital, Fatehgarh, Distt. Farrukhabad
- 52. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Pratapgarh
- 53. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Jhansi.
- 54. Blood Bank, Military Hospital, Allahabad
- 55. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Hardoi
- 56. Blood Bank, UHM, Distt. Hospital, Kanpur
- 57. Blood Bank, SNM, Distt. Hospital, Firozabad
- 58. Blood Bank, St. Judes Hospital, Sipri, Jhansi
- 59. Blood Bank, Sunder Lal Hospital Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi
- 60. Blood Bank, S.N. Medical College, Agra
- 61. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Jaunpur
- 62. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Rampur
- 63. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Badaun
- 64. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Fatehpur
- 65. Blood Bank, Vivekanand Polyclinic and Institute of Medical Sciences, Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram, Vivekanand Puram, Lucknow
- 66. Blood Bank, 07 Air Force Hospital, Nathu Singh Road, Kanpur
- 67. Life Line Blood Bank, Military Hospital, Jhansi
- 68. Chandan Diagnostics Center & Blood Bank, Faizabad
- Gaurav Diagnostic Center & Blood Bank, Gate No. 1, MLB, Medical College, Jhansi
- 70. Lok Priya Blood Bank, Samrat Palace, Garh Road, Meerut
- Blood Bank, Santosh Medical & Dental College Hospital, No. 1, Ambedkar Road, Ghaziabad
- 72. Blood Bank, S.M. Medicare Pvt. Ltd., Gorakhpur
- 73. City Blood Bank, Pratibha Complex, Opp. Jublee College, Gorakhpur
- 74. Dr. Chaturvedi Central Blood Bank, Chouraha, Diptiganj, Moradabad
- 75. Blood Bank, Air Force Hospital, Gorakhpur
- 76. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Lalitpur
- 77. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Azamgarh

- 78. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Bareilly
- 79. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Shahjahanpur
- 80. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Gonda
- 81. Blood Bank, Distt., Hospital, Lakhimpur Khiri
- 82. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Sultanpur
- 83. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Unnao
- 84. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Basti
- 85. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Gorakhpur
- 86. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Ghazipur
- 87. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Etah
- 88. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Sitapur
- 89. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Banda
- 90. Blood Bank, MMG, Distt. Hospital, Ghaziabad
- 91. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Bahraich
- 92. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Barabanki
- 93. Blood Bank, Moti Lal Nehru, Distt. Hospital, Allahabad
- 94. Blood Bank, SVBP Hospital, Medical College situated at LLRM Medical College Campus, Meerut
- 95. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Mahoba
- 96. Blood Bank, Metro Hospital, Heart Institute, X-1, Sector 12, NOIDA, Distt.-Gautam Budh Nagar
- 97. Blood Bank, Nehru Hospital & B.R.D. Medical College, Gorakhpur
- United Blood Bank, Nirmal Hospital Complex Opp. Medical College Gate No. 03, Jhansi
- 99. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Ballia
- 100. Sri Sai Hospital & Blood Bank, Mansarovar Scheme, Delhi Road, Moradabad
- 101. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Deoria
- 102. Agra City Blood Bank, 71, M.G. Road, Opp.-Subhash Park, Agra
- 103. S.M. Medicare Pvt. Ltd. Blood Bank, 146, Karnal Ganj, Allahabad
- 104. Kohli Blood Bank & Components Pvt. Ltd., 2nd Floor, A-Block, Kanchan Market Chowk, Lucknow

- 105. AMA (Allahabad Medical Association) Blood Bank, Allahabad
- 106. C.L. Memorial Hospital & Blood Bank, 121/625, Shastri Nagar, Kanpur
- 107. Ganga Sheel Blood Bank, A-3, Rampur Garden, Bareilly
- 108. Jan Suvidha Blood Bank, Sanjay Place, Agra
- 109. NAPS (Narora Atomic Power Station) Blood Bank, Narora, Bulandshahar
- 110. Meerut Blood Bank, Meerut
- Blood Bank, Yashoda Hospital & Research Centre Ltd., III- Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad
- 112. Blood Bank, Sri Ram Murti Samarak Institute of Medical, Bareilly
- Blood Bank, Eras Medical College & Hospital, Sarfaraj Ganj, Musabag, Picnic Spot-Hardoi Road, Lucknow
- 114. Life Line Blood Bank, Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad
- 115. Shekhar Blood Bank & Component Centre, Shekhar Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Lucknow
- 116. Keshav Madho Blood Bank & Pathology, Bareilly
- 117. Blood Bank, Prayag Hospital & Research Centre, J-206/-01, Sector-41, Noida
- 118. Nidan Diag. & Blood Bank, Gomtinagar, Lucknow
- 119. Subharti Blood Bank, Chatrapati Shivaji Subharti Hospital, Meerut by Pass Road, Meerut
- 120. Blood Bank, Maha Mritunijaya Hospital Lord Budha Medical College, Azamgarh
- 121. Sai Blood Bank, N-2, Kidvai Nagar, Kanpur
- 122. Life Line Charitable, Blood Bank, 156 A, Gulab Rai Marg, Delhi Gate, Agra
- 123. Blood Bank, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Chikatsalya, Gomati Nagar, Lucknow
- 124. Blood Bank, Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, Vrindaban, Mathura
- 125. Blood Bank, Yashoda Hospital & Research Centre Ltd., H- 1, Kaushambi, Ghaziabad
- 126. Blood Bank, International Hospital (P) Ltd., B-22, Sec.-62, Noida
- 127. Sanjeevani Blood Bank, 644, Bhagpat Road, Meerut
- 128. Guru Shri Gorakshanath, Blood Bank, Shri Gorakshnath Mandir, Gorakhpur
- Blood Bank, Ruhelkhand Medical College & Hospital, Pilibhit By Pass Road, Bareilly
- 130. Lok Priya Hospital, Blood Bank, G.T. Road, Modinagar, Ghaziabad

- 131. Blood Bank, St. Joseph"s Hospital Vishal Khand-5, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow
- 132. Blood Bank, Jeevan Rekha Charitable, Gandhi Stadum Road, Pilibhit
- 133. Blood Bank, Apollo Pankaj Hospital, Agra-Mathura Road, Agra
- 134. Blood Bank, Rural Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Safai, Etawah
- 135. Blood Bank, Pushpanjali Hospital & Research Centre Pvt. Ltd., Delhi Gate, Agra
- Blood Bank, Sarvodaya Jankalyan Samati, Near Exchange, Kalagarh Road, Dharmpur, Distt. Bijnor
- 137. Blood Bank, Maulana Mohamad Ali Jawahar Hospital Nainital Road, Rampur
- 138. Lions Club City Lion, Blood Bank, Saharanpur
- Blood Bank & Components, Kamna Hospital, & Research Centre (A unit of Kamna Medical Centre Pvt. Ltd.), 187, Bagpat Road, Meerut
- 140. Blood Bank, Fatima Hospital, Padri Bazar, Gorakhpur.
- Blood Bank, Sharda Hospital, Plot No. 32 -34, Knowledge Park -III, Greater Noida, Distt. G.B. Nagar
- 142. Blood Bank, Anand Hospital, A-1, Damodar Colony, Garh Road, Meerut
- 143. Blood Bank, B.N.K. Hospital, Nirala Nagar, Lucknow.
- 144. Blood Bank, Lucknow Nursing Home Association, B-72 (A), Nirala Nagar, Lucknow
- Blood Bank, Hind Institute of Medical Sciences, Near Minar Canal, Safedabad-Faizabad Road, Barabanki
- 146. Blood Bank, Rama Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, G.T. Raod, Mandhana Kanpur
- Blood Bank, Teerthankar Mahaveer Hospital & Research Centre, Village-Begampur, Delhi Road, Moradabad
- Blood Bank, Muzaffarnagr Medical College & Hospital, Opposite Begrajpur Industrial Area, Ghasipura, Muzaffarnagar
- 149. Blood Bank, Prakash Hospital, D -12, 12 -A, 12 -B, Sector 33, Noida
- 150. Swamy Vivekanand Charitable Blood Bank, (A unit of Swamy Vivekanand Charitable Trust Regd.) Near Anta Chaurah, Shahjahanpur.
- Sanjeevani Charitable Blood Bank (A unit of Sanjeevani Charitable Trust, Agra),
 2/42A, Ramnagar Colony, Church Road, Agra
- 152. Parakh Voluntary Blood Bank Run by Samagra Vikash Jan Kalyan Samiti, Karguawaji Road, Opposite Gate No.-2, Medical College, Jhansi

- 153. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Sidharth Nagar
- 154. Blood Bank, Sahara Hospital, Viraj Khand, Gomati Nagar, Lucknow
- Blood Bank, Jaswant Rai Specialty Hospital, Opp. Sports Stadium, Civil Lines, Mawana Road, Meerut
- 156. Blood Bank, Naveen Hospital, Railway Road, Dadri, Distt. Gautambudh Nagar, UP
- Blood Bank, Lions Agra Mahan Charitable Blood Bank, 35/76, Mughal Road, Kamla Nagar, Agra
- 158. Blood Bank, Fatima Hospital, Mau Nath Bhajan, Janpad Mau
- 159. Blood Bank, Jeevan Dhara Blood Bank, 8 Bodha Ashram, Bye Paas Road, Ferozabad
- 160. Blood Bank, Pushpanjali Crossley Hospital, W -3, Sector -I, Vaishali, Ghaziabad
- Blood Bank, Saraswati Institute of Medical Science, NH -24, Anwarpur Pilkhuwa, Hapur
- 162. Blood Bank, Combined District Hospital, Mau
- 163. Blood Bank, M/s Lokhitam Blood Bank, D -520, Kamala Nagar, Agra
- Blood Bank, M/s Astha Blood Bank & Components, Astha Multispeciality Hospital, near P.N. Sharma Park, Delhi Road, Barut, Baghpat
- Blood Bank, M/s Blood Bank L.P.S. Institute of Cardiology, LPS Institute of Cardiology, Kanpur
- 166. Blood Bank, M/s Sewa Blood Bank, R.K. Puram, Nnear Kotwali, Basti
- 167. Blood Bank, Bagla Combined District Hospital, Hathras, Distt. Mahamaya Nagar
- 168. Blood Bank, M/s Tulsi Hospital Ltd., 14/116-A, Civil Lines, Kanpur, UP
- Blood Bank, M/s Shanti Gopal Hospital (Blood Bank), Plot No. NH-1, Ahinsa Khand-II, Indrapuram, Ghaziabad
- 170. Blood Bank, Dev Nandani Hospital (Blood Bank), Near Garh Chungi Railway Crossing, Garh Road, Hapur, Distt. Ghaziabad
- 171. Blood Bank, M/s Isha Hospital (Blood Bank), Haribandhanpur Parav, Jaunpur
- 172. Blood Bank, Divine Heart Hospital & Research Centre, Viraj Khand, Institutional Area-5, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow
- 173. Blood Bank, Dr. M.C. Agrawal Hospital and Research Centre (P) Ltd., Kotla Chungi, Bye Pass Road, Firozabad
- 174. Blood Bank, Joint District Hospital, Kushinagar

- 175. Blood Bank, BCM Hospital (Blood Bank), Khairabad, Sitapur
- 176. Blood Bank, Santushti Hospital Pvt. Ltd., (Blood Bank) Newada, Sunderpur, BHU-DLW Raod, Varanasi (UP)
- 177. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Khalilabad, Sant Kabir Nagar
- 178. Blood Bank, District Joint Hospital, Sonbhadra
- Blood Bank, Apex Hospital Component Blood Bank (Apex Welcare Trust), N-7/2, A-5, D.L.W. Hydil Road, Varanasi, UP
- Blood Bank, Kailash Hospital Ltd., A unit of Kailash Group of Hospitals Ltd.,
 23 KP-1, Greater Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar, UP
- Blood Bank, Rotary Noida Research and Social Welfare Trust (Blood Bank), Sector-31, Noida, Gautambudh Nagar, UP
- Blood Bank, Nova Hospital Ltd., Patrakarpuram Crossing Vikash Khand-1, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow
- Blood Bank, Dev Hospital Blood Bank, 18/205, Saria Khirni, Agra Road, Aligarh, UP
- Blood Bank, G.R. Hospital and Research Centre Pvt. Ltd., Barauli Ahir, Shamsabad Road, Agra
- Jeevan Jyoti Blood Bank (A unit of Jeevan Jyoti Hospital), Soot Mill Crossing, G.T. Road, Aligarh
- 186. Blood Bank, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhayay Govt. Hospital, Pandeypur, Varanasi
- 187. Blood Bank, Tejbahadur Sapra Hospital, Stanley Road, Allahabad.
- 188. Blood Bank OPEC Hospital, Kaily, Basti
- 189. Blood Bank, Clara Swain Mission Hospital (Blood Bank), Civil Lines, Bareilly
- 190. Blood Bank, District Combined Hospital, Jyotiba Phule Nagar
- 191. Blood Bank, Hindalco Hospital, Renukoot, Distt. Sonbhadra
- 192. Blood Bank Combined District Hospital, Maharajganj
- 193. Blood Bank, Distt. Hospital, Mathura-Bareilly Road, Opp. Birla Hospital, Kashganj, Distt.-Kanshi Ram Nagar (U.P.)
- 194. Blood Bank, Combined Distt. Hospital, Manjhanpur, Distt.- Kaushambi
- 195. Blood Bank, Combined Distt. Hospital, Distt.- Chitrakoot
- 196. Blood Bank, Combined Distt. Hospital, Distt.- Kannauj
- 197. Blood Bank, Pt. Kamlapati Distt. Combined Hospital, Distt.- Chandauli
- Blood Bank, Maharaja Chet Singh Distt. Hospital, Gyanpur, Distt.- Sant Ravidas Nagar, Bhadoi

- Blood Bank, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Multi Specialty Hospital, Sector-30, Noida, Distt.- Gautam Budh Nagar
- 200. Blood Bank, Mahamaya Rajkiya Allopathic Medical College,, Ambedkar Nagar
- 201. Blood Bank, Combined Distt. Hospital, Balrampur
- 202. Blood Bank, Rama Medical College and Research Centre (run by Rama Educational Society), Rama Delhi NH-24, Ghaziabad.
- 203. Dr. B.N. Behl Memorial Hospital (Blood Bank), Opp.- Jila Udyog Kendra, Town Hall, Shahjahanpur (UP)
- 204. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Auriya
- 205. Jeevan Sanjeevan Blood Bank, Jeevan Hospital, 2/151, Bela marg, Vishnupuri, Aligarh (UP)
- 206. Banaras Heart Hospital Component Blood Bank, 62, Chandrika Nagar, Sigra, Banaras
- 207. Blood Bank, Fatima Hospital, 35-C, Mahanagar, Lucknow
- 208. Blood Bank, Cosmos Hospital, Multi Speciality and Trauma Centre, Prem Nagar, P.O.- Kazipura, Kanth Road, Moradabad
- Agrawal Life Line Hospital and Trauma Centre Blood Bank, Kamdhenu Nagar, Aurangabad, Agra Road, Mathura
- 210. Savitri Blood bank and Component Centre, Savitri Hospital Campus, Dilejakpur, Gorakhpur
- 211. IMA Blood Bank, (Run by Indian Medical Association) IMA Bhawan, Court Compound, Moradabad
- 212. S.D. Medical Institute & Research Centre Blood Bank, (A Unit run by The Sanatan Dharam College Association), Bhopa Road, Muzaffarnagar
- 213. Career Institute of Medical Sciences and Hospital Blood Bank, (A Unit of Career Convent Education & Charitable Trust) Sitapur-Hardoi Bypass Road, Near IIM, Ghailla, Lucknow
- 214. Blood Bank, Distt. Combined Hospital, Baghpat (UP)
- 215. Pushpa Maa Samaj Charitable Blood Bank, 1st Floor, Gihar Complex, Khandari, X-ing, NH -2, Agra (UP)
- 216. O.P. Chaudhary Hospital and Research Centre Blood Bank, Chaudhary Vihar, Raibarely Road, Lucknow
- 217. Jyotibaphule Combined District Hospital (Blood bank), Ambedkarnagar (UP)
- 218. Integral Institute of Medical Sciences & Research (Blood Bank), Dasauli, Kursi Road, Lucknow (UP)

- 219. Yatharth Wellness Super Specialty Hospital & Heart care (Blood Bank), NH -01, Sector -110, Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar (UP)
- 220. Shyam Nursing Home and Blood Bank, 400/761, Civil Line (Near S.P. Residence), Fatehpur (UP)
- Blood bank, Shri Jagdamba Charitable Blood Bank & Component, D-101, Phase
 -2, Trans Yamuna Colony, Agra
- 222. Blood Bank, Sadbhawna Charitable Blood Bank, 3, Chandra Lok Colony, Goverdhan Chauraha, NH -2, Mathura (UP)
- 223. Blood Bank, Medison Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Near Tedhi Pool, Ring Road, Lucknow
- Blood Bank, B.S.D.B.A. Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Tirwa, Kannauj (UP)
- 225. Blood Bank, Govt. Medical College and Hospital (Blood bank), Orai, Distt. -Jalaun (UP)
- 226. Blood bank, Fehmina Hospital & Trauma Centre (Blood bank), Victoriaganaj, Near Sunni Inter College, Lucknow
- 227. Blood Bank, Rotary Blood Bank, Rotary Point, Near Alwar Railway Bridge, Delhi-Mathura NH -2, Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)
- 228. Blood Bank, Jaypee Hospital (A Unit of Jaypee Healthcare Ltd.), Sector -128, Noida, Gautambudh Nagar (U.P.)
- Blood Bank, Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences (Blood bank), (Run by Bodhisatva Charitable Trust), Faizabad Road, Gadia, Distt. - Barabanki (U.P.).
- Blood Bank, SPM Hospital Research & Trauma Centre Blood bank (A unit of Tyco Hospitals Pvt. Ltd.), C-48, Kalyanpur, Kanpur Nagar (U.P.)
- 231. Blood Bank, District Combined Hospital (Blood Bank), Bhinga, District-Shrawasti (U.P.)
- 232. Blood Bank, Divya Jyoti Institute of Medical Sciences & Research (Run by Jassar Dental Medical Education Health Foundation (Regd.), Blood bank, Niwari Road, Road, Modinagar, Distt. Ghaziabad (U.P)
- 233. Manav Seva Charitable Blood Bank, 5/75, Old Mathura Road, Madiya Kayra, Agra (U.P.)
- 234. Shamli Charitable Blood Bank (Run by Jan Jeevan Kalyan Samity), Plot No. 25, Rampuram Colony, Kairana Road, Shamli (U.P.)
- 235. Blood Bank, Krishna Super Speciality Hospital (A unit of Gita Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.), 363, Harrisganj, Near Tatmil Chauraha, Kanpur (U.P.)
- Blood Bank, Combined District Hospital (M) Blood Bank, Akbarpur, Kanpur Dehat (U.P.)

- 237. Blood Bank, Radheshyam Gupta, IMA Blood Bank, IMA Bhawan, 110, Civil Lines, Bareilly (U.P.)
- 238. Blood Bank, Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences (Blood bank), Run by Shri bankey Bihari Educational & Welfare Trust (Regd.), NH-24, Rajabpur, Gajraula, Distt.- Amroha (Uttar Pradesh)
- 239. F.H. Hospital Blood Bank, NH-2, Near Railway Over Bridge, Tundla, Firozabad (U.P.)
- 240. Blood bank, Sevarth Sansthan Blood Bank (Sevarth Sansthan Seth Bimal Kumar Jain Trauma and Physiotherapy Dharmarth Samiti), NH-2, Agra Road, Firozabad (U.P.)

Programme to combat obesity problem

1393. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that obesity is becoming a problem in India;

(b) if so, the percentage of population who's body mass index is in zone of obesity that is above 25 kg. per sqr. meter, State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any programme in implementation to reduce obesity in growing children; and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Yes. The ICMR's National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB), Hyderabad has conducted several studies in which data on Body Mass Index (BMI) has been collected from various States/UTs in India. According to the NNMB survey in 10 States, the prevalence of overweight/obesity (BMI > 25 Kg/m2) among rural men and women (2011-12) was approximately 12% and 16% respectively.

Details showing State-wise BMI data collected by the National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) While health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the activities and efforts of the States towards creation of awareness, health education and health promotion.

Government of India in 2010 launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS). The focus of the programme is on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management. The programme is expended to cover more districts in Twelfth Five Year Plan. From 2013-14, the programme activities up to district level have been subsumed under National Health Mission (NHM).

In the National Monitoring Framework and Action Plan for prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases (2013-2020), adopted by Government of India, obesity has been identified as an area of intervention.

State	Men	Women
Kerala	17.8	28.1
Tamil Nadu	14.5	20.9
Karnataka	10.9	15.3
Andhra Pradesh	13.6	15.6
Maharashtra	11.9	14.5
Gujarat	11.3	16.7
Madhya Pradesh	4.3	7.6
Odisha	6.0	6.6
West Bengal	5.5	11.4
Uttar Pradesh	7.3	9.2
Delhi	16.8	26.4
Haryana	10.8	17.4
Himachal Pradesh	10.6	13.5
Jammu and Kashmir	6.2	16.7
Punjab	22.2	29.9
Rajasthan	6.2	8.9
Uttarakhand	7.9	12.8
Chhattisgarh	4.9	5.6
Bihar	6.3	4.6
Jharkhand	4.9	5.4
Goa	15.4	20.2
Arunachal Pradesh	7.1	8.8
Assam	5.0	7.8
Manipur	9.2	13.3

Statement

Prevalence (%) of overweight/obesity (BMI >25) among men and women in India

State	Men	Women
Meghalaya	5.9	5.3
Mizoram	11.4	10.6
Nagaland	5.7	6.4
Sikkim	11.9	15.4
Tripura	4.8	7.1

Source: National Family Health Survey 3: 2005-06

Prevalence of paediatric diabetes in the country

1394. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study on prevalence of diabetes including paediatric diabetes in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for free/affordable healthcare facilities including insulin therapy for diabetic children and other patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has completed the phase I of Task Force project entitled, "ICMR-India Diabetes (INDIAB) Study-Phase-I," with the aim to:

- I. determine the national prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus and pre-diabetes in India, by estimating the State-wise prevalence of the same, and
- II. compare the prevalence of type-2 diabetes and pre-diabetes in urban and rural areas across India.

In the first phase of the study, the rural and urban settings in four States and one union territory *viz.*, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Chandigarh have been included. The adjusted prevalence of diabetes (both known and newly diagnosed) in Tamil Nadu was 10.4 %, Jharkhand-5.3%, Chandigarh-13.6% and Maharashtra-8.4%. The prevalence of pre-diabetes was 8.3%, 8.1%, 14.6% and 12.8 % respectively.

Data reported during the course of screening of school children under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) during Eleventh Plan indicates that out of 93,648 school children screened in the towns of Nainital, Ratlam and Bhilwara, 1,354 (1.45%) were suspected to be diabetic.

(b) While health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare.

Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management.

Facilities including those for testing and treatment for Diabetes are provided in various Government Institutions. In addition, under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities are provided through different levels of healthcare including NCD Clinics located in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

As per National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority three Insulin Injections in the strength of 40IU/ml *viz.*, Insulin Injection (Soluble), Intermediate Acting (Lente/ NPH Insulin) and Premix insulin 30:70 Injection are included in the Schedule-I of the Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO), 2013 and are under price control. These insulin injections were also under price control under DPCO, 1995 and the ceiling price fixed under the provision of DPCO, 1995 continue to be in force as per the provisions of DPCO, 2013.

Uniform trauma registry

1395. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that standard procedure, the provisions/rules that make the use of Medico Legal Case (MLC) forms mandatory for hospitals in the country who treat injured persons, prevents by stander or passer-by from coming forward to help an injured person;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that India does not have a trauma registry, which serves as a repository of data on the incidence, diagnosis, and treatment of acute trauma victims brought to hospitals; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government for establishing uniform trauma registry across all States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT

PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 29.10.2014 in case of W.P. No. 235 of 2012 has directed Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and Ministry of Law and Justice to issue the requisite guidelines for protection of Good Samaritans *i.e.* person helping the injured in road accidents in consultation with each other. Accordingly, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is seized with the matter.

(c) and (d) National Injury Surveillance Centre has been set up recently at PGIMER, Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi under Scheme of Capacity Building for developing trauma care facilities in Government hospitals on National Highways. This Injury Surveillance Centre meant for recording data on various parameters of injury/ trauma has started functioning.

Expenditure on healthcare services

†1396. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new health policy is being implemented by Government with a provision of free primary health service and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government expenditure on the health services in the country is very low in comparison to gross domestic product and Government is contemplating to increase this expenditure in the coming years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The draft National Health Policy 2015 envisages healthcare service being built on the bedrock of high quality comprehensive primary healthcare services that are universally accessible, that are free and provided as close to where people live and work, as is feasible.

(b) and (c) As per Economic Survey 2014-15, the expenditure by Government (Central and State Government combined) on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2014-15 (BE) is 1.2 per cent. As per Twelfth Five Year Plan document, total public funding by the Centre and States, plan and non-plan, on core health is envisaged to increase to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan. When viewed in the perspective of the broader health sector, the total Government expenditure as a proportion of GDP is envisaged to increase to 2.5 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Plan.

Illegal removal of wombs

†1397. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints that expired injections and medicines are used rampantly in Government hospitals, if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether the trade of removal of wombs in private hospitals is going on rampantly, if so, the steps being taken to check it immediately and action to be taken against the doctors who indulge in such activities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Since health is a State subject, no such information is maintained Centrally and it is the responsibility of the State Government to take steps in this regard. However, as far as Institutions/Hospitals such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh and three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated hospitals are concerned, there has been no report regarding use of expired injections and medicines.

Tracking of counterfeit dfrugs

1398. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been receiving complaints regarding supply of fake or counterfeit medicines to the patients if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for proper investigation in the matter and also to avoid such practices in the future;

(c) whether Government is considering to adopt any new technology to track counterfeit drugs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it will be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Fake drugs or counterfeit drugs have not been defined under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. However, reports,

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

largely unsubstantiated, continue to appear in media about the extent of spurious/ adulterated drugs from time to time.

(b) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 provides stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable. The inspectorate staff of Central Drugs Standard Control Organization also keeps a vigil and draws samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs in the country.

(c) and (d) A 'Track and Trace' software has been developed for authentication of drugs manufactured in India.

Diseases caused by air pollution

†1399. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prevalence of respiratory and other diseases is very high throughout the country due to air pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated number of people in the country who are suffering from these diseases after coming into contact with polluted air during each of the last three years and the current year and the number of deaths due to this, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by Government to ensure adequate medical facilities to patients suffering from diseases being caused by air pollution; and

(e) the quantum of funds allocated and spent by Government for the purpose, State/Union Territory-wise during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) While air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for many respiratory ailments and cardiovascular disease, specific information on the number of cases and deaths due to air pollution is not available. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had sponsored three epidemiological studies to assess the long term impact of air pollution on human health. The studies indicate several pulmonary and systemic changes, altered immunity and other health impairments associated with cumulative exposure to high level of particulate pollution that increases the risk of various diseases including respiratory and cardiovascular

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

diseases. The results are indicative rather than conclusive. The studies assessed the morbidity aspects and not mortality aspects.

(d) and (e) While 'Health' is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in providing healthcare facilities. Government of India is implementing National Health Mission (NHM) for prevention and control of various diseases. Under NHM, the State/UT Governments project their requirements in annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for improvement of health infrastructure and for providing adequate medical facilities.

Government of India also provides treatment for the patients through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry and Health Institutions established/supported under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

Promotion of medical research

1400. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote medical research and set up new medical research centres in the country, and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the foreign pharmaceutical companies given permission by Government for carrying out medical research indicating the investments made by them during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint against certain foreign pharmaceutical companies regarding irregularities and violation of the mutually accepted terms and conditions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) with a network of 32 institutes works in the field of Medical Research in communicable and non-communicable diseases throughout the country. The Department of Health Research has also launched five schemes to promote health research in the country, namely:

- 1. Establishment of Multidisciplinary Research Units (MRUs) in Govt. Medical Colleges/Institutions.
- 2. Establishment of Model rural Health Research Units (MRHRU) in the States.
- Establishment of Network of Viral Diagnostic Research Laboratories for managing Epidemics and Natural Calamities.
- 4. Scheme on Human Resource Development for Health Research.
- 5. Grant-in-aid Scheme for Inter-Sectoral Convergence & Coordination for Promotion and Guidance on Health Research.

States/UT-wise details of research units sanctioned under Schemes at S.No. (1), (2) & (3) are given in Statement-I to III respectively (*See* below).

(b) The Department of Health Research does not grant permission for carrying out medical research by foreign pharmaceutical companies.

(c) and (d) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

Statement-I

List of Multi-Disciplinary Research Units (MRUs) sanctioned in the Government medical colleges/institutions upto 28th February 2015

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Medical College
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijaywada SV Medical College, Tirupati
2.	Assam	Silcher Medical College and Hospital, Silcher
3.	Chhattisgarh	Pandit JNM Medical College, Raipur
4.	Gujarat	M.P.Shah Medical College, Jamnagar Surat Municipal Institute of Medical Education & Research (SMIMER), Surat
5.	Haryana	Pandit B.D. Sharma PGIMES, Rohtak
6.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Goa
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Medical College
8.	Jammu & Kashmir Srinagar	Govt. Medical College, Jammu, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar
9.	Jharkhand	MGM Medical College, Jamshedpur
10.	Karnataka	Mysore Medical College and Research Institute, Mysore Shimoga Instt. Of Medical Sciences, Shimoga Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli
11.	Kerala	Medical College Thiruvananthapuram Calicut Medical College, Calicut, Kerala
12.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal
13.	Maharashtra	Seth G.S. Medical College and K.E.M Hospital, Mumbai
14.	Madhya Pradesh	S.S. Medical College, Rewa, M.P. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur M.G.M. Medical College, Indore, MP
15	Odisha	VSS Medical College, Burla, Sambalpur, Odisha S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack
16.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar Govt. Medical College, Patiala Guru Gobind Singh Medical College & Hospital, Faridkot, Punjab
17	Rajasthan	Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner
18.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Medical College,Chennai Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore Dr. ALM Post Graduate Institute of Basic Medica Sciences, Taramani Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu
19.	Telengana	Osmania Medical College , Hyderabad

Written Answers to

Sl. No	State	Name of the Medical College
20.	Tripura	Agartala Govt. Medical College, Agartala
21.	Uttarakhand	Govt. Medical College, Haldwani (Nainital)
22.	West Bengal	R.G. Kar Medical College, Kolkata
23.	Chandigarh	Government Medical College, Chandigarh
24.	Delhi (NCT)	University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi
	Total	41

Statement-II

List of Model Rural Health Research Units sanctioned in the States upto 28th February, 2015	List of Model Rural	Health Research L	Inits sanctioned in the	e States upto 28th	<i>i February</i> , 2015
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Sl. No.	State	Location of MRHRU	ICMR mentor Institute/Centre	Linked Medical College
1.	Assam	PHC Chabua	RMRC, Dibrugarh	Assam Medical College & Hospital, Dibrugarh
2.	Himachal Pradesh	CHC, Haroli	NJIL&OMD, Agra	Dr. RPG Medical College, Tanda
3.	Rajasthan	Bhanpur Kala, Government Health Clinic, Jaipur	DMRC, Jodhpur	SMS Medical College, Jaipur
4.	Tamil Nadu	State Rural Health Centre at Tirunelveli	NIE, Chennai	Tirunelveli Medical College
5.	Tripura	Kherengbar Hospital Khumulwung	RMRC, Dibrugarh	Agartala Government Medical College
6.	Karnataka	PHC, Sirwar, Manvi Taluk, Raichur	RMRC, Belgaum	Raichur Institute of Medical Sciences, Raichur.
7.	Punjab	CHC Bhunga (Hoshiarpur)	NIOP, New Delhi	Govt. Medical College, Amritsar

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Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.		Location of MRHRU	ICMR mentor Institute/Centre	Linked Medical College
8.	Maharashtra	Sub District hospital (SDH), Dahanu (Thane)	NIRRH, Mumbai	Grant's Medical College and JJ Group of Hospitals, Mumbai
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Old RHTC Premises, Chandragiri (Dist. Chittoor)	NIN Hyderabad	S.V. Medical College, Tirupati
10.	Odisha	Block, CHC, Tigiria	RMRC Bhubaneshwar	S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttak
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	RMRCT, Jabalpur	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior
12.	Chhattisgarh	PHC, Lakharam Block (Bilaspur)	RMRCT, Jabalpur	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur

Statement-III

List of Viral Diagnostic & Research Labs sanctioned during 2013-14 and 2014-15

A. REGIONAL LABS

- 1. PGI Chandigarh
- 2. Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRC), ICMR, Dibrugarh (Assam)
- 3. AIIMS, Bhopal
- 4. NICED Virus Unit, ICMR, Kolkata
- B. STATE LEVEL LABS
 - 1. Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
 - 2. Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar
 - 3. B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
 - 4. NEIGRIHMS, Shillong, (Meghalaya)
 - 5. Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, Bangalore
 - 6. Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati
- C. MEDICAL COLLEGE LEVEL LABS
 - 1. Govt. Medical College, Jammu
 - 2. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad
 - 3. PGI, Rohtak

- 4. Govt. Medical College, Amritsar
- 5. Govt. Medical College, Trivandrum
- 6. Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur
- 7. Patna Medical College, Patna.
- 8. M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar, Gujarat
- 9. Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati
- 10. Siddharth Medical College Gunadala, Vijayawada,
- 11. Late Sri Baliram Kashyap Memorial Govt. Medical College, Jagdalpur
- 12. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda
- 13. Mysore Medical College & Research Institute, Mysore
- 14. Government Medical College, Patiala
- 15. Madurai Medical College, Madurai
- 16. Government Medical College, Theni

Alzheimer disease in the country

1401. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of Alzheimer disease in the country;

(b) whether this disease is expected to rise with the rise in the number of elderly persons, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up memory clinics at various places in the country to check its rise, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per the Dementia India Report 2010 brought out by Alzheimer's and Related Disorders Society of India (ARDSI), in India there were over 3.7 million persons estimated with dementia (2.1 million women and 1.5 million men). A major proportion of these patients suffer from Alzheimer disease.

The number of persons suffering from Alzheimer disease is expected to rise with the rise in the number of elderly persons.

(c) It has been reported by Indian Council of Medical Research that memory clinics are functioning in some of the neurology and psychiatry units of AIIMS, New Delhi, Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi, Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute of Medical Sciences, Trivandrum and Thrissur Medical College, Thrissur.

Policy to check rise in population

†1402. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to formulate a new policy for putting a check on the rising population, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has formulated any strategy to reduce the increasing burden of the population on the major metropolitan cities of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the Government's views in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) No

(b) No, however Government has taken a number of specific initiatives for population stabilization under National Health Mission (NHM). The details of which are given in the Statement.

Statement

Specific initiatives for population stabilization under National Health Mission (NHM)

- 1. Scheme for home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs wherein ASHAs are delivering contraceptives from door to door in the community.
- 2. Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births wherein ASHAs are being utilised for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth of first child after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child. The scheme is being implemented in 18 states of the country (8 EAG, 8 NE, Gujarat and Haryana).
- 3. Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors under which MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilisations. Compensation for sterilization acceptors has been enhanced further recently for 11 high focus states, with high TFR.
- Compensation scheme for PPIUCD under which the service provider as well as the ASHA who escorts the clients to the health facility for facilitating the IUCD insertion are compensated.
- 5. Scheme for provision of Pregnancy Testing Kits at sub centres as well as in the drug basket of the ASHAs for use in the communities for early detection of pregnancies.

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- 6. National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.
- 7. World Population Day: It is being observed all over India since 2009 and the event is conducted over a month long period, split into two fortnights:
 - (i) June 27 to July 10: "Dampati Sampark Pakhwada" or "Mobilisation Fortnight".
 - (ii) July 11 to July 24 "Jansankhya Sthirtha Pakhwada" or "Population Stabilisation Fortnight".
- 8. Special emphasis on Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP) services- GoI has now improved the basket of choice for PPFP with an introduction of a new method *i.e.* PPIUCD. There is also continued emphasis on Post-partum sterilization.
- 9. Adoption of Fixed day Fixed Place Family Planning mode: Availability of Fixed Day Static Services at all facilities round the year.
- 10. Engaging mobile teams for improving the access to sterilization services in underserved, hard to reach, tribal and strife prone areas where there is huge demand but lack of providers.
- 11. Accreditation of more private/NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.
- 12. Increasing male participation and promotion of 'Non Scalpel Vasectomy'.
- 13. Appointment of RMNCH+A Counselors (Reproductive Maternal Newborn and Child Health) at the district hospitals and other high case load facilities to ensure counseling of the clients visiting the facilities.
- 14. Improving contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities.
- 15. Quality care in Family Planning services being ensured by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at state and district levels.
- 16. Conducting Onsite training through dedicated mobile training teams.
- 17. Augmenting demand generation activities in the form of development of new audio visual software, display of posters, billboards and other materials in the various facilities

Eliminating TB by 2020

1403. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently outlined a new mission against Tuberculosis (TB) and stressed the need to eliminate the disease by 2020;

(b) if so, the number of persons affected by TB in each State as on 28 February, 2015; and

(c) whether adequate treatment facilities are available particularly in rural areas for the TB patients and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) No.

(b) Number of TB patients registered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) in the year 2014 (state-wise) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Government of India is implementing the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme in the country. Under this programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including anti-TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. Designated microscopy centres have been established for quality diagnosis for every one lakh population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 13000 microscopy centres have been established in the country. Treatment centres (DOT Centres) have been established near to residence of patients to the extent possible, both, in Urban and Rural areas.

All Government hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC), sub centres are DOT centres. In addition NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, community volunteers, Anganwadi workers, women self-help groups etc. also function as DOT providers/DOT Centres. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment. Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) services, for the management of multidrug resistant tuberculosis (MDRTB) and TBHIV collaborative activities for TBHIV co-infection are being implemented throughout the country.

Statement

Total TB cases registered under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) in year 2014

State	Cases Registered
Andaman & Nicobar	762
Andhra Pradesh	88681
Arunachal Pradesh	2717
Assam	38365

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State	Cases Registered
Bihar	68061
Chandigarh	2871
Chhattisgarh	28877
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	452
Daman & Diu	283
Delhi	54076
Goa	1664
Gujarat	77464
Haryana	39534
Himachal Pradesh	14465
Jammu & Kashmir	10270
Jharkhand	35952
Karnataka	61385
Kerala	23466
Lakshadweep	29
Madhya Pradesh	100121
Maharashtra	135615
Manipur	2216
Meghalaya	4958
Mizoram	2009
Nagaland	3303
Odisha	45837
Puducherry	1411
Punjab	38192
Rajasthan	94974
Sikkim	1638

Unstarred Questions

State	Cases Registered
Tamil Nadu	84636
Telengana	18655*
Tripura	2518
Uttar Pradesh	255503
Uttarakhand	14455
West Bengal	89869
Grand Total	1445284

* Since July, 2014.

Funds for tackling TB cases

1404. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TB cases reported during the last three years, State and year wise;

(b) whether State Governments were given financial help from Centre to eradicate TB; and

(c) if so, the quantum of money allotted to States during last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Information is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Funds from the Government of India are provided to States and Union Territories for implementation of Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), for control of Tuberculosis in India.

(c) Information is given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

State/UTs	2012	2013	2014
Andaman & Nicobar	844	738	762
Andhra Pradesh	108727	103707	88681
Arunachal Pradesh	2357	2500	2717
Assam	35788	35624	38365
Bihar	73537	67020	68061
Chandigarh	2807	2890	2871
Chhattisgarh	27160	25889	28877
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	415	411	452
Daman & Diu	330	742	283
Delhi	52006	50727	54076
Goa	1950	1778	1664
Gujarat	72554	74086	77464
Haryana	38036	38104	39534
Himachal Pradesh	13615	13691	14465
Jammu & Kashmir	12662	11038	10270
Jharkhand	36666	34941	35952
Karnataka	67572	61446	61385
Kerala	25917	24204	23466
Lakshadweep	20	23	29
Madhya Pradesh	89545	92420	100121

State/UT-wise TB cases registered under RNTCP for last three years

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Unstarred Questions

State/UTs	2012	2013	2014
Maharashtra	136045	137237	135615
Manipur	2744	2329	2216
Meghalaya	5114	5002	4958
Mizoram	2337	2005	2009
Nagaland	3525	3339	3303
Odisha	49191	45269	45837
Puducherry	1430	1458	1411
Punjab	39569	37258	38192
Rajasthan	100966	94698	94974
Sikkim	1832	1637	1638
Tamil Nadu	79576	80407	84636
Telangana	-	-	18655*
Tripura	2557	2540	2518
Uttar Pradesh	271678	256733	255503
Uttarakhand	15239	13700	14455
West Bengal	93274	90423	89869
Total	1467585	1416014	1445284

* Since July, 2014.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds allotted 2012-13	Funds allotted 2013-14	Funds allotted 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2733.31	2733.31	1594.07
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	51.89	76.62	76.62
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	396.52	434.38	434.38
4.	Assam	1088.95	1192.94	1192.94
5.	Bihar	2486.62	2486.62	2486.62
6.	Chandigarh	86.83	128.22	128.22
7.	Chhattisgarh	1050.90	1050.90	1050.90
8.	D & N Haveli	40.74	60.16	60.16
9.	Daman & Diu	25.88	38.21	38.21
10.	Delhi	947.40	1398.97	1398.97
11.	Goa	68.59	101.29	101.29
12.	Gujarat	1318.95	1947.62	1947.62
13.	Haryana	883.25	883.25	883.25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	346.28	511.33	511.33
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	557.35	823.00	823
16.	Jharkhand	1270.98	1270.98	1270.98
17.	Karnataka	1548.05	2285.92	2285.92
18.	Kerala	735.50	1086.07	1086.07
19.	Lakshadweep	22.19	32.76	32.76
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1472.48	2373.24	2373.24

Funds allotted to states under RNTCP during last 3 years-state-wise (₹ In Lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	3744.12	5528.72	5528.72
22.	Manipur	330.91	362.51	362.51
23.	Meghalaya	243.62	266.88	266.88
24.	Mizoram	278.63	305.24	305.24
25.	Nagaland	305.30	334.45	334.45
26.	Orissa	1458.95	1458.95	1458.95
27.	Puducherry	106.48	157.24	157.24
28.	Punjab	627.47	926.55	926.55
29.	Rajasthan	1216.44	1796.85	1796.85
30.	Sikkim	162.01	177.48	177.48
31.	Tamilnadu	1425.65	2105.17	2105.17
32.	Tripura	194.07	212.60	212.60
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4411.44	5674.56	5674.56
34.	Uttrakhand	501.40	501.40	501.4
35.	West Bengal	1707.64	2521.57	2521.57
36.	Telangana	NA	NA	1139.24
	Total	33846.79	43245.96	43245.96

Regulation of commercial surrogacy in the country

1405. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to regulate surrogacy in India;
- (b) whether commercial surrogacy is legal in India;

(c) whether any guidelines are in place to protect the interests of surrogates, commissioning parents and the child and the details thereof;

(d) the status of citizenship of the child born to an Indian surrogate mother where commissioning parents are foreigners;

(e) whether Government has taken note of sex determination in ART clinics; and

(f) whether an independent body will be constituted to scrutinise the ethical and legal questions concerning surrogacy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) Yes. The Government is drafting a comprehensive legislation for regulation of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Banks & Clinics including surrogacy.

(b) Currently there is no law on ART including surrogacy. However, as per National Guidelines for accreditation, supervision and regulation of ART Clinics in India, which were approved by the Government of India in 2005, both Altruistic and commercial surrogacy practices are allowed in India.

(c) Yes. National Guidelines for accreditation, supervision and regulation of ART clinics in India (2005) which are voluntary in nature are in place to protect the interest of surrogates, commissioning parents and the children born. The guidelines are available on ICMR website (*www.icmr.nic.in*) and the main provisions related with surrogacy are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Appropriate provisions have been made in the Draft Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill to address the citizenship issue of the child born to Indian surrogate mother where commissioning parents are foreigners.

(e) Yes. The Government has taken a note of sex determination in ART clinics and appropriate provision have been made in the Draft ART Bill to prevent sex determination in ART clinics.

(f) Yes. The appropriate provisions have been made in the proposed Draft ART Regulation Bill to institute three independent Institutions *i.e.*

- National Board at Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India;
- (ii) National Registry for ART clinics and banks in India at ICMR; and

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(iii) State Boards in different States of the country, which will be responsible for accreditation, supervision and regulation of all the services of ART clinics and banks including ethical, social, medical and legal concerns of surrogacy.

Statement

Provisions for Surrogacy in the National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of ART Clinics in India (2005)

Definitions

Surrogacy - Surrogacy is an arrangement in which a woman agrees to carry a pregnancy that is genetically unrelated to her and her husband, with the intention to carry it to term and hand over the child to the genetic parents for whom she is acting as a surrogate.

3.3 Responsibilities of the Clinic

- 3.3.5 When commercial DNA fingerprinting becomes available, to keep on its record, if the ART clinic desires and couple agrees, DNA fingerprints of the donor, the child, the couple and the surrogate mother should be done.
- 3.3.7 To maintain appropriate, detailed record of all donor oocytes, sperm or embryos used, the manner of their use (e.g. the technique in which they are used, and the individual/ couple/surrogate mother on whom they are used). These records must be maintained for at least ten years after which the records must be transferred to a central depository to be maintained by the ICMR. If the ART clinic/centre is wound up during this period, the records must be transferred to the central repository in the ICMR.
- 3.4.8 To make the couple aware, if relevant, that a child born through ART has a right to seek information (including a copy of the DNA fingerprint, if available) about his genetic parent/surrogate mother on reaching 18 years, excepting information on the name and address that is, the individual's personal identity of the gamete donor or the surrogate mother. The couple is not obliged to provide the information to which the child has a right, on their own to the child when he/ she reaches the age of 18, but no attempt must be made by the couple to hide this information from the child should an occasion arise when this issue becomes important for the child.
- 3.5 Desirable Practices/Prohibited Scenarios
- 3.5.3 The ART clinic must not be a party to any commercial element in donor programmes or in gestational surrogacy.
- 3.5.4 A surrogate mother carrying a child biologically unrelated to her must register as a patient in her own name. While registering she must mention that she is a surrogate

mother and provide all the necessary information about the genetic parents such as names, addresses, etc. She must not use/register in the name of the person for whom she is carrying the child, as this would pose legal issues, particularly in the untoward event of maternal death (in whose names will the hospital certify this death?). The birth certificate shall be in the name of the genetic parents. The clinic, however, must also provide a certificate to the genetic parents giving the name and address of the surrogate mother. All the expenses of the surrogate mother during the period of pregnancy and post-natal care relating to pregnancy should be borne by the couple seeking surrogacy. The surrogate mother would also be entitled to a monetary compensation from the couple for agreeing to act as a surrogate; the exact value of this compensation should be decided by discussion between the couple and the proposed surrogate mother. An oocyte donor cannot act as a surrogate mother for the couple to whom the ooctye is being donated.

- 3.5.5 A third-party donor and a surrogate mother must relinquish in writing all parental rights concerning the offspring and *vice versa*.
- 3.5.6 No ART procedure shall be done without the spouse's consent.
- 3.9.2. Sourcing of oocytes and surrogate mothers

Law firms and semen banks will be encouraged to obtain (for example, through appropriate advertisement) and maintain information on possible oocyte donors and surrogate mothers as per details mentioned elsewhere in this document. The above organizations may appropriately charge the couple for providing an oocyte or a surrogate mother. The oocyte donor may be compensated suitably (e.g. financially) by the law firm or semen bank when the oocyte is donated. However, negotiations between a couple and the surrogate mother must be conducted independently between them.

- 3.10 Surrogacy: General Considerations
- 3.10.1 A child born through surrogacy must be adopted by the genetic (biological) parents unless they can establish through genetic (DNA) fingerprinting (of which the records will be maintained in the clinic) that the child is theirs.
- 3.10.2 Surrogacy by assisted conception should normally be considered only for patients for whom it would be physically or medically impossible/ undesirable to carry a baby to term.
- 3.10.3 Payments to surrogate mothers should cover all genuine expenses associated with the pregnancy. Documentary evidence of the financial arrangement for surrogacy must be available. The ART centre should not be involved in this monetary aspect.

- 3.10.4 Advertisements regarding surrogacy should not be made by the ART clinic. The responsibility of finding a surrogate mother, through advertisement or otherwise, should rest with the couple, or a semen bank (see 3.9.1.1; 3.9.2).
- 3.10.5 A surrogate mother should not be over 45 years of age. Before accepting a woman as a possible surrogate for a particular couple's child, the ART clinic must ensure (and put on record) that the woman satisfies all the testable criteria to go through a successful full-term pregnancy.
- 3.10.6 A relative, a known person, as well as a person unknown to the couple may act as a surrogate mother for the couple. In the case of a relative acting as a surrogate, the relative should belong to the same generation as the women desiring the surrogate.
- 3.10.7 A prospective surrogate mother must be tested for HIV and shown to be seronegative for this virus just before embryo transfer. She must also provide a written certificate that (a) she has not had a drug intravenously administered into her through a shared syringe, (b) she has not undergone blood transfusion; and (c) she and her husband (to the best of her/his knowledge) has had no extramarital relationship in the last six months. (This is to ensure that the person would not come up with symptoms of HIV infection during the period of surrogacy.) The prospective surrogate mother must also declare that she will not use drugs intravenously, and not undergo blood transfusion excepting of blood obtained through a certified blood bank.
- 3.10.8 No woman may act as a surrogate more than thrice in her lifetime.
- 4.7 Agreement for Surrogacy
 - I, ______ (the woman), with the consent of my husband (name), of _______ (address) have agreed to act as a host mother for the couple, ______ (wife) and ______ (husband), both of whom are unable (or do not wish to) to have a child by any other means. I had a full discussion with ______ of the clinic on ______ in regard to the matter of my acting as a surrogate mother for the child of the above couple.

I understand that the methods of treatment may include:

- 1. Stimulation of the genetic mother for follicular recruitment
- The recovery of one or more oocytes from the genetic mother by ultrasound-guided oocyte recovery or by laparoscopy.
- 3. The fertilization of the oocytes from the genetic mother with the sperm of her husband or an anonymous donor.
- 4. The fertilization of a donor oocyte by the sperm of the husband.

- 5. The maintenance and storage by cryopreservation of the embryo resulting from such fertilization until, in the view of the medical and scientific staff, it is ready for transfer.
- 6. Implantation of the embryo obtained through any of the above possibilities into my uterus, after the necessary treatment if any.

I have been assured that the genetic mother and the genetic father have been screened for HIV and hepatitis B and C before oocyte recovery and found to be seronegative for all these diseases. I have, however, been also informed that there is a small risk of the mother or/and the father becoming seropositive for HIV during the window period.

I consent to the above procedures and to the administration of such drugs that may be necessary to assist in preparing my uterus for embryos transfer, and for support in the luteal phase.

I understand and accept that there is no certainty that a pregnancy will result from these procedures.

I understand and accept that the medical and scientific staff can give no assurance that any pregnancy will result in the delivery of a normal and living child. I am unrelated/ related (relation) ______ to the couple (the would be genetic parents).

I have worked out the financial terms and conditions of the surrogacy with the couple in writing and an appropriately authenticated copy of the agreement has been filed with the clinic, which the clinic will keep confidential.

I agree to hand over the child to ______ and _____, the couple (to _______ in case of their separation during my pregnancy, or to the survivor in case of the death of one of them during pregnancy) as soon as I am permitted to do so by the Hospital/Clinic/Nursing home where the child is delivered.

I undertake to inform the ART clinic, _____, of the result of the pregnancy.

I take no responsibility that the child delivered by me will be normal in all respects. I understand that the biological parents of the child have a legal obligation to accept their child that I deliver and that the child would have all the inheritance rights of a child of the biological parents as per the prevailing law.

I will not be asked to go through sex determination tests for the child during the pregnancy and that I have the full right to refuse such tests.

I understand that I would have the right to terminate the pregnancy at my will; I will then refund all certified and documented expenses incurred on the pregnancy

by the biological parents or their representative. If, however, the pregnancy has to be terminated on expert medical advice, these expenses will not be refunded.

I have been tested for HIV, hepatitis B and C and shown to be seronegative for these viruses just before embryo transfer.

I certify that (a) I have not had any drug intravenously administered into me through a shared syringe; (b) I have not undergone blood transfusion; and (c) I and my husband have had no extramarital relationship in the last six months.

I also declare that I will not use drugs intravenously, undergo blood transfusion excepting of blood obtained through a certified blood bank, and avoid sexual intercourse during the pregnancy.

I undertake not to disclose the identity of the couple.

In the case of the death of both the husband and wife (the couple) during my pregnancy, I will deliver the child to ______ or _____ in this order; I will be provided, before the embryo transfer into me, a written agreement of the above persons to accept the child in the case of the above-mentioned eventuality.

Endorsement by the ART clinic

I/we have personally explained to ______ and _____ the details and implications of his/her/their signing this consent/approval form, and made sure to the extent humanly possible that he/she/they understand these details and implications.

Signed: (Surrogate Mother)

Name, Address and Signature of the Witness from the clinic

Dated

Name and Signature of the Doctor

Maternal mortality rate in Assam

1406. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam has the highest maternal mortality rate and tea gardens are the major contributors and there is scarcity of healthcare facilities in tea gardens across Assam;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per the Sample Registration Survey (2011-13) the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of Assam is 300, which is the highest in the Country.

As per the latest Annual Health Survey report 2012-13, out of the 4 divisions of Assam, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of Hills & Barak Valley Region, Lower Assam Division and North Assam Division is less than 300 per 100,000 live births while Upper Assam Division where most of the tea gardens are located, has the highest MMR of more than 400 per 100,000 live births.

The causes are multi-factorial from poor health care services in these areas, poor nutrition, habits of the residents to consume salt with tea, poor awareness and low literacy, etc.

Under National Health Mission, support is being provided to the States/U.Ts. for healthcare strengthening including support for health system strengthening including infrastructure and human resources. Contractual staff supported under NHM include 1180 Allopathic Doctors (including Specialists), 605 Ayush Medical Officers, 199 Dental Surgeon, 5184 ANMs, 2806 Staff Nurses, 641 Laboratory Technicians and 653 Pharmacists are as per Rural Health Survey (2014), in Assam there are 4621 Sub Centres, 1014 Primary Health Centres, 151 Community Health Centres, 13 Sub District Hospitals, 25 District Hospitals and 65 Mobile Medical Units.

Inhabitants of tea gardens can access the nearby government hospitals *i.e.* Sub Centre, PHC, CHC, District Hospital, etc. in addition to the existing Tea Garden Hospitals.

(c) As per information provided by the State Government of Assam, the following steps taken/ being taken by Government in this regard are:

- Total 144 numbers of tea garden hospitals are functioning in PPP mode under NHM, Assam to provide health care facilities to the inhabitants and people living within the vicinity of the tea gardens. Salary of Doctors and Paramedical Staff is provided by the Government.
- Medicines are provided free of cost to tea garden hospitals.
- Before the onset of monsoon, DDT spraying is carried out. Both fund and manpower is provided by Government of India.
- Total 250 numbers of Ambulances have been provided by the Government of India to the Tea gardens for referral transport facility of the patients.

- Steps taken for timely identification and tracking of High Risk Pregnant Women and to ensure timely treatment to reduce Maternal Mortality. Health Services Monitoring System being implemented in the State from 20th January, 2015 in this regard.
- Under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions are entitled to absolutely and no expense delivery including Caesarean section.
- It has also been informed that a meeting was held at NHM, Assam, on 3rd January, 2015 in which all the representatives of the Tea Associations like Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association (ABITA), Tea Association of India (TAI), Assam Tea Corporation (ATC), Indian Tea Association (ITA) Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangha (ACMS), were present. The following decisions were taken:
 - (i) Steps be taken for the formation of 'Mothers Club' in the tea gardens so as to ensure that the pregnant women are taken care of.
 - (ii) The Mothers Club/NGO will work in unison with ASHA workers and ANMs to motivate the pregnant women to take free medical facilities available in the Government hospitals.
 - (iii) The Tea Garden Managements will ensure that the pregnant women get the three essential Ante Natal Check-ups (ANC) done irrespective of (I) Permanent (II) Temporary and (III) all other women residing within 3 km. radius of the respective tea garden are to receive the 3 to 4 times essential ANC.
 - (iv) To go for ANC and other medical check-up, the MD, NHM requested to grant half-holiday with pay to all pregnant women irrespective of their nature of employment.
 - (v) The tea garden management authority together with the Mothers Club and ASHA volunteers should make a massive publicity campaign in regards to financial benefits available offered from the Government of Assam as to attract the pregnant women to go for ANCs.

Shortage of hospitals in the country

†1407. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the number of hospitals in the country is sufficient in proportion to population;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof specially in respect of Uttar Pradesh and Assam;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts being made by Government to meet the shortage of hospitals in the country and what timeframe has been set for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) As per the information complied by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence of this Ministry, 19817 Government hospitals including CHCs are available in the Country, State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Since health is a State Subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure availability of the adequate number of hospitals in proportion to the population in the State.

However, this Ministry supplements their efforts by way of providing assistance under various schemes/programmes such as National Health Mission, etc. In addition, the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) has been approved with the objective of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and to also augment facilities for quality medical education in the country.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of govt. hospitals in rural & urban areas (including CHCs) in India (provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT/Division	Total No. of hospitals (Govt.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	452
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67
3.	Assam	1137
4.	Bihar	1436
5.	Chhattisgarh	637

Sl. No.	State/UT/Division	Total No. of hospitals (Govt.)
6.	Goa	33
7.	Gujarat	388
8.	Haryana	159
9.	Himachal Pradesh	151
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1969
11.	Jharkhand	549
12.	Karnataka	598
13.	Kerala	1279
14.	Madhya Pradesh	428
15.	Maharashtra	1053
16.	Manipur	30
17.	Meghalaya	40
18.	Mizoram	36
19.	Nagaland	53
20.	Odisha	1750
21.	Punjab	240
22.	Rajasthan	3138
23.	Sikkim	33
24.	Tamil Nadu	788
25.	Tripura	42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	861
27.	Uttarakhand	695
28.	West Bengal	1566
29.	A&N Island	32
30.	Chandigarh	5

Sl. No.	State/UT/Division	Total No. of hospitals (Govt.)
31.	D&N Haveli	3
32.	Daman & Diu	4
33.	Delhi	109
34.	Lakshadweep	3
35.	Puducherry	53

Lost of eyesights after attending eye camps

1408. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several people mostly the poor and senior citizens lost their eyesight in the eye camps held in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh recently;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government has taken on these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The details are given below:-

(i) Recent Eye mishap at Punjab:

Director, Health & Family Welfare, Punjab has reported that SKM Netralaya, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh organized screening eye camps in four villages falling in Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and Amritsar districts of Punjab in association with Guru Nanak Charitable Hospital, Ghuman, District Gurdaspur in October-November, 2014 and got 130 patients operated for cataract in the Operation Theatre of Guru Nanak Charitable Hospital, Ghuman, Punjab between 31.10.2014 to 4.11.2014. No permission was obtained by NGO for screening and surgeries as required under rules from the local authorities. On 4.12.2014, several persons appeared before the District Collector, Amritsar complaining of serious complications as a result of the cataract surgery, who got them, admitted to Ram Lal Eye Hospital, Government Medical College, Amritsar, Punjab.

A team from PGI, Chandigarh was rushed to the Government Medical College, Amritsar for assisting the GMC team in providing all possible latest tech. treatment.

Out of 40 patients who had presented themselves at Government Medical College, Amritsar, 29 lost their eye sight in operated eye.

(ii) Eye mishap at Himachal Pradesh

State Programme Officer (NPCB), Himachal Pradesh has reported that an eye screening camp of patients was organized by Nagni Mata Prabandhak Committee from 22.3.2014 to 29.3.2014 at its complex at Baranda, Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh through Salaria Eye Hospital, Pathankot, Punjab. The 60 patients, selected for cataract surgery, were shifted to the Salaria Eye Hospital, Pathankot, Punjab for their eye operations by the committee at its own. No eye operations were conducted anywhere within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Himachal Pradesh.

In this regard an enquiry was ordered on 19.12.2014 by CMO, Kangra. During the course of enquiry, out of 60 surgeries performed by Dr. Nitin Salaria, Salaria Eye Hospital, Pathankot, Punjab, 21 patients were examined and it was found that eyes of 15 patients were totally damaged, 5 patients were normal and one needs vitro retinal surgeon opinion at higher centre.

As per the statement of Dr. Nitin Salaria, operating surgeon, Salaria Hospital, Pathankot and the records submitted by him, it was the HPMC 2% eye drop that were responsible for the infections (endophthalmitis).

(c) The detail are given below:

(i) Action taken by the Government of Punjab

Government of Punjab ordered a high level probe into the eye mishap. As per report of the Committee of experts constituted to ascertain the cause of eye infection leading to loss of sight of some of the operated patients at the camp organized by the NGO at village Ghuman of District Gurdaspur, the most probable cause of mass infection in the eye camp at village Ghuman can be because of contaminated irrigating fluids and/or contaminated operating instruments. An interim relief of $\mathbf{\xi}$ One Lakh to each of the affected families, whose members have lost eyesight in the tragedy, has been announced by the State Government. A monthly pension of $\mathbf{\xi}$ 2000/- to each person rendered blind in this camp has also been announced.

(ii) Action taken by the Government of Himachal Pradesh

In this regard an enquiry was ordered on 19.12.2014 by CMO, Kangra.

All the Chief Medical Officers of the Districts in Himachal Pradesh have been directed to follow the guidelines of the Government of India for granting permission for organizing eye camps in the State. All the Non-Governmental Organizations and Voluntary Organizations working in Himachal Pradesh approved under NPCB need to sign a MoU with the district authorities concerned as per the existing guidelines.

(iii) Action taken by the the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Referring the provision of guidelines issued under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), an advisory was issued to all States/UTs regarding precaution to be followed on Ophthalmic Surgeries to avoid cases of loss of vision. This advisory state, *inter alia*, that eye operations are to be done only in fixed operation theatres exclusive for eye surgeries. Camps are permitted only for screening of patients and bringing them to the base hospital for eye surgeries. All NGOs and voluntary organizations approved under NPCB need to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the district authority as per the Guidelines issued under NPCB.

The advisory also states that all the other NGOs operating but not registered under NPCB are required to obtain the necessary permissions from the State Health authorities for approval of the hospital for OPD work and the operation theatres for conducting eye surgeries. The State authorities need to develop their own guidelines/mechanism for this purpose. In case of any negligence on the part of voluntary organizations, appropriate penal action should be taken by the State authorities against them.

All the Government and private eye surgeons in all districts of States/UTs have been sensitized to strictly adhere to norms of NPCB and observe universal surgical precautions.

Separate Cadre of Indian Medical Services

1409. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 116 given in the Rajya Sabha on 15th July, 2014 and state:

(a) the updated status of action taken by the Ministry on the two representations referred to it by the DoPT;

(b) whether the Ministry has sought comments of the State Governments, other stakeholders like MCI and IMA etc. on the issue;

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

(d) whether Government would take initiative and call upon State Governments to explore the possibility of creating a separate cadre Indian Medical Services, so as to facilitate availability of quality medical personnel in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) The representations were referred to Department of

Legal Affairs for their advice, which, in turn, advised that specific comments/views of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) (being nodal Department) may be obtained in the first instance. Accordingly, the matter has been referred to DoPT.

It is pre-mature to obtain the comments of State Governments and other stakeholders, pending comments/views of Department of Legal Affairs and Department of Personnel and Training.

People afflicted with NCDs

1410. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people suffering from various Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and those died of these during last two years, State-wise;

(b) the present status of implementation of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of health infrastructure created/proposed to be created and financial assistance provided under NPCDCS to State Governments; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase public health spending and create a national health fund for free and affordable treatment of poor patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) conducts studies on incidence and prevalence of different diseases. Among the major Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), as per Disease Burden study on Non-Communicable Diseases by ICMR, the number of estimated cases and deaths for Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD), Diabetes Mellitus and Strokein 2004 are as under:

Disease	Number of cases (in lakhs)	No. of deaths (in lakhs)
IHD	224	5.5
Diabetes	378	1.0
Stroke	9.3	6.4

State-wise data for prevalence and mortality the above diseases is not maintained centrally.

State/UT wise estimates of prevalence, incidence and death due to cancer, as furnished by ICMR, for last two years are given in Statement-I to III (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) was launched in July, 2010 in 100 Districts of 21 States. The programme for intervention up to District level has now been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM) and expanded to cover more districts.

The focus of the programme is on awareness generation for behaviour and lifestyle changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management.

Year-wise and State/UT-wise release/utilisation of fund under the programme is given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

Details of infrastructure created, achievements made so far under the NPCDCS as informed by States is as under:

- State NCD Cell established in 26 States.
- District NCD Cell established in 142 districts.
- District NCD Clinic established in 147 districts.
- Cardiac Care Units established in 64 districts
- As on 31-03-2014 total 5,57,39,571 persons have been screened for Diabetes and Hypertension.
- 95 trainers and 717 MOs have been trained in 36 training sessions till date.

(d) While health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare. Steps taken to improve public health and to provide affordable health care, *inter alia*, include :

- Initiatives under the National Health Mission (NHM) with a view to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare services especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. Primary health care in India is provided free of cost in the public health facilities through a nationwide network of Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub Centres (SCs).
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) envisages free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to health institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home, for all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions.

- Initiatives under National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) with focus on primary health care needs of urban population particularly slum dwellers and other marginalized groups.
- Providing free medicines under the various national health programmes for diseases such as Malaria, TB and Leprosy.
- Making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions and upgradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides cashless health insurance including maternity benefit cover of up to ₹ 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector.
- Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi set up under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare provides for financial assistance to patients, living below poverty line suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment.
- The Central Government, through its hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals, Delhi, Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country.

Statement-I

Estimated Incidence cancer cases in India by State/UT-wise-All sites- (2013 & 2014) - Both sexes

States	2013	2014
Jammu & Kashmir	11428	11815
Himachal Pradesh	6097	6230
Punjab	24512	25026

Written Answers to	[10 March, 2015]	Unstarred Questions 289
States	2013	2014
Chandigarh	937	960
Uttaranchal	9173	9455
Haryana	22721	23336
Delhi	14836	15160
Rajasthan	61743	63459
Uttar Pradesh	180945	186638
Bihar	94981	98346
Sikkim	539	571
Arunachal Pradesh	1160	1187
Nagaland	1612	1630
Manipur	2092	2066
Mizoram	900	914
Tripura	3141	3259
Meghalaya	2460	2507
Assam	25391	25663
West Bengal	82087	84325
Jharkhand	30026	31012
Odisha	37478	38375
Chhattisgarh	23325	24105
Madhya Pradesh	65797	67831
Gujarat	54469	56061
Daman & Diu	259	288
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	328	349
Maharashtra	99871	102101

290 Written Answers to	[RAJYA SABHA]	Unstarred Questions
States	2013	2014
Andhra Pradesh	77543	80334
Karnataka	54886	56330
Goa	1293	1321
Lakshadweep	60	63
Kerala	30372	31400
Tamil Nadu	62830	63609
Puducherry	1160	1208
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	331	335
Total	1086783	1117269

Note: Based on Cancer incidence report (2009-2011) and the Report on Time Trends in Cancer incidence Rates (1982-2010).

Statement-II

States	2013	2014
Jammu & Kashmir	5028	5198
Himachal Pradesh	2683	2741
Punjab	10785	11011
Chandigarh	413	423
Uttaranchal	4037	4160
Haryana	9998	10268
Delhi	6529	6670
Rajasthan	27168	27922
Uttar Pradesh	79616	82121
Bihar	41792	43272

Estimated Mortality cancer cases in India, State-wise - All sites- (2013 & 2014) - Both sexes

Written Answers to	[10 March, 2015]	Unstarred Questions 291
States	2013	2014
Sikkim	237	251
Arunachal Pradesh	510	522
Nagaland	709	717
Manipur	920	909
Mizoram	396	402
Tripura	1382	1434
Meghalaya	1082	1103
Assam	11172	11292
West Bengal	36118	37103
Jharkhand	13211	13646
Odisha	16490	16885
Chhattisgarh	10263	10606
Madhya Pradesh	28951	29846
Gujarat	23966	24667
Daman & Diu	114	127
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	144	153
Maharashtra	43943	44924
Andhra Pradesh	34119	35347
Karnataka	24150	24785
Goa	569	581

292 Written Answers to	[RAJYA SABHA]	Unstarred Questions
States	2013	2014
Lakshadweep	27	28
Kerala	13363	13816
Tamil Nadu	27645	27988
Punducherry	510	532
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	145	148
Total	478185	491598

Note: Based on Cancer incidence cases and Pooled M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2009-2011) report.

Statement-III

Estimated prevalent cancer cases in India by State-wise -All sites- (2013 & 2014)- Both sexes

States	2013	2014
Jammu & Kashmir	30855	31899
Himachal Pradesh	16462	16822
Punjab	66182	67570
Chandigarh	2530	2593
Uttaranchal	24767	25529
Haryana	61346	63007
Delhi	40055	40932
Rajasthan	166706	171340
Uttar Pradesh	488554	503924
Bihar	256449	265535
Sikkim	1456	1541
Arunachal Pradesh	3132	3204
Nagaland	4353	4401

Written Answers to	[10 March, 2015]	Unstarred Questions	293
States	2013	2014	
Manipur	5649	5578	
Mizoram	2430	2469	
Tripura	8480	8798	
Meghalaya	6639	6768	
Assam	68556	69290	
West Bengal	221635	227676	
Jharkhand	81070	83733	
Odisha	101190	103612	
Chhattisgarh	62980	65084	
Madhya Pradesh	177649	183143	
Gujarat	147064	151366	
Daman & Diu	700	778	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	886	941	
Maharashtra	269652	275672	
Andhra Pradesh	209366	216901	
Karnataka	148192	152092	
Goa	3494	3568	
Lakshadweep	164	171	
Kerala	82004	84779	
Tamil Nadu	169641	171744	
Punducherry	3132	3263	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	894	905	
Total	2934314	3016628	

Prevalence (10 years of duration) is assumed to be 2.7 times of incidence cases (2009-2011 PBCR report). This has been calculated from the estimated pooled survival (1 year, 3 year, 5 year) of the IARC scientific publication No.162*

Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Statement-IV

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio Vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

		201		201		2010			
SI.	N. Name of State	201	1-12	201	2-13	2013	3-14	2014-15(1	ill Date)
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1305.65	34.71	0.00	69.34	0.00	57.28	561.00	0.00
2.	Assam	915.62	140.00	0.00	310.58	1714.00	620.7	579.00	288.43
3.	Bihar	925.10	0.23	0.00	120.17	972.00	228.08	1208.00	49.55
4.	Chhattisgarh	463.80	0.00	0.00	44.08	0.00	213.22	504	184.18
5.	Gujarat	925.10	7.9166	0.00	329.02	0.00	564.04	500	613.47
6.	Haryana	654.07	31.865	0.00	129.23	0.00	342.12	799.00	207.89
7.	Himachal Prades	h 463.80	0.00	0.00	15.54	0.00	73.9	0.00	23.79
8.	Jharkhand	399.72	0.18	0.00	10.63	332.00	161.97	835.00	139.25
9.	Jammu &								
	Kashmir	734.82	34.16	0.00	396.24	0.00	310.55	913.00	160.11
10.	Karnataka	734.83	23.89	0.00	156.02	0.00	505.94	976.00	92.52
11.	Kerala	844.35	4.746	0.00	616.33	0.00	285.11	545.00	781.48
12.	Madhya Pradesh	844.35	3.305	0.00	293.19	462.00	315.52	1271.00	370.42
13.	Maharashtra	925.10	52.59	0.00	615.5	586.00	1044.66	967.00	753.14
14.	Odisha	844.35	16.705	0.00	84.45	0.00	480.22	926.00	183.12
15.	Punjab	463.80	76.05	0.00	279.25	0.00	191.85	803	223.75
16.	Rajasthan	1115.38	10.25	0.00	154.27	59.00	242.01	1180.00	118.63
17.	Sikkim	313.88	70.87	0.00	89.07	0.00	251.96	176.00	13.32
18.	Tamil Nadu	844.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.00	0.00	0.00	3.41

294 Writ

Written Answers to			[10 March, 2015]		Unstarred Questions			295
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19. Uttarakhand	273.53	2.636	0.00	95.73	0.00	30.1	545.00	20.13
20. Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2431.25	0.00	1398.00	258.54	2027.00	595.39
21. West Bengal	463.80	1.12	0.00	83.73	1027.00	466.72	754.00	270.34
22. Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
23. Dadra &								
Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	17.00	0.12
24. Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	13.00	0.00
25. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	13.00	0.00
26. Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	247.00	0.00	141.00	0.00
27. Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	7.02	152.00	0.11
28. Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.00	0.00	127.00	0.00
29. Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	13.00	0.69
30. Arunachal Prades	h 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.00	73.16	354.00	146
31. Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	163.00	0.00	147.00	0.00
32. Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	26.25	176.00	103.33
33. Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.00	0.00	346.00	15.26
34. Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.00	0.00	176.00	0.00
35. Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	296.00	0.00
36. Telengana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	401.00	0.00
Total	14455.40	511.22	2431.25	3892.37	7567.00	6750.90	18466.00	5357.80

Reworking of family planning programmes

1411. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the family planning programme is still run on a target centric approach, particularly in terms of tubectomies; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider reworking the family planning programme in view of recent post surgery complications and deaths reported from some States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey on healthcare requirement facilities

1412. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey regarding the healthcare requirement facilities in rural areas of the country including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan to provide better health facilities in these areas;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The District Level Household Survey(DLHS)-4 was conducted during 2012-13 in many States, including Karnataka, with the objective to provide Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) related database at District level. The facility survey as part of DLHS-4, collected information on human resource, infrastructure and services.

The State/District fact-sheets of DLHS-4 for 21 States/UTs, including Karnataka, are available on the website https://nrhm-mis.nic.in".

(c) to (e) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care facilities lies with the State Government. However, under the National Health Mission, financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems based on the Programme Implementation Plans submitted by the States/UTs. The support, inter alia, includes support for RCH services, routine immunization, human resource, infrastructure, drugs and equipments, ambulances, ASHAs, National disease control programmes, control of non-communicable diseases, salary of ANM and LHVs etc.

Overcharging of H1N1 tests by labs

1413. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD:

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

(a) whether Government is considering to declare the outbreak of Swine Flu as an epidemic;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken to check the spread of Swine Flu in States like Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Centre has ensured sufficient stocks of medicines and vaccines to deal with the situation in the affected States;

(e) whether Government has seen reports that some labs are overcharging for the H1N1 test; and

(f) if so, what action is proposed to deal with such labs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) No. Outbreaks have taken place in some States only. Further in these States, the concentration of cases is in some districts or parts of the State.

(c) and (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 including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. 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 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 and vaccines. In particular, the State of Telangana has been provided with diagnostic reagents and viral transport medium.

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. The affected States have also placed advertisements and conducted media campaign in the local newspapers and aired Radio and Television spots.

(e) and (f) Government was concerned about certain media reports informing that very high rates were being charged by certain private laboratories. The Director General of Health Services has advised the concerned State Government to ensure that the private laboratories do not charge high rates.

Harmful effects of junk food

†1414. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that junk food causes the maximum harm to health;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only junk foods are available in the canteens of hospitals, schools, colleges and offices; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop supply of junk foods in the canteens of these institutions and make people aware towards not eating the junk food?

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. 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.

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No such data is maintained centrally.

(c) The stakeholders 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 Face-book, documentary films on YouTube, educational booklets, information on FSSAI website, stalls at Fairs/Melas/Events and mass awareness campaigns.

Patients waiting for kidney transplants

1415. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the treatment facilities available in Delhi, Mumbai etc. for kidney patients of the country;

(b) what Government is doing to address shortage of kidney transplant facility;

(c) whether kidney of unclaimed dead body or persons died in road accidents can be quickly transplanted to the needy;

(d) what is the law regulating such kidney transplant, the number of kidney patients waiting for such transplant for last two years and how many patients died for want of kidney during the same period; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to save lives of kidney failure patients, particularly for poor persons?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) While information in respect of treatment available in hospitals/facilities in States is not maintained centrally, most tertiary care Government and private hospitals in the country have facilities for treatment of renal diseases including provision of dialysis. As regards the facilities for kidney transplant, the number of hospitals having such facilities in the State of Maharashtra and Delhi are 69 and 20 respectively as per information received from the State Government of Maharashtra and Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi.

(b) Non-availability of donors especially cadaver donors for transplant of kidney is a major constraint. The Government has, with a view to remove the constraints, approved the National Organ Transplant Programme which seeks to increase the availability of organs from deceased donors, imparting training to make the necessary human resources available for transplantation and ensuring optimal utilization of retrieved organs through networking of retrieval and transplant centres, etc.

(c) The organs retrieved from persons who died in road accidents can be used for transplantation only in the event of their timely retrieval, transfer and transplantation.

(d) Transplantation of organs including kidney is regulated in terms of the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 and the rules made thereunder. The information about the number of persons waiting for kidney transplant, and those who died for want of kidney, is not maintained centrally.

(e) The Central Government Hospitals provide free/concessional treatment for kidney transplantation and in addition to this, a provision has been made under the National Organ Transplant Programme to provide financial support every year to 100 needy and poor patients in Government hospitals for post transplant immunosuppressant drug therapy.

Import of essential drugs

1416. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is importing essential drugs from other countries;

(b) if so, the details of such imports, country-wise and year-wise, during the last two years;

(c) whether it is a fact that such supplies from China are of very significant quantity;

(d) the details of the value of such imports in monetary terms from China, *vis-a-vis* other countries; and

(e) the action taken by Government to produce indigenous drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Department of Commerce has informed that specific codes for essential drugs are not available. However, the information made available by that Department in respect of imports of 'Bulk Drugs & Drugs Intermediates' and 'Drug Formulations & Biologicals' by India during 2013-14 and 2014-15 [April to January, 2015] is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The details of imports from China and other countries are as follows:

Bulk drugs and drug intermediates

(₹ in crore)

Country	2013-14	2014-15 (up to January 2015
China	12,061	10,638
Other Countries	6,930	5,875
Total	18,991	16,513

Drugs formulations and biologicals

		(₹ in crore)
Country	2013-14	2014-15 (up to January 2015
China	672	667
Other Countries	8,323	7,374
Total	8,995	8,041

(e) India is one of the largest drug manufacturing and exporting countries in the world. Scaling up the production of bulk drugs and formulations in the country continues to be accorded high priority by the Government.

Statement

Principal	Country	2013	3-14	2014-15		
Commodity Group		Quantity (Kgs)	Value (Inr)	Quantity (Kgs)	Value (Inr)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Bulk Drugs, Drug						
Intermediates	China P Rp	151672181	120615345930	129878906	106379822663	
	Germany	6482937	12936969576	3638620	10396154397	
	USA	15892183	8551448537	11226867	6644820749	
	Italy	3833923	5571950865	3720443	5114788793	
	Spain	2807130	4464388261	2748532	3857698695	

Drug import of India for the period April 2013- Jan-2015

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[RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Belgium	15365559	3640154771	9705511	2322592901
	Japan	9367024	3266781320	6025359	2634430521
	France	4435649	2775462266	7018296	3557736362
	Korea Rp	6908682	2480531217	7332831	1937707621
	Denmark	58025	2432909640	51034	1755521471
	Taiwan	241098	2024474210	641404	1029282108
	Slovenia	26759	1828523467	19383	1589053284
	Switzerland	477877	1619154174	367915	1607359536
	Singapore	476396	1597081685	3047428	1617584198
	UK	264601	1513551362	303601	1743803335
	Israel	93093	1491948785	91299	1291339235
	Netherland	1349849	1450600433	448056	2098852182
	Mexico	126032	1414850179	104442	934416450
	Thailand	11549751	1224995784	10382733	1080806714
	Indonesia	11949759	1151101396	12892624	1195200367
	Canada	737953	859875105	12492	157950705
	Austria	327974	850460210	646509	755639454
	Portugal	12720	618499542	9139	481314593
	Hungary	7676	560240292	7635	716835530
	Czech Republic	6239	408271011	18996	376555190
	Finland	17826	394137819	13665	320756903
	Malaysia	98073	376842515	124251	177092197
	Australia	23567	362103124	83895	544752191
	Hong Kong	81360	350593500	37044	529259745
	Brazil	631492	318329849	193126	117775318
	Ukraine	8684	302977685	56	209037677
	Vietnam Soc Rep	303644	274303160	223323	256636631

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Argentina	5719	274294840	1872	313589825
	Ireland	19711	249389723	8645	73734525
	Malta	1035	233321664	1004	194113734
	Unspecified	342649	218575807	67084	121074274
	Norway	5827	182168949	454	1015292
	Poland	18311	169771708	12165	187645187
	Macao	6174	146418550	4060	72879734
	Slovak Rep	49339	126835464	56853	170115692
	Congo D. Rep.	16175	93722249	23575	139049753
	Puerto Rico	142267	66583579	779	25027156
	Kenya	3459	65576158	1860	26870006
	South Africa	19846	57381914	1194	6249541
	Swaziland	2088	48755338	17564	70792987
	Romania	3271	43618267	7272	56243247
	Russia	2207	41088337	204	2653669
	Congo P Rep	3850	22535167	3150	18446991
	Croatia	433	20332478	435	10392611
	Iran	507	14547227	25	330643
	Sweden	3699	13947693	3676	4151803
	Georgia	32000	11905104		
	Bulgaria	14600	10492174	41155	33270953
	Saudi Arab	91032	10267820	24045	3585438
	Oman	3950	9887242	600	1794015
	Latvia	547	9205274	1103	16042969
	Morocco	75	8194890		
	Jordan	2	5920172		
	Greece	1108	5880003	23	1249910

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Belize	20	3091340		
	U. Arab Emts.	12227	3010054	8123	4388252
	Sri Lanka DSR	5580	3002172	60	486945
	Turkey	69	2974761	1103	7242713
	Bangladesh PR	1125	2454896	400	489485
	Chile	121	2443440		
	New Zealand	418	2057550	12030	104961532
	Egypt A. Rp	21040	1710780	975	2425124
	Cyprus	299	707642	84	139450
	Pakistan IR	11	363599	500	262046
	Lithuania	3	53490	0	71948
	Nepal	35	30137		
	Gibraltar	1	27847		
	Philippines	2	18886	605	434800
	Colombia	2	9914	400	272406
	Kuwait	8	6036		
	Belarus			0	5451
	Cuba			1	6671
	Kazakhstan			25	26478
	Korea Dp Rp			2800	7963365
	Netherlandantil			54400	21011524
	Nigeria			10	19062
	Paraguay			10	183335
	Qatar			0	5007
	US Minor Outlying Islands			1	15072
	Yemen Republic			200	472046
Total		246466558	189911438005	211375939	165133780383

1	2	3	4	5	6
Drug Formulations,					
Biologicals	USA	307789	15542204313	455284	15056904002
	Switzerland	101642	14621366002	61951	6225917220
	Germany	374102	10531695708	372089	11116132910
	Indonesia	24254	6919217725	18871	5849210802
	China P. Rp	456378	6716722529	739292	6671949977
	Italy	125573	5278056179	195809	4641030183
	France	64271	5242802967	75218	5280951304
	Belgium	26324	3493656230	8558	2641196352
	U K	67288	2877487169	43976	1788700503
	Denmark	15293	2702687777	19783	3068287203
	Netherland	34437	2495577690	73012	2138117701
	Brazil	5483	2375485231	32702	3218264503
	Korea Rp	27433	2274505576	29592	1927457075
	Ireland	32510	1830964589	37573	2028788929
	Canada	19694	847485257	32480	743049861
	Australia	24481	689883157	46084	1178254391
	Finland	23578	680059462	13206	576842677
	Austria	10016	647721510	11096	629193822
	Japan	37592	640508094	87310	1020868179
	Sweden	23023	463721998	3238	481798711
	Puerto Rico	7323	392133903	11931	500813444
	Mexico	9331	384475004	17077	595466180
	Singapore	19324	292776782	3350	220466127
	Israel	2791	291863951	50445	281951475

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Spain	4574	241908952	1911	217994634
	South Africa	2959	203877467	32189	175061494
	Nepal	252500	179406551		31551
	Unspecified	7755	143697886	429	24367037
	Cuba	840	120844654	60	52003248
	Malta	964	116793011	298	65475986
	Egypt A. Rp	325	115065931	1159	128873397
	Malaysia	23793	94050853	542	47958658
	Thailand	71608	82006583	137173	68715208
	Czech Republic	11722	73291752	12187	37474703
	New Zealand	1673	69686068	3661	38333114
	Taiwan	2193	67232736	3193	770038489
	Hungary	892	65710527	166	11168741
	Hong Kong	582	49468063	3772	577677715
	Turkey	1244	15526761	4876	17299750
	Bulgaria	127	12725241	1539	13195702
	Uruguay	110	11453824		
	Russia	186	11257916	1381	5187634
	Argentina	343	7613045	223	1636138
	Poland	82	3989410	123	14327757
	Slovak Rep.	38	3577353	2	242438
	Ethiopia	101	2937241	122	12011015
	Ukraine	0	2660650	22	38574547
	Philippines	570	2477661	19	2123131
	Norway	23	2341766	4	718231
	Portugal	22	2114526	59	3384567
	Vietnam Soc. Rep.	742	1906467	411	5171942

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Colombia	185	1896919	101	2290560
	Lao Pd Rp	11	1773544	31	487649
	U. Arab Emts.	10	1593378	16	1644922
	Tanzania Rep.	20	1557454	25	39794
	Cyprus	17	1246953	486	16314819
	Lithuania	12	1143864	0	13104
	Greece	167	1096949	256	76643500
	Chile	7	1013308	190	27333151
	Uganda	6	903857		
	Slovenia	477	704798	937	2017481
	Maldives	6	603499		
	Liberia	5	483940		
	Swaziland	1	403792	45	10950577
	Myanmar	60	329476		
	Romania	7	258450	1	24390
	Dominic Rep.	1	193236	0	11700
	Iceland	3	183786	174	17708562
	Georgia	6	164145	13	21517114
	Gabon	3	155929		
	Afghanistan Tis.	12	137445	1	101247
	Latvia	1	96788		
	Sri Lanka DSR	0	92886	30	2366385
	Bangladesh PR	1	75522	0	17477
	Morocco	11	61503	3	320342
	Zambia		15246		
	Kenya	3	14369	0	14644
	Venezuela	0	8351		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jordan		3776	0	14445
	Croatia	0	2236	4	226533
	Costa Rica	0	1897	0	3867
	Sudan		314		2137
	Baharain IS			6	54037
	Belarus			5	480161
	Congo D. Rep.				18414
	Congo P. Rep.			500	3096725
	Iran			3	564149
	Kazakhstan			212	660480
	Korea Dp. Rp.			231	6679188
	Oman			227	1189685
	Pakistan Ir			3	27965
	Qatar			10	26790
	Serbia			4	3363033
OTAL		2226930	89952899308	2648962	80406885385
RAND TOTAL		248693488	279864337313	214024901	245540665768

Surrogacy bill

1417. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on surrogacy Bill with some modifications; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Yes, the Government is working on finalising Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill which also covers surrogacy. During the inter-ministerial consultation some Ministries/ Departments submitted their comments which were considered by the Department of Health Research (DHR) in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice, Govt. of India. The Indian Council Medical Research (ICMR) is revising the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, based on these comments.

Adulteration in biscuits manufacturing

1418. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some biscuits manufacturing companies are using animal bones in the manufacturing of biscuits to make them crunchier;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the corrective steps being taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESO NAIK) : (a) As per information made available by the States/UTs to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, (FSSAI) no such incident has been reported in the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Treatment of snake bite cases

1419. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of procedure followed to supply medicines to the Public Health Centres (PHCs) and the District Hospitals for the benefit of the patients;

(b) whether these District Hospitals and PHCs have adequate stock of medicines to treat patients of snake bite;

- (c) the number of cases of snake bite reported in the year 2013-14; and
- (d) how many of them died?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public Health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to provide medicines to Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and District Hospitals (DH) as per the procedure determined by the State/UT Governments. Data regarding stock of medicines at DH and PHCs is not maintained at the level of Central Government. However, under the National

Health Mission (NHM) support is provided to State/UT Governments to strengthen their healthcare systems including for provision of drugs to all those who access public health facilities based on the requirements posed by them in their programme implementation Plans.

(c) and (d) The details of cases of snake bites related cases and deaths during the year 2013 and 2014 (upto June, 2014) is given in Statement - I and II.

Statement-I

SI N	State /U.T.	M	ale	Fe	male	т	otal	Reference period
51.14	. State /0.1.	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases		from January upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15242	63	9594	41	24836	104	Nov. 13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30476	0	10	0	30486	0	Dec. 13
3.	Assam	3234	10	162	0	3396	10	Dec. 13
4.	Bihar	1269	7	2584	5	3853	12	Dec. 13
5.	Chhattisgarh	538	15	909	9	1447	24	Dec. 13
6.	Goa	3299	1	273	0	3572	1	Dec. 13
7.	Gujarat	503	28	2571	35	3074	63	Dec. 13
8.	Haryana	513	4	207	0	720	4	Dec. 13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1415	15	619	17	2034	32	Dec. 13
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1428	3	948	0	2376	3	Dec. 13
11.	Jharkhand	806	29	730	11	1536	40	Dec. 13
12.	Karnataka	1814	18	1312	17	3126	35	Dec. 13
13.	Kerala	1511	4	1047	0	2558	4	Dec. 13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3694	82	2357	73	6051	155	Dec. 13
15.	Maharashtra	7906	16	5711	4	13617	20	Dec. 13
16.	Manipur	30	1	14	0	44	1	Dec. 13
17.	Meghalaya	80	1	48	2	128	3	Dec. 13
18.	Mizoram	157	0	77	0	234	0	Dec. 13

State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Snake Bite in India, 2013 (Provisional)

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Nagaland	63	0	29	0	92	0	Dec. 13
20.	Odisha	5634	84	3478	77	9112	161	Dec. 13
21.	Punjab	791	14	226	7	1017	21	Dec. 13
22.	Rajasthan	4897	18	2315	14	7212	32	Dec. 13
23.	Sikkim	64	0	36	1	100	1	Dec. 13
24.	Tamil Nadu	5035	9	3632	10	8667	19	Dec. 13
25.	Tripura	219	0	131	1	350	1	Dec. 13
26.	Uttarakhand	142	4	102	0	244	4	Dec. 13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4012	69	2662	43	6674	112	Dec. 13
28.	West Bengal	10025	120	7920	81	17945	201	Dec. 13
29.	A & N Islands	182	1	89	0	271	1	Nov. 13
30.	Chandigarh	71	0	51	0	122	0	Dec. 13
31.	D & N Haveli	300	0	287	1	587	1	Dec. 13
32.	Daman & Diu	25	0	16	0	41	0	Dec. 13
33.	Delhi	25	2	19	1	44	3	Dec. 13
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. 13
35.	Puducherry	1484	34	766	21	2250	55	Dec. 13
Тота	AL		75499	652	50932	471	126431	1123

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

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases and Death to Snake Bite in India 2014 (Provisional)

Sl.N	Sl.N. State /U.T		ale	Fe	emale	Т	`otal	Reference period
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	from January upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12869	37	6831	24	19700	61	March, 2014
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	0	31	0	90	0	June, 2014

[RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	236	0	78	0	314	0	June, 2014
4.	Bihar	2878	4	2157	5	5035	9	June, 2014
5.	Chhattisgarh	1385	7	1034	19	2419	26	June, 2014
6.	Goa	515	1	241	0	756	1	June, 2014
7.	Gujarat	4804	63	4222	48	9026	111	June, 2014
8.	Haryana	905	6	478	0	1383	6	June, 2014
9.	Himachal Pradesh	653	7	652	12	1305	19	June, 2014
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1044	1	770	1	1814	2	June, 2014
11.	Jharkhand	331	9	214	10	545	19	June, 2014
12.	Karnataka	4303	60	2450	21	6753	81	June, 2014
13.	Kerala	1589	2	985	2	2574	4	June, 2014
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2921	80	2302	71	5223	151	June, 2014
15.	Maharashtra	14866	23	9698	17	24564	40	June, 2014
16.	Manipur	97	0	80	0	177	0	June, 2014
17.	Meghalaya	76	1	45	1	125	2	June, 2014
18.	Mizoram	146	0	103	0	249	0	June, 2014
19.	Nagaland	84	0	38	0	122	0	June, 2014
20.	Odisha	6728	67	4633	50	11361	117	June, 2014
21.	Punjab	721	11	258	4	979	15	June, 2014
22.	Rajasthan	4416	46	2441	25	6857	71	June, 2014
23.	Sikkim	42	0	32	0	74	0	June, 2014
24.	Tamil Nadu	3868	22	2644	15	6512	37	June, 2014
25.	Tripura	171	0	110	1	281	1	June, 2014

Written Answers to

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12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
26.	Uttarakhand	87	1	43	0	130	1	June, 2014
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3172	50	2060	32	5232	82	June, 2014
28.	West Bengal	8675	69	6652	49	15327	118	June, 2014
29.	A & N Islands	180	2	111	1	291	3	June, 2014
30.	Chandigarh	392	7	35	3	427	10	June, 2014
31.	D & N Haveli	398	0	348	0	746	0	June, 2014
32.	Daman & Diu	40	0	12	0	52	0	June, 2014
33.	Delhi	33	0	26	1	59	1	June, 2014
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	June, 2014
35.	Puducherry	1384	14	729	6	2113	20	June, 2014
	Total	80068	590	52543	418	132615	1008	

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

Lathi charge on Asha karmis

1420. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Asha Karmis lathi charged by Delhi police in the second half of September, 2014, were admitted in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some victims had suffered miscarriage and they were not given Discharge Report;

- (c) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the matter;
- (d) if so, the results thereof; and
- (e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT

PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) As per records of Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi, 10 female patients were admitted to the Hospital after being brought to Casualty by Parliament Street Police personnel on the evening of 23.09.2014 with alleged history of assault while on a demonstration at Jantar Mantar. However, there is nothing in the hospital record to show that they were Asha Karmis. They had simple soft tissue injuries and they were admitted for further investigation. They were managed conservatively.

During examination, no fracture was detected in any patient X-rayed for detection of any possible fracture. Non-Contrast Computed Tomography (NCCT) of head was done on two patients, which found normal. One patient who complained of pain in abdomen underwent ultrasound examination and was found normal.

Three patients were discharged with advice on 24.09.2014, while seven patients left hospital by themselves in the same night.

Strengthening of Public Health Delivery System

1421. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States where Public Health Cadre and Public Health Act are in place at present;

(b) whether Government is planning to link public health initiatives to the disbursal of funds under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the time by when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by Government to strengthen the public health delivery system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per information made available through National Health Systems Resource Center (NHSRC) the States of Tamilnadu and Maharashtra have a Public Health Cadre.

The States of Assam, Tamilnadu, Goa and Kerala and the UTs of Puducherry and Daman & Diu are covered under Public Health Act.

(b) to (d) No. However, under National Health Mission, the Central Government has been providing an incentive of upto 5% of the resource envelope under National Rural Health Mission-Reproductive and Child Health Flexipool to those States that create public health cadre.

(e) While health is a State subject, the Central Government through the National Health Mission, supports the States for strengthening of Public Health delivery system at Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospital levels. In addition to the State Government health institutions, the Central Government health institutions including All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, Jawahar Lal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, Safdarjug Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals, New Delhi etc. also provide tertiary care level services. The Central Government is also implementing the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana under which identified State run tertiary health institutions are strengthened.

Procuring of essential medicines

1422. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to procure 504 essential medicines in bulk and rebrand them;

- (b) if so, what will be their rebranded names;
- (c) what will be their selling price; and
- (d) the places where Jan Aushadhi shops shall be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (d) As per inputs provided by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, 176 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened across the country since the inception of the scheme against which only 96 are functional as on date. The scheme is being revisited to expand its reach across the country. Details are being worked out by Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI) in consultation with Department of Pharmaceuticals.

Rise in cases of kidney ailments

1423. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of steep rise in number of cases of kidney failure, particularly in rural areas in the country;

(b) the details of patients reported with kidney failures in Jharkhand and Gujarat during the last three years; and

(c) how many dialysis centres are available and accessible for ordinary patients in the country free of cost and at subsidised rate compared to private hospitals and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Nationwide scientific estimation of number of patients of Chronic Kidney Diseases has not been carried out. However, in some of the small population based studies, it was found to be 0.79% in North India and 0.16% in South India. State/UT wise data including that of Jharkhand and Gujarat is not available.

(c) Health is a State subject. Central Government supplements the efforts of State Government in providing Tertiary Health Care including Dialysis. In addition to the dialysis facilities provided by the State Government Health Institutions, facility for Dialysis are also available at the Central Government hospitals like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi, Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, etc.

Further, health institutions supported under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) enhance the tertiary care facilities in the country including for Chronic Kidney Diseases.

Pit falls of excessive use of antibiotics

1424. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards nobel laureate Dr.

John Robin Watten's recent statement to avoid the increasing use of antibiotics to treat even common ailments and warned of a disaster if excessive use of antibiotics is not stopped; and

(b) if so, Government's views and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes.

The Government has already formulated a National Antibiotics Policy in 2011 which has also been circulated to all the States for further action.

Further, Government is implementing a National Programme for Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) under Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

Epidemic diseases in the country

1425. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any epidemic diseases have been reported in the country in the last year;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the steps taken by Government to control this; and

(d) whether our public health care system has the strength and capacity to address such situations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) States have reported outbreaks of epidemic prone diseases through the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme. Details of the outbreaks recorded State-wise/disease-wise for the year 2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Integrated Disease Suveillance Programme has pan-India presence. Under this programme, Disease Surveillance units are positioned at District, State and Central level. On finding early signs of an outbreak, Rapid Response Teams are deployed for outbreak investigation. Based on the findings of the investigation, the required public health measures are implemented to control the outbreak. 318

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Written Answers to

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33.	Tripura	4												5		7	7							
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36.	West Bengal	36	9		-	3		6		7			2	37		5	19			2		16	5	148
-	GRAND TOTAL	344	38	-	9	96	63	38	9	113	7	-	19	306	9	53	191	17	-	12	4	150 8	81	#### 6

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Statement

Rise in cases of breast and cervical cancers in rural areas

1426. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of breast and cervical cancers amongst women are increasing in the country particularly in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of cases recorded during the last three years particularly in the rural areas;

(c) whether Government has launched any awareness and treatment programmes in such areas and the role of Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs) thereto; and

(d) the results achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes, as per the information provided by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the number of breast and cervix cancer amongst women are increasing. The estimated number of incidence cases of cancer Breast and Cervix among women in the country (Rural), for the years 2012, 2013 & 2014 is as follows:

Year	2012	2013	2014
Cervix	73401	73937	74477
Breast	46615	46956	47299

(c) and (d) Government of India is implementing a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) with focus on 3 types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Activities supported under the programme include awareness generation and prevention.

In addition, Government of India has in the year 2013-14, approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country.

National Cancer Awareness day is observed on 7th November every year. World Cancer Day is also observed 4th February every year. Health promotion and healthy life styles are promoted under NPCDCS.

Breast self examination is also promoted for early detection for breast cancer.

Electronic and Print media is utilized for health awareness for cancer awareness.

Public awareness regarding health promotion and prevention of NCDs through social mobilization by involvement of self help groups, community leaders, NGOs etc. can be undertaken by the States under NPCDCS.

Rise in cases of childhood cancer

1427. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of childhood cancer in the country;
- (b) whether this menace is on the high rise, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action plan of Government to sensitize the people about this menace; and

(d) the action plan to open sufficient medical facilities especially in the countryside to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Childhood cancers are around 3.04% of all cancer cases in the country and the estimated number of childhood cancer cases for the year 2014 is 33965. The crude incidence rate for childhood cancers per 100,000 children is as follows for the different time periods:

Year	Males	Females
2004-05	10.09	6.22
2006-08	11.60	6.89
2009-11	11.59	7.16

There is no statistically significant increase in the incidence rate of childhood cancers in either sex for the above time periods.

(c) and (d) Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission.

Further the, Government of India has in the year 2013-14, approved a scheme for

enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country.

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.

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 also been approved.

Undetected TB cases in the country

1428. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large percentage of TB cases are out of the radar of Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP);

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State-wise;
- (c) the new TB cases reported annually during last 3 years, State-wise; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure universal access for quality diagnosis and treatment for all the TB patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per World Health Organization's World TB Report 2014, out of an estimated 2.1 million incident cases of Tuberculosis in India, the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) had registered a total of 1416014 TB cases in 2013.

It is likely that with a large private sector of healthcare in India, a significant proportion of cases not registered under RNCTCP were diagnosed and treated in private sector.

(c) Information is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Under RNTCP, diagnosis and treatment services for tuberculosis are provided free of cost to all in the country. Online case based web based software (NIKSHAY) has been developed by the Government to facilitate TB notification.

The Government has, *inter-alia*, taken following action under RNTCP during the Twelfth Five Year Plan:

- Maintaining a network of more than 13,000 Designated Microscopy Centers and more than 4,00,000 DOT Centers.
- Alignment of Tuberculosis Units with Block Programme Management Units under National Health Mission (NHM).
- Diagnosis of Drug Resistant TB is being undertaken at 58 Culture and drug susceptibility testing (C-DST) laboratories, of which 49 laboratories are also equipped with rapid molecular test named Line Probe Assay (LPA). Additionally, Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification (CBNAAT) Test Machines have been installed at 89 sites for early detection of Rifampicin resistance among TB cases. Treatment of drug resistant TB cases is also being provided free cost to all patients diagnosed across the country in decentralized manner.
- All care providers are being involved in the programme for diagnosis and treatment. A revised scheme for involvement of non-Government partners has been implemented.
- To generate awareness and demand amongst the community, audio visual campaigns and other advocacy communication and social mobilization activities, have been undertaken at all levels.

Statement

State	2012	2013	2014
Andaman and Nicobar	707	609	627
Andhra Pradesh	87493	82851	70684
Arunachal Pradesh	1772	1876	2019
Assam	29280	29191	31661
Bihar	58038	52802	53779
Chandigarh	2266	2394	2360
Chhattisgarh	24120	23055	25542

State/UT-wise new Cases under RNTCP for last 3 years

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Unstarred Questions

Dadar and Nagar Haveli	307	332	353
State	2012	2013	2014
Daman and Diu	229	575	223
Delhi	40042	39149	41911
Goa	1525	1435	1359
Gujarat	53188	54468	56079
Haryana	27636	27974	29351
Himachal Pradesh	10428	10616	11243
Jammu and Kashmir	10498	9060	5840
Jharkhand	30756	29617	30267
Karnataka	54180	48593	48802
Kerala	22597	21004	20391
Lakshadweep	18	19	24
Madhya Pradesh	73931	77092	84748
Maharashtra	105056	105507	104943
Manipur	2291	1931	1780
Meghalaya	3928	3907	3901
Mizoram	1939	1641	1628
Nagaland	2736	2636	2197
Odisha	42378	38929	39114
Puducherry	1183	1233	1168
Punjab	30739	28939	30054
Rajasthan	80697	75726	76304
Sikkim	1389	1314	1271
Tamil Nadu	67068	67428	69809
Telangana	-	-	14363*
Tripura	2231	2207	2129
Uttar Pradesh	223503	211999	211687
Uttarakhand	11599	10393	11117
West Bengal	75486	73526	74380

Written Answers to

Since July, 2014.

Financial assistance for upgradation of cancer care facilities

1429. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has high incidents, mortality and prevalence of cancer but low cancer survival rate;

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

(c) whether Government has received a number of proposals from States/UTs regarding financial assistance for establishment/upgradation of cancer care facilities under various schemes; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated incidence, prevalence and mortality due to Cancer in the country for the last three years is as under:

	2011	2012	2013
Incidence	1028503	1057204	1086783
Prevalence	2819457	2820179	2934314
Mortality	452541	465169	478180

There is no recent data available on the survival rate of Cancer patients. As per data provided by ICMR, the survival rate is as under:

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Registry	Period of study	No. of sites	Cases	1 year	3 years	5 years
Bhopal	1991-1995	16	1863	62.3	35.6	27.9
Chennai	1990-1999	20	22598	55.3	34.0	27.4
Karunagapally	1993-2001	22	1601	59.3	34.3	25.4
Mumbai	1992-1999	28	46162	55.2	36.1	28.1
Pooled over al	l Registries		72224	55.5	35.4	27.8

Table 1

Percentage Survival of cases by Different Registries and Different Years (1990-1999)

Source: Sankaranarayan R and Swaminathan R (2011): Cancer Survival in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Central America, IARC Scientific Publications No. 162.

The increase in the number of cancer cases in the country may be attributed to larger number of ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc. The cancer survival rate is generally believed to depend upon amongst others, stage at diagnosis, stage of initiation of treatment, type and site of Cancer, correct and complete treatment.

(c) and (d) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Government of India is assisting for establishment /strengthening of State Cancer Institutes and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres under "Strengthening of Tertiary Care of Cancer" scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS).

Under the said scheme, the institutions sanctioned funds as 1st installment of Government of India share for State Cancer Institute (SCI) are 5 and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres (TCCC) are 2.

Deaths of children from pneumonia and diarrhoea

1430. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the 'Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report 2014' by the International Vaccine Access Centre (IVAC) which reveals that India tops the global list in term of under give mortality due to pneumonia and diarrhoea;

(b) the number of children died due to pneumonia and diarrhoea in the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve basic childhood immunizations; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase R&D in the field and to control deaths due to diarrhoea and pneumonia in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report, 2014 of the International Vaccine Access Centre (IVAC), India tops the list of 15 countries in terms of total burden of under-five deaths due to pneumonia and diarrhoea.

(b) The number of child deaths due to diarrhoea and pneumonia is not

maintained at central level by this Ministry. However, as per the report of Child Health Epidemiological Reference Group 2012, it is estimated that 38 per cent of all under five child deaths are caused by diarrhoea and pneumonia which accounts for around 2 lakh under five deaths due to diarrhoea and over 3.8 lakh due to Pneumonia annually.

(c) To improve basic childhood immunization, Government of India has taken following steps:

- Strengthen immunization activities by providing need based central funding to States to support alternate vaccine delivery (AVD), capacity building of service providers, strengthening reporting and management of adverse events following immunization (AEFI), strengthening supportive supervision, providing performance base incentives for ASHA for social mobilisation of children due list of beneficiaries are prepared for every session and used for mobilisation of children.
- Immunisation branding has been done by Information Education Communication (IEC) and Interpersonal communication (IPC) to increase community participation.
- Commodity assistance in the form of vaccines, cold chain equipment (like Ice lined refrigerators, Cold boxes, Deep freezers, Vaccines carriers and ice packs), generators etc. are provided to States/UTs.
- In addition, areas with pockets of low immunisation coverage and migratory population have been identified under Pulse Polio programmes where Special Immunization Weeks (SIW) are conducted every year. These high risk areas have been linked to Routine Immunizations session sites to ensure routine immunization services.
- Recently, Mission Indradhanush was launched on 25th December, 2014 by the Hon'ble HFM in which 201 districts are targeted with highest number of partially immunized or unimmunized children. All children up to two years of age and pregnant women for tetanus toxoid vaccines are targeted in mission mode, with focus on intensive planning and monitoring of these campaigns.

(d) To address the issue of morbidity and mortality due to diarrohea, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has initiated a task force study on 'National Hospital Based Rotavirus Surveillance Network' involving 4 referral level institutes, 6 regional level institutes and about 30 peripheral centers. This is a 5 year project with major objective to develop a national hospital based multi-site surveillance system

for rotavirus in India. ICMR is also supporting research studies to improve case management of childhood pneumonia.

Disease surveillance centres

1431. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to open a network of disease surveillance centres across the country to tackle the scourge of TB and re-emergence of infectious diseases;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to pick early warning signals of outbreaks and institution of appropriate control measures in a timely manner and also to strengthen the surveillance system for prevention and control of communicable diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Government of India is implementing the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) in all States/UTs with the objective to detect and respond to outbreaks due to epidemic prone diseases. Under IDSP 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 Technology (ICT) equipment for data entry, analysis and data transfer, and provision of funds for operationalization.

Weekly data on morbidity for epidemic prone diseases is collected in Syndromic, Presumptive and laboratory confirmed cases and analyzed to detect early rising phase of disease outbreaks, which is reported and responded to by trained rapid response teams of the Districts/States. Prevention and control of Tuberculosis is being implemented under another National Programme, namely, the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP).

Deteriorating standard of programmes on Doordarshan

1432. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of programmes presented on DD National and DD Metro and other channels is gradually deteriorating as compared to the other countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps proposed to improve the coverage, quality and popularity of Doordarshan programmes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that the programmes produced/telecast by DD National and other Channels have good content and are not only meant for entertainment, but also contribute towards educating and informing the public at large, and also serve the mandate of the public service broadcaster. DD Metro Channel was closed down in November, 2003.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan sources its content through various modes: In-house Production, Commissioning, Sponsorship, Revenue Sharing Modes and Advertisement Funded Programme. Doordarshan also collaborates with private channels, in a limited way, in sourcing some high quality software and by simulcast on favourable terms.

Prasar Bharati Board has approved higher payment slab which enables Doordarshan National to procure top quality shows and programmes. Prasar Bharati has informed that these rates are more or less in line with the prevailing rate slabs paid by private satellite channels for their top quality sitcoms/serials.

Guidelines for media coverage of terror related operation

1433. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had formulated certain guidelines for media coverage of terror related operations;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which these guidelines are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The Ministry has received a proposal from the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding bringing out amendments in the extant laws to prohibit live media coverage of counter terrorism operations by security forces. The proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry.

Impact of publicity measures by government in print media

1434. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount that has been spent and committed to be spent by Government for promotion of various schemes of the Central Government on print media since June, 2012 till date, scheme-wise; and

(b) whether Government would like to conduct an impact analysis of such publicity measures as huge amount of money is involved in this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) releases print advertisements on the basis of requests received from various client Ministries as per their requirements and themes. Committed expenditure for all the Ministries campaigns during the period June, 2012 to till date is ₹ 875.35 crores, the details which are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) DAVP has empanelled 7 Impact Assessment Agencies for carrying out impact assessment of publicity campaign of any Ministries/Department, based on their requirements.

Min. Code	Ministry Name	Commitment
40	Steel	1344934
35	Rural Development	146067870
05	Commerce and Industry	35803313
33	Petroleum and Natural Gas	192786039
64	Ministry of Railways	516858
03	Civil Aviation	1352796
02	Chemical and Fertilizers	2624015
52	Election Commission of India	12607268
39	Statistics and Programme Implementation	78634319
15	Finance	2241332715

Statement

Ministry-wise commitment report since June - 2012 (For display advt. only)

Written A	nswers to [10 March, 20	15] Unstarred Questions 331
44	Urban Development	3764659
13	Environment and Forest	35636756
Min. Code	Ministry Name	Commitment
30	Panchayati Raj	30079550
32	Personnel Public Grievance and Pensions	8618509
54	Planning Commission	34371166
43	Tribal Affairs	23734572
17	Health and Family Welfare	717013939
45	Water Resources	39254970
38	Social Justice and Empowerment	644857914
18	Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	21743567
46	Women and Child Development	365177217
47	Youth Affairs and Sports	10060602
21	Human Resources Development	148222833
42	Tourism	141313174
24	Law and Justice	10510136
41	Textiles	101017403
09	Culture	25557864
19	Home Affairs	114001419
63	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	1079366
11	DONER	1576870
16	Food Processing Industries	20129763
34	Power	168201631
36	Science and Technology	44559972
31	Parliamentary Affairs	7275225
28	New and Renewable Energy	17264909

332	Written Answers to [RA.]	VA SABHA]Unstarred Questions
27	Minority Affairs	345212502
62	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	8698657
Min. Co	de Ministry Name	Commitment
20	Housing and Urban Poverty A	eviation 17196074
26	Mines	2116205
10	Defence	248841492
37	Shipping, Road Transport and	ighways 24013266
29	Overseas Indian Affairs	42028267
08	Consumer Affairs, Food and P	blic Distribution 465624527
07	Corporate Affairs	43244854
14	External Affairs	35686220
23	Labour and Employment	29593827
57	Prime Minister's Office	855423
59	Central Vigilance Commission	11241031
01	Agriculture	50333067
06	Communication and IT	151167340
22	Information and Broadcasting	1793925757
25	Micro, Small and Medium Ent	prises 35642717
	Total	8753515339

Encouragement to rural and remote area reporting by AIR/DD

1435. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hinterland and remote area reporting over AIR and Doordarshan is scanty;

(b) whether Government has any scheme to encourage rural and remote area reporting in its news bulletins and current affairs programmes; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan and All India Radio engage Part Time Correspondents (PTCs) and Stringers at the field level including several district Headquarters for reporting from the different corners of India. Citizen journalists are also allowed to provide news ascitizens. This is in addition to the other regular sources and modes of reporting, which include Staff Correspondents, various news agencies, press release/communiqués received from Central/State Government agencies/departments and also reputed private organisations. Such inputs are used after proper verification.

Handling of issues of minorities

1436. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is having sufficient human resources to handle the issues of minorities *i.e.* religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities in such a large country; and

(b) if so, how many staff are working in the Ministry and to what extent the modern technological support has been provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Minority Affairs has a sanctioned strength of 98 regular officers/officials out of which 66 are at present in position. They deal with the matters relating to the notified and linguistic minorities in the country efficiently.

Continuous attempts are made to fill up the vacant posts. However, contractual personnel are engaged on need basis to augment the manpower required for normal functioning of this Ministry. The computers, printers, fax machines and internet connections have been provided to the officers and staff of the Ministry along with backup support from NIC.

Improvement of economic conditions of Muslims

1437. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the position of Muslims below poverty line has been always higher than the other religious Minorities during the years for which the information is available;

(b) if so, what were the specific reasons for such situations; and

(c) what special steps would the Ministry take to improve the economic conditions of the Muslim community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The erstwhile Planning Commission used to estimate poverty from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. In the process of collection of consumption expenditure data from households, NSSO records the religious affiliation of the household. But the NSSO consumer expenditure data is not stratified with respect to religious groups of population. As a result, Planning Commission has not estimated the poverty ratios for Muslims and the people from other minority communities living below poverty line in 2011-12.

However, a High Level Committee, constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Rajinder Sachar (Sachar Committee), in its report submitted to the Government in the year 2006 has indicated *inter-alia*, that in the year 2004-05, 38.4 % of Muslims in urban areas and 26.9 % in rural areas live below the poverty level, which is higher than the other minorities.

(b) The Sachar Committee Report has *inter-alia*, observed that there is low educational achievement among the Muslim community, lack of educational facilities in the minority concentration areas, relatively higher engagement of Muslims in self employment in the unorganized sector and low participation in regular salaried jobs, which contribute to their relative backwardness.

(c) The focus of the Government is to improve the educational and skill level of minority communities for their gainful employment leading to improvement in the overall condition of minorities. For welfare of minority communities, Ministry of Minority Affairs implements following programmes/schemes:

(i) Schemes for educational empowerment— Ministry implements Prematric, Post-matric, Merit-cum-Means based scholarships and Maulana Azad National Fellowship. Under these schemes, 30% seats are earmarked for girl students. In addition, Maulana Azad Education Foundation implements a scheme exclusively for scholarship to girls belonging to minority communities. Assistance for free coaching is also provided to students for competitive examinations. A new scheme 'Padho Pardesh' has been launched for interest subsidy on educational loans for minority students for their overseas studies. Another Scheme 'Nai Udaan' has also been started for giving financial support to minority candidates clearing preliminary exams conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs). Further, to strengthen educational infrastructure, construction of schools, additional classrooms and toilets are taken up under Multi-sectoral Development Programme.

- (ii) Scheme for economic empowerment— National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides for concessional loans to minorities. Ministry has also launched "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)" for placement linked skill development of minorities in the year 2013-14. The scheme envisages a minimum of 75% employment of trained minority youth and out of them 50% in organized sector. A new Scheme 'Upgradation of Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)' has also been approved for implementation. The scheme aims at capacity building of minority artists and craftsmen including lesser known artists/ craftsmen.
- (iii) Scheme for area development— Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) launched in 2008-09, is the flagship programme of the Ministry to address the development deficits by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities in identified minority concentration areas. Digital literacy under Cybergram as one of the components of the scheme is also being implemented.
- (iv) Scheme for women empowerment— Ministry started "Nai Roshni", an exclusive Leadership Development Programme for Minority Women during 2012-13. The scheme aims to empower and instill confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, Banks and other institutions.

Interest subsidy on loan on overseas study

†1438. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

⁽a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to pay interest for the loans up † Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to \gtrless 20 lakes to the students from the minority community for studying abroad;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A scheme, 'Padho Pardesh' to provide interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for students belonging to minority communities is being implemented from the current year i.e. 2014-15.

The interest subsidy is awarded to pursue approved courses of studies abroad at Masters and Ph.D levels with the objective to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. The interest payable under the scheme is for the period of moratorium (*i.e.* course period, plus one year or six month after getting job, whichever is earlier).

To be eligible, the student should have availed loan under the Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks Association (IBA) and the annual family income should not exceed \gtrless 6.00 lakh. So far, 573 students have availed interest subsidy and \gtrless 3.50 crore has been released under the scheme.

Subsidy on educational loan for overseas studies

1439. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched schemes to provide subsidy on educational loan for overseas studies to the students of minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria for selection of beneficiaries and the implementing agencies designated for the purpose;

(c) the number of applications received under the schemes during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and released for the purpose and the number of students benefited during above period; and

(e) the other steps being taken by Government for the welfare of the students from minority communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A scheme, 'Padho Pardesh' to provide Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for overseas studies for students belonging to minority communities is being implemented from the current year *i.e.* 2014-15.

Under this scheme, intserest subsidy is awarded to pursue approved courses of studies abroad at Masters and Ph.D levels with the objective to provide minority students better opportunities for higher education and enhance their employability. The interest subsidy is provided for the period of moratorium (*i.e.* course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier).

To be eligible, students should have availed loan under the Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks Association (IBA) and the annual family income should not exceed \gtrless 6.00 lakh.

(c) The number of applications received during the last three years and the current year State/Union Territory-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Detail of fund allocated and released for the purpose and the number of students benefited dring 2014-15 is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Fund allocated	Fund Released (As on 27.02.2015)	Number of students benefited
2014-1	5 4.00	3.50	573

(e) For educational empowerment of minority students, this Ministry is implementing the following schemes:-

- Pre-Matric Scholarship for classes I to X. To be eligible, student should have secured at least 50% marks and annual family income should not exceed ₹ 1.00 lakh.
- Post-Matric Scholarship for classes XI up to Ph.D. To be eligible, student should have secured at least 50% marks and annual family income should not exceed ₹ 2.00 lakh.
- Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship for Technical and Professional courses at Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate level. To be eligible, student should have secured at least 50% marks and annual family income should not exceed ₹ 2.5 lakh.

- 4. Maulana Azad National Fellowship for M.Phil and Ph.D. To be eligible should have registered in a university for research and the family income should not exceed ₹ 2.5 lakh.
- Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for providing coaching for admission in Technical and Professional courses and for competitive examinations for Group A and B services. To be eligible, candidate should possess the desired qualifications to take the exam and annual family income should not exceed ₹ 3.00 lakh.
- Support to minority students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission/Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc. for preparation of Mains examination. To be eligible, annual family income should not exceed ₹ 3.00 lakh.

In all the above scholarship/fellowship schemes 30% is earmarked for girl students.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
					No. of
					Applications
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh				90
2.	Assam				10
3.	Bihar				2
4.	Chandigarh				6
5.	Chhattisgarh				2
6.	Delhi	Scheme r	not launched		2
7.	Goa				1
8.	Gujarat				5
9.	Haryana			Scheme not	16

State/UT-wise No. of applications received under Padho Pardesh-Interest Subsidy on Educational loans for overseas studies during the last three years and the current year

		operationalised			ised	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				19	
11.	Karnataka				48	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
12.	Kerala				325	
13.	Madhya Pradesh				24	
14.	Maharashtra				38	
15.	Manipur				4	
16.	Meghalaya				1	
17.	Mizoram				4	
18.	Puducherry				6	
19.	Punjab				95	
20.	Rajasthan				5	
21.	Tamil Nadu				85	
22.	Telangana				3	
23.	Utiar Pradesh				12	
24.	Uttarakhand				4	
25.	West Bengal				6	
	TOTAL CLAIM				813	

Scholarship for minority students in Rajasthan

†1440. SHRI ASHK AL1 TAK: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students belonging to minority communities in Rajasthan given scholarships during 2012-13; and

[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of scholarships given for pre-matric, post-matric and higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) 2,25,571 students belonging to the minority communities in the State of Rajasthan have been awarded scholarships during 2012-13.

(b) The detail of scholarships are given in the Statement.

Statement

Community-wise details of scholarships awarded under various Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the notified minority communities in Rajasthan during the year 2012-13

Sl.No.	Scholarship Scheme	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Total	Fund
							Released
						(₹ in Crore)
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship	174141	285	25428	31	199885	22.56
2.	Post-matric Scholarship	19062	144	3949	12	23167	15.35
3.	Merit-cum-means based						
	Scholarship	2150	30	336	3	2519	6.73
	Total	195353	459	29713	46	225571	44.64

No Scholarship was availed by the student belonging to Parsi Community during the period.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to make a statement correcting the answer to Starred Question No. 296 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th December, 2014, regarding "Cheating of SBI customers by unscrupulous elements."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at one minute past one of the clock.

Issue Raised ...

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: ISSUE RAISED ABOUT PASSAGE OF BILLS WITHOUT THE SCRUTINY OF THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEES

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up the Statutory Resolution, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः सर, लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन बोलना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know it. Are you introducing me to the Leader of the Opposition? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am not discussing here the merits and demerits of an individual Bill, which has been listed for passage in today's business. I am asking one fundamental question. We have Standing Committees in place. Last year, we didn't have the Standing Committees. Naturally, whenever the new Government comes, it has always happened in the past that it takes, at least, five to six months to re-constitute the Standing Committees. In so far as this year is concerned, we have all the Standing Committees in place. So, I would like to know whether this Government has done away with the Standing Committees or they have chosen not to take the route of the Standing Committees and come straight way without going into the scrutiny of the Parliamentary Standing Committees. As far as I understand, the three Bills which have been listed for passage today, none of these Bills have been referred to or have faced the scrutiny of the Parliamentary Standing Committees and none of these Bills were referred to by the Lower House to the Standing Committee. If that be so, I do not understand how this House can pass these Bills without the scrutiny of the Parliamentary Standing Committees. As I said in the beginning, I am not talking about the merits and demerits of an individual Bill. There may be differences of opinion from individual to individual and from Party to Party, but I am talking about the fundamental case. That is the moot question because we shall have to deal with this question in the coming four-and-a-half years also. So, keeping that in mind, my suggestion would be, since they have not faced the scrutiny of the Parliamentary Standing Committee and the Lok Sabha has not referred these Bills to the Standing Committees, let the Rajya Sabha refer these Bills to the Select Committee.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्,जो माननीय नेता विरोधी दल ने कहा है, मैं

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

उनकी बात से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं। जब से स्टेंडिंग कमेटीज की शुरुआत हुई है तब से मैं देख रहा हूं कि जो महत्वपूर्ण बिल हैं, अगर उनमें से कोई बिल यदि इस सदन में introduce हुआ है, तो वह हमेशा यहां से स्टेंडिंग कमेटी को भेजा जाता रहा है। अगर यदि वह लोक सभा में introduce हुआ है, तो वहां से स्टेंडिंग कमेटी को भेजा जाता रहा है। अगर यदि वह लोक सभा में introduce हुआ है, तो वहां से स्टेंडिंग कमेटी को भेजा जाता रहा है। अगर यदि वह लोक सभा में introduce हुआ है, तो वहां से स्टेंडिंग कमेटी को भेजा जाता रहा है। लेकिन अब की बार हम लगातार यह देख रहे हैं कि स्टेंडिंग कमेटी को नज़रअंदाज किया जा रहा है। माननीय नेता विरोधी दल का जो सवाल है, वह बिल्कुल जायज है। यह अलग बात है कि जो विधेयक हैं, उनकी मेरिट क्या है, उनकी कुछ बातों से हम सहमत भी हो सकते हैं और सहमत नहीं भी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन नेता विरोधी दल ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह पूरी तरह से वेलिड है और मैं मांग करता हूं, यहां माननीय नेता सदन बैठे हुए हैं, वे इस परम्परा को कायम रखें और उसे खत्म न करें, क्योंकि कमेटी का बहुत योगदान होता है। कमेटी में जाने के बाद बिल यहाँ आता है, तो आपको भी सहूलियत हो जाती है, वरना आप अभी जो बिल ला रहे हैं, बिल लोक सभा में पास कर दिया और यहां आते-आते ही उसमें आपने संशोधन भी कर दिए, तोमर साहब के संशोधन आ गए। अगर यह कमेटी में गया होता, तो यह बात नहीं होती। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से माननीय नेता सदन से मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि वे ऐसे सभी बिल्स को जब भी लाएँ, तो पहले लोक सभा में स्टेंडिंग कमेटी को भेजें, वरना अगर ये वहाँ से पारित हो गए हैं, तो यहां आने पर हम लोग उनको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने के लिए प्रस्ताव करने के लिए मजबूर होंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: With regard to procedural matter, I have to say something. Already these Bills have been listed in the List of Business. They have come from the Lok Sabha after they are passed there. So, if at all the House wants to send it to the Select Committee, after Minister moving the motion, you have to move an amendment to that...(*Interruptions*)...Let me say. That is what I am saying. At the time of moving an amendment for sending it to the Select Committee, the amendment should also contain the names of who should be the Members of the Select Committee, etc. So, that is the procedure if it is to send to the Select Committee. So, I have to go through the procedure. At an appropriate time, you can move an amendment, I have no problem.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are talking of the principle without going into merits or demerits. The Parliament procedure and rules provide for, as LoP and Ram Gopalji have said, the Standing Committees to scrutinize Bills.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not possible here now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We know that. That is why this House, as per practice, as per tradition, sends Bills to the Select Committee for Parliamentary scrutiny. Now, we have only appealed to the Government, as Ram Gopalji has also said, that we must not dispense with the scrutiny by Parliamentary Committee. And, therefore, what is being said here should be accepted.

Issue Raised ...

Now, with regard to rule, *per se*, Sir, it is the House, finally, which frames the rules and if the House decides...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): The House is the supreme authority.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: ...that should be accepted. In any case, as per the rules also, notices are given.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: The House is supreme.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, the House is supreme.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (KERALA): Sir, actually, we have submitted amendments. This point is, these amendments have been given by the hon. Members from the opposition parties. That is why the hon. Leader of the Opposition raised this issue at the beginning. The Parliamentary Standing Committees are an extension of our Parliamentary system. Only Parliamentary Standing Committees have the mechanism to hear the views of stakeholders directly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is not possible here.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is why we are demanding for a Select Committee. We have two examples which I would like to mention before this House. In the last Session we had demanded for a Select Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems Bill. Hon. Minister said that it was a very small Bill. But, in view of the general consensus in the House, Government agreed. I had an opportunity to work with that Committee. Sir, the RBI came with new amendments before that Committee. Now, look at today's Bill -- Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015. It was passed by the Lok Sabha. But, today, the Government came with a new amendment! Why has this happened? Had there been scrutiny of this by Standing Committee, the Government departments, stakeholders and others would have submitted their views. Now, look at today's business. Yesterday, hon. Minister said that this Bill is a very important and urgent one and also said that it was passed in the Lok Sabha. Had it been that urgent, it should have passed yesterday itself. Had the Bill been passed yesterday, the Government would not get an opportunity to move this official amendment today. The Government will have to wait for one or two years to move today's official amendment. That is why our Constitutional fathers and framers...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, we will go by the rules.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: ...have adopted for a democratic concept. So, we demand for sending this to a Select Committee. Our amendment notices are there. So, we request

the Government to send it to the Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I will call you at an appropriate time. If the notice given for sending it to the Select Committee is in order, I will call the names at appropriate time.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are discussing the general principles.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no need for discussing general principles, because we go by the procedure; I will go by the procedure.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, एलओपी ने अभी जो कहा, साथ ही राम गोपाल जी और पी. राजीव जी ने जो कहा, उस सम्बन्ध में मेरी विनती इतनी ही है कि संस्थाएं बहुत कठिनाई से बनती हैं। एक evolution होता है, तब जाकर संस्था खड़ी होती है।

महोदय, स्टेंडिंग कमेटी के मामले में लोक सभा और राज्य सभा, दोनों सदनों में काफी बहस हुई थी। उस समय माननीय शिवराज पाटिल जी वहां स्पीकर थे। चूंकि हाउस में बहस के लिए इतना समय नहीं होता है, जिससे कई मामलों में कई तरह की चीज़ें यहां आ नहीं पाती हैं। यह संस्था अपनी तरह की ताकत के साथ खड़ी एक मिनी पार्लियामेंट ही है। इस विषय पर मैंने श्री नरेन्द्र तोमर जी से बात भी की थी। इस बिल में बाकी सब तो ठीक था, केवल कुछ ही बातों पर मुझे एतराज़ था। इन बिलों में बहुत सी बातों से मैं सहमत हूं। कोल के मामले में तो लगभग 3 लाख करोड़ रुपये का ऑक्शन हो जाएगा, इसलिए मेरी आपसे विनती है और सदन की एक भावना है कि within rules, सेलेक्ट कमेटी को time bound कर दीजिए। यदि सरकार को इसमें जल्दी है, तो इस पर वक्त की पाबन्दी लगा दीजिए। कमेटी में चर्चा के दौरान सारी पार्टियां उस विषय पर अपने विचार देती हैं और बारीकी से अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् ही वे उस निर्णय पर पहुंचते हैं, इसलिए इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाए। इसमें यह जोड़ दिया जाए कि सरकार चाहती है कि यह जल्दी हो जाए।

महोदय, जो मंत्री इससे वास्ता रखते हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में उनसे मेरी चर्चा हुई है। मेरी विनती इतनी ही है कि इसमें समय का ध्यान भी रखें। सेलेक्ट कमेटी में देते समय रूल्स के अन्तर्गत इसे time bound कर देना चाहिए। यह आपके ही हाथ में है। इस संस्था को प्रोटेक्ट करने का आपसे ज्यादा बेहतर काम कोई और कर भी नहीं सकता है, क्योंकि आपको पार्लियामेंट का कई वर्षों का अनुभव है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The decision will be that of the House. I am only a facilitator.

श्री शरद यादव : महोदय, हमारी विनती यही है कि आप इसमें थोड़ा सहयोग करिए, ताकि यह संस्था बनी रहे। इससे देश का लाभ ही होता है, नुकसान नहीं होता है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे वरिष्ठ नेताओं ने जो बात सदन के सामने रखी है, मैं और हमारी पार्टी उससे पूरी तरह से सहमत हैं। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का जो महत्व है, उसे खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता। यहां हम लोग उसके मेरिट और डीमेरिट पर नहीं जा रहे हैं। जैसा माननीय शरद यादव जी ने कहा कि बिल्स में कुछ अच्छाइयां हैं और यह भी हो Issue Raised ...

सकता है कि हम लोगों को उसमें कुछ सजेशंस देने हों, लेकिन इसके लिए मौका मिलना चाहिए। हाउस में डिस्कशन करने में दूसरी तरह का मौका होता है और सेलेक्ट कमेटी या स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में दूसरी तरह का मौका होता है।

महोदय, इसके पहले भी यह हो चुका है। Judicial Accountability Bill में हमारे नेता सदन स्वयं थे, उन्होंने उसमें अपना कॉट्रिब्यूशन दिया, जिससे पूरा बिल चेंज हो करके दोबारा से एक नये बिल के स्वरूप में सामने आया था। इस तरह से अनेकों incidents हुए हैं, ऐसी परम्पराएं रही हैं।

अभी जो सामने बात आई है कि सीधे Ordinance पास करके, यहां ला करके, खुद सरकार का अमेंडमेंट सामने आया है। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर पहले यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाता, तो अधिक उचित होता और जैसा कि अन्य सदस्यों ने कहा, इसे एक टाइम बाउंड समय के तहत सेलेक्ट कमेटी को दिया जा सकता है। जब हाउस दोबारा फिर से बैठेगा, उसी समय इसको लाया जा सकता है और इस पर निर्णय लिया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजने में, सरकार को इस तरह से एक इश्यू बना करके, कोई आपत्ति नहीं करनी चाहिए, बल्कि इस पर सहमत होना चाहिए।

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I endorse what the LoP and other leaders have said. We should be proud of our Parliament. It is a vibrant and sovereign Parliament. We have created Standing Committees, Select Committees as the best mechanism to scrutinize all legislations and all policy matters. Sir, it is not a question of one party or the other. Parties may change sides. Today, one party may be in power and tomorrow some other party may be in power. But Parliament will have to be there. Our Parliamentary democratic system will have to be there. There, I think, the Bills which are not scrutinized by the Standing Committee will have to be referred to a Select Committee in Rajya Sabha. Let us consider this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The matter is very simple. There is a Statutory Motion. That has to be put to vote. Then, the Minister has to move the Motion for consideration of the Bill. That is the time to move for a Select Committee. If proper notice is there...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. No, no. Let me complete.

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप जो बता रहे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. I heard all of you, but I have to go by the procedure. Whatever you say, whether Government agrees with or does not agree, the procedure has to be followed. That is all what I am saying. The procedure here is, Statutory Motion is Statutory Motion as per the constitutional provision. That has to be disposed of.

Secondly, Minister has to move the motion or the Bill, then only you can move or do not move the motion. I will do accordingly. Then you decide.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the leader of the Opposition and some of the other distinguished Members have highlighted the importance of the Standing Committee system. That is something we are all aware of. It is a time-tested practice and we honour that. But, then, Sir, at the same time, this is not the first time that an Ordinance is coming up and a normal practice of this House has been, that when Ordinances are issued in matters of urgency, they do not go through the Standing Committee procedure, generally. And, therefore, this general principle that everything must go to the Standing Committee, irrespective of urgency, has certainly not been a standard practice. You will have to go through the subject matter of each Bill and the subject matter of each Ordinance, in order to decide whether this matter has to go through the Standing Committee. Now, there are three Bills, which are listed today ; the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015; the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 and the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015. Now, two of these three Bills, I will show, are completely inter-connected. Because to say that, we may agree or disagree on material, we are not going on merits, you will have to go on to the merits in order to decide this principle. What is the issue as far as motor vehicles is concerned? Courts have passed a certain order which has the effect that very poor sections of society, who are rickshaw-pullers and others, literally numbering into lakhs are rendered jobless. They become starved. It is then that the urgency has arisen and the Government has acted.

What is the second matter? The Coal. I do not want to go into the entire history but just take a few facts. Under the old law, there was a mechanism through a Screening Committee by which coal blocks were being allocated. That allocation was commented upon and then that allocation was challenged. Electricity production and coal mining in this country had suffered in the meanwhile because there was a stalemate. And from 2006-07, having one of the largest coal reserves in the world, we were importing coal from outside. The Supreme Court finally written a verdict saying, this methodology of allocation of coal is wrong. Coal must be allocated through auction and the market mechanism. Now, you had another hurdle to get over. These mines were being developed by some set of people. The land in question belong to some set of people, either the mine-owners or others and by an auction procedure, the mines were being allocated to somebody else who succeeded in the auction. So, you needed an urgent action by the Government by which coal production in India could start. The ownership of the right on the land and the right on the mineral below the land

Issue Raised ...

had to vest in the same person who succeeded, those who had developed the earlier infrastructure have to be compensated, and this goes to third parties. The changed procedure is a two-stage procedure; (a) there is auctioning, and (b) the Government felt that the entire money coming out of these auctions goes to the States, and the coal mines are generally in those areas which are the tribal regions of this country. So, all the money that comes, goes to the benefit of those regions. So, this is the urgency which has arisen. Now, you have the coal block auctions which have gone on...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Arunji, just one moment. ...(Interruptions)... I have no intention to interrupt, but there is just one thing regarding the urgency. Is it not a fact that the auctions could have proceeded under the 2010 Act, and the rules framed thereunder in 2012? The auction could not take place earlier under the 2010 Act because the allocations were challenged in the Supreme Court, and the matter was *sub judice*. After the Supreme Court's decision of September, 2014 and cancellation, the Government had no urgency. The Government could have proceeded with the auctions under the 2010 Act. I am not consciously going into the merits because we are on the issue of fundamental principle. That is all.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am very grateful to Mr. Anand Sharma, and I will just point out the inadequacy in the 2010 Act, and the situation which was created. It can't be anybody's intentions, certainly not yours or your party's, that electricity production in this country suffers. Nobody can have a vested interest in keeping India backward, and, therefore, this procedure has to be expedited. Now, the fallacy in your argument is this. The auctions could have gone on. But how does the land beneath which the mineral is located gets vested in the new person who succeeds in the auction? The 2010 Act had no provision. 2010 के एक्ट में यह तो था कि आप नीलामी कर सकते हैं, हालांकि उस एक्ट में कभी नीलामी नहीं हुई, लेकिन जो जमीन थी, उसके जो मालिकाना हक थे, मिल्कियत थी, वह किसी और के पास है और नीचे जो मिनरल है, उस मिनरल की मिल्कियत auction के मुताबिक किसी तीसरे के पास चली जाती है, इसलिए लैण्ड के ऊपर जो लैण्ड और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर था, वह उस मिनरल के साथ उस successful party को जाना है। अगर आप 2014 का Ordinance और 2010 का एक्ट देखें, तो उसमें बुनियादी अंतर यह है कि 2014 के Ordinance के तहत मिनरल के साथ-साथ जमीन और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर भी नए व्यक्ति को जाएगा और यह नए व्यक्ति को जाने के बाद, जो पूराना व्यक्ति जिसने वह क्रिएट किया था, उसको उसका मुआवजा दिया जाएगा ताकि यह स्थिति stalemate की न हो। केवल 2010 के एक्ट में जाएंगे, तो जमीन और इन्फ्रस्टक्चर किसी और का है, मिनरल किसी और का है और वह माइनिंग किसी तीसरे की जमीन पर नहीं कर सकता, इसलिए 2014 के इस Ordinance की आवश्यकता पड़ी। आज परिस्थिति यह है कि 32 खानें ----42 खानें नीलाम हो चुकी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... '32' is the correct figure. There is some extra enthusiasm on our side because our Power and Coal Minister is more enthused because of the fact that he has proved Mr. Vinod Rai wrong. It is because Mr. Vinod Rai said

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

that the total loss is ₹ 1,86,000 crores from 200 mines; 32 mines alone have fetched ₹ 2,00,000 crores. And, therefore, I can understand his enthusiasm. Because when 200 mines are auctioned, what is the amount they get? Who are the people who are getting this money? Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh and the tribal districts of Maharashtra. Some goes to Telangana also. Now, these are the areas. It has been consistently the complaint of every Government that the tribal areas have been the worst recipient as far as our growth process is concerned. इतिहास ने हमें पहली बार मौका दिया है कि यह जो दो लाख, ढाई लाख, तीन लाख करोड़ रुपया इन सबसे आएगा, यह उन ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में जाएगा।

सर, आप यहां हम सब में बहुत अनुभवी हैं। यह कहना बहुत सरल है कि थोड़ी और प्रतीक्षा कर लें, जल्दी कर लें, लेकिन इसका असर यह होगा कि यह जो सारी नीलामी हुई है, इसमें लोगों ने जो लाखों करोड़ रुपये लगा दिए और जो राज्यों को मिलने हैं, उसमें विलम्ब होने वाला है। जब तक हम इसको ऐप्रूव नहीं करेंगे, वहां माइनिंग दोबारा शुरू नहीं हो सकती, वह इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर इधर नहीं आएगा। यह ऑर्डिनेंस 4 अप्रैल को समाप्त हो जाएगा। The Ordinance will die its death on the fourth of April. 4 अप्रैल तक कोई स्टेंडिंग कमिटी आने वाली नहीं है और इसलिए अगर आपका सुझाव मान लिया जाए, तो उसका पहला असर यह होगा कि the Ordinance will lapse. उसका दूसरा असर यह होगा कि जमीन किसी और की होगी, उसके नीचे का मिनरल किसी और का होगा। उसका तीसरा असर यह होगा कि ट्राइबल स्टेट्स, जहां ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन है, उनको तब तक पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, जब तक इसका क़ानून नहीं आएगा। What purpose are we trying to achieve by this delay? मिनरल ऐक्ट में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जो ऑब्जर्वेशन है, उसके मुताबिक, क्योंकि अब उन्होंने कहा कि नीलामी कीजिए, this is a natural resource, this must be auctioned, you must buy money. क्योंकि आज तक लोगों को कोल माइंस बिना ऑक्शन मनी दिए मिलती रहीं, सिर्फ रॉयल्टी देने के बाद मिनरल मिलता रहा। मिनरल एक्ट में लिखा है कि first come, first served. जो पहले आकर दरख्वास्त दे देगा, जब माइन खोली जाएगी, जब पब्लिक होगी, तो उसको माइन मिल जाएगी। अब यह प्रोसिज़र भी अपने आप में ऑब्सोलीट हो गया, पुराना हो गया। इसलिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जो ऑब्जर्वेशन है, उसके मुताबिक मिनरल ऐक्ट में भी यह अमेंडमेंट किया जा रहा है। इसलिए सरकार एक ट्रांसपेरेंट प्रोसिज़र ला रही है कि अगर कोई भी सरकार यह चाहे कि हम discretionary तरीके से दें, तो वह एक कमिटी बना दे और तब वह कमिटी इसे दे। First come, first served में भी और Screening Committee में भी आज तक discretions चलती रहीं। उसको समाप्त करके सरकार कह रही है कि मैं तय नहीं करूँगी, नीलामी से तय होगा। उसके बाद जितना साधन आएगा -- मैं आपको बता दूँ कि इसका तीसरा असर यह होगा कि अगर यह ऑर्डिनेंस लेप्स करता है, तो इन 32 माइंस की ऑक्शंस लेप्स नहीं करेंगी। That is action which has already been undertaken under this Ordinance. Those mines will go on. लेकिन, सात राज्यों को जो पैसा मिलना है, वह इस ऑर्डिनेंस के तहत मिल रहा है। Then money remains with the Central Government, it does not go to the tribal States. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Are we going into the merits? ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Of course, the merits are linked to it. ...(*Interruptions*)... You want to keep a procedure which is obsolete, which goes against the interest of the tribal States.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Are we discussing the merits of the Bill?

SHRI ARUN JAITELY: Of course, the merits are linked to the question of urgency. The merits, Mr. Digvijaya Singh, put you in the dock. ...(*Interruptions*).. This is your conspiracy against the tribal States. ...(*Interruptions*).. That is why you do not want to discuss the merits. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is part of the State coffer. ...(*Interruptions*).. It is not affected by the Ordinance. ...(*Interruptions*).. No, it is not.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You are trying to delay the benefit which will be going to the tribal States. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is what you are trying to do. ...(*Interruptions*)... सर, इसका असर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: All that money will go to the State coffers. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It does not go to the States. It goes to the States only because of this Ordinance. ...(*Interruptions*)... स्टेट्स को सिर्फ रॉयल्टी जाती है। Only royalty goes to the States, auction money doesn't. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are giving the auction money to the States. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Mineral wealth is part of the State. ...(*Interruptions*)... The total value will come to the Government.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Of course, the merits are linked to the urgency. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, let me tell my friends in the Left parties that on 31st of March, 42 mines will close and lakhs of workers will become unemployed for which the CPM will be squarely liable because you are trying to delay it. 31 मार्च के बाद लाखों मजदूरों को रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप वर्किंग क्लास की वकालत करते हैं और उनको बेरोजगार करना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we are happy to hear from the Finance Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You are certainly not happy. ...(Interruptions)

You are allying yourself with those who wanted only a discretionary allotment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, let me proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us go as per procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there is a huge element of urgency in this. And, the urgency element is that the mining has to go on, else when the mines close on 31st March, under the directions of the Supreme Court, workers will be rendered jobless on 01st of April. This issue has to be squarely settled before 31st March. ...(*Interruptions*)... The money has to go to the States, which, but for the Ordinance, will not go to the States. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, on the question of procedure, I have just two things to say. The first is, you have a Statutory Resolution, then you have an amendment and then you have the Bill. Let all the three be taken up for discussion. Thereafter, you can take it up for voting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The procedure is what I have already told. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, finally, I have just one request. As a matter of parliamentary practice, of course, both the Houses are sovereign in their own rights, but we should also see the larger impact on our constitutional and democratic system, if every decision of a directly elected House is going to be overruled. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, let me proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)....Let me proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, let me proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Allow me to proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... No further discussions. ...(*Interruptions*)... No further discussions. ...(*Interruptions*)... No further discussions. ...(*Interruptions*)... No further discussions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : किसका पक्ष ले रहे हो?......(व्यवधान) किसका पक्ष ले रहे हो?......(व्यवधान) आदिवासियों के खिलाफ?......(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me proceed. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... Now, listen...(Interruptions)... Okay; okay. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... Now, the Statutory Motion. ...(Interruptions)... Now, the Statutory Motion. ...(Interruptions)... Please, please, please. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)... Tapanji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I am going to proceed. ...(Interruptions)... All of you, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... All of you, please listen to me. There was a suggestion to send it to the Select Committee. The Government has explained the Issue Raised ...

urgency of the Bill. So, I am going by the procedure. Now, the Statutory Motion on the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015. Shri D. Raja, are you moving the Statutory Motion? Are you moving?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am in a very precarious situation because the Government had promulgated an Ordinance and now the Government has come up with... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving the Statutory Motion? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The Government has now come up with a Bill before the House. In such a situation, this Statutory Resolution becomes meaningless. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: Are you moving? ... (Interruptions)

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, please listen to me. The Government had first come with an Ordinance. In the meantime, the Government has brought a Bill also. That Bill has been passed by the other House. Now, that Bill has come up before this House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to dispose of the Resolution (Interruptions)

SHRI D. RAJA: The Statutory Resolution, in such a situation, becomes meaningless. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to dispose of the Statutory Resolution. There is no problem if you are not moving. You can say that you are not moving. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you are not moving, you can say that you are not moving. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can say that you are not moving. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Raja, you can say that you are not moving. I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why I am saying that this Ordinance... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: This Ordinance has become meaningless.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That you can raise at the time of discussion. I will give you time. ..(*Interruptions*).. I will give you time at the time of discussion.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why I am not pressing for this Ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Are you moving it or not?

Bill

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I am not moving this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Raja is not moving. Now, Shri M.P. Achuthan, are you moving?

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): No, Sir. As explained by Mr. Raja, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not moving. Okay. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien; not here. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; he is not moving. Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury; not present. So, Statutory Resolution is not moved at all. Now, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar to move the motion for consideration of the Bill.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015

खान मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में विचार किया जाए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ..(व्यवधान)..

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, it is the right of the Minister to explain about his Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. When the Minister moves the Motion for the Bill, he can speak also. That is the rule.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज जो विषय चर्चा में है, उसमें मुख्य रूप से ऑर्डिनेंस की बात पर सब लोग आपत्ति कर रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि यह ऑर्डिनेंस इतिहास में कोई पहली बार नहीं आया है, इस से पूर्व भी ऑर्डिनेंसेज आए हैं। आजादी के बाद से 637 ऑर्डिनेंसेज आ चुके हैं। कांग्रेस की सरकार सत्ता में 50 साल रही और सर्वाधिक 456 ऑर्डिनेंसेज कांग्रेस के राज में ही आए हैं। आजादी के बाद, हमारे लोकतंत्र की परिपक्वता के कारण यहां जितने भी माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं, उनके सब के दल केन्द्र की सरकार में भी रह चुके हैं और

Bill 353

Government

अधिकांश दलों की राज्यों में भी सरकारें हैं। किसी राज्य की सरकार या कोई दल यह नहीं कह सकता कि हम सरकार में आएंगे तो ऑर्डिनेंस के रूट में जाने के लिए आवश्यकता और urgency के अनुसार विवश नहीं होंगे। अगर आज सरकार ऑर्डिनेंस लाई है, तो हमारे नेता सदन ने आप सब के सामने इसकी आवश्यकता के बारे में बहुत विस्तार से बात रखी है।

महोदय, माइनिंग बिल जिस पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, यह आज देश की आवश्यकता है। हम सब इस बात को भली-भांति जानते हैं कि भारत जैसे बडे देश में खेती के बाद अगर कोई दुसरा क्षेत्र रोजगार का हो सकता है, तो वह माइनिंग का क्षेत्र ही है और आज बढती बेरोजगारी में रोजगार की आवश्यकता भी है। पिछले दिनों माइनिंग के क्षेत्र में पिछले 5 वर्षों में लगातार उंगलियां उठाई जाती रहीं। माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय भी आए, शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी आई, 2जी स्पैक्ट्रम के मामले में भी निर्णय आए और पुरे देश की एक तरह से बडी बदनामी हुई। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह हम ही कर रहे हैं, यूपीए की सरकार के लिए भी यह चिंता का विषय था और पिछली यूपीए की सरकार के समय वर्ष 2009 में इस बिल को अमेंड करने की आवश्यकता हुई थी। यह अलग बात है कि यह उस समय नहीं हआ और वर्ष 2011 में यह बिल लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत हआ, स्टेंडिंग कमेटी को भेजा गया और स्टेंडिंग कमेटी ने मई, 2013 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की, लोक सभा समाप्त हो गई और इस कारण इस पर विचार नहीं हो पाया। आज हम पूरे देश की स्थिति को देखें तो पाएंगे कि माइनिंग के क्षेत्र में पुरी तरह ठहराव आ गया है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मई 2014 में हमने सरकार संभाली और उसके बाद जब हमने इसकी समीक्षा की तो मैंने पाया कि पूरे देश में माइनिंग के 63,000 से अधिक प्रकरण विचाराधीन हैं, कोई अफसर दस्तखत करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। में राज्यों में गया और वहां के मुख्य मंत्रियों से बात की, मैंने सेक्रेटरी लेवल के अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक की और सचिवों को यहां बुलाकर भी बैठक की। सभी लोग कहते थे कि कानून बदलो, तभी काम आगे बढेगा। ऐसी परिस्थिति हमारे देश में खडी हो गई थी और इस परिस्थिति में यह आवश्यक था कि कानून में बदलाव किया जाए। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इसलिए हम लोगों ने इसके लिए तैयारी प्रारंभ की। हमने सभी हितधारकों से संपर्क किया, राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से चर्चा की, ऑफीसर्स लेवल पर चर्चा हुई और जो भी हितधारक हो सकते हैं उनसे भी चर्चा करने का प्रयत्न किया। हमने इसे वेबसाइट पर भी डाला। हमारी इच्छा थी कि हम बिल के रूप में इसको शीतकालीन सत्र में लाते, लेकिन व्यापक विचार-विमर्श के कारण हम शीतकालीन सत्र में इसे नहीं ला पाए और इसलिए हम 12 जनवरी को इसको ऑर्डिनेंस के रूप में लाए हैं। मैं इस अवसर पर आप सबसे सदन के माध्यम से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल, जिस पर आज हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, यह देश में आवंटन की प्रकिया में पारदर्शिता बढाने वाला है, विवेकाधिकार को शून्य करने वाला है, आदिवासियों को उनका हक दिलवाने वाला है और यह रोजगार का सृजन करने वाला है, इसलिए इस बिल पर विचार किया जाए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजने का सवाल है या स्टैडिंग कमेटी को भेजने का सवाल है, मैं आपके माध्यम से समूचे सदन से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सभा अपर हाउस है, माननीय सदस्य इस पर बारीकी से विचार कर लें और अगर और समय लेना चाहें, तो और समय बढ़ा लें, मगर इस बिल पर विस्तार से चर्चा कर लें। इसमें आपके जो सुझाव आएंगे, सरकार उन सुझावों पर जरूर संज्ञान लेगी, लेकिन यह बिल जितना विलंब से पास होगा,

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

उतना देश का नुकसान होगा, लोगों के रोजगार का नुकसान होगा, गरीब मजदूरों का नुकसान होगा और आदिवासियों को जो इस बिल के माध्यम से डीएमएफ के माध्यम से हक मिलने वाला है उसका उनको भी नुकसान होगा। इसलिए मेरा अनूरोध है कि कृपया करके इस बिल पर विचार किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now there is one amendment by Shri Jesudasu Seelam, Shri Shantaram Naik and Shri P. Rajeeve for reference of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. Now, it can be moved.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:-

- 28. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
- 29. Shri Shantaram Naik
- 30. Shri Sharad Yadav
- 31. Shri Jesudasu Seelam
- 32. Shri T.K. Rangarajan
- 33. Shri Tiruchi Siva
- 34. Shri D. Raja

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the first week of the next Session."

Sir, here, I would also like to quote from page 546 of the 'Rajya Sabha at Work.' It says, "The general practice is that motions for reference of the Bills to Joint Committees are adopted without discussion." So, I request you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, to first put the Motion to vote. Then, some examples are also quoted in this page No. 546. It says, "Motions for reference to Joint Committees of Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1981 – and several other Bills --- were adopted without discussion." So, this is the general practice of this House as per the 'Rajya Sabha at Work.' So, I request Mr. Deputy Chairman to put my motion to vote.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; the question is, before the House there is

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a motion already moved by the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me speak. Now, the situation is that I have with me the motion moved by the Minister. This is number one. Then, the House has also the other Motion of amendment which is to send the Bill to the Select Committee. So, two Motions are before the House, and, usually, what is done is, both will be discussed and a decision will be taken. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, what do I do with the Motion moved by the Minister? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: You can put(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Show me the Rule? ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen, please.(*Interruptions*)... You can help me. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... You quote the rule and tell me. I am agreeable to what you say, but it should be on the basis of rule. I have before me, number one, the motion moved by the Minister, and, number two, the motion moved by hon. Members – Shri P. Rajeeve, Shri Jesudasu Seelam and Shri Shantaram Naik. I have before me two motions. How can I say that I will not allow discussion on one and I will put the other to vote? ... (*Interruptions*)... Show me the rule? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me put this to you and before this House that when the Government's motion has been moved by the Minister and the motion to refer it to the Select Committee has been moved, it would only be correct that the motion to refer it to the Select Committee is first put to vote. It cannot be discussed. That is what the practice has been. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is when that motion comes jointly. Here that is not the case. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That motion has to come. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is not a Government's motion. That is a motion from this side....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Sir, halfway through the motions... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTYCHAIRMAN: No, no. ... (*Interruptions*)... Listen. ... (*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. That situation is when the motion comes jointly. Then it comes like that. Now, one section of the House is not agreeing. So, both motions are there. ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, put it to vote.

[Shri Jesudasu Seelam]

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You could help me in taking a decision.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am helping you!

This very amendment is about whether to take it up or not. That is the essence of the amendment. We are saying, we will not pass that Bill, but please refer it to the Select Committee. So, you may take the sense of the House and then you may go ahead. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the motion is defeated, then you may go ahead. That is the only way. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a point to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, before you speak, I want you to understand a point. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I want you to understand a point that on many occasions, motion for a Select Committee comes with the agreement of both sides. That is point number one. On other occasions, Government itself moves a motion for a Select Committee. Now, what has happened is a different situation. Here...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, please take a vote.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen to me. Now the situation is different. Government has moved a motion for the Bill and Government wants discussion on that. That is what they have said. You have moved the amendment and you also want a discussion.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... We don't want a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You don't want a discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Don't catch on that word. If there is a slip of the tongue ...(Interruptions)... Why do you catch on a slip of the tongue? Now, listen. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. I am here. I am standing. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, I cannot neglect one motion and put the other to vote. So, let us put both to vote. I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... I have no problem if the House agrees. ...(Interruptions)... In any case, the question is very simple -- Do we need a discussion or not? That is the question to be decided. ...(Interruptions)... That is the question to be decided. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, kindly listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... We moved the motion for an amendment to constitute a Select Committee. First, put it to vote. If it is defeated, there is enough time for discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a

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second reading of the Bill; there is a third reading of the Bill. This is not the time for discussion. We request you to put my motion to vote.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, I agree. The simple question is...(*Interruptions*)... The simple question is: Do we need a discussion or not? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, there is no need for a discussion on this amendment. There is time for discussion. There is the second reading and third reading of the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is an issue of propriety here too. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute; we have heard everybody. So, you should also hear us out. The issue is this. There are two motions before you. And, as you have rightly said, if, for presumption sake, we take this motion up and put it to vote, what happens is, it would either get passed or not passed. If it gets passed, then what is the meaning of having a discussion in this House? Then there is no point in having a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute. Now listen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There won't be any discussion. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: So, the House has the right and privilege; you as well as our Members, both, are part of this House and everybody has the right to speak his mind on the subject. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, that discussion precedes. That is the propriety. Then, as you have ruled, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first, there will be a discussion on the official motion and then you will vote for both the motions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are very clear that if the amendment, as moved, is not disposed of, we cannot proceed because the amendment is to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. Let the Select Committee scrutinise the Bill. How can we start a discussion without disposing of the amendment to refer it to a Select Committee? This Government has dispensed with the Standing Committees. Now, they want to completely bypass parliamentary scrutiny. We are unable to accept this. Yes, I say that you have a right; all of us have a right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: You are denying the Parliament its right to scrutiny. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let that right be decided. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the rationale of saying that there should be no discussion? Tell me.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have one additional point. We are not against the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Show me the rule which says that it should be taken up without discussion. Show me the rule. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Mr. Ashwani Kumar.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a point of order. Sir, no law, no rule, exists in a vacuum, and the Leader of the House knows that reason is the life of law. What is our amendment? Our amendment is that this House should not discuss the matter and...(*Interruptions*)... One minute. Allow me...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: How can you take away my right? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him say ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. If I have a right to move my amendments, we have moved the amendments. The amendments are to the effect that the matter should be referred to the Select Committee. If that is the view of the majority of the House, there can be no discussion. That is the whole point. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot put the cart before the horse. That is the logic of the Amendment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Why are you afraid of discussion? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, what you forget is that this is only an amendment. I have to go by the rules of the amendment. That is the point. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your motion is an amendment and I have the main motion with me. So, you are saying to give importance only to the amendment and not to the main motion. How can I do this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): The amendment should be taken up first. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How does the House know ... (Interruptions)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, the nature of the amendment...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I understand. That is the point. ...(Interruptions)... That I appreciate. Yes, Nareshji... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, नियमावली में बहुत से नियम ऐसे हैं, जो स्पष्ट नहीं हैं। इसी के कारण आज यह प्रश्न पैदा हुआ कि अमेंडमेंट वाला सेलेक्ट कमेटी का जो रिज़ॉल्यूशन है, वह पहले लिया जाए या गवर्नमेंट ने जो बिल रखा है, वह पहले लिया जाए? इसका पहले भी ... श्रीमन्, उस दिन मैंने एक प्रश्न उठाया था कि ...(व्यवधान)...मैं जो बात ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is not the issue. The issue is that both have to be discussed and voted finally. That's all.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं श्रीमन्, अगर नियमावली में कोई नियम स्पष्ट नहीं है, तो हाउस को हरदम सर्वोच्च माना गया है, सदन को सर्वोच्च माना गया है। अगर नियम स्पष्ट नहीं है, तो आप सदन की राय ले लीजिए। आप सदन की राय के अनुसार काम करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... पीठ अपने आप कोई अधिकार नहीं ले सकता। आप सदन की राय ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 114. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Rajeeve...(*Interruptions*)... आप लोग बेठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I will deal...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeeve, you show me a rule which says that a Select Committee amendment should be voted then and there. Where is that rule?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The rule is there...(Interruptions)...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): गरीब जनता के हित में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You allow him...(*Interruptions*)... I have called Mr. Rajeeve. ...(*Interruptions*)...I have called Mr. Rajeeve to speak; nobody else. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री तरुण विजय : आप गरीबों का विरोध कर रहे हैं, मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हो रहा है...(व्यवधान)... गरीबों का विरोध करते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tarun Vijay, please don't do that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have two points. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which Rule? ...(Interruptions)

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): क्या बात कर रहे हैं आप?...(व्यवधान)...

*(شری محمد علی خان : کیا بات کررہے ہیں آپ(مداخلت

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? Please ask him to behave. ...(*Interruptions*)... Ghulam Nabi ji, please ask him to behave. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Mr. Rajeeve, tell me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have two points. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I want Rule. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is 114.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't want 'Parliament at Work'; I am guided by the Rules. I have told you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is 114. ...(Interruptions) ...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is one final Rule, and, that is, the House will decide it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIP. RAJEEVE: Sir, it was told that this is as an amendment. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve is speaking. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The House is supreme. Let this be settled once for all. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is supreme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know. Let him speak. Please allow him to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Mr. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: First point is that you told the House that this is an amendment. Rule 114 says, "If a motion that the amendment be taken into consideration is carried, the Chairman shall put the amendment to the Council in such manner as he thinks most convenient for its consideration". ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It says, "in such a manner as he thinks..."(*Interruptions*)... It says, "in such a manner as he thinks..."

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes. If the Chairman thinks that...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. The general practice is, as I quoted earlier, that the Select Committee motion is passed without a discussion. Why? It is because if it is passed....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was unanimous. It was from both the sides.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Not only that, Sir. If it is passed, the Select Committee will hear the stakeholders and that Committee will discuss all these things, then, there is no

need of a discussion at this time.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : यह किसने कहा?...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: If it is defeated... ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Select Committee is not an alternative to the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The House can't discuss this. ..(*Interruptions*)... The Select Committee has to...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is the time for discussion here. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is an advantage; I agree. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have been trying to speak since long. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask them to sit. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeeve, the Rule you read is under 'Bills other than Money Bills returned by House with amendments'. That is what you said. So, what you said is not relevant here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, the Leader of the House.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Chairman told that this is taken up as an amendment. ...(*Interruptions*).. Only because of that, I quoted it. Otherwise, I would not have quoted it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we are in complete disagreement with the point of view that Mr. Ashwani Kumar, Mr. P. Rajeeve and Mr. Anand Sharma made, and, that point of view is framed in this manner that 'if a motion comes that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee because, purportedly, I believe, the numbers are on my side'. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती विध्नव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : क्या बोल रहे हैं आप?...(व्यवधान)... क्या बात कर रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

शहरी विकास मंत्री, आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम.वेंकेया नायडु) : सर, थोड़ा रनिंग कमेंटरी बंद करवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. Let us try to understand this. So, listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Have an open mind. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen. Have an open mind.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not allowing. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't do this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

3.00 р.м.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the Finance Minister is (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him. You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is the Leader of the House; he can speak. The Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition can speak. With my permission, he is standing. You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That my motion, therefore, should be taken up without a discussion and a voting takes place.

Sir, a discussion in Parliament is not an empty formality. A discussion is the art of persuading other Members to agree with your point of view. When you discuss a Motion that it be referred to a Select Committee, Members are entitled to make up their minds, the Parties are entitled to make up their minds, whether there is an element of urgency; whether larger public interest will be served in referring it to a Select Committee; or, whether the public interest demands that it should be passed right now.

For even that elementary exercise of making up your mind, some semblance of discussion has to take place. Now, kindly take the converse of what Mr. Anand Sharma and Mr. Ashwani Kumar says. If a particular group has a majority in a House, can he ever say that my Motion be taken up; tomorrow, it will extend, my Bill be taken up and passed without a discussion? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is what you are doing. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sorry, it can never happen. ...(*Interruptions*)... It can never happen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then the logical extension of this absurdity is that whoever ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Not absurdity. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I call it an absurdity. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Absurdity is unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: That is unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Everything has happened in Lok Sabha. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, even when in the House of People, a particular party has a majority, ...(*Interruptions*)... a discussion always takes place even when it is known in advance that the majority is on one side. No Resolution, no Motion, no Bill is passed without a discussion. Now today, as per the procedure, three things were possible. One, you had a Statutory Motion disapproving the Ordinance. Two, you had the Bill itself or Motion by the Minister that my Bill be accepted. Three, a Motion that no, it need not be accepted; it should be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Raja and others withdrew the first Motion. So, two are left. What if in relation to a subject matter there are two Motions simultaneously before the House? It is not the first time it has happened. Now, kindly see page 618 of Rajya Sabha at Work. Come to the fourth paragraph. Here, the two Motions were the Statutory Resolution as also the Bill. Now, the question was: Will both be taken up together or one be taken up after the other? Now, if the Statutory Motion is allowed, the Bill fails. This was the argument. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIJESUDASU SEELAM: It is not the Statutory Motion, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, fourth paragraph: Names of all Members from whom notices are received are included in the List of Business. The Resolution is moved first and then the Minister concerned moves for consideration of the related Bill and thereafter a combined discussion takes places on both.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is always here. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is always here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: That is not for amendment. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is entirely different. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the Leader of the House is a very experienced Parliamentarian. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have one point. ...(Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, it is unheard of in Parliamentary practice that I

Bill

want to oppose the Motion for referring to a Select Committee. Can anybody say that a discussion on this Motion should not be allowed? Is discussion alien to a Parliamentary practice? In order to make up its mind, whether the matter should go to a Select Committee or not, at least, some elementary discussion has to take place. Where do we get this practice from and whatever ruling is given on this will be a ruling for all times to come that if somebody says, I by majority say, a discussion should not be held, then a discussion will not be held and it will be passed. It will be completely destructive of Parliamentary practice.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, amendment is entirely different from Statutory Motion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have one point. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have to give the ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)... No more discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have to decide. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, amendment is entirely different from Statutory Motion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood. ...(Interruptions)... I understood. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have only one point. Before you give your decision, please consider the following. When two mutually-contradictory Motions are before you and you have to take a call, please do not interpret a rule in a manner that the Motion which in the scheme of things must be taken up first gets relegated to a secondary position.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not like that.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Otherwise, our amendments become infructuous. Therefore, you defeat the voice of the majority. The sense of the House is reflected by the majority. And please do take this into consideration. ...(*Interruptions*)... We do not want it ...(*Interruptions*)... to be bulldozed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. I got your point. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have to give the ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, रूल 268 में Department- Related Standing Committee के बारे में लिखा हुआ है। आप इसका रूल 273 पढ़ लीजिए। इसमें बहुत क्लीयर दिया गया है, नियमावली में नियम के अंतर्गत अगर कमेटी बनाई गई, तो इसीलिए बनाई गई कि अगर कोई भी बिल या कोई भी ऑर्डिनेंस आएगा, तो वह कमेटी को जाएगा और कमेटी में डिस्कशन होने

के बाद ही वह यहां आएगा। रूल 273 में इसका प्रोसीजर बहुत क्लीयर दिया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is Select Committee.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, सेलेक्ट कमेटी इसीलिए बनाई गई, सेलेक्ट कमेटी का प्रोविज़न इसीलिए दिया गया कि अगर एक हाउस में कोई चीज़ पास हो जाती है, तो दूसरे हाउस में सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनेगी। इसके लिए इसमें प्रोसिजर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is Standing Committee. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. It is over. ...(Interruptions)... That is the Standing Committee.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am on a different point. Sir, let me read from rule 125. It says, "Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and, if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Council shall then apply". This rule is final. It has to be disposed of. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी का जो भी अमेंडमेंट लेकर आए हैं, उस पर चर्चा करिए, जो मोशन दिया गया है, उस पर एक साथ बहस करिए और उसके बाद वोट करिए। इसमें किसी भी का भी विरोध कहां है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, this discussion was very lively. I too benefited from it. I am also trying to understand it. I am also one among you. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. Listen.

The first point is – it has been referred by Shri P. Rajeeve or some other Member – regarding Select Committee motion, immediately put it to vote without discussion. Those are, as far as I know, and I don't think there is any other precedent, resolutions with the concurrence of the House, with the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me speak. They are either moved by the Government side or this side, but it is with the consent of both. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me speak. If it is not, show me a precedent; I will come to you. Those are motions for Select Committee amendment. Now, when a Member, a Private Member — I mean to say a Member not from the Government side -- moves a resolution for amendment, to my knowledge, there is no precedent that such a motion, when objected to by the other side, is put to vote without discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me say there is a.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: As per the rules...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. I am saying 'to my knowledge'

there is no such precedent. That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... If there is a precedent, I am amenable to correction. Point it out. Can any one of you point it out? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, as per the rule.....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am going by the rule. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, if today there is no precedent, this house will make one. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. I am going by the rule. It is because Shri P. Rajeeve quoted from the *Rajya Sabha at Work*; I said there is no such precedent. Now, with regard to this, what is my position? I have before me two motions. One is Government motion. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... The second one is Select Committee motion. The procedure usually adopted is that both will be discussed and, then, the Select Committee amendment will be put to vote, either to be accepted or rejected. Then, the motion will stand adopted or negatived. That is the procedure. ...(Interruptions)... When you ask that it should be put to vote... ...(Interruptions)... Listen, listen. What you are asking is that there should be no discussion. Let me ask you. Can the Chair agree to that?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Can you give one example or precedent from *Shakdhar and Kaul* or from *Rajya Sabha at Work* of any Select Committee motion being passed with discussion? There is no distinction between the two, with consensus or without consensus. Rules are applicable to all. It is irrelevant whether there is consensus or no consensus.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, you go through the proceedings, Selection Committee Motion will be there. It will be discussed in the House and then a decision will be taken. How can you say, 'without discussion take a decision?' ...(*Interruptions*)... These are not contradictory Motions. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is the logic behind saying 'no discussion?'

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, Rule 124 says 'discussion' and Rule 125 makes it very clear that if the Motion is carried to refer it to the Select Committee, then Rule 125 will prevail. First Rule 125, not Rule 124 for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is there in Rule 125? ...(*Interruptions*)... Rule 125 does not say that there should not be a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Rule 125 does not say that there should not be a discussion. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, where does it say that the Select Committee Reference must have a discussion? Kindly show me the Rule, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Which Rule says that? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Which Rule says that? ...(Interruptions) ...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is no Rule in the Rule Book which forces this House...(*Interruptions*)... Rule 125 has to be respected. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see Rule 124. ...(*Interruptions*).... It says during discussion...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see that. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have to read Rule 124 and Rule 125 together. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Without reading Rule 124 you cannot read Rule 125. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्नाटक): उपसभापति जी, बिना चर्चा के ...(व्यवधान)... कैसे बना सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... चर्चा अनिवार्य है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. It cannot be. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the House decides to refer it to a Select Committee...(*Interruptions*)... That is why Rule 125 comes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Otherwise, Rule 125 should have been Rule 124.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आप चर्चा से क्यों भाग रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. But you want it without discussion. Why do you want it without discussion? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आप चर्चा से क्यों भाग रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप चर्चा से क्यों डरते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... सदन में चर्चा होने के बाद ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, the issue is very simple. As the hon. Leader of the House has said, they have got the right to move an amendment to refer it to the Select Committee. There is a provision for discussion. From Rule 121 to Rule 128, the entire provision is there as to when a Bill passed by the other hon. House comes here; Rule 124 precedes Rule 125. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): No. ...(*Interruptions*)... Rule 125 is a separate Rule. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Just a minute, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I have been in this House now for 15 years. ...(*Interruptions*)... And I have not seen a single Select Committee request being passed without a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am now on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am allowing you. ...(Interruptions) ...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: They want to bypass Rule 124. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please hear me out, Sir. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, you have to read Rule 124 also. ...(*Interruptions*)... How can you ...(*Interruptions*)... I am adjourning the House for ten minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am adjourning the House for ten minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The House then adjourned at thirteen minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-three minutes past three of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma quoted Rule 125. I said, "Rule 124 has to be read and then only Rule 125 can be read." The position is again clear. I will read Rules 124 and 125 together. This is regarding the Bill originating in the House and transmitted to the Council. Rule 124 is about discussion. I will also read Rule 123. It says, "On the day on which the motion for consideration is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the Chairman otherwise directs, be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the Bill be taken into consideration." It is 'the Bill be taken into consideration'. Then Rule 124 says, "On the day on which such motion is made -- that is today -- or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principles of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed.... (*Interruptions*). Listen to me. Let me complete. That is why I asked Shri Anand Sharma to read Rule 124. It says, "…may

be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain the principles." This means that the Bill has to be discussed, in principle, in general. So, we will not go into clause-by-clause consideration. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am only reading out what is there in the rules. Then, it says, "Any Member may move an Amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and if such Motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to the Select Committee." So, the procedure is, as I said, we will have the discussion and then the Select Committee Motion will be put first and the Bill Motion will be taken up, if necessary, after that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, you are absolutely right. We have to read Rules 124 and 125 together. So, we shall only discuss the principles. Now the principle has been explained by the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the Mover moving it. But this is a general discussion.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, let me complete. In the meantime, the hon. Member has moved an Amendment that it should be referred to the Select Committee. The Amendment, that it should be referred to the Select Committee, can be discussed and then put to vote. That is the rule as per the Rules of Procedure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, please, ...(*Interruptions*)... I heard all of you. Now please sit down. Digvijayaji, Rule 123 says that the Motion for the consideration of the Bill be moved. Rule 124 says that there may be a general discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is what you say. General discussion doesn't mean the Minister is speaking. General discussion means general discussion by others also. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot say that. I don't agree. I have to give the ruling now. Then, the Motion for the Select Committee, that is, the Amendment, will be put to vote first. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the procedure. After that, if necessary, the other Motion will be put to vote. ...(*Interruptions*)... I say, 'if necessary'. How do I know what will happen?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Under what rule?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is it, Mr. Rajeeve? What has happened to you? ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not listening. You sit down. I am on my legs. Mr. Rajeeve, you should know that your Motion is on an Amendment. If that is rejected,

then, I have to put the Motion to vote. Why do you say that it cannot be done? ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen to me. You may be presuming that your Motion will be carried. The problem is, you presume something. But the Chair does not presume anything. For the Chair, if the Motion for the Select Committee is rejected, then, I have to put the Motion to vote. This is what I am saying that I will first put the Motion to vote. If it is carried, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the House decide by vote as to whether the Amendment should be voted now or not. Let there be a vote on that vote issue now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no procedure for that. What is this?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am really surprised over what Shri Anand Sharma said on whether to put to vote or not. We should not stick to that extent. My humble plea is, Sir, normally when a point of order or an issue is raised by a Member or a Leader or a Deputy Leader, then, the other side may have the other view. Then they also put forth their issue and then the Chair decides. Here we have seen a number of people from the same side raising the issue. I have no problem on that account also. Once that is done, it is for the Chair to give a ruling and move forward. Otherwise, we will be discussing, discussing, discussing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give the ruling.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please give the ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, what is your point?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, let me finish.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have anything new to say, then speak. Don't repeat.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Sir, it is new. Please read as I am reading.

"जिस दिन प्रस्ताव किया जाए उस दिन", आज प्रस्ताव किया गया है, This is the day ...(व्यवधान)... "उसके बाद किसी दिन, जिसके लिए चर्चा स्थगित की जाए", यहां स्थगित नहीं की गई। "विधेयक के सिद्धांतों और उसके उपबंधों पर", सिद्धांत What Misraji has said ...(Interruptions)... Come on this line. Sir, explain this line to me. डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, "विधेयक के ब्यौरे पर उससे आगे चर्चा नहीं की जानी चाहिए।" I repeat it. "किन्तु विधेयक के ब्यौरे पर उससे आगे चर्चा नहीं की जानी चाहिए", Just see this. Explain this line to me. चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए उसके आगे, This is my humble request. Even the Chair cannot misinterpret it. This is binding on the Chair and the entire House. उसके आगे चर्चा नहीं

की जानी चाहिए, जब यह बात आ गई, This cannot go beyond this. In principle this has been accepted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now you sit down.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, first you explain this to yourself. "उससे आगे चर्चा नहीं होगी जितनी कि उसके सिद्धांतों की व्याख्या के लिए आवश्यक हो।"...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, you give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am adjourning the House for 15 minutes or so, so that all of you can think and come back with a cool mind and then I will give the ruling. I will give the ruling without discussion after 15 minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-eight minutes past three of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I hope everybody is in cool mind. Rule 124 and 125 were quoted here. So, I need not read them here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, हम लोग तो शुरू से कूल माइंड में हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am going to give the ruling ... (Interruptions)

एक माननीय सदस्य : सर, हिंदी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): हिंदी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : हिंदी किसके लिए? I cannot speak Hindi fluently. If I start speaking Hindi, many of you will stand up and go away. So, I should not do that...(*Interruptions*)... Now, listen...(*Interruptions*)...Rule 124 and 125 have been quoted here. So, I need not repeat them. Rule 124 says that there can be a general discussion. Rule 125 says that any Member can move a motion for sending a Bill to Select Committee and that should be put to vote. What we usually do is, we discuss and then first put the Select Committee motion to vote and then, if necessary, naturally, put the main motion. Here, I am combining both the rules and I am taking a position and my ruling is this. Because Rule 124 says that there can be a general discussion, I am allowing half-an-hour for the general discussion. Then, after half-an-hour, I will put the motion moved by

Shri Rajeeve and Shri Seelam to vote. ..(Interruptions) ...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The time allotted is four hours. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Business Advisory Committee has allotted time. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Rule is clear and it says, "But the details of the Bill must not be discussed other than is necessary to explain the principle." So, I fixed half-an-hour. If you want more time, I have no problem. ..(*Interruptions*).. There can be a little more time, half-an-hour or one hour, as you please.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, as far as timing is concerned, let me just clarify. I think, Mr. Deputy Chairman is right when the hon. Chair says read Rules 124 and 125 together. But in order to decide the time, please also read Rule 126. ..(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIP. RAJEEVE: Sir, can there be any discussion on the ruling? .. (Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, ruling is not yet given. ..(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति जी, जब आपने रूलिंग दे दी है, तो आपकी रूलिंग आ जाने के बाद उस पर चर्चा का क्या औचित्य है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, अभी रूलिंग नहीं आई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can increase the time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me listen to the Leader of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only if the Select Committee motion is rejected, then...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, all that I am saying is, there are three stages. Stage I, when the principles and the general provisions are discussed; stage II, when the Select Committee motion takes place; stage III, when clause-by-clause consideration takes place. Except clause-by-clause consideration, the first two discussions have to take place under Rules 124 and 125. You have fixed four hours for the entire thing. Except the time required for the clause-by-clause consideration, the rest of the discussion, all has to take place under Rules 124 and 125. Therefore, adequate time for that has to be provided. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the allocated time is only two hours, but the Leader of the House says four hours and half-an-hour for this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my point of order is simple. Once the Chair has

given his ruling and decided on half-an-hour discussion on the principles of the Bill, we have accepted the ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It is only like this. ...(*Interruptions*)... What the Leader of the House is saying is that after the discussion is over, if the Select Committee motion is not carried, then we will go to the clause-by-clause consideration. His point is that half-an-hour is not enough. That is what he is saying because more time is already allotted. But, what I have said is that there should be a general discussion in principle, according to the rules for which I said half-an-hour is enough. That is my point. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. If the House wants, you can increase half-an-hour. I have no problem.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ये चर्चा करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ये लोग किसी प्रकार की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ये लोग मैरिट और डी-मैरिट पर बात करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ये चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते। ...(व्यवधान) ... और सर, बिजनैस एडवाइज़री कमेटी ने इस बिल के लिए चार घंटे का समय एलॉट किया हुआ है। इसमें डिस्कशन के लिए चार घंटे का समय है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The rationale of my ruling is... ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Sir, I have a point to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. Your leader has spoken. Then, what is the point? ...(*Interruptions*)... Your leader has spoken. You see, I will explain the rationale. I was agreeing that there should be a general discussion under Rule 124, and also the suggestion made from the Treasury Benches that there should be a general discussion. In principle, I agreed that. Now, then, as has been said, if the Select Committee motion— it depends, I don't know — is carried, then, all other discussion is meaningless. That is why I restricted it to... ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, listen. Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; listen. That is why I restricted it to half-an-hour. I was not taking away the right of the House in that. That is why I restricted it to half-an-hour. I am again saying, if that is not enough, I am ready to give it more than half-an-hour.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But that is for the House to decide. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is for the House to decide. I would like the Government's view on that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are very clear on this. We want a discussion; number one. It is also clear as per the rules, which you yourself have quoted, the principles of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As necessary to explain the provisions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am talking to the Chair.(व्यवधान)... आपको क्या प्रॉब्लम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't do that. We are all human beings.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the sum and substance of Rules 124, 125 and 126 also...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Together I have taken. I know that. That is why I said it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Other than clause-by-clause, four hours' time is given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: And, then, accordingly, do justice, and let there be a debate and discussion. It is a discussion, not the speech by the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agreed. I said what the hon. Leader of the House has said is a valid point. After this discussion, it is clause-by-clause. I accept that. But since for the last two hours, we are on this kind of a row, I thought, I will come to a decision in between so that both sides will agree.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I have one question. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, I am not allowing. I am not allowing. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please do not trouble me. You come here and do it.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I have one question to the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; let me finish it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me finish. I will allow you. Therefore, I am not taking away the right of the House for a general discussion. In principle, I have agreed, what has been suggested by this side. But, as a pragmatic view, I thought, general discussion will be reduced, and put to vote. Now, I want the consent of the House. I want the Government to agree with that; half-an-hour in principle.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have discussed issues yesterday and the

day-before also; how much time it has taken. Please understand it. My point is, if one side is having more numbers, and they say, 'no discussion at all'...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not agree with that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I did not agree with that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I did not agree with that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Four hours minus clause-by-clause, let the House be allowed to discuss it, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the House be allowed to discuss it.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Start discussion on principle. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, our understanding is, on principles, there will be a half-an-hour discussion. Rule 126 is not invoked. That comes in, after the disposal of the amendment to refer it to the Select Committee. What we want, Sir, a clear

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understanding that once this discussion, as per your ruling is over, the amendment shall be taken up and voted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. Now, listen. I have already said, general discussion; I accept that principle, but I reduce the time to half-an-hour. By accepting the general discussion principle, I reduce the time to half-an-hour. And this side also, I do not find there is any serious objection except that ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Otherwise, we do one thing, no discussion at all. ...(*Interruptions*)... No discussion, no opportunity to the Government, no opportunity to the Minster ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, half-an-hour...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is this? Let them have whatever they want to do. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let them do whatever they want to do, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, half an hour discussion was a discussion for two hours. Short notice discussion was a discussion for three hours. Let me say that with all my command. With this experience, half-an-hour discussion was a discussion for two hours. Short Notice Discussion was a discussion for three-and-a-half hours, four hours also depending on the importance of the issue. Here is a Bill, and the Bill is very clear. You must give adequate time. I am not able to understand why they have any objection at all. What is the problem? What is the problem in discussing? Normally, the ruling party says, less time and Opposition asks for more time. Now, here is a situation, where opposition is asking for less time and ruling party is asking for more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should appreciate that. You should be happy

with that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why? We want the people of India to know what are there in this provision. It is not on principles, it is on provisions of the Bill also. Provisions of the Bill and principles also, both will be discussed. So, my suggestion is, the Chair has to protect the interest of the House. Keeping that in mind, the country wants a debate and discussion on issues. Please allow, please allow three hours... (*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, यह पहली बार हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह सदन के इतिहास में पहली बार हो रहा है कि सत्ता पक्ष चर्चा कराने के लिए तैयार है और विपक्ष चर्चा से भाग रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह अपने आप में इस सदन के इतिहास की पहली घटना होगी कि सत्ता पक्ष तैयार है चर्चा के लिए और विपक्ष कह रहा है कि बिना चर्चा के बिल को पास करो या फिर फेल करो, यह आपके हाथ में है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, at the moment, the very fate of the Bill is hanging. We are not sure. The entire opposition is not speaking on the principles of the Bill. What hon. Members are saying is that "we need, two hours, three hours, four hours". Yes, two hours, three hours, four hours, it would definitely take, provided there is participation from the entire House. But, as far as, I understand, and which is the understanding I have been given by my friends from the entire Opposition, none of them is going to speak till the Select Committee Amendment is voted ... (*Interruptions*)... Then, in such a case, half-an-hour is more than enough.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, when we were having discussion, you were kind enough to observe that after the discussion is over, first you will go for voting on the Select Committee. We don't know what will happen and thereafter, you will get voting on the Bill. Therefore, I am only saying what you have repeatedly observed. Now, the sanctity of any Bill is, discussion is of essence. Surely, they will also say that you should go for the Select Committee and they will point out the loopholes in the Bill to insist for its reference to the Select Committee. We will show the merit of it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, they are not doing.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: How can half-an-hour be enough for it? Therefore, I would again request you, let the proper three-four hours, as assigned, be allowed and then voting take place.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, see ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, अभी तक बारह-तेरह सदस्यों ने इस चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए नाम दिए हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इन बारह-तेरह सदस्यों के अलावा तेईस और सदस्य इस चर्चा में भाग लेना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... तो बारह-तेरह सदस्यों के नाम अभी चर्चा के लिए हैं। तेईस और सदस्य इस चर्चा में भाग लेना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, आप सदस्यों के इस अधिकार की रक्षा कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, I think this side and the entire this side, they are saying they are not speaking at all. That means out of two hours, half-an-hour is enough and we will discuss. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I find the comments made just now, the observation made by the Leader of the Opposition have actually given the game away. ...(*Interruptions*)... Of course, it is a game. ...(*Interruptions*).. It is a game being played with the country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सरकार भाग रही है...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपकी सच्चाई सामने आने वाली है...(व्यवधान)...

रवास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा) : आप लोग बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Leader of the Opposition says, 'on merits, we have nothing to say on this Bill. Therefore, we only want to obstruct the progress of this country.' ... (*Interruptions*)... What do you have to say on the provisions and principles of the Bill?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : बिल्कुल गलत ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... All of you please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Except the Leader of the House, all of you sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, we would like to be enlightened by the Leader of the Opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)... What does he have to say that the right of the States is going to be affected, the right of the tribal States is going to be affected? ...(*Interruptions*)... He has nothing to say on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... It exposes this fact. ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, he says that they do not want to speak on the subject. ...(*Interruptions*)... राज्यों के अधिकार छिन जाएंगे, आप लोग उस पर बोलने को तैयार नहीं हैं...(व्यवधान)...पहली अप्रैल से लाखों मज़दूर, जो इन खानों में काम कर रहे हैं, वे बेरोज़गार हो जाएंगे, आपके पास कुछ कहने को नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No

more further discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... No more further discussion. Half-an-hour general discussion is for those who want to speak. I think nobody from this side is speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Who want to speak they come from this side. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, यहां जो माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा करना आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। लगभग 12 सदस्यों ने नाम अभी दिए हुए हैं। कुछ और सदस्य इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं। कोई भी ऐसा व्यक्ति हमारे इस सदन में नहीं है जो यह कहे कि हम इस सदस्य की जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं और यह नहीं बोलेगा। इसलिए जिन सदस्यों ने नाम दिए हुए हैं, उनके नाम बुलाए जाएं तथा और भी जो सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, उनको बोलने का मौका देना चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, three-and-a-half hours is for the Bill. If the Motion for Select Committee is carried only, then it will go, otherwise, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: What you are doing is giving half-an-hour for discussion and three-and-a-half hours for clause by clause, which has never been done. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you are not only the Deputy Chairman, you are the custodian of the House too. Members want more discussion. The time allotted is four hours and now it is being curtailed to half-an-hour. Sir, can the principles and provisions be discussed in twenty seven or twenty eight or thirty minutes? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... They do not want to discuss this matter. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, Ghulam Nabiji has said that they do not want to speak. It is their choice. We cannot force them. I do agree that we cannot force them. Nobody can force other Members to speak. But the only thing is that when Members are interested, the Minister is interested to explain to the country about the provisions, about the principles, about the advantages, about the problems being faced by the people, they must be allowed. For the first time in the parliamentary history of India, such a thing is happening. We are not able to understand this. What is the logic? ...(*Interruptions*)... Clause-by-clause is always for half-an-hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: आपके मंत्री ने ही समय दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाओ। ...(व्यवधान)... Hon. Members, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down, else I will have to adjourn

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the House. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, the House works on...(Interruptions)... The democracy works on...(Interruptions)... Please...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... The democracy works on the principle of give and take. It works on the principle of ... (Interruptions) ... Please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions) ... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions) ... Hon. Members, the democracy works on the principles of give and take. This side may have majority or that side may have majority. It happens. But, it is for us to solve the problem. I wanted, as far as possible, a consensus. That is what I was trying. I have been trying that all through. But despite two hours' efforts, I have not been able to succeed in that. It is my failure. I admit that. But, do you want a deadlock? Do you want a deadlock? Are we not here to solve this problem? That is why I gave a via media. Everybody knows that if a motion for Select Committee is carried – Najmaji is here; she knows the rules much better than I - then the Bill cannot be discussed here further. It will go to the Select Committee. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... It will go to the Select Committee. ...(Interruptions)... I will come to that. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. That is why I mentioned your name. ...(Interruptions)... Everybody knows that if the motion to send it to the Select Committee is carried, then, the discussion will stop here. That is why I thought it prudent to have voting after half-an-hour. ...(Interruptions)... That was my point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, in your earlier comment, you asked why we should presume. Now, you yourself are ...(*Interruptions*)... What to do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not presuming. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, rule 125 comes after rule 124. ...(*Interruptions*)... Rule 125 comes after rule 124. आपने भी कहा, the Chair also said it and we are also saying the same thing. Rule 124 provides an opportunity for a discussion on the provisions and the principles. Please allow the discussion. Then, subsequently, the Motion for sending it to the Select Committee will also be taken. If they have the numbers, they can...(*Interruptions*)... But, why is the opportunity of the Members, particularly from the ruling party, and the Minister is being curtailed to have their say on such an important issue that concerns millions of people, particularly the tribals and the poor people. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, you mentioned my name. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have mentioned my name and that is why I want to say this. They have a viewpoint. You have agreed to have a discussion for half-an-hour for them to oppose it, to send it to the Select Committee or whatever it is. But, what about us? We want to discuss the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... They may not be willing to discuss. But we have a right to have a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... If they want to oppose, they can. But, we want to discuss the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, the issue is very simple. You have given the ruling. Now, the point is that there is no objection from any side that under Rule 124 or 125, the issue should be discussed, and, then, the Motion has to be put to vote. The question is, as you rightly said, Sir, that the amendment will have to be moved. That is the procedure. Nobody should make an objection to that. When an amendment is moved, first, the amendment is taken up for voting. The question now is of the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, you have given the ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am in the House from 2000. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am very sorry to say that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

AN HON. MEMBER: So what? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The Deputy Chairperson ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: I have not said anything. ...(Interruptions)... I am not saying anything. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: In 15 years, I have not heard like this... (*Interruptions*)... There is always a discussion on the motion for Select Committee ...(*Interruptions*)... No, sorry. I have heard you. What you are saying is wrong. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have to interrupt you.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Why are you shouting? ...(Interruptions) ...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Never a Select Committee amendment has been done without a debate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for 30 minutes.

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

The House reassembled at forty seven minutes past four of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I am starting the discussion. From Congress, nobody is speaking, as has been informed. Shri Tarun Vijay; not present.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, एक विषय है। आपने कहा कि आधे घंटे में पूरी चर्चा खत्म करनी है। इस पर लगभग 13-14 सदस्यों ने अपने नाम दिये हैं। हमारी पार्टी से कुछ लोग हैं, कुछ और भी सहयोगी दल हैं तथा कुछ बहुत ही विद्वान और महत्वपूर्ण लोग हैं, जो कि गांव, गरीब, किसान और झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी के इंसान की समस्याओं के प्रति चिन्तित हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अगर मान लीजिए, कांग्रेस के मित्रों को देश के आदिवासियों और देश के गरीबों के हितों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है, तो हमें कोई चिन्ता नहीं है, लेकिन जो उनका समय है, उनके समय में हम उनके जैसी बात तो नहीं कहेंगे, लेकिन उनके हितों की बात कहेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सभी के हितों की चर्चा है, इसलिए उसको स्ट्रिक्ट मत करिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will have your time. ...(Interruptions)

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उसको स्ट्रिक्ट मत करिए।...(व्यवधान)... इस पर सभी बातें होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I have agreed (Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मुझे एक चीज़ क्लियर करने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

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ےئجید ےزرک ریئلک زیچ کیا ےہجم ،رس : (داز آ یبن مالغ یرش) فالتخا بزح دیاق †
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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: ऐसा नहीं है कि इधर से लोग नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इधर से भी लोग बोलना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने सोचा कि अगर इसको जल्दी dispose of करना है, उसके लिए ...(व्यवधान)... वरना हमारे लोग भी बोलना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

قائد حزب اختلاف (شری غلام نبی آزاد) : ایسا نہیں ہے کہ ادھر سے لوگ نہیں بولنا چاہتے ہیں....(مداخلت)...* ادھر سے بھی لوگ بولنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ...(مداخلت)... ہم نے سوچا کہ اگر اس کو جلدی ڈسپوز آف کرنا ہے، اس کے لئے ...(مداخلت)... ورنا ہمارے لوگ بھی بولنا چاہتے ہیں ...(مداخلت)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, ...(व्यवधान)... हम सब अपनी भावनाएँ व्यक्त करना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, हम भी इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

[†] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you have 14 minutes. ... (*Interruptions*)... Mr. Naqvi, please sit down. ... (*Interruptions*)...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सर, ...(व्यवधान)... यह अच्छी शुरुआत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह अच्छी शुरुआत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tarun Vijay, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Tarun Vijay, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्नाः सर, आप पहले समय बढ़ाइये। ...(व्यवधान)... आप पहले समय बढ़ाइये। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tarun Vijay, please; absent. ...(*Interruptions*)... Next is, Shri Basawaraj Patil. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Basawaraj Patil. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Sir, I am here. ...(Interruptions)

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। आप बोलना शुरू कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री अनिल माधव दवे। ...(व्यवधान)... Others can sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर चार घंटे का समय निर्धारित है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anil Dave. ...(Interruptions)... You please start. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, अगर वे नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं, तो उसका मतलब यह तो नहीं कि समय कम कर देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... समय तो चार घंटे का है। दूसरों को बोलने का मौका देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anil Dave, please start. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Anil Dave, please start. श्री अनिल माधव दवे।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, इसके लिए चार घंटे का समय निर्धारित है, अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं बोलना चाहती है, तो इसका मतलब यह थोड़े ही है कि समय कम करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)... समय तो चार घंटे का है, इसलिए दूसरे को मौका देना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापतिः अनिल माधव दवे, कृपया आप शुरू कीजिए।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, जैसा कि बिल को प्रस्तुत करते समय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह देश की रोजगार और उत्पादकता का दूसरा(व्यवधान)... सर, माइक चालू नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing else will be allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, माइक चालू नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आधे घंटे का टाइम है और सिर्फ बीजेपी को 40 मिनट!(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... वह तो चेंज हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, अब चर्चा शुरू हुई है, तो नरेश अग्रवाल जी का भी बोलने का मन कर रहा है। आप भी बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Anil Dave. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)... सर, माइक नहीं चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the mike not working? ...(Interruptions)... देखिए, क्या हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हाउस adjourn कीजिए, क्योंकि mike is not working. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, आगे वाला माइक ऑन हो गया, लेकिन मेरा माइक ऑन नहीं हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, थोड़ी देर के लिए हाउस adjourn करके technical fault को ठीक करा लिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे में चर्चा नहीं होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you, please sit down. ...(Interruptions) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इन्होंने अपने पुराने अनुभव लगा कर जो सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, उनके माइक को ही डिस्टर्ब कर दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anil Dave. ...(*Interruptions*)... Check up his mike; what is the problem? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, मैं बगैर माइक के कैसे बोलूंगा? ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा गला फट जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, माइक तो ठीक कराना पड़ेगा। माननीय सदस्य कैसे बोलेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माइक को जल्दी ठीक किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... Now you may speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, माइक नहीं चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं आगे आकर बोल सकता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may come to a place where the mike is working. I am permitting you to speak from another seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इसमें जो technical गड़बड़ी है, उसको ठीक करा दीजिए। इसको correct करा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब माइक ठीक हो गया। अब आप बोलिए।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: उपसभापति जी, आज मेरी लाइन जमने नहीं दी जा रही है। जैसा कि कहा गया था कि इस देश में रोजगार और उत्पादन देने वाली जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण इकाई है, वह कृषि है और उसके बाद दूसरा बड़ा जो संसाधन है, जो बहुत लंबे समय से, कई सालों से जब दुनिया को लोहा पैनाना नहीं आता था, लोहे का उपयोग करना नहीं आता था, उस जमाने में हम सोना खोदते थे, सोने का प्रयोग करते थे, आयरन ओर खोदते थे और उसका इस्पात बनाते थे। हमारे देश के अंदर खनिज एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय रहा है और पिछले 65 वर्षों के अंदर जिस प्रकार से हमने उसका दोहन किया है, वह वस्तूत: शोषण है। मैं शोषण इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि चूंकि उसका लाभ वहां के रहने वाले

[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

वनवासी और जनजाति के लोगों को प्राप्त होना था, जो कि उसके मूल मालिक हैं, वह उनको न प्राप्त होकर मुट्ठी भर चंद लोगों को प्राप्त हुआ, जिसके कारण देश का नुकसान हुआ, समाज का नुकसान हुआ और महँगी चीज़ें सस्ती दरों पर जाती रहीं। लेकिन, इस सरकार के आने के बाद, मैं यूपीए की पुरानी सरकार के उन विषयों पर नहीं जाना चाहता कि उनके ऊपर सीएजी ने क्या कहा था। वे सारी बातें हम सबकी रटी हुई हैं, कंठस्थ हैं और नींद में भी हमें उसी के सपने आते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए हम सबकी उसके फिगर्स याद हैं, सारी चीज़ें याद हैं। लेकिन, यह सरकार जो आई है, जो मोदी जी की सरकार है, इसने आने के बाद सबसे पहले यह कोशिश की कि जो खनिज है और उसका जो पहला मालिक है, उसके बारे में इसने यह डिफाइन किया कि वह वनवासी है, वह गाँव का व्यक्ति है, वह मजदूर है, जो वहां रहता है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए उसकी मालिकियत पहली है और वह मालिकियत उसे दी जानी चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने हमें इतना सुंदर संविधान दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरा नाम ही नहीं आ रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, बाबा साहेब ने जो संविधान दिया, वह इतना सूंदर और अच्छा था, जिसके अंदर सबको न्याय मिलने की पूरी सम्भावना थी. लेकिन उसका क्रियान्वयन करने वालों ने न्याय करने के स्थान पर वैसा न्याय नहीं किया जैसे न्याय की आवश्यकता थी। यही कारण है कि 65 वर्षों के अंदर हम उस बात को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाए और उसको प्राप्त करने के लिए ही यह पूरा प्रयत्न इस बिल के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है कि चाहे झारखंड हो, पश्चिमी बंगाल हो, ओडिशा हो या देश के अन्य वे सारे राज्य हों, जहां वे सारे खनिज, वे सारी खदानें थीं और विशेषकर महत्वपूर्ण खनिज और कोयले की थीं, उन सारी की सारी खदानों की जो मालिकियत है, वह उसके किसानों को, उसके मजदूरों को, वहां के वनवासी लोगों को, शेडल्युल्ड ट्राइब्स को मिले। इस बिल के माध्यम से सरकार वह मालिकाना हक़ उनको दिला रही है। वह यह कोशिश कर रही है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा सीधे राज्यों तक जाए, राज्यों के विकास में प्रयोग हो और विशेषकर उन जिलों के अंदर उसका प्रयोग हो, जिन जिलों के अंदर उसका स्थान है। लेकिन, अगर हम कोशिश करते हैं कि यह बिल आगे जाए, तो अभी 32 खदानों के अंदर ही हमें 300 करोड रुपये से अधिक की आय प्राप्त हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... दो लाख की ऐडिशनल आय और हो रही है। इन सबको मिलाकर अगर आप इसका एक दिन का भी ब्याज गिनेंगे तो मुझे लगता है कि उस एक दिन के ब्याज से एक दिन की संसद चल सकती है। इतनी जो आय हो रही है, वह आय भी उनको ही जाने वाली है। अगर यह आय आज से 15 दिन बाद होगी, एक महीने बाद होगी, छः महीने बाद होगी, तो उसका जो नुकसान होने वाला है, वह उस वनवासी का होने वाला है, मेरा और आपका नहीं होने वाला है। यह नुकसान उस वनवासी का है, यह उस पिछडे वर्ग के व्यक्ति का है, उस किसान का है, उस सीमान्त किसान का है, जो वहां रहता है और वहां जो खदान है, वह उसकी है, लेकिन वह उसे प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहा है। क्या कारण है? तो हम प्रोसिज़र को लेकर बैठे हैं। क्या विषय है? तो प्रक्रिया चल रही है। भाई, आपकी प्रक्रिया चल रही है, इसके आधार पर ओपन हार्ट सर्जरी तो नहीं रोकी जा सकती? आपकी प्रक्रिया चल रही है, इसके कारण देश पर जब हमला हो रहा हो तो उसका जवाब देना तो नहीं रोका जा सकता? आपकी प्रक्रिया चल रही है तो शांति

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और विकास के कार्यों की यह यात्रा तो रोकी नहीं जा सकती? इसको रोकना अपने आप में उतना

5.00 р.м.

ही बड़ा अपराध है, जितना कोई देश हम पर हमला करे और हम जवाब न दें और हम कहें कि इसके लिए हम कोई प्रक्रिया करना चाहते हैं।

मैं आपसे हाथ जोड़कर निवेदन करता हूं कि कृपया विकास के कार्यों में जहां डेवलपमेंट इश्यू है, जहां विकास है और उस विकास की जिसको जितनी आवश्यकता है, उससे पूछो जिसको रोटी नहीं मिलती, उससे पूछो जिसको पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। अटल जी कहते थे कि अगर हो सकता है तो सबसे पहले एक काम करो कि इस गांव को पीने के लिए शुद्ध पेयजल दे दो। उस गांव के अंदर जब पीने के लिए पेयजल नहीं मिलता है तब समझ में आता है कि मिनरल वॉटर लेकर हम तो स्कार्पियो में घूमते हैं लेकिन वहां का वनवासी, वहां का ग्रामीण उसी पानी को पी रहा है। इसलिए विकास के कामों के अंदर मुझे लगता है कि प्रक्रियात्मक कोई विषय नहीं होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार के जितने राजनीतिक विषय हैं, कुछ विषय ऐसे हैं कि जो राजनीति से परे होकर के, उनके ऊपर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। आज हम देश की बेरोजगारी से भी लड रहे हैं और इस बेरोजगारी से लडते समय हम नहीं चाहते कि खदानों को बंद करके हम और बेरोजगार खडे कर दें। आवश्यकता है कि खदानों के उत्खनन से होने वाली आय के कारण ज्यादा रोजगार उपलब्ध होना चाहिए। मेरा कहना है कि वह रोजगार उसी प्रांत के लोगों को पहले मिलना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे पीडित रहे हैं, 65 वर्षों के अंदर उन्हें वह नहीं मिला, जो उनको मिलना चाहिए था। अपनी बात को विस्तारित करते हुए मिनरल्स के अंदर यह जो बिल है, यह बिल हमारे विकास का बहुत बड़ा पत्थर है और इस बिल के संबंध में मैं इतना ही कह सकता हं कि अगर 32 खदानों से इतनी आय प्राप्त हो रही है, अगर इन सारी खदानों से हमको इतना मिल रहा है तो आप सिर्फ कल्पना करिए कि पूरी की पूरी ठीक से हो गईं और अगर हमने सारा कर लिया तो उसके कारण हमारे पास कूल कितना लिक्विड फंड खड़ा हो जाएगा और उसके कारण हम विकास के कितने कामों को गति दे सकते हैं। जो लोग उड़ीसा नहीं गए हैं, जिन लोगों ने दूरंत क्षेत्रों के अंदर उन क्षेत्रों को नहीं देखा है, वे जाकर के देख लेंगे तो ध्यान में आ जाता है कि इन कामों को नहीं रोका जाना चाहिए। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस काम के अंदर जब भी कोई रोड़ा अटकाएगा तो वह कुछ नहीं करेगा, कुछ नहीं होना है, बस इतना ही होना है कि वह वनवासी, वह ग्रामीण, वह गरीब, वह पिछडा जिसके लिए हमने 1972 के अंदर नारा दिया था "गरीबी हटाओ", हमने कहा था कि हम गरीबी हटाएंगे और गरीबी हटाने के लिए जिसको जितने प्रयत्न करने थे, उन्होंने किए। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं ...(व्यवधान)... आप हर बात का पॉलिटिलाइजेशन प्लीज, मत करिए। आप 65 साल तक कर चुके हो और भूगत चुके हो। कुछ मामले छोड़ने पड़ेंगे। मैं ही सबसे पहला व्यक्ति हं जिसने कहा था कि गंगा के लिए राजीव जी ने इतने पैसे दिए थे और आज मैं 1972 की बात कर रहा हूं। लेकिन वह नहीं मिटी तो उसका कारण, जवाब आपको भी देना है और मुझको भी देना है, क्योंकि अगली पीढ़ी डिविजन करके जवाब नहीं मागेगी, अगली पीढ़ी संयुक्त रूप से पूछेगी कि संसद क्या कर रही थी? इसलिए संसद को जवाब देना पड़ेगा कि क्या हुआ। ...(समय की घंटी)... अगर गरीबी नहीं हटी है तो क्यों नहीं हटी? ऐसे बहुत सारे विकास के बिन्दु हैं जिन विकास के बिन्दुओं के ऊपर...(व्यवधान) ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, बड़ी मुश्किल से तो टाइम मिला है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take two more minutes only.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : उपसभापति जी, जब से यह सरकार आई है, यह आई ही इस मुद्दे पर थी कि अच्छे दिन आएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... आज अच्छे दिन लाने की कोशिश हो रही है तो आप लाने नहीं देना चाह रहे। आप कह रहे हैं कि नहीं-नहीं, गरीब को गरीब बनाए रखो। आप कह रहे हो कि मजदूर आदमी जो शाम को ढाई सौ, तीन सौ रुपए कमाता था वह बेरोजगार हो जाए। यह होने वाला नहीं है। आदिवासी के बदन पर कपड़े रहेंगे। जितने कपड़े मेरे और आपके बदन पर हैं उतने सारे कपड़े उस वनवासी के बदन पर भी होना चाहिए। जिन स्कूलों में हमारे बच्चे पढ़ते हैं उन स्कूलों में उसके बच्चे भी पढ़ने चाहिए। जिन अस्पतालों में हम ऑपरेशन कराने के लिए भर्ती होते हैं उनमें वे भी आने चाहिए। जिन बिजनेस क्लास के अंदर और अच्छी एयरलांइस में हम घूमते हैं, उनमें जाने का अधिकार उसका भी है और उसका अधिकार अगर आप छीनेंगे तो वह तो नहीं होने दिया जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dave, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : महोदय, अपनी बात को समाप्त करने से पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं और अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूं कि विकास की इस यात्रा में मैं वीर सावरकर के एक वाक्य को बोलना चाहता हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make such unnecessary noise. Don't do that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : एक वाक्य बोलना चाहता हूं। ''अगर साथ चलो तो ठीक, विरोध करो तो ठीक, नहीं चलो तो ठीक।'' देश का विकास होकर रहेगा, अच्छे दिन आकर रहेंगे। इसे कोई नहीं रोक सकता। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I will take just four minutes to make four points. Sir, the basic thing which we are saying is we want to make some constructive suggestions. The first one is the extension of the areas of mining and the second one is on clauses 18 and 20 where this Government has made a lot of statements about cooperative federalism. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no; I am just making three points. ...(*Interruptions*)... Allow me to make my three points. ...(*Interruptions*)... The point which we want to make is, in all this please take the State Governments will not be harassed, will not be run over. If this can be assured by the Government, we have no issues on that point on going along with this Bill. But this needs to be addressed because the State Governments have to be taken into confidence. However, in clause 18 and in clause 20, there is some issue on that.

Then, we come to the District Mineral Foundation and the National Mineral Exploration. That overall is a good idea, but you have not told us in detail how this will

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be organized, what is the organizational structure. Our constructive suggestion for this is, please consider putting this in the rules so that we all know how that is going to be constructed or how that is going to be made up. In fact, on that point, there is an issue of welfare of the tribals, and there is no doubt that this has to be addressed in the most serious manner possible. If there is a way, in the DMF, should we have the adivasis, the tribals? Should they have a decisive management in that DMF so that they feel that they are part of this? These are constructive suggestions. From Trinamool, you will get constructive suggestions. We are not going to sit here and oppose, oppose and oppose. We are opposed to certain sections of this. ..(Interruptions).. We are opposed to certain sections. We have issues on the way you handled federalism. We have other bigger issues on how you handled the communal issues in the country. We are telling you to tread carefully on federalism. Please take the States into confidence. You are doing a lot of talk about federalism. Once we see that that talk comes into action on the ground, we will be with you. But we have to be very, very careful to see that you don't run roughshod over the States. The adivasis is a big issue. We have given you a concrete, solid, actionable way where you can get around them because 40 per cent of those mining districts are inhabited by adivasis.

The last one is an ecological point. On the ecological point, we have not addressed the closure of mines which the UPA-II had done very well in the 2011 Bill. It is a very open-ended question on the closure of mines, and once the mines don't shut down then there are sustainable development issues, there are ecological issues. I urge the Government to address these issues; address them quickly in the best way you can. Trinamool is always there to provide constructive opposition. We will continue to do that. Thank you.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Mines and Minerals Amendment Ordinance is, I think, a step in the right direction because the natural resources must be protected at any cost. So far so much of illegal mining and exploitation has taken place. Now, everything must be done in a transparent manner and for that purpose, the Bill is now brought by the Government. I am of the humble view that the Government is moving in the right direction to benefit the States, the nation and the general public. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI KALPATARU DAS (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this Bill is very, very important for the country and, especially, for Odisha. We have seen in the past that whatever royalty was due for State, it was not being increased. We have seen UPA Government demanding, time and again, for revision of royalty. Though it is to be revised every three years, it was not revised for years. During this period, scams like illegal mining, favoritism, nepotism and grant of lease, stoppage of mining operation

[Shri Kalpataru Das]

resulted in closure of some industries and fall in the production of industries. The State has suffered a lot. We do not support all the clauses of the Bill. We also have our reservations. We want to protect the interests of the mineral-bearing States. We want to discuss the matter and give some suggestions on how the interests of the States can be protected. My State is the owner of minerals. States grant the mining leases, the mining concessions, but the States are not being consulted while preparing the Bill, while trying to pass it in the House. The entire country and, especially the people in mineral-rich States like Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal are waiting how the interests of the States will be protected. So, on this ground, we want to discuss the matter. Whatever is possible, the procedure is there. Anybody can seek division at any stage; during amendment, during Select Committee. That will be there. But this Bill has to be discussed and a decision has to be taken. Unless this is done, from 1st April, what will be the state of affairs in the country? All the mines will be closed. Industry will be closed. Exploitation will be done. What will be the fate of lakhs of labourers working in the mining sector? So, every Member of this House has a right to suggest. They can convince the Government to effect some amendment to protect the interests of the States. That is why I, on behalf of the Biju Janata Dal, want that this Bill should be discussed in the House.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister. The objective behind the Bill clearly envisages the intent and the direction in which the Government wanted to move. The objective also indicates how it was able to streamline the coal mining and, in the same way, it also wanted to streamline the mines and mineral sector which contributes nearly two per cent of the GDP. There is no doubt that this sector is in shambles. Secondly, there are many positive aspects of the Bill, be it relating to hassle-free long lease period or be it auction of mines and mineral blocks which generate additional revenue to the States and Centre or setting up of District Mineral Foundation and National Mineral Exploration Trust to help the displaced and affected people due to mining operations or setting up of special courts or increasing penal provisions. Sir, I welcome the creation of District Mineral Foundation and National Mineral Exploration Trust created out of contributions from mining leaseholders under clause 9 which proposes to add a new Section 9A in the principal Act. The fund so generated from the leaseholders will be spent for the interests and benefits of the people and areas affected by mining and also tribal area people. I welcome the constitution of special courts by the Government by amending Section 30 of the parent Act. It is good that the Government has given powers to States to set up special courts to redress the grievances, with powers of Sessions Court. But the cash-strapped States will find it difficult to set up such courts

as we have seen how, after Government of India stopping funds to Fast Track Courts, States have also washed off their hands and ultimately how they are discontinued. I request that some financial assistance for setting up Special Courts be given by the Government of India, so that they are established and run as per the expectations.

Sir, my State of Telangana is famous for rich minerals. Our State has so many minerals like iron ore, manganese, limestone, quartz, barites, etc.

Sir, 13th Schedule to the AP Reorganisation Act mandates setting up of an integrated steel plant at Bayyaram. Today, a three-million-tonne per annum capacity steel plant generates direct employment for 3,000 workers and indirect employment for 15,000-20,000 people. I am sure Bayyaram can be of that size. So, it has to be expedited. There are estimated 11 million tonnes of uranium deposits in Nalgonda which Uranium Corporation of India has started exploring. We have so many minerals in other districts, namely Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy, Karimnagar and Adilabad which are catering to the needs of cement industry. We also have manganese ore in Adilabad. Now these have been notified under 4th Schedule as Notified Minerals.

The Bill definitely helps Telangana not only in getting higher revenue but also in eliminating allocation of mines at one's discretion and putting in transparent auction in allocation of mineral resources. Secondly, increase in the tenure of mineral leases from 30 to 50 years under clause 7, which proposes to amend Section 8 of the parent Act, has been the demand of the industry. It will definitely help them as they are facing problems of subsequent renewals. As the hon. Minister and the House are aware, in the last few years a large number of mining leases were given which have fallen substantially not only due to court cases but also due to other reasons coupled with problems in lease renewals resulting in dependence on imported minerals.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, with these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly. Are you speaking?

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I had a number of issues that I wish to raise. But in view of what has happened in the last few hours and given the fact that you have laid down your ruling, I would say this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take 4-5 minutes.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कृपया आप हर सदस्य से यह न पूछिए कि आप बोलना चाहते हैं या नहीं। कांग्रेस पार्टी के माननीय सदस्यों से आप पूछ सकते हैं कि वे बोलना चाहते हैं या नहीं, लेकिन अन्य सदस्यों के अधिकार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना ठीक नहीं है। अन्य सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। इसलिए जो सदस्य नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं, वह ठीक है, लेकिन जो सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, उन्हें कृपया समय दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. बोलिए, बोलिए। Please speak.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: The discussion that might have taken place on the details of the Bill clause by clause would have permitted more surgical debate, because there are a lot of very good points. But there are a lot of apprehensions regarding the Bill. Since that debate seems unlikely given the mood in the House and what has been going on for the last few hours, I do not know whether I am going to add value to it by taking up the time of the hon. Members. So, I forgo my privilege of commenting on this Bill by saying that I reserve my right to express my views and apprehension when the time is appropriate to do so and when it will be far more productive than my taking the time of this House now. Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Desai, not here. Shri Ramdas Athawale.

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2015 पर हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैं पहली बार राज्य सभा में आया हूं। मुझे लगता था कि लोक सभा से यह हाउस बहुत उच्च लैवल का है। लेकिन यहां लोक सभा से भी ज्यादा गड़बड़ देखने के बाद मैं सोच रहा हूं कि मैं दोबारा लोक सभा में चला जाऊं। ठीक है, यहां सब लोगों को अपनी बात रखने का अधिकार है, यहां सब intellectual लोग हैं, सभी पार्टियों के लोग हैं और पूरा देश देख रहा है कि हम यहां किसलिए आए हैं। यह विधेयक कोयला खानों में जो illegalities चल रही थीं, उसको legalise करने के लिए या जो ट्राइबल एरिया है, जिस तरह से हमारे महाराष्ट्र में नागपुर, चंद्रपुर या गढ़चिरौली है, तो कोयला माइन्स ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूं-

''कोयले का रंग ज़रूर होता है काला, लेकिन वह होता है विकास की माला। कोयला खान को अगर लगा देंगे ताला तो * " ...(व्यवधान)... कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सर, यह गलत है।

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री रामदास अठावले : इसलिए मेरा इतना कहना है कि मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए यहां खड़ा हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, इन्होंने जो * कहा है, this is unparliamentary and this should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is unparliamentary and it is expunged. रामदास जी बोलिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले : महोदय, ट्राइबल एरिया में रहने वाले जो आदिवासी लोग हैं, उनको अधिकार देने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't do that. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री रामदास अठावले : यह बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट बिल आया है, इसलिए आप लोगों को इसका सपोर्ट करना चाहिए, इस बिल पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए। आप चर्चा करने के लिए यहां आए हैं, लेकिन इस इम्पॉर्टेंट बिल पर आप चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। आप सपोर्ट करें या विरोध करें, वह भी आपको अधिकार है, लेकिन आप बोल रहे हैं कि चार घंटे की चर्चा को आधे घंटे में खत्म करो। जब आपको चर्चा करनी होती है, तो बोलते हैं कि छः घंटे चाहिए और अभी आप बोल रहे हैं कि आधे घंटे में खत्म करो, तो आधे घंटे में चर्चा कैसे खत्म हो सकती है? ...(व्यवधान)... यह बहुत बड़ा विषय है। मेरा कहना है कि ट्राइबल एरियाज़ के लोगों को न्याय देने की कोशिश आपने भी की थी। आपने 60-65 साल तक कोशिश की, अब हमें मौका मिला है। पहले मैं उधर ही था, लेकिन अब इधर आया हूं ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए आदिवासियों को न्याय देने के लिए अगर यह बिल लाया गया है, तो सभी लोगों को इस बिल को सपोर्ट करना चाहिए। आदिवासियों को न्याय देने के लिए, इल्लीगल माइनिंग का जो काम चल रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए अगर यह बिल आया है, अगर सरकार अच्छा काम कर रही है, तो आप लोगों को हमें सपोर्ट करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कौन सा बिल? कौन से बिल पर बोल रहे हैं आप? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले : अगर हम गलत काम करेंगे, तो पांच साल के बाद जब हम दोबारा इलेक्शन में जाएंगे तो बताएंगे कि हमने क्या किया, क्या नहीं किया। अगर अभी हमें मौका मिला है तो ...(व्यवधान)... नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में अच्छे दिन देश में आएंगे, लेकिन अच्छे दिन आपके लिए नहीं हैं, हमारे लिए और लोगों के लिए अच्छे दिन लाने हैं।(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't comment while sitting. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please don't do that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामदास अठावले : जब हमारे अच्छे दिन आएंगे, तो हम लोगों के लिए अच्छे दिन लाएंगे। अगर हम अच्छा नहीं करेंगे, तो जो आपका हाल हुआ, वही हमारा होने वाला है, इसलिए हम अच्छा काम करने की कोशिश करेंगे। महोदय, यह बिल बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट है और इस पर आज तीन-चार बार

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

हाउस एड्जॉर्न हुआ, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। उपसभापति महोदय, आप बहुत स्ट्रिक्ट हैं। आप उधर के हैं, लेकिन आप उनको भी ठीक करते हैं और हमको भी ठीक करते हैं, इसलिए आप जैसा शेर होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : दोनों ही ठीक नहीं होते हैं।

श्री रामदास अठावले : आप हर हालत में हाउस चलाने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह बिल बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट है, लेकिन ये लोग समझ नहीं रहे हैं कि यह बिल कितना इम्पॉर्टेंट है।...(व्यवधान)...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कौन सा बिल?

श्री रामदास अठावले : इसलिए इस बिल के इतना इम्पॉर्टेंट होने की वजह से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामदास अठावले : हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं और इस बिल के माध्यम से लोगों को न्याय मिलेगा, आदिवासियों को न्याय मिलेगा ...(समय की घंटी)... यह हम आशा करते हैं, जय भारत!

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : मुख्तार भाई, रामदास जी का नाम ज़रा मोदी जी के पास भिजवा देना, अगले मंत्रिमंडल में शामिल करने के लिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are not speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, Mr. Tarun Vijay is speaking. All right.

श्री तरुण विजय : उपसभापति महोदय, धरती को रत्नगर्भा कहा गया है। धरती को जब हम स्पर्श करते हैं तो मां समझकर स्पर्श करते हैं और "पादं स्पर्शं क्षमस्व वे" — धरती से क्षमा मांगते हैं कि ऐ धरती मां, हम पांव से स्पर्श कर रहे हैं। धरती रत्नगर्भा क्यों है क्योंकि उसके हृदय में, गर्भ में जो रत्न हैं, खनिज हैं, पदार्थ हैं, वे सब वसुधा के कुटुम्ब के लिए हैं और उसके हिस्से में आने चाहिए, इसीलिए धरती को वह मातृत्व दिया गया कि जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो सामान्यजन हैं, जो वत्सल भाव से मातृत्व की उपासना करते हैं, उन्हें उसका सर्वश्रेष्ठ उपहार मिल सके। यही बात जीसस क्राइस्ट ने कही थी। Antony saheb, Jesus Christ said, ..(*Interruptions*).. Will you please listen to me? Antony saheb, Jesus Christ said, "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth." जो गरीब है, जो सबसे अंत में है, जो पिछड़ा हुआ है, वह इस धरती के उपहार को प्राप्त करने वाला सबसे पहला होगा। लेकिन उस धरती मां को यह पता नहीं था कि जो लोग उस गरीब तक धरती के उपहार को पहुंचाने के लिए सदन में भेजे जाते हैं, वे उस सर्वहारा के हाथ से रोटी छीनने के लिए इस बिल को विलम्बित कर रहे हैं। उस धरती का जो हृदय है, उसको जीर्ण-शीर्ण कर रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं पांच साल जनजातीय क्षेत्र में काम करके आया हूं। मैं महाराष्ट्र में जगदलपुर में उन जनजातीय लोगों की दुर्दशा देखकर आया हूं जिनके पास दो जून की रोटी और दो वक्त का कपड़ा

Bill 393

[10 March, 2015]

Government

नहीं है। देश के आठ प्रतिशत लोग जनजातीय हैं। उन आठ प्रतिशत लोगों में 98 प्रतिशत आतंकवाद है। आपको यह बात समझ में आनी चाहिए कि उन गरीब, पिछड़े हुए, अंत में लगे हुए लोगों में 98 परसेंट इन्सर्जेंसी और टेररिज्म है, only in eight per cent Tribal population. खान में अवैध खनन होता था और उस अवेध खनन के कारण उनका विस्थापन होता था। उनकी पीढ़ियां बरबाद हो गयीं, उनको अपने खेतों में मालिकाना हक नहीं मिले। वहां पर मर्सिडीज़ और बीएमडब्ल्यू लेकर जो करोडपति और अरबपति आते थे और बडे-बडे राजनेताओं को चंदे देते थे, वे उन जनजातियों का खुन चुसते थे, उनका शोषण करते थे। मैं वनवासी कल्याण आश्रम में रहा हं और उस समय हमारे कम्युनिस्ट लोग गोदा ताई पारुलेकर की तलासरी में, लाल बउटा और हमारे जगदलपुर में क्या नारा लगता था, ''उस खेत के हर ग़ोशा-ए गंदम को जला दो, जिस खेत से दहकां को मयस्सर न हो रोटी।" बडा अच्छा नारा लगता था। हम गरीबों के साथ हैं, सर्वहारा के साथ हैं, हम सर्वहारा की क्राति करने वाले हैं. हम इस क्षेत्र की जनजातियों में सर्वहारा की सत्ता लाने वाले हैं। आज देश ने देखा कि सदन में सर्वहारा की क्राति करने वाले जमींदारों और सामंतशाहियों के प्रतिनिधि बनकर ये लोग उन गरीबों तक इस खनन का लाभ पहुंचाने में बाधा बन गए, दीवार बन गए। महोदय, विश्व में सारी दुनिया ने देखा, जब लोगों ने मज़ाक उड़ाया। आपको वह वाक्य याद होगा। आपके नेता, स्पोक्सपर्सन का वह वाक्य था, "मिस्टर सीएजी" उन्होंने बडे ज़ोर से बोला था, "Mr. CAG, where is ₹ 1,70,000 crore thundered the spokesman of the party?" कहां हैं वह 1 लाख 76 हज़ार करोड़ रुपया, बताइए? दूसरे साहब ने कहा, यह सब बेकार की बात करते हैं। क्या घाटा हुआ है? कोई घाटे की बात करते हैं। अरे! Zero sum gain है - ज़ीरो, ज़ीरो, ज़ीरो। कुछ नहीं हुआ है इसमें। लाख करोड की बात करते हैं! उस विनोद राय का सारा हिसाब है। वह 1 लाख 76 हजार करोड़ रुपए का हिसाब गलत है। फिर उन्होंने अपनी वह फेमस लाइन कही, famous for his zero-loss theory, was cock-a-hoop. It is dangerous to look at the situation in 2010 and relate it to 2008. लेकिन हम उत्तर जानते हैं। सर, सारे मुल्क ने देखा है, सच्चाई कैसे सामने आयी। सच्चाई इस तरह सामने आयी कि केवल 199 माइन्स, जो हमने ऑक्शन में रखीं, उनमें से तीस में ही This is The Hindu report, "States to earn ₹ 15,00,000 crores as revenue in thirty years." 15 लाख करोड़ रुपए इन 6 राज्यों को अगले तीस साल में मिलने वाले हैं। इन 6 राज्यों में बीजेपी नहीं होगी, इन 6 राज्यों में आप नहीं होंगे या कोई नहीं होगा, इन 6 राज्यों में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार होगी...। जो हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों को यह पैसा देगी। उसमें बाधा बनने वाले कभी माफ नहीं किए जाएंगे। ...(समय की घंटी)... यह पैसा गरीबों तक जाएगा। ...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, दुनिया में भारत की कोल माइन्स की क्या स्थिति है? "Five days of auction sees six States reap ₹ 18,000 crores windfall." This was said in a report of The Economic Times. यह पैसा किसको जा रहा है ? यह वहां के मुख्य मंत्रियों की जेब में भी नहीं जाएगा। किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो, आपकी हो या हमारी हो, सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान फलता-फूलता है। हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों की गरीबी दूर होती है, तो इससे किसका सपना पूरा होता है? अगर मैं कहूंगा कि दीन दयाल उपाध्याय, श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का सपना पूरा होता है और आपको मेरे साथ कहना चाहिए कि इंदिरा गांधी का भी सपना पूरा होता है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude please.

श्री तरुण विजय: श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी गरीबी को खत्म करने के पक्ष में थीं, गरीबी हटाने के पक्ष में थीं। अगर गरीबी हटानी है, if you think you are the true followers of Indira Gandhi,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tarunji, conclude please.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: If you think you are the true followers of Mahatma Gandhi, you should have been the very first to support this Bill, without any disturbance.

श्री उपसभापतिः तरुण जी, कन्क्लूड करिए।

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, अगर गरीब की गरीबी दूर नहीं होगी, तो हम कहां जाएंगे? महात्मा गांधी ने दांडी मार्च शुरू किया था, उन्होंने नमक को हाथ में लेकर दांडी मार्च शुरू किया था, गरीब के नमक को हाथ में लेकर उन्होंने दांडी मार्च शुरू किया था। ...(समय की घंटी)... अगर आज का हिन्दुस्तान कोयले को लेकर देश की जनजातियों, किसानों, मजदूरों तक लाखों-करोड़ रुपये पहुंचाना चाहता है, तो भारत की संसद सर्वानुमति से, सारे राजनैतिक भेद भूलते हुए, उन गरीबों के पक्ष में खड़ी होनी चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tarunji, please conclude.

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, इसीलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और यह चाहता हूं कि भारत के सभी राजनीतिक दल भी इसका समर्थन करें। जय हिन्द।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, खासकर के जो माइन्स एंड मिनरल्स का बिल है और कोल का बिल है...

एक माननीय सदस्य: अभी कोल का बिल नहीं आया है।

श्री शरद यादवः कोल का बिल आया नहीं है, लेकिन आएगा। जहां जंगल है, जहां आदिवासी है, जहां पहाड़ है, वहीं ..। सर, हमें चार मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। हम कम बोलेंगे।

श्री उपसभापतिः आपसे कुछ नहीं बोला है। आप बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादवः इस मामले में लोगों की राय अलग-अलग नहीं है। मैं नेता सदन से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह ट्रायबल स्टेट जरूर है, लेकिन जो 68 वर्ष का अनुभव है और श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर जी तो मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे इलाके से आते हैं जहां आदिवासियों का बहुत बड़ा इलाका है। हालत यह है कि देश में सबकी बोली है, सबकी आवाज है, सब लोगों का संगठन है- दलितों का है, पिछड़ों का है, किसानों का है, अक्लियत का भी है, मजदूरों का भी है, वकील और प्रोफेसरों का भी है, हर एक समाज का संगठन है। एक हिस्सा जरूर है जिसे मूलवासी कहिए, आदिवासी कहिए, वनवासी कहिए, जो जंगल में धकेल दिए गए। मैं इसके इतिहास में नहीं जाता, लेकिन ये लगभग 10-11 करोड़ लोग हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि यह राज्य को जाएगा, तो अरुण जी, राज्य को जाएगा, अगर इन लोगों को राज्य में बैठा दोगे, तो जो नॉन-ट्राइबल्स हैं, वे सभी धर्म के, किसी एक धर्म के नहीं, उनके साथ न्याय नहीं किया गया है, इतिहास इसकी गवाही देता है। पूरे देश में, हिन्दुस्तान में जहां सबसे ज्यादा लाचारी, बेबसी, गूरबत, लुट है, यह वह इलाका है। वहां पर न इंदिरा आवास है, न वहां पर नहर

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बन सकती है, न वहां पानी जा सकता है। हमारे देश की सबसे बडी पुंजी भी यहीं है। खेती के बाद अगर हमारे पैर मजबूत करने के लिए कोई ताकत हमारे पास है तो यही है। मैं नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर जी से segregation के बारे में बात कर रहा था और आपसे भी मेरी विनती है कि आपको अभी समय मिले, नहीं तो जो सलेक्ट कमेटी बनेगी, उसमें भी मेरी पूरी कोशिश होगी कि मैं भी अपनी तरफ से इसको करूं। क्योंकि आदिवासियों के बारे में जितने भी कानून बने हैं, वे कहीं काम नहीं आ रहे हैं। आप पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जो इतना दे रहे हैं, यह पैसा इनके पास कैसे जाए, तो आप इनको कैसे segregate करोगे? यानी इनके हाथ में कैसे जाए? यदि आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट कमेटी बना रहे हैं, तो यह बडा भारी संकट है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट कमेटी में जो non-tribal लोग हैं, उन्होंने 68 बरस में ही नहीं अपित हजारों वर्षों में उनके हक में काम नहीं किया, अब कहां से उनके हक में काम कर लेंगे? इसलिए मेरी सरकार से विनती है कि इस मामले में आप जो यह बिल लाए हैं, मैंने इसको देखा है कि जो non- tribal लोग हैं, इसमें उनको भी तकलीफ है, लेकिन ऐसी तकलीफ किसी दुसरी जगह नहीं है। यदि इन लोगों को राहत देनी है, तो आपको segregate करके कोई न कोई ऐसी स्थिति लानी पडेगी, जैसे हमने तेलंगाना के विकास के लिए एक अलग कमेटी बनाई थी और हमने बुंदेलखंड के लिए भी इसी तरह से कुछ किया है तथा जब भी सूबों में झगड़े होते हैं, तब भी हम लोग कुछ ऐसा करते हैं। ये जो आदिवासी लोग हैं, इन लोगों से ज्यादा दुखी और तकलीफ में कोई भी नहीं है। आपने इनकी सारी धरती ले ली है। जहां जंगल हैं और जहां पहाड हैं, वहां आदिवासी हैं तथा ये आदिवासी वहां हजारों सालों से रह रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी हालत नहीं बदल रही है। इस सम्पत्ति में उनका हिस्सा होना चाहिए, आप इनके लिए कहीं से भी कोई रास्ता बनाइए। आप का झारखंड राज्य है, वहां भी खानें हैं, लेकिन आप मुझे इस देश में कोई एक भी ऐसा ट्राइबल बता दें, जो करोडपति हो। आप अरबपति की की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए। आप मुझे दस करोड़ लोगों में कोई एक आदिवासी बता दीजिए, जो करोड़ रुपए की हैसियत रखता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रदीप कृमार बालमूचू (झारखंड): झारखंड में आदिवासी मुख्य मंत्री था, उसको बदल दिया है।

श्री शरद यादव : आप वह बात छोड़ दीजिए। आदिवासी मुख्य मंत्री बनने पर भी झारखंड में लूट कहां बंद हुई? मैं तो यह कह रहा हूं कि आदिवासियों को कहीं भी राहत नहीं है। आप जब तक कानून में राहत नहीं दोगे और उसी के हाथ में राहत नहीं दोगे, तब तक कोई काम होने वाला नहीं है। यही मेरी विनती है। आप आदिवासियों के मामले में नाम जरूर ले रहे हैं, ट्राइबल स्टेट है, लेकिन उनको कुछ सुख मिलने वाला नहीं है। आप इसका प्रावधान तरीके से करिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, सत्ता का अहंकार बहुत अच्छा नहीं होता है। मैं आप से यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि अगर आप देश का इतिहास पढ़ेंगे, तो पता चलेगा कि जब-जब सत्ता का अहंकार हुआ, तब-तब कहीं न कहीं नाश हुआ, कहीं न कहीं कमी हुई। मैं इतिहास पढ रहा था, उसके अनुसार 1993 में जब स्टेंडिंग कमेटी का प्रोविजन हआ था, उस समय आदरणीय नरसिंहा राव जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, डॉ. शंकर दयाल शर्मा जी थे। उपसभापति जी, मुझे बताया गया है कि वेंकट रमन साहब भी थे, पाटिल साहब थे और नारायणन साहब थे, उस समय स्टेंडिंग कमेटी का प्रोविजन इसीलिए किया गया था कि चीजों पर आम राय बने। किसी एक पक्ष की हठ नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि राजनीति कोई बाल हठ के लिए नहीं है, राजनीति देश के लिए है। हम

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[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

यहां कोई झूनझूना न पकड़ें कि इसमें हमारा हठ है और हठ करना भी नहीं चाहिए। इसीलिए स्टेंडिंग कमेटीज़ बनाई गई थीं और उसमें सभी दलों के लोगों को रखा गया था। हम लोग जब राज्य में थे, तब राज्यों में इस बात की मिसाल देते थे कि देश की सरकार ने स्टेंडिंग कमेटीज़ बनाई हैं, इसलिए राज्यों में भी स्टेंडिंग कमेटीज़ बननी चाहिए, ताकि सभी की सर्वसम्मत राय से कुछ बने। हम लोग अपने-अपने राज्य का हित देखने आए हैं। इस बिल से हमारे राज्य को कुछ नहीं मिलने वाला है, क्योंकि कोयला हमारे राज्य में नहीं निकलता है। इससे ऐसा कुछ प्रतीत नहीं होता कि हमारे राज्य को कुछ मिलने जा रहा है। मैं यह कहूंगा कि आपको भी हठ नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं देख रहा हूं कि आज जिस तरह से हठ हो रहा है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैंने भी सेलेक्ट कमेटी के लिए साइन किए हैं। मैं आपसे कुछ बातें कहना चाहूंगा। इन्होंने NGT, नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल बना दिया है। यह कहा गया कि नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल बन जाएगा तो पूरे देश में पर्यावरण ठीक हो जाएगा और जो देश में मानक हैं, वे पूरे हो जाएंगे। क्या आपको मालूम है कि आज नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल की क्या हालत है? किसान खेत में एक छटाक मिट्टी भी नहीं खोद सकता है, भट्टे पर ईंटें नहीं बन सकती हैं। इस नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल ने पूरा नोएडा बरबाद कर दिया है। एक गरीब आदमी अपना घर बनाने के लिए तरस गया है कि वह अपना घर बनाए। आप उसके लिए बिल लाते, अगर आपको गरीबों की चिंता थी, आदिवासियों की चिंता थी। शरद जी कह रहे थे कि कौन सा आदिवासी रईस हो गया? मुझे याद है कि जब नेता जी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो हमने विद्यापूर और भदोही में वहां का डेवलपमेंट करके नक्सलवाद को खत्म किया था, नहीं तो आज भी वे लोग जो पानी पीते हैं, शायद उस पानी को हम पी लें, तो हम एक घंटे भी जिंदा नहीं रह सकते, जिस स्थिति में वहां के लोग रह रहे हैं। आपने उनकी क्या बात की? आपने नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल को खड़ा किया। अगर वे लोग तेंदुआ पत्ता बीनते थे, तो आपने तेंदुआ पत्ते पर रोक लगा दी। आपने इसे भी ठेके पर दे दिया। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आपको नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल को भंग कर देना चाहिए। नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल में जो हो रहा है, जो-जो आरोप लग रहे हैं, मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। उसके चेयरमैन पर तमाम आरोप लगे, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं आपसे आज फिर कहता हूँ कि न बाल हट आपको करना चाहिए, न हम बाल हट में हैं। आज आपको जिद छोड़ देनी चाहिए। चाहे चेयरमैन साहब सब नेताओं को बुलाएँ, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री जी सब नेताओं को बुलाएँ, जब तक सहमति न बने, तब तक आपको इस बिल पर जिद नहीं करनी चाहिए। अगर आप यह संदेश देना चाहते हैं कि हम राज्यों का भला करना चाहते थे, हम आदिवासियों, गरीबों का भला करना चाहते थे, यह विपक्ष जान-बुझकर रोक रहा है, तो यह मेसेज नहीं जाएगा। आप यह गलतफहमी निकाल दीजिए। मैं आपसे फिर कहता हूँ कि इसकी जिद छोड़िए। आप प्रस्ताव रखिए, आप सब नेताओं को बुलाइए, हम सब बैठे हैं, सबकी बात सुनिए। ऐसा नहीं कि मैं इस बिल के सभी क्लॉजेज़ के विरोध में हूँ, मैं तो इस बिल के 90 परसेंट क्लॉजेज़ के पक्ष में हूँ।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : नरेश जी, क्या ये लोग तैयार हैं कि आप सही बात कह रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप बहुत अच्छी बात कह रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या ये लोग तैयार हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : एक बात बताइए कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी क्या है? सेलेक्ट कमेटी सभी दलों के नेताओं की, सभी दलों के साथियों की बैठक ही तो है। सेलेक्ट कमेटी और क्या है? क्या कोई जिद है कि यह बिल आज ही पास हो जाए? मैंने तो एक सजेशन दिया, आप इसे मानें या न मानें, यह आपकी जिद है, लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि आप आज इस जिद को छोड़िए, बड़प्पन दिखाइए। हम तो कहते हैं कि नेता सदन, आप खड़े होकर बड़प्पन दिखाइए। (**समय की घंटी**) आप कहिए कि हम सभी दलों के नेताओं को बुलाएँगे और इस पर राय लेंगे। मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि मैं इससे 90 परसेंट सहमत हूँ, लेकिन आप जो प्रोसीजर एडॉप्ट कर रहे हैं, मैं उस प्रोसीजर का विरोधी हूँ। मेरी राय है कि जिद छोड़ कर हम लोगों को एक साथ मिल कर काम करना चाहिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने सेलेक्ट कमेटी का जो प्रपोजल दिया है, उसको आपने देखा नहीं है। आपने कहा कि सभी पार्टी के सदस्यों को इसमें समाहित किया गया है। आप ज़रा इसको एक बार देख लीजिएगा, तो आपको समझ में आ जाएगा कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यह प्रस्ताव दिया है, उन माननीय सदस्यों की मानसिकता क्या है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री जी, मेरे ख्याल में आप और राजीव शुक्ल जी कुछ दिन के लिए बैठ जाते, तो शायद ज्यादा अच्छा होता। सदन चलाने की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है। अगर आप ऐसी गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात करेंगे, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं तो खुद खड़े होकर कह रहा हूँ।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : यह गैर-जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, यह आपको मालूम है। आप नाम सुन लीजिए। श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर, श्री शान्ताराम नायक ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Actually, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has questioned the mindset of the movers. At the beginning, I said in this House itself, and we all mentioned the importance of the Select Committee and the Standing Committee system. So, I request the Government to consider moving a new Motion. We are ready to withdraw the Motion if the Government is ready. At the beginning, we said that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैंने कहा कि आप बड़ा दिल दिखाइए, हमारे दिल छोटे नहीं हैं। जब यूपीए सत्ता में थी, तो हम लोगों ने बहुत कहा, फिर उसे झुकना पड़ा। उधर से नेता सदन का प्रस्ताव आया। आप दिल बड़ा करके रखिए, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Government Motion comes, then, that will get precedence. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeeve, in any case, if the Government Motion comes, then, that will get precedence.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has questioned the mindset. At the beginning, I said it. If the Government is ready to move a Motion, then, we are ready to withdraw our Motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I will just take three-and-a-half minutes. Number one, I appreciate and welcome the laudable objective of the Bill, focused

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

at tribal welfare, as explained by hon. Leader of the House, followed by the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines while presenting the Bill or justifying the Bill. Objectives are quite laudable, but arrangement should be there on the lines of the Bill. There is a serious mismatch. Please go into it. Money going to State does not automatically mean going for tribal welfare and the Bill itself should prepare concrete provisions for that and in that direction the Bill needs to be improved. The second point is, I also appreciate, rather stand encouraged by the concern about the labour working in the mines, as explained again by the hon. Leader of the House. Because of the auction, that arrangement is there. The mines which are operating presently, non-coal mines basically, - for coal a separate arrangement is there - many of the mines which are operating will go to change their hands because of auction process. In consistence with your concern for labour, at least keep a provision in the Bill and also in the Coal Mines Bill that even after the change of hand, change of allottee, the workers working there should not change. Then, all these sympathetic talk about labour will sound realistic. Without ensuring that, don't go on speaking like this because I have personal experience. I worked among the mine workers. I know what is what there. That is why a Select Committee is required to make these improvements, not to scrap the Bill. Thereafter we discussed. Why four hours? We can discuss it in more detail and get it passed. But this improvement needs to be made. Without that, this is just purposeless.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा तो अमेंडमेंट के बाद ही होगी और तभी हम लोग अपना पक्ष भी रखेंगे, लेकिन अभी बिल के स्वरूप के बारे में मैं आपसे यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि यह इम्प्रेशन नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम लोग बिल के विरोध में हैं। अगर यह बिल आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए और इस तरह के जो दूसरे क्षेत्र हैं, उनके उत्थान के लिए है और इस बिल से उनका फायदा होगा, तो इसमें हम लोग आपके पक्ष में, इस बिल के पक्ष में रहेंगे। लेकिन जो बात कही गई है, वह शायद बिल में नहीं है। बिल में आप लोगों ने यह कहा है कि हम स्टेट को पैसा दे देंगे। लेकिन वह पैसा आदिवासियों को देंगे, उनके उत्थान के लिए देंगे, उनके लिए फिक्स कर देंगे, किसी और को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट नहीं करेंगे, ये सारी चीज़ें आपने बिल में मेन्शन नहीं की हैं, रेस्ट्रिक्शंस नहीं लगाई हैं, जिससे उन्हीं लोगों को इससे फायदा पहुंचे।

महोदय, इस तरह की जो चीज़ें हैं, उन्हीं की चर्चा के लिए शायद हम लोगों ने यह रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि अगर इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाता, तो सेलेक्ट कमेटी में इन सारी चीज़ों के ऊपर विचार किया जा सकता है और इसके अलावा हमारे साथियों ने भी जो बातें कही हैं, वे सब चीजें भी कमेटी में कंसिडर हो सकती हैं।

अभी लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने एक बात कही कि दिक्कत यह है कि ऑर्डिनेंस का पीरियड खत्म हो जाएगा, फिर उसके बाद क्या होगा? मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसके बाद खानें बन्द हो जाएंगी, लोग अनइम्प्लॉइड हो जाएंगे? ऐसा नहीं है, ऑर्डिनेंस के लिए भी precedents हैं, एक बार नहीं, चार-चार बार ऑर्डिनेंस हुए हैं। अगर आप इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजते हैं और अगर एक बार सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने के लिए डिसीज़न होता है, तो जो लॉ आज ऑर्डिनेंस के रूप में एग्ज़िस्ट कर रहा है, वही एक्सटेंड किया जा सकता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि आपके पास वह पावर नहीं है, आपके पास उसकी पावर है। इसलिए यह एक्सक्यूज़ देकर कि यह ऑर्डिनेंस खत्म हो जाएगा, इसीलिए इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए और इसके प्रावधानों को डिटेल में नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए, यह सही नहीं है। हमारी यह रिक्वेस्ट है और हम लोगों ने यह बात पहले भी कही थी कि इन प्रोविज़ंस को एवं अन्य सारी चीज़ों को देखकर कि इसमें किस तरह बेस्ट से बेस्ट प्रोविज़ंस आ सकते हैं, तभी इस पर कोई निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिए। अभी देरेक जी ने और हमारे पूर्व सदस्यों ने भी कहा, इसमें बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें ऐसी हैं, जो प्वाइंट आउट की जानी हैं और बहुत सी ऐसी खामियां हैं, जिनको दूर करके, जो आदिवासी हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, शायद उनको ज्यादा फायदा पहुंच सकता है, यही मेरा कहना है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan) : Sir, I stand here to speak on the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 and also I will talk not on the merits and demerits above, but even on the Statutory Resolution which is here. I don't want to really discuss the merits and demerits or the provisions of the Bill, because that we can discuss only after passing of this Motion either this way or the other way.

But, Sir, let me come to a larger issue. The larger issue here is the eight Ordinances issued. If they are also going to go through the same line, I don't know what will happen. We are really testing the waters here.

Sir, I would like to talk about the model that we have adopted from the West Minister of the British Parliament. Now, in the sixty years of Parliament history in India, we have never come to a situation that has been created today. People have been talking about the tyranny of the other House and some can talk about the tyranny of this House. But, the larger issue here is this. The real point here is, after adopting this model, whether they also had a situation like what we have today. And, let me tell you, they also had a situation like this and it was on the Financial Bills. The same situation had arisen on Financial Bills, in England, about 200 years ago. And, when that situation had arisen, what did they do? I will come to that a little later. That is why what we have adopted is that the Financial Bills do not go to the Rajya Sabha for their passing. That is what we have adopted from the West Minister model of the British Parliament. Sir, the same situation had happened...(Interruptions)...Now, here, we have come to a strange situation. So, what happens now? In the British Parliament they have a system and I don't know when and how we can adopt it, because it is going to be a long process. And, if this happens, the whole country can come to standstill and we will not be able to take up any developmental works. What happened in the British Parliament? Let me come to that. Sir, in the Upper House, they stopped

[Shri V. P. Singh Badnore]

a Bill of the House of Commons. It was referred back to the House of Commons with whatever amendments it wanted. And, they do not have a system like we have *i.e.*, Joint Parliament Session. Then, it came back to the House of Lords and it is circumvented. It was then decided that if it is passed twice in the House of Commons, it does not have to be passed in the House of Lords.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The House of Commons is not the Council of the States.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: But, we have adopted a system which is very equivalent to that. You can say whatever you want. But, let me say what I want to say. Sir, this is the system that we have got from the British's West Minister model and unless we have something like that, I think, what is going to happen is there is going to be an imbroglio which cannot be sorted out and every Bill cannot go to Select Committee and every Bill cannot be taken all the time to Joint Parliament Session ...(**Time-bell rings**)...Sir, this Bill has already passed through the Standing Committee and the Committee scrutinized the Bill.

This is what I wanted to say, thank you very much.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, प्रजातंत्रीय व्यवस्था में किसी भी विधान की जितनी अधिक चर्चा करायेंगे, उतना ही अच्छा विधान उभर कर सामने आयेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए, यदि यह बिल, जो कि अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है, जनता से जुड़ा हुआ है, राज्यों के अधिकारों से जुड़ा हुआ है और चूँकि यह Council of States है, इसलिए इसमें हर बिन्दु पर जब तक सेलेक्ट कमेटी के माध्यम से विस्तार से चर्चा न हो जाये, तब तक इसे पास नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। यह हमारा प्रमुख उद्देश्य है, जिसके लिए हमने सेलेक्ट कमेटी की मांग की है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि हमारी सरकार इतना रुपया auction से लायी। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी का बयान था कि natural resources should be auctioned. ..(*Interruptions*).. Please listen. It is a fact. Sir, I would like to point out कि 2005 में जब उन्होंने कहा था ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, उस समय जब हम लोगों ने auction के लिए मांग की, तो आप ही के भारतीय जनता पार्टी के माननीय मुख्य मंत्रियों ने auction का विरोध किया था। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए किया था क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा था कि यह राज्य की संपत्ति है और मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इस देश की जितनी भी खनिज संपदा है, वह राज्यों की संपत्ति है, केन्द्र की संपत्ति नहीं है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस, जो कि एक विद्वान वकील भी हैं, मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप auction का पैसा रोक नहीं सकते। यह केन्द्र सरकार का विवेक नहीं है, यह राज्यों के संवैधानिक अधिकार का प्रश्न है, इसलिए आपका यह

6.00 р.м.

कथन गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपका कथन गलत है कि ordinance नहीं आएगा, तो यह पैसा हम वापस नहीं दे पाएंगे। यह संपत्ति राज्यों की है, आपकी राज्यों को यह पैसा देने की संवैधानिक ड्यूटी है। इसको आप रोक नहीं सकते।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने फिर * किया। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने कहा कि यह आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जाएगा। नहीं, यह सारा पैसा Consolidated Fund of State में जाएगा और राज्यों को यह अधिकार होगा कि वह इसे आदिवासी क्षेत्र में खर्च करे या नहीं करे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि ये सारी बातें केवल हवाबाजी और * करने के लिए, देश को * करने के लिए की जा रही हैं। हम लोग चर्चा से नहीं घबराते हैं, हम चर्चा कराना चाहते हैं, लेकिन चर्चा कराने से पहले हम हर clause पर, हर बिन्दु पर सेलेक्ट कमेटी में चर्चा कराना चाहते हैं, इसलिए हम सेलेक्ट कमेटी की मांग करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: * is unparliamentary and it is expunged. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order. The Members from that side have said that I misled the House. Please appoint a committee of the House to look into who is misleading the House. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, as an ordinary student of law and a new entrant to this august House, the Upper House of our great Parliament, I was wondering whether the discussion should be limited to half-an-hour or one hour because, according to me, this is a major Amendment of the original Act. This House ought to have discussed the matter threadbare. Unfortunately, I am disappointed that so much time has not been given for highlighting the provisions of the Bill, one after another. In any case, since I am duty-bound to abide by the ruling of the Chair, I want to make a few points in addition to the suggestions made by my leader in the House, Shri Derek O'Brien. I would urge upon the Government, at the outset, to consider the concerted suggestions given by Shri Derek O'Brien on behalf of our Party. In addition to that, I would like to point out one particular area of our country, that is, Keonjhar district in the State of Odisha.

All of us know that Keonjhar is a very backward district of our country. Everybody will be amused to know that among the top ten tax-payers of this country, three are from Keonjhar. How could it be? Because those three tax-payers from the Keonjhar district do not belong to that area. But, they are the owners of the mines situated in Keonjhar district. So, this is the tragedy of the mining areas of our country. Sir,

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Digvijaya Singh]

according to one of the major provisions of the Principal Act, it is incumbent upon the Government that the Central Government should take all such steps, as may be necessary, for conservation and systematic development of minerals in India. What conservation are we doing, Sir? We cannot add one tonne of any mineral to any mine in this country or anywhere in this world. Whatever the natural resources God has gifted to this country, we are owning that. We cannot add anything to that. We are selling out. We are leasing out. We are extracting. We are finishing. We are ruining without thinking about the conservation of the mines to the extent that it is required for the betterment of the country's economy. Sir, what are we leaving for our next generation? One of the major provisions of this Amendment Bill is that, the ownership will be given or the lease will be granted for 50 years, prospectively and retrospectively, without making any assessment. What about the prospective renewal of fifty years? Is there any assessment made by the Government that the lease is granted before the commencement of this Amendment Bill or the Ordinance? Is there any such assessment made whether those people, who have been granted mining lease are acting according to the provisions of the parent Act? There is no such assessment. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to make an assessment of each and every lease granted to the lessees and to be granted to the lessees. All these lease contracts should be assessed for the betterment of our economy.

Finally, regarding the issue of Trusts, which my friend from Odisha has highlighted, the State Trust and the National Trust, there is no detail about the formation of the Trusts. My humble suggestion to the Government is that the participation of the State should be more, not only in the State Trust, but also in the process of giving allotment, grant of lease, decision making, e-tendering or whatever the Government is doing. In all the decision-making process, the State Governments must be taken into confidence. Lastly, if at all, this Amendment Bill goes to the Select Committee, that Select Committee must decide the Bill within a definite time-frame and as quickly as possible. The House has the authority under the rules to fix a time that the Select Committee make a report before the Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015. The NDA Government has taken appropriate steps to promulgate an Ordinance to allocate minerals through auctions. Sir, this Bill...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, let me speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, क्या यह डिस्कशन शुरू हो गया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have said that you will not give names. ...(*Interruptions*)... You all put the names. Why did you speak then? You all gave names and you spoke. Now, you are saying this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, आधे घंटे का समय आपने दिया था।......(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one or two names are there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri D. Raja and Shri Javadekar, only three names are there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only three more names are there. ...(*Interruptions*)... बेठिए। What do you want?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, take it tomorrow. ...(Interruptions) ...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : अब कल कराएं, छः बज गए हैं।.....(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what? There is the BAC decision to sit up to 7 p.m. You should know that. ...(*Interruptions*)... सात बजे तक बैठने के लिए You should know that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अब जो कराना है कल करा लीजिए।....(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is up to you. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, this Bill is designed to put in place a mechanism for improved transparency in the allocation of the mineral resources, obtaining for the Government its fair share of the value of such resources, attractive private investment and latest technology and eliminating delay in administration so as to enable expeditious and optimum development of the mineral resources of this country, India, which is well endowed in terms of most minerals. However, over the years, the Indian mines and mineral industry is passing through a critical phase by witnessing a negative growth, though mining sector is one of the important sectors in India's economy and contributes around two per cent to its GDP. To address the emerging problems in the mining industry, the Government has promulgated an Ordinance. Although the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 has been amended several times to bring transparency and high efficiency in the field of mining sector, yet several scams were witnessed. In the last few years, the number of new mining leases granted in the country have fallen substantially. Alongside, second and subsequent renewals have also been affected by the court judgements, which led to dependence on import of coal. ...(Interruptions)... The present Bill brings in...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अगर आप चार घंटे का डिस्कशन करा रहे हैं तो हमारी पार्टी को भी 20 मिनट मिलने चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only three more speakers are there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only three more speakers are there. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only three more speakers are there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

हमेशा टाइम एक्सटेंड कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह क्या तरीका है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It always happens in the House. We always take more time than that is allotted. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have only three more speakers. It always happens.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हमारी पार्टी को कितना टाइम मिला?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only gave names. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have not taken any minute. You only gave names, and only spoke. And, now you are saying this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down; sit down.

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श्री तरुण विजय : ये सदन में ...(व्यवधान)...
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श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नरेश जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: How can he disturb the hon. Member? जब मर्जी आती है खड़े हो जाते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I want to make it clear. See, now always this House, in any discussion, has taken more time than that is allotted. And, today, I have not taken a single minute. You all gave names, knowing that it is this. Then, what did I do? So, I only allowed you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it was only half-an-hour. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I asked you to see the board. ...(*Interruptions*)... How many minutes you took? Now, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is not correct. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...(*Interruptions*)... You gave all the names and spoke, and now you are preventing others. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Anil Desai to speak.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is not correct. That is showing four hours' discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; it always happens. What is the problem today then? ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, why did you field your name? Why did you field so many names?

SHRI ANIL DESAI: The Bill also proposes to set up a National Mineral Trust created out of contribution from mining leaseholders in order to have a dedicated fund encouraging exploration in the country. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to focus his attention on mineral exploration in Maharashtra which is endowed with a lot of minerals. This would provide employment to the youth in our State. Recently, the Government has opened bidding for the initial 21 coalmines. I am happy to note that the offers have already crossed eighty thousand crores. The bulk of it will be going to six key coal bearing States of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand and my State, Maharashtra. The rest of the money will come as royalty over the lifetime to these mines, so the States need funds. This money will come to States as booster to undertake welfare measures for the people especially the health of the mine labourers who are prone to all kinds of health hazards. This kind of fund should also take care of their basic amenities and overall standards of living. When CAG pointed out that the Government had lost huge revenue on account of allotting coal blocks according to whims and fancies of the UPA Government, my friends in the Opposition had criticised and ridiculed him. When the bids are received of more than eighty thousand crores, I think, the CAG has proved itself. It is a progressive Bill and I support it wholeheartedly. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Chandan Mitra, the BAC has decided it on 26th — I checked up that — that the House may sit up to 7.00 p.m. It is already decided. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we abide by the direction you are giving. But the same BAC has also decided that the debate will be for four hours. Therefore, it cannot be selective for one part. ...(*Interruptions*)... The time was four hours. ...(*Interruptions*)... All of us want to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Give them full time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I would make one thing clear, Sir, that what Ravi Shankar Prasadji has said is that the time allotted was for all the parties. BJP's time

[Shri Anand Sharma]

was 40 minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... The rest was our time. What is their objection to that? ...(*Interruptions*)... You take your time. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot tell me, you cannot dictate to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is our decision not to take our time. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is our problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't tell us about our time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आप बोलना चाहते हैं, बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल) : आपके पास बोलने के लिए कुछ नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed Jairam Ramesh. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen to Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I wish to make only one point that the UPA Government also.(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, मिनिस्टर को reply के लिए एक घंटा ...(व्यवधान)... अभी इस पर डिस्कसन के लिए 4 घंटे और चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : जयराम रमेश जी, आपको हम कल सुनना चाहेंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The idea of laying a foundation, in this draft of the Bill, has come from the UPA version of the amendment.(*Interruptions*)... But, I want to say that the UPA version of the Bill not only did it...(*Interruptions*)... Almost 200 crores of rupees...(*Interruptions*)... It would be in the fitness of the things to send it to the Select Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Thank you, Sir. ... (Interruptions) ... In fact, I... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have told you that the BAC has decided to sit up to 7.00 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, when I brought the Statutory Resolution against the Ordinance, my purpose was that the Government should...(*Interruptions*)... I would like to tell the hon. Leader of the House and the Government that the Left parties are second to none in fighting for the development of the nation. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Left parties are second to none in defending the rights of the tribal people and

the poor people. ...(*Interruptions*)... But, this Bill is...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, let me finish. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a serious amendment. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not getting into generalities. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, there is a serious amendment. ...(*Interruptions*)... In the name of development...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Javadekar. ...(Interruptions)... That's enough. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Javadekar. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The Government should allow ...(*Interruptions*)... This will lead to eviction of tribal people and the poor people. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is a very serious thing. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is why the legislation will have to be scrutinized. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTYCHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, are you speaking? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI D. RAJA: I say that this Bill should be referred to the Select Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इस हाउस का मेम्बर हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

प्लीज, मैं बोल रहा हूँ, मुझे बोलने दें। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं बोल रहा हूँ, मुझे बोलने दें। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं तो ऐसे बीच में नहीं बोलता। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past six of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past six of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now, ...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Please.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am extremely sorry. In the midst of some disturbances, the hon. Member, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, was making a point; and he referred to the 2011 Bill, which he said, the UPA Government had prepared. In fact, I have checked up the facts. In 2006, the Planning Commission had appointed the Anwarul Hoda Committee which went into the whole process of how minerals should be allocated in the country. A 2011 Bill was prepared during the UPA. That Bill - this is only a piece of information and I am partly corroborating what Mr. Jairam Ramesh is saying -- was referred to the Standing Committee. That Bill had a provision for auctions. It also had a provision with regard to first-come-first-serve. Both these provisions were there. Now there was a little bit of confusion as to who would decide when to auction and when to have first-come-first-serve. That Bill went to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee in the later part of the year 2013 submitted a Report. By that time we were very close to the elections. So, every provision of this present Bill or the Ordinance is what was already a part and substantially had been cleared with the only difference that that alternative option between 'auction' and 'first-come-first-serve' has been eliminated and now you have only 'auction.' That is the only real change. This Bill has already, in its earlier avatar, gone through the Standing Committee once. ...(Interruptions) ...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, the tribal welfare provision which you are claiming is present in the previous one or not.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, I expect you not to oppose those provisions, and that is the reason that if one is to obstruct merely because it is now we have changed sides, it is a different issue. The fact is that these provisions have been cleared almost entirely. I am saying 'almost entirely' because there is a marginal change. There is no longer a ...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Closer of mines is missing in this one.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We can deal with that. Now, this Bill has been substantially cleared by the Standing Committee ...(Interruption)... and therefore it is for the hon. House to consider whether any purpose will be served in again sending it to a Committee itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Javadekar.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मुझे लगा कि नेता सदन के कहने के बाद आप उसको रिस्पॉन्ड करेंगे कि हम भी तैयार हैं और फिर इस लाँग स्टोरी को शॉर्ट करेंगे, क्योंकि "ना-ना करते चर्चा तो आप कर ही बैठे।" तो चर्चा पूरी क्यों नहीं करते हैं? पूरी चर्चा होती, क्योंकि यह हाउस है डिबेट का, "वादे-वादे जायते तत्त्वबोधः" और हमारी संसद में यह लिखा है — Discuss, Debate, Decide. [10 March, 2015]

यह रास्ता है डेमोक्रेसी का। आप उसको रोक क्यों रहे हैं? आप जब सत्ता में थे, तब हम कहते थे कि आप चर्चा से भाग क्यों रहे हैं? लेकिन आप विपक्ष में आने के बाद भी आप चर्चा से भाग रहे हैं, यह तो अजीब कहानी हो गई! ...(व्यवधान)... अब हमारे मित्र, मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, जो कांग्रेस के एक वरिष्ठ नेता हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि मनमोहन जी चाहते थे कि ऑक्शन करें। तो हमने तो नहीं रोका ना ! हमने नहीं रोका, आपने रोका। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने रोका और आपने होने नहीं दिया। मनमोहन जी बहुत कुछ करना चाहते थे, लेकिन आपने करने नहीं दिया। आपने उनकी हालत ऐसी की कि एक विद्वान अर्थशास्त्री प्रधान मंत्री को सीबीआई को जवाब देने को लगाया। यह आपने किया, हमने नहीं किया। यह बिल क्या करता है? यह खदानों के आवंटन की प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता लाता है। अब आप किसका विरोध कर रहे हैं? पारदर्शिता का? आपको क्या चाहिए? सर, चिट्ठी से खदानें बंटती थी या रुकती थीं।

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एक माननीय सदस्य : चिट से।
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श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : चिट्ठी से..(व्यवधान).. ये लोग "चिरकुट" से बोल रहे हैं। ऐसा है, चिट्ठी आयी है, आती है, आती थी और खदानें बंटती थीं। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। हमारे विभाग की पूर्व मंत्री थीं, उन्होंने ही बताया। अब क्या करें! पूरा पत्र लिखकर आपको बताया। वे आपकी ही पार्टी की थीं। उन्होंने बताया कि कैसे रुकते थे और कैसे होते थे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आपने वह सीखा तो नहीं..(व्यवधान)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : नहीं। कुछ नहीं सीखा। बिल्कुल नहीं सीखेंगे। हम कुछ कर गुज़रने का संकल्प लेकर आए हैं। हम देश का नक्शा बदलेंगे, अच्छा करेंगे, बुरा नहीं करेंगे।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः नक्शा मत बदलिए..(व्यवधान)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : नक्शा मतलब भ्रष्टाचार का नक्शा बदलेंगे, भ्रष्टाचार की सूरत बदलेंगे। यह है। ..(व्यवधान).. जनता समझ रही है ..(व्यवधान)..जनता समझ रही है क्योंकि आपके समय में जो पारदर्शिता आपने नहीं लाने दी, हम उसे तुरंत ला रहे हैं। लोग फर्क समझ रहे हैं। कोल में, मिनरल्स में - टेलीकॉम में 94,000 करोड़ आज तक स्पेक्ट्रम में आए हैं, और भी आएंगे। आप कहते थे कि आए नहीं, सीएजी ने लॉस कर दिया, इसलिए सारे देश में हवा खराब हो गयी और हमें रिज़र्व प्राइस नीचे लानी पड़ेगी क्योंकि अभी स्पेक्ट्रम का कोई खरीदार नहीं आ रहा है। लेकिन खरीदार आए, और भी आएंगे। अब जैसे कहा कि 32 खदानों में दो लाख करोड़ आए। अगर पूरी 200 खदानें होंगीं तो कितने करोड़ आएंगे? वह राज्यों को मिलेंगे। आप लोग किसका विरोध कर रहे हैं? राज्यों को देने का विरोध कर रहे हैं? यह राज्यों के खजाने में जाएगा, किसी की पॉकेट में नहीं जाएगा। यह मुद्दा निश्चित है, यह फर्क है। यह किसी की जेब में नहीं जाएगा। मुझे बताइए ..(व्यवधान)..मैं वही बता रहा हूं। आपका दुख यही है कि यह अब चिट्ठी से नहीं होगा, discretion से नहीं होगा। आप मुझे बताइए कि इतना बड़ा कोयले का भंडार, 140 निजी कम्पनियों को 1700 करोड़ टन का कोयले का भंडार आपने मुफ्त में दिया। आपके राज में राशन कार्ड मुफ्त में नहीं मिलता था, वहां इतनी खदाने कैसे मुफ्त में मिलेंगी? वह पैसा कहां गया? पैसा किसने दिया, किसको दिया, क्या हुआ, किसी को तो जानना चाहिए। हम यह सिस्टम ही खत्म कर रहे हैं, ऑक्शन कर रहे हैं। अब इसका क्या विरोध

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

करेंगे? कोई सजेशन है, अच्छा सजेशन है तो बताइए। मंत्री जी ने पहले ही कहा..(व्यवधान).. लेकिन आपको चाहिए..(व्यवधान).. अगर लोग देखेंगे कि दस साल में भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगते रहे और आपने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी चाहते थे कि ऑक्शन हो लेकिन उन्हें ऑक्शन नहीं करने दिया, यह आपने किया तो लोग फर्क समझेंगे। कौन ऐसा नहीं करने दे रहा था? कहां से चिट्ठी आती थी? यही तो लोग पूछेंगे?..(व्यवधान)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : कहां से आती थी?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : चिट्ठी कहां से आती थी..(व्यवधान)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : कहां से आती थी, आप नाम बताइए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : वह तो उनकी मंत्री थीं, हमारे सदन की सदस्या थीं और उन्होंने सब बता दिया। अब क्या करोगे? मुझे आश्चर्य हो रहा है कि चर्चा से हट रहे हैं। आप हमेशा क्या मागंते हैं कि 4 घंटे नहीं, 6 घंटे चाहिए, 8 घंटे चाहिए और बोलते भी हैं। तो अच्छा है, यह चर्चा का मंच है, लेकिन अब आप चर्चा से गायब हैं। एक नेता संसद से गायब हैं, आप चर्चा से गायब हैं! यह क्या हो रहा है?.. (व्यवधान).. इससे मिला पैसा राज्यों को जाएगा।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): एक देश से गायब हैं।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : देश से नहीं, एक नेता संसद से गायब हैं। कहां हैं, आपको भी पता नहीं है। आप ढूंढ़ते रहिए, ढूंढ़ते रहिए। ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you disturb? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : इससे मिला पैसा राज्यों को जाएगा, आदिवासियों को जाएगा, उनके कल्याण में लगेगा। इसका आपको दुख है, आप इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please keep quiet. Mr. Javadekar, take only five more minutes.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। I am concluding, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take only five more minutes. I have to put it to vote.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैं मिनिस्टर हूं, लेकिन मैं इस हाउस का मेम्बर भी हूं। सर, मैं इस सदन का सदस्य हूं। आप मेरे राइट्स की रक्षा करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may take five more minutes. ..(*Interruptions*)... I can stop the Minister also!

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैंने वही बताया। ...(व्यवधान)... आप तरक्की को रोक रहे हैं। आप यह मत समझो कि जनता नहीं समझती। जनता सब समझती है। जनता ने लोक सभा के चुनाव में ...(व्यवधान)... दिल्ली को भी आप देखते रहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... दिल्ली में आप कहां हो? आप ढूंढ़ने पर मिल नहीं रहे हो। आपके 24 परसेंट वोट थे, अब 9 परसेंट भी नहीं रहे। आप क्या बात कर रहे हो? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: अपनी कहानी सुन लो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: अगर लोगों ने वहां से हटाया है, तो यहां से भी विदाई निश्चित है, यह आप समझ लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने क्या-क्या नहीं कहा? आपने जीरो लॉस की बात कही और जीरो लॉस में ऐसे तर्क दिए। आपके पहले वित्त मंत्री थे, वे कह रहे थे मदर अर्थ और वहां पड़ी हुई सारी खदानें और उनमें पड़ा कोयला, वे एक नई philosophy दे रहे थे, ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, पूरा कोयला विदेश से, 20 बिलियन डॉलर्स, एक लाख 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये हर साल कोयले के लिए उन्होंने दिए। ...(समय की घंटी)....यह देश पर अन्याय था। ...(समय की घंटी)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude. ..(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हम एक पारदर्शी तरीके से कर रहे हैं, उसका आप विरोध कर रहे हैं? आप जनता को दिए अधिकारों का विरोध कर रहे हैं, आप आदिवासियों का विरोध कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप भ्रष्टाचार का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। भ्रष्टाचार की व्यवस्था पुनः स्थापित हो, आप इसके लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं। इसके लिए देश की जनता इतनी निन्दा करेगी कि आप देखते रह जाएंगे। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ..(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं अभी भी कहता हूं कि ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, please conclude. ..(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: पी. राजीव विद्ड्रा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं आपकी conscience को आह्वान करता हूं कि आप इसको विद्ड्रा कर लीजिए और एक बार को कम्युनिस्ट दिखा देंगे कि हम रोकेंगे नहीं, हम रोड़ा नहीं बनेंगे, हम तरक्की के साथ ही रहेंगे, इतना तो करो। ऐसा करने से आपकी इमेज भी बदल जाएगी। आप काम करो। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री दिग्विजय जी ने जो कहा है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मुझे तो लगता है कि अब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी को बोलना चाहिए क्योंकि डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के लिए सबके मन में आदर है।...(समय की घंटी)... वे भी चाहते थे कि auction होना चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, please conclude. ..(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मेरा आखिरी प्वाइंट है कि जो आपके प्रधान मंत्री थे, वे auction करना चाहते थे। उस समय आपने करने नहीं दिया और अब भी करने नहीं दे रहे हो। ...(व्यवधान)... यह तो हद हो गई। ...(समय की घंटी)... MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, please conclude. ..(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: क्या हुआ ? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या हुआ ? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ..(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Javadekar, please conclude. ..(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: जयन्ती जी के प्रश्नों का जवाब आपने कभी नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने पूर्व मंत्री के प्रश्नों का जवाब ही नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad; take only five minutes. ..(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: चिट्ठियां कहां से आती थीं, किस ऑफिस से चिट्ठियां आती थीं। ...(व्यवधान)...कैसे प्रोजेक्ट्स रोके? ...(समय की घंटी)... देश की तरक्की रोकना सत्ताधारियों का काम नहीं होता, विपक्ष के लोगों का भी नहीं होता। जनता ने हमें इसलिए नहीं भेजा। ...(समय की घंटी)...आपने उनका सपना अपने समय में भी पूरा नहीं होने दिया और अब भी पूरा नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं। यह आपका नया पाप है और लोग देख रहे हैं कि आप जो कर रहे हो, वह गलत है। वह जनता के विरोध में है, देशहित के विरोध में है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए निश्चित रूप से ...(व्यवधान)... क्यों नहीं बोलेंगे? हम बोलेंगे। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, I have to dispose it of before 7.00 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, what can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I have to express my views. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is all. ...(Interruptions)

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, देरेक ओब्राईन ने एक मुद्दा उठाया है, जो मेरे विभाग से संबंधित है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, please don't do that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, देरेक ओब्राईन ने closure of mines का मुद्दा उठाया। ...(व्यवधान)... इस प्रश्न की गंभीरता को देखते हुए, हम उस पर ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, you please take your seat....(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : इससे न पर्यावरण की हानि होगी, न भावी पीढ़ी को पर्यावरण के ऐसे विनाश का सामना करना पड़ेगा, ...(व्यवधान).. नई टेक्नोलॉजी आई है।... ...(व्यवधान)... मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to dispose it of before 7.00 p.m. unless we extend the time. Unless we extend the time...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : उन्होंने सवाल उठाया है, ...(व्यवधान)... यह मेरे विभाग से संबंधित है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं वही बता रहा हूं । ...(व्यवधान)... आज ऐसा हुआ ...(व्यवधान)... सर, आज दुनिया में चर्चा का एक ही विषय है। ...(व्यवधान)... पर्यावरण का विनाश क्या होता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is unfair. A Minister cannot do this. ...(*Interruptions*)... A Minister cannot do this. It is unfair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : खदानों की नई टेक्नोलॉजी है। ...(व्यवधान).. ऊपर से पेड़ नहीं काटने पड़ेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... the closure of mines का ऐसा विषय नहीं आएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A Minister should not do this. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is unfair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : अगर पर्यावरण और चिंता और विकास दोनों साथ-साथ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These are dilatory tactics. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dilatory tactics are not good. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, हमारा नारा है, development without ...(*Interruptions*)... हमारा नारा है, पर्यावरण की रक्षा और विकास, दोनों साथ-साथ। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर यह करना है, तो इसके लिए जो उन्होंने सुझाव दिया(व्यवधान)... हम उसको करना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरे भाषण ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ravi Shankar Prasad ji, if he does not... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. There is a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharastra): How can he bring in a point of order?(Interruptions)... He is speaking. He is on his legs. ...(Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not obeying the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the Minister is not obeying the Chair, what can I do?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: He is responding to the Member's query. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, you had said that he is the last speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to dispose it of before 7.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you said that he is the last speaker. There cannot be any other speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This has to be disposed of before 7.00 p.m. So, you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, move the motion for taking it up tomorrow. I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, you move the motion for that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : जावडेकर जी इस हाउस के मेम्बर हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बाद मिनिस्टर का भी reply होगा। मंत्री जी कुछ कहना चाहेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The scope of the discussion is only this amendment. ...(*Interruptions*)... For that, the Minister's reply is... ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे और उनका जवाब सुनना पड़ेगा। (व्यवधान).. आप समय बढ़ाइए।(व्यवधान)... हाउस दस-ग्यारह बजे तक चले, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The scope of the discussion is only this amendment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : लेकिन मंत्री जी बोलेंगे। अभी हमारे बाकी चार सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री जी का reply बाद में । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : कुछ मेम्बर बोलना चाहते हैं। सर, आप हाउस का टाइम बढ़ाइए, टाइम मत रोकिए, बारह बजे या एक बजे तक हो, हमें कोई चिंता नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Today is not the last day of the Parliament, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, हम काम करना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, हमें घर जाने की चिंता नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...एक बार सदन में 12 बजे तक चर्चा हुई थी और हम आगे भी लोकपाल के लिए चर्चा करना चाहते थे, लेकिन आज 7 बजे जाने की क्या जल्दी है? भाई, आप सबको खाना मिलेगा।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I am helpless. If the Members are not... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : यहां भोजन का प्रबंध करेंगे, इसका प्रबंध पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर मिनिस्टर करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, I have to dispose of this motion. Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, Sir, that is why, I am saying this. ...(*Interruptions*)... सर, मेरा अभी शुरू हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...एक-एक राज्य का भी बताना है। ...(व्यवधान)... क्या आपको पता है ...(व्यवधान)... क्या आपको पता है कि ओडिशा को एक लाख करोड़ रुपए मिलेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... ओडिशा को एक लाख करोड़ रुपए मिलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपए मिलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... इतना पैसा मिलेगा! ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, take five minutes and then I will put the Motion to vote. ..(*Interruptions*).. Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, you have five minutes and then I will put the Motion to vote. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : हमारे कई सदस्य बोलने के लिए रह गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कई सदस्य अभी बोलने के लिए रह गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to put the Motion to vote. ..(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा करना आपके ऊपर है। न केवल हमारी पार्टी के, बल्कि अन्य माननीय सदस्य भी इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं। इसलिए अगर सदन एक बजे तक चले, तो हम बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं।...(व्यवधान)... MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, do you want to extend the time? If the House agrees, I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, जब तक सदस्यों की बात पूरी नहीं हो जाती, तब तक हाउस चले। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House does not agree. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no consensus. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : माननीय मंत्री जी उस पर रिप्लाई देंगे। माननीय मंत्री का रिप्लाई होगा, दो-तीन घंटे रुकना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... जिस तरह से उन्होंने अपनी बात रखी है, तो सुनना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... जो आपने कहा है, उसको सुनना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सब लोग ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं, उसका जवाब सुनना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप आदिवासियों (समय की घंटी) और कमजोर तबकों के साथ क्या कर रहे हैं, उस पर भी सुनना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many minutes do you want? ...(Interruptions) ...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Indicate the time. ...(*Interruptions*)... It cannot be unlimited. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, there cannot be unlimited time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naqvi, all right. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please, let me say. ...(Interruptions)... You are Treasury Benches, let me say. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Javadekar ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, यह मेरा आखिरी मुद्दा है, लास्ट प्वाइंट है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if you are a Minister, I can take action against you, remember that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, one last point. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, one last point. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is wrong with you? ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Javadekar, ...(*Interruptions*)... See, these dilatory tactics are not good.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, Sir, we are not doing. ...(*Interruptions*)... You tell them. ...(*Interruptions*)... You tell them. ...(*Interruptions*)... SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: We have to respond to the Members. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Actually, both sides have spoken. I had said only half an hour, but we have taken much more time. Now, I have to dispose of this Motion. Before that, if, I have no objection, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad wants to speak and if the Minister also wants to speak, they can speak. But the time should be mentioned. This way I cannot allow. How much time the Minister wants, tell me. Half-an-hour? ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय उपसभापति जी, कम-से-कम तीन घंटे समय और बढ़ा दीजिए, तभी काम होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Half-an-hour, I said. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then we will vote. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister wants to speak, okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... The LoP is ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Sir, this has to be disposed of today. ...(*Interruptions*)... This has to be disposed of today. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... I told this. ...(*Interruptions*)... The hon. LoP himself said that whatever time will be taken by the Minister should be known. So, I have decided ...(*Interruptions*)... I have decided that the Minister will also ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, बिल पर चर्चा नहीं हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)... ये किस मोशन पर वोट कराएँगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please; the House is supreme. If the Minister wants, he will also reply, ...(*Interruptions*)... but not for more than half an hour. After that, I will put the Motion to vote. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, let the speakers finish. After that, we have to dispose of the amendments. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; if the Minister wants, I have to allow. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I think that was the understanding. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Minister wants, I have to allow. But Mr. Javadekar, nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, last five minutes. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, only Mr. Tomar, the Minister, he can take maximum thirty minutes. After that, I will put the Motion to vote. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I also want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You also want five minutes? Okay, you take five minutes and then the Minister will have thirty minutes. Fine? ...(*Interruptions*)... That's all. It is already very late. ...(*Interruptions*)... Excuse me, it is already very late. ...(*Interruptions*)... You take five minutes; Mr. Tomar will take thirty minutes. After that, the Motion will be put to vote. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have also given my name. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; your party's time is over. ...(Interruptions)

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I also ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No; don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot go by this. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)...

I have given my decision. Five minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have given my decision. Five minutes for Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad. Maximum thirty minutes for the Minister. Then the Motion will be put to vote. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... No change from that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मैं केन्द्र सरकार का मंत्री हूं, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं इस हाउस का सदस्य भी हूं और सदस्य के रूप में मेरे भी कुछ अधिकार तो बनते हैं। आपने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका कृतज्ञ हूं।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब हमारे मित्र इस पूरे कानून का विरोध कर रहे हैं कि यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाए, तो मुझे थोड़ा आश्चर्य हो रहा है। यह जो कानून है, यह कानून तो उन्हीं का था और स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से एप्रूव्ड था। उसी कानून में ऑर्डिनेंस के माध्यम से हमने कुछ परिवर्तन किया है। लेकिन अभी जिस ईमानदारी से हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं, इस बात को सभी जानते हैं। पीयूष गोयल जी के विभाग में सिर्फ 32 कोल माइन्स नीलाम होती हैं, जिनसे 2 लाख 7,000 करोड़ रुपया आता है और कंज्यूमर्स को 97,000 करोड़ रुपये का बिजली का बैनिफिट मिलता है। इसका क्या मतलब है? आपके समय में भी कोयला सैटलमेंट हुआ था। कहां से चिट चलती थी, क्या चलती थी, नहीं मालूम। सीएजी ने 1 लाख 86 हजार करोड़ रुपये का कहा था। अगर 204 माइन्स में से सिर्फ 32 माइन्स को देकर 2 लाख 7,000 करोड़ रुपया सीधे राज्यों को जाता है, तो इसीलिए जाता है क्योंकि हम ईमानदारी से काम कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्टर हूं। स्पेक्ट्रम की बात हुई थी, स्पेक्ट्रम को लेकर बहुत आपत्तियां हुई थीं।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : अब यह विषय कहां से आ गया है?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : हमने 60,000 करोड़ रुपये पर शुरू किया था, दूसरे दिन वह 65,000 करोड़ रुपये पर पहुंचा, तीसरे दिन 77,000 करोड़ रुपये पर पहुंचा, चौथे दिन 86,000 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंचा, कल 94,000 करोड़ रुपये था और अभी जब मैं यहां से दफ्तर जाऊँगा, तो मालूम होगा कि फिर वह आगे चला जाएगा। इसी सिस्टम में, देश में पूंजी लगाने वाले लोग कहते थे कि अगर यह सब होगा, तो पूंजी नहीं लगेगी। आज वही लोग हम पर क्यों विश्वास कर रहे हैं? क्योंकि हम ईमानदारी और विश्वास के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। अगर आज हम उसी ईमानदारी को इस कानून में लेकर आ रहे हैं, तो इसमें परेशानी क्यों है?

महोदय, यहा पर मनमोहन सिंह जी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं बड़ी इज्जत से उनसे एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। मैं जानता हूं आपने Mines Act में परिवर्तन किया था। जब उस समय के मंत्री वहां पर इसे मूव कर रहे थे, उस समय मैं भी वहां बैठा हुआ था, मैंने भी उसमें पार्टिसिपेट किया था, क्योंकि पूर्व में, अटल जी की सरकार में मैं भी Minister of Coal and Mines रहा था। माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी, उस बिल के पास होने के बाद, पाँच-छ: साल तक उसे नोटिफाई क्यों नहीं किया गया था? वे कौन सी ताकतें थीं कि आपके द्वारा बिल को पास किए जाने के बाद भी, उसे पाँच-छ: साल तक नीलामी के लिए रोका गया? हमें इसका जवाब चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: We are discussing mines and minerals, not coal.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आज मेरे मित्र प्रकाश जावडेकर यह सवाल कर रहे हैं कि जब आप नीलामी के रास्ते पर चले थे, तो नीलामी के रास्ते पर आपको रोकने की कोशिश कौन कर रहा था?(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Your Chief Ministers. BJP Chief Ministers and later the Supreme Court. Please do not distort the facts. The Minister is deliberately misleading the House ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : अच्छा, ठीक है, ठीक है।...(व्यवधान) आप चीफ मिनिस्टर की कितनी बात मानते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : आप सच्चाई तो सुन लीजिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : आप चीफ मिनिस्टर की कितनी बात मानते हैं, इस पर हम लोग बहस कर चुके हैं, लेकिन फिर से मैं इस पर भी बहस करने के लिए तैयार हूं। अब तो मेरे पास और डॉक्युमेंट्स भी हैं, जो पहले नहीं थे, क्योंकि मैं मंत्री हूं। अगर आप फिर बहस करेंगे, तो मेरे पास कई ऐसे डॉक्युमेंट्स हैं, जो पहले नहीं थे, जो आपकी कारगुजारी को खोलेंगे।

7.00 р.м.

श्रीआनन्द शर्मा:आपयह बात मत करिए। Whom are you threatening? ...(*Interruptions*)... Whom are you threatening? आपके पास कौन से कागज़ हैं, लाइए। धमकी मत दीजिए, हम धमकियों से डरने वाले नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : पहले मुझे अपनी पूरी बात तो बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे बोलने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... मैं दुनिया समझता हूं और आनन्द जी, अगर कभी आप मौका देंगे, तो हम फिर से बहस करने को तैयार हैं। जब Coal Ordinance पर पीयूष गोयल जी चर्चा शुरू करेंगे, तो काफी बहस होगी, खुलकर बहस होगी कि कौन, कहां पर और कैसे इसको रोक रहा था। आप चिन्ता मत करिए।

मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। आपने मुझे समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका सम्मान करता हूं और आपकी समय सीमा का भी मैं सम्मान करूंगा। अगर थोड़ा सा बाएं-दाएं हो जाए, तो एलाऊ कर दीजिएगा। हमारे मित्र नरेश जी ने कहा, माननीय सदस्य राजा जी ने कहा, जो मेरे अच्छे मित्र हैं, बीजेडी की तरफ से दास जी ने कहा और माननीय सुखेन्दु बाबू ने भी कहा, उनकी हम बड़ी इज्जत करते हैं, इन्होंने पूछा कि हम ट्राइबल्स का क्या भला कर रहे हैं? माननीय शरद जी ने कहा कि यह ट्राइबल्स के हाथों में जाना चाहिए और राज्यों को अधिकार मिलने चाहिए।

माननीय शरद जी, आप तो देश के बड़े अनुभवी राजनेता हैं। अगर आपने इसकी धारा 9बी को पढ़ा होता, तो आप यह बात नहीं पूछते। पहले इसमें धारा 9ए थी, लेकिन हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद इस ऑर्डिनेंस में धारा 9बी जोड़ी गई।

इसमें क्या लिखा हुआ है, कि एक District Mineral Foundation एक ट्रस्ट के रूप में बनेगा, जिसमें उनकी चिन्ता की जायेगी, जो माइनिंग से प्रभावित होंगे- व्यक्ति और इलाके। इस Mineral Foundation में कौन-कौन रहेगा, यह राज्य सरकार नियम बनाकर तय करेगी। तो यह अधिकार राज्य सरकार का है। उसके बाद जो व्यक्ति माइनिंग करेगा, तो वह जो रॉयल्टी सरकार को देगा, उसके अलावा एक निश्चित प्रतिशत रॉयल्टी District Mineral Foundation को भी देगा, उस प्रकार से, जो राज्य सरकार नियमों में बनायेगी। तो हम तो इस पूरे कानून में राज्य सरकार का सम्मान कर रहे हैं। एक District Mineral Foundation बनाओ, ट्रस्ट बनाओ। किसके लिए? आदिवासियों की चिन्ता करने के लिए अथवा इससे जो इलाके प्रभावित होते हैं, उनके लिए। उसमें कौन-कौन होगा, यह राज्य सरकार तय करेगी। तो पूरा तो विस्तार से कानून में लिखा हुआ है, बहुत विस्तार से लिखा हुआ है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः मान्यवर, यह कहां पर लिखा हुआ है, ज़रा दिखा दीजिए। आप तो मंत्री भी हैं। आपने सेक्शन 9बी में यह कहां लिखा है कि आदिवासियों के लिए करेंगे? Affected के लिए कहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसादः एक मिनट, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः आप प्लीज़ दिखा दीजिए कि ...(व्यवधान)... आप दिखा दीजिए कि यह कहां लिखा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सतीश जी, ...(व्यवधान)... आपसे पहले शरद जी बोले, नरेश जी बोले और राजा जी बोले कि minerals rest mostly in the tribal dominated area. Did they say it or not? यह बात सबने कही।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: This is an inference which you are drawing.(Interruptions).... ट्राइबल्स की बात नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हम लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बहस नहीं कर रहे हैं कि inference draw कर रहे हैं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः आपने यह कहा कि हम सबने इश्यू रेज़ किया कि आप ट्राइबल्स को देने की बात कर रहे हैं। इसका कहीं प्रोविजन नहीं है। आप कह रहे हैं कि यह है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: एक मिनट, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: इससे ट्राइबल्स को ही फायदा मिलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: मिश्रा जी, इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... खुली छूट है। जो बोलना है, बोलिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसादः बिल्कुल। उस छूट के लिए आपकी इस अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, सदन से बड़े सम्मान के साथ मेरा सिर्फ यह कहना है कि अगर यह अधिकार राज्य सरकार को नियम बनाकर है कि उसमें कौन-कौन मेम्बर होगा, उनको नियम बनाकर है कि उस इलाके में जो लोग प्रभावित होंगे, उनको किस तरह से सुविधाएँ दी जायेंगी और उसमें नियम लिखा हुआ है कि रॉयल्टी का कितना परसेंट प्रभावित लोगों के लिए जायेगा, तो राज्य सरकार के पास पूरी छूट है। संसद में हमने इस कानून में क्या लिखा है कि जो माइनिंग से प्रभावित इलाके या व्यक्ति होंगे, तो माइनिंग से प्रभावित इलाके...(**समय की घंटी**)... सतीश जी, आप तो बड़े अनुभवी आदमी हैं, हमने भी देश देखा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः सर, ये यह कहना चाहते हैं कि ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, इन्होंने यह कहा कि ट्राइबल्स के लिए इसमें प्रोविजन है, लेकिन ट्राइबल्स के लिए कहीं जिक्र नहीं है। It is only for(*Interruptions*)....

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने yield नहीं किया। He has not yielded.(*Interruptions*).... He has not yielded.(*Interruptions*)....

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, आपने पांच मिनट का समय दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, आपने पांच मिनट का टाइम दिया था, दस मिनट हो गये। ...(व्यवधान)... MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now finish. ...(Interruptions)... He will conclude.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसादः सर, अब मैं कन्क्लूड करूँगा।

मैंने झारखंड को देखा है, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ का प्रभारी रहा, मैंने मध्य प्रदेश में काम किया है, मैंने महाराष्ट्र को देखा है और मैं विद्यार्थी परिषद के दिनों से आज तक एक सक्रिय कार्यकर्ता हूँ। मैंने देश को बहुत देखा है और पूरे विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि खनिज पदार्थ वहीं पर हैं, जहां अधिकांश आदिवासियों की पॉपुलेशन है। यह एक सच्चाई है। क्या आप इसे मान सकते हैं? इसीलिए हमने इस कानून में उसका सम्मान किया है। इसलिए, यह कहना कि उसकी चिन्ता नहीं की गयी है, यह बहुत ही अनुचित है। मैं कांग्रेस से फिर कहूँगा कि आप एक बार अपने गिरेबान में ईमानदारी से झांक कर देखिए। आज आप वहां हैं, पहले दस साल आप यहां थे। आपसे कुछ तो खता हुई है! अब कितने साल बाद आयेंगे, देखा जायेगा। आज इस कानून का विरोध करके, सभी वरिष्ठ मित्र मुझे क्षमा करेंगे कि आपने ज़रा भी वैसा संकेत नहीं दिया है कि जनता ने आपका राजनीतिक रूप से तिरस्कार किया इससे आपने कोई सबक सीखा है, ऐसा नहीं लगता है। आज मैं आपसे अपील करूँगा कि अगर ईमानदारी से आप कुछ सोचने को तैयार हैं, तो आपको इस कानून का खुला समर्थन करना चाहिए। यह ईमानदारी का कानून है, पारदर्शिता का कानून है और देश के विकास का कानून है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister will be the next. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have not given the time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have already announced that the Minister will be the next. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, कुछ मेम्बर्स के नाम पहले से दिये हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your party has taken much more time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: इनका नाम पहले से दिया हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... डा. चंदन मित्रा का नाम पहले से है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't do this. I cannot allow this. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have already announced that the last speaker will be Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad and then the Minister will reply. I have already announced. ...(*Interruptions*)... No more speakers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्नाः सर, जिनका नाम दिया हुआ है, अगर वे बोलना चाहते हैं, तो उनको बोलने दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions) ...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्नाः सर, इनका नाम दिया हुआ है, इसलिए इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't use these tactics. ...(Interruptions)... I am fed up with this. ...(Interruptions)... I can't suffer this. ...(Interruptions)... Both sides are using tactics. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Minister, you reply. ...(Interruptions)... After the reply, I will put the motion to vote. ...(Interruptions)... I have already announced that. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Your Party has taken more time. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादवः उपसभापति जी, ट्रेजरी बेंच के लोग ऐसा कर रहे हैं, यह कोई बात है। आप चेयर को इतना defy कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्नाः इनका नाम दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादवः आपको बता देते हैं...(व्यवधान)... जब तरुण विजय जी बोल रहे थे, उनको समय दिया गया...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Chandan Mitra, I called you. ...(Interruptions)

श्री शरद यादवः मित्रा जी, तरुण विजय जी को आपका समय दे दिया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Chandan Mitra, I called you and gave you a chance. ...(Interruptions) ... You said that you don't want to speak. ...(Interruptions) You gave the chance to Mr. Tarun Vijay whose name was not there. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... You are a very senior and a very honourable man. You are also a journalist. ...(Interruptions)... I called your name and gave you a chance. You said that you don't want to speak. You gave the chance to Mr. Tarun Vijay and now you are asking for time. Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... You are such a respectable person, more than a Member. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... I am helpless. ...(Interruptions)... I can't do that now. ...(Interruptions)... I have already announced in the House. ...(Interruptions)... Don't you want me to put this motion to vote? ... (Interruptions)... I have already announced time of half-an-hour. But, we have taken more than two hours. ...(Interruptions)... Everybody spoke. I called your name also. You refused to speak then and now you are asking. Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... I can't allow. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot succumb to this kind of pressure. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Minister. ...(Interruptions) ...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, before the hon. Minister gives the reply, I had mentioned when the House had reassembled that most of the Members had said that it should be examined by a Committee. Now, all these provisions have already been examined by the Committee. Over and above that, is there anything else that some Members have to say? I still don't know, on merits, what are the views of the Congress

[RAJYA SABHA]

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Party, which is the prime mover behind this move. Or, is it just that we have to delay even if it was a Bill which originated in our Government and today, we have to create an obstruction in it? Is that the position? Then, it should be made clear to us. It should be clear to my friends here also that they are siding with this move. Otherwise, all these provisions have been substantially cleared by the Standing Committee. If they have any suggestion over and above that, they can let us know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection to that. But, as far as the Chair is concerned, the problem for me is that there is a motion before me. I have to dispose it of. If you agree with the suggestion of the hon. Finance Minister and the Leader of the House, I will be happy. ...(*Interruptions*)... Otherwise, I have to go by the rules and put the motion to vote. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I just wanted to refer to what hon. Leader of the House has said that the Congress is the prime mover behind this. Let it be very clear that we are not the prime mover behind this. Each political party has its own very strong and able leadership, and they are leaders of their own standing. So, I cannot dictate to any political party or its leader, or that my party will decide and they will just sign on the dotted lines. They can take a decision on their own. So, let it be very clear. Everybody has his own views. I cannot dictate to any other political party.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: What is your stand on the Bill that you brought in?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There have been some amendments and those amendments have not been gone through. That is why, heaven is not going to fall. The hon. Members and the Ministers are saying that they would not be able to pass on this money to the State Governments. Who stops the Government? Once we are done with the first half of the Session, you can go in for second Ordinance and nothing will change. Nothing will change. The law will continue. You can have the second Ordinance immediately after 20th. In the meanwhile, you can have the Select Committee also. There won't be any gap. If hon. Members and all political parties of this side want to go through that in depth, in depth, maybe, whenever we send Members to the Select Committee, or for that matter to the Standing Committee, we send Members who have knowledge, or, much interest. I think they will be able to spend much more time. Here we have 5 minutes, 10 minutes and 15 minutes, but there is no time-limit there, you can have 10 meetings, you can have 15 meetings, you can have 8 hours long meeting. One can discuss as many times as possible. They can consult Members of the other parties also. They can consult experts also. I want to dispel the impression that we are doing this just for the sake of harassing the Government. That is not our intention, not at all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you agree with the suggestion made by the Leader of the House?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are all representing different political parties, I can't say on their behalf. Each political party has their own view.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Minister. Mr. Tomar please. ...(*Interruptions*).. I have to put it to vote.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज माइनिंग अमेंडमेंट बिल पर चर्चा हो रही है। इस चर्चा में काफी सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है, लेकिन अगर परिस्थिति सामान्य रहती तो मुझे लगता है कि इससे अधिक सदस्य इस चर्चा में भाग लेते और अधिक बातें रखते। इस चर्चा में जिन सदस्यों ने भाग लिया और अपने सुझाव दिए, उनमें श्री अनिल माधव दवे जी, श्री देरेक ओब्राईन जी, श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन जी, श्री कल्पतरू दास जी, श्रीमती गुन्डुा सुधारानी जी, डा. अशोक एस. गागुंली जी, श्री रामदास अठावले जी, श्री तरुण विजय जी, श्री शरद यादव जी, श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी, श्री तपन कुमार सेन जी, श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी, श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर जी, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी, श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी, श्री अनिल देसाई जी, श्री जयराम रमेश जी, श्री डी. राजा साहब, श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी और श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी हैं। इस बिल पर सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी बात रखने का प्रयत्न किया है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने पूर्व में कहा कि अगर बिल पर ही चर्चा करने का मानस होता और उतना समय मिलता, तो मुझे लगता है कि माइनिंग मंत्रालय के लिए यह बहुत बड़ा अवसर प्राप्त होता। लेकिन, जिन सदस्यों ने जो भी सुझाव दिए हैं, उनके प्रति मैं आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सारे देश के ध्यान में है कि यूपीए सरकार के समय पाँच वर्षों तक लगातार खनन का काम प्रभावित रहा, अनेक प्रकार की बातें होती रहीं, देश बदनाम होता रहा। 2जी स्पेक्ट्रम को लेकर, सिंगूर मामले को लेकर, कोल ब्लॉक्स के आवंटन को लेकर अनेक प्रकार के निर्णय हुए और उन निर्णयों से खनिज का क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ। अवैध माइनिंग को लेकर शाह कमीशन की स्थापना हुई। शाह कमीशन ने भी अवैध माइनिंग, परिवहन और भंडारण को लेकर कर्णाटक, गोवा, ओडिशा के मामले में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी।

उस पर भी कार्यवाही हुई और उसके कारण देश में एक तरह से खनिज का संकट पैदा हो गया, मजदूरों के लिए रोजगार का संकट पैदा हो गया और उद्योग-धंधों को नुकसान पहुंचने लगा। खनिज के क्षेत्र में आप देखेंगे कि 2009-10 में ऑयरन ओर का प्रोडक्शन 218 मिलियन टन था और निर्यात 101 मिलियन टन था। अगर 2013-14 में देखेंगे तो प्रोडक्शन 152 मिलियन टन हो गया और निर्यात 9 मिलियन टन रह गया। अगर हम माइनिंग प्रकरणों के निराकरण की स्थिति को देखेंगे तो 2010 में 68 माइनिंग लीज के आवंटन का प्रॉयर एप्रूवल मंत्रालय के माध्यम से हुआ था, जो 2013-14 में आकर 9 पर रुक गया। एक तरफ माइनिंग के जो केस हैं उनके डिस्पोजल भी प्रभावित हुए, दूसरी तरफ प्रोडक्शन भी प्रभावित हुआ, निर्यात भी प्रभावित हुआ। हम 101 मिलियन टन का निर्यात करते थे, अब हम 5.6 मिलियन टन ऑयरन ओर का आयात कर रहे हैं। जब ऐसी परिस्थिति खड़ी हुई, और हम लोग मई, 2014 में सरकार में आए, तो मैंने विभाग के अधिकारियों से बातचीत की और उस दौरान

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर]

यह ध्यान में आया कि 63 हजार से अधिक आवेदन राज्यों में और केन्द्र में माइनिंग के ऐसे पडे हए हैं जिनका निराकरण नहीं हो पा रहा है। हम लोगों ने विभाग में बातचीत की, मैं स्वयं राज्यों में गया, वहां मुख्य मंत्रियों से बातचीत की, राज्य के खनिज मंत्रियों से बातचीत की, सचिव स्तर पर बातचीत हुई। खनिज क्षेत्र में, इण्डस्ट्री के क्षेत्र में, मजदूर के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले तमाम संगठनों से चर्चा हुई और उस चर्चा के आधार पर हम लोग इस दिशा में बढे कि जल्दी से जल्दी हमको संशोधन बिल लाना चाहिए और संशोधन बिल लाएंगे तभी यह काम आगे बढेगा। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय. जब हम इस बिल को बना रहे थे तो हम लोगों के सामने दो-तीन उद्देश्य प्रमुख रूप से थे। पहला था आवंटन की प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता लाना, दूसरा था खनन को प्रोत्साहित करना, तीसरा था जहां जंगल है वहीं खनिज है और जहां खनिज है और जंगल हैं, वहीं आदिवासी और गरीब आदमी हैं। उनके वेलफेयर और कल्याण के लिए हमारी सरकार को भी कुछ-न-कुछ सोचना चाहिए और तीसरा उद्देश्य था कि जो माइनिंग के क्षेत्र में एक्सप्लोरेशन की आवश्यकता थी, उससे हम लोग कहीं कम काम कर रहे हैं, इस आवश्यकता को भी हमें पुरा करने की दिशा में कदम बढाना चाहिए। ऐसे तीन-चार प्रमुख उद्देश्यों को लेकर हम लोगों ने यह बिल बनाया। हम इसको शीतकालीन सत्र में लाना चाहते थे, लेकिन विचार-विमर्श की प्रक्रिया पूरी नहीं हो सकी और इस वजह से हम लोग 12 जनवरी को इसे आर्डिनेंस के रूप में लाए। मैंने पूर्व में भी अपनी बात में कहा था कि आर्डिनेंस देश में पहली बार नहीं है, इसको प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए। माइनिंग का क्षेत्र प्रारम्भ होगा तो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में आज जो खनिज के क्षेत्र का योगदान विकास दर में दो प्रतिशत से अधिक का है. यह विकास दर बढाने में योगदान करेगा। खनिज का क्षेत्र रोजगार का सुजन करने वाला है या रोजगार सुजन में योगदान करेगा। इसलिए सरकार ने मजबूरी में और विवशता में देश की आवश्यकता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए अगर कोई मार्ग अपनाया है तो मुझे लगता है कि उसे समर्थन मिलना चाहिए था, लेकिन दर्भाग्य से वह परिस्थिति नहीं बन पा रही है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सभी सदस्यों से बिल में जो प्रमुख रूप से कुछ प्रावधान हैं, उन पर अपनी बात कहना चाहूंगा और उनका समाधान करना चाहंगा। सामान्य तौर पर जब यु0पी0ए0 सरकार ने बिल बनाया था तो वह बिल 2011 में लोक सभा में आया। वह बिल लोक सभा में 2011 में आया और लोक सभा की स्टेंडिंग कमेटी को रेफर हुआ। उस स्टेंडिंग कमेटी ने मई, 2013 में इसे विभाग में वापस भेजा और लोक सभा समाप्त होने के कारण वह दोबारा लोक सभा में नहीं आया। महोदय, यूपीए सरकार भी इस बारे में चिंतित थी कि इस में सुधार होना चाहिए और इस से पहले प्लानिंग कमीशन ने होदा कमेटी बनायी थी। वह भी इस बारे में चिंतित थी कि इस कानून में सुधार होना चाहिए। उपसभापति महोदय, हमने तो उसी प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है और बहुत ही साफ नीयत के साथ हम इस कानून को लेकर आए हैं। हां, इतना जरूर है कि जब यूपीए सरकार के समय वह बिल आया था, उस समय आवंटन की प्रक्रिया में auction तो एक रास्ता था, लेकिन auction के अलावा भी अनेक रास्ते थे। अब auction के अलावा बाकी रास्ते भी खुले रहें और पहले आओ, पहले पाओ, यह नीति भी बनी रहे तो में समझता हूं कि auction route का उपयोग कौन करेगा? महोदय, जैसी बात, कोल के मामले में कही जाती रही, तो कोल के मामले में तो auction की प्रक्रिया आपने ही शुरू की थी। वह तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जी की ही कल्पना थी, लेकिन नीयत ठीक नहीं थी, इसलिए उस पर अमल नहीं हो पाया। अगर अमल हो जाता तो जो 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार और पीयुष गोयल जी

के कोयला मंत्री रहते हुए मिल रहे हैं, वे सरकार, राज्यों और जनता को यूपीए सरकार के समय में भी मिल सकते थे। लेकिन आप लोगों ने वह अवसर खो दिया। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम ने आवंटन की प्रक्रिया में सारे रास्ते बंद कर दिए हैं। अब एक ही रास्ता है और वह auction का है। हम बल्क मिनरल का सीधे माइनिंग लीज के लिए auction करेंगे और जो गैर बल्क मिनरल है, उसका पीएल/एमएल के लिए auction करेंगे। महोदय, अब auction में किसी भी प्रकार का समझौता नहीं होगा और किसी भी प्रकार की bargaining की स्थिति नहीं बनेगी। Auction होगा तो जिस प्रकार से कोल के auction से 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए मिल रहे हैं, जब इस auction की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ हो जाएगी, तो चाहे आयरन ओर हो, चाहे मैंगनीज हो, चाहे बॉक्साइट हो, चाहे लाइमस्टोन हो और चाहे अन्य मिनरल्स हों, इनकी नीलामी होगी तब भी इसी प्रकार से राशि आएगी, जो राज्यों के विकास में लगेगी, गरीबों के उत्थान में लगेगी और निश्चित रूप से देश की तस्वीर बदलने में वह राशि काम आएगी।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने पूर्व में कहा कि यहां पर जब हम auction की तरफ जा रहे हैं, निश्चित रूप से हम को exploration को बढाना पडेगा। वैसे भी अगर आप देखें तो हमारे यहां इन 66 वर्षों में exploration पर बहुत ज्यादा काम होना चाहिए था। अगर आज चाइना माइनिंग के क्षेत्र में आगे है, कनाडा आगे है, आस्ट्रेलिया आगे है, तो वे इसलिए नहीं कि वे हमारी तरह धीरे-धीरे चल रहे थे बल्कि उन्होंने exploration पर प्राथमिकता से ध्यान दिया। उस कारण निश्चित रूप से उनके यहां खनिज की उपलब्धता हुई और फिर उन्होंने उसे वैल्यू एडेड किया, बेचा और उस वजह से उनकी हालत सुधरी। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे भारतवर्ष का पुरा भु-भाग 32 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर है और इसमें माइनिंग की संभाव्यता लगभग 8.13 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर में सामान्य तौर पर दिखाई देती है और आज इसकी जियोफिजिकल मैपिंग सिर्फ 15 प्रतिशत की ही हुई है। महोदय, माइनिंग लीज पर जो काम हो रहा है, वह टोटल उपलब्ध खनिज के एक प्रतिशत पर ही होता दिखाई दे रहा है। अब देखिए कि एक तरफ तो टोटल 8 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर में 15 प्रतिशत जियो-फिजिकल माइनिंग की मैपिंग हम कर पाए और उसमें भी एक प्रतिशत की ही माइनिंग कर पा रहे हैं। तो जहां देश में हम प्रगति की बात कर रहे हैं, देश को अग्रिम राष्ट्रों की श्रेणी में रखने की बात सोच रहे हैं, महोदय, अगर यह रफ्तार रहेगी, तो हम यह कार्य कैसे कर पाएंगे? इसलिए माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने विचार किया कि exploration की दृष्टि से हमें काम करना चाहिए। अभी तक केन्द्र सरकार के उपक्रम जो जीएसआई और एमईसीएल हैं, ये एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए अधिकृत थे। इस बिल में हम लोगों ने यह प्रावधान किया है कि एक्सप्लॉरेशन के लिए जो हमारे पीएसयुज़ हैं, उनकी संख्या हम बढाएंगे। यह ऑर्डिनेन्स लाने के बाद हमने एसएआईएल को, एनएमडीसी को, आरआईआईएल को, केआईएसएल को, इनको नोटिफाई किया है और राज्यों में जाकर हमने बात की है कि जो राज्यों के पीएसयुज़ हैं, वे अगर एक्सप्लोरेशन के क्षेत्र में आगे आना चाहते हैं, तो केन्द्र सरकार उनको नोटिफाई करना चाहेगी।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इसी के साथ-साथ एक्सप्लोरेशन को बढ़ाने के लिए हम लोगों ने नेशनल मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन ट्रस्ट का प्रावधान किया है। जो नेशनल मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन ट्रस्ट का गठन होगा और जो रॉयल्टी की राशि होगी, उसकी दो प्रतिशत राशि इस मिनरल ट्रस्ट में आएगी। यह नेशनल मिनरल ट्रस्ट इस बात की कोशिश करेगा कि हम एक्सप्लोरेशन को कैसे बढ़ावा

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर]

दें और जहां राशि की आवश्यकता होगी, वहां राशि भी प्रदान करेंगे, जहां सहयोग की आवश्यकता होगी, वहां सहयोग की आवश्यकता को भी पूरा करेंगे, जहां नीति बनाने की आवश्यकता होगी, वहां नीति भी बनाएंगे। आज हमारी सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता एक्सप्लोरेशन की है। उस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए हम लोगों ने यह नेशनल मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन ट्रस्ट बनाया है, जो निश्चित रूप से इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करेगा। तो हम लोगों ने यह प्रावधान किया है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, चर्चा में कई बार यह बात आती है कि इसमें पट्टे की अवधि 50 वर्ष क्यों कर दी गई है? मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों के संज्ञान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात सही है कि हम लोगों ने यह अवधि 50 वर्ष की है, लेकिन पहले पट्टे की जो अवधि थी वह 30 वर्ष हुआ करती थी और 20 वर्ष का डीम्ड रिन्यूअल हुआ करता था और उस 20 वर्ष के बाद जब सेकेण्ड रिन्यूअल की स्थिति आती थी तो अगला रिन्यूअल अनन्त काल तक चलता था। इस कारण कुछ लोगों को आजादी के पहले से भी माइन्स मिली हुई हैं और वे माइन्स आज तक चल रही हैं। यह हमारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, जिसने उस अनन्त काल तक की सीमा को घटा कर 50 साल पर लाकर रख दिया है और तय कर दिया कि 50 साल के बाद हर खदान को नीलाम किया जाएगा. उस पर किसी का स्वामित्व या अधिकार नहीं रहेगा। हां, यह सच है कि हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि माइनिंग के क्षेत्र में निरंतरता बनी रहे। हम लोगों की कोशिश रही है कि ऑर्डिनेन्स आने के बाद एकदम खनन के क्षेत्र में प्रोडक्शन घट न जाए, प्रोडक्शन बंद न हो जाए और इसलिए हम लोगों ने केप्टिव माइनर की अवधि 15 वर्ष और मर्चेण्ट माइनर की 5 वर्ष की बढाई थी, जिससे कि इस सारे उद्योग में निरंतरता चलती रहे। हमारे मित्र तपन कुमार सेन जी और डी. राजा साहब, पी. राजीव जी, इन माननीय सदस्यों ने भी अपने संशोधनों में आईबीएम की बात कही है, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि माइनिंग प्लान के एप्रूवल का प्रावधान जो आईबीएम से एप्रूवल कराने का था, उसको हमने कम नहीं किया है। मैं आपको इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हँ कि युग परिवर्तन हो रहा है, आजादी के 66 वर्ष हो गए हैं, लोकतंत्र भी परिपक्व हो रहा है और लोग अपनी जवाबदारी को महसूस कर रहे हैं। आप सभी के ध्यान में यह आया होगा कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जन-धन योजना की घोषणा की थी, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि जीरो बेलेन्स पर एकाउंट खोलेंगे, लेकिन जीरो बेलेन्स एकाउंट वाली सुविधा का लाभ सब लोगों ने नहीं उठाया, जिसकी जेब में पैसा नहीं रहा होगा उसने इसका लाभ जरूर उठाया होगा, लेकिन जिस आदमी की जेब में पैसा था, उसने एकाउंट में पैसे जमा कर एकाउंट खोला। इस तरह 12 करोड खातों में 10,000 करोड से ज्यादा की राशि जमा हई। यह आम नागरिक की जिम्मेदारी और जवाबदेही का प्रकटीकरण है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इसलिए हम लोगों ने यह जरूर सुनिश्चित करने की कोशिश की है कि जो राज्य माइनिंग प्लान को एप्रूव करने की दृष्टि से आईबीएम और केन्द्र सरकार, दोनों के जो मानदंड बनाए हुए हैं, उन मानदंडों के अनुरूप अपनी योजना बना लेते हैं, वह योजना केन्द्र सरकार से एप्रूव करवा लेते हैं, यानी जो केन्द्र सरकार का घटक आईबीएम है उसके मानदंडों के अनुरूप योजना होगी, आईबीएम और केन्द्र सरकार उसे एप्रूव करेगी, तो फिर निश्चित रूप से वे अपने यहां माइनिंग कर सकते हैं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, लेकिन अभी IBM का माइनिंग एप्रूवल हम लोगों ने समाप्त नहीं किया है। यदि कोई राज्य इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ सकता है, बढ़ कर काम कर [10 March, 2015]

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सकता है, विलम्ब को समाप्त करने का इच्छुक है और अगर IBM के मानदंडों के अनुरूप काम करने की उसकी क्षमता है, तो मुझे लगता है कि आजादी के 66 वर्षों के बाद कानून में इतनी फ्रीडम किसी राज्य को देने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए, हमने सिर्फ उसी नीयत से उसका प्रावधान किया है, उसके अलावा और कोई दूसरी नीयत नहीं है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पहले राज्य से मेजर मिनरल्स की फाइल प्रायर एप्रूवल के लिए केन्द्र में आया करती थी। हम लोगों ने इस प्रायर एप्रूवल को समाप्त किया है। हम यह मानते हैं कि हम ऑक्शन पर जा रहे हैं, तो ऑक्शन होने के बाद, फिर केन्द्र सरकार के पास फाइल आए और केन्द्र सरकार में 19 महीने तक उस फाइल की समीक्षा होती रहे, इससे विलम्ब होगा और देश का नुकसान होगा। इसलिए हमने तय किया है कि ऑक्शन हो, राज्य सरकार उसकी सारी वैधानिकता का अध्ययन करे और ऑक्शन में जिससे ज्यादा रकम मिली है, उसे वह माइनिंग लीज़ आवंटित कर दे। राज्यों को यह अधिकार हम लोगों ने देने की कोशिश की है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यहां DMF की भी बात आई है। बहुत सारे सदस्यों और बहुत सारे दलों ने DMF और बिल के बहुत सारे प्रावधानों का समर्थन किया है। इस बिल में हम लोगों ने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन का प्रावधान किया है। जैसा मैंने पूर्व में कहा कि जहां जंगल है, वहीं खनिज है और जहां जंगल और खनिज हैं, वहीं आदिवासी और गरीब हैं। खनन होता है, लेकिन खनन से जो लोग विस्थापित होते हैं, उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। खनन से जो क्षेत्र प्रभावित होता है, उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। राज्य सरकारें गरीबों और पिछड़ों के क्षेत्र में प्लान करती हैं, लेकिन राज्य सरकारों की अपनी सीमाएं हैं और बंटते-बंटते जो पैसा आता है, वह उस क्षेत्र तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते काफी सिमट जाता है। इसलिए हम लोगों ने यह तय किया है कि खनन बढ़ेगा, तो निश्चित रुप से खनन वाले क्षेत्र में व्यक्ति भी प्रभावित होगा और खनन का क्षेत्र भी प्रभावित होगा। खनन के क्षेत्र में जो व्यक्ति प्रभावित हो रहा है, खनन का क्षेत्र प्रभावित हो रहा है, वहां व्यक्ति के कल्याण के लिए और क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन काम करेगा। इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन में जो रॉयल्टी मिलेगी, वह केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा निश्चित रॉयल्टी की राशि के एक-तिहाई से अधिक नहीं होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने हमसे बोलने के लिए मना किया है और यहां बिल पर बहस हो रही है। इसके बाद सेलैक्ट कमेटी बनेगी और फिर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given him 30 minutes. बैठिए, बैठिए। I have given him 30 minutes. Let him speak. बोलिए, बोलिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: महोदय, इतनी राशि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन को मिलेगी। हम लोगों ने इसलिए DMF का प्रावधान रखा है और यह जो DMF की राशि जाने वाली है, यह उसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में खर्च होने वाली है, यह उसी क्षेत्र में खर्च होने वाली है, जहां खनन से व्यक्ति और क्षेत्र प्रभावित हो रहा है। इसके अन्तर्गत एकमुश्त राशि दी जाएगी। वह राशि निश्चित रूप से उस क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन लाएगी, ऐसा मुझे पूरा विश्वास है। इसलिए हम लोगों ने इस बिल में DMF का प्रावधान करने की कोशिश की है।

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर]

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में अभी काफी माइनिंग की चर्चा हुई है और कर्नाटक राज्य है, उसके मामले में भी माइनिंग का जो काम रुका, वह सबके सामने जगज़ाहिर है। पिछले दिनों जो बिल था, उसमें यह प्रावधान था कि अवैध माइनिंग में जो व्यक्ति पकड़ा जाएगा, उसके लिए 2 वर्ष की सज़ा होगी और 25 हजार रुपए ज़ुर्माना होगा। माइनिंग के क्षेत्र में कोई भी व्यक्ति यदि अवैध माइनिंग का धंधा करता है, तो उसके लिए 25 हजार रुपए ज़ुर्माना देना कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं होती थी और इसलिए हम लोगों ने 2 साल की सज़ा को बढ़ाकर 5 साल की सज़ा कर दी है और जो ज़ुर्माना था, उसे 5 लाख रुपए प्रति हैक्टेयर के हिसाब से तय किया है। जब 5 लाख रुपए प्रति हैक्टेयर के हिसाब से ज़ुर्माना होगा और अगर किसी के पास 20 हैक्टेयर की माइन है, तो निश्चित रूप से वह ज़ुर्माना बड़ी राशि होगी। इस प्रकार इस पर नियंत्रण करने की कोशिश की जा सकती है, हम लोगों का ऐसा विचार है। हम लोगों ने राज्य सरकारों के लिए विशेष न्यायालय बनाने का भी प्रावधान किया है। अगर विशेष न्यायालय बनेंगे, तो अवैध माइनिंग के केस जल्दी जाएंगे, उनका जल्दी डिस्पोजल होगा। उनका जल्दी डिस्पोज़ल होगा, अवैध माइनिंग भी रुकेगी और जो लोग पकड़े जाएंगे, उनसे जो राशि आएगी, वह सरकारी खजाने में भी आएगी और निश्चित रूप से हम सब लोग उस दृष्टि से इस काम को करने में सफल होंगे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह सच है कि हम लोगों ने केंद्र सरकार के पास कुछ शक्तियां रखने का विचार किया है, लेकिन जो शक्तियां केंद्र सरकार के पास रखने की बात है, उसमें राज्यों के प्रति किसी भी प्रकार के हस्तक्षेप की मंशा केंद्र सरकार की नहीं है। जहां एक ओर हम 24 मिनरल्स के स्थान पर 55 मिनरल्स राज्यों को दे रहे हैं, prior approval को समाप्त कर रहे हैं, IBM के approval को भी राज्य चाहें, तो हम समाप्त करने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो राज्य के किसी मामले में हस्तक्षेप करें, यह भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार की नीयत बिल्कुल भी नहीं है, लेकिन हम यह ज़रूर कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर एक माइनिंग का प्रकरण साल भर में निराकृत होना चाहिए तो उसकी समय सीमा ज़रूर निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए और अगर समय सीमा निर्धारित हो जाएगी, तो निश्चित रूप से हम सब लोग जल्दी से जल्दी केसेज का डिस्पोज़ल कर सकेंगे। कई बार माइनिंग के क्षेत्र में देखने में आता है कि एक प्रकरण ऐसा है जो 29 साल से चल रहा है, जिले से लेकर दिल्ली तक वह घूम रहा है, लेकिन 29 साल में भी उसका निराकरण नहीं हुआ। इसलिए महोदय, हम लोग यह चाहते हैं कि राज्य सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी प्रकरणों का निराकरण करे, उनमें किसी भी प्रकार का विलंब न हो।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह बात भी मैं आप सबके मध्य निवेदित करना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री जी, पांच मिनट और हैं, पांच मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केंद्र सरकार जब बिल ला रही है, खनिज पॉलिसी बना रही है, तो इसका क्रियान्वयन हो, शत-प्रतिशत क्रियान्वयन हो और देश को इसका फायदा हो, यह भी ज़रूरी है। इसका execution कराना, यह केंद्र सरकार की जवाबदारी है और इसलिए हम अपनी जवाबदारी से मुक्त नहीं होना [10 March, 2015]

Government

चाहते हैं। महोदय, हम लोगों ने इसके माध्यम से यह भी कोशिश की है और विलंब को समाप्त करने की भी यह कोशिश है। अभी तक सामान्यतः आर.पी. के लिए जो कंसेशन दिया जाता था, वह 10 हज़ार वर्ग किलोमीटर के लिए दिया जाता था और पी.एल. 25 वर्ग किलोमीटर का दिया जाता था। जब एम.एल. दी जाती थी, तो 10 वर्ग किलोमीटर की दी जाती थी। ऐसा ध्यान में आता है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में और कुछ खनिजों में जो मानदंड बने हुए हैं, इनको बढाने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए महोदय, हम लोगों ने तय किया है कि राज्य सरकार यदि ऐसी आवश्यकता महसुस करेगी और केंद्र को कहेगी, तो एक बार में ही उस खनिज या उस क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार की सीमा को बढाया जा सकता है, जिससे कि बार-बार केंद्र के पास किसी प्रकरण को आने की आवश्यकता न पडे। पहले आर.पी. कुछ ही लोग करते थे। बडी मिन्नत से उन्हें वह मिलती थी, अब आर.पी. के लिए हमने अनेक लोगों को आमंत्रित किया है। कुछ लोग देशहित में काम करना चाहते हैं, कुछ लोग रिसर्च करना चाहते हैं, वे आएंगे, तो रिसर्च परमिट के लिए उनको कोई भी दिक्कत नहीं होगी, लेकिन हमने यह ज़रूर तय किया है कि जो आर.पी. करेगा. आर.पी. करने के बाद उसको पी.एल. और एम.एल. का अधिकार नहीं होगा और इसलिए माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने ऐसे प्रावधान करने का प्रयास किया है, जिससे कि इस बिल में पारदर्शिता भी बढने वाली है। Mineralization भी बढने वाला है, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में खनिज क्षेत्र का योगदान बढने वाला है, बडी मात्रा में रोजगार का सुजन होने वाला है, बडी मात्रा में इंडस्ट्री को प्रोत्साहन मिलने वाला है और जो माइनिंग का क्षेत्र एक तरह से बदनामी का क्षेत्र हो गया था, वह बदनामी का क्षेत्र खत्म होगा और इस माइनिंग के क्षेत्र की गिनती अच्छे और गति बढ़ाने वाले क्षेत्र में होगी। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सभी सदस्यों और सभी दलों के नेताओं से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हं कि जो बिल हम लोग लेकर आए हैं, यह बिल पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने वाला है, यह बिल रोजगार को सुजित करने वाला है, यह बिल देश की विकास दर को बढाने वाला है, यह बिल जवाबदेही बढाने वाला है और यह बिल देश को आगे ले जाने में सहायक होने वाला है, इसलिए इस बिल को पारित करने की कृपा करें। बहत-बहत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is time to put the Amendment to vote.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the points raised by hon. Members vindicated our position to move the Amendment, to send the Bill to a Select Committee. There are grey areas and I am pressing for it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are pressing and you are not withdrawing.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: If the Government is ready, then the Select Committee would be more democratic and the Government can direct the Select Committee to submit a report within a short span of time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that if the Government brings another motion...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Otherwise, I will press for the Amendment.

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मेरा एक सुझाव है। यदि सरकार सहमत हो जाती है, सेलेक्ट कमेटी में आप दस दिन, आठ दिन हमें लगा दीजिए, आठ दिन के भीतर हम आपको दे देंगे। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : इसमें टाइम लगेगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : दस दिन में कर लेंगे।

श्री शरद यादव : दस दिन कर लीजिए। दस दिन के लिए आप कर सकते हैं। इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दीजिए।

श्री एम.वेंकेया नायडु : मैं आपसे सहमत हूं, लेकिन टाइम आप देख लीजिए। सर, मैंने लास्ट टाइम भी सदन से अपील की थी कि 20 तारीख को सेशन का विराम होने वाला है। उसके बाद हम फिर दुबारा अगले महीने की 20 तारीख को मिलेंगे। यह ऑर्डिनेंस 6 तारीख को लैप्स होगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप लोग बहुत जरूरी मानें तो हम convinced हैं, इसमें और कोई ज्यादा चर्चा करने का विषय नहीं है। फिर भी अगर बाकी लोगों का ऐसा सजेशन है कि इसको रेफर करें तो रेफर करके उस समय में, यानी सात दिन में इसको वापस लेकर आएं।..(व्यवधान)..मैं आपको अपना व्यू बता रहा हूं। सात दिन में इसे लाएं।..(व्यवधान)..

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

श्री एम.वेंकेया नायडु : शरद जी बहुत अनुभवी हैं। उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिया, उसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, हमारा समर्थन है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Rajeeve, the mover has said that if the Government is bringing another motion for the Select Committee, he is not pressing it. What is your reaction to that?

SHRIARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Rajeeve's motion by way of an Amendment, my point of order, is infructuous, and I will make good the reasons. It is a settled convention that those who are proposed to be Members of the Select Committee can't speak on the motion for reference to a Select Committee. Most of the Members that he has proposed as Members of the Select Committee, or at least some of them, have participated in the discussion. So, his motion, in any case, which contains the Members of the Select Committee, is infructuous. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The discussion is on consideration of the motion.. (*Interruptions*)..

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me make good the point of order. Before deciding to speak, you should have been aware of Parliamentary procedure. Sir, I refer to Dr. Agnihotri's Praxis of Indian Parliament, published by the Rajya Sabha, page 486.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The point of order should be under a Rule.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please allow me to read and then you will realize when and under what circumstances, during Panditji's period, this convention got established. Sir, Para 32.40 says:

"A Joint/Select Committee is appointed on a motion moved and adopted after introduction of a Bill in the House. At this stage, the Member-in-charge may move that the Bill be referred to a Joint/Select Committee. Any Member, other than Memberin-charge, may also move an amendment for reference of the Bill to a Joint/Select Committee. On adoption of the amendment or the motion, as the case may be, the Bill stands referred to a Select Committee which is composed of Members whose names are mentioned in the motion moved in this regard.

32.41 As per the ruling of the Chair dated 16th September, 1954, Members whose names have been proposed to serve on a Joint/Select Committee should not speak on the motion for reference of the Bill concerning Joint/Select Committee".

...(Interruptions)... Let me complete, please.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is not a point of order.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I can be educated if I am wrong.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: You should.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, it is on Para 32.40, page No. 486. I am citing the convention. And the convention is that somebody of the stature of Dr. Ambedkar was told, either you speak or be on the Committee, you cannot do both. And that is the ruling of the Chair of this House.

Sir, Para 32.41 says:

"As per the ruling of the Chair dated 16th September, 1954, Members whose names have been proposed to serve on a Joint/Select Committee should not speak on the Motion for reference of the Bill concerning Joint/Select Committee. When the motion for concurrence of the recommendation of Lok Sabha to join the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Untouchability (Offences) Bill, 1954 was taken up, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, whose name was one of the names proposed for serving on the Joint Committee, said that it was impossible for him to remain silent during the discussion on that Bill. He further added that he was aware of the convention that a Member who was on a Select Committee should not speak or take part in the debate on the motion for reference to a Select Committee and that if that convention was to be rigidly followed in the House, he would like his name to be removed from the list of Members to serve on the Committee".

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

The Deputy Chairman said:

"Yes, it is a rigid one; we have been observing it... the convention we have observed in this House is that Members on the Select Committee are not to speak on such a motion. On one or two occasions, permission has been refused... and that is also the convention, I am told, in the other House. I had a talk with the Speaker also about it. A convention if departed from will cease to be a convention. So, it is for Dr. Ambedkar to choose whether he will speak on the floor of the House or be a Member of the Select Committee... It is better that we follow healthy conventions and I see no reason to depart from that convention".

Now, the motion which Shri P. Rajeeve has moved ... (Interruptions)

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No, I have moved the motion. Not Mr. P. Rajeeve.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The motion which Mr. Jesudasu Seelam, Mr. P. Rajeeve and Mr. Shantaram Naik has moved, comprises of three persons who have participated in this debate and therefore, cannot be Members of the Select Committee. The motion has become infructuous. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir,...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And the Bill may be put to vote.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, I have some doubt. I would like the Chair to guide me. As a Parliamentary Affairs Minister, I have got some doubt. Thank you, Anand Sharmaji. Leader of the Opposition is also a very senior Member, Anandji is also a very senior Member. I have got a doubt. So far the practice in the House has been that a Member, any Member, normally a Member means the Member who is moving the Bill; but any member can move a motion for referring it to a Select Committee. But in this instant case, other than what the Leader of the House has said, I have another doubt. Shri P. Rajeeve and Shri Jesudasu Seelam have suggested some seven names and I don't think so far that has been the practice for any non-official Member to move a motion, giving these names and asking it to refer to a Select Committee excluding the Government, excluding the supporting parties. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is why I said in the beginning. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is not beginning; it is a motion. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is a motion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeeve, please don't sit and talk. Let us have patience. I have no problem, and I am not going to go away also.

Sir, the motion and the constitution of the Select Committee is done after the consent by the Chair in consultation with the Government. That has been the practice, if I am right. If you say that a Member can have his own choice of people of seven or eight or ten or nine, and then get the motion approved in the House, then, what will happen? Let us try to understand that, and let us be educated on that. I have no problem. Anandji, thank you.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: First of all, two hon. Members from our side have not spoken; Shri Shantaram Naik and Shri Seelam have not spoken.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: They are the movers; they are not members.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They are the movers; they have not spoken.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Leader of the House has referred to the ruling of 1954. Now, the first question that comes is, do the rules framed and approved by this House take precedence over the ruling referred to, or, does the ruling of 1954 take precedence? ...(*Interruptions*)...Number two, I wish, the Leader of the House is very knowledgeable...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen. Let me understand also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And we respect him for that. Sir, under Article 118(1) of the Constitution where both the Houses of Parliament are empowered to make rules for regulating its procedure and the conduct of Business. Now, what is important for me to underscore and to point it out to the learned Leader of the House is that the rules of the Raiva Sabha were first framed on June 2nd, 1964. So, you referred to a ruling of 1954. These rules were brought in to force w.e.f. July 1st, 1964. After that, there have been twelve Committees, and all the twelve Committees — this rule book informs us - made amendments to the rules, and this edition - which is the latest edition of the rule book — incorporates all amendments which the twelve Committees had recommended and were incorporated and approved by the House. So, as far as our understanding goes, this motion will be taken up as per this rule book and cannot be otherwise. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rajeeve, one minute. Number three, what Venkaiaji has said; yes, that does merit consideration. Shri P. Rajeeve, to the best of my recall, himself had mentioned it. Therefore, we were also urging the Government that if the Government were to agree, we could have saved the day and gone home much earlier, that you could have agreed to a Select Committee, which was time-bound. The House has done it in the past. You could have brought the motion. Even now, the House can decide. It is not that what these seven names are. Nobody has any interest. How can there be a Select Committee which excludes the ruling party? There cannot be. Therefore, all of us are here, and let us not make this into a contentious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second; one second. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... I am calling you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I recall one incident. The Leader of the House should recall the Lok Pal Bill discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Arun Jaitleyji participated in that discussion, and he was the member of the Lok Pal Select Committee. You should remember that. ...(*Interruptions*)... You should remember that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is okay. Listen. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I add to the point raised Shri Anand Sharma. It is a valid point. The discussion is not just on one point. This is the discussion on the motion on the Select Committee plus the motion for consideration of the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have moved it, and this is the property of the House. Nothing can prevent me from pressing it to vote. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the point raised by Shri Venkaiah Naidu is important. See, because the Select Committee of this House should represent the House.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We said it at the beginning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Here, unfortunately, the motion before me is not representing the House. So, what is the solution for that?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, on both counts, Mr. Anand Sharma says that Rules came in the 1960s. Now where Rules occupy that space and say something to the contrary, the past precedent will go. But if Rules do not occupy that area and do not in any way disagree from the past precedent, the present Chair is bound by the past precedent and you have a...(*Interruptions*)... Secondly, Mr. Rajeeve's motion today says I want a seven Member Committee, out of those seven Members, the motion says, in that Committee, he does not mention any Member from the treasury benches or the supporting parties. The motion has to be taken up as it is. He cannot today amend the motion when you are putting it to vote. Now there are two situations which arise. His motion is *prima facie* defective on two grounds. He puts the names of the Members who cannot be Members. It is a parliamentary convention that all Committees have a *pro rata* representation depending on the strength in the House. He does not recognize that factor. So, his motion is an infructuous motion. It cannot be put to vote. You only have the Bill before you. The Bill can either be accepted or rejected. Please put it to vote.(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I moved the motion. Actually, I request the Leader of the

House to read the Select Committee provision, 'with the consent of the Members, if they are ready'. I approached several BJP Members. They are not ready to become part of the Select Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: That is an afterthought. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is a defective motion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I raised a very important point. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the special contribution of the Leader of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... In the discussion on the Lokpal Bill, we sent it to the Select Committee and he was a part of that Select Committee. The Rule is very correct. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Today it is a contentious issue. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will give a ruling. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापति जी, मुझे एक मिनट दें। सर, जिस रूल की बात अभी की गई और हमारे सदन के नेता ने जिसका ज़िक्र किया, मैं उसके बारे में सिर्फ एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां एक मोशन लाया गया, मोशन लाने से पहले सभी पार्टियों का उसमें रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो, इसके लिए प्रयास किया गया, लेकिन आज यहां जो परिस्थिति थी, उस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए सत्ताधारी दल के लोगों ने उस सेलेक्ट कमेटी में अपना नाम देने से इनकार किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : किसने कहा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... इसका मतलब यह हुआ ...(व्यवधान)... इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि अगर सत्ताधारी दल नहीं चाहेगा, तो फिर उस पर सेलेक्ट कमेटी कभी नहीं बनेगी। ...(व्यवधान)... (समय की घंटी) अगर वे अपने नाम नहीं देते हैं, तो इसमें नियमों का कहीं उल्लंघन नहीं होता है। सेलेक्ट कमेटी का गठन केवल सत्ताधारी दल की कृपा पर निर्भर नहीं हो सकता। ...(व्यवधान)... (समय की घंटी)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Chairman is authorized to make the changes and I think the final composition, we can leave it to the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You give motion to that effect. ...(*Interruptions*)... The only motion which has been moved is not Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad's motion, it is Mr. Rajeeve's motion and Mr. Rajeeve's motion has sunk. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you not allowing me? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I have to give a decision now.

8.00 р.м.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If you are going to give your ruling, then I am not going to stand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tell me.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My humble suggestion is that for a solution, there are two ways. One, because the motion moved by Mr. Rajeeve is infructuous because it is not. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your view. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is his view. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you stand? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: When I speak, nobody should speak, ऐसा कैसे होता है? आप बैठ कर बोलेंगे।

मेरा कहना यह है कि I know my responsibility. ...(Interruptions)... अरे भाई, आप सुन तो लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... अगर आपमें इतनी पेशेंस भी नहीं है, तो कैसे चलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... That responsibility has been given to me. ...(Interruptions)... Please, please. I am talking to the Deputy Chairman. My friends should have some patience and should follow the parliamentary etiquettes also. I have two suggestions. One, this Motion or Amendment to the Bill is infructuous by all standards – by the standards, by the rules and regulations and by the rulings given earlier. Second, coming to the reality of the situation, there are two ways: When we decide about referring it to the Select Committee or not, there are two options: One, Putting the Bill to vote, if they agree; the second alternative is postpone it till tomorrow and let...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you interrupting? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your problem? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your problem? ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen to this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Then, the Chair, the Leader of the Opposition and we, in consultation with each other, can come with a – Sharadji has given a suggestion – revised motion for referring it to the Select Committee, with a time-limit days. ...(*Interruptions*)... Or, in the alternative, let it be taken up tomorrow morning and let all parties meet to...(*Interruptions*)... They do not have confidence in their leaders. Let the leaders meet tomorrow and find out a way if some amendments can be made, as per the wisdom of the Members of the House. That can be taken up tomorrow. Otherwise, let us vote.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... How many times should I allow you? ...(Interruptions)... No; no. ...(Interruptions)... You please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... This cannot be prolonged like this. ...(Interruptions)... Either I will have to take a decision or I will adjourn and go back. ...(Interruptions)... I have allowed you two-three times. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. ...(Interruptions)... No more discussion. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot discuss it for three hours. ...(Interruptions)... No, I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... I have heard you twice. ...(Interruptions)... Not twice, but thrice. ...(Interruptions)... If the House does not want to listen to me, I will adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)....

Two issues have been raised here. The first issue is about the Motion where the hon. Leader of the House has suggested that the Motion is infructuous. That is one point. ...(*Interruptions*)... What do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)... I am helpless. ...(*Interruptions*)... The second point, as mentioned by Shri Venkaiahji, if this Motion is carried with, it does not represent the House. Then, there was some positive suggestion from Sharadji and Venkaiahji. So, I want to comment on both.

As far as the first matter is concerned, I do not question the legality or technicality of the Motion, which has been pointed out by a learned leader like, Arun Jaitleyji. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I do not question all those things. But the question, before me, is very simple. There is a motion before me. At this stage, I cannot go back and see the technicality or legality of the Motion. And, that Motion can only be withdrawn from the House with the leave of the House, even if that Motion is defective. That means, if it has to be withdrawn, it will have to be put to the House for leave, or I will have to dispose it by voting. Maybe, as for the legality, what he said, may be correct. But as for the Chair, the Chair can now take this decision only because we are at this stage(*Interruptions*)... No, no. Listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please. We are at this stage and the motion is before the House and the motion has already become the property of the House. Even if it is a defective motion, it is the property of the House and, therefore, I cannot now dispose of it like that. So, the House has to decide it.

Number two, regarding the second suggestion made by Venkaiahji, I want the House to consider that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I want the House to consider that because as the Chairperson, I am to protect the interest of every Member from both the sides. See, I told you, on technicality, the motion can be put to vote and it may be passed or not. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: How can you do it? ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Why are you interrupting? I am to decide. You come here, sit and do it. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. Please. (*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. See, I am not so well versed and learned like Mr. Rajeeve in these matters. So, give me some time. See, I have already ruled the first point that the motion can be withdrawn or rejected by the House only. I cannot take a decision on that. Therefore, if Mr. Rajeeve moves the motion for withdrawal, I will leave it to the House for its consent. Otherwise, I will have to put it to vote. The second is – my real concern – that if this is passed like this, like this(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, there is a way out. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is what I am saying. Let me say that. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has already said that. I know that. He has already said that. Let me say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is a rule. I will tell you. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After I finish, you can speak. I will allow you to speak. I am not giving a ruling on that. I am only making some observations. You listen to me. The second point is – my concern – that if it is passed, if it is accepted, that doesn't represent this House. It only represents one section of the House. For that, there should be a way out. One suggestion was made by Sharadji, one suggestion was made by Venkaiahji and you have also suggested that this House should find a way out. This House should find a way out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the way out is here. This is 'Rajya Sabha at Work', page 544. I am referring to para no. 4. Para 3 and 4 should be read together. "But if the amendments of Members are different in content they have been treated separately ..." But what it says, "To the motion for consideration of the Press Council Bill, 1956, three amendments for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee were received, namely, (i) of fifteen members to report within eight days; (ii) of twenty members to report by the first day of the next session; and (iii) of twenty-one members to report by the last day of the first week of the next session. They were moved and put separately as each amendment was considered different ..." Now this can be amended here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, there is only one motion here. There are no two motions. ...(*Interruptions*)... Give a new motion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the second last paragraph says, "If the names

given in the original motion for reference of the Bill to a Select or Joint Committee require any change, an amendment is moved for the purpose unless the House agrees to such a change"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is only by amendment.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: So, the amendment can be moved here and now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is what the rule says. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, there is only one motion. There is no amendment here already. So, there is no amendment. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, let me speak. Therefore, if the House agrees, I would suggest, we can decide to send it to a Select Committee, if you want. Then, the Treasury Benches and you sit together and decide the names and decide it. That is the only way.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I agree with what the hon. Member, Shri Anand Sharma, has said. My point is that there is only one Motion before the House, that is, to refer it to the Select Committee, in a particular manner, whether we should vote in favour of it or against it. That will create a very bad precedent and an awkward situation. ...(*Interruptions*)... If they want, Sir, now that you have said, put that to vote ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Put the motion to vote that only Members of the Opposition will be Members of the Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not correct. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you want such an absurdity, please go ahead. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not fair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let the country see that the Opposition wants to have a Select Committee with just Members from the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have quoted the past rulings. Why are you getting defensive? ...(*Interruptions*)... It is an after-thought. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is how the amendments have been moved in this House and accepted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment here now. What do I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Sir, amendment can be moved now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Amendment can be moved now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, you may move the amendment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have given an honourable and a practical solution. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going to happen between now and tomorrow morning. Let Leaders meet. Let us discuss among ourselves about ways and means of referring it to the Select Committee, as said by Sharad Yadavji, about the composition and about the time also. ...(*Interruptions*)... Or, otherwise, put the motion to vote. ...(*Interruptions*)... Put the motion to vote. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Venkaiahji's suggestion is ...(*Interruptions*)... Venkaiahji's suggestion is, tomorrow morning, Leaders would sit and decide the names for the Select Committee. Why don't you agree for that?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir....(Interruptions) ...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I propose that amendments should be brought right now and, in consultation with the Leader of the House and Parliamentary Affairs Minister, the names can be drawn from that side and this side also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, here the Rule says, you cannot take anybody's name without his consent. Consent cannot be obtained like this. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you want to be there ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Everybody is here. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एम. वेंकेया नायडु: गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, आप इतने अनुभवी हैं। ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we can adjourn for ten minutes and we can do this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, as Parliamentary Affairs Minister, I have given a practical suggestion, that is, let us have some time, discuss among ourselves. And the manner and the time ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we need to take the consent. What is the problem? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, what Mr. Venkaiahji has

suggested is right. Let us sit in the morning and deliberate on the names for the Select Committee. That is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, that is okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, let the names be decided in the morning. He is right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me ask you one thing. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, what I am saying is, Venkaiahji's suggestion is that Leaders can sit and finalize the names for the Select Committee and also the time frame. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why don't you accept that? ...(*Interruptions*)... Because, for me ...(*Interruptions*)... I feel guilty to sit in the Chair and pass a one-sided resolution like this. That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, I am making the announcement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is what we had been saying since the beginning. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yeah, yeah. That is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is after discussion. Therefore, on the basis of the consensus in the House, I am not putting the motion now to vote. The consensus is that tomorrow morning, Leaders will sit ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why? ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Are you not agreeing? ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. In the morning, the Leaders, the LoP, the Leader of the House, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and Leaders of Parties would sit together and prepare the names for the Select Committee, and that will be put here and unanimously passed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we have no problem with that. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And tomorrow, the time also will be decided, within how many days it will be done. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Right, Sir. We agree. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you oppose it? ...(Interruptions) ...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this means the House decides that this Bill will be referred to a Select Committee. The Leaders will sit together tomorrow and the composition and time will be decided. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have announced...(*Interruptions*)... I am announcing it as a consensus decision of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: माननीय उपसभापति जी, इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सेलेक्ट कमिटी बनाई जाएगी, यह तय हो गया। कल केवल उसकी कॉम्पोज़ीशन तय होगी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापतिः हो गया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदीः ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I have announced the decision. Tomorrow morning, the LoP, the Leader of the House, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, party leaders and I will also sit, along with hon. Chairman, to decide the names and the time frame by which it has to complete it.

Now, the House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Wednesday, the 11th March, 2015.

The House then adjourned at sixteen minutes past eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 11th March, 2015.