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Tuesday
17 March, 2015
26 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 17th March, 2015/ 26th Phalgun, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Amar Shankar Sable (Maharashtra)

Shri Raj Babbar (Uttarakhand)

Ms. Dola Sen (West Bengal)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

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, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs:-

- (1) G.S.R. 70 (E), dated the 4th February, 2015, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members) Amendment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2154/16/15]

- (2) S.O. 354 (E), dated the 5th February, 2015, notifying exemptions to the Vessels Sharing Agreements of Liner Shipping Industry from the provisions of section 3 of the Competition Act, 2002 for a period of one year from the date of publication of this Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2155/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various institutes, Academy, Society and Authority

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I lay on the Table

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical, Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966:-
- (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (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. 1953/16/15]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (1) (a) Annual Report of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1955/16/15]
- (2) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1952/16/15]
- (3) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2251/16/15]
- (4) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2252/16/15]
- (5) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1954/16/15]
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I. Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

II. Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

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: –

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 166 (E), dated the 10th March, 2014, publishing the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1998/16/15]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2015/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**II. Report (2013-14) and Highlights of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, New Delhi****III. Corrigendum to Volume 1 and Chapter II of Volume 2 of the Economic Survey 2014-15**

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 25 of the Coinage Act, 2011:
 - (1) G.S.R. 697 (E), dated the 26th September, 2014, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees Coins to mark the occasion of CENTENARY COMMEMORATION OF KOMAGATA MARU INCIDENT Rules, 2014.
 - (2) G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the 1st October, 2014, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees Coins to mark the occasion of BIRTH CENTENARY COMMEMORATION OF BEGUM AKHTAR Rules, 2014.
 - (3) G.S.R. 740 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2014, publishing the Printing of One Rupee Currency Notes Rules, 2014.
 - (4) G.S.R. 767 (E), dated the 31st October, 2014, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Twenty Five Rupees and Five Rupees Coins to mark the occasion of 125TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU Rules, 2014.
 - (5) G.S.R. 888 (E), dated the 12th December, 2014, publishing the Coinage of Fifty Rupees and Five Rupees Coins to mark the occasion of BHEL – 50 YEARS OF ENGINEERING EXCELLENCE Rules, 2014.
 - (6) G.S.R. 897 (E), dated the 16th December, 2014, publishing the Printing of One Rupee Currency Notes Rules, 2015.

- (7) G.S.R. 940 (E), dated the 31st December, 2014, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Rupees and Ten Rupees coins to Commemorate the occasion of CENTENARY COMMEMORATION OF MAHATMA GANDHI'S RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA Rules, 2014.
- (8) G.S.R. 33 (E), dated the 15th January, 2015, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees Coins to commemorate the occasion of BIRTH CENTENARY OF RANI GAIDINLIU Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) See No. L.T. 1974/16/15]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 392 (E), dated the 10th June, 2014, publishing the Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 863 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2014, publishing the Sukanya Samriddhi Account Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2203/16/15]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 588 (E), dated the 14th August, 2014, publishing the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2014, under Section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2204/16/15]

- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993, along with delay statement:

- (1) G.S.R. 686 (E), dated the 25th September, 2014, amending Notification No G.S.R. 15 (E), dated the 9th January, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2202/16/15]

- (2) G.S.R. 687 (E), dated the 25th September, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R 884 (E), dated the 7th December, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 688 (E), dated the 25th September, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 84 (E), dated the 6th February, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2202/16/15]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 115 (E), dated the 19th February, 2015, publishing the Indian Insurance Companies (Foreign Investment) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2206/16/15]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 116 (E), dated the 20th February, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 277 (E), dated the 1st April, 2003 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 128 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, seeking to exempt motor spirit (petrol) from the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (3) G.S.R. 129 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, seeking to exempt high speed diesel oil from the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (4) G.S.R. 130 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 131 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 186 (E), and Notification No. G.S.R. 187 (E), both dated the 17th March, 2012.
- (6) G.S.R. 132 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert/ substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 133 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert/delete certain entries in the original Notification.

- (8) G.S.R. 134 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, seeking to notify “resident firm” as class of persons for the purposes of certain clauses/sections of the Customs Act, 1962 so as to extend the scheme of Advance Ruling to Resident Firm.

[Placed in Library. For(1) to (8) See No. L.T. 1971/16/15]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 135 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 136 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 492 (E), dated the 1st July, 2008, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 137 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 116 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 138 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 117 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 139 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 126 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 140 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, seeking to exempt motor spirit (petrol) from the additional duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (7) G.S.R. 141 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, seeking to exempt high speed diesel oil from the additional duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (8) G.S.R. 142 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163(E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (9) G.S.R. 143 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 308 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 144 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, seeking to exempt all goods falling within the First Schedule of the CETA, 1985 from the whole of Education Cess leviable thereon, under Section 93 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004.
- (11) G.S.R. 145 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, seeking to exempt all goods falling within the First Schedule of the CETA, 1985 from the whole of the Secondary and Higher Education Cess leviable thereon, under Section 138 of the Finance Act, 2007.
- (12) G.S.R. 146 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 147 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, rescinding notification No. G.S.R. 549 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2010 and G.S.R. 550 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2010.
- (14) G.S.R. 148 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 882 (E), dated the 24th December, 2008, to insert/ substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 149 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, publishing the Chewing Tobacco and Unmanufactured Tobacco Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (16) G.S.R. 150 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, publishing the Pan Masala Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (17) G.S.R. 151 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (18) G.S.R. 152 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 464 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (19) G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, publishing the Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
 - (20) G.S.R. 154 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, publishing the Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Amendment Rules, 2015.
 - (21) G.S.R. 155 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 204 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (22) G.S.R. 156 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, seeking to notify the “resident firm” as the class of persons for the purposes of section 23A of the Central Excise Act, 1944.
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (22) See No. L.T. 1972/16/15]
- (viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:
- (1) G.S.R. 157 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 520 (E), dated the 29th June, 2012.
 - (2) G.S.R. 158 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 473 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (3) G.S.R. 159 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, publishing the Service Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
 - (4) G.S.R. 160 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (5) G.S.R. 161 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert/substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (6) G.S.R. 162 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 468 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.

- (7) G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, seeking to notify resident firm as class of persons for the purposes of sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) of Section 96A of the Finance Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 1973/16/15]

- (ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 164 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, exempting all goods leviable to the Clean Energy Cess under section 83 of the Finance Act 2010, from the Cess leviable thereon, under the Tenth Schedule to the Finance Act, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 84 of the Finance Act, 2010, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1973/16/15]

- (x) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 165 (E), dated the 1st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 159 (E), dated the 1st March, 2003 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, framed under Rule 8 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1973/16/15]

- (xi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, along with Explanatory Memoranda:

- (1) G.S.R. 74 (E), dated the 5th February, 2015, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (2) S.O. 375 (E), dated the 5th February, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1055 (E), dated the 19th October, 2001, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 376 (E), dated the 5th February, 2015, making certain addition in the list of psychotropic substances specified in the Schedule of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1976/16/15]

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

(3) of Section 46 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) Act, 2013:

(a) First Annual Report of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Highlights of the above said Annual Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2201/16/15]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Corrigendum to Volume 1 and Chapter II of Volume 2 of the *Economic Survey 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1836/16/15]

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2014-15) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (i) Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'National Agricultural Research System – An Evaluation' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education); and
- (ii) Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Sixty-first Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – An Evaluation' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation).

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the 96th,
168th, 169th, 181st and 182nd reports of Department-Related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport,
Tourism and Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE

* Economic Survey 2014-15 (Vol. 1 and 2) were laid on the Table of the House on 27th February, 2015.

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:-

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-sixth 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;
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on “Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) – Issues and Challenges”;
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on “Helicopter Operations in India”;
- (iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Report on “Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) – Issues and Challenges” and
- (v) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Report on “Helicopter Operations in India”.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submissions; Dr. T.K. Rangarajan.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have given a notice. It is very important matter. Kindly read Article 25 of the Constitution which says, "Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right..."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Accepted. What is your point?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: This is also relevant. There was a Bill brought in this House in 1991.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what? Don't make a statement. What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि इस देश की संस्कृति की सब से बड़ी ताकत, इसका सेक्युलर कैरेक्टर है। अगर लोकतंत्र में सेक्युलर कैरेक्टर नहीं होगा, तो लोकतंत्र नहीं बच सकता।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you given notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, kindly bear with me just for two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me put it. This is a fit case for 267. Sir, I want to tell you that डेमोक्रेसी में जो हमारा कैरेक्टर है, उसकी जान सेक्युलरिज्म है, उसकी आत्मा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your subject? Everybody knows it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, जब देश को जरूरत पड़ी है, सीमा पर ब्रिगेडियर उस्मान ने अपनी जान दी है, अब्दुल हमीद ने जान दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा सिर्फ इतना कहना है कि अगर असम में सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जैसे लोग मस्जिद को तोड़ने की बात करते हैं, हटाने की बात करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, that is your subject for which you have given Zero Hour notice. That is permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour is permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you on Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, you have given notice for Zero Hour on the same subject. Hon. Chairman has permitted that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : आप देखिए सीमा पर क्या स्थिति है, हरियाणा में क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, पूरे देश में सांप्रदायिकता फैलायी जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)** ... इस गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you shout, what will I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

मिस्टर तिवारी, मिस्टर चतुर्वेदी आप लोग जरा मेरी बात सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यह एक सोची-समझी साजिश है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... I am allowing the Minister, not you. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जीरो ऑवर नोटिस दिया है, वह जीरो ऑवर में इस मुद्दे को उठाएं, उस पर चर्चा होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khan, please go back to your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Chairman has allowed the Zero Hour notice of Mr. Tiwari. ...(Interruptions)... You please sit down. I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... He has given notice. I will allow him. Go back to your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back. ...(Interruptions)... Don't show ...(Interruptions)... You raise it during Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... You raise it during Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : यह देश के सेकुलर फैबरिक का सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise it during Zero Hour. The Chairman has already allowed it. ...(Interruptions).. Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions).. Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions).. I am requesting it to you. Go back to your seats. Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please go back to your seat. ...(Interruptions).. Shri Tiwari can raise it during Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions).. This is indiscipline. ...(Interruptions).. Don't behave like this. Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan. ...(Interruptions).. Shri T.K. Rangarajan. ...(Interruptions).. I have called Shri Rangarajan. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, ये नोटिस दें, अगर ये चाहते हैं, तो हम तैयार हैं, इस पर चर्चा कराइए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back. ...(Interruptions).. I will allow you during Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... I have called Mr. Rangarajan. ...(Interruptions)... What is the use of shouting? ...(Interruptions)... I am ready to allow Mr. Tiwari during Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back. ...(Interruptions)... Please stop this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, ऐसा है कि यह इनका अहंकार है, इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है। ऐसी अराजकता और अहंकार का जनता इन्हें जवाब दे चुकी है। ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back. ...(Interruptions)...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, कल इन्होंने राहुल गांधी की बात उठाई, हमारे नेता ने कहा कि एक्सपोज हो गए, तो आप डेसपेरेट हो गए। That is the point I am trying to say. ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday, they got exposed on the ...(Interruptions)... about Rahul Gandhi ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, they are ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry to say that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirteen minutes

past eleven of the clock.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submissions. Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Yes, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri T. K. Rangarajan. ...(Interruptions)... Shri T. K. Rangarajan. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

Payment of sugarcane arrears to farmers

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, agriculture prices are ...(Interruptions)... by not paying sugarcane arrears. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: According to the Indian Sugar Mill Owners Association, dues owed to the sugarcane farmers by the mills may touch record ₹ 17,000 crores by the end of March, 2015. Including Tamil Nadu, every sugarcane-producing State is very much affected. Small and medium farmers are the worst sufferers. Input cost is going up year after year. Mills do not pay the farmers and the farmers are driven to the moneylenders. Sir, the Finance Minister is here. Even Allahabad High Court asked the banks to help the growers and mills in September, 2014 judgment but banks refuse to give money. So, the entire sugar industry is in crisis. I request the Government to interfere immediately to protect the cane-growers; otherwise, suicide of the farmers will increase. Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member and urge the Government to take immediate steps. Sugarcane production is spread over a number of States.

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

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

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य, श्री टी.के. रंगराजन द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य, श्री टी.के. रंगराजन द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य, श्री टी.के. रंगराजन द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य, श्री टी.के. रंगराजन द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डॉ. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य, श्री टी.के. रंगराजन द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap. The names of those who associate should be added.

**Demand for conferring Bharat Ratna on
Late Shri Kanshi Ram posthumously**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, काशीराम जी को "भारत रत्न" से सम्मानित करने का विषय आज मैं शून्य काल में उपस्थित कर रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, श्री काशीराम जी का नाम सामाजिक परिवर्तन और आर्थिक मुक्ति के आंदोलन में 6 दिसम्बर, 1978 को जुड़ा था, जिन्होंने भारत में जातिविहीन समाज की संरचना के लिए 6,743 जातियों को एकजुट करके सम्मान और स्वाभिमान

की जिन्दगी बसर करने का एक काम लिया था। मान्यवर, काशीराम साहब का नाम वह नाम है, जो गरीब-दलित परिवार में पैदा हुए, जिन्होंने दो रुपये, दो पहिए और दो पैरों के बल पर साढ़े चार हजार किलोमीटर साइकिल से यात्रा की और पूरे भारत में इस बात का संदेश दिया कि अगर देश में सामाजिक संतुलन बनाना है, तो दलित, पिछड़े और कमजोरों को राजनैतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ावा देना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, श्री काशीराम जी ने "बामसेफ", "डीएसफोर" और "बहुजन समाज पार्टी" के माध्यम से देश में एक राष्ट्रीय पार्टी को स्थापित करने का काम किया। इतना ही नहीं, अपनी सोच और अपने संघर्ष के बल पर उन्होंने बहुजन समाज पार्टी को राष्ट्रीय मुकाम दिलाया। उत्तर प्रदेश में आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी, जो आज बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष हैं, उनके नेतृत्व में चार-चार बार सरकार बनने का अवसर मिला। इसके अलावा, एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के लोगों को रिजर्वेशन दिलाने में उन्होंने एक बड़ी मुहिम शुरू की। ओबीसी के 52 प्रतिशत लोगों को 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन मिले, इसके लिए उन्होंने आवाज उठाई कि "मंडल कमीशन लागू करो, वरना कुर्सी खाली करो।" इस तरह के बहुत सारे विषय उन्होंने उठाए।

हमारी मौजूदा सरकार ने आदरणीय अटल जी और मालवीय जी को भी "भारत रत्न" से सम्मानित किया है। सदन और देश यह महसूस करता है कि मान्यवर काशीराम साहब भी वह नेतृत्व हैं, वह प्रतिभा हैं, देश के वह नेता हैं, जिनको "भारत रत्न" दिया जाना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

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

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار): سر، میں خود کو اس و شے کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

**Demand for conferring Bharat Ratna on
Late Shri Dhyan Chand**

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब भी देश के इतिहास में हमारे स्पोर्टिंग हीरोज़ की बात आती है तो उनमें ध्यानचंद का नाम सबसे ऊपर होता है। ध्यानचंद ने हॉकी के खेल में भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पहचान और प्रतिष्ठा तब दिलाई थी, जब भारत आज़ाद भी नहीं हुआ था।

इसके अलावा, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि 1928, 1932 और 1936 के ओलम्पिक्स में उन्होंने देश को तीन बार लगातार स्वर्ण पदक दिलाया। अपने 24 वर्षों के शानदार कैरियर में उन्होंने लगभग 185 मैचों में 570 गोल्स किए हैं और यह एक वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड है। वे दो ओलम्पिक्स में हॉयर गोल स्कोरर रहे हैं। सर, 1932 के लॉस एंजिल्स ओलम्पिक में उन्होंने जो स्किल दिखाई थी, उसे ऑल टाइम बेस्ट स्किल माना गया। 1936 के बर्लिन ओलम्पिक में उनके खेल से प्रभावित होकर जर्मनी के चांसलर हिटलर ने उन्हें जर्मन सेना में कर्नल के पद का ऑफर दिया था, मगर देशभक्त ध्यानचंद ने इसे अस्वीकार कर दिया था।

सर, इतना ही नहीं, ऑस्ट्रिया के वियना में उनकी स्टैच्यू लगाई गई है। 2012 के लंदन ओलम्पिक के दौरान उनके नाम पर मेट्रो स्टेशन का नामकरण किया गया है। महानतम क्रिकेटर ब्रेडमैन ने उनके बारे में कहा था, "ध्यानचंद जी ऐसे गोल स्कोर करते हैं, जैसे क्रिकेटर्स रन बनाते हैं।" सर, हमारे देश में ध्यानचंद जी के जन्मदिन 29 अगस्त को खेल दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। उनके नाम पर हम लाइफटाइम एचीवमेंट अवार्ड भी देते हैं। हम सब जानते हैं कि वे पूरे विश्व में 20th century के एक महान खिलाड़ी रह चुके हैं, लेकिन दुख की बात तो यह है कि आज भी जब हम भारत के सबसे बड़े अवार्ड की बात करते हैं, तब हम उनको भूल जाते हैं। इसलिए महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि इतने बड़े स्पोर्टिंग हीरो ध्यानचंद जी को देश का सबसे बड़ा नागरिक सम्मान "भारत रत्न" दिया जाए, धन्यवाद।

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

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

CHAUDHARY MUNVVAR SALEEM (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, names may be noted. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is consensus across the board for this demand. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry. I missed one name. I will call you. Shri Sanjiv Kumar.

Problems being faced by the people of Koylanchal in Jharkhand due to failure of Bharat Coking Coal Limited

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड) : श्रद्धेय उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं इस सदन का ध्यान झारखंड के कोयलांचल क्षेत्र में बीसीसीएल द्वारा की जा रही अनियमितता एवं गैरकानूनी हरकतों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, कोयला खनन एवं इसकी दुलाई के क्रम में कोयलांचल भारी प्रदूषण की चपेट में है। बीसीसीएल के मजदूर ही नहीं, बल्कि सारा कोयलांचल इस प्रदूषण के कारण त्रस्त है। लोग टी.बी., अस्थमा, कैंसर इत्यादि बीमारियों से मर रहे हैं। उनके इलाज की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। मेडिकल कॉलेज एवं सरकारी अस्पताल जर्जर हालत में हैं। प्राइवेट नर्सिंग होम्स मनमानी कर रहे हैं। बीसीसीएल के ज्यादातर बड़े अधिकारी भ्रष्टाचार की सभी सीमाओं को लांघ चुके हैं। जिनकी ज़मीन गई है, उनको compensation में मिलने वाली नौकरियां देने के बजाय इन लोगों को उलझाकर रखा जा रहा है। इस क्रम में मोजा करमाटांड, जिला धनबाद में, जहां पर करीब 98 एकड़ ज़मीन 1985-86 में अधिग्रहीत की गई थी, 1990 के दशक में इसके एवज में 104 लोगों को बीसीसीएल में नौकरी दी गई थी। उन्हें बराबर प्रताड़ित किया गया और बिना वजह समय-समय पर निलंबित किया गया। फिलहाल सभी 104 व्यक्ति निलंबित हैं। इनका कुसूर सिर्फ इतना है कि ये गरीब हैं। इनके बाप-दादाओं ने बीसीसीएल को कोयला निकालने के लिए ज़मीन दी है। बीसीसीएल ने उन्हें इस बात पर निलंबित किया है कि उक्त ज़मीन पर उन कर्मचारियों को कब्जा दिलवाने की जिम्मेदारी भी उन्हीं की है। महोदय, मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जब मोजा करमाटांड में 1985-86 में उपरोक्त ज़मीन का अधिग्रहण हुआ था और 90 के दशक में इन 104 लोगों को नौकरियां दी गई थीं, उस समय पूर्ण रूप से उक्त ज़मीन पर बीसीसीएल का कब्जा था और समय-समय पर निर्माण के कुछ काम भी उपरोक्त ज़मीन पर हुए थे। करमाटांड के उक्त 104 व्यक्तियों को जो निलंबित किया गया, वह बिल्कुल गैरकानूनी एवं तानाशाहीपूर्ण है। ऐसे हजारों गैरकानूनी एवं तानाशाहीपूर्ण रवेये के उदाहरण भी कोयलांचल बीसीसीएल द्वारा आम बात है। जहां तक कॉर्पोरेट सोशल रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी फंड का सवाल है, इसकी बंदर-बांट का भी ज्वलंत उदाहरण यह कोयलांचल के अलावा कहीं और देखने-सुनने को नहीं मिलेगा। इस क्रम में जितना भी फंड खर्च किया जाता है, या तो दबंगों को खुश करने के लिए किया जाता है या प्राइवेट स्कूल-कॉलेजों में खर्च किया जाता है, जिसे एजुकेशन माफिया चलाते हैं। कोई ऐसा काम सीएसआर फंड से नहीं होता, जिसका सरोकार आम या ग्रामीण जनता से हो। बीसीसीएल में भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है एवं कोयलांचल की गरीब जनता इसके खिलाफ कभी भी

उत्तेजित हो सकती है, अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि करमाटांड के उपरोक्त 104 व्यक्तियों को बीसीसीएल ने जो नौकरी से निलंबित कर रखा है, उनका निलंबन तुरंत निरस्त करके उनको वापस ड्यूटी पर लाया जाए तथा इस तरह के जितने भी मामले पेंडिंग हैं, उनका न्यायसंगत निपटारा हो।

दूसरे, जितने भी लोगों की ज़मीन का अधिग्रहण किया गया है और ...(समय की घंटी)... compensation में नौकरी नहीं दी गई है, उसे जल्द पूरा किया जाए। ...(समय की घंटी)... सीसीआर फंड को ...(समय की घंटी)...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI(Tamil Nadu): Sir, my time is running. You must give me ten more seconds. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think he is deliberately trying to obstruct. ...(Interruptions)... You know that. You were also a Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. Yes, it will start again.

Harmful effects of Coal-Bed Methane exploration in the Cauvery Delta Region

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House the threat to environment and agriculture posed by exploration of Coal-Bed Methane. The local community belonging to the Cauvery Delta Region in Thanjavur, including youth activists, environmentalists and farmers have been protesting against this project. The exploration is done through a process known as hydraulic fracturing. Research shows that hydraulic fracturing leads to depletion of ground water, chemical and radioactive contamination of drinking water. Most importantly, it poses a huge threat to agriculture. The chemical used in the process of methane exploration is inherently dangerous. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No...(Interruptions)... What is your problem? ...(Interruptions)... What is your problem? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, what is this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please allow her. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, let her speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. I will tell you. ...(Interruptions)... After Mrs. Kanimozhi, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... First, you take your seat.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Did I say anything against them? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I will look into that.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): It was allowed during the UPA Government.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we have opposed it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First of all, all of you take your seats. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, I will allow you, after Mrs. Kanimozhi completes her speech. ...(Interruptions)... I am not able to understand why all of you are shouting. ...(Interruptions)... What do I do? ...(Interruptions)... I will go through the records. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, what is your problem?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: The DMK Party has acted against the interest of the farmers. ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Has she said anything against you?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN : Please allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give another notice. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record except Mrs. Kanimozhi. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. If she has said anything against you, I can expunge it. But you can't obstruct her like this. She is also an hon. Member of this House. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. Sit down. You can't do this. ...(Interruptions).... No, no. I can't agree to this.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, कोई सदस्य अगर कुछ बोलना चाहे तो कोई रोक नहीं सकता है।...(व्यवधान)... कोई सदस्य कुछ बोलना चाहे तो कोई पार्टी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you are an Advocate. You are Counsel of the High Court and the Supreme Court. ...(Interruptions)... Please, I am only asking you if there is anything that she has said against you, or, your Government, I am ready to look into it and expunge it. Then, why are you obstructing her? If you have majority, don't try to interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... I don't agree. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mrs. Kanimozhi, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, this is against the rules. ...(Interruptions)... What is the reason.? ...(Interruptions)... You are an Advocate. ...(Interruptions)... If you want to say something, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... After she speaks, if you want to say something, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, sit down. If there is anything against you, I will allow you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I am not saying anything against them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, sit down. If there is anything against you, I will allow you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I wish to bring to the notice of the House the threat to environment and agriculture posed by exploration of Coal-Bed Methane. The local community belonging to the Cauvery Delta region in Thanjavur, including young activists, environmentalists and farmers have been protesting against this project.

The exploration is done through a 'process known as hydraulic fracturing. Research shows that hydraulic fracturing leads to depletion of ground water, chemical and radioactive contamination of drinking water. Most importantly, it poses a huge threat to agriculture.

The chemicals used in the process of methane exploration are inherently dangerous. It is also reported that the farmers, who lease their lands for the methane project, are unaware of the potential risks and issues associated with the process of hydraulic fracturing.

The Cauvery Delta region is the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu and it accounts for most of the State's agricultural supplies. The process of hydraulic fracturing will result in upsetting the fragile ecosystem and make the lands unfit for cultivation.

In my letter dated 14th July, 2014, I had requested the Hon'ble Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas to address the concerns of the Cauvery Delta farmers in this regard. In its reply, the note from the Ministry has stated that no work has commenced in this block so far. However, the Ministry has not explained how it will address the legitimate concerns of Delta farmers regarding their lands, livelihood and environment. And there is also a fear that shale gas exploration has started and that will also affect the fertile agricultural lands in Tamil Nadu.

We understand that being an energy deficit country, India needs to explore all possible ways of generating clean fuels. However, this must not take place at the cost of irreversible damages to the land and environment.

An increasing number of countries including France, Spain, Argentina, Germany and Canada have announced a ban on hydraulic fracturing.

Keeping this in mind, I urge the Government to put a stop to any such projects in Tamil Nadu and announce a moratorium on future Coal Bed Methane exploration projects.

Till date, the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons has awarded 30 blocks for Coal-Bed Methane exploration in Tamil Nadu. It is estimated that the Mannargudi project would impact 1.75 lakh acres of fertile land in Tiruvarur and Thanjavur districts. It is important to keep this vast area in mind while we discuss the subject, as the negative effects arising out of exploration process will lead to extensive loss of livelihood, upset environmental balance and threaten food security. Thank you very much.

डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش): میں اس سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention of Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention of Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention of Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West bengal) : Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention of Shrimati Kanimozhi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra. ... (Interruptions) ... See,

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

no, no... *(Interruptions)*...She has not said even a word against you. ...*(Interruptions)*...
You can give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...No, I would not allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan, she has not said a word against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... She has not said a word against your Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...I am not allowing. If you want, you can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...You can give a separate notice. Nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Now, Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we have to say something, just one line. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*...You give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you to give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...We will consider it tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...She has not said anything against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, Shrimati Kanimozhi has not said anything against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... She has not said anything against the Tamil Nadu Government. ... *(Interruptions)*...Then, why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*...I am not allowing. ... *(Interruptions)*... Shri Navaneethakrishnan can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tomorrow, It will be considered...*(Interruptions)*...You can give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to associate? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, Sir. Please allow me to speak. Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then it is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow. ... *(Interruptions)*... Now

* Not Recorded.

Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra. ... (Interruptions)... For what? ... (Interruptions)... You go to your seat. ... (Interruptions)... Shri Navaneethakrishnan, you are an advocate, a very senior advocate and I respect you for that. But the House is run on the basis of certain rules. I cannot allow anybody to violate the rule just like that. The rule is... (Interruptions)... Listen to me. If you want to associate yourself, I can allow. If you want to say something else, please give notice. I am not saying that I will not allow you. Please give notice. ... (Interruptions)... Please give notice. ... (Interruptions)... You can only associate yourself. ... (Interruptions)... If you want to say something else, please give notice. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Please give me a minute. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please give notice. That will become precedent. I cannot allow this. ... (Interruptions)... Please give notice. I cannot allow this. ... (Interruptions)... No, I have to go by rules. I cannot allow this. ... (Interruptions)... If she has said something against you, I can allow you as a personal explanation. ... (Interruptions)... I was listening to her very carefully. She did not say anything against you. How can I allow you? ... (Interruptions)... Then give notice. ... (Interruptions)... Okay, you give notice. I cannot allow. ... (Interruptions)... It cannot be allowed. ... (Interruptions)... Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra. ... (Interruptions)... Please give notice. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in protest, we are walking out.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra.

Problems in construction of Pancheshwar Dam in Uttarakhand

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।(व्यवधान).... माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनी नेपाल यात्रा के समय एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना 'पंचेश्वर डैम' के लिए दोनों देशों की आपसी सहमति बनाने की कोशिश की थी। हम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को इसके लिए धन्यवाद देते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार के संज्ञान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि 'पंचेश्वर डैम' बनाने की शुरुआत 70-80 के दशक में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा जी और तत्कालीन नेपाल नरेश महेन्द्र के बीच दोनों राष्ट्रों की सहमति से हुई थी। दोनों राष्ट्रों के विभागों ने महाकाली नदी पर डैम बनाने का काम तीव्र गति से शुरू कर दिया था। दुर्भाग्य से कुछ समय बाद ही नेपाल में राजनीति अस्थिरता के कारण इस परियोजना में व्यवधान उत्पन्न हो गया। आज

लगभग 30-35 वर्ष हो गए, लेकिन नेपाल में अभी भी राजनीतिक हालात सामान्य नहीं हैं। आज भी पंचेश्वर बांध के भविष्य को लेकर अनिश्चितता बनी हुई है और भविष्य में भी जारी रहने की संभावना है। जिस देश का संविधान ही नहीं बन पाया हो, वहां हम किस आशा से पंचेश्वर बांध बनाने की आशा लगाएं? मैंने पहले भी भारत सरकार के जल संसाधन मंत्रालय को पत्र लिखा था कि नेपाल में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के कारण पंचेश्वर बांध बनने में बहुत मुश्किलें हैं और यह सुझाव दिया था कि राज्य के जनपद पिथौरागढ़ और चम्पावत के मध्य बहने वाली सरयू नदी व काली नदी के संगम से 11.05 किलोमीटर ऊपर सरयू नदी में चमगाड़ पर कंक्रीट का बांध बनाया जाए, जिसके लिए विशेषज्ञों ने अपनी सहमति दी थी।

भारत और नेपाल के सहयोग से काली नदी पर पंचेश्वर नामक स्थान पर बांध बनाने की योजना हेतु नेपाल की सहमति आवश्यक है, परन्तु नेपाल में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के कारण आज 30 साल होने जा रहे हैं, अब तक नेपाल में इस पर सहमति नहीं बनी है। नेपाल में माओवादी न तो संविधान बनने दे रहे हैं और न ही देश के विकास कार्यों में उनकी कोई रुचि है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में पंचेश्वर बांध बनना एक मरीचिका ही साबित हो रहा है और न भविष्य में नेपाल में पंचेश्वर बांध बनने की आशा है। हमने दूसरे देश की अस्थिरता के स्थिर होने की प्रत्याशा में अपने देश के सीमांत जनपदों का विकास पिछले 30-35 सालों से रोका हुआ है, जो कि दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि चमगाड़ बांध बनने से 400 मेगावाट विद्युत का उत्पादन होगा, पेयजल समस्याग्रस्त दो जनपदों पिथौरागढ़ तथा चम्पावत की पीने के पानी की समस्या का निराकरण होगा तथा 4 लाख हैक्टेयर कृषि भूमि की सिंचाई होगी। इस बांध का लाभ उत्तर प्रदेश के पीलीभीत, बदायूं, शाहजहांपुर, लखीमपुर-खीरी सहित कई जिलों को होगा।

मान्यवर, पंचेश्वर बांध के संदर्भ में महाकाली नदी पर जो बांध बनाया जाएगा, उस बांध के बनने से 6,480 मेगावाट ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Shri Anil Desai.

श्री अविनाश पांडे (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Passengers stuck up in Monorail in Mumbai on 15th March, 2015

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, last Sunday, in a shocking incident, the monorail passengers travelling in a monorail in Mumbai got stuck in the train midway due to power failure. Since the train was stranded several feet above the ground level, passengers and motor men could not come out and, finally, the authorities had to seek the help of the fire brigade from the Mumbai Fire Department for the rescue of the trapped passengers. Since it was Sunday, comparatively, lesser passengers were

travelling. What if the situation had arisen on any working day where good number of passengers travel in monorail! It is a very serious incident and it has exposed how ill-equipped the Monorail Authorities are. Even passing off the buck was seen when the promoters, MMRDA, pointed their fingers at the operators and operators, in turn, pointed at the Electricity Department because of which the failure of power had occurred. There should have been a generator van backup as assistance so that in case of this kind of strandedness, that pushes the locomotive to the nearest station and passengers can have a sigh of relief. Now mono and metro rail works are rapidly expanding to other metropolitan cities also. Even in Delhi and elsewhere, the Metro Rail Authorities should have proper equipments like high-rise ladder and platforms to rescue people if stuck due to power failure. Metro rail runs several feet above the ground and also several feet below the ground level. If any mishap occurs, then, the passengers are left high and dry. This situation should not arise, and the Authorities should take due care. In a way, in Western countries or advanced countries, the system of monorail is used as a link transport instead of public transport. But the monorail, which has been introduced in other metropolitan cities as well, cannot be a major public transport. It should be treated only as a link transport to link it with major cities. I do not know how far the Metro Rail Authorities are prepared or equipped to face emergency situations if passengers get stuck underground or several feet above the ground due to power failure or any other technical problems.

I urge upon the Authorities to investigate this incident and ensure that we have sufficient safety equipments to handle such emergencies to save innocent passengers not only in Mumbai, which is the commercial capital, but also in the capital of this country...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shantaram Naik. Not present. Shri Naresh Agrawal.

Funding of Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, इस देश में बच्चों को गोद लेने की प्रथा रही है, कानून भी बना है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी की अपील पर हम लोगों ने गांव को भी गोद लिया। करीब-करीब सभी लोगों ने गांव तो गोद ले लिया, अब गांव वाले बच्चे को दूध कहाँ से मिले, कपड़े कहाँ से पहनाएँ, यानी आपने कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाया कि जो गांव गोद में लिया गया है, उसका विकास कैसे होगा। उन गांव वालों को लगा कि चूँकि प्रधान मंत्री जी की अपील पर गांव गोद लिया गया है, तो उस गांव के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी अलग से फंड देंगे और सारी योजनाएँ लागू होंगी। फिर प्रश्न यह भी उठा कि क्या एक गांव गोद लेने से पूरी कंस्टीट्यूएन्सी की समस्या का समाधान होगा? यह प्रश्न केवल हमारे सामने नहीं है, सारे एमपीज़ के सामने यह प्रश्न है। बहुत से गांव वालों ने तो कहा कि आपने फलां गांव गोद ले लिया, तो अच्छा, फिर वहीं से वोट ले लीजिएगा। और किस गांव से आपको वोट मिलेगा? अभी तक अनिश्चय है। मैं तो कहूँगा, नेता सदन बैठे हुए हैं, कि नेता सदन जी, आज तक यह नहीं बताया गया कि जो गांव हम लोगों ने गोद लिया है, वह कैसे बड़ा होगा, वहाँ पर विकास के क्या कार्य होंगे, क्या-क्या गाइडलाइंस होंगी, पैसा कहाँ से आएगा? आखिर आप कोई गाइडलाइन तो बनाएँगे। ऐसे ही आपने कह दिया कि देश में सफाई अभियान होगा, झाड़ू लेकर सब लोग निकल पड़े, आपके तमाम मंत्री दिल्ली में सफाई अभियान में निकल पड़े। सफाई कहाँ है, गंदगी का वैसा ही हाल है। कुछ मंत्रियों ने तो गंदगी डलवा दी, फिर सफाई करने और फोटो खिंचवाने चले गए। यह भी हुआ। सारे एमपीज़ के सामने एक अजीबोगरीब स्थिति पैदा हो गई, एक मजाक की स्थिति हो गई। या तो आप कोई कानून लाएँ, या तो आप घोषणा करें कि हम सदन में कानून लाएँगे और जो गांव गोद लिया गया है, उस गांव को हम डेवलप करेंगे। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो आपको इस योजना को वापस लेना चाहिए। आप एमपीज़ को इतना मजबूर न करें कि अगले चुनाव में एमपीज़ अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में जाने लायक ही न रहें। मैं बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बोलूँगा, लेकिन मेरी आपसे एक अपील है, श्रीमन्, मैंने भी धोखे से एक गांव गोद ले लिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबसे पहले मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह घोषणा कर रहा हूँ कि न मुझे बच्चों को गोद लेना है और न ही गांव को गोद लेना है। मैं उस गांव को छोड़ रहा हूँ। यह बात सबसे पहले मैं कह रहा हूँ और नेता सदन से मैं कहूँगा कि आप इस विषय को गंभीरता से लीजिए। अगर आज मैंने गोद लिया हुआ गांव छोड़ा है, तो प्रोटेस्ट के तहत छोड़ा है। हम सब चाहते हैं कि पूरे देश का विकास हो, हर गांव का विकास हो। केवल एक ही गांव का विकास क्यों हो? आप ऐसी योजना क्यों नहीं बनाते, जिससे सारे गांवों का विकास हो, पूरे देश का विकास हो?

महोदय, मैं सरकार से चाहता हूँ कि वह इस योजना पर पुनर्विचार करे, चूँकि यह एमपीज़ से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। माननीय नेता सदन कृपया खड़े होकर एमपीज़ को जवाब दें कि आखिर इस पर कौन सी नीति अपनाएँगे, ताकि पूरे देश में और देश के सभी गांवों में यह संदेश जाए कि वाकई मैं सरकार उनके प्रति सीरियस है। मैं केवल इतनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Naresh Agrawal.

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the concern expressed by Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, this is a serious issue. We are all one in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: आप सब बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... The Minister has taken note of it. You sit down.

Losses to crops due to untimely rains

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सदन का एवं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... पिछले चार-पाँच दिनों से लगातार बेमौसमी बारिश और ओलावृष्टि से पूरे उत्तर भारत के अन्दर अधिकांश राज्यों में बहुत अधिक तबाही हुई है।

मान्यवर, मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ, इसलिए मैं राजस्थान के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर अधिकांश जिले ऐसे हैं, जिनमें बेमौसमी बारिश और ओलावृष्टि से राजस्थान के अन्नदाता कहे जाने वाले किसानों की पकी-पकाई फसलें, जीरा, गेहूँ, धनिया, ईसबगोल, राई, सरसों, चना, लहसुन इत्यादि खत्म हो चुकी हैं। इससे किसानों को भारी क्षति पहुँची है। हमारी मुख्य मंत्री श्रीमती वसुन्धरा राजे जी ने इस आपदा को बहुत ही गम्भीरता से लेते हुए, इसमें हुई क्षति का आकलन युद्ध स्तर पर करवा दिया है।

मान्यवर, जो प्रारम्भिक आंकड़े सामने आए हैं, उनको देखकर लगता है कि इस आपदा से 26 जिलों के 4,300 से भी अधिक गांवों में लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं, जिनके परिजनों को राज्य सरकार ने मुआवजा देने की घोषणा भी की है। इस बेमौसमी बारिश से अभी तक 33 लोगों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है। श्रीमन्, राजस्थान के किसान बहुत मजबूत हैं, वे कभी आत्महत्या नहीं करते, लेकिन इस बार ऐसा हुआ है और प्रकृति का कहर किसानों पर इस कदर आ पड़ा है कि भीलवाड़ा जिले के मोटी गांव का खेमसिंह नाम का एक किसान इस सदमे को सहन नहीं कर सका और उसकी मौत हो गई।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आज तक, उधर से और इधर से, लगातार मैं किसानों के हित की बहुत सारी बातें सुनता आया हूँ। वास्तव में यह परीक्षा की घड़ी है। महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार की तरफ इंगित करते हुए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अब सरकार यह तय करे कि भारत के खज़ाने में किसानों का वास्तव में कितना हक है।

महोदय, 1000 रुपये या 1500 रुपये का मुआवजा देने का नियम बहुत पुराना है। किसी की गाय मर गई या किसी की भैंस मर गई, तो मुश्किल से 5000, 7000 रुपये का भुगतान होता है, इससे अधिक नहीं होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप आपदा के पुराने नियमों में भी परिवर्तन करें। इस आपदा के समय में राजस्थान सरकार के द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार से जो मांग की गई है, वह सम्पूर्ण राशि अतिशीघ्र उपलब्ध करवाने की कृपा करें, ताकि किसानों को सहायता मिल सके और उनकी जो-जो क्षति हुई है, सहायता के रूप में वह सम्पूर्ण राशि किसानों को दी जा सके।

मैं सदन से भी यही चाहूंगा कि इस आपदा की घड़ी में किसानों के साथ रह कर उनका समर्थन करें।

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

डा. एम. एस. गिल (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the concern expressed by Shri Narayan Lal Pancharia.

**Non-implementation of OBC reservations in All India Medical and
Dental Entrance Examinations**

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I am raising an important issue of urgent and serious nature of uncertain reservation policy applied by the Central Government for admission in MBBS and BDS seats under 50 per cent All India quota, and also for the seats under the control of the participating State University. The CBSE is conducting the pre-medical, pre-dental entrance examinations for admission and above mentioned 50 per cent quota seats every year. While doing so, the reservation of OBC, which has been mandated by the Constitutional...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Now, it is time for Question Hour.

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri V. Hanumantha Rao.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: That is why I want to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can repeat it tomorrow.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Tomorrow we should get time for serious issues.

12.00 Noon

[MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*196. [The questioner (SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK) was absent]

Upgradation of Doordarshan Kendra, Panjim

*196. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is proposing to upgrade Doordarshan Kendra, Panjim;
- (b) whether any demands of Doordarshan Kendra, Panjim are pending;
- (c) the number of vacancies existing in various posts in the Kendra; and
- (d) since when these vacancies are existing and by what date they are going to be filled up, and the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that projects of full digitization of studios and upgradation of satellite uplink facility at various places including Panaji are part of the continuing schemes of the 12th Five Year Plan. Modernisation/upgradation is a continuous process and demands for further upgradation of Doordarshan Kendra (DDK), Panaji have also been made from time to time.

(c) and (d) As informed by Prasar Bharati, 30 vacancies have arisen in DDK, Panaji against total sanctioned strength of 99 posts over a period of time. To address the issue of vacancies in Doordarshan, including DDK, Panaji, and All India Radio, the Government has approved revival of 3067 essential category posts and has given one time special dispensation to Staff Selection Commission (SSC) for recruitment of Group B and C posts. Action has been initiated by Prasar Bharati to fill up the posts as per prescribed procedure and guidelines.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Number 196. Shri Shantaram Naik. Not present. Now, supplementaries. Smt. Rajani Patil.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह अधूरा है और अस्पष्ट जवाब है। उन्होंने लिखा है कि पणजी सहित दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी में रिक्तियों के मुद्दे को हल करने के

लिए सरकार ने आवश्यक श्रेणी के 3067 पदों को पुनर्जीवित करने का अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है और कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है।

सर, आज की तारीख में पणजी में दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी के दफ्तर खाली पड़े हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने कोई काल मर्यादा, कोई टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम, उस कर्मचारी चयन आयोग (एसएससी) के लिए रखा है?

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी, जो 3067 पद खाली हैं, उनमें से 2367 पदों पर चयन हो गया है और उनकी पुलिस वेरिफिकेशन चल रही है। उस प्रोसेस के माध्यम से वे नियुक्तियां शीघ्र ही हो जायेंगी। इनमें पणजी की भी नियुक्तियां शामिल हैं।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, प्रश्न पणजी के बारे में है, लेकिन देश के...

श्री सभापति: आप इसी पर सवाल पूछिए।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, देश के लगभग सभी दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों पर इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति है, खास करके महाराष्ट्र में, मुम्बई में, जो देश का सबसे बड़ा दूरदर्शन केन्द्र है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं। वह अलग सवाल है। वह इससे जुड़ा नहीं है।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, वह इससे ही थोड़ा जुड़ा हुआ है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, वह इसे जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। I am sorry.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, किसी भी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में प्रोड्यूसर और प्रोडक्शन एग्जीक्यूटिव की पोस्ट्स बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट पोस्ट्स होती हैं। अगर वे पोस्ट्स ही आप नहीं भरेंगे, वे ही खाली रहेंगी, तो प्रोग्राम्स कैसे बनेंगे और लोग क्या देखेंगे?

श्री सभापति: नहीं, आपका प्वायंट बिल्कुल सही है, मगर वह इससे जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। वह इस सवाल से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, पणजी में मुम्बई दूरदर्शन केन्द्र से ही प्रसारण होता था। आज मुम्बई दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के प्रोडक्शन एग्जीक्यूटिव और प्रोड्यूसर की लगभग 60 प्रतिशत पोस्ट्स खाली हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you do this? Please, it is not related to this question.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप वहां प्रोड्यूसर और प्रोडक्शन एग्जीक्यूटिव की पोस्ट्स कब भरने जा रहे हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, unless it relates to the question, please, there is no need to answer it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I will try and relate answer to the question. पणजी में 3 घंटे का लोकल प्रोडक्शन होता है और बाकी मुम्बई से आता है। इसलिए मुम्बई के अन्दर भी स्टाफ

रहे, इसकी आवश्यकता है। तो मैंने अभी बतलाया कि ऐतिहासिक कारणों से लगभग 3067 रिक्त पद थे, उनको भरने का पूरा प्रयास चल रहा है। सेलेक्शन पूरा हो गया है। लगभग 2367 लोग सेलेक्ट हो गये हैं, उनमें मुम्बई के लोग भी हैं। अब यह भी प्रयास चल रहा है कि पणजी का जो ब्रॉडकास्ट है, वह 3 घंटे से बढ़ा कर उसको स्थानीय भाषाओं के अन्दर और बढ़ाया जाए, बाकी वहां पर मुम्बई से ट्रांसमिट होगा।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर देते वक्त कहा है कि पणजी डीडी केन्द्र जो है, उसका डिजिटलाइजेशन करने का काम चालू है, लेकिन यह कब होगा, क्या होगा, उसकी डेट उन्होंने नहीं दी है। वहां बार-बार यही सवाल उठता है और वह केन्द्र ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलता है। तो क्या कभी यह हो सकता है, इसके बारे में आप बता सकते हैं?

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी, पणजी के अन्दर दो प्रकार का अपग्रेडेशन हो रहा है। पहला यह कि स्टूडियो का डिजिटलाइजेशन हो रहा है और दूसरा, वहां पर सैटेलाइट अपलिक की सुविधा हो जाए, जिसकी वजह से पणजी के अन्दर भी सैटेलाइट चैनल शुरू हो सकता है। इन दोनों कामों के लिए पैसा सैंक्शन हो चुका है: 4.9 करोड़ स्टूडियो अपग्रेडेशन के लिए और 2.3 करोड़ उसके सैटेलाइट अपलिक के लिए। इसमें से अधिकतर राशि, जो इक्विपमेंट वगैरह आना है, वह खर्च भी हो चुकी है और काफी हद तक इक्विपमेंट आ चुका है। जैसे ही पूरा इक्विपमेंट आता है, तो इस पूरे अपग्रेडेशन की प्रक्रिया को हम लोग सम्पन्न कर पायेंगे।

Spread of Swine Flu virus to new places

*197. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has offered Central assistance to the States while reviewing the swine flu situation in the country;

(b) whether Government has asked the State Governments to ensure round the clock functioning of outbreak monitoring cells and necessary helplines as the number of H1N1 influenza infected people continues to rise; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the virus has also spread to new places like Nagaland, etc., and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Central Government has been assisting the affected States/UTs by providing logistic support for Drug, Masks, Personal Protective Equipment and Vaccines. It has been monitoring the Influenza A H1N1 outbreak situation and remains in regular touch with the affected States/UTs. 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 also been issued. Central teams of Senior Public Health Specialists from Union Health and Family Welfare Ministry have been deployed from time to time to review the situation and assist the most affected States.

(b) Central Government has asked the outbreak affected States to review their preparedness for prevention and control of Influenza A H1N1 and to identify and address gaps, if any. The affected State Governments have established control rooms and helplines, which are functional round the clock.

(c) While declaring the Influenza Pandemic to be over in 2010, World Health Organization informed that the Pandemic Influenza virus would continue to circulate as Seasonal Influenza virus causing sporadic cases and outbreaks of various intensities. Outbreaks have been reported from various States/UTs and sporadic cases have also been reported from Nagaland. The cases reported by the States /UTs from January 1st, 2015, are given in Statement-I (See below).

Statement-I

Influenza A H1N1: laboratory confirmed Cases and Deaths:

State/ UT-wise for 2015

(1st January –11th March, 2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cumulative Cases since 1st Jan., 2015
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	135
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	10
5.	Bihar	137
6.	Chandigarh	17
7.	Chhattisgarh	110
8.	D and N Haveli	14
9.	Daman & Diu	4
10.	Delhi	3727
11.	Goa	16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cumulative Cases since 1st Jan., 2015
12.	Gujarat	5894
13.	Haryana	320
14.	Himachal Pradesh	70
15.	Jammu & Kashmir (Jammu)	64
	(Kashmir)	371
16.	Jharkhand	6
17.	Karnataka	1991
18.	Kerala	93
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1737
21.	Maharashtra	3004
22.	Manipur	1
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	2
25.	Nagaland	4
26.	Odisha	25
27.	Puducherry	38
28.	Punjab	243
29.	Rajasthan	6093
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	426
32.	Telangana	1925
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttarakhand	47
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1095
36.	West Bengal	264
	TOTAL	27886

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Sir, H1N1 was prevalent in the country in 2009. It continued in 2010. World Health Organisation warned that it would continue as seasonal influenza virus. Since January, 2015, 27,886 people were affected by it and 1,627 people died. I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any proposal to earmark any amount to be given to the States as Central assistance in the coming years so that they can take steps on their own.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as we all know that H1N1 viral influenza pandemic which was to be over in 2010, according to the World Health Organisation Reports, this seasonal influenza virus is going to remain and it can be sporadic in some areas depending on the intensity of the virus. So, seasonal influenza is going to take place and H1N1 is going to continue. That is one thing.

As far as the Central assistance part is concerned, the Centre has taken all the initiatives right from the very beginning. It is the protocol of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare that before the change of weather, we do all the exercise. Exercise means we suggest the States on what actions are to be taken, what training part is to be given, what facilities to be given, how we are going to maintain wards, the personal protection equipments and all those protocols are given to them. At the same time, we also give them assistance. As far as the assistance is concerned, we have given about 77,580 capsules of 75 mg and 4,700 capsules of 30 mg, personal protection equipments approximately 15,550, and the N95 masks - 6,850, and VTM kits - 4,650; whatever has been demanded by the States has been given. At the same time, we have sent Central teams to Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana, Jammu and Kashmir; whichever State has asked for any assistance, technical assistance, that has also been given.

As far as the finances are concerned, this is a matter of national concern and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, is very much serious on this issue. Whatever we are demanded of, that is given.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Sir, prevention is better than cure. I would like to know whether adequate laboratory infrastructure is available at all district level hospitals across the country. Are these laboratories confined only to the State Capitals?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, as far as the prevention part is concerned, on the IEC part, we start it in the month of December. For that, we tell about the protocols what the symptoms of this H1N1 virus are and what precautions have to be taken. We give them the list of laboratories where the facility can be availed. We tell them which type of patients they can be categorised. There are three categories, A, B and C. 'A' category is when a person gets sour throat or fever for two days and he

should go for anti-biotic and not for that medicine. If it deteriorates even after taking the anti-biotic, he is transferred to category 'B', which needs testing also and H1N1 oseltamivir capsule is to be given. The third category, category 'C', is when the patient is co-morbid. He is having hypertension, he is diabetic, he has got some pulmonary disease. Then he is in the third category. So, in all these three categories, we give a detailed IEC programme in the advertisements. We also give advertisements in the jingles through AIR, Doordarshan and other TV channels. This is what we are doing. Not only we, it is done by the respective State Governments also. That prevention part is taken care. Sir, it is also related to the lifestyles. If a person is having this type of influenza, he should isolate himself. The family should also take care and all types of precautions are given and told by the advertisements. We also tell them as to which medicine shops, i.e., 'x' category shops, the chemists are giving the medicine. We give them all the details. So, that is the only thing which we can do as far as the prevention part is concerned. Moreover, we have been asking all the public representatives also to take active part in this campaign and enlighten the people about it so that they can come first and get the treatment.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my question flows out of the Annexure to the answer that is given by the hon. Minister. For the last two years, we have been told about the Gujarat model of development. The counter narrative has been that, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have done much better than Gujarat in matters of health. Sir, this Annexure shows that 20 per cent of the swine flu cases are in Gujarat alone, only marginally lower than Rajasthan. If you compare it with Tamil Nadu and Kerala, it is absolutely insignificant in those two States. I want to ask the hon. Minister, why Gujarat is accounting for such a high proportion when it is supposed to be a model for the rest of the country.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, the hon. Member is a learned senior leader and he has got the right to ask this question. But I would like to say that according to the answer itself, the virus occurs sporadically. It does not decide the area. And when it does not decide the area, good luck to Tamil Nadu, that it is not affected. But at the same time, I would like to say one thing that in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, the surveillance has been very good. The ANMs have gone to Ahmedabad (Urban), Ahmedabad (Rural) and Kutch areas. They have asked the people to come and get themselves checked. That is why the number is also more because they have gone there and got themselves tested. So, the surveillance part in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh has been good.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ajay Sancheti.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Sir, a lot is being spoken about certain injections which can be used as prevention to swine flu, as it helps to increase the immunity to fight the disease. Is this a fact, and if yes, is it available in ample in affected areas?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, this is a very relevant question because a lot of confusion is there about the vaccine. Here, I would like to say that in my statement in this very House, we have told that the decision has been taken after due consultation with the experts. Vaccination of general public is not advocated as public health strategy at this juncture. Hon. Members may also like to know that the vaccination gets effective only after three to four weeks. It has been suggested to the health workers but at the same time they have been told that this vaccination is not the complete protection part of it. You also have to use the N95 masks and personal protection equipment. Through you, through the Member and through the House, I would like to enlighten everybody that vaccination strategy has not been advised by the experts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ashok Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir, we were reading in the Press about the points raised by some Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) scientists, of the frequent mutation of the H1N1 virus, which appears to be logical. But have they tested the current Indian virus in order to ascertain their claim that the H1N1 virus has mutated and are our scientists confirming the claim? Is the vaccine being used accordingly modified in order to be effective against the strain that is spreading around in India?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, this is also a very important question because there is a lot of confusion. We have given a clarification regarding that. The NIV, Pune is constantly keeping a watch on this virus and regular tests are being done. There is no mutation taking place in this virus. This is number one. This has been confirmed by Atlanta lab also. Therefore, there is no change in the strategy, as far as dealing with this virus is concerned.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: All viruses mutate; it is a biological reality. So please kindly keep a constant vigil whether the virus is mutating or not.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, we are keeping a constant vigil on it. NIV, Pune is taking care of it. But, at the same time, I would like to tell everybody, and, through this House, to the nation also that the virus has not mutated at this point of time. ...(Interruptions)...

Operational ability of the Sukhoi fleet

*198. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sukhoi 30 MK-I fleet of the Indian Air Force has been encountering mid-air engine failure for the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such incidents occurred so far;

(c) the response of the Russian counterpart in the matter; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in order to ensure operational ability of the Sukhoi fleet?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A total of 35 incidents of either engine failure in air or engine related problems have occurred between January, 2013 to December, 2014.

(c) The Russian Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) has introduced a number of measures to contain and eliminate the technical issues that have led to engine problems in flight. OEM has advised certain precautions/predictive maintenance activities during exploitation of aeroengines. Further, OEM has offered nine modifications or technological improvements for implementation in the production of new aeroengines and during overhaul of engines.

(d) The operational reliability improvement programme is pursued with Russian OEM for frequently failing items. IAF has also finalised long term repair agreements with Russian OEMs to improve availability of aircraft for operational use. As advised by OEM, the precautions/predictive maintenance during exploitation of aeroengines have been implemented by IAF. Further, 25 new engines with modified technology have been procured from Russia.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I must compliment the hon. Minister for a very brief and precise response that he has given to this question. But, one or two clarifications, I would still like to seek. Sir, according to my information, the Agreement was for the supply of 200 plus 72 Sukhoi MK-I fighter Aircraft. Sir, the hon. Minister's reply has talked about 25 new engines with modified technology having been procured from Russia. Sir, I want to know as to what exactly the number is, whether it is 72 or 25,

and whether India will have to pay extra for getting these modified engines fitted in the Sukhois.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, 200 Sukhois are already delivered. So, the rest 72, when they come, they will automatically come with the modified engines. In regard to these 200 Sukhois, 25 engines, we have already brought with new version, and another 12 are already ordered. The necessary modifications are being carried out on the engines when they come for the overhaul. So, we have done eight such overhauls already, and all the nine technical parameters which have been identified for modification will be done as and when they come for overhaul.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal for co-production or joint production of Sukhoi 30 MK-I Aircraft in India. And, if so, whether the modifications will be now put in place for all new aircraft that are manufactured in Russia or through co-production in India.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, production is being carried out by HAL in India with OEM support, technology support, through six locations of HAL. The Aircraft Manufacturing Division, Nasik, does the airframe and final integration, including test-flying of Sukhoi; Aircraft Manufacturing, Koraput does the Aero Engine-AL 31 FP, which is the focal point of the hon. Member's question; Avionics Division, Hyderabad, does radar and other avionics; Avionics Division, Korwa does the Flight Data Recorder and other avionics; and Accessories Division, Lucknow, does mechanical, hydraulic and fuel accessories. So, in these five areas, we are producing Sukhois in India with technological collaboration. So, it is already being manufactured by HAL in India. Only the first 50 Sukhois were supplied by the OEM, i.e. from Russia; 150 have already been manufactured in India.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: So, these all will be with modified engines.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Yes; they are all with modified engines. The engines, basically, had a basic problem of bearings failure, probably, due to slightly low range of fitment. That was the problem, which has already been taken care.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, historically, our country's defence forces have been reliant on Russian equipment whether it is for the Air Force, for the Army and so on. Rightly so because that has been the historical partnership with Russia and that has been the reason why bulk of our defence equipment is sourced from Russia.

Sir, the problem, whether it is about the Sukhois, which is disturbing, but nonetheless, it is not only about Sukhois but also across all range of hardware, is

that the erstwhile Russia used to manufacture the equipment and used to be able to supply the spares and look after the support of these equipment. But after the breakup of Russia, a lot of the erstwhile States like Belarus, Ukraine, etc., have been parts-suppliers of that equipment for the hardware. As a consequence, today, when we go to Russia and ask them for support, the difficult part is that Russia itself is not able to source these spare parts for the total part of the equipment. As a consequence, Sir, a lot of them, whether it is Sukhoi or your MI helicopters and so on, are facing a shortage of spares. When you go to the OEM sitting in Russia, the original equipment manufacturer, is not able to source those parts itself from the other States. Some of them, like Ukraine especially, have now a conflict with Russia. So, you are aware of it. I am not trying to say anything to the contrary except the fact that how will we be able to— does the Minister have answer— ensure the constant supply of equipment and spare parts. Mainly, Sir, I can tell you today that a lot of the fleet whether it is helicopters or aircraft— not only the Sukhois— are sitting on ground unserviceable. Some of them are being cannibalised because at the end of the day, if you cannot source the equipment, how are you going to be able to fly these machines? I would urge the Minister to please enlighten us as to what steps the Government is taking especially for those spares which are not being produced in Russia today.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question is relevant for all platforms from Russia. I am very glad you brought it out. But I would like to inform you that one solution to it is to make it in India, wherever possible. With concentrated efforts, we have been able to increase the serviceability of Sukhoi itself by about seven per cent over the last eight-nine months. So, that is an achievement. I am aware that some of spares were coming from Ukraine and other parts of Russia. We do have problems. We have taken up the issue with the Russian Government. In fact, I had a discussion with the Minister. In certain cases, with approval, we are also developing replacement of parts from Western sources. Some of the sources of Russians themselves are Western. A lot of them are from Israel, France, etc. So, those are being brought in directly with their approval or in certain cases we are coordinating the efforts and getting the spares. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: But they are not supporting you in getting the spares from other places because the sources are not being given. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I will not give the details because that is in working state, as far as the serviceability from other areas is concerned. But I can tell you that there is progress on that and we are able to convince them, at least, on certain issues. Not all issues are resolved, but, as I mentioned, for Sukhoi itself, we have improved the serviceability by seven per cent, almost from 49-50 to 56-57 per cent, we intend to get it 70 per cent by year end.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 35 एअरक्राफ्ट्स के एक्सीडेंट हुए, या वे क्रैश हुए, इनमें से कितने ऐसे एअरक्राफ्ट्स हैं, जो गारंटी पीरिएड में क्रैश हुए? ये जो इंजिन आपने परचेज किए हैं, क्या उनके लिए कोई पेमेंट किया गया है और अगर किया गया है, तो कितना पेमेंट करना पड़ा है? जो एअरक्राफ्ट्स उस गारंटी पीरिएड में क्रैश हुए हैं, उनके लिए क्या हल निकला? क्या गवर्नमेंट को उसके लिए कोई कंपनसेशन मिला है या नहीं मिला?

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: सभापति जी, इंजिन में जो डिफेक्टिव इंजिन बदलना हैं, उसमें उनकी कॉस्ट ओईएम भर लेंगे। So it is not extra cost to us, but it is an extra effort. It is not that every engine is failing. There are engines with 900 hours in service. Normally, 1000 is the time when you replace it for the total overhaul. We have got engines which are working for 900, 800, 700, 600 and even the new engines which have been fitted, have to be tested beyond 500 because this problem normally arises around 500 hours, fifty per cent of its operational time. So, the cost is being taken care. There is no addition because this is a technical defect which is being corrected.

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has said that a total of 35 incidents of either engine failure in air or engine related problems have occurred between January, 2013 and December, 2014. Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is whether the Indian Air Force has conducted any study to find out the reasons for midair engine failure of Sukhoi-30 MK-1 aircraft. If so, what are the findings of the study? Sir, I would also like to know whether the Russians have claimed any additional charges for modification of the engines of the aircraft. If so, what are the details thereof?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one question please, not two.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, I have already mentioned, there are no additional charges because it is technical infirmity, which has resulted into this problem. Whatever, from the data, we have got, we find that out of total 69 cases in the last three years, 33 cases are due to finding of chips in the oil; 11 cases are due to vibration in the engine, which was the result of the bearing problem; and, 8 cases are found to be because of low pressure of lubricating oil. So, these are the 75 per cent of cases. We have resolved the problem with the OEM by arranging better lubrication, better fitment of the bearing, and we are also trying to get better quality of oil. I would like to inform the House that last year, after these modifications, the average flying hours, per engine failure – because this is a twin engine aircraft, the engine failure does not result into crash, but you have to land immediately and the mission has to be aborted – has improved from 917, per engine failure to 1,205 hours, per engine failure. This is also not satisfactory. We have to improve it further. I will discuss the technical aspect also. But, I am sure, with the new engine, the problem should subside.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 199.

National Mediclaim Plus Policy

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

(a) whether Government is aware that the increase in premium payable in the National Mediclaim Plus Policy is very high and causing distress to the many, especially, for lower income groups, economically weaker sections and to the senior citizens alike;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to review the recently revised premium;

(c) if not, the manner in which Government plans on providing similar medical facilities and insurance cover to these sections of the society;

(d) whether there is an existing mechanism that caps the amount increased in the premium; and

(e) the rationale behind such an increment in the revised rates of the Mediclaim Plus Policy?

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

Statement

(a) “National Mediclaim Plus” Policy is a new Health product of National Insurance Co. Ltd. launched on 15th August, 2014 as per the File and Use guidelines of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI). This is not pre-existing product and thus the question of increase in premium does not arise. Under the approved product there are 13 covers, Medical Second Opinion and 2 optional covers, namely Critical illnesses (8 Nos.) and Outpatient Treatment. The Sum Insured under the product varies from ₹ 2 lakh to ₹ 50 lakh. The premium amount chargeable under the policy would depend on the options chosen. Premium rates are fixed based on the loss ratio and various other factors and are filed with the Authority as part of the File and Use procedure. The National Insurance Co. Ltd.’s other products like National Mediclaim Policy, Parivar Mediclaim for Family, Varistha Mediclaim for Senior citizens, Baroda Health Policy, BOI National Swasthya Bima Policy and Universal Health Insurance Scheme address the requirements of all strata of society. The Insurer has not replaced the “National Mediclaim Policy” with this policy. They are still selling, the “National Mediclaim Policy”. Thus the “National Mediclaim Plus Policy” is a completely different and new product with altogether new features, options etc.

(b) “National Mediclaim plus Policy” is a recently approved one and the review of premium rates is envisaged to be done by the Appointed Actuary of the National Insurance Co. Ltd. as deemed necessary as per Regulation No.7, related to Principles of Pricing of Health Insurance Products under the IRDA (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2013.

(c) There are several other health insurance products of this Company as well as other Insurance Companies to meet the needs of different sections of people at appropriate premium rates. The Policyholders may also migrate to other policies of the same Company or other Company’s under portability enabled by IRDAI regulations without losing the accrued benefits in terms of waiting period for the purpose of pre existing disease. There are several products meant for poor people, where the Sum Insured and the premium are lower; i.e., Micro Insurance Products, Universal Health Insurance Policy etc. Further, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is a Government run scheme which provides health insurance to unorganized Workers belonging to BPL category and their families. During the course of its implementation, apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended to other categories of Unorganized workers viz. Building and Other Construction Workers, Licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers. Under the scheme, the eligible families in the unorganized sector are provided smart card based cashless health insurance cover of ₹ 30,000/- per annum.

(d) Any product sold in the market has to be filed with the IRDAI by the Insurance Company under File and Use Procedures complying with the Health Insurance Regulations 2013. As far as the premium is concerned, the Insurer takes various factors such as loss ratio, claims experience, inflation rate, further assumptions and other actuarial parameters into account while finalizing the premium rates. It is required that the Appointed Actuary of the Company examines and certifies the premium rates. Further, the pricing is also examined by the Actuarial Department of IRDAI and on confirmation by the Actuarial Department the final premium is approved by IRDAI.

(e) The question of increase or revisions in the rates of National Mediclaim Plus Policy at the moment does not arise because it is a new product. However, the review of the product “National Mediclaim Plus Policy” may be done in the future as per the relevant provision of the Health Insurance Regulations 2013 by the Appointed Actuary keeping in view financial sustainability and viability of the product with respect to the premium rates. Changes in rates, if any, are applicable from the date of approval by the IRDAI and are applied prospectively.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that in the name of renewal of the pre-existing National Medclaim Policy, the National Insurance Company is forcing the people to migrate to the National Insurance Medclaim Plus Policy, and thereby using a backdoor route to hike the premiums.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, these are two separate policies. The National Medclaim Policy is a pre-existing policy. The National Medclaim Plus Policy is a new policy. The benefits, under the two policies, are entirely different. Obviously, the National Medclaim Plus policy is costlier and it has much larger benefits. Therefore, when customers go for renewal, it is an option available to them. There is no mandatory requirement. There is no compulsion. There is no coercion. And, if the hon. Member comes across any such case of coercion or compulsion, I will be happy to deal with that case.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister for the cheap insurance at ₹ 12/-, per annum, and at ₹ 1/- per day. Despite that, how does he propose to cover such a large population, when, in India, only 5 per cent people have health insurance? And, despite the ESI and the Government hospitals, a lot of people have to go to private hospitals to get treatment.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this matter is receiving active consideration of the Government. As far as health insurances are concerned, there are either the insurance companies, which are in the public sector, the GIC companies, or the private sector companies, whom you pay a premium when you buy your policies. One of the efforts of the Government has been to incentivise people to go in for insurances. The private health care is becoming costly, therefore, the insurance cover must exist. Now, as a part of that policy, even in the Union Budget, this year, for all the categories – the normal citizens, the senior citizens and the very senior citizens – I have expanded the exemptions in the Income Tax, as far as health insurances are concerned, so that people get the tax benefits and are, therefore, incentivised to go in for further insurance policies. That is the policy of the Government. Additionally, the UPA Government had taken an initiative where it had started seeking State support for healthcare, as far as weaker sections are concerned, which are ensured a certain amount of health care. Those policies are continuing. We are going into those policies itself. And, if possible and the resources permit, we would like to strengthen the coverage and the extent, as far as those State-policies are concerned.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दंडा: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हेल्थकेयर की इश्योरेंस पॉलिसी निकाली जाती है, उस समय पॉलिसी लेने वाले से

प्रीमियम तो ले लिया जाता है, लेकिन जब पेशेंट अस्पताल में एडमिट होता है, उस समय कई कारण बताकर रिफ्यूज कर देते हैं। क्या आपका मंत्रालय इस बारे में स्पेशल गाइडलाइन्स बनाएगा, क्योंकि इसमें कई कंज्यूमर्स के साथ चीटिंग होती है। जब आप वहां पर एडमिट कर देते हैं, तो एडमिट करने के बाद कहते हैं कि आपकी यह उम्र है, आप यह ऑपरेशन नहीं करवा सकते। जब प्रीमियम लेते हैं, उस समय ये सब बातें नहीं बताते हैं, तो इस प्रकार बहुत चीटिंग होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बारे में क्या स्पष्ट निर्देश देंगे?

श्री अरुण जेटली : जहां तक इंश्योरेंस पॉलिसीज का सवाल है, कोई भी इंश्योरेंस कंपनी, चाहे वह स्टेट सेक्टर की इंश्योरेंस कंपनी हो या निजी क्षेत्र की हो, जब वह पॉलिसी बनाती है, अपना प्रोडक्ट बनाती है, तो उस प्रोडक्ट को उनको अपने रेग्युलेटर, आई.आर.डी.ए. से उसका नियंत्रण और एप्रूवल कराना पड़ता है। तो ये सब एप्रूव्ड पॉलिसीज होती हैं। होता क्या है कि जब कंज्यूमर उस पॉलिसी को लेता है और पॉलिसी के कागज साइन कर देता है, तो उस फाइन प्रिंट को कई बार वह ध्यान से नहीं देखता कि उस फाइन प्रिंट में क्या चीज कवर्ड है और क्या चीज कवर्ड नहीं है। कुछ प्रोडक्ट ऐसे होते हैं जो बहुत महंगे होते हैं, जिसकी कवरेज बहुत अधिक होती है, तो व्यक्ति को लगता है, मेरी हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस है और उसमें हर प्रकार की पॉलिसी कवर्ड होगी, तो इसलिए कंज्यूमर्स के हित में भी यह है कि ये एप्रूव्ड पॉलिसीज हैं, केवल कंपनी द्वारा एप्रूव्ड नहीं हैं, ये आई.आर.डी.ए. द्वारा भी एप्रूव्ड होती हैं और इसलिए, उस फाइन प्रिंट को ध्यान से पढ़ लें। यह विवाद चल रहा है कि कई बार इस प्रकार की बीमारी या तकलीफ हो जाती है, जिसके लिए ऐसी ट्रीटमेंट चाहिए जो उस पॉलिसी के द्वारा कवर्ड नहीं होती। अधिकतर तो कवर्ड हैं और मैंने आज इसका डेटा निकलवाया, तो लगभग 10 परसेंट केसेज ऐसे हैं, जिनमें क्लेम रिजेक्ट हुए हैं, क्योंकि वे उस पॉलिसी के तहत कवर्ड नहीं थे। 90 परसेंट क्लेम जो हेल्थ केयर इंश्योरेंस के आए हैं, इंश्योरेंस कंपनीज ने उनको सम्मानित किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : आपने देखा होगा कि वह कितने फाइन प्रिंट में लिखा होता है(व्यवधान).... डॉक्टर का सर्टिफिकेट लेते हैं और सर्टिफिकेट लेने के बाद उसको ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dardaji, please. Mr. Dua, please.

SHRI H.K. DUA: Is the Government aware of the large number of complaints which come from the senior citizens? The insurance companies are reluctant to give health insurance policy to very senior citizens. They are generally rejected. Secondly, there are problems about settlement of claims which take a long time. How is the Government going to tackle these complaints?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked two questions. Which one do you want to answer? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, it is a settled insurance global practice that as far as very senior citizens are concerned, beyond a certain age, the policies don't cover them. As a result of which, they have to undertake their own expenditure. Now, if you

have carefully gone through the proposals that I have made in the Budget proposals itself with regard to very senior citizens who are not eligible for the policies, there is a provision which I have provided that their medical expenditure up to a certain outer limit, say, ₹ 60,000 or so – if I remember off-hand; this figure is subject to correction – is subject to tax deduction in the case of senior citizens even if they don't have a policy.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, my question is regarding the health insurance products pertaining to the unorganized workers. In Part (c) of the question, the hon. Minister has elaborated about the availability of the health insurance products where in the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana which is the only source of unorganized sector's health insurance, the claim settlement is very pathetic and the unorganized labourers like weavers, beedi workers and all other types of unorganized labourers are not able to get their claims and that too of just ₹ 30,000 per annum. Their claims are not being properly settled. Is the Union Government looking towards ensuring the speedy and safe settlement of the claims of these health insurance products?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, we have been maintaining a data. For instance, as far as the figures that I have, about 71 per cent of the insurance claims have been settled within a period of one month. It is only when some verification is required or some disputes arise that it can take a little more time. As I indicated earlier, there are about 10 per cent or so of the cases which are found to be disputed and which have as a percentage been rejected. I may also just clarify – in the last question also I indicated – that, particularly, after the amendment which will be notified in the Insurance Act, IDRA has been given powers to regulate the companies quite strictly now. The increased powers have been given and some of the companies have now proposed to come out with insurance policies even for the very senior citizens.

Naturopathy treatment facilities in CGHS Dispensaries

*200. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the CGHS dispensaries in Delhi and Mumbai have naturopathy treatment facilities;
- (b) if so, what type of treatment in this stream is available in the dispensaries;
- (c) whether in-patient treatment facility is also available along with out-patient treatment, if so, what type of diseases are treated in such facilities; and

(d) the number of naturopathy experts posted in these dispensaries/hospitals and number of beneficiaries who got treatment during the last two years?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Naturopathy treatment facilities are not available in the CGHS Wellness Centres at Delhi/NCR and Mumbai. However, one private hospital namely Bapu Nature Cure Hospital and Yogashram, Mayur Vihar, Delhi is empanelled under CGHS Delhi/NCR for Naturopathy indoor treatment facilities including consultation.

Beneficiaries normally take treatment for Diabetes, Hypertension, Arthritis and Obesity at the empanelled hospital.

As per the existing guidelines, CGHS beneficiaries may directly obtain consultation/treatment from empanelled hospitals for Naturopathy and Yoga and would be eligible for reimbursement subject to prior intimation to their respective Ministries/Departments in respect of serving CGHS beneficiaries and to the concerned ADs/JDs of CGHS cities in respect of pensioner beneficiaries. Therefore, it is not possible to specify the number of patients, who had taken treatment at these hospitals.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is surprising that while on the one hand we are asking or urging the world leaders in UNO to adopt yoga as a way of life, on the other hand, the Government seems to attach little importance to yoga, a therapy in naturopathy. Out of huge funds that are allocated for health sector in the Budget 2015-16, we have no money for naturopathy. There is not even one dispensary for naturopathy treatment in the National Capital or Mumbai, where a large number of CGHS beneficiaries reside. Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of providing naturopathy treatment facility to the CGHS beneficiaries in its dispensaries.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, it is a very relevant question, and I share the concern of the hon. Member. The Department of AYUSH and the CGHS, both together had gone for a tender, which was done in 2012. Because of some tendering-process problems, this tender was not finalized. This is in the process. We are going for a fresh tendering process, where we have to see to it that naturopathy is included and a sizeable amount of representations of Naturopathy institutes are also included into the CGHS list.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, could I know from the Minister that, apart from Mumbai and Delhi, how many empanelled naturopathy hospitals are there all over the States?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: At this point of time, there is only one, i.e., Bapu Nature Cure Hospital Yogashram, Mayur Vihar. We had one in Jaipur, but because of the compliance problems by that Institute, that has been rejected. Now, we are trying to enlist some five, six of them – from Karnataka, Rajasthan, U.P., Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and others. Because when the tendering process will start –it is not specific–the applicants can apply and we shall see to it that if they fall into tender process, we will, certainly, include them.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर देते वक्त, मुम्बई के संबंध में जो प्रश्न पूछा गया था, उसके बारे में कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मेरा कहना है कि महाराष्ट्र में एक भी नैचुरोपैथी का अस्पताल आपने एम्पेनलड नहीं किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में पूना में जो महात्मा गांधी उर्ली कंचन नैचुरोपैथी सेंटर है, क्या आप उसे एम्पेनल करेंगे?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा : सर, मैंने यही कहा, माननीय सदस्य के कन्सर्न को मैं ध्यान में लेता हूँ, जो टेंडरिंग प्रोसेस 2012 में किया गया, उसमें एक समस्या आयी कि institutes with teaching facilities and institutes without teaching facilities, इनके टेंडरिंग के रेट्स में बड़ा अंतर था। उस कारण से वह टेंडरिंग could not see the light of the day. वह आगे चल नहीं सका। हम जो नया टेंडरिंग प्रोसेस कर रहे हैं, उसमें हम इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अस्पताल और इंस्टीट्यूट्स इसमें पार्टिसिपेट कर सकें और जो हमारे क्राइटेरिया में फॉल करेंगे, उनको हम जरूर करेंगे। जिस सेंटर का आपने नाम लिया है, वह भी उस प्रोसेस में जरूर आएगा और अगर वह हमारे क्राइटेरिया में फॉल करेगा, तो हम उसको जरूर करेंगे।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया : मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा को महत्व देते हुए आयुष मंत्रालय का गठन किया है। चूंकि आयुर्वेद में प्रकृति द्वारा प्राप्त संपूर्ण जड़ी-बूटियों के माध्यम से इलाज को महत्व देने की मंशा भारत सरकार की है। क्या सरकार ने यह भी सोचा है कि जिस प्रकार से एक मंत्रालय का गठन करके आयुर्वेद को महत्व दिया जा रहा है, ठीक उसी प्रकार से प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, इस पर कोई विशेष ध्यान देकर जगह-जगह प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र खोले जाएं, इसको भी महत्व दिया जाए? क्या इस प्रकार की कोई योजना सरकार की है?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा : सभापति महोदय, जैसा हमने कहा कि सरकार की priority में "आयुष" जिसमें नैचुरोपैथी भी आता है, उसको प्राथमिकता दी गई है। प्राथमिकता के साथ-साथ हम सीजीएचएस के सिस्टम में "आयुष" के इंस्टीट्यूट को भी इन्क्लूड कर रहे हैं। जहां सम्भव होगा, वहां पर नैचुरोपैथी को भी बराबर का स्थान दिया जाएगा।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: इससे केजरीवाल जी ठीक हो गए हैं, तो इसका महत्व बढ़ाया जाए।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि जो हमारे क्राइटेरिया में आते हैं, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने क्या क्राइटेरिया बनाया है? इसके साथ जो हमारे गांव में, जिन्हें हकीम नहीं कह सकते, जो स्पेशल किसी बीमारी के लिए, जैसे पीलिया के

लिए या अस्थमा के लिए दवाइयां देते हैं, क्या उनको भी मेनस्ट्रीम में लाने का प्रयत्न सरकार करेगी और इसका क्राइटेरिया बताया जाएगा?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सभापति महोदय, क्राइटेरिया तो टेंडरिंग का है। उस टेंडरिंग में जो नेचुरोपैथी के इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, जिनमें टीचिंग और नॉन टीचिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, उनका अपना कार्य करने का तरीका है, एक साइंटिफिक तरीका है, जिसको रिकोगनाइज किया गया है। वे लोग जब participate करेंगे, that is the criteria और टेंडरिंग में उसका डिटेल्ड क्राइटेरिया दिया जाएगा।

जहां तक नेचुरोपैथी का सवाल है, उसमें हर्बल, एक्युपेंचर, डाइट एंड लाइफस्टाइल थेरेपी है और इस लाइफस्टाइल थेरेपी के भी कई आयाम हैं, जो नेचुरोपैथी में इन्क्लूडेड होते हैं, जिसमें पानी, मड, पत्तों और पत्तों के रस का प्रयोग किया जाता है। ये सब साइंटिफिकली एप्रूव्ड हैल्थ स्ट्रटेजीज हैं। ये नेचुरोपैथी के अंतर्गत जो established नार्म्स हैं, जो उनके अंतर्गत आते हैं, उन्हीं को इंस्टीट्यूट्स प्रेक्टिस करते हैं और उन्हीं इंस्टीट्यूट्स को हम टेंडरिंग प्रोसेस में शामिल करते हैं।

Contaminated water-related health problems

*201. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of contaminated water-related diseases/infections reported in the country during the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of deaths caused by intake of arsenic and fluoride contaminated drinking water in the endemic areas; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to combat contaminated drinking water-related health problems, particularly in the arsenic and fluoride endemic areas, State/UT-wise?

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

Statement

(a) Consumption of contaminated drinking water can cause diseases such as Acute Diarrheal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Cholera, Viral Hepatitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. The number of cases of water borne diseases reported under IDSP during the year 2014-15 is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Intake of Fluoride and Arsenic contaminated drinking water leads to various clinical complications, at times, causing death. These clinical complications may also

arise because of other reasons as well. There are, therefore, obvious difficulties in attributing deaths to Fluoride and Arsenic and data is not maintained centrally. As per information provided by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 14,132 habitations are affected by contamination of fluoride and 1991 habitations are affected by Arsenic. The details are given in Statement-II-A and II-B (See below).

(c) Provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to control diseases caused by drinking of contaminated water. Rural water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. Up to 67% of the NRDWP fund allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas. In addition, Government of India provides 3% NRDWP funds on 100% Central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which inter alia include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc.

Further, Government of India also started the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) in the 11th Five Year Plan. So far, 111 districts have been covered under the programme. The important components of the programme are surveillance of fluorosis in the community, capacity building in the form of training and manpower support, establishment of diagnostic facilities, management of fluorosis cases including treatment, surgery, rehabilitation and health education.

Further, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi, provides technical assistance to State/UT Governments on prevention and control of water-borne diseases in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under IDSP. At the national level, NCDC also coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations, besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower.

Statement-I

State-wise No. of Outbreaks Acute Diarrhoeal Disease Reported under IDSP
during 2014-2015 (up to week ending 01.02.2015)

S.No.	State	2014	2015	Total
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands			0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15		15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1		1
4.	Assam	19	3	22
5.	Bihar	23		23
6.	Chhattisgarh	24		24
7.	Daman & Diu			0
8.	Delhi	1	1	2
9.	Goa			0
10.	Gujarat	35	2	37
11.	Haryana	4		4
12.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	6
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	12		12
14.	Jharkhand	9		9
15.	Karnataka	22	3	25
16.	Kerala	3		3
17.	Madhya Pradesh	26	2	28
18.	Maharashtra	33	5	38
19.	Manipur	1		1
20.	Meghalaya	1		1
21.	Mizoram			0
22.	Odisha	29	1	30
23.	Puducherry			0
24.	Punjab	1	1	2
25.	Rajasthan	6	1	7
26.	Sikkim	2		2

Sl.No.	State	2014	2015	Total
27.	Tamil Nadu	17	1	18
28.	Tripura	4		4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	13	1	14
30.	Uttarakhand	2		2
31.	West Bengal	36		36
TOTAL		344	22	366

State-wise No. of Outbreaks Cholera Reported under IDSP during 2014-2015 (up to week ending 01.02.2015)

Sl.No.	State	2014	2015	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh			0
2.	Assam	1		1
3.	Bihar	2		2
4.	Chandigarh			0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1		1
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0
7.	Delhi			0
8.	Goa			0
9.	Gujarat	3		3
10.	Haryana	2		2
11.	Himachal Pradesh			0
12.	Jammu & Kashmir			0
13.	Jharkhand			0
14.	Karnataka	4		4
15.	Kerala	1		1
16.	Madhya Pradesh			0
17.	Maharashtra	1		1

Sl.No.	State	2014	2015	Total
18.	Meghalaya			0
19.	Odisha	7		7
20.	Puducherry			0
21.	Punjab	6		6
22.	Rajasthan			0
23.	Tamil Nadu	1		1
24.	Uttarakhand			0
25.	West Bengal	9		9
TOTAL		38	0	38

State-wise No. of Outbreaks Enteric Fever Reported under IDSP during 2014-2015

(up to week ending 01.02.2015)

Sl.No.	State	2014	2015	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2		2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1		1
3.	Assam	4		4
4.	Bihar			0
5.	Chandigarh			0
6.	Delhi			0
7.	Gujarat			0
8.	Haryana			0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1		1
10.	Karnataka	1	1	2
11.	Kerala			0

Sl.No.	State	2014	2015	Total
12.	Maharashtra	1		1
13.	Manipur			0
14.	Punjab			0
15.	Tamil Nadu	7		7
16.	Uttar Pradesh			0
17.	Uttarakhand			0
18.	West Bengal	2		2
	TOTAL	19	1	20

State-wise No. of Outbreaks Viral Hepatitis Reported under IDSP during 2014-2015

(up to week ending 01.02.2015)

Sl.No.	State	2014	2015	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh			0
2.	Assam			0
3.	Bihar	1		1
4.	Chandigarh			0
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	1	7
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0
7.	Delhi	1		1
8.	Goa			0
9.	Gujarat	12		12
10.	Haryana	1	1	2
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4		4
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	5

Sl.No.	State	2014	2015	Total
13.	Jharkhand			0
14.	Karnataka	4		4
15.	Kerala	20		20
16.	Madhya Pradesh			0
17.	Maharashtra	7	1	8
18.	Odisha	4	1	5
19.	Punjab	4	1	5
20.	Rajasthan	6	2	8
21.	Tamil Nadu	2		2
22.	Uttar Pradesh			0
23.	Uttarakhand		1	1
24.	West Bengal	5		5
TOTAL		81	9	90

State-wise No. of Outbreaks Dysentery Reported under IDSP during 2014-2015

(up to week ending 01.02.2015)

Sl.No.	State	2014	2015	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh			0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			0
3.	Assam			0
4.	Gujarat			0
5.	Karnataka			0
6.	Kerala			0
7.	Maharashtra			0
8.	Odisha	1		1
9.	West Bengal			0
TOTAL		1	0	1

Statement-II-A

No. of Fluoride affected habitations as reported on online IMIS of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation as on 01.04.2014

Sl. No.	States	No. of fluoride affected habitations
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Data under reconciliation)	745
2.	Bihar	893
3.	Chhattisgarh	132
4.	Gujarat (Data reconciled on 14.08.2014)	62
5.	Haryana	15
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
7.	Jharkhand	12
8.	Karnataka	1122
9.	Kerala	102
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1055
11.	Maharashtra	307
12.	Odisha	279
13.	Punjab	1
14.	Rajasthan	7670
15.	Telangana (Data under reconciliation)	1174
16.	Uttar Pradesh (Data under reconciliation)	180
17.	Uttarakhand	2
18.	West Bengal	251
19.	Assam	128
TOTAL		14132

Statement-II-B

No. of arsenic affected rural habitations as reported by the States on online IMIS of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation as on 01.04.2014

S. No.	States	Number of arsenic affected habitations
1.	Bihar	357
2.	Karnataka	12
3.	Punjab	1
4.	Uttar Pradesh	73
	(Data under reconciliation)	
5.	West Bengal	1124
6.	Assam	424
	TOTAL	1991

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, a large number of Indians, at least, 1,600 of them, die of water-borne diseases every day. Despite that the Government is saying that they are providing a lot of help and assistance to the State Governments. It is said, "The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally-sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in the rural areas of the country."

But, Sir, figures show that this is not practically happening. Figures show that due to polluted water, a large number of people in the rural areas, particularly those affected by Arsenic contamination, are dying or suffering from various diseases. The Government Institute in...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, my question is: How much money has been allotted to different States? Does the Government have any programme for opening institutes to stop the spread of these diseases in different State Capitals?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, this question pertains to two Ministries. There are water-borne diseases. Drinking water is one of the very important aspects. Drinking water in rural areas is taken care of by the Ministry of Rural Development.

At the same time, the Health Ministry deals with diseases, the outcome of water-borne diseases in this case.

Sir, according to reports of a survey, approximately 14,132 habitations are affected by Flouride contamination and 1,991 habitations are affected by Arsenic contamination. Now, as far as the Flouride contamination part is concerned, it has got a direct relationship with the diseases. Fluorosis develops and physical disability occurs. As far as Arsenic contamination is concerned, it affects, not as a disease, but leads to complications. At the same time, co-morbid patients' health gets compromised because of Arsenic. As far as the fluoride part is concerned, it has got a very direct relationship to the disease. When fluorosis develops, physical disability takes place. As far as arsenic part is concerned, it leads to complication and, at the same time, comorbid patient gets compromised because of the arsenic issue also. As far as this part is concerned, there are two strategies, not with the Health Ministry, with the Ministry of Safe Drinking Water. For chemical contamination, there is the National Rural Drinking Water Programme for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply in rural areas of the country and 5 per cent of the funds is being given to see to it that chemical contamination part is taken care and addressed. At the same time, approximately 67 per cent of the funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme is to be spent on water purification and to increase the quality of water. So, this is being undertaken by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Safe Drinking Water. What we are doing is that, first of all, we are spending money on surveillance; we are spending money on lab facility; we are spending money on reconstructive surgery; we are spending money on capacity building. These are the aspects which we are taking care. Of course, as the hon. Member said that it is inadequate, we have got the long-term strategy and the short-term strategy. As far as the short-term strategy is concerned, the Ministry of Rural Development intends to give 8 to 9 litres of safe drinking water to every person by 2017. The long-term strategy is to give them safe drinking water through pipes.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, what the hon. Minister has said is absolutely a utopian idea. Supply of safe drinking water to rural people all over the country is practically impossible. But he has said this thing. My question to the hon. Minister is: Are you going to contact the World Health Organisation in this connection? Are you going to set up a bigger institute and fund it so that you can finish this contamination of water particularly in rural areas? After Independence, people are still suffering by drinking this contaminated water.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I share the concerns of the hon. Member. I had also assured that I will be visiting those areas, especially in Telangana area. A lot

of fluorosis cases are there. This is a very serious thing. His suggestion is well taken if we take it up with the World Health Organisation. Actually, the problem is with water. To purify water, there are strategies which have been mentioned by the Ministries of Drinking Water and the Rural Development. Since it is a health issue, I can only assure the hon. Member that we will have a detailed discussion with the Ministry of Safe Drinking Water and strategize it so that this problem is taken care of.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, इस क्वेश्चन का जो (c) part है, वह यह है कि सरकार इस बीमारी को रोकने के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठाएगी? माननीय मंत्री ने इसका जवाब यह दिया है, "Further, Government of India also started the National Programme for Prevention of Fluorosis (NPPCF) in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. So far, 111 districts have been covered under the programme." सर, मेरा यह क्वेश्चन है कि इनके पास 111 जिलों का क्या एक्सपेरिमेंट है और इस disease को रोकने के लिए क्या कोई कामयाबी मिली है? अगर मिली है, तो क्या बाकी जिलों में इस प्रोग्राम को एक्सटेंड करने की कोई योजना है?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का इससे concern समझता हूँ। इसमें एक बात समझने की है कि disease का कारण पानी है और पानी की दृष्टि से हम स्वच्छ पानी पिलाएं, मैंने इसकी व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से इस विषय का detail मैं जवाब दिया है। जहां तक health का सवाल है, उसमें अच्छे रिजल्ट्स ये आए हैं कि surveillance करने से जो उससे patient affect हो रहा है, उससे टाइम का पता चल रहा है। उसके लिए safe drinking water का recommendation और जो भी उसके लिए IEC करना है, हम वह कर रहे हैं। जैसे कोई फ्लोरिसिस के कारण हैंडिकैप्ड हो जाता है, तो हम उसकी रिकंस्ट्रक्टिव सर्जरी कर रहे हैं। उसके रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए जिस तरीके के प्रोसेस किए जा सकते हैं, हम उसका इंटरवेंशन कर रहे हैं। हम अपने यहां इसकी टेस्टिंग फैसिलिटीज़ के लिए कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग कर रहे हैं, लेबोरेट्रीज़ को सेट-अप कर रहे हैं और उसमें हमें लाभ भी मिला है। अभी हमने इसे 111 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में किया है, अगले फेज़ में हम 230 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और ले रहे हैं। This is a continuous process which we are doing, लेकिन जैसा सभी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, मेरा भी यह मानना है कि इसमें मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ रूरल डेवलपमेंट के साथ बैठ कर इसके लिए फूलप्रूफ स्ट्रेटजी बनानी होगी, जिसका आश्वासन मैंने लोक सभा में दिया है। मैं इस हाउस में भी आश्वासन देता हूँ कि हम जल्द ही एक बैठक बुला कर इसके लिए स्ट्रेटजी बनाएंगे।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : मंत्री जी, आपने Annexure II-A में जवाब दिया है कि कुछ स्टेट्स ऐसे हैं, जहां फ्लोराइड इफेक्ट बहुत ज्यादा है, खास तौर से राजस्थान, कर्णाटक, मध्य प्रदेश और तेलंगाना। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन जगहों पर ये नम्बर्स इतने ज्यादा क्यों हैं, खास तौर से राजस्थान के बारे में, जहां पानी की वैसे ही तकलीफ है?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा : Actually, आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड, geographically कुछ एरियाज़ में इनकी परसेंटेज ज्यादा है और यह दैविक है।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: What do you mean by 'geographically'?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sorry; it is 'geologically'. जो उसका एरिया

है, उस एरिया में उसका कंटेंट ज्यादा है, इसलिए वहां पर पानी में भी उसका कंटेंट ज्यादा है। उसके कंटेंट के ज्यादा होने के कारण वहां के पानी से लोग सफर करते हैं। इसका तरीका यही है कि इनको बाहर से पानी दिया जाए या इस कंटेमिनेशन को समाप्त करके इस पानी का उपयोग किया जाए। अब यह किसी-किसी जगह पर है, किसी-किसी जगह पर नहीं है। कुछ एरियाज़ हैं, जैसे गैंगेटिक प्लेन्स है, इसके साइड में आर्सेनिक काफी है। उसी तरीके से तेलंगाना रीजन में फ्लोराइड का कंटेंट काफी है। कुछ वेस्ट बंगाल के एरिया में है। आपने कुछ स्टेट्स के नाम लिए हैं। इसका कारण प्राकृतिक है, यह कोई मैन मेड नहीं है, लेकिन इसको एड्रेस करने की आवश्यकता है और हम इसको एड्रेस कर रहे हैं।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I am sure, while he has been the Health Minister, he must have to come to know that in Punjab particularly, because it has been the granary for the whole country, due to overuse of fertilizers and pesticides, the quality of water has greatly deteriorated. This has caused severe problem of cancer and many people are becoming physically and mentally-challenged due to this. The Minister, in his answer, has said that he is giving special help monetarily also to those States which are affected. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, considering the fact that how Punjab looks after the country in the matter of granary, whether any special amount has been given to Punjab? What is the amount which has been given? Has that amount been spent? And, what is the outcome of that expenditure?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, first of all, I share the concern of the hon. Member. It is a fact that in few areas of Punjab, because of use of fertilizers and other things, arsenic content is quite large and cancer patients are much more. As far as the funds are concerned, every State is being given funds. I will give the details of it. At this point of time, I do not have the details. But, certainly, this issue has to be addressed and the Government of India is very enlightened about the issue. We would like to give the required amount of funds, which is needed for that purpose. But, certainly, we are upgrading the Institute of Cancer in Punjab and other facilities are also being given. Recently, our hon. Finance Minister has said that we are going to open one AIIMS in Punjab. So, all this is going to take care, as far as the health facilities are concerned. But Punjab has been given ₹ 87 crore in this financial year.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Has there been any monitoring?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 202.

अप्रचालित आयुध कारखाने

*202. श्री हरिवंश: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ऐसे भी आयुध कारखाने हैं, जो हर तरह से बनकर तैयार हैं, किंतु उनमें अभी तक काम शुरू नहीं हो पाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे आयुध कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है और इन कारखानों पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ग) नालंदा स्थित आयुध कारखाने से संबंधित स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। तथापि, आयुध निर्माणी बोर्ड अर्थात् बिहार स्थित आयुध निर्माणी, नालंदा और उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित आयुध निर्माणी, कोरवा में दो ग्रीन फील्ड परियोजनाएं हैं, जो क्रमशः बाई मॉड्यूलर चार्ज सिस्टम तथा क्लोज क्वार्टर बैटल कारबाइन के स्वदेशी विनिर्माण के लिए स्थापित की जा रही हैं। अब तक आयुध निर्माणी नालंदा तथा आयुध निर्माणी परियोजना, कोरवा में क्रमशः 934 करोड़ रुपए तथा 282 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश किया गया है।

(ग) आयुध निर्माणी, नालंदा की स्थिति इस प्रकार है:

- (i) नाइट्रोग्लिसरीन (एनजी) संयंत्र, नाइट्रोसेल्युलोज (एनसी) संयंत्र तथा सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड कन्संट्रेशन/नाइट्रिक एसिड कन्संट्रेशन संयंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं।
- (ii) बाई मॉड्यूलर चार्ज सिस्टम (बीएमसीएस) संयंत्र : दक्षिण अफ्रीका के मै0 डेनेल (पीटीवाई.), जिनके साथ वर्ष 2002 में प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण हेतु एक करार किया गया था, को कथित गड़बड़ियों के कारण रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2005 में विवर्जित कर दिया गया था। इसके बाद आयुध निर्माणी बोर्ड ने मै0 आईएमआई, इजराइल के साथ मार्च, 2009 में मुख्य बीएमसीएस संयंत्र की आपूर्ति के लिए एक संविदा की थी। तथापि, मार्च, 2012 में, सीबीआई की सिफारिशों के आधार पर मै0 आईएमआई, इजराइल को 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए विवर्जित किए जाने पर आयुध निर्माणी बोर्ड ने इस संविदा को रद्द कर दिया था। मुख्य बीएमसीएस संयंत्र के लिए मै0 आईएमआई, इजराइल के साथ संविदा रद्द किए जाने के बाद, आयुध निर्माणी बोर्ड ने स्वदेशी स्रोतों के जरिए बीएमसीएस के विनिर्माण के लिए पांच अलग-अलग संयंत्रों (एनसी-एनजी पेस्ट, सिंगल बेस प्रोपेलेंट, ट्रिपल बेस प्रोपेलेंट, कंबस्टिबल कारट्रिज केस तथा चार्ज असेंबली) के वास्ते अधिप्राप्ति कार्रवाई आरंभ की। आयुध निर्माणी बोर्ड को पांच अलग-अलग संयंत्रों के लिए तकनीकी तथा वाणिज्यिक ऑफर प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनका आयुध निर्माणी बोर्ड में तकनीकी मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।

Non-functioning ordnance factories

†*202. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are such ordnance factories in the country which are complete in all respects but yet to start functioning;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of such ordnance factories and the expenditure incurred on these factories, so far; and

(c) the details of status of the Nalanda Ordnance Factory?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. However, there are two green field projects in Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) i.e. Ordnance Factory, Nalanda in Bihar and Ordnance Factory, Korwa in UP; which are being set up for indigenous manufacturing of Bi-modular Charge System and Close Quarter Battle Carbine respectively. The investment made in Ordnance Factory, Nalanda and Ordnance Factory Project, Korwa so far, has been ₹ 934 Crore and ₹ 282 crore respectively.

(c) The status of Ordnance Factory, Nalanda is as under:

- (i) Nitroglycerine (NG) Plant, Nitrocellulose (NC) Plant and Sulphuric Acid Concentration/Nitric Acid Concentration Plant have been erected.
- (ii) Bi-modular Charge System (BMCS) Plant: M/s Denel (PTY) of South Africa with whom there was an agreement for transfer of technology in the year 2002, was debarred by the Ministry of defence, in 2005, on account of alleged malpractices. Subsequently, OFB had entered into a contract with M/s IMI, Israel, in March 2009, for supply of main BMCS plant. However, the contract was cancelled by OFB, in March 2012, when M/s IMI Israel got debarred for a period of ten years based on the recommendations of CBI. Consequent to the cancellation of contract with M/s IMI, Israel for the main BMCS plant, Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) had initiated procurement action for five individual plants (NC-NG Paste, Single Base Propellant, Triple Base Propellant, Combustible Cartridge Case and Charge Assembly) through indigenous sources for manufacture of BMCS. OFB has received technical and commercial offers for the five individual plants and they are under Technical Evaluation at Ordnance Factory Board.

श्री हरिवंश : माननीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, लिखित उत्तर में उन्होंने यह सूचना भी दी है कि बिहार स्थित नालन्दा और उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित

कोरवा ordinance factories पर अब तक लगभग क्रमशः 934 करोड़ रुपये और 282 करोड़ रुपये निवेश हो चुके हैं, लेकिन अब तक उनमें प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है। उनकी यह सूचना भी सही है कि नालन्दा में BMCS system technology transfer की वजह से यह विलम्ब हुआ है। दक्षिण अफ्रीका और इज़राइल की जिन दो कम्पनियों से करार हुआ, जांच के क्रम में उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया, इसीलिए यह विलम्ब हुआ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतना खर्च होने के बाद भी प्रोडक्शन होने की स्थिति कब तक बनेगी? उल्लेखनीय है कि नालन्दा आयुध फैक्ट्री की योजना 10वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में बनी, जो 12वीं योजना में पहुंच गई है। सरकार के पास स्पष्ट योजना क्या है? कब तक इन दोनों फैक्ट्रीज़ में प्रोडक्शन शुरू होगा?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: This is a story of two VIP areas where ₹ 1,216 crores have been spent without any output so far. As far as Nalanda is concerned, we have spent ₹ 934 crore. 2001 में उसके लिए 941.31 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था और South Africa की जो M/s Denel Co. है, उनके साथ उसका technical collaboration हुआ था।

In fact, that company was blacklisted and without going into the real details, the Government, at that time, in 2006 or 2007, debarred the Government department from having any further relations with the company. I am surprised because we have actually paid the full transfer fee to the company. ₹ 66.14 crore were paid to the company, लेकिन उसके बाद में debarment हो गया, तो हम लोग उनसे जो लेना चाहते थे, वह नहीं ले सके, लेकिन उनको पैसा पूरा दिया जा चुका है। Subsequently, M/s IMI, Israel के साथ भी contract किया था, वह भी CBI के घेरे में आ गयी। Ultimately, today the position is that after spending ₹ 931.81 plus whatever is the interest, we do not have full set up. अभी new set up बनाने की कोशिश चल रही है। In the meantime, production has been initiated by getting material from other plants. Like, from Chandrapur, we are getting NG (Nitroglycerine) and NC (Nitrocellulose), उनकी पेस्ट और बाकी चीज़ें, and, 2,000 of them have been tested. ₹ 50,000-order has also been placed. Meantime, production शुरू करने की कोशिश चालू है। This is the story of Nalanda.

The story of Korwa is still wonderful. Korwa is in Amethi. Obviously, you know the reasons. We have not finalized with whom we are going to have the carbine contract. It is still in the trial and testing stage. But we have already spent ₹ 282 crore by virtually snatching away 30 acres of land from HAL and constructing factory there, and, spending ₹ 141 crores on state-of-the-art machinery and the factory is not performing. हमारी कोशिश है कि दोनों जगह पर प्रोडक्शन किया जाए। The only problem which I found is that the capacity of Korwa is 45,000 carbines. Sir, our total requirement of close combat and protective carbine is around 3.6 lakhs. So, at full speed, we do not even have the order position of seven, eight years, even if we manage to start the

unit. Besides that we have a rifle factory, which has excess production capacity. I am working on the exact situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second question.

श्री हरिवंश : धन्यवाद, सभापति जी। इससे पहले कि मैं दूसरा सप्लिमेंट्री पूछूं, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा, चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी देश में बहुत सक्षम मंत्रियों के रूप में माने जाते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने टिप्पणी की है कि ये दोनों वीआईपी इलाके की आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि देश में अगर कहीं पर भी कोई फैक्ट्री है, तो वह इस देश की फैक्ट्री है, किसी वीआईपी इलाके की फैक्ट्री नहीं है। वे जिस भी हालत में हों, उनको बेहतर करना और उनको चलाना सरकार का मकसद होना चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल है, अगर सभी Ordnance Factories फंक्शनल हैं, तो इस देश में डिफेंस के अनेक महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट्स विलम्ब से क्यों चल रहे हैं? अगर मैं नाम गिनवाऊं तो series of names मेरे पास हैं। T-72 Tank है, T-90 Tank है, जिन्हें पूरा होने में चार-चार, पाँच-पाँच वर्ष लग जाते हैं, तब भी 50% काम पूरा नहीं होता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Quickly please.

श्री हरिवंश : सर, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो Ordnance Factories हैं, ये काम पूरा कर पाने में सक्षम नहीं हैं या Ordnance Factories की संख्या कम है अथवा हमारे यहां एक्सपर्ट्स कम हैं अथवा फिर हमारा R&D कमजोर है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

श्री हरिवंश : सर, ये सभी सवाल एक ही प्रश्न से जुड़े हुए हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Precautionary measures to combat Dengue disease

*203. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken effective precautionary measures to combat the dengue disease in the country keeping in view the approaching dengue season, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of dengue cases reported in the country, State-wise, during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Government of India has taken the following precautionary measures to combat the dengue disease in the country:

1. NVBDCP is closely monitoring the situation through the reports received from the State Health authorities.

2. National Guidelines on Dengue Case Management have been updated in view of the new WHO guidelines.
3. For capacity building of the doctors, 2 days training on Dengue case management had been organized on 17th & 18th December, 2014.
4. Mid Term Plan for prevention and control of Dengue approved by the Committee of Secretaries on 26.5.11 has been shared with the States for its implementation and is regularly monitored.
5. For augmenting diagnostic facilities, the number of Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) with laboratory support has been increased to 439 across the country from 110 in 2007 and linked with 15 Apex Referral laboratories with advanced diagnostic facilities for back up support across the country.
6. Dengue antibody detection test kits are provided through National Institute of Virology, Pune.
7. Advisories are issued from time to time. During 2015 on 10.03.15, advisories were issued from Director NVBDCP to all DHS.
8. Funds are provided to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Dengue to implement the public health activities.

(b) Not applicable. However, the number of dengue cases reported in the country, State-wise, during the last three months is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise dengue cases reported during last three months

Sl.No	State	Dec-2014	Jan-2015	Feb-2015 *
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102	26	6
2.	Assam	10	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	0	0
4.	Bihar	20	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	0	0
6.	Goa	16	9	3
7.	Gujarat	302	85	41

Sl.No	State	Dec-2014	Jan-2015	Feb-2015 *
8.	Haryana	14	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	2	0
12.	Karnataka	516	65	71
13.	Kerala	220	121	76
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	139	18	1
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
17.	Maharashtra	1031	76	42
18.	Manipur	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	3
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	196	21	27
22.	Punjab	30	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	137	16	23
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	608	625	424
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Telangana	63	6	9

Sl.No	State	Dec-2014	Jan-2015	Feb-2015 *
28.	Uttar Pradesh	81	0	4
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
30.	West Bengal	546	40	45
31.	Delhi	113	0	2
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	364	90	29
35.	A&N Islands	5	6	0
36.	Chandigarh	2	0	0
TOTAL		4578	1206	806

* Provisional figures.

CCTV cameras in government hospitals in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that CCTV cameras have been installed in the Government hospitals of the National Capital, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of these CCTV cameras are not working in most of the hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details of action Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) As far as AIIMS, New Delhi and three Central

Government Hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) and associated hospitals are concerned, the details of number of CCTV cameras installed, status of their functioning are given below:

Name of the Hospital	No. of CCTV cameras installed	Status of their working
Safdarjung Hospital and Vardhman Mahavir Medical College (VMMC)	156	All CCTV cameras are in working condition.
Dr. RML Hospital	96	All CCTV cameras are in working condition.
LHMC and associated Hospitals	116	All of them are in working condition except 7 cameras, which have been removed due to ongoing construction activity under redevelopment plan.
AIIMS, New Delhi	354	329 are in working condition and repair work is in progress in respect of remaining cameras.

As far as hospitals under the Government of NCT of Delhi are concerned, the Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that CCTV cameras are installed in most of the hospitals, details of which are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Maintenance of CCTV cameras etc. is a continuous activity. These CCTV cameras are under annual maintenance contract and action is taken for their repair on priority, whenever these cameras are found non-functional.

Statement

CCTV cameras installed in hospital of Govt. Of NCT of Delhi

Sl.No.	Name of Hospital	Installed Yes/ No and detail	Working or not	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital , Mangolpuri	Yes	Most of CCTV Cameras are working	For those CCTV which are not in working condition their repair process initiated. AMC has been given for regular maintenance
2.	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hospital, Rohini	Yes, 38 CCTV cameras are installed	All are working	No action required
3.	Aruna Asaf Ali Government Hospital, Rajpur Road	Yes, 13 CCTV are installed	All are working	No action required
4.	Guru Govind Singh Hospital	Yes, 30 CCTV cameras are installed	All are working	No action required
5.	Choudhary Brahm Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan, Khera Dabar	Yes, 100 CCTV cameras are installed	All are working	No action required
6.	Rajiv Gandhi Super Specialty Hospital	Yes	All CCTV Cameras are working	No action required
7.	Attar Sen Jain Hospital, Lawrance Road	Yes	All CCTV Cameras are working	No Action required

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Babu Jagjiwan Ram Memorial Hospital , Jahangir Puri	Yes, 48 CCTV Cameras are installed	All are working	No Action required
9.	Shri Dada Dev Matri Avum Shishu Chikitsalaya, Dabri	Yes	All are working	No Action required
10.	Delhi State Cancer Institute, Dilshad Garden and Janakpuri	Yes, 172 CCTV Cameras are installed	All are working	No action required
11.	Satyawadi Raja Harish Chander Hospital, Narela	Yes, 12 CCTV cameras are installed	All are working	No action required
12.	Jag Parvesh Chand Hospital, Shastri Park	No CCTV Camera is installed	--	PWD has been requested for installation of CCTV cameras
13.	Health Centre-Cum-Maternity Hospital, Kanti Nagar	No CCTV camera is installed	--	PWD has been requested for installation of CCTV cameras
14.	GTB Hospital	Yes 186 Cameras installed	Only 21 are under repair	PWD has been requested to repair
15.	Deep Chand Bandhu Hospital	Yes, 37 installed	All are working	--
16.	Chacha Nehru Bal Chikitsalya	Yes, 36 installed	All are working	--
17.	Guru Nanak Eye Centre	No	--	Under Process of installation by the hospital

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Acharya Bhiksu Govt. Hospital	Yes, 20 installed	All are working	--
19.	Lok Nayak Hospital	Yes	All are working	--
20.	Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences	Yes, 100 installed	One is not working	One is under repair
21.	Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital	Yes, 42 installed	All are working	--
22.	B.R. Sur Hospital	Yes	All are working	--
23.	ILBS	Yes, 96 installed	All are working	--
24.	GB Pant Hospital	Yes, 128 installed	All are working	--
25.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital	Yes, 28 installed	All are working	--
26.	Pt. MMM Hospital	Yes, 52 installed	All are working	--
27.	Mahrishi Valmiki Hospital	Yes, 21 installed	All are working	--
28.	Dr. N. C Joshi Hospital	Yes, 14 installed	All are working	--
29.	Nehru Homeopathy Medical College	No	--	Proposal for 25 cameras with PWD
30.	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Hospital	Yes, 6 installed	Under repair	Proposal to expand CCTV is under process

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Super Speciality Hospital Janakpuri	Yes, 26 installed	All are working	--
32.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital	Yes, 100 installed	04 are under repair	04 are under repair
33.	A&U, Tibbia College	Yes, 46 installed	All are working	--
34.	IHBAS	Yes, 6 installed	All are working	--
35.	Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan	Yes, 19 installed	Most are working functioning	Few under repair
36.	Sushruata Trauma Centre at LNH	No	--	Under process

Economic growth of the country

*205. SHRI K.C.TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- the growth rate of the economy during the last two years and the current year;
- whether Government has taken note of the slowdown in the world economy affecting foreign trade of the country;
- if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- whether India is lagging behind China in economic endeavours, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- whether as per the estimates of the World Bank the Indian economy will overtake China in 2017?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The growth rate of the GDP at constant (2011-12) market prices was 5.1 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively in 2012-13 and 2013-14. As per the Advance Estimates of national income released by Central Statistics Office, the growth rate of the GDP at constant market prices is estimated at 7.4 per cent for 2014-15.

(b) and (c) There are many factors such as world GDP growth, India's own GDP growth, international commodity prices (including crude oil prices), exchange rate, etc. that affect India's foreign trade. For promoting India's foreign trade, the Government announced various measures to promote exports, which, inter alia, include: the initiative for Export Promotion Mission to bring all stakeholders under one umbrella; increase in the duty free entitlement for import of trimmings, embellishments and other specified items in order to encourage exports of readymade garments; proposal for full exemption from basic customs duty for pre-forms of precious and semi-precious stones; and, in general, measures that raise production and competitiveness of export items.

(d) As per the IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) database, the per capita GDP of India was US\$ 1509 as against Chinese per capita GDP of US\$ 6959 in 2013. The main reason for this difference in the per capita GDP is the faster growth rate of GDP and lower population growth in China during the period from 1990 to 2013.

(e) As per Global Economic Prospects 2015, released by World Bank in January 2015, the growth rate of China for the year 2017 is projected at 6.9 per cent while the growth rate of India is projected to be 7.0 per cent (in terms of real GDP at factor cost for 2017-18).

Handling of maternity cases by PHCs

*206. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for establishing Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the rural areas;

(b) whether the PHCs are equipped with sufficient medicines and instruments to handle expecting mothers;

(c) if not, the manner in which Government proposes to handle such situation in the PHCs; and

(d) the number of PHCs in operation in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Norm for setting up a Primary Health Centre (PHC) in rural areas is population of 30,000 for plain area and 20,000 for Hilly, Tribal and Difficult area.

(b) and (c) Public Health being a State subject, no data on availability of medicines

and equipments in PHCs is maintained at central level. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to States/UTs inter-alia to strengthen PHCs with drugs and equipment necessary to meet the health needs of expecting mothers.

(d) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) Bulletin, 2014, there are 1315 functional PHCs in the State of Odisha.

Upgradation of Cochin International Airport

*207. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Kerala has made a request to position Cochin International Airport in the International Hub category of Metropolitan Airports to facilitate overall aviation development and air connectivity of Kerala and the region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State Government of Kerala has requested to include Cochin International Airport as a part of initiative of Government of India to develop select airports as multi-modal regional aviation hubs. So far, GoI has identified six airports of metropolitan cities at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad for development as major international hubs and as the main access points for international travel to and from India.

Blue-print for popularising AYUSH

*208. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any blue-print to popularise AYUSH in different States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the problems being faced in this endeavour;

(c) the manner in which Government intends to solve these problems; and

(d) the response of State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government of India has approved and notified the

National AYUSH Mission (NAM) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 29.09.2014. The following provisions have been made under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) to popularize the AYUSH in different States:

- (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 lifestyle to be adopted by the community which will be advocated by the States.
- (ii) Public Health Outreach activity under the 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 healthcare.
- (iii) AYUSH Gram is a concept wherein one village per block is selected for adoption of method and practice of AYUSH way of life and interventions of healthcare. 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.
- (iv) Supply of essential AYUSH medicines to the co-located AYUSH units at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), District Hospitals (DHs) and exclusive AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.

In addition, under the Central Sector Scheme for promotion of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH, the Ministry organizes AROGYA Fairs both National and State level, participates in fairs and melas organized by reputed organisations/agencies, provide financial assistance for organising workshop/seminar and mass media activities in the states for creating awareness among the citizens about the efficacy of the AYUSH Systems, their cost effectiveness and disseminating proven results of R&D work conducted in AYUSH System.

(b) and (c) The popularization of AYUSH System in the States/UTs is in turn dependent upon the availability of qualified AYUSH practitioners, infrastructure and medicines for serving the society. The National AYUSH Mission (NAM) addresses these issues and supports the efforts of State/UT Governments for upgrading the infrastructure of AYUSH Hospitals, Dispensaries, AYUSH Educational Institutions, State AYUSH Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories along with financial assistance for supply of free essential AYUSH drugs through State/UT Government Hospitals and Dispensaries. States/UTs also actively participate in awareness generation and

other media/publicity campaigns such as organizing of National/State AROGYA fairs.

(d) The State/UT Governments are receptive to the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for implementing the same for the growth and development of AYUSH sector.

Increasing women strength in defence forces

*209. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to open more avenues for permanent commissioning of women in the Indian Army in certain streams, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of the streams in which women are inducted in Indian Army as permanent commissioned officers at present; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to increase the overall strength of women officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Women are inducted as Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) in Indian Army. Presently, women SSCO's are eligible for grant of permanent commission alongwith men SSCO's in specific branches in the Army viz. Judge Advocate General (JAG) and Army Education Corps (AEC) in terms of Government letter dated 11.11.2011.

(c) The Government has been taking steps to make Short Service Commission more attractive which in turn is also expected to encourage the intake of women officers in the Armed Forces.

National Child Health Programme

†*210. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a study conducted under National Child Health Programme has reported prevalence of diseases like anaemia, worms in stomach and teeth decay among children in many blocks of the country;

(b) if so, the effective steps to be taken by Government in this regard;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the proposal being considered by the Ministry to seek assistance of NGOs in this programme; and

(d) the details of budgetary allocation to different States under National Child Health Programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): National Child Health Programme has not conducted any study to ascertain the prevalence of various diseases in children. However, under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), all the children upto 18 years of age are screened for 30 identified health conditions including severe anemia and tooth decay. During the Financial Year 2014-15, 4.2 crore children were screened by RBSK block mobile teams and out of these, 1.7 lakh children were identified with severe anaemia and 8.7 lakh children were identified with various dental conditions. Necessary management is carried out in the public health facilities.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram is a new initiative under National Health Mission Programme. The objective of the programme is to screen all the children upto 18 years of age through early detection of 4 Ds i.e. birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and to provide comprehensive care including surgeries at the tertiary level free of cost under National Health Mission. The programme focuses on improving the overall quality of the life of children

At present, the RBSK programme do not have any component of NGO involvement. The funds allocated to States and UTs under National Health Mission for implementing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram for last two years are given in Statement.

Statement

Funds allocated to States and UTs under National Health Mission for last two years

Sl. No	States/UTs	State Programme Implementation Plan approvals (₹ in Lakhs)	
		2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4
A.	Non-NE High Focus States		
1.	Bihar	4626.01	5,850.13
2.	Chhattisgarh	3564.4	3,507.36

1	2	3	4
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1245.76	840.80
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	1753.04	4,459.11
5.	Jharkhand	3580.08	3,458.25
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5135.98	7,827.11
7.	Odisha	5991.35	7,248.75
8.	Rajasthan	3026.24	2,385.29
9.	Uttar Pradesh	15850.78	19,648.84
10.	Uttarakhand	2869.97	3,523.09
B.	NE States		
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	655.64	709.50
12.	Assam	4854.93	7,764.47
13.	Manipur	210.29	854.99
14.	Meghalaya	539.89	1,092.03
15.	Mizoram	329.84	621.97
16.	Nagaland	698.53	389.80
17.	Sikkim	233.83	151.54
18.	Tripura	401.57	324.77
C.	Non-High Focus States		
19.	Andhra Pradesh	8090.69	5,039.69
20.	Telangana	NA	2,839.98
21.	Goa	213.97	293.76
22.	Gujarat	10686.45	6,181.90

1	2	3	4
23.	Haryana	2081.1	3,664.13
24.	Karnataka	4746.99	6,460.84
25.	Kerala	4851.69	4,195.54
26.	Maharashtra	12002.14	13,488.84
27.	Punjab	2455.56	3,782.49
28.	Tamil Nadu	4123.49	4,715.59
29.	West Bengal	12048.78	11,346.21
D.	Union Territories		
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94.46	154.05
31.	Chandigarh	24.87	171.11
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103.05	196.15
33.	Daman	80.31	102.26
34.	Delhi	427.61	19.92
35.	Lakshadweep	NA	18.80
36.	Puducherry	38.14	81.58
	INDIA	1176.37 crore	1,334.11 Crores

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Regulation of AYUSH Institutions

2081. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered practitioners under the Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), separately, and the action plan drawn by Government for their integration in the medical system in the country, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of AYUSH colleges, hospitals and dispensaries, separately, in the country and the number out of them set up during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to regulate AYUSH institutions and to promote and expand their network, nationally and internationally?

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

- (a) 1. The number of registered practitioners under the Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) as on 01.01.2014 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).
2. The National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy - 2002, envisages integration of AYUSH with the Health Care Delivery System. Mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the strategies in National Health Mission (NHM) as well which seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care in order to improve the existing health care delivery system.
3. Government of India has adopted a strategy of co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicines under single window. The engagement of AYUSH Doctors/paramedics and their training is supported by the Department of Health & Family Welfare, while the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under shared responsibilities.
4. Government of India has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014 which envisages better access to AYUSH services, strengthening of AYUSH educational Institutions, facilities for the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU & H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU & H raw materials in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan.
- (b) 1. The number of AYUSH colleges, hospitals and dispensaries in the country is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

2. The number of AYUSH colleges, hospitals and dispensaries setup during each of the last three years as information available, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-III (*See below*).
- (c) 1. The Central Government has taken steps to regulate AYUSH institutions and promote and expand their networks by approving regulations for Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy colleges notified time to time by the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) respectively. The regulations include *inter-alia* criteria for setting up and recognizing new AYUSH colleges/institutes, minimum standards of education and code of ethics for practitioners of AYUSH system of medicines. A list of Acts and Regulations is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).
2. In addition, under National AYUSH Mission provision has been kept to assist the State Governments/UTs for the promotion and development of AYUSH institutions through upgradation of State/UT Government Institutions and setting up of new Government Institutions.

Statement-I

State-wise AYUSH Registered Practitioners (Doctors) as on 1.1.2014

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh [^] *	11781	4933	0	368	5810	22892
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	291	291
3.	Assam [^]	796	0	0	0	485	1281
4.	Bihar	96648	6954	0	0	30536	134138
5.	Chhattisgarh	2674	143	0	96	1569	4482
6.	Delhi [^]	3617	2074	0	0	4354	10045
7.	Goa	570	0	0	0	576	1146

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
8.	Gujarat	24859	308	0	0	17376	42543
9.	Haryana	7423	257	0	0	5486	13166
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4648	4	0	0	1301	5953
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2534	2343	0	0	310	5187
12.	Jharkhand	3164	330	0	0	2845	6339
13.	Karnataka	30850	1697	4	486	8349	41386
14.	Kerala	20431	92	1587	117	11411	33638
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45461	1486	0	15	15523	62485
16.	Maharashtra	69478	6048	0	0	59831	135357
17.	Manipur	79	21	0	13	630	743
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	296	296
19.	Mizoram	6	0	0	0	30	36
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2084	2084
21.	Odisha	4586	24	0	0	9244	13854
22.	Punjab	5715	91	0	0	4325	10131
23.	Rajasthan	9403	905	0	0	6946	17254
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	4260	1143	6582	669	19890	32544
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	235	235
27.	Uttar Pradesh	43332	13590	0	0	32703	89625
28.	Uttarakhand	2111	88	0	0	509	2708
29.	West Bengal	4974	5152	0	0	36415	46541

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
30.	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	158	158
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		399400	47683	8173	1764	279518	736538

Source: State Boards/Councils.

Ayurveda:- Figures in r/o States of Jammu & Kashmir (2013) and Jharkhand (2013) has been repeated as the current year information not available.

Unani:- Figures in r/o States of Himachal Pradesh (2013), Jammu & Kashmir (2013) and Jharkhand (2013) has been repeated as the current year information not available.

Siddha:- Figures in r/o States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu has been received from the States.

Naturopathy:- Figures in r/o States of Andhra Pradesh (2013), Himachal Pradesh (2013), Jammu & Kashmir (2013) and West Bengal (2012) has been repeated as the current year information not available.

Homoeopathy:- Figures in r/o States of Assam (2011), Jharkhand (2013), Kerala (2013), Nagaland (2010) and Uttarakhand (2013) has been repeated as the current year information not available.

Note:- Figures in r/o States of Sikkim, A&N Islands, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have been indicated Nil in all streams as there is no separate Board/Council for registration of practitioners in these States.

Note:- Figures in r/o States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Chandigarh have been indicated Nil in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Naturopathy as there is no separate Board/Council for registration of practitioners in these States.

Note: ^The information of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha for the State of Andhra Pradesh (as on 31.03.2014), Assam (as on 31.03.2012), Delhi (as on 28.02.2011) and Unani for the State of West Bengal (as on 30.03.2014) is updated based on the information received from CCIM as on 31.03.2014.

* Seperate information for Telangana State is not available

Statement-II

*State-wise number of Under Graduate (UG) & Post Graduate (PG) AYUSH Colleges/
Institutes in India*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Ayurveda		Unani		Siddha		Naturopathy		Homoeopathy		Total	
		UG Col./	PG Col./ Inst.	UG Col.	PG Col./ Inst.	UG Col.	PG Col./ Inst.	UG Col.	PG Col./ Inst.	UG Col.	PG Col./ Inst.	UG Col.	PG Col./ Inst.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	3	2	1		-	2	-	6	1	17	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		-		-		-		-	1	-	1	-
3.	Assam	1	1		-		-		-	3	-	4	1
4.	Bihar	8	1	4	-		-		-	15	1	27	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	1	1	-		-	1	-	3	-	8	1
6.	Delhi	2	1	2	1		-		-	2	1	6	3
7.	Goa	1	-		-		-		-	1	-	2	-
8.	Gujarat	12	2		-		-	1	-	16	4	29	6
9.	Haryana	7	-		-		-		-	1	-	8	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1		-		-		-	1	-	2	1
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	2	-		-		-		-	3	1
12.	Jharkhand	1	-		-		-		-	4	-	5	-
13.	Karnataka	58	20	5	1		-	4	-	11	5	78	26
14.	Kerala	17	4		-	1	-		-	5	2	23	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18	3	4	-		-	2	-	19	1	43	4
16.	Maha-rashtra	66	28	6	2		-		-	49	15	121	45
17.	Odisha	6	1		-		-		-	6	1	12	2
18.	Punjab	12	2		-		-		-	4	1	16	3
19.	Rajasthan	9	2	2	-		-		-	7	1	18	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Tamil Nadu	5	-	1	-	8	3	5	-	10	2	29	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17	4	11	3		-	2	-	10	2	40	9
22.	Uttarakhand	5	-		-		-		-	1	-	6	-
23.	West Bengal	3	1	1	-		-		-	12	3	16	4
24.	Chandigarh	1	-		-		-		-	1	-	2	-
	ALL INDIA	261	76	41	8	9	3	17	-	188	40	516	127

State-wise/system-wise Number of AYUSH hospitals

Sl. No.	State /UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo-pathy	Homoeo-pathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	6	-	-	-	6	-	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	12
3.	Assam	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
4.	Bihar	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	1	-	1	-	3	-	14
6.	Delhi	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	5
7.	Goa	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
8.	Gujarat	40	-	-	-	6	16	-	62
9.	Haryana	9	1	-	-	-	1	-	11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	30	-	-	-	1	-	-	31
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
12.	Jharkhand	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
13.	Karnataka	133	14	-	3	6	21	-	177

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Kerala	126	-	2	-	2	30	-	160
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	-	-	-	-	2	-	23
16.	Maharashtra	63	6	-	-	-	46	-	115
17.	Manipur	-	2	-	-	13	6	-	21
18.	Meghalaya	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	10
19.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
21.	Odisha	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	14
22.	Punjab	15	-	-	-	-	4	-	19
23.	Rajasthan	118	5	-	2	1	-	-	126
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	263	1	-	1	-	268
26.	Tripura	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,771	204	-	-	-	8	-	1,983
28.	Uttarakhand	7	2	-	-	-	1	-	10
29.	West Bengal	4	1	-	-	-	12	-	17
30.	A&N Islands	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	4
31.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
32.	D&N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL		2,393	247	266	7	29	196	-	3,138

Source: State Government & concerned agencies.

State-wise/System-wise number of AYUSH dispensaries

Sl. No.	State / UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo-pathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,003	269	-	-	47	518	-	1,837
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	-	-	-	55	6	63
3.	Assam	380	1	-	-	-	75	-	456
4.	Bihar	1,082	449	-	-	-	644	-	2,175
5.	Chhattisgarh	955	26	-	-	-	112	-	1,093
6.	Delhi	34	17	-	-	-	93	-	144
7.	Goa	9	1	-	-	-	10	-	20
8.	Gujarat	545	-	-	16	14	216	-	791
9.	Haryana	483	19	-	-	-	22	-	524
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1,108	3	-	-	-	14	4	1,129
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	240	177	-	-	-	-	-	417
12.	Jharkhand	185	54	-	-	-	94	-	333
13.	Karnataka	561	50	-	-	5	43	-	659
14.	Kerala	898	12	5	5	-	551	-	1,471
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,496	64	-	-	-	213	-	1,773
16.	Maharashtra	469	25	-	-	-	-	-	494
17.	Manipur	36	15	-	17	13	201	-	282
18.	Meghalaya	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	12
19.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	17
20.	Nagaland	109	-	-	-	1	93	-	203
21.	Odisha	624	9	-	35	30	638	-	1,336
22.	Punjab	507	35	-	1	-	111	-	654
23.	Rajasthan	3,577	110	-	3	-	189	-	3,879
24.	Sikkim	3	-	-	-	-	7	2	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	98	63	780	54	-	105	-	1,100
26.	Tripura	36	-	-	-	-	75	-	111
27.	Uttar Pradesh	389	49	-	-	-	1,575	1	2,014
28.	Uttarakhand	467	3	-	-	-	60	3	533
29.	West Bengal	295	3	-	-	-	1,534	5	1,837
30.	A&N Islands	10	-	-	3	-	17	-	30
31.	Chandigarh	9	1	-	-	-	10	-	20
32.	D&N Haveli	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	11
33.	Daman & Diu	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	12
34.	Lakshadweep	8	-	-	-	-	5	-	13
35.	Puducherry	21	-	23	2	-	10	-	56
TOTAL		15,660	1,455	808	136	110	7,321	21	25,511

Source: State Governments & concerned agencies.

State-wise/System-wise number of AYUSH dispensaries added during last three years (from 2011 to 2013)

Sl. No.	State / UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo-pathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	771	305	-	-	-	465	-	1,541
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Delhi	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	22	-	-	16	14	-	-	52
9.	Haryana	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
13.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	67	14	-	-	-	67	-	148
16.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Manipur	4	1	-	3	-	7	-	15
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A&N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
31.	Chandigarh	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
32.	D&N Haveli	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	11
33.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		872	335	0	19	14	557	0	1797

Source: State Governments and concerned agencies.

Statement- III

State-wise /UT-wise AYUSH colleges set up during 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14. Karnataka	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Madhya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18. Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Punjab	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26. Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
30. Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. West Bengal	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

*State-wise/System-wise number of AYUSH Hospitals added during last three years
(from 2011 to 2013)*

Sl. No.	State / UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo-pathy	Homoeo-pathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
6.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
9.	Haryana	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
23.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A&N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	D&N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		3	0	0	1	7	6	0	17

Source: State Governments and concerned agencies.

Statement IV

Act and Regulations made and amended time to time by the Government to regulate Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) Education

Sl. No.	Name of the Act/Regulations
1.	The Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 amended in 2002, 2003 and 2010
2.	The Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College Regulations, 2003.
3.	The Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
4.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Permission to Existing Medical Colleges) Regulations, 2006.
5.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-graduate Unani Education) Regulations, 2007.
6.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-graduate Ayurveda Education) Regulations, 2012.
7.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Ayurveda Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2012.
8.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Ayurveda Colleges and attached Hospitals) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
9.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Unani Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2013.
10.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Siddha Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2013.
11.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 (for UG Ayurveda).
12.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 (for UG Ayurveda).
13.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) Amendment Regulations, 2013 (for UG Unani).
14.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) Amendment Regulations, 2013 (for UG Siddha).

Sl. No.	Name of the Act/Regulations
15.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-graduate Diploma Course) Regulations, 2010.
16.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-graduate Diploma Course) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
17.	The Homoeopathy (Degree Course) Regulations, 1983 (as amended upto 2005).
18.	The Homoeopathy (Post-graduate Degree Course) Regulations, 1989, last amended in 2012.
19.	The Establishment of New Medical College, (Opening of New/ Higher Course of Study/ Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College) Regulations, 2011.
20.	The Homoeopathy (Minimum Standards of Education) Regulations, 1983 have been superseded on 8th March, 2013 by Homoeopathy Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Infrastructure for a Homoeopathic College and Attached Hospital) Regulations 2013.
21.	The Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1982, last amended in June, 2014.

AYUSH doctors conducting deliveries

2082. 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 AYUSH doctors are going to conduct deliveries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) in the absence of professional training and study, how AYUSH doctors can conduct deliveries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Practice of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy by practitioners concerned is governed by Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970 and Homoeopathic Central Council (HCC) Act, 1973 respectively and the Regulations made there-under from time to time. The provisions of regulation 11 of Practitioners of Indian Medicines (Standards of Professional Conduct, Etiquette & Code of Ethics) Regulations 1982 and the provisions of regulation 24 of Homoeopathy Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette & Code of Ethics)

Regulation 1982 (as amended in 2014) provide for conduct of obstetrics case by a practitioner of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy respectively.

(c) In terms of the provisions under Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Colleges and Attached Hospitals) Regulations notified in 2012 and 2013, there is a separate Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics with requisite infrastructure for teaching, training and conducting deliveries. Part-time Teachers/Consultants of Modern Medicine are also engaged to impart teaching and training in concerned subject. Further, there are provisions under the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard of Education for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani) Regulations notified in 2013 to provide clinical training and compulsory rotatory internship upto two months in the concerned subject (Gynecology and Obstetrics). Hence, conducting the deliveries by Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Doctors is a part of the curriculum.

Further, as per Homoeopathy Regulations necessary provision has been available for required teaching and training concerning diagnosis of pregnancy, ante-natal care, abnormal pregnancy, normal labour, abnormal labour, post natal care, care of new born, neo-natal hygiene etc. The Homoeopathic Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement of Homoeopathic Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2013 do provide the necessity of facilities of operative Gynecology and obstetrics for imparting the required teaching and training.

Siddha medical colleges in the country

2083. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to start Siddha medical colleges in all the States of the country as Siddha medical colleges are presently located only in Tamil Nadu and Kerala; and

(b) whether Government either by its own or through private sector would start AYUSH Medical Colleges all over India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No.

(b) No. However, under the provisions of the Section 13A of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and Section 12A of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, the Central Government grants permission to establish new Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani (ASU) and Homoeopathy Medical Colleges, respectively. There is no Central Act and Regulatory Central Council for Yoga and Naturopathy.

The Government has received 63 proposals seeking permission to start new Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Medical Colleges from various States/ Union Territories, out of which so far 10 colleges have been issued Letter of Intent (LoI) for the session 2014-15; the details are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise statement showing proposals received and Letter of Intent issued to start Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani (ASU) and Homoeopathy Medical Colleges all over India (as on 10.03.2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposals received in 2014-15 to start ASU&H Medical Colleges	Letter of Intent issued to start ASU&H Medical Colleges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1
2.	Bihar	1	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	0
4.	Delhi	1	0
5.	Gujarat	5	0
6.	Haryana	4	0
7.	Jharkhand	2	0
8.	Karnataka	3	2
9.	Kerala	4	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1
11.	Maharashtra	4	0
12.	Punjab	5	0
13.	Rajasthan	3	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	3	1
15.	Uttar Pradesh	18	3
16.	Uttarakhand	3	1
TOTAL		63	10

Blue-print for expansion in field of Yoga and Naturopathy

†2084. SHRINARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the plan for expansion in the field of Yoga and Naturopathy in the country;
- (b) the extent of expansion in this field during the last three years; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government has established three autonomous organizations namely, Morarji Desai National Institute for Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi; National Institute for Naturopathy (NIN), Pune and Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi with the mandate to impart education and undertake research for scientific validation of the outcomes, thereby enhancing the acceptability of these systems.

The recent initiative of the Government has succeeded in adoption of 21st June, as the International Day of Yoga. The Government has decided to celebrate the day in a befitting manner all over the world.

(b) and (c) Details of activities and programmes undertaken during the last three years by these organizations for further expansion of Yoga & Naturopathy are as follows:-

- (i) MDNIY has started B.Sc. (Yoga Science), a regular course of three years duration, Diploma in Yogic Science of One year duration and Certificate courses in Yogic Science for specified Target groups like Delhi Police.
- (ii) The new Out Patient Department (OPD) with all modern Naturopathy equipments had been made functional from June, 2013 at NIN, Pune to provide more treatment facility to the patients. It also conducts two years Nursing Diploma in Naturopathy and Yoga Therapy Course. It has set up a state of-the-art new pathology lab in its premises with fully equipped automated analyzers for all the routine tests and special tests like CD4 counter for AIDS, Tridot, Spirometry etc.
- (iii) CCRYN has established a Central Research Institute (CRI) in Rohini, Delhi. First phase construction work of two more CRIs in Nagmangala, Karnataka and Jhajjar, Haryana is almost complete. The Council is running 8 Yoga and Naturopathy OPDs in Govt. Hospitals of Delhi and Haryana.
- (iv) The Co-location of AYUSH facilities including Yoga and Naturopathy at

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Districts Hospitals (DHs) and upgradation of exclusive AYUSH Hospitals including Yoga and Naturopathy facilities are included in the AYUSH Services component of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). Further, under flexible components of NAM, a provision has also been kept for AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga and Naturopathy.

Besides the above, Ministry of AYUSH also promotes Yoga and Naturopathy by carrying out campaigns through print and electronic media. AROGYA fairs at National and State level are organized to make public aware of the benefits of AYUSH systems of medicine including Yoga and Naturopathy. The Ministry under its Central Sector Schemes of Information Education and Communication (IEC) and International Co-operation extends financial assistance to State Governments and other reputed Government/Non Governmental Organizations/Universities for conducting National/International seminars/workshops/symposiums to promote Yoga and Naturopathy.

To give further impetus to research, the Government encourages research on Yoga and Naturopathy by providing grants under Extra Mural Research scheme to research organizations.

Clamping down on Yoga in U.S.A.

2085. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of reports in the US that American lawmakers are trying to clamp down on some aspects of the Yoga practice, particularly women wearing "Yoga Pants";

(b) whether Government plans to counter such misconceptions as the Prime Minister has got the United Nations to endorse June 21 as the International Day of Yoga; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Indian Mission at USA has informed that they have not come across any such report in the USA. It is further informed that recently a lawmaker in Montana State had introduced a Bill seeking to revise indecency laws in the State of Montana for making the indecent exposure in public place an offence. There was, however, no mention of "Yoga Pant" in the Bill.

(b) and (c) Misconceptions about practices of Yoga are countered through promotion and propagation of authentic classical knowledge of Yoga under the approved Central Sector Schemes of the Ministry to make masses aware of benefits of Yoga.

Homoeopathic courses in universities and colleges

†2086. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of universities in the country offering courses in Homoeopathy;
- (b) the number of Homoeopathic doctors available in the country, as on date;
- (c) the number of universities and colleges offering Homoeopathy courses in Gujarat and West Bengal, respectively; and
- (d) the details of steps taken by Government for the development of Homoeopathic System of medical treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Presently 52 Universities (including Deemed Universities) in the country are offering courses in Homoeopathy.

(b) Number of Homoeopathic doctors available in the country is 2,79,518 as on 01.01.2014.

(c) In Gujarat, seventeen (17) Homoeopathic Medical Colleges are offering courses in Homoeopathy under affiliation to six (6) Universities. In West Bengal, twelve (12) Homoeopathic Medical Colleges are offering courses in Homoeopathy under affiliation to one (1) University. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The Central Government has constituted Central Council of Homoeopathy under the provisions of Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to regulate education and practice of Homoeopathy. The Central Government has also established Homeopathy Pharmacopoeia Laboratory for standardization of Homoeopathic Drugs, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy to carry out research activities in different aspects in Homoeopathy, and National Institute of Homoeopathy at Kolkata which conducts Degree and Post Graduate Degree Courses.

The Central Government has constituted Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia committee which is responsible for making of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India.

The Central Government is in the process of establishment of a North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy at Shillong.

The Central Government has provided treatment facilities in Homoeopathy under its CGHS Scheme in seventeen (17) different towns and cities. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Government of India has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 29.09.2014. Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision of financial assistance to the States/UTs for AYUSH systems including Homoeopathy for infrastructure, equipment, furniture, medicines etc. at co-located AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) as well as standalone AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement-I*Homoeopathic Medical Colleges under affiliation*

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Number of Colleges
		Affiliated
(i) Gujarat:		
1.	Maharaja Krishna Kumar Sinhji Bhavnagar University	2
2.	Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan	5
3.	Sardar Patel University, V.V.Nagar	2
4.	Saurashtra University, Rajkot	3
5.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat	3
6.	Gujarat University Ahmedabad	2
	TOTAL	17
(ii) West Bengal:		
1.	West Bengal University of Health Sciences, Kolkata	12

Statement-II*The cities where CGHS facilities for Homoeopathic treatment is provided*

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Sl. No.	Name of the City
1.	Ahmedabad	10.	Kolkata
2.	Allahabad	11.	Lucknow
3.	Bangalore	12.	Meerut
4.	Chennai	13.	Mumbai
5.	Delhi	14.	Nagpur
6.	Guwahati	15.	Patna
7.	Hyderabad	16.	Pune
8.	Jaipur	17.	Trivandrum
9.	Kanpur		

AIIMS like hospital on Ayurveda Medicine

2087. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to start AIIMS like hospital on Ayurveda Medicine in New Delhi; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to start the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has approved for establishment of All India Institute of Ayurveda at Sarita Vihar, New Delhi. The Institute has been conceived as an Apex Institute of Ayurveda with 200 bedded referral hospital for imparting education in the field of Ayurveda at M.D. and Ph.D level. The construction activities and procurement of medical equipment and furniture are at an advanced stage of completion.

Poor services provided by airlines

2088. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of cases of poor services and lack of facilities provided by various airlines to passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years and the current year, airline-wise;

(c) the action taken by Government against such erring airlines; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of air passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Airline-wise details of complaints along with nature of complaint as received from schedule domestic airlines for the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 (up to January) are given in Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) In case of non-redressal of the matter within stipulated time-frame, the complainant has option to take up the matter with DGCA at sugam.dgca@nic.in or with any other statutory body set up under relevant applicable laws for resolution. DGCA takes up the matter for redressal of grievance by airlines.

(d) To redress the passengers grievances, all scheduled airline are required to appoint a Nodal officer and Appellate Authority to settle passenger grievances in a stipulated time-frame as per CAR Section 3, Series M, Part IV. All airlines have displayed the contact details of their Nodal Officer and Appellate Authority and mechanism of grievance redressal on their respective website.

Statement-I*Airlines-wise Details of complaints*

Airlines	Refund	Baggage	Staff Misbehaviour	IT	Others	Total
January, 2013						
Air India (Dom)	6	35	12	3	126	182
Kingfisher						
Airlines						
Indigo	48	172	2	0	47	269
Go Air	0	11	0	0	13	24
Spice	25	16	8	18	41	108
JetLite	5	7	3	8	21	44
Jet Airways	6	26	16	10	98	156
TOTAL	90	267	41	39	346	783
February, 2013						
Air India (Dom)	7	28	9	2	94	140
Kingfisher						
Airlines						
Indigo	15	128	6	0	98	247
Go Air	0	11	0	0	10	21
Spice	30	15	12	22	43	122
JetLite	4	8	5	7	19	43
Jet Airways	6	29	16	12	89	152
TOTAL	62	219	48	43	353	725
March, 2013						
Air India (Dom)	6	17	16	1	119	159
Indigo	8	103	2	0	33	146
Go Air	0	2	0	0	14	16
Spice	35	18	13	26	48	140
JetLite	5	8	6	6	18	43
Jet Airways	5	27	17	15	84	148
TOTAL	59	175	54	48	316	652

Airlines	Refund	Baggage	Staff Misbehaviour	IT	Others	Total
April, 2013						
Air India (Dom)	8	34	11	2	116	171
Indigo	14	139	2	0	38	193
Go Air	0	6	0	0	8	14
Spice	29	16	11	19	42	117
JetLite	4	7	5	7	16	39
Jet Airways	6	26	18	12	82	144
TOTAL	61	228	47	40	302	678
May, 2013						
Air India (Dom)	12	32	18	6	112	180
Indigo	19	160	0	0	34	213
Go Air	0	13	0	0	10	23
Spice	33	22	16	19	48	138
JetLite	5	8	7	8	14	42
Jet Airways	7	31	22	14	87	161
TOTAL	76	266	63	47	305	757
June, 2013						
Air India (Dom)	5	23	26	7	139	200
Indigo	29	136	0	0	10	175
Go Air	0	11	0	0	9	20
Spice	28	12	16	17	40	113
JetLite	4	7	5	7	12	35
Jet Airways	6	29	21	14	78	148
TOTAL	72	218	68	45	288	691

Airlines	Refund	Baggage	Staff Misbehaviour	IT	Others	Total
July, 2013						
Air India (Dom)	8	30	21	6	80	145
Indigo	8	123	2	0	3	136
Go Air	0	13	0	0	14	27
Spice	22	10	13	14	35	94
JetLite	5	8	5	7	13	38
Jet Airways	7	31	23	16	79	156
TOTAL	50	215	64	43	224	596
August, 2013						
Air India (Dom)	1	28	22	4	85	140
Indigo	3	105	2	0	6	116
Go Air	0	12	0	0	4	16
Spice	25	13	15	17	38	108
JetLite	6	9	5	9	16	45
Jet Airways	8	32	22	19	79	160
TOTAL	43	199	66	49	228	585
September, 2013						
Air India (Dom)	33	23	34	2	127	219
Indigo	2	93	0	0	12	107
Go Air	0	16	0	0	23	39
Spice	19	10	12	11	29	81
JetLite	5	7	4	7	11	34
Jet Airways	7	30	19	18	67	141
TOTAL	66	179	69	38	269	621

Airlines	Refund	Baggage	Staff Misbehaviour	IT	Others	Total
October, 2013						
Air India (Dom)	19	23	31	0	100	173
Indigo	0	123	4	0	15	142
Go Air	0	4	0	0	23	27
Spice	28	17	16	16	39	116
JetLite	6	8	4	8	10	36
Jet Airways	7	32	21	19	69	148
Air Costa	15	1	1	0	0	17
TOTAL	75	208	77	43	256	659
November, 2013						
Air India (Dom)	0	18	16	3	168	205
Indigo	12	141	6	0	56	215
Go Air	0	7	0	0	20	27
Spice	28	17	18	13	34	110
JetLite	7	8	5	8	10	38
Jet Airways	8	34	20	22	68	152
Air Costa	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	55	225	65	46	356	747
December, 2013						
Air India (Dom)	2	14	14	0	153	183
Indigo	37	143	9	0	33	222
Go Air	0	6	0	0	14	20
Spice	34	19	20	14	38	125
JetLite	8	9	4	7	12	40
Jet Airways	9	36	21	24	81	171
Air Costa	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	90	227	68	45	331	761

Statement-II*Airline-wise Details of Complaints*

Airlines	Refund	Baggage	Staff Misbehaviour	IT	Others	Total
January, 2014						
Air India (Dom)	5	15	23	3	181	227
IndiGo	36	101	4	0	23	164
GoAir	0	14	0	0	23	37
Spice	31	19	17	12	36	115
JetLite	7	8	4	6	11	36
Jet Airways	8	35	19	23	80	165
Air Costa	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	87	192	67	44	354	744
February, 2014						
Air India (Dom)	5	15	21	2	145	188
IndiGo	19	101	2	0	19	141
GoAir	0	21	0	0	18	39
Spice	27	15	17	11	31	101
JetLite	6	7	4	5	9	31
Jet Airways	7	33	18	21	75	154
Air Costa	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	64	192	63	39	297	655
March, 2014						
Air India (Dom)	11	19	13	3	161	207
IndiGo	5	110	1	0	19	135
GoAir	0	18	0	0	16	34
Spice	29	17	15	13	35	109
JetLite	4	8	4	4	10	30
Jet Airways	7	29	16	12	89	153
Air Costa	2	0	0	1	0	3
TOTAL	58	201	49	33	330	671

Airlines	Refund	Baggage	Staff Misbehaviour	IT	Others	Total
April, 2014						
Air India (Dom)	13	13	20	1	140	187
IndiGo	5	81	0	0	17	103
GoAir	0	19	0	0	29	48
Spice	28	16	18	13	36	111
JetLite	4	9	5	4	8	30
Jet Airways	8	28	17	10	88	151
Air Costa	1	0	1	0	1	3
TOTAL	59	166	61	28	319	633
May, 2014						
Air India (Dom)	13	30	18	1	165	227
IndiGo	6	92	4	0	17	119
GoAir	0	24	0	0	64	88
Spice	31	18	19	16	39	123
JetLite	4	8	4	5	7	28
Jet Airways	9	31	19	13	92	164
Air Costa	2	0	0	0	1	3
TOTAL	65	203	64	35	385	752
June, 2014						
Air India (Dom)	4	35	27	5	168	239
IndiGo	2	93	0	0	88	183
GoAir	0	20	0	0	131	151
Air Asia	5	1	3	3	6	18
Spice	32	19	20	18	38	127
JetLite	5	9	5	4	7	30
Jet Airways	7	29	16	12	87	151
Air Costa	0	1	0	0	0	1
	55	207	71	42	525	900

Airlines	Fare	Refund	Flight Protection	Baggage	Customer Service	Disability	Staff Behaviour	Catering	Others	Total Complaints
July, 2014										
Air Costa	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Air Asia	-	-	2	-	-	-	1		-	3
GoAir	-	-	33	18	22	-	2	6	-	81
Indigo	-	2	37	41	11	1	-		-	92
Spicejet	-	13	41	21	-	-	17	-	37	129
Jet	2	7	20	7	-	1	2	-	22	61
Air India	-	9	33	18	108	-	45	-	-	213
Airlines	Fare	Refund	Flight Protection	Baggage	Customer Service	Disability	Staff Behaviour	Catering	Others	Total Complaints
August, 2014										
Air Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1		3
Air Asia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1			2
GoAir	-	-	17	34	25	-	-	3	2	81
Indigo	1	8	47	47	3	-	-	-	-	106
Spicejet	-	64	12	28	-	-	21	-	21	146
Jet	6	7	39	17	6	-	13	-	97	185
Air India	-	6	62	31	61	-	29	-	-	189
Airlines	Fare	Refund	Flight Protection	Baggage	Customer Service	Disability	Staff Behaviour	Catering	Others	Total Complaints
September, 2014										
Air Costa	-	1	1		2	-	-	-	-	4
Air Asia	-	1	1	1		-	-	-	-	3
GoAir	-		11	23	60	-	-	8	11	113
Indigo	-	2	9	56	15	-	-	-	-	82
Spicejet	7	53	11	31	-	-	21	-	-	123
Jet	6	10	31	26	14	-	20	-	90	197
Air India	-	22	70	30	84	-	22	-	-	228

Airlines	Fare	Refund	Flight Protection	Baggage	Customer Service	Disability	Staff Behaviour	Catering	Others	Total Complaints
October, 2014										
Air Costa	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
Air Asia	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
GoAir	-	-	25	22	129	-	-	1	46	223
Indigo	-	7	47	52	-	-	-	-	-	106
Spicejet	-	22	43	55	-	-	-	-	1	121
Jet	3	4	35	37	19	-	39	-	143	28
Air India	-	13	155	36	119	-	18	-	-	341
Airlines	Fare	Refund	Flight Protection	Baggage	Customer Service	Disability	Staff Behaviour	Catering	Others	Total Complaints
November, 2014										
Air Costa	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	5
Air Asia	-	5	5		1	-	-	-		11
GoAir	-		27	21	134	-	-	1	7	22
Indigo	1	7	37	61	4	-	-	-	-	110
Spicejet	-	13	106	23	-	-	-	-	-	142
Jet	7	5	32	42	10	-	25	-	98	219
Air India	-	4	93	43	70	-	16	-	-	226
Airlines	Fare	Refund	Flight Protection	Baggage	Customer Service	Disability	Staff Behaviour	Catering	Others	Total Complaints
December, 2014										
Air Costa	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Air Asia	-	6	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	12
GoAir	-		41	34	187	-	3	2	104	371
Indigo	-	12	29	113	83	-	4	-	-	241
Spicejet	-	-	117	46	31	-	16	-	97	230
Jet	1	6	52	34	8	-	32	-	97	230
Air India	-	4	102	28	103	-	18	-	-	255

Statement-III*Airline-wise Details of Complaints*

Airlines	Fare	Refund	Flight Protection	Baggage	Customer Service	Disability	Staff Behaviour	Catering	Others	Total Complaints
July, 2014										
Air Costa	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	5
Air Asia	-	7	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	15
Vistara	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
GoAir	-	-	40	44	60	-	5	3	17	169
Indigo	-	2	36	103	52	-	2	-	-	195
Spicejet	-	162	116	43	-	-	9	-	-	330
Jet	4	12	89	40	26	-	32	-	26	229
Air India	-	13	80	43	95	-	21	-	-	252

Non-profitable operations of Air India

2089. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of efforts the Ministry is putting to make Air India flights profitable;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that more than 350 of its flights, international and domestic, are incurring losses;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating to cut plying of AI in the non-profit routes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The following initiatives have been taken to make Air India's flights profitable:-

1. Seasonal adjustment to its schedule to increase or decrease the flights to cater to the seasonal requirements.

2. Launching of promotional and competitive fares.
3. Joining Star Alliance to give Air India leverage to get good load,.
4. Offering Corporate House Schemes to promote business in the market.
5. Increasing passengers facilities like web check-in, flight tracking etc.

(b) to (e) Since the route profitability/loss on various sectors is confidential and will harm the commercial interest of the Company, the information regarding profit/loss of domestic and international flights of Air India cannot be revealed. Air India has withdrawn flights which were not meeting their fuel/variable cost. However, Air India analyses the reasons for the losses and based on the strategic importance of such services to its network arrives at a decision whether to continue or withdraw such services. While determining the desirability or otherwise of discontinuing services of loss making services, Air India takes into account the revenue contributions made by the subject services to its other services by way of feeder traffic. As such non-profitability of anyone flight is not taken in isolation as the sole barometer of its financial performance.

Accordingly, several measures to improve and restructure Air India's schedules and improve its performance have been taken.

Aircrafts status in Air India fleet

†2090. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of aircrafts in the fleet of Air India along with the types of the aeroplanes and the details thereof;
- (b) the service life of aircrafts for their operation;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the fact that the aircrafts of Air India are being operated even after outliving their usefulness and the details of the number of such aircrafts and the expiration of their service life; and
- (d) whether Air India is replacing the outlived aircrafts with new ones and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The current fleet of Air India with details of the aircraft type is given in Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) and (c) Air India operates aircraft as per the service life of aircraft recommended by the manufacturer and as per the requirements stipulated by the Regulatory Authorities *i.e.* Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), India.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Air India Board has approved dry leasing of 19 A320 aircraft to replace the old/leased aircraft. 5 such A320 aircraft are to be inducted in this year. First aircraft has been inducted in February, 2015. Financial evaluation for the remaining 14 A320 aircraft is in the process of finalization. Air India Charters Limited (AICL), have concluded the lease agreement for dry lease of 3 new B737- 800 NG aircraft. The aircraft are expected to join the fleet by June, 2016. The financial evaluation of bids for leasing of 5 more new B737-800 NG aircraft by AICL is under process and the same will be inducted in 2016. Alliance Air is in the process of inducting 5 new ATR-72-212A aircraft (70 seater) on dry lease out of which one has been inducted in January, 2015.

Statement

Operating Passenger Fleet and Average Age Statistics of Air India

Aircraft Type	Total Fleet (Including Leased)	As on 1st March, 2015 Avg. Age (Years)
1	2	3
Wide Body		
B777-200LR	3	5.6
B777-300ER	12	6.0
B787-800	19	1.4
B747-400	5	20.0
All Wide Body	39	5.5
Narrow Body		
A321	20	6.3
A320	20	18.4
A319	22	6.7
B737 -800 (AIX)	17	7.1
All Narrow Body	79	9.6

1	2	3
Wide+Narrow	118	8.3
Alliance Air		
ATR42	4	20.3
CRJ-700	4	12.1
ATR72	1	0.2
All Alliance Air	9	14.4
All Type	127	8.7

Development of airports in small cities

2091. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to develop the airports at small cities throughout the country;
- (b) if so, by when and the details of the strategy prepared for it;
- (c) whether Government would consider the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for the development; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken construction of small airports at five locations during 2014-2015. These five locations are: Hubli and Belgaum in Karnataka, Kishangarh in Rajasthan, Jharsuguda in Odisha and Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh. A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation has been constituted for identification of other locations based on certain broad criteria such as, minimum population of 10 lakhs, tourism potential, commercial viability, details of the flight movements in the past, social obligations etc.

(c) and (d) Government of India is open to private participation in the process of providing regional and remote area connectivity to Tier-II and Tier-III cities through construction of small airports across the country. However, such consideration depends

upon various factors such as willingness of the private players, commercial viability, socio-economic responsibility of the Government, support from the concerned State Governments etc.

Package for survival of budget carriers

2092. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is concerned over financial distress of budget carriers and is planning any package for their survival; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government is concerned over financial health of all airlines including budget airlines. No financial package is planned for budget airlines by the Government. However, since fuel constitutes about 40-50% of cost of operation of an airline, Ministry of Finance was requested to include Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) under declared goods. State Governments have also been requested to reduce VAT on ATF in their respective States.

PPP model for existing airports in the country

2093. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to apply Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for development of existing airports in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cost of each project etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of Task Force on Financing Plan for Airports during Twelfth Five Year Plan Period, set up by erstwhile Planning Commission, Government of India (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. The RFQs *inter-alia* indicate the mandatory capital works to be executed by the successful bidder in next 3-5 years as follows:- Chennai airport - ₹ 492 crores, Kolkata airport - ₹ 375 crores, Ahmedabad airport - ₹ 472 crores and Jaipur airport - ₹ 500 crores.

Airstrip at Jammu airport

2094. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jammu Airport's airstrip is not as per the standard size of airports for aircraft carrying more than 150 passengers and is not suited for landing of an aircraft during emergency conditions, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to develop the airstrip in the Jammu airport to avoid any catastrophe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Jammu Airport belongs to Indian Air Force (IAF), Ministry of Defence and the Airports Authority of India (AAI) maintains a Civil Enclave for civil commercial operations. The runway length is 6700 ft. which is suitable for landing and take off of B737 and A320 category of aircraft with load penalty under all conditions.

(b) Yes, Sir. The proposal is for increasing the runway length at Jammu airport by 400m.

Plight of domestic flight operators

2095. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the plight of several domestic flight operators who are currently facing great difficulties in operations due to their unhealthy economic condition;

(b) if so, the details of such operators;

(c) whether Government considers growth of domestic flight players essential for development of our tourism sector as well as for the overall economy of the country; and

(d) if so, the immediate action taken or proposed to be taken by Government for survival of domestic flight operators?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) The financial summary of scheduled domestic airlines as per ICAO form EF, for the year 2013-14 is given in Statement(see below).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Government has taken several measures like requesting State Governments to reduce Value Added Tax (VAT) on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), allowing direct import of ATF by Indian Carriers as actual users, permitting foreign airlines to invest upto 49 percent in the equity of scheduled air transport undertaking,

allowing External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) for working capital requirement of airline industry for a period of one year subject to a total ceiling of US \$1 billion and tax concession for parts of aircraft and testing equipment for third party maintenance, repair and overhaul of civil aircraft.

Statement

Financial Summary of Schedule Indian Carriers during 2013-14

(₹ in Million)			
Carrier/Air Line	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses	Operating (Profit (+)/Loss (-)
National carriers			
Air india'	191,703.80	212,941.60	-21237.80
Ai express'	23334.70 #	19,799.80	3534.90
Alliance air'	2,423.90	4,885.40	-2461.50
TOTAL	217,462.40	237,626'.80	-20164.40
Private scheduled domestic airlines			
Jet airways	172,325.05	201,072.50	-28747.45
Jet lite (p) ltd.	16,909.94	21,455.96	-4546.02
Goair	25,323.79	24,226.81	1096.96
Spice jet'	63,561.07	73,036.82	-9475:75
Indigo	111,165.84	108,466.91	2698.93
Air asia**	-	-	-
Air costa	486.00	991.00	-505.00
TOTAL	389,771.69	429,250.00	-39478.31
GRAND TOTAL	601,234.09	666,876.80	-59642.71

Source: ICAO ATR Form-EF Furnished by Schdeduled Indian Carriers

'Provisional figures.

**AIR ASIA HAS STARTED ITS OPERATIONS FROM JUNE 2014.

₹ 2910.80 Million Revenue Sharing with Air India.

Arrangement for parking aeroplanes at night

†2096. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry will accord permission for parking of aeroplanes at night at the airports as suggested by the States after they made arrangements for parking of aeroplanes at night;

(b) if so, the names of the States from whom requests have been received regarding parking of aeroplanes at night;

(c) if so, by when permission will be accorded; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Permission for night parking of aircraft at airports are accorded by the concerned airport operators subject to availability of suitable parking stands.

(b) No such requests have been received in this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Development of MRO facilities in the country

2097. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) for the Civil Aviation Sector of the country has not kept pace with the ever growing sector and lack of such facilities forcing airline operators to take their planes to other countries causing business and foreign exchange losses;

(b) if so, the details of existing MRO facilities in the country and the reasons for not developing the same; and

(c) the steps taken to enhance MRO facilities for airlines and to increase the business potential, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Adequate facilities for Maintenance and Repair of planes are available in the country, but only limited facility is available for Overhaul. There are 96 Maintenance Repair Organizations (MROs) approved in India

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of which only 07 are capable of carrying out overhaul of planes. Moreover due to high taxation the cost of MROs operations in India is higher when compared to the work done in an MROs in foreign countries. Hence, operators are taking their planes to other countries for Overhaul.

(c) Airports Authority of India has finalized a policy or providing concessions to MRO in land-rental and royalty charged by them at their airports, providing major checks on aircraft. Ministry of Civil Aviation has requested Ministry of Finance, Government of India to reduce the burden of Service tax on MRO work and state government to reduce VAT on aircraft parts to reduce overall maintenance charges of aircraft.

New Civil Aviation Policy

2098. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD :

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring out New Civil Aviation Policy;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the new Policy will be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Hon'ble Minister for Civil Aviation had unveiled a Draft Civil Aviation Policy on 10th November, 2014 to address various issues related to the sector. This policy covers all the aspects of Civil Aviation Sector in the country. Main features of policy relate to Development of airports, Rationalizing the cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), Development of the Cargo sector, Institutional reforms, Enhancing Regional Connectivity, Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) facilities, Modernization of Air Navigation Services (ANS), Development of Helicopter Aviation, DGCA and e-Governance. The Ministry invited comments/suggestions of the public/stakeholders including State Governments on the draft policy. The comments received from various agencies have been circulated to the concerned organisations for their views. The policy is at formative stage and it is difficult to provide exact time lines.

Electronic baggage identification system at airports

2099. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to start electronic baggage identification system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has executed an agreement with M/s SITA on 09.04.2014 for provision of Baggage Reconciliation System (BRS) at 38 airports controlled by AAI, including Chennai, Kolkata, Mangalore, Indore, Pune, Vadodara, Port Blair, Chandigarh, Jammu, Patna, Bagdogra, Visakhapatnam, Agartala, Raipur, Imphal, Bhubaneswar, Madurai, Bhopal, Aurangabad, Dibrugarh, Ranchi, Leh, Rajkot, Tirupati, Silchar, Trivandrum, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Calicut, Coimbatore, Goa, Jaipur, Lucknow, Trichy, Varanasi, Udaipur, Srinagar and Guwahati Airports. The BRS system is being used at Kolkata and Chennai Airports by Air India and all foreign airlines.

Safety audit of DGCA by FAA

2100. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) conducted safety audit of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), India to give safety rating;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether expansion of our airlines flying to USA would be affected due to this or restrict tie-up with any American carrier for expansion of operations; and

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Federal Aviation Administration conducted an audit of Directorate General of Civil Aviation in September, 2013 and came again in December, 2013 to confirm the actions taken by DGCA to address the findings raised by FAA in September, 2013. On 31st January, 2014, FAA informed that India has been placed in Category 2 from Category 1 which India had been holding since 1997.

(c) While in Category 2 status, flights of our airlines flying to US are permitted to continue operation at current levels under heightened FAA surveillance. Expansion or changes in services to the United States by such carriers are not permitted while in category 2, although new services may be permitted if operated using aircraft wet-

leased from a duly authorized and properly supervised US Carrier or from a foreign air carrier from a Category I country that is authorised to serve the United States using its own aircraft.

(d) In order to regain Category 1, DGCA took action for compliance with ICAO standards. FAA team revisited India for reassessment of DGCA's oversight capability for determination of Category rating to India and conducted an audit of India from 8th to 12th December, 2014. FAA at the end of audit raised 12 findings, which primarily relate to:

- (i) Certification of flying training organizations
- (ii) Completion of hiring of full cadre of 75 flight operations inspectors (FOIs) in DGCA
- (iii) Training of FOIs on type of aircraft operated by scheduled airlines.
- (iv) Inspection and surveillance of foreign aircraft maintenance organizations.

DGCA is taking action to address the above findings which will be presented to FAA during the final consultation meeting to be held in end of March/early April.

Vacancies for the post of pilots

2101. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of vacancies existing for the posts which belong to SC/ST/OBC categories for trainee pilots/executive pilots so far in NACIL(I) and NACIL (A) as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): There are 197 vacant post of Pilots in merged entity of Air India. Out of these, 17 post are reserved for SC, 13 post for ST and 105 post for OBC category. Executive Pilots are promoted from the cadre of line pilots to the post of Deputy General Manager. Reservation is not applicable on promotion in this category.

Removal of 5/20 Norm

2102. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA) is opposing proposal of the Ministry to remove 5/20 norm;
- (b) what are the reasons for their opposition; and

- (c) the reaction of the Ministry on the representation from FIA in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA) have sent their views on the proposal to review 5/20 norms citing that the move may adversely impact the existing airlines.

- (c) Comments/suggestions received from all the stakeholders including FIA would be kept in view while reviewing the policy.

Compensation to Air India

2103. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether US aircraft maker Boeing has offered a compensation of \$24 million to Air India (AI) for the losses suffered by the Airline as a result of the repeated grounding of the B787 Dream liner;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the number of times Dream liner aircrafts have been grounded due to technical snag;

- (d) whether technical problems in the aircrafts have been sorted out; and

- (e) how much losses have been suffered by Air India due to this problem and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) In January 2013, Air India had grounded its 6 B787 aircraft delivered between September 2012 and December 2012 following a directive of DGCA that was based on Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), USA, Emergency Airworthiness Directive (EAD) dated 16 January 2013 which required all B787 operators to temporarily ground the aircraft, subsequent to fire incident reported on aircraft operated by JAL (Japan Airlines Ltd.) and ANA (AI Nippon Airways) caused by malfunctioning of Lithiumion battery.

Investigations by USNTSB (National Transportation Safety Board) in coordination with Boeing and concerned regulatory authorities were initiated to establish the root cause of problems and to develop a mitigation plan. A modification plan was submitted to FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) for approval which included modifications to the affected components of the aircraft such as battery, battery charger, etc. FAA approval to the modification Plan (Service Bulletin) was received on 26 April 2013.

In order to restore B787 aircraft back to service, Boeing AOG team had arrived in Mumbai. Engineering facility and commenced work on the first aircraft on 30th April 2013, to accomplish the Boeing Alert SB. On completion of the modification work, the commercial flight operations on the B787 aircraft had commenced by mid May 2013.

The Dreamliner aircraft have experienced technical reliability issues, since induction into Air India fleet. The system reliability issues on the Dreamliners are caused by airplane software as well as failures of some of the components of airplane and engines. These issues are being resolved in consultation and with assistance from airplane manufacturer M's Boeing and Engine manufacturer M's General Electric (GE). The reliability enhancement modifications prepared in coordination with Boeing are being carried out on a regular basis.

With regard to the compensation to be sought from Boeing on account of B787 grounding, the Air India Board, during its 52nd meeting held on 7th May 2013, had constituted a committee comprising SBU Head - MRO (AIF), Director Finance and Director Commercial to negotiate with Boeing for suitable compensation for losses suffered by Air India on account of grounding of the aircraft. The matter of Grounding compensation was settled and signed on 3 June 2014. However, details of the settlement cannot be given as the information is confidential in nature and involving business interest.

Review of international flight rights

2104. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to review all international flying rights granted in past few years which allows foreign airlines' liberal access to India;
- (b) if so, whether there is any draft policy being prepared for the same;
- (c) what are these rights and the percentage of the India's international traffic controlled by foreign airlines as compared to the Indian carriers;
- (d) in how many airports they have been granted access to under these flying rights; and
- (e) the details thereof with names of airports and airline companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per draft civil aviation policy, six

metropolitan airports of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad would be developed as major international hubs and would in future be the main access points for international travel to and from India. In future "hub-and-spoke" model would be followed to facilitate the development of regional networks and air connectivity as a whole. The existing bilateral agreements with foreign airlines will be reviewed on an equal opportunity basis.

(c) The rights predominantly include the maximum number of services/seats that can be allowed to operate by carriers of either countries. These rights are agreed mutually and on reciprocal basis.

(d) and (e) Airport/Airlines-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Airport	Name of Airlines
1.	Ahmedabad	Air Arabia, Emirates, Fly Dubai, Etihad Airways, Kenya Airways, Kuwait Airways, Qatar Airways, Turkmenistan Airlines, Transaero Airlines, Uzbekistan Airways
2.	Amritsar	Ariana Afghan Airlines, Safi Airways, Kam Air, Mahan Air, Qatar Airways, Royal Jordanian Airlines, Turkmenistan Airlines, Transaero Airlines, Uzbekistan Airways.
3.	Bagdogra	Druk Air
4.	Bangalore	Air Arabia, Air Asia Berhad, Malindo Air, Malaysian Airlines, Air France, Air Austral, Air China, China Eastern Airlines, China Southern Airlines, Air Mauritius, Thai Airways, Bangkok, Thai Air Asia, Biman Bangladesh, United Airways, Regent Airways, British Airways, Nepal Airlines, Buddha Air, Hong Kong Airlines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Emirates, Fly Dubai, Etihad Airways, Flynas, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Gulf Air, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa German Airlines, Maldivian, Sri Lankan Airlines, Mihin Lanka, Oman Air, Qatar Airways, Singapore Airlines, Silk Air, Tiger Airways, Druk Air.

Sl.No.	Name of Airport	Name of Airlines
5.	Calicut	Air Arabia, Emirates, Fly Dubai, Etihad Airways, Flynas, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Gulf Air, Oman Air, Qatar Airways.
6.	Chennai	Air Arabia, Air Asia Berhad, Malindo Air, Malaysian Airlines, Air France, Air Austral, Air Mauritius, Thai Airways, Bangkok, Thai Air Asia, British Airways, Nepal Airlines, Buddha Air, Hong Kong Airlines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Emirates, Fly Dubai, Ethiopian, Etihad Airways, Finn Air, Flynas, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Gulf Air, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Kuwait Airways, Maldivian, Sri Lankan Airlines, Mihin Lanka, Myanmar Airways, Oman Air, Pakistan Airlines, Qatar Airways, Singapore Airlines, Silk Air, Tiger Airways, Druk Air.
7.	Cochin	Air Arabia, Emirates, Fly Dubai, Etihad Airways, Flynas, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Gulf Air, Mahan Air, Kuwait Airways, Oman Air, Qatar Airways, Turkmenistan Airlines.
8.	Coimbatore	Air Arabia, Sri Lankan Airlines, Mihin Lanka.
9.	Delhi	Air Arabia, Air Asia Berhad, Malindo Air, Malaysian Airlines, Air Astana, Air France, Air Austral, Air China, China Eastern Airlines, China Southern Airlines, Air Mauritius, Ariana Afghan Airlines, Safi Airways, Kam Air, Asiana Airlines, Korean Air, Austrian Airlines, Thai Airways, Bangkok, Thai Air Asia, Biman Bangladesh, United Airways, Regent Airways, British Airways, Nepal Airlines, Buddha Air, Hong Kong Airlines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Egypt, Emirates, Fly Dubai, Ethiopian, Etihad Airways, Finn Air, Flynas, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Gulf Air, Mahan Air, Iraqi Airways, Kenya Airways, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa German Airlines, Maldivian, Sri Lankan Airlines, Mihin Lanka, Myanmar Airways, Oman Air, Pakistan Airlines, Qatar Airways, Royal Jordanian Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Silk Air, Tiger

Sl.No.	Name of Airport	Name of Airlines
		Airways, South African Airways, Swiss International Airlines, Tajik Air, Turkish Airlines, Turkmenistan Airlines, Transaero Airlines, Uzbekistan Airways, Japan Airlines, All Nippon Airways, Druk Air.
10.	Gaya	Druk Air.
11.	Goa	Air Arabia, Air Astana, Gulf Air, Oman Air, Qatar Airways, Swiss International Airlines, Transaero Airlines, Uzbekistan Airways.
12.	Guwahati	Druk Air .
13.	Hyderabad	Air Arabia, Air Asia Berhad, Malindo Air, Malaysian Airlines, Air France, Air Austral, Thai Airways, Hong Kong Airlines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Bangkok, Thai Air Asia, Biman Bangladesh, United Airways, Regent Airways, Nepal Airlines, Buddha Air, Emirates, Fly Dubai, Etihad Airways, Flynas, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Gulf Air, Iraqi Airways, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Kuwait Airways, Maldivian, Sri Lankan Airlines, Mihin Lanka, Oman Air, Qatar Airways, Singapore Airlines, Silk Air, Tiger Airways, South African Airways, Druk Air.
14.	Jaipur	Air Arabia, Etihad Airways, Oman Air.
15.	Kolkata	Air Asia Berhad, Malindo Air, Malaysian Airlines, Air Astana, Air France, Air Austral, Air China, China Eastern Airlines, China Southern Airlines, Thai Airways, Bangkok, Thai Air Asia, Biman Bangladesh, United Airways, Regent Airways, Nepal Airlines, Buddha Air, Hong Kong Airlines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Emirates, Fly Dubai, Ethiopian, Etihad Airways, Gulf Air, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Kuwait Airways, Maldivian, Sri Lankan Airlines, Mihin Lanka, Myanmar Airways, Qatar Airways, Royal Jordanian Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Silk Air, Tiger Airways, Swiss International Airlines, Transaero Airlines, Druk Air.

Sl.No.	Name of Airport	Name of Airlines
16.	Lucknow	Emirates, Fly Dubai, Flvnas, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Oman Air.
17.	Madurai	Sri Lankan Airlines, Mihin Lanka.
18.	Mumbai	Air Arabia, Air Asia, Malindo Air, Malaysian Airlines, Air Astana, Air France, Air Austral, Air China, China Eastern Airlines, China Southern Airlines, Air Mauritius, Asiana Airlines, Korean Air, Austrian Airlines, Thai Airways, Bangkok, Thai Air Asia, Biman Bangladesh, United Airways, Regent Airways, British Airways, Nepal Airlines, Buddha Air, Hong Kong Airlines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Egypt, Emirates, Fly Dubai, Ethiopian, Etihad Airways, Finn Air, Flynas, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Gulf Air, Iran Air, Mahan Air, Iraqi Airways, Kenya Airways, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa German Airlines, Maldivian, Sri Lankan Airlines, Mihin Lanka, Myanmar Airways, Oman Air, Pakistan Airlines, Qatar Airways, Royal Jordanian Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Silk Air, Tiger Airways, South African Airways, Swiss International Airlines, Turkish Airlines, Transaero Airlines, Japan Airlines, All Nippon Airways, Druk Air.
19.	Nagpur	Air Arabia, Qatar Airways.
20.	Pune	Lufthansa German Airlines.
21.	Trivandrum	Air Arabia, Etihad Airways, Gulf Air, Oman Air, Emirates, Fly Dubai, Kuwait Airways, Qatar Airways, South African Airways, Uzbekistan Airways.

Leasing of aircrafts by AI for Haj season

2105. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft taken on lease for Haj flight operations by Air India during Haj seasons 2012-2013 and 2014 and the names of the lessor companies;

- (b) the details of the lease consideration;
- (c) the number of aircrafts of Air India were used for Haj operations in addition to leased aircraft for last three years; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that most of the leased aircrafts are more than 20 to 25 years old because of which there were inordinate delays and the pilgrims were made to suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Following aircraft were taken on lease by Air India:

Year	Aircraft taken on lease	Name of the Operator
Haj 2012	2	White Airways
	1	Jet Airways
Haj 2013	1	Orhest Airlines
	1	Dynamic Airways
Haj 2014	2	Avion Express
	1	White Airways
	6	Dynamic Airways
	2	Aeolus FZE

- (b) The details of lease consideration are given in Statement (*See below*).
- (c) The number of aircraft operated by Air India for Haj operations in addition to leased aircraft for last three years are follows:

Haj 2012-2 A330 aircraft for Srinagar

Haj 2013-2 A330 aircraft for Srinagar and 2 747-400 aircraft for Kolkata, Chennai and Nagpur

Haj 2014-2 A330 aircraft for Srinagar and one each 777ER and 777LR for Ahemadabad, Jaipur, Bangalore, Kolkata.

- (d) No, Sir.

Statement*The details of lease consideration for last three years*

Haj 2012		Haj 2013		Haj 2014	
Station	Price per pilgrim/ round trip (Amount In USD)	Station	Price per pilgrim/ round trip (Amount in INR)	Station	Price per pilgrim/ round trip (Amount in USD)
Ranchi	1795	Mangalore	91050 -	Kolkata	1219
Mangalore	1895	Goa	74200	Guwahati	1478
Bhopal	1525	Ranchi	76200	Aurangabad	1087
Gaya	1795	Indore	66300	Goa	1087
		Aurangabad	62934	Bhopal	1135
		Guwahati	81915	Bangalore	1094
		Gaya	92970	Ranchi	1282
				Nagpur	1094
				Indore	1087
				Ranchi	1282
				Gaya	1484
				Mangalore	1484

Penal provision of action against blacklisted companies

2106.SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answers to Unstarred Question 69 and Unstarred Question 3341 replied on 24 February, 2015 and 23 December, 2014 respectively in the Rajya Sabha and state:

(a) the details of penal action, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, SFIO, ROCs and other Government agencies take against blacklisted companies and their directors

for operating the company with changed nomenclature or operating through another company despite being blacklisted, to conceal their identity under existing corporate laws;

(b) the mechanism Government has to prevent blacklisted companies and their directors to operate despite being blacklisted;

(c) the penal action taken by Ministry against blacklisted companies from Rajkot for concealing their blacklisted identity; and

(d) the reasons for not referring the case of fraud by companies from Rajkot to SFIO for inquiry despite representations from MPs/Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) There is no provision in the Companies Act, 2013 for blacklisting of Companies.

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

Mandatory appointment of woman directors in boards of companies

2107. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has extended the deadline for mandatory woman directors in every listed company;

(b) whether it is a fact that one third companies still did not appoint woman directors on the board;

(c) if so, the details of companies which have not appointed woman directors on their board and the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action SEBI is planning on such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. SEBI vide circular No. CIR/CFD/POLYCYCELL/7/2014 dated September 15, 2014 has extended the deadline for appointing woman director in every listed company from October 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015, which is in line with the provisions of section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) and (c) As the timeline for appointing woman director has been extended to March 31, 2015, the information sought is not available.

(d) SEBI will take necessary action when the compliance position by companies is known after March 31, 2015.

Removal of companies from the blacklist

2108. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of companies which have been blacklisted by the UPA Government during 2004 to 2014;
- (b) the number of companies have been removed from the blacklist, out of the aforementioned companies; and
- (c) whether the Defence Ministry has issued any supply orders to any of these blacklisted companies?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) There is no provision in the Companies Act, 2013 for blacklisting of Companies.

Inputs have been received from Ministry of Defence regarding twelve companies with which business dealings have been suspended.

The Ministry of Defence has stated that none of these companies has been removed from the list of barred companies and no contracts for capital procurement have been signed with the firms debarred from further business dealing by Ministry of Defence after the issue of the debarment orders.

Shortage of funds with DRDO

2109. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the laboratories / units of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) along with their area of research, location-wise;
- (b) the details of the allocation of fund for the purpose of research work in DRDO;
- (c) whether the DRDO is facing shortage of funds over the past few years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government during the last year has taken steps to provide requisite funds and co-operation to DRDO for manufacturing arms and ammunition with indigenous technology and implementing export-oriented projects; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The details of the laboratories/units functioning under Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) alongwith their locations and areas of research are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (f) Department of Defence R&D has been allocated funds as under:

- | | | |
|------|------------------------|------------------|
| (i) | Financial Year 2014-15 | ₹ 13447.19 crore |
| (ii) | Financial Year 2015-16 | ₹ 14358.49 crore |

With effect from Financial Year 2014-15, adequate funds are being made available by the Government, though earlier DRDO had faced shortage of funds. Provisions have been made in Defence Procurement Procedure, 2013 to encourage indigenous defence products.

Statement

<i>DRDO Laboratories/Units</i>			
Sl. No.	State	Names of Laboratories/Units & their locations	Areas of research work
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Centre for Advanced Systems (CAS), Hyderabad	Advanced Systems
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Research Centre Imarat (RCI), Hyderabad	Missile & Strategic Systems
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Defence Research & Development Laboratory (DRDL), Hyderabad	Missile & Strategic Systems
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Advanced Systems Laboratory (ASL), Hyderabad	Missile & Strategic Systems
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Advanced Numerical Research & Analysis Group (ANURAG), Hyderabad	Computational System
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Centre for High Energy Systems and Sciences (CHESS), Hyderabad	High Energy Weapons
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Defence Electronics Research Laboratory (DLRL), Hyderabad	Electronic Warfare
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL), Hyderabad	Metallurgy
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Naval Science & Technological Laboratory (NSTL), Visakhapatnam	Underwater Weapons

Sl. No.	State	Names of Laboratories/Units & their locations	Areas of research work
10.	Assam	Defence Research Laboratory (DRL), Tezpur	Health & hygiene
11.	Chandigarh	Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE), Chandigarh	Snow and Avalanche
12.	Chandigarh	Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratory (TBRL), Chandigarh	Ballistics
13.	Chhattisgarh	SF Complex (SFC), Jagdalpur	Propellant
14.	Delhi	Centre for Fire, Explosives and Environment Safety (CFEES), Delhi	Fire Explosives & Environmental Safety
15.	Delhi	Laser Science & Technology Centre (LASTEC), Delhi	Laser Technology
16.	Delhi	Institute of Nuclear Medicines & Allied Sciences (INMAS), Delhi	Nuclear Medicine
17.	Delhi	Institute for Systems Studies & Analyses (ISSA), Delhi	Systems Analysis
18.	Delhi	Joint Cypher Bureau (JCB), Delhi	Cypher Systems
19.	Delhi	Defence Terrain Research Laboratory (DTRL), Delhi	Terrain research
20.	Delhi	Defence Institute of Physiology & Allied Sciences (DIPAS), Delhi	Physiology
21.	Delhi	Defence Institute of Psychological Research (DIPR), Delhi	Psychological Research
22.	Delhi	Defence Scientific Information & Documentation Centre (DESIDOC), Delhi	Information Science
23.	Delhi	Solid State Physics Laboratory (SSPL), Delhi	Solid- State/Semiconductor Materials
24.	Delhi	Scientific Analysis Group (SAG), Delhi	Cryptology

Sl. No.	State	Names of Laboratories/Units & their locations	Areas of research work
25.	Delhi	Recruitment and Assessment Centre (RAC), Delhi	Human Resource Development
26.	Delhi	Centre for Personnel Talent Management (CEPTAM), Delhi	Personnel Management
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	Defence Institute of High Altitude Research (DIHAR), Leh	High Altitude Agro-animal Research
28.	Karnataka	Centre for Artificial Intelligence & Robotics (CAIR), Bengaluru	Artificial Intelligence & Robotics
29.	Karnataka	Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE), Bengaluru	Aeronautics
30.	Karnataka	Centre for Air Borne System (CABS), Bangalore	Air-Borne Systems
31.	Karnataka	Centre for Military Air-worthiness & Certification (CEMILAC), Bengaluru	Airworthiness & Certification
32.	Karnataka	Defence Avionics Research Establishment (DARE), Bengaluru	Avionics
33.	Karnataka	Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE), Bengaluru	Gas Turbine
34.	Karnataka	Electronics & Radar Development Establishment (LRDE), Bengaluru	Radars
35.	Karnataka	Microwave Tube Research & Development Centre (MTRDC), Bengaluru	Microwave Tubes
36.	Karnataka	Defence Bio-engineering & Electro-medical Laboratory (DEBEL), Bengaluru	Bio-engineering
37.	Karnataka	Defence Food Research Laboratory (DFRL), Mysore	Food Research
38.	Kerala	Naval Physical & Oceanographic Laboratory (NPOL), Kochi	Naval Systems

Sl. No.	State	Names of Laboratories/Units & their locations	Areas of research work
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Defence Research & Development Establishment (DRDE), Gwalior	Chemical & Biological Warfare
40.	Maharashtra	Advanced Centre for Energetic Materials (ACEM), Nasik	High Energy Materials
41.	Maharashtra	Armaments Research & Development Establishment (ARDE), Pune	Armaments
42.	Maharashtra	Research & Development Establishment (Engrs) (R&DE[E]), Pune	Engineering Systems & Weapon Platforms
43.	Maharashtra	High Energy Materials Research Laboratory (HEMRL), Pune	High Energy Materials
44.	Maharashtra	Military Institute of Training (MILIT), Pune	Military Training
45.	Maharashtra	Mobile Systems Complex (MSC), Pune	Missiles Systems
46.	Maharashtra	Vehicles Research & Development Establishment (VRDE), Ahmednagar	Wheeled Vehicles
47.	Maharashtra	Naval Materials Research Laboratory (NMRL), Ambernath	Corrosion Preventive Technology
48.	Odisha	Integrated Test Range (ITR), Balasore	Missiles & Strategic Systems
49.	Odisha	Proof and Experimental Establishment (PXE), Balasore	Armament Testing
50.	Rajasthan	Defence Laboratory (DL), Jodhpur	Camouflaging and Isotopes
51.	Tamil Nadu	Combat Vehicles Research & Development Establishment (CVRDE), Chennai	Combat Vehicles
52.	Tamil Nadu	DRDO Research & Innovations Centre (RIC), Chennai	Basic Science
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Aerial Delivery Research & Development Establishment (ADRDE), Agra	Parachute & Aerial Systems

Sl. No.	State	Names of Laboratories/Units & their locations	Areas of research work
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Defence Materials & Stores Research & Development Establishment (DMSRDE), Kanpur	Textiles, Polymers & Composites
55.	Uttarakhand	Defence Electronics Applications Laboratory (DEAL), Dehradun	Electronics & Communication Systems
56.	Uttarakhand	Instruments Research & Development Establishment (IRDE), Dehradun	Electronics & Optical Systems
57.	Uttarakhand	Institute of Technology Management (ITM), Mussoorie	Technology Management
58.	Uttarakhand	Defence Institute of Bio-Energy Research (DIBER), Haldwani	Bio-Energy
59.	West Bengal	Centre for Millimeter Wave Semiconductor Devices and Systems (CMSDS), Kolkata	Semiconductors
60.	West Bengal	DRDO Integration Centre (DIC), Panagarh	System Integration

Agreements for purchase of defence equipments

2110. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into agreements for the purchase of defence systems and equipments with strategic partner countries including US, Russia and EU; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) During the current financial year, contracts have been signed with foreign vendors including those from US, Russia, Israel, Germany and France for capital procurement of various types of equipment such as missiles, rockets and simulators.

Defence expenditure

2111. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government spends about 20 per cent of its budget to repay the interest on loan taken while it spends only 10 per cent on the defence budget despite knowing that our neighbour China is spending ten times more than our defence budget;

(b) if so, whether an expenditure of just 10 per cent of China's defence budget by India will make our security force so well-equipped that it will not have to face problems in keeping the borders of the country safe during war times;

(c) if so, whether we are going to increase FDI in defence sector from 49 per cent to 70 per cent; and

(d) if not, the details of other steps being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) As per allocations proposed under BE 2015-16, defence budget constitutes 13.88% of total Central Government expenditure. In the last 15 years, Defence expenditure has never been less than 12% of total Central Government expenditure. The liability of the Government for repayment of interest is a separate obligation that may not be linked to the outlay for defence.

The Government does not have authentic figures for the defence budget of China. However, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), has estimated that in 2013, 8.3% of China's general government expenditure was devoted to military expenditure.

The allocation of funds for defence is made to ensure full preparedness of the armed forces to meet all security challenges to the country.

(c) and (d) The Government has revised the FDI policy to allow FDI upto 49% in defence sector through Government route and above 49% through approval of Cabinet Committee on Security, on case-to-case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology in the country.

Fifth generation fighter aircraft for IAF

2112. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fifth generation fighter aircrafts are in place for the Indian Air Force (IAF) to have superior air strike capabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the action taken to get adequate number of fighter aircraft to step up IAF fleet strength;

(d) whether any negotiation is taking place for procuring French fighter jet for IAF; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Review of existing fleet and induction of new aircraft is a continuous process. Such review is carried out keeping in view the operational requirements of IAF.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Negotiation is taking place for procurement of Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft from M/s Dassault Aviation, France. However, no final decision has been taken.

Renewing of defence framework with the US

2113. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has renewed its defence framework with US, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of the Defence Trade and Technology Initiative (DTTI) with US;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in this Initiative, India will co-develop and produce military products, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government in strengthening defence ties with US?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) India and USA have finalised the new Framework Agreement on Defence Cooperation which would replace the existing Framework Agreement on Defence Cooperation expiring in June 2015.

(b) and (c) A dialogue has been established between both countries under the Defence Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI) for co-development and co-production of unique and exceptional technologies of mutual interest.

(d) Defence cooperation with US continues to be pursued on the basis of mutual interest and convenience.

Newly commissioned aircrafts and submarines by the Air Force and Navy

2114. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new, advanced and sophisticated aircrafts and fighter aircrafts commissioned to the Army and Air Force;

(b) whether any new submarine/vessels are commissioned recently by the Navy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) New advanced aircraft inducted by the Indian Air Force (IAF) in the recent past include Su-30 MKI fighter aircraft, C-17 and C-130 transport aircraft, Mi-17V5 and ALH helicopters along with Pilatus PC-7 Basic Trainer and Hawk Mk-132 Advanced Jet Trainer. Further, recently on 17th December, 2014, the first Light Combat Aircraft has been accepted by the IAF.

In the case of Army, 5 number of Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) Dhruv have been taken over during the last one year.

(b) and (c) Submarine/vessels commissioned during the last one year by the Navy include INS Sumedha, INS Sumitra, INS Kolkata, INS Kamorta and three Immediate Support Vessels (ISV).

Induction of Tejas fighter plane in IAF

2115. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenous Tejas fighter plane has recently been inducted in the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether induction of Tejas will lead to self sufficiency of the Air Force; and

(d) if not, the details of other options Government is exploring to make Indian Air Force self sufficient in fighter planes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Subsequent to the Initial Operational Clearance (IOC) of Light Combat Aircraft (Tejas), Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has handed over the First Series Production (SP1) of Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) to the Indian Air Force (IAF) on 17.1.2015.

(c) and (d) The requirement of fighter aircraft is periodically reviewed and it is ensured that the operational requirements of the IAF are met. The IAF is in the process of inducting additional Su-30 MKI aircraft apart from Light Combat Aircraft (LCA). An Inter-Governmental Agreement has been signed with Russian Federation for design, development, production etc. of a Prospective Multi Role Fighter Aircraft. The procurement of Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) is also under process.

MoU with foreign countries on defence sector

2116. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with different countries under 'Make in India' programme in defence sector with a view to give impetus to manufacturing of defence equipments / weapons;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is of the firm view that this will lead the country towards the achievement of self-reliance in defence production; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has not signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with any country under 'Make in India' programme in defence sector.

(c) and (d) The Defence Production Policy-2011 aims at achieving substantive self-reliance in design, development and production of equipment / weapon systems / platforms required for defence in as early a time-frame as possible; creating conditions conducive for the private industry to take an active role in this endeavour; enhancing potential of Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in indigenisation and broadening the defence R&D base of the country. In pursuance to the policy, the Government has taken several steps to promote domestic manufacturing of defence equipment. These include liberalization of FDI policy for defence sector, revision of defence products list for industrial licensing, preference to 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of acquisition over 'Buy (Global)', simplification of procedure for 'Buy and Make (Indian)' category of acquisition etc.

Benefits to martyred soldiers from Rajasthan

†2117. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of soldiers belonging to Rajasthan who attained martyrdom while fighting with terrorism and on other fronts and the details thereof;
- (b) the family-wise and year-wise details, of the facilities provided to the members of family of the said martyred soldiers, and details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to increase the compensation and facilities being provided to the members of family of the soldiers who attained martyrdom?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) 27 soldiers belonging to State of Rajasthan got killed while on duty and declared as battle casualty from the year 2011 to February 2015. The details of financial assistance provided to the next of kins of the deceased soldiers are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) There is no such proposal at present.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement*Details of financial assistance provided to the next of kins of the martyred soldiers*

Sl. No.	Army No./Rank/ Name	Date of casualty	Name of next of kin	Details of financial assistance paid (amount in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	SS-43864/ Lieutenant Archit Berdia	20.7.2011	Smt. Beena Verdia (Mother)	AGIF – 40,00,000/- AWWA - 10,000/- AOBF - 50,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia - 15,00,000/- DCRG - 2,50,326/- LFP - 16,578/-p.m.
2.	IC-63097L/ Major Surender Badsara, SM	21.6.2012	Smt. Nisha Kulhari (Wife)	AGIF – 40,00,000/- AGI(M) - 2,51,601/- AWWA- 10,000/- AOBF - 50,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DCRG- 2,92,723/-(wife) -4,39,084/-(father) LFP- 36,960/-p.m.
3.	3006393/ Sepoy Kailash Chand Gurjar	23.4.2011	Smt. Sharmila Devi (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) – 85,748/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 2,12,232/- LFP - 11,780/- AFPP Fund- 1,23,135/- CR BAL – 31,930/-

1	2	3	4	5
4.	14433512W/ Naik Sumer Singh	15.7.2011	Smt. Sarita Kanwar (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 1,09,630/- AWWA- 10,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DCRG - 2,55,324/- LFP - 13,540/- AFPP Fund & DLI 1,46,043/- FSA - Nil (debit)
5.	2897650H/ Rifleman Bhairu Singh	12.11.2011	Smt. Pushpa Kanwar (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 1,16,189/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 2,40,912/- LFP - 12,780/- AFPP Fund- 2,73,318/- FSA - 6,595/-
6.	JC470388F/ Naib Subedar Lal Singh Khichi, SC, SM	27.7.2011	Smt. Om Kanwar (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 2,36,612/- AWWA- 10,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 8,62,560/- LFP - 17,060/- AFPP Fund- 2,43,865/- FSA - 2,14,058/-
7.	15478484X/ SWR Shyam Singh	5.5.2011	Smt. Geeta Devi (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 1,08,781/- AWWA- 10,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 2,25,936/- LFP - 12,570/- AFPP Fund- 2,03,315/- FSA - 81,520/-

1	2	3	4	5
8.	16019275L/ Rifleman Prathvi Singh	13.12.2011	Smt. Bahita Kanwar (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 75,437/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 2,24,292/- LFP - 11,830/- AFPP Fund- 85,067/- FSA - 1,131/- (debit)
9.	4573981/ Sepoy Rajesh Kumar Fageria	28.1.2011	Smt. Madhu (Wife)	AGI(I) - 15,00,000/- AGI(M) - 89,139/- AWWA- 10,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 2,33,616/- AFPP Fund- 1,80,243/- FSA - 1,82,459/-
10.	3004849/ Sepoy Om Prakash Gurjar	5.2.2011	Smt. Nirmala Devi (Wife)	AGI(I) - 15,00,000/- AGI(M) - 86,491/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 10,00,000/- DLIS - 53,162/- DCRG - 2,01,396/- AFPP Fund- 88,767/- SFP - 7,206/- CR BAL- 46,483/-
11.	JC470770X/ Naib Subedar Vidydhhar Singh Mahala	5.11.2011	Smt. Santosh (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 1,98,191/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 7,17,805/- LFP - 16,520/- AFPP Fund- 4,14,143/- FSA - 1,83,776/-

1	2	3	4	5
12.	JC760472M/ Naib Subedar Satyanand Yadav	23.2.2012	Smt. Kamlesh (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 2,18,279/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 10,00,000/- LFP - 21,530/- AFPP Fund- 2,06,015/- CR BAL - 2,49,676/-
13.	JC757108H/ Subedar Desh Raj	23.2.2012	Smt. Santosh (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 61,035/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 10,00,000/- LFP - 23,540/- AFPP Fund- 82,396/- CR BAL - 2,51,448/-
14.	JC763461L/ Naib Subedar Rajendra Singh Poonia	23.2.2012	Smt. Anita Devi (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 1,82,246/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 7,59,425/- LFP - 18,410/- AFPP Fund- 9,78,422/- CR BAL - 2,79,258/-
15.	3202981A/ Sepoy Bhupendra	13.11.2012	Smt. Guddi Devi (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 93,397/- ACWF - 1,00,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 2,46,576/- LFP - 12,030/- AFPP Fund- 3,83,294/- FSA - 15,359/-

1	2	3	4	5
16.	15612279A/ Naik Dharam Pal Saini	14.10.2012	Smt. Santara Devi (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 1,52,802/- AWWA- 10,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 10,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 2,84,760/- LFP - 13,880/- AFPP Fund- 1,41,665/- FSA - 96,683/-
17.	3198400X/ Sepoy Mahendra Pal	14.11.2012	Smt. Nirmala Kanwar (Wife)	AGIF(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 1,38,658/- ACWF - 1,00,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 2,79,384/- LFP - 13,620/- AFPP Fund- 2,16,378/- FSA - 49,188/-
18.	15474415K/ LD Ravinder Poonia	27.7.2012	Smt. Bhatari Poonia (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) - 1,55,196/- AWWA- 10,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 10,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 2,91,324/- LFP - 14,240/- AFPP Fund- 2,06,663/- FSA - 1,82,812/-
19.	14815577P/ Sepoy DVR (MT) Prabhu Lal Choudhary	19.10.2013	Smt. Prem (Wife)	AGI(I) - 25,00,000/- AGI(M) - 2,20,766/- AWWA- 10,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 10,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 6,48,278/- AFPP Fund- 1,11,979/- SFP - 9,366/- p.m. CRBAL - 11,860/-

1	2	3	4	5
20.	15465529N/ DFR Indra Singh	26.9.2013	Smt. Sharda Devi (Wife)	AGI(I) - 25,00,000/- AGI(M) – 2,25,901/- AWWA- 10,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 6,68,280/- LFP - 14,750/- AFPP Fund- 1,90,292/- FSA - 2,70,100/-
21.	2895676Y/ Naik Virendra Singh Shekhawat	13.3.2013	Smt. Tanwar Kanwar (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) – 1,72,568/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 10,00,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 3,03,504/- LFP - 14,140/- AFPP Fund- 2,54,873/- CR BAL - 92,936/-
22.	JC450918K/ Subedar Ranjeet Singh	31.3.2013	Smt. Magest (Wife)	AGI(I) - 20,00,000/- AGI(M) – 2,68,207/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DCRG - 10,00,000/- LFP - 18,540/- AFPP Fund- 3,67,290/- FSA & LVE – 1,89,453/-
23.	3195822X/ Lance Naik Shankar Lal Bochliya	12.6.2014	Smt. Suman Devi (Wife)	AGI(I) - 25,00,000/- AGI(M) – 2,07,523/- AWWA- 10,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- DLIS - 60,000/- DCRG - 3,18,120/- OFP - 6,090/- AFPP Fund- 1,32,284/- FSA - 89,931/-

1	2	3	4	5
24.	4200978X/ Sepoy Amit Kumar	6.2.2014	Smt. Bhateri Devi (Mother)	AGI(I) - 25,00,000/- AGI(M) – 1,54,893/- ACWF - 30,000/- DCRG - 2,96,520/- SFP - 7,848/- AFPP Fund- 1,79,758/- FSA - 85,462/-
25.	15226035K/ GNR Rahul Singh	11.2.2014	Smt. Kiran Devi (Mother)	AGI(I) - 25,00,000/- AGI(M) – 83,575/- AWWA- 10,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- DCRG - 1,31,880/- LFP - 10,990/- AFPP Fund- 1,54,860/- FSA - 38,090/-
26.	14442101Y/ Lance Naik Khem Chand	13.4.2014	Smt. Sunita Devi (Wife)	AGI(I) - 25,00,000/- AGI(M) – 1,99,151/- AWWA- 10,000/- ACWF - 30,000/- Ex-gratia- 15,00,000/- DCRG - 3,23,640/- SFP - 8,526/- AFPP Fund- 96,926/- FSA - 1,38,282/-
27.	3001423H/ Lance Naik Nand Ram	21.11.2014	Smt. Premvati Devi (Wife)	PEA – 9,060/- p.m.

Note: Details of abbreviations used in the Statement.

Abbreviations	Full Form
AGIF	Army Group Insurance Fund
AWWA	Army Wives Welfare Association
AOBF	Army Officer's Benevolent Fund
ACWF	Army Central Welfare Fund
DCRG	Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity

Setting up of National Aeronautics Commission

2118. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Committee set up by the Integrated Defence Staff on making India self-reliant in aero space has submitted its report;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including its recommendations;
- (c) whether the committee has recommended setting up of a National Aeronautics Commission and also overhauling DRDO to bring it closer to the US's Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to work only on selected projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Overhauling of the DRDO and DPSUs

2119. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to overhaul the functioning of the DRDO and the Defence PSUs in order to realise Make in India programme targets for the defence sector; and
- (b) if so, the detailed plan and roadmap for the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The functioning of Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) was reviewed by a Committee headed by Prof. P. Rama Rao. DRDO has accepted several recommendations which *inter-alia* include creation of Seven Technology Domain based Clusters headed by Director's General; Restructuring of DRDO HQrs; Creation of Directorate of Quality, Reliability and Safety (QR&S); increase in budget for Extramural Research; creation of empowered Defence Technology Commission (DTC); creation of a Commercial Arm of DRDO; creation of 5 Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) posts along with 162 other posts for full scale implementation of Integrated Financial Advisor (IFA) Scheme etc.

Recently, a review of all DRDO Projects along with the three Services, OFB and Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) has been carried out so as to realign the focus towards the "Make in India" Programme. Also, more than 1000 small, medium and large Indian industries have been involved in the development and productionisation of products for the delivery to the Services.

With the objective of achieving self-reliance in defence production, the DPSUs have been continuously modernizing and upgrading their capabilities and widening

their product range. Some of the DPSUs have also collaborated with DRDO and other R&D institutions in this regard. There is also increasing emphasis on partnerships of DPSUs with the private sector for sourcing various components so that DPSUs can play the role of system integrators and become more competitive.

Modernisation programme for the defence forces

2120. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of defence equipments acquired by the country during 2009 to 2014, year-wise;
- (b) whether these imports were sufficient to modernise our defence forces;
- (c) if not, the details of steps taken up to modernise the defence forces;
- (d) whether any strategy has been drawn for a time-bound modernisation programme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (e) Modernisation of the Defence Forces is a continuous process based on threat perception, operational challenges, technological changes and available resources. The process is based on a 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), Five Year Service Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and an Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). Procurement of equipment and weapon systems is carried out as per the AAP. Capital Expenditure on defence equipments during 2009-10 to 2013-14 was ₹ 274005.99 crore. The contracts signed for procurements include those for missiles, rockets, ammunition and aircrafts.

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 which is undertaken through procurement from various indigenous as well as foreign vendors.

Operational preparedness of coast guard

2121. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of ships available with the Coast Guard;
- (b) whether Government is satisfied with the ships available for guarding the long coast line of the country; and
- (c) if not, the steps Government has taken to make the Coast Guard self-sufficient to meet the challenges from the shore side?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Indian Coast Guard has a force level of 113 surface platforms including 50 ships, 45 Interceptor Boats and 18 Air Cushion Vehicles (hovercraft). In an expanding organization like the Coast Guard, procurement of vessels is an ongoing process. The acquisition of ships and boats are carried out keeping in view the threat perceptions, strategic concerns and operational requirements. There has been a significant acquisition of ships/vessels for Coast Guard in recent years. Indian Coast Guard has increased its fleet strength to 113 vessels and 64 aircraft compared to 61 vessels and 46 aircraft in 2008. Coast Guard has been adequately equipped to face the challenges of national security and the role assigned to it by Government.

Further, Government attaches utmost importance to nation's coastal security and surveillance. Review and monitoring of coastal security mechanism is a continuous process. Several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, including improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by security agencies following an integrated approach have been put in place. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, customs and others. The intelligence mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of radars covering the country's coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process. Deployment of assets is done as per threat inputs/perceptions and requirements.

Manufacturing of helicopters in the country

2122. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to prepare separate policy on Make-in-India to invite private companies in defence sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to manufacture 338 helicopters (Defence and Civil) by roping in private companies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government proposes to augment the capacity of HAL; and
- (f) if so, the details of the scheme prepared therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, there is no such proposal to prepare a

separate policy on Make-in-India to invite private companies in defence sector. The defence production sector was opened in 2001 for 100% private sector participation. Further in pursuance of the Defence Production Policy 2011, the Government has taken the following major steps to promote the participation of private sector in production of defence equipments:

- (i) Technology Perspective and Capability Roadmap (TPCR), which gives out the equipment and technologies required by our Armed Forces, has been put in public domain to provide the industry an overview of the direction in which the Armed Forces intend to head in terms of capability over the next 15 years.
- (ii) Preference to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy & Make (Indian)' & 'Make' categories over 'Buy (Global)' or 'Buy & Make' categories of Capital Acquisition cases.
- (iii) The procedure for 'Buy and Make (Indian)' category, has been simplified in order to make the category more attractive for Indian Defence industry.
- (iv) A clear definition of indigenous content has been provided which would not only bring more clarity on the indigenous content required for different categorization, but also enhance the indigenization of defence products in India.
- (v) Indian private sector industry has also been allowed to receive Maintenance Transfer of Technology (MTOT) in 'Buy (Global)' cases.
- (vi) FDI Policy in Defence sector has been reviewed and as per the new policy, composite foreign investment up to 49% has been allowed through FIPB route and beyond 49% with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS).
- (vii) Defence Products List for the purpose of industrial licensing has been revised and in the revised list most of the components/parts/raw materials have been taken out from the purview of the industrial licensing.
- (viii) Defence Exports Strategy has been formulated and put in public domain. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for issuing NOC for export of military stores has been simplified and made online.

(c) and (d) Defence Acquisition Council has taken a decision to procure 384 Light Helicopters for Indian Air Force (IAF) & Indian Army and 56 Naval Utility

Helicopters through 'Buy & Make (Indian)' route. Acquisition covered under the 'Buy & Make (Indian)' route would mean purchase from an Indian vendor (including Indian company forming the joint venture/establishing production arrangement with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), followed by licensed production/indigenous manufacture in the country.

(e) and (f) Hindustan Aeronauticals Limited (HAL) has decided to augment its helicopters manufacturing capacity of Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) from 24 to 36 helicopters per annum.

Infrastructural developments of Sainik Schools

2123. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there exists a large scope for further improvement of Sainik Schools in the country;

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

(c) whether Government plans to spread Sainik Schools evenly in all the States and UTs and also starting intake of girls in Sainik Schools;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government to sensitise the stakeholders for approaching Member(s) of Parliament for apportioning funds from the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme to raise funds for the infrastructural developments of Sainik Schools?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Improvement of Sainik Schools is an on-going process. The Sainik Schools Society regularly reviews the working and the performance of Sainik Schools in respect of academic results, NDA intake, infrastructure facilities, etc. In-service training to the teachers and administrative staff is implemented with the assistance of experts from educational institutions/bodies like National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Service Selection Board (SSB) oriented training is provided to the cadets using professional resource personnel. Ministry of Defence also provides training grant annually to each Sainik School with a view to upgrade training infrastructure and skills.

(c) and (d) Sainik Schools are established on receipt of a request from the State Governments who agree to provide land, funds for the creation and maintenance of

basic infrastructure, equipment and facilities and scholarships for the cadets who belong to that State. A Memorandum of Agreement is required to be signed by the State Government with Ministry of Defence to this effect. Apart from the existing 25 Sainik Schools in 21 different States, in-principle approval for establishment of 8 new Sainik Schools (3 in Uttar Pradesh, 2 in Rajasthan and 1 each in the States of Uttarakhand, Mizoram and Odisha) has been accorded. The primary aim of Sainik Schools is to prepare cadets (boys) for entry into National Defence Academy (NDA) which presently admits only boys. Therefore, there is no proposal to start intake of girls in Sainik Schools.

(e) In 2009, Raksha Rajya Mantri wrote to all the members of Parliament for apportioning funds from Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme for infrastructure development in Sainik Schools. Thereafter, Principals of the Sainik Schools have been regularly requesting the local Members of Parliament in this regard.

Construction of Rohtang Tunnel

2124. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status and progress of construction of the 8.8 km. Rohtang tunnel and the details thereof;
- (b) whether there has been any delay in its execution;
- (c) whether the BRO has faced any challenges or difficulty in its construction, if so, the details thereof and steps being undertaken to overcome the same;
- (d) the estimated time of its completion; and
- (e) the funds allotted for its construction and the expenditure incurred so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Out of a planned length of 8.80 km. of the tunnel on Manali-Leh road, 4.807 km. has been completed covering 2.245 km. from Manali side and 2.562 km. from Leh side.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The difficulties faced during the execution are:

- (i) Encountering of Seri Nallah Fault Zone at the South Portal.
- (ii) Variation between tendered rock class and encountered rock class.
- (iii) Limited working season.

So far 441 m excavation has been done in Seri Nallah Fault Zone from Manali side with innovative technology.

(d) The revised estimated time for completion is August 2019.

(e) The expenditure incurred so far for construction of the tunnel is ₹ 1036.87 crores against an allotment of ₹ 1040 crores.

Imparting of training to retiring Armed Forces Personnel

†2125. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of people retire from the Armed Forces every year;

(b) whether Government is imparting any training to the Armed Forces personnel before their retirement;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Indian Institutes of Management have also come forward to help them in searching employment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Approximately 60,000 Officers/Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks retire from the Armed Forces every year.

(b) and (c) The Government provides meaningful professional and vocational training to the retiring Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks through various training institutes for their rehabilitation and resettlement in civil life after their retirement. The details of training courses organised by Directorate General of Resettlement are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Six months Certificate Course in management is conducted for Officers at IIM Ahmedabad, Indore and Lucknow which enable them to secure decent jobs in private sector. The facility of campus placement is however not available.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement

Resettlement training conducted by DGR for officers, JCOs/ORs:

- (1) Officers Training: Officers training courses are classified into the following categories
 - (a) **Security Courses:** Corporate and Industrial Security, Safety and Intelligence Course.
 - (b) Management courses:
 - (i) 24 Week Management courses IIMs and other 'A' Grade Business schools.
 - (ii) Modular management courses on retail, Supply Chain Management, Strategic Retail Management, Human Resource Management, Facility Management etc.
 - (c) Other courses:
 - (i) Corporate Social Responsibility.
 - (ii) Seafaring.
 - (iii) Independent Directors course.
 - (iv) Management of Academic Institutions.
 - (v) Jet Transition.
 - (vi) Export & Import.
 - (vii) Event Management.
 - (viii) Six Sigma.
- (2) JCOs/ORs Training: JCOs/ORs Training courses are classified into the following categories:-
 - (a) Security and Fire Protection courses:
 - (i) Assistant Security officers courses.
 - (ii) Fire and Industrial Safety management.
 - (iii) Sub Fire Officers course at National Fire College.

(b) Vocational Courses:

- (i) Repair of electrical and electronic appliances.
- (ii) X-ray/ECG Technician and Operation Theatre Assistant.
- (iii) Advance welding.
- (iv) JCB Operator.
- (v) AC & Refrigeration.
- (vi) Seafaring.

(c) Management Course:

- (i) 24 Week Management courses in renowned institutes.
- (ii) Modular management courses on retail, business project, entrepreneurship, insurance, travel and tourism, supply chain management.

(d) IT and Computer Course:

- (i) DOEACC 'O' level course.
- (ii) Computer hardware maintenance.
- (iii) Computer networking.
- (iv) Desktop publishing.
- (v) Book keeping and Accountancy using Tally.
- (vi) Microsoft certified professional and solution provider (MCP & MCSP).

(e) Hospitality Courses.

(f) Logistics and Transport Management

(g) Corporate Office Management

(h) Material Management

Allocation of funds for Defence R&D

2126. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Defence PSUs have been spending money on R&D projects, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any norm for setting apart a fixed percentage of their fund for this purpose, if so, the details thereof, and if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has compared the allocation of fund made by other foreign countries for defence R&D with ours, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government to encourage R&D in defence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The expenditure on Research and Development by each of the nine Defence Public Sector Undertakings in 2013-14 is as under:

(₹ in crore)	
Name of DPSU	Expenditure on R&D
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	1083.00
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	467.00
BEML Ltd.	86.23
Mazagon Dock Ltd.	47.56
Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	2.92
Goa Shipyard Ltd.	3.71
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	19.89
Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	7.97
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	6.48

(b) The norms for R&D, as per the guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises, are a minimum expenditure of 1% of Profit After Tax (PAT) for Maharatna and Navratna categories of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). In respect of other CPSEs, it is 0.5% of PAT. All profit making Defence PSUs are complying with DPE norms for R&D expenditure.

(c) The data about R&D expenditure by foreign countries is not maintained.

(d) The Government provides assistance to Indian Industry/DPSUs/OFB/consortia in Research and Development of defence equipment. Under the 'Make' Category of Defence Procurement Procedure, there is a provision for funding 80%

of the expenditure on Research and Development of prototype by the Government. Additionally, a Technology Development Fund (TDF) was announced in Union Budget 2014-15 to provide necessary resources to public and private sector companies, including SMEs as well as academic and scientific institutions to support Research and Development of defence systems that enhance cutting edge technology capability in the country.

So far as DPSUs are concerned, in the MOUs signed between Government and DPSUs, a certain percentage of turnover has been fixed towards expenditure on R&D.

Violation of ceasefire on the LoC

2127. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of violations of the ceasefire on the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir in the five years, year-wise, between the declaration of the ceasefire and the terrorist attack in Mumbai on 26 November, 2008; and

(b) the number of violations between November, 2008 and the present year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The details of ceasefire violations along the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu & Kashmir since declaration of ceasefire *i.e.* 26th November, 2003 to 25th November, 2008 are as under:-

Year	Number of Ceasefire Violations
2003	Nil
(with effect from 26th November to 31st December)	
2004	01
2005	06
2006	03
2007	21
2008	74
(Upto 25th November)	

(b) The details of ceasefire violation along the LoC in Jammu & Kashmir from November, 2008 to the current year are as under:-

Year	Number of Ceasefire Violations
2008	06
(with effect from 26th November to 31st December)	
2009	28
2010	44
2011	51
2012	93
2013	199
2014	153
2015	05
(Upto 4th March)	

Shortage of officers in the Armed Forces

2128. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total shortage of officers in the Army, Air Force and Navy for the last three years till date; and

(b) the policy initiatives taken by Government to make defence an attractive career option for the youth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Details of shortage of officers in the Armed Force (excluding medical and dental branch) for the last three years till date are as under:

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
2012	10100	2054	573
2013	9590	1748	635
2014	8455	1540	394
2015	9642*	1322	152
	(As on 1.1.2015)	(As on 31.1.2015)	(As on 2.2.2015)

*Increase in shortage is due to increase in authorized strength.

(b) Government has taken various steps to make Armed Forces jobs attractive. These include implementation of recommendations of the VIth Central Pay Commission with improved pay structure, additional family accommodation through Married Accommodation Project (MAP) and improvement in promotion prospects in Armed Forces.

Shortage of essential life saving drugs in the military hospitals

2129. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is always shortage of supply of essential life saving drugs related to diabetes, cardio vascular disease, nephrology, cancer, etc. in Military Hospital, Patiala and Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme Polyclinic, Patiala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps the Ministry is taking so that there is no shortage of medicines in Patiala as well as in all the military hospitals and ECHS polyclinics in whole of the country and the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry has banned branded and research-based drugs in military hospitals and ECHS polyclinics, across the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) No, Sir. There is neither any deficiency/shortage of medicines in MH Patiala nor is there any perpetual shortage of medicines in Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme Polyclinic, Patiala in respect of medicines related to diabetes, cardiology and nephrology. Cancer drugs are also being regularly issued.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To ensure that there is no shortage of medicines the following steps have been taken:

- (i) Essential common drugs lists required by the clientele is prepared and medical store depots tasked to maintain sufficient stock of these essential drugs.
- (ii) Centralised Rate Contracts are finalised based on their annual drawl to ensure easy availability of drugs in peripheral Armed Forces Medical Service hospitals and ECHS polyclinics.
- (iii) Based on the projection by Armed Forces Medical Service hospitals and ECHS Polyclinics, sufficient funds are allocated to them for local purchase of emergency drugs.

- (iv) Price Agreement policy has been laid down to enable competent financial authorities to procure medicines which are required on recurring basis, to cut down the time taken for processing the placement of order, without the need for calling for quotation each time.
- (v) In addition to above, medicines are also procured by Directorate General of Armed Forces Medical Services based on the proposals received from various AFMS Hospitals and ECHS Polyclinics.

(d) The Armed Forces Medical Services has not banned any branded drug. Research molecules of drugs as approved by Drug Controller General of India are procured as per requirement for use in Armed Forces Medical Services hospitals, medical units and ECHS Polyclinics.

Terror boat cornered by Coast Guard in Gujarat

2130. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a terror boat when cornered by the Coast Guard blew itself recently in sea waters near Porbandar in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been made in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof and what action Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) As per intelligence inputs received on 31st December, a fishing boat from Ketu Bunder near Karachi was planning some illicit transaction in Arabian Sea. Based on the input, Coast Guard Dornier aircraft undertook sea-air coordinated search and located the suspect fishing boat. Thereafter, the Coast Guard ship on patrol in area was diverted and intercepted the unlit boat at about midnight of 31st December in position 365 km West-South West of Porbandar.

Coast Guard ship warned the fishing boat to stop for further investigation of the crew and cargo; however, the boat increased speed and tried to escape away from the Indian side of maritime boundary. The hot pursuit continued for nearly one hour and the Coast Guard ship managed to stop the fishing boat after firing warning shots. Four persons were seen on the boat who disregarded all warnings by the Coast Guard ship to stop and cooperate with investigation. Soon thereafter, the crew hid themselves in below deck compartment and set the boat on fire, which resulted in explosion and major fire on the boat.

Due to darkness, bad weather and strong winds, the boat and persons on board

could not be saved or recovered. The boat burnt and sank in the same position, in early hours of 1st January, 2015. Since the boat sank, Coast Guard ships maintained continuous presence in the area for recovery of any survivors, dead bodies or debris from the boat. Coast Guard Dornier aircraft also searched the area, however, no survivors, dead bodies or debris from the boat could be found in the area.

Post interception of the boat on 1st January, 2015, ICG, has been maintaining strong presence in the area, through regular and continuous surface and aerial surveillance, so as to deny any subsequent attempt by adversaries to enter our maritime zones. Coast Guard ships from Gujarat along with Dornier aircraft from Porbandar and Daman have been maintaining regular surveillance in area off Indo-Pak IMBL. Bigger ships from Mumbai also join the operation regularly for force augmentation. In addition, patrolling close to the coast has also been strengthened by deploying Interceptor Boats, Interceptor Crafts and Air Cushion Vehicles (ACVs).

Regulation for public money pooling activities

2131. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to have a separate regulator for all kind of public money pooling activities by non-listed entities and also include all money collection schemes under its ambit;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the fresh measures taken by Government to check money pooling frauds by various entities across the country along with major overhaul of regulations governing such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal pending with the Government.

- (b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) and (d) Cheating by entities/persons is done through several ways including dubious Multi-Level Marketing (MLM) schemes and Collective Investment Schemes (CIS). MLM constitute an offence under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 and CIS under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. The power to investigate and prosecute entities/persons carrying out dubious MLM activities, lies with the State Governments. On the other hand, Collective Investment Schemes are regulated by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

According to Section 11AA of the SEBI Act, CIS is any scheme or arrangement, which satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) the contributions, or payments made by the investors, by whatever name called, are pooled and utilized solely for the purposes of the scheme or arrangement;
- (ii) the contributions or payments are made to such scheme or arrangement by the investors with a view to receive profits, income, produce or property, whether movable or immovable, from such scheme or arrangement;
- (iii) the property, contribution or investment forming part of scheme or arrangement, whether identifiable or not, is managed on behalf of the investors;
- (iv) the investors do not have day to day control over the management and operation of the scheme or arrangement.

In addition to the above, the Government has notified the Securities Law (Amendments) Act, 2014 on August 22, 2014, that *inter-alia*, contain the provision of deeming any scheme or arrangement of pooling of funds involving corpus of ₹ 100 crore or more and which is not regulated by another Regulator, as Collective Investment Scheme to be regulated by SEBI.

The Central Government has taken proactive steps to improve co-ordination between various Central Government agencies and State Governments agencies through the State Level Coordination Committee mechanism so as to ensure prompt preventive action is taken against such unregulated money pooling entities.

Several State Government have enacted a special law to protect the interest of depositors in financial establishments. The Central Government has written to remaining State Governments to initiate the process of enactment of such a law. Further, SEBI and RBI have cautioned the Public against schemes offering unrealistic returns.

Volume of loss on account of bank strike

2132. SHRI K.T.S.TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether after the one day strike by the Bank Employees on 12th November, 2014, the workers have climbed down on their demand for wage hike; and
- (b) the total volume of loss incurred on account of delay in clearance of cheques in terms of rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) 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.

- (b) It is not possible to quantify the loss incurred.

Domestic black money

2133. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic black money is a bigger issue and it is also bigger in size than the black money stashed away in foreign banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the sectors which are believed to be generating massive amounts of black money;

(c) the approximate size of domestic black money; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to recover black money and put the culprits behind the bars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Varying estimations of the amount of black money have been reported by different persons/institutions. Such estimations are based upon different sets of facts, data, methods, assumptions, etc. leading to varying inferences. However, there is no official estimation of the size of domestic black money and black money stashed away in foreign banks.

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.

(b) Sectoral analysis of seizure of valuables and admission of undisclosed income in the searches conducted by the Income Tax Department in the last three financial years indicates that the main sectors in this regard are real estate, trading and manufacturing, contractors, gems and jewellery, services, etc.

(c) There is no official estimation of the size of domestic black money.

(d) Appropriate action against evasion of taxes' black money 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. Recovery of such taxes, penalties, etc. is enforced.

The Government has taken effective measures to curb 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) 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; (iii) Strengthening and streamlining the information collection and enforcement mechanism, *inter alia*, through extensive use of information technology, capacity building, etc.; (iv) 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 on a fully reciprocal basis facilitating exchange of information regarding persons hiding their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens through multilayered entities with non-transparent ownership; (v) 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; (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.

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.

Remittance sent by Bangladeshi migrants

2134. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALTTA: Will the Minister. of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a report of the World Bank has revealed that Bangladeshi migrant workers are remitting huge amounts of money every year from India to their home (Bangladesh) and the amount was 6.6 billion dollars in 2013 alone which was 6 per cent of the GDP of India;

(b) whether it will jeopardise the economy of the country, if this continues unabatedly; and

(c) whether Government is giving a serious thought on this situation and going to take appropriate and timely action on this matter so as to check and control this menacing state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The World Bank database on migrant remittances estimates that remittance to Bangladesh from its migrant workers in India in 2013 was USD 6.62 billion. This is about 0.36% of India's 2013 GDP.

(b) No, Sir. Remittance from one country to another is a normal economic activity. The same World Bank database also mentions that India is the World's largest recipient of remittances and was estimated to have received a remittance of USD 71 billion in 2014.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to waive off agricultural loans

†2135. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal or scheme to waive off agricultural loans taken by the farmers from nationalized banks;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the outstanding amount of agricultural loans of the different nationalized banks' due against the farmers so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 was implemented by the Government of India, under which 3.73 crore farmers were benefitted to the extent of Rs. 52,259.86 crore. The debt waiver portion of the ADWDRS, 2008 was closed by its due date i.e. 30.6.2008, while the debt relief portion of the Scheme was extended upto 30.6.2010. However, now there is no proposal or scheme for waiver of agricultural loans under consideration of Government.

(c) As reported by Reserve Bank of India, the State-wise outstanding amount of agricultural loans of all Scheduled Commercial Banks, as at the end of March, 2014, is given in Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement

*Outstanding amount of agricultural loans of all
Scheduled Commercial Banks as on 31.03.2014*

(No. of A/Cs in lakhs & Amount in ₹ crore)

S.No.	State	Agriculture (Total Priority Sector)	
		No. of A/Cs	Amount O/S
1	2	3	4
1.	Andamans & Nicobar	0.04	62.49
2.	Andhra Pradesh	102.91	112064.06
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.13	142.93
4.	Assam	8.49	5369.95
5.	Bihar	22.15	20923.22
6.	Chandigarh	0.12	2196.86
7.	Chhattisgarh	3.25	5933.00
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.02	35.81
9.	Daman & Diu	0.02	43.00
10.	Delhi	0.87	15583.04
11.	Goa	0.47	810.08
12.	Gujarat	16.43	33991.49
13.	Haryana	8.75	31955.85
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.75	4369.80
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.99	6145.90
16.	Jharkhand	9.28	4727.54
17.	Karnataka	37.54	68610.68

1	2	3	4
18.	Kerala	43.82	49804.93
19.	Lakshadweep	0.03	11.31
20.	Madhya Pradesh	20.59	38228.73
21.	Maharashtra	40.00	174313.63
22.	Manipur	0.37	387.83
23.	Meghalaya	0.51	389.31
24.	Mizoram	0.33	142.89
25.	Nagaland	0.77	284.88
26.	Odisha	16.63	10362.31
27.	Puducherry	2.17	1449.55
28.	Punjab	12.22	50098.26
29.	Rajasthan	24.27	41005.71
30.	Sikkim	0.09	121.89
31.	Tamil Nadu	107.72	107279.66
32.	Tripura	1.07	697.09
33.	Uttarakhand	4.11	6982.11
34.	Uttar Pradesh	53.82	64588.14
35.	West Bengal	19.82	30414.42
TOTAL		565.54	889528.32

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Braille embossed currency notes

2136. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated the implementation of budget proposal of 2014 to have Braille embossed currency notes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether other means to make handling of currency easy for the blind were analysed before reaching this decision; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Based on the recommendations of the RBI Central Board, Government has approved the enlargement of the size of the Identification Mark by 50% and introduction of angular Bleed Lines in banknotes of ₹ 100, 500 and 1000 denominations. Before implementing the proposal, Government has consulted the stakeholders, including concerned Ministries/Departments/Institutes/Organisations and the national bodies for visually challenged persons for their views and considered the recommendations of a High Level Committee on Banknote Design, constituted by RBI in the year 2010.

Scale V and above Officers in PSBs

2137. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of Senior Officers (Scale V and above) belonging to SC/ST category in Public Sector Banks (PSBs);
- (b) whether it is a fact that the number of Senior Officers (Scale V and above) has reduced in PSBs over the last five years; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Details of Senior Officers (Scale-V and above) belonging to SC/ST category in Public Sector Banks are given in Statement (*See below*).

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Not applicable.

Statement

Scale-wise details of Senior Officers belonging to SC/ST (Scale V and above) in Public Sector Banks during the last five years.

Scale	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Scale-V	308	66	394	78	474	92	529	112	612	136
Scale-VI	62	21	72	22	82	22	93	15	107	19
Scale-VII	15	1	15	2	22	3	24	7	27	9
GRAND TOTAL	385	88	481	102	578	117	646	134	746	164

Guidelines for refinancing infrastructure projects

2138. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) plans to come out with guidelines for banks on refinancing the existing infrastructure projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the banks needed the flexibility to structure loans to mitigate risk as well as to ensure easy refinancing; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India has informed that *vide* RBI circular dated 26th February, 2014 banks were allowed to refinance their existing infrastructure and other project loans by way of takeout financing, even without a pre-determined agreement with other banks/Financial Institutions and fix a longer repayment period without treating the same as restructuring. This is subject to condition, *inter-alia* that such loans should be substantially taken over (more than 50% of the outstanding loan by value). RBI *vide* their circular of 7th August, 2014 has further relaxed the criteria of 50% outstanding loan to 25% of outstanding loan in respect of existing project loans with minimum aggregate exposure of ₹ 1000 crore from all institutional lenders.

In July, 2014, banks were allowed by RBI to extend structured long term project

loans where, *inter-alia*, (a) the tenor of the project loans may extend up to 80% of the initial economic life of the project, (b) the loan amortization may be extended/changed up to 85% of the initial economic life (subject to conditions) if there is delay in project implementation or after Date of Commencement of Commercial Operation, (c) periodic refinancing (subject to conditions) and (d) variable pricing depending upon risk at each stage of the project. Such long term financing may ensure long term viability of infrastructure/core industries sector projects by smoothening the cash flow stress in the initial years. This framework of flexible structuring of long term project loans was extended by RBI *vide* their circular dated 15th December, 2014 to existing loans to projects where aggregate exposure of all institutional lenders exceeds ₹ 500 crore in infrastructure and core industries sector.

Rates of Taxation under GST

2139. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the progress in the bringing of goods and services to be taxed under Goods and Service Taxes (GST); and

(b) the rates at which each of the commodity is to be taxed in which majority of the States have agreed to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government has introduced the Constitutional (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014, in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014 for amending the Constitution of India to facilitate introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the country.

(b) The rates at which each of the commodities will be taxed under GST would be recommended by the Goods and Services Tax Council, in terms of clause 12 of the Constitutional (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014. The GST Council will be constituted within sixty days from the date of the commencement of the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014.

NPAs of PSB

2140. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector Banks

(PSBs) is mounting day by day due to sanctioning of loans by banks without verifications and counter guarantee;

- (b) if so, the latest figures of NPAs of PSBs;
- (c) the number of companies which have defaulted during this year and total NPAs owed by these companies so far; and
- (d) the details of companies having NPAs of more than ten crore rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Main reasons for increase in NPAs of banks, *inter-alia*, are stalled projects, sluggishness in the domestic growth in the last few years and slowdown in recovery in the global economy. The issue of taking security including guarantee is governed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master Circular updated on July 1, 2014 on Loans and Advances - Statutory and Other Restrictions which provides a framework of the rules/regulations/instructions issued to Scheduled Commercial Banks on statutory and other restrictions on loans and advances. Banks have to implement these instructions and adopt adequate safeguards in order to ensure that the banking activities undertaken by them are run on sound, prudent and profitable lines.

(b) As per data made available by RBI the Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks are ₹ 2,60,531 crore as on December, 2014.

(c) and (d) As per the data made available by RBI, the total number of NPA borrowers ₹ ten crore and above as at the end of Sept. 2014 are 2897 with, amount outstanding of ₹ 1,60,164 crore. The borrower's details in respect of non-suit filed cases are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45E of the RBI Act, 1934 and the banking laws, which provide for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents. However the information on suit filed cases (suit filed cases of wilful default of ₹ 25 lakh and above and suit filed cases of default of ₹ 1 crore and above) are available on the following websites of the four Credit Information Companies: www.cibil.com, www.equifax.co.in, www.experian.in, www.highmark.in.

Identification of NPAs of PSBs

2141. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures being taken by Government to identify and turnaround Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) whether any policy or guidelines have been formulated regarding the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Main reasons for increase in NPAs of banks, *inter-alia*, are stalled projects, sluggishness in the domestic growth in the last few years and slowdown in recovery in the global economy. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/Government has taken following measures for recovery of NPAs:

- To have a Board approved loan recovery policy;
- To put in place an effective mechanism for information sharing for sanction of loans;
- Required to have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts;
- Taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats;
- To review slippages in asset classification in the borrowal accounts with outstanding ₹ 5 crore and above by the Board of Directors of the bank and review NPA accounts which have registered recoveries of ₹ 1 crore and above;
- Management Committee of the Board to review top 100 borrowal accounts of below ₹ 5 crore in each category of NPA *i.e.*, Sub-standard/Doubtful/Loss;
- RBI has released guidelines dated 30 January, 2014 for “Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders: Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy” suggesting various steps for quicker recognition and resolution of stressed assets: Creation of a Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) by RBI to collect, store, and disseminate credit data to banks on credit exposures of ₹ 5 crore and above, Formation of Joint Lenders Forum (JLF), Corrective Action Plan (CAP), and sale of assets. 254 JLFs have been formed so far for reviewing projects.
- Six new DRTs at Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Ernakulam, Hyderabad, and Siliguri have been sanctioned by the Government, in addition to existing 33 DRTs for faster disposal of recovery cases.

- Government has announced in the Budget Bankruptcy law reform and a task force for creating Financial Redressal Agency to address grievance against all financial service providers.

Government borrowings from PSBs

2142. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to give more autonomy to the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) with a commercial mindset;
- (b) if so, whether the autonomy will be able to reduce the bad assets or debts of the Banks; and
- (c) the details of Government borrowings from PSBs since April, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are autonomous entities and they are governed by their Board driven policies under various guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The process involved in selection and appointment of Chairman and Managing Director and Executive Directors has already been revamped. The Government has also approved splitting of the position of Chairman and Managing Director into a 'Non-executive Chairman' and 'Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer'. The process for selection of Non Official Directors is also being restructured.

All these steps will improve corporate governance in the Public Sector Banks and promote professionalism. It is expected that efficiencies and improvement in governance will get reflected in better credit management and subsequently in reduction of bad assets.

- (c) Data on loans/advances by PSBs to Government (Centre/State) is as under:

(₹ crore outstanding)			
Advances to Governments (Central/State)		Advances Food Credit	
March 2014	December 2014	March 2014	December 2014
42,285.58	55,138.97	83,888.00	90,189.24

Source: RBI.

Credit monitoring of banks

2143. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any initiatives towards effective credit monitoring to stop bank assets from turning into Non-Performing Assets (NPAs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether forensic investigation have been ordered to detect any usual debt to equity norms violated for these NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) In all cases of loan defaults including such cases, depending on the situation, banks take action prescribed by DBOD.No.BP.BC.9/21.04.048/2014-15 dated July 01, 2014 RBI Master Circular – Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances:

Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/Government has also taken following measures for credit monitoring and recovery of NPAs;

- To have a Board approved loan recovery policy;
- To put in place an effective mechanism for information sharing for sanction of loans;
- Required to have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts;
- Taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats;
- To review slippages in asset classification in the borrowal accounts with outstanding ₹ 5 crore and above by the Board of Directors of the bank and review NPA accounts which have registered recoveries of ₹ 1 crore and above;
- Management Committee of the Board to review top 100 borrowal accounts of below ₹ 5 crore in each category of NPA *i.e.*, Sub-standard/Doubtful/Loss;

- RBI has released guidelines dated 30 January, 2014 for “Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders: Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy” suggesting various steps for quicker recognition and resolution of stressed assets:

Creation of a Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) by RBI to collect, store, and disseminate credit data to banks on credit exposures of ₹ 5 crore and above,

Formation of Joint Lenders Forum (JLF), Corrective Action Plan (CAP), and sale of assets. 254 JLFs have been formed so far for reviewing projects.

- Six new DRTs at Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Ernakulam, Hyderabad, and Siliguri have been sanctioned by the Government, in addition to existing 33 DRTs for faster disposal of recovery cases.
- Government has announced in the Budget Bankruptcy law reform and a task force for creating Financial Redressal Agency to address grievance against all financial service providers.

(c) Forensic investigation has not been ordered by RBI to detect debt to equity norms. However, a forensic audit was commissioned by RBI in one of the Public Sector Bank in December, 2013 to verify the integrity and accuracy in classification of NPAs with specific focus on review of loans having outstanding ₹ 10 lakhs and below and priority sector loans.

Discriminatory attitude of RBI to co-operative institutions

2144. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether primary co-operative societies in Kerala are discriminated against by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in norms to be observed in receiving deposits from and giving credit to rural people;

(b) whether Government realizes that such stipulations are throwing poor people and weaker sections to the mercy of private institutions; and

(c) whether Government will take steps to protect primary co-operative societies and co-operative banking institutions in Kerala by amending stipulations detrimental to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it regulates the banking related functions of Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks, District Central Co-operative Banks and State Co-operative Banks. Primary Credit Societies were previously permitted under Sec. 22 (i) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Cooperative Societies) to carry on banking business without obtaining license from RBI. The provision was amended by Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 requiring primary credit societies (PCS) to apply to RBI for a license after a period of one year of commencement of such Act.

In this backdrop, 33 co-operative societies in Kerala had applied for license. License application of 29 societies were rejected as they were not primary credit societies. The license application of other societies were rejected as they were not doing banking business or as they had not applied for license within the stipulated time. 4 societies have been advised to give additional information for examining their application.

Overdraft facility and insurance cover for account holders under PMJDY

2145. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) the account holders are unlikely to be able to avail the overdraft facility of ₹ 5000 as it is the sole discretion of the bank as to whether it would allow it;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under this scheme only those who have made at least one transaction within 45 days of opening the account will be eligible for the free accident insurance cover of ₹ 1 lakh promised under the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Overdraft facility under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is based on a scheme formulated by Indian Banks' Association (IBA). The loan limit is the lower of four times average monthly balance, 50% of credit summations in the accounts during the preceding six months and ₹ 5000/-.

(b) and (c) The claim under Accidental Death and/or Permanent Disablement shall be payable only if the RuPay Card holder has carried out at least one successful financial or non-financial transaction at a Merchant Establishment or at ATM or Micro ATM or e-commerce transaction, upto 45 days prior to the date of incident resulting into Accidental death/Permanent Disability.

Offshore branches of PSBs

2146. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) abroad, country-wise and bank-wise;

(b) whether most of the PSBs, abroad are incurring losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to make these PSBs abroad a profit making entity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Country-wise branches of Public Sector Banks at Overseas Centres as on February 28, 2015 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as on December, 2014 certain branches of the Public Sector Banks abroad are incurring losses. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Bank	Branch abroad
1.	State Bank of India	Paris (France), Kandy (Sri Lanka), Coventry (UK)
2.	Bank of Baroda	Rose Belle (Mauritius), Port Louis (Mauritius), Durban (South Africa), Dubai (UAE)
3.	Bank of India	Grant Cayman off shore Branch, Shenzhen (China)
4.	Canara Bank	Newyork (USA)
5.	Indian Bank	Colombo FCBE (Sri Lanka), Jaffna (Sri Lanka)
6.	Indian Overseas Bank	Seoul (S.Korea), Singapore, Sukhumvit (Thailand)
7.	Syndicate Bank	Kowllon (Hongkong)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Germany	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hong Kong	2	2	2	1	2	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	15
Israel	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Japan	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Kenya	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Maldives	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Islands													
Mauritius	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Qatar	1(QFC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Saudi Arabia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Seychelles	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Singapore	7	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	13
Sri Lanka	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	9
South Africa	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sultanate of Oman	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
United Kingdom	10	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	30
United State of America	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
United Arab Emirates	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
	(DIFC)		(DIFC)	(DIFC)	(DIFC)							(DIFC)	
TOTAL	52	25	51	3	4	1	4	8	4	7	1	1	161

Non-use of patrol boats by Customs

2147. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that patrol boats of Customs department are lying idle without crew, having invested more than 1000 crores for purchasing new boats for sea customs and consequently unidentified boats of foreigners are daily using

the Indian waters and ports for illegal activities detrimental to Indian fishermen and traders; and

(b) if so, what are the details of action taken in Bay of Bengal side and Arabian sea, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. The Customs department has acquired 109 patrol vessels of four different categories valued at ₹ 262 crore, and these vessels are deployed in Customs formations along the Indian Coast and also in the riverine routes along the Bangladesh border and are carrying out anti-smuggling operations in course of regular patrolling.

Though there is shortage of crew members, the Customs patrol vessels are not lying idle. Further, no such instance of unidentified boats of foreigners using the Indian waters and ports have been noticed.

(b) “Nil” in view of reply at (a) above.

Ministry of Shipping have put in place adequate security measures in major ports and the 12 major ports are International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) complaint. Further, the coastal security agencies such as Coast Guard, Navy, State Marine Police, Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), port security agencies as well as customs are maintaining regular patrolling and surveillance in Indian Waters and Ports to thwart any such illegal activities detrimental to Indian fishermen and traders.

Lending by MFIs in the country

†2148. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of borrowers from Micro-Financial Institutions (MFIs), State-wise; and

(b) the quantum of amount invested by the MFIs in the country, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per the Bharat Microfinance Report 2014 from Sa-Dhan, which collects data from 155 MFIs, there are 3.30 crore borrowers from MFIs and loan portfolio/amount invested by MFIs is ₹ 33,279.00 crore. The State-wise details of borrowers and amount invested by MFIs are given in Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement

State-wise No. of client and loan portfolio (quantum of amount invested) by MFIs as on March, 2014

States/UTs	Client (in thousands) as on March, 2014	Amount (Rs in crore) on March, 2014
1	2	3
Andaman	0.80	1
Andhra Pradesh	4586	3368
Arunachal Pradesh	14	43
Assam	1195	1370
Bihar	1686	1669
Chandigarh	5	5
Chhattisgarh	374	337
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	2
Delhi	217	789
Goa	9	13
Gujarat	651	739
Haryana	189	220
Himachal Pradesh	0.71	1
Jammu & Kashmir	0.77	1
Jharkhand	535	376
Karnataka	5192	5934
Kerala	585	749
Madhya Pradesh	1579	1470
Maharashtra	2840	2757
Manipur	65	147
Meghalaya	31	44
Mizoram	57	180
Nagaland	2	4

1	2	3
Odisha	1670	1389
Puducherry	41	39
Punjab	190	195
Rajasthan	630	648
Sikkim	12	15
Tamil Nadu	3796	3656
Tripura	263	312
Uttar Pradesh	2086	2526
Uttarakhand	189	202
West Bengal	4265	4078
TOTAL	32959	33279

Source: Sa-Dhan

Summon issued by ED to MPs

2149. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate (ED) had summoned a number of Members of Parliament (MPs) in connection to the Saradha scam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following Members of Parliament were summoned by the Directorate of Enforcement in connection with investigations in the Saradha Scam :

- (i) Shri Arpita Ghosh, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha.
- (ii) Shri Mithun Chakraborty, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha.
- (iii) Shri Ahmed Hassan (Imran), Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha.
- (iv) Shri Kunal Ghosh, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha.

Petroleum products outside GST

† 2150. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a consensus has been arrived at between the Centre and the States on the issue of keeping the petro products outside the gamut of the Goods and Service Tax (GST);

(b) if so, the formula on which the consensus has been reached; and

(c) whether the compensation part in GST has been incorporated in the Constitutional Amendment Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government has introduced the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014, in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014 for amending the Constitution of India to facilitate introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the country. All goods and services, except alcoholic liquor for human consumption, have been brought under the purview of GST. However, it has also been provided in the Bill that petroleum and petroleum products shall not be subject to levy of GST till notified at a future date on the recommendation of the GST Council. The present taxes levied by the States and the Centre on petroleum and petroleum products, viz., Sales Tax/VAT and CST by the States, and Excise Duty by the Centre, will continue to be levied in the interim period.

(c) Yes, Sir. According to Clause 19 of the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014, Parliament may, by law, on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council, provide for compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax for such period which may extend to five years.

Finance provided to infrastructure sector

2151. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of finance provided to infrastructure sector by public and private sector banks during the last three years including the current year, sector and bank-wise;

(b) if there is any proposal for setting up an infrastructure bank to cater exclusively to infrastructure sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The bank-wise data on outstanding loans to infrastructure (with their sub-sectors thereon) provided by public and private sector banks as at end March-2012, March-2013, March-2014 and Dec.2014, as obtained from Reserve Bank of India, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Bank-wise data on Advances outstanding to sub-sectors of infrastructure

अवसंरचना के उप-क्षेत्रों के पास बकाया अग्रिम के संबंध में बैंक-वार आंकड़े

						(₹ crore करोड़ रु.)
Bank बैंक	As at end की अंतिम स्थिति के अनुसार	Transport परिवहन	Energy ऊर्जा	Telecom- munica- tions दूरसंचार	Other Infra- structure अन्य अवसंरचना	Total Infra- structure कुल अवसंरचना (1+2+3+4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	2,715 3,333	12,652 14,747	615 588	0 2,889	15,982 21,557
इलाहाबाद बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	3,784 4,336	13,826 14,073	838 1,260	5,020 4,789	23,468 24,458
Andhra Bank	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	3,544 4,002	5,945 12,953	479 1,066	0 2,252	9,968 20,274
आंध्रा बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	4,268 4,593	11,661 12,515	1,120 1,340	1,891 1,444	18,940 19,892
Bank of Baroda	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	9,125 7,474	14,302 15,991	5,825 5,698	0 2,638	29,252 31,801
बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	8,476 8,708	18,754 19,880	4,873 4,061	2,508 2,943	34,611 35,592
Bank of India	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	6,090 7,068	18,602 22,244	1,441 1,345	0 2,557	26,133 33,214

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	9,572 10,403	26,783 30,791	1,132 943	4,516 3,766	42,003 45,903
Bank of Maharashtra	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	599 1,552	5,935 7,805	462 658	0 2,240	6,997 12,255
बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	2,162 2,357	8,819 8,541	324 233	1,701 869	13,005 12,001
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	Mar/14 मार्च/14	0	0	0	0	0
भारतीय महिला बैंक लि.	Dec/14 दिसं/14	0	0	0	25	25
Canara Bank	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	6,639 7,851	25,354 31,287	6,443 6,512	0 1,001	38,436 46,652
केनरा बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	11,072 12,073	38,294 45,620	6,572 6,678	1,810 1,307	57,748 65,678
Central Bank of India	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	4,865 6,581	21,817 25,169	2,268 3,129	0 3,142	28,950 38,020
सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	7,839 7,921	29,775 33,263	2,639 3,546	3,577 2,431	43,830 47,161
Corporation Bank	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	2,411 3,105	9,321 11,685	2,620 3,599	0 1,396	14,353 19,785
कॉरपोरेशन बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	4,263 4,658	11,952 13,089	2,960 3,019	1,609 1,556	20,784 22,321
Dena Bank	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	1,245 1,712	8,651 11,204	582 1,039	0 585	10,478 14,540
देना बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	2,854 2,854	9,875 10,545	1,156 1,172	663 186	14,548 14,757

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IDBI Bank Limited	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	12,186 12,374	14,494 24,642	2,910 2,052	0 87	29,591 39,155
आईडीबीआई बैंक लिमिटेड	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	12,769 13,368	24,687 26,502	1,755 882	156 183	39,367 40,935
Indian Bank	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	2,700 0	9,722 11,938	504 868	0 7,994	12,926 20,800
इंडियन बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	4,820 4,320	11,955 12,565	1,117 1,017	4,186 5,019	22,078 22,921
Indian Overseas Bank	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	3,591 6,571	11,054 14,463	1,325 1,307	0 0	15,970 22,341
इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	7,370 7,838	15,932 18,700	1,463 1,461	0 0	24,764 27,999
Oriental Bank of Commerce	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	4,341 5,079	12,642 14,520	2,270 2,399	0 2,248	19,253 24,246
ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	5,602 6,036	13,764 14,670	2,275 2,266	2,281 1,939	23,921 24,912
Punjab & Sind Bank	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	1,206 1,903	9,068 12,193	57 40	0 2,618	10,332 16,754
पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	1,741 1,787	12,460 12,754	334 395	3,630 2,781	18,165 17,716
Punjab National Bank	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	8,349 11,308	29,321 27,874	8,301 8,117	0 5,977	45,971 53,277
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	12,983 14,670	33,525 33,779	6,349 6,238	5,220 5,830	58,077 60,517
Syndicate Bank	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	539 1,510	6,378 11,795	1,363 1,733	0 2,388	8,280 17,425

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
सिंडिकेट बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14	1,968	11,883	2,610	1,850	18,311
	Dec/14 दिसं/14	2,792	15,074	2,633	2,034	22,533
UCO Bank	Mar/12 मार्च/12	5,514	13,907	3,038	0	22,459
	Mar/13 मार्च/13	4,535	30,924	2,550	3,218	41,227
यूको बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14	3,937	19,166	2,211	3,155	28,468
	Dec/14 दिसं/14	3,462	24,001	1,974	3,353	32,791
Union Bank of India	Mar/12 मार्च/12	3,901	17,575	5,153	0	26,630
	Mar/13 मार्च/13	4,924	21,520	6,127	2,152	34,723
यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	Mar/14 मार्च/14	5,606	22,045	6,487	1,118	35,257
	Dec/14 दिसं/14	6,067	22,901	5,556	1,076	35,600
United Bank of India	Mar/12 मार्च/12	2,495	7,261	870	0	10,626
	Mar/13 मार्च/13	2,782	9,059	1,068	1,068	13,977
युनाईटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	Mar/14 मार्च/14	2,884	9,665	1,079	1,044	14,671
	Dec/14 दिसं/14	2,832	10,089	1,054	1,144	15,120
Vijaya Bank	Mar/12 मार्च/12	2,157	920	419	0	3,496
	Mar/13 मार्च/13	3,392	14,737	668	1,200	19,997
विजया बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14	4,538	14,633	837	1,924	21,933
	Dec/14 दिसं/14	4,491	14,074	711	1,804	21,080
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Mar/12 मार्च/12	1,559	3,751	211	0	5,521
	Mar/13 मार्च/13	1,847	4,738	245	17	6,847
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर	Mar/14 मार्च/14	2,130	5,386	346	63	7,924
	Dec/14 दिसं/14	2,265	6,217	366	61	8,909
State Bank of Hyderabad	Mar/12 मार्च/12	3,049	4,328	514	0	7,892
	Mar/13 मार्च/13	6,058	5,885	556	0	12,499
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद	Mar/14 मार्च/14	3,854	6,950	618	3,362	14,783
	Dec/14 दिसं/14	4,169	7,614	626	3,274	15,683

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of India	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	15,285 14,700	41,074 57,693	15,843 23,034	0 19,033	72,202 114,460
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	21,528 22,233	86,926 100,085	23,872 27,993	14,430 16,601	146,756 166,911
State Bank of Mysore	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	1,596 1,763	4,605 3,642	824 885	0 571	7,025 6,860
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	2,015 1,493	3,740 4,767	814 760	598 620	7,168 7,640
State Bank of Patiala	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	3,185 6,594	4,235 5,411	391 734	0 0	7,811 12,739
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	2,886 3,915	6,971 6,769	700 723	0 12	10,556 11,418
State Bank of Travancore	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	1,147 1,497	3,078 4,130	384 350	0 956	4,609 6,933
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	1,781 1,407	4,506 3,784	366 387	1,179 1,396	7,832 6,974
Private Sector Banks (निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक)						
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	6 3	284 288	1 2	0 126	291 419
कैथोलिक सीरियन बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	74 13	239 246	1 1	35 151	349 411
City Union Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	0 54	145 115	51 6	0 0	196 174
सिटी यूनियन बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	14 16	125 109	1 1	0 0	140 127

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	0 120	403 212	75 96	0 0	478 428
धनलक्ष्मी बैंक लिमिटेड	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	52 65	387 226	163 46	316 329	919 665
Federal Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	1,073 1,166	2,435 2,611	316 62	0 606	3,824 4,444
फेडरल बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	1,374 1,186	2,044 2,336	5 7	810 992	4,233 4,521
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	0 53	0 311	0 0	0 390	0 755
आईएनजी वैस्य बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	50 53	162 23	305 1,082	476 387	992 1,546
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	595 2,410	1,690 2,124	521 1,022	0 3,790	2,805 9,346
जम्मू और कश्मीर बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	435 467	3,273 2,913	974 866	1,717 1,631	6,399 5,878
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	293 333	1,409 1,629	419 207	0 541	2,121 2,709
कर्नाटक बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	461 471	1,567 1,431	188 197	435 445	2,652 2,543
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	315 313	1,798 1,498	63 62	0 1,074	2,177 2,948
करूर वैस्य बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	441 459	1,409 1,481	52 54	1,234 1,498	3,136 3,492

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	486 394	233 258	27 0	0 408	746 1,060
लक्ष्मी विलास बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	421 481	330 886	84 1	429 291	1,263 1,658
Nainital Bank Ltd.	Mar/13 मार्च/13	50	0	0	0	50
नैनीताल बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	69 79	0 0	0 0	47 86	116 165
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	1 75	133 208	0 0	0 83	134 366
रत्नाकर बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	75 75	223 396	0 53	228 51	526 575
South Indian Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	809 1,794	1,439 2,743	156 205	0 622	2,405 5,364
साउथ इंडियन बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	2,296 2,164	2,641 2,056	149 513	509 619	5,596 5,352
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	242 297	745 790	0 0	0 29	986 1,116
तमिलनाडु मर्केन्टाइल बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	408 1	780 448	0 200	23 1	1,211 650
Axis Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	3,261 9,879	5,113 6,937	1,896 1,444	0 5,924	10,269 24,183
एक्सिस बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	5,092 5,669	8,483 10,510	1,881 1,268	6,084 7,187	21,541 24,634

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DCB Bank Ltd	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	0 0	25 20	0 84	0 0	25 104
डीसीबी बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	0 0	32 16	39 36	110 116	181 168
HDFC Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	1,363 16,025	4,111 5,279	1,900 1,713	0 199	7,374 23,216
एचडीएफसी बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	16,341 16,355	7,775 8,962	3,369 3,475	283 446	27,768 29,238
ICICI Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	5,991 9,063	7,644 9,743	2,645 2,535	0 3,038	16,281 24,378
आईसीआई-सीआई बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	11,600 11,300	12,311 13,646	2,390 2,288	2,864 3,005	29,165 30,239
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	0 218	669 1,164	424 0	0 253	1,092 1,635
इंडसइंड बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	0 0	1,049 1,701	0 3	397 266	1,447 1,969
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	0 551	124 372	1,071 836	0 33	1,195 1,792
कोटक महिंद्रा बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	515 372	564 1,941	1,224 925	1,176 1,328	3,480 4,565
Yes Bank Ltd.	Mar/12 मार्च/12 Mar/13 मार्च/13	505 1,132	1,348 1,667	964 6	0 1,400	2,817 4,206
येस बैंक लि.	Mar/14 मार्च/14 Dec/14 दिसं/14	1,322 1,503	3,274 5,817	1,088 718	1,387 2,350	7,072 10,387

Source: Reserve Bank of India

स्रोत: भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

Easing of gold import norms

2152.DR V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has plans to ease gold import norms for the Star and Premier trading houses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the volume of sale of gold in domestic markets;
- (c) the current value and quantity of import and export of gold in the country;
- (d) the details of quantity and value of gold imported by each of the gold trading companies during last three years, company-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to control the price of gold in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India *vide* circular dated 18th February, 2015 has allowed Star and Premier Trading Houses (STH/PTH) to import gold as per entitlement without any end use restrictions. The data on the volume of sale of gold in domestic markets is not maintained by the Government.

(c) The value and quantity of import and export of gold during 2014-15 (April-December) is the following:

Import		Export	
Value (USD mn)	Quantity (in Kgs)	Value (USD mn)	Quantity (in Kgs)
25742.69	664294	1556.09	38110

(d) As given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) The price of gold in India is not regulated by the Government of India.

Statement

Financial Year	Name of the Importer	Quantity (in Kgs)	Value (in Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4
2011-2012	Reliance Industries Ltd.	2800.00	701.92
2011-2012	Riddi Siddhi Bullions Ltd.	3142.00	842.18
2011-2012	M D Overseas Ltd.	8435.00	1368.13
2011-2012	Kundan Rice Mills Ltd.	12643.00	3449.24

1	2	3	4
2011-2012	Jindal Dyechem Industries Pvt. Ltd.	15785.00	3970.09
2011-2012	Rajesh Exports Ltd.	8014.05	2040.83
2011-2012	Zaveri & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	7598.77	1907.50
2012-2013	Shree Ganesh Jewellery House (I) Limited	300.00	85.93
2012-2013	Edelweiss Commodities Servies Ltd.	20252.00	6061.02
2012-2013	Reliance Industries Ltd.	2550.00	730.43
2012-2013	Su-raj Diamond Industries Private Limited	450.00	131.27
2012-2013	Riddi Siddhi Bullions Ltd.	20928.00	6177.28
2012-2013	Kanak Exports	1413.00	402.13
2012-2013	M D Overseas Ltd.	9330.00	2741.66
2012-2013	Kundan Rice Mills Ltd.	6802.66	1926.23
2012-2013	Jindal Dyechem Industries Pvt. Ltd.	6100.00	1743.88
2012-2013	Rajesh Exports Ltd.	21240.17	5504.11
2012-2013	Khandwala Enterprise Pvt. Ltd.	5.00	1.48
2012-2013	Zaveri & Co Pvt. Ltd.	7662.19	2040.28

1	2	3	4
2013-2014	Shree Ganesh Jewellery House (I) Limited	5255.66	1323.70
2013-2014	Edelweiss Commodities Servies Ltd.	17002.00	4220.79
2013-2014	Reliance Industries Ltd.	850.00	219.94
2013-2014	Su-raj Diamond Industries Private Limited	300.00	78.78
2013-2014	Riddi Siddhi Bullions Ltd.	22131.00	5595.37
2013-2014	Kanak Exports	1413.00	356.94
2013-2014	Gopal Jewels Pvt. Ltd.	216.00	53.25
2013-2014	M D Overseas Ltd.	26336.41	6562.89
2013-2014	Kundan Rice Mills Ltd.	13033.20	3155.22
2013-2014	Jindal Dyechem Industries Pvt. Ltd.	2646.00	663.49
2013-2014	Rajesh Exports Ltd.	70975.17	18440.90
2013-2014	Khandwala Enterprise Pvt. Ltd.	505.00	124.91
2013-2014	Zaveri & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	14755.73	3401.70
2013-2014	Riddi Siddhi Bullions Ltd.	100.00	24.33

* This does not contain manual data

Simplification of tax procedure

2153. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has constituted a committee to redraft existing guidelines for simplification of tax procedure;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with terms of conditions of the committee;

(c) whether committee will also deliberate upon harassment to individual tax payers in scrutiny cases; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No committee has been constituted by CBDT to redraft existing guidelines for simplification of tax procedure. However, a Study Group was constituted by Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) in October, 2014 to identify the forms under the Income-tax Act and Wealth-tax Act for the purposes of simplification and rationalization.

(c) and (d) The purpose of the constitution of the Study Group was to simplify and rationalize the forms so as to reduce the compliance burden on the taxpayer.

Appointment of Executives in public sector banks

2154. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to give a younger feel to five State run lenders in the coming days where chiefs from the private sector may step in;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is revamping the entire process for selection and appointment of top ranking public sector bank executives as it looks to re-energize these lenders, which have control over 70 per cent of the business in the country; 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 approved revised guidelines for the post of Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (MD & CEO) in five Public Sector

Banks (PSBs) viz., Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Canara Bank, IDBI Bank and Punjab National Bank. As per the revised guidelines, candidates within the age group of 45-55 years, with 15 years of mainstream banking exposure, with 3 years experience at Board level are eligible.

(c) and (d) The Government constituted a Group Comprising of Governor, RBI; Secretary, Expenditure and Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy to revamp the selection process of Whole Time Directors (WTDs) in PSBs. The Group recommended the expansion of interview panel for the post of WTDs to 6 members from present 5 members and the panel to be further broken into 3 sub-panels. The 6 member sub-panel/sub-committee of Appointments Board consists of 3 professionals with banking sector experience and 3 other professionals without direct conflict of interest. Each sub-panel gives marks to the candidate and at the end of interview process, weighted average of marks is candidate's marks for the interview. The weighted marks are added to APARs scores. The revised methodology has ensured greater level of transparency in the selection process of WTDs.

Survey of books of tax evaders

2155. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the lines of income tax surveys of entities suspected of evading tax, the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has also set up audit teams across the country to survey books of suspected tax evaders; and

(b) if so, the composition of audit teams and their *modus operandi*?

THE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir. The Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has not set up audit teams across the country to conduct surveys of entities suspected of tax evasion. CBEC has recently set up 45 Audit Commissionerates to strengthen the audit function which was earlier being performed by jurisdictional Commissionerates, to verify the assessment. The audit is carried out under prior intimation to the assessee.

(b) The departmental audit of Central Excise and Service Tax assesses is generally carried out by audit teams comprising one or two Superintendents and one or two Inspectors. The audits are conducted as per the guidelines prescribed in the Central Excise Audit Manual and Service Tax Audit Manual and instructions issued from time to time.

Cases of cloning of ATM cards

2156. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of cloning of ATM Cards have increased manifold in the recent past.
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that money is being withdrawn with the cloned ATM cards in the country as well as abroad;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has provided following information about data on frauds related to ATM/Credit/Debit cards reported by banks during last three years and current year is as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Area of operation	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Apr. 2014 - Dec. 2014	
	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
Credit Cards	8252	22	7538	40	7890	55	7443	29
ATM/ Debit Cards	609	8	914	10	1307	8	1743	11

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

- (ii) A working group on "Information Security, Electronic Banking, Technology Risk Management and Tracking Cyber Frauds" had been set up by RBI in April 2010. RBI *vide* their circular dated DBS.CO.ITC. BC.No. 6/31.02.008/2010-11 dated April 29, 2011 has stated that the Group examined various issues arising out of the use of Information Technology in banks and made its recommendations. Banks with extensive leverage of technology to support business processes were advised to implement all the stipulations outlined in the circular. The guidelines are fundamentally expected to enhance safety, security, efficiency in banking processes leading to benefits for banks and their customers. Top management of the banks was advised to monitor the progress in implementation of recommendations on an ongoing basis and a review of the implementation status was advised to put up to the Board at quarterly intervals.
- (iii) RBI had also issued a caution Circular No. DBS CO IS Audit BC No. 3/31.02.03/2005-06 dated February 16, 2006 to all commercial banks on phishing attacks (*i.e.*, creating fake website of banks and collecting customer details such as user ID, password etc. and thereby fraudulently withdrawing money from the customer's account using fake credit card). The circular contained details of the *modus operandi* on such attacks and minimum set of preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks.

Decreased investment in infrastructure sector

2157. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether investment in the infrastructure sector is dwindling;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the impact of such a trend on the targeted GDP growth; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to offset this downtrend in investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Gross Capital Formation by infrastructure sector comprising electricity, construction, transport, storage, water supply etc, at current prices for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 was recorded at ₹ 7,20,542 crore, ₹ 7,44,598 crore, and ₹ 7,37,987 crore, respectively. The overall growth rate of an

economy IS dependent on many factors that, *inter-alia*, include the rate of capital formation and savings, utilization of technology, availability of infrastructure, efficiency of resource allocation, quality of institutions, governance and the policy framework in place. In view of this, it is difficult to arrive at the precise estimate of the impact of investment in infrastructure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth. The growth rate of the GDP at constant (2011-12) market prices was 5.1 per cent and 6.9 per cent in 2012-13 and 2013-14, respectively. As per the Advance Estimates released by Central Statistical Office (CSO), the growth rate of the GDP at constant market prices is estimated at 7.4 per cent for 2014-15.

(d) Steps taken by Government to encourage investment in infrastructure, *inter-alia*, include establishment of Infrastructure Debt Funds, issuing guidelines for creation of Real Estate/Infrastructure business trusts, relaxation in External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) norms, encouraging Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure, issuing a Harmonized List of Infrastructure, establishing the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) etc.

GBS during Eleventh Five Year Plan

2158. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) what was the total expenditure from the GBS in each year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the plan and non-plan expenditure separately; and

(c) what is the justification in the shortfall in the plan expenditure, if any?

THE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) the total Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for the Eleventh Five Year Plan was ₹ 15,88,273 crore.

(b) Total Plan expenditure in each year for the Eleventh Five Year Plan was as under:

(₹ in crores)					
2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
2,05,082	2,75,235	3,03,391	3,79,029	4,12,375	15,75,112

Further, Non-plan expenditure in each year for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period was as under:

(₹ in crores)					
2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
5,07,589	6,08,721	7,21,096	8,18,299	8,91,990	35,47,695

(c) the expenditure against the Gross Budgetary Support for Plan is based on the absorptive capacity of the Ministries/Departments. Accordingly, the expenditure estimates of the Ministries/Departments are rationalized.

Probe into ponzi scams

2159. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any representation from any State demanding thorough probe into the ponzi scams in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of ponzi cases registered in the past two years, State-wise; and
- (d) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that Ponzi schemes are not under the regulatory purview of RBI. Also, RBI has not come across any Ponzi Schemes floated by Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) registered with RBI under the RBI Act, 1934. Further, the words 'Ponzi Schemes' are not defined in law in India. However, the regulators have been receiving complaints about entities collecting money from public allegedly in violation of law. RBI has informed that sometimes complaints are received alleging cheating/ fraud by entities by way of falsely promising high returns / running money circulation schemes, etc. However, these complaints are generally against Non-NBFCs and unincorporated bodies and as these do not fall under the purview of RBI, the complaints are forwarded to the Economic Offenses Wing (EOW) of the State Police for investigation and further necessary action. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that no representation has been received from any State Government demanding thorough probe into the Ponzi scams in the country.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 57 regular cases of chit fund scam in West Bengal and Odisha. The Supreme Court of India *vide* its order dated 9th May, 2014 directed that the investigation of the cases registered in different police stations in the States of West Bengal and Odisha be transferred from the State Police Agency to the CBI.

In compliance with the above mentioned order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, 47 persons have been arrested in different chit fund scam in West Bengal and Odisha. 7 charge sheets have already been filed in 6 cases and further investigation continues in these cases, *i.e.*, in one of these 6 charge sheeted cases, a supplementary charge sheet has also been filed.

(c) and (d) The Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has informed that during the last two years and current year, 107 Ponzi Cases in guise of multi-level marketing/chit fund companies were referred to SFIO for investigation. The year-wise and State-wise list of cases referred and action taken is given in Statement (*See below*).

The Directorate of Enforcement has registered 19 ponzi cases under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 in last two years, details of which are as under:

Sl.No.	State	No. of cases
1.	Tamil Nadu	1
2.	Maharashtra	1
3.	Karnataka	1
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2
5.	West Bengal	2
6.	Odisha	4
7.	Assam	2
8.	Rajasthan	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
10.	Telangana	1
11.	Gujarat	2

In so far as the strengthening of the existing legal framework for unauthorised money collection is concerned, under the recently amended Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (SEBI Act), the existing definition of the Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) under section 11AA (2) has been amended and it has been provided that any pooling of funds under any scheme of arrangement, which is not registered with SEBI or is not covered under sub-section (3) of section 11AA of the SEBI Act, involving a corpus of One Hundred Crore Rupees or more, would be deemed to be CIS. Further, any scheme conforming to the conditions of SEBI regulations would also be covered under the definition of CIS. Therefore, SEBI has been empowered to regulate all major money collection schemes, which are also covered under the definition of CIS. SEBI has wide powers of investigation and prosecution under the SEBI Act, 1992.

To enable better identification of companies involved in financial activities, Rule 8(2)(b)(iii) of Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014 framed under the Companies Act, 2013 provides that if the company's main business is financing, leasing, chit fund, investments, securities or combination thereof, its incorporation shall not be allowed unless its name is indicative of such financial activities, viz., Chit Fund or Investment or Loan, etc.

The coordinating mechanism by the name 'State Level Coordination Committee' (SLCC) has been set-up with a view to having greater coordination between RBI and other regulatory and enforcement agencies. This mechanism is used by the regulators and enforcement agencies to share information among themselves about various unscrupulous entities carrying on questionable/unauthorised activities including mobilisation of money/deposit. SLCC has been reconstituted in May, 2014 to ensure regular participation of senior functionaries and to facilitate cohesive and effective information sharing amongst the participants. The SLCC meetings are now chaired by the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments and Administrators of the Union Territories. The frequency of the meetings has also been increased, which are now being conducted on quarterly intervals as against half yearly earlier. These measures are intended to have a far reaching impact in ensuring effective information sharing amongst the participants at regular intervals to quickly identify and take effective action against entities indulging in unauthorised and suspect business involving fund mobilisation from gullible public.

Statement*Year-wise list of chit fund / mlm cases referred
to SFIO investigation*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of Order	Date of submission of Investigation Report	Name of the State
1	2	3	4	5
2012-13				
1.	M/s. Adcindya Networks Pvt. Ltd. (*)	25.07.2012	12.12.2012	Delhi
2.	M/s. Unigateway 2U Trading Pvt. Ltd.	03.08.2012	31.03.2014	Tamil Nadu
3.	M/s. Unipay2U Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	03.08.2012	31.03.2014	Tamil Nadu
4.	M/s. Unipay Creative Business Pvt. Ltd.	03.08.2012	31.03.2014	Tamil Nadu
5.	M/s. Unipay2U Production Pvt. Ltd.	03.08.2012	31.03.2014	Tamil Nadu
6.	M/s. Basil International Ltd.	03.08.2012	31.03.2014	Delhi
7.	M/s. Vamshi Chemicals Ltd.	03.08.2012	31.03.2014	Delhi
8.	M/s. Nixil Pharmaceuticals Specialities Ltd.	03.08.2012	31.03.2014	Uttar Pradesh
9.	M/s. Appeline Cosmetics & Toiletries Ltd.	03.08.2012	31.03.2014	Delhi
10.	M/s. Basil Express Ltd.	03.08.2012	31.03.2014	Delhi
11.	M/s. Tulsiyat Tek Pvt. Ltd.	13.12.2012	15.09.2014	Maharashtra
2013-2014				
1.	M/s. Rose Valley Real Estate & Construction Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
2.	M/s. Rose Valley Industries Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
3.	M/s. Rose Valley Communications Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
4.	M/s. Rose Valley Food Beverages Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
5.	M/s. Rose Valley Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
6.	M/s. Rose Valley Hotels & Entertainment Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
7.	M/s. Rose Valley Projects Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
8.	M/s. Rose Valley Patrika Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	Assam
9.	M/s. Rose Valley Films Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
10.	M/s. Modern Investment Traders Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
11.	M/s. Rose Valley Travels Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
12.	M/s. Rose Valley Communications. Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
13.	M/s. Brand Value Communications Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
14.	M/s. Rose Valley Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
15.	M/s. Rose Valley Airlines Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
16.	M/s. Rose Valley Fashions Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
17.	M/s. Rupasi Bangla Projects India Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
18.	M/s. Rupasi Bangla Media & Entertainment Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
19.	M/s. Rose Valley Realcom Ltd.	01.05.2013	03.12.2014	West Bengal
20.	M/s. Sunshine India Land Developers Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
21.	M/s. Sunshine India Mutual Benefits Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	Uttar Pradesh
22.	M/s. Sunshine India Land Projects Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	Uttar Pradesh
23.	M/s. Sahu Investment Mutual Benefit Company Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	Uttar Pradesh
24.	M/s. Sahu Investment Corporation Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	Uttar Pradesh
25.	M/s. Nirmala Sahu Business Complex Pvt Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
26.	M/s. Shiv Nest Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
27.	M/s. Synergy Tie-up Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
28.	M/s. Nirjala Dwellings Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
29.	URO Infra Realty India Ltd.	15.07.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
30.	URO Hotels and Resorts India Ltd.	15.07.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
31.	URO Hygienic Foods Ltd.	15.07.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
32.	URO Infotech Ltd.	15.07.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
33.	URO Lifecare Ltd.	15.07.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
34.	URO Trexim Ltd.	15.07.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
35.	URO Autotech Ltd.	15.07.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
36.	URO Agro India Ltd.	15.07.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
37.	URO walkers Ltd.	15.07.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
38.	M/s. Icore E-services Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
39.	M/s. Icore Apparels Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
40.	M/s. Icore Paints Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
41.	M/s. Icore Iron & Steel Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
42.	M/s. Icore Super Cement Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
43.	M/s. Riju Cement Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
44.	M/s. Mega Mould India Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
45.	M/s. Papyrus Infotech	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
46.	M/s. Icore Global Medicines Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
47.	M/s. Icore Jewellery & Gems Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
48.	M/s. Icore Polyfab Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
49.	M/s. Icore Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.	01.05.2013	Under Progress	West Bengal
50.	M/s. Saradha Realty India Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
51.	M/s. Saradha Agro Development Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
52.	M/s. Saradha Exports Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
53.	M/s. Saradha Shopping Mall Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
54.	M/s. Saradha Printing & Publication Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
55.	M/s. Saradha Tours & Travels Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
56.	M/s. Saradha Education Enterprise Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
57.	M/s. Saradha Construction Company Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
58.	M/s. Saradha Garden Resorts & Hotel Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
59.	M/s. Saradha Landmark Cement Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
60.	M/s. Rose Capital Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
61.	M/s. Bengal Media Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
62.	M/s. Bhasank Food Pvt. Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
63.	M/s. Global Automobiles Ltd.	01.05.2013	04.07.2014	West Bengal
2014-2015				
1.	Ramel Industries Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
2.	Gan laboratory Pvt. Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
3.	Ramel Mart Pvt. Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Ramel Media and Advertisement Pvt. Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
5.	Ramel Real Estate and Infrastructure Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
6.	Ramel Sea Food Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
7.	Tamanna IT Solution Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
8.	Ramel Pharma Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
9.	Ramel Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
10.	Ramel Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
11.	Ramel Agrotech Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
12.	Ramel Hotel & Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
13.	Ramel Impex Pvt. Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
14.	Ramel Insurance Agency Pvt. Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
15.	Cygnus Publishers Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
16.	Ramel Bio Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd.	06.08.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
17.	Mangalam Agro Products Ltd.	17.07.2014	Under Progress	West Bengal
18.	Rahul Hi Rise Limited	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
19.	Shrishti Abha Food & Beverages Pvt. Ltd.	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
20.	Rahul Media & Entertainment Limited	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
21.	Rahul Wood Works Limited	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
22.	Veekayen Properties Pvt. Limited	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
23.	Hotel Sea Coast Pvt. Limited	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
24.	Rahul Bhumi Vikas Limited	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
25.	Rahul Heights Limited	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
26.	Rahul Real Estate Projects Ltd.	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
27.	Rahul In Hospitality Ltd.	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
28.	Ideas Real-Con Limited	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Ideas Real Estate Limited	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
30.	Ideas Healthcare Limited	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
31.	Ideas Broking Limited	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
32.	Zenix Technologies Pvt. Limited	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal
33.	Adventus Creations Pvt. Limited.	12.01.2015	Under Progress	West Bengal

Summary

Year	No. of cases
2012-2013	11
2013-2014	63
2014-2015 (upto 10.03.2015)	33
TOTAL	107

Collection of Income Tax

†2160. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Income Tax which was expected to be collected during 2011-12, 2012-13 and

(b) the income tax collected during each of these years;

(c) the number of tax payers who are yet to pay an income tax of more than ten crore rupees; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure maximum collection of taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Revised Estimates and actual collection of Direct Taxes for the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Revised Estimates	Actual Direct Taxes collection
2011-12	5,00,651	4,93,946
2012-13	5,65,835	5,58,658
2013-14	6,36,318	6,38,543

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) As on 30.9.2014, the number of taxpayers against whom tax arrears of more than Rs. 10 crore are outstanding is 2,772.

(d) To ensure that the direct taxes collection targets are achieved, the Income Tax Department takes various measures towards revenue augmentation that includes efforts towards widening of tax-base, monitoring of Advance Tax payments by top taxpayers, collection/recovery of outstanding demands, monitoring payment of tax deducted at source by top deductors, organizing awareness programme regarding TDS/TCS provisions for proper compliance, utilizing third party information for detection of cases of tax evasion, enforcement/deterrent action by way of searches and surveys, early disposal of high demand appeal cases for recovery of demand, multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws, etc.

Reservation in promotion in PSB

2161. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Banks (PSBs) give reservation in promotion up to DGM level and there is hardly any SC/ST Officer above DGM level;

(b) if so, the details, thereof, bank-wise and the details of SC/ST Officers above DGM level, bank-wise;

(c) whether any training is provided to SC/ST Officers at DGM level so that they can share higher responsibility and be promoted to next level; and

(d) the overall plan for growth of persons from SC/ST category in PSBs bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present Public Sector Banks (PSBs) give reservation in promotion up to Scale-I only. There is no reservation in promotion within the officers cadre. Details of SC/ST officers above DGM level are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Banks are periodically providing in-house /external training to all officers including SC/ST officers above DGM level to shoulder higher responsibilities. Department of Financial Services has been advising all PSBs to provide effective

pre-promotion and in-service training to SC/ST employees. Instructions have also been issued to nominate a suitable number of SC/ST officers for foreign training programmes.

Statement

Bank-wise details of SC/ST Officers above DGM level as on 31.12.2014

Sl.No.	Name of the PSBs.	SC	ST
1.	Allahabad Bank	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Bank	Nil	Nil
3.	Bank of Baroda	3	Nil
4.	Bank of India	1	2
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2	Nil
6.	Canara Bank	2	1
7.	Central Bank of India	1	Nil
8.	Corporation Bank	Nil	Nil
9.	Dena Bank	Nil	1
10.	Indian Bank	1	Nil
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	Nil	3
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Nil	Nil
13.	Punjab National Bank	2	1
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	Nil	Nil
15.	Syndicate Bank	3	Nil
16.	Union Bank of India	1	Nil

Sl.No.	Name of the PSBs.	SC	ST
17.	United Bank of India	Nil	Nil
18.	UCO Bank	1	Nil
19.	Vijaya Bank	Nil	Nil
20.	State Bank of India	4	Nil
21.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Nil	Nil
22.	State Bank of Patiala	1	1
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	3	Nil
24.	State Bank of Mysore	1	Nil
25.	State Bank of Travancore	Nil	Nil
26.	IDBI Bank	1	Nil
27.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank	Nil	Nil
GRAND TOTAL		27	9

Criteria of education loan

†2162. DR VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria adopted by the public and private sector banks to provide education loan to students including the students belonging to the economically weaker sections and the students living below the poverty line; and

(b) the details regarding the quantum of education loans disbursed by these banks to such students during the last three years and current year, bank-wise and State-wise including the State of Madhya Pradesh?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Indian Banks' Association has formulated Model Education Loan Scheme to be adopted by its member banks for providing financial support from the banking system to meritorious students for pursuing higher education in India and abroad. The scheme provides broad guidelines to the banks for operationalising the educational loan scheme and the implementing bank will have the discretion to make changes as deemed fit.

For a student to be eligible for education loan, he should be an Indian National and should have secured admission to a higher education course in recognized institutions in India or Abroad through Entrance Test/ Merit Based Selection process after completion of HSC (10 plus 2 or equivalent). Banks may also approve other job oriented courses leading to technical/ professional degrees, post graduate degrees/ diplomas offered by recognized institutions under this scheme. Courses other than the above offered by reputed institutions can also be considered on the basis of employability.

(b) State-wise and Bank-wise data on outstanding education loan (priority sector) by Scheduled commercial banks as on March 31, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 as per data furnished by RBI are given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise data on education loan (priority sector) as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks as on March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2014

(No. of Accounts in Actual & Amount in ₹ thousands)

	1	2	Mar-11		Mar-12		Mar-13		Mar-14	
			Educational Loans (Priority Sector)		Educational Loans (Priority Sector)		Educational Loans (Priority Sector)		Educational Loans (Priority Sector)	
			No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andamans		486	101,115	941	331,686	568	136010.51	585	150365
2.	Andhra Pradesh		220,779	50,918,274	215,797	50,585,588	197032	46985796.71	190340	49877641.17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		372	82,898	476	105,373	510	121958.55	589	136122
4.	Assam		12,997	3,054,030	14,543	3,650,544	16394	3912026.91	16678	4239656
5.	Bihar		62,646	13,821,519	78,788	18,005,600	88982	21070910.85	99620	27253367
6.	Chandigarh		6,057	1,874,435	6,086	1,977,111	5181	1604442.99	4873	1600170
7.	Chhattisgarh		14,682	2,827,429	15,122	3,138,788	16015	3085946.53	16792	3680289

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	574	70,940	194	57,013	313	57607.35	226	61029
9.	Daman & Diu	251	44,217	103	30,611	124	32741.033	127	32847
10.	Delhi	38,761	11,748,613	38,308	11,710,892	34073	10182924.7	32890	10285291.25
11.	Goa	3,506	848,969	3,615	899,748	3492	846229.16	3342	909436
12.	Gujarat	44,593	11,306,094	44,893	12,191,651	44055	12717787.94	45937	11826274.36
13.	Haryana	34,161	7,806,231	36,842	8,442,843	37254	8393776.77	37531	9503948.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12,293	2,490,045	13,839	2,800,545	14171	2868456.32	14611	3306500
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	9,450	1,907,726	10,475	2,066,738	10838	2235973.726	10935	2412557
16.	Jharkhand	38,214	9,304,008	41,671	10,891,960	46018	12319822.15	48849	13330954
17.	Karnataka	172,783	32,162,481	173,270	35,183,904	186623	38745399.07	195169	40625173
18.	Kerala	289,998	52,821,022	308,097	58,545,822	336212	73539123.54	341427	79755749.52
19.	Lakshadweep	15	2,334	24	3,631	20	3671	29	6204
20.	Madhya Pradesh	77,216	12,943,385	76,993	14,841,460	80077	15867684.78	83230	17394010
21.	Maharashtra	142,676	35,456,499	154,927	38,733,524	169491	40738708.17	178587	41312171.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22. Manipur	1,166	354,408	1,062	366,903	1393	396001	1433	407439	
23. Meghalaya	1,261	295,433	1,452	347,215	1687	397956.52	2021	515114	
24. Mizoram	585	212,191	665	239,180	390	105074	706	239977	
25. Nagaland	340	86,543	366	98,655	399	107216.24	417	124842	
26. Odisha	65,428	13,673,172	67,136	14,779,425	69886	16652412.92	68200	17339788.35	
27. Puducherry	11,242	1,709,340	12,377	2,074,467	14636	2644237.135	14808	2921818.32	
28. Punjab	32,937	8,381,675	32,776	9,032,115	32005	8126759.67	32810	9562626	
29. Rajasthan	50,241	10,329,279	54,449	11,366,055	58424	13181515.28	59314	13532612	
30. Sikkim	341	86,924	385	165,860	409	108318.78	440	120267	
31. Tamil Nadu	717,261	95,822,798	822,810	117,090,265	886752	133436494.4	940990	150775929	
32. Tripura	1,220	248,210	1,580	323,364	2280	458897.84	2804	618274	
33. Uttarakhand	23,222	5,110,250	24,974	5,707,014	28401	6654414.16	141095	35751143.22	
34. Uttar Pradesh	126,756	28,089,598	137,131	31,130,062	137393	35210630.65	26121	6573448	
35. West Bengal	73,333	13,936,323	71,957	15,287,729	68547	14439815.02	67834	15458682.91	
TOTAL	2,287,843	429,928,408	2,464,124	482,203,341	2590045	527386742.3	2681360	571641715.9	

Source : RBI

Statement-II

Bank-wise data on education loan (priority sector) as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks as on March 31, 2011, March 31, 2012, March 2013 and March 31.2014

(No of Accounts in Actual & Amount in ₹ thousands)

Name of the State	Mar-11			Mar-12			Mar-13			Mar-14		
	Educational Loans (Priority Sector)			Educational Loans (Priority Sector)			Educational Loans (Priority Sector)			Educational Loans (Priority Sector)		
	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s		No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s		No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s		No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8	9	
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	20,405	4,350,447		20,421	4,054,775		21915	5608058		22151	4941483	
State Bank of Hyderabad	52,455	10,732,657		52,714	10,852,080		50615	10681897		47662	10401428	
State Bank of India	531,365	103,666,700		557,640	114,879,925		586560	126256396		579351	133428504	
State Bank of Mysore	28,639	5,336,993		29,129	5,661,473		29740	5938900		28433	6149877	
State Bank of Patiala	13,483	3,403,412		14,354	3,697,991		14816	2527030		15666	4372124	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allahabad Bank	43,003	10,306,500	46,049	11,636,800	46,740	12415892	48083	13347761
Andhra Bank	73,801	16,293,399	67,620	15,078,103	60,712	13430640	57251	14092370
Bank of Baroda	80,522	16,851,128	81,627	17,805,900	87,602	19052651	88353	19950019
Bank of India	102,871	19,176,409	114,826	21,738,406	122,833	23293368	134533	25974235
Bank of Maharashtra	22,787	4,094,117	25,384	4,991,800	27,121	5442401	29746	6227052
Canara Bank	192,895	35,031,211	208,943	39,482,425	217,406	42604491.03	249915	46896520
Central Bank of India	82,685	15,158,900	97,853	20,512,900	109,762	25246800	123049	30720682
Corporation Bank	41,048	8,930,105	49,848	10,494,596	53,806	12125352	64484	13225915
Dena Bank	14,529	2,860,241	14,714	2,925,341	14,821	2915571	16512	3254945
IDBI Bank Ltd.	4,702	1,098,837	5,503	3,265,057	6,729	1722740	9629	2576745
Indian Bank	180,503	26,351,876	198,546	30,658,030	199,390	32593399	177845	32751917
Indian Overseas Bank	156,618	19,709,212	186,401	24,552,212	201,245	28943973	218944	35339121
Oriental Bank of Commerce	45,911	10,709,600	47,910	11,472,717	47,968	11716634	47500	12009100
Punjab and Sind Bank	7,446	2,182,800	7,409	2,265,590	7,003	2190953	7110	2317919

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab National Bank	134,510	26,420,137	148,314	30,870,562	151843	33835353	157634	36511463
Syndicate Bank	101,942	19,028,581	114,375	22,681,300	110916	23980600	113955	26108405
UCO Bank	46,895	8,566,518	48,009	10,593,469	55201	11940229	58998	13199146
Union Bank of India	75,317	15,367,584	83,777	17,315,899	87389	19063498	91385	20384881
United Bank of India	20,894	4,571,851	21,993	5,305,092	22990	5239955	22522	5124072
Vijaya Bank	30,324	6,029,139	20,244	6,478,399	34331	6709712	39062	7276233
Axis Bank	749	256,702	865	199,502	3564	360090	8386	362898
Development Credit Bank	82	21,757	150	32,968	208	45145	293	67764
HDFC Bank	10,695	2,795,008	9,102	2,283,577	7017	1535042	5722	1007537
ICICI Bank	1,611	3,481,791	2,098	232,395	2545	264827	2870	288669
Indusind Bank	18	6,349	37	5,435	89	11610	125	19156
Kotak Mahindra Bank			0	0	0	0	606	180765
Catholic Syrian Bank	5,099	804,100	6,226	1,013,064	7495	1323891.29	7210	1045613.93
City Union Bank	5,689	658,502	7,438	946,588	8300	1315010	8615	1568502

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhanlaxmi Bank	1,703	331,145	1,843	347,012	2773	447580	3382	589212
Federal Bank	15,240	2,653,935	18,440	3,164,694	22153	3937081	27236	5574138
ING Vysya Bank	576	96,939	1,244	170,232	768	135807	815	142247
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	6,293	1,169,200	7,289	1,300,800	7698	1470091	7862	1630298
Karnataka Bank	5,137	1,109,968	5,809	1,295,614	6182	1424163	6447	1528092
Karur Vysya Bank	4,876	759,189	6,553	765,008	7705	965401	8818	1422906
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	5,150	576,232	6,518	780,354	7349	885546	7111	887890
Nainital Bank	716	159,721	740	167,036	766	170330	778	175175
Ratnakar Bank	727	18,800	929	19,170	874	17566	2067	36909
South Indian Bank	4,430	682,432	6,604	1,002,336	15494	2460856	17712	2500227
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	7,507	927,962	9,136	1,202,800	9906	1347484	10573	1496997
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	1	322	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,287,843	429,928,408	2,464,124	482,203,341	2,590,045	527,386,742	2681360	571641715.9

Source: RBI

Diamond Industry

†2163. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the proposal of Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council for setting up the branches of foreign banks in India with a view to address the problem of loan in diamond industry;

(b) the action plans of the Government in order to improve the condition of diamond industry; and

(c) whether the Central Government has given any special concession to the diamond industry in the Budget 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) has not represented to the Government for setting up branches of foreign banks in India with a view to address the problem of loan in diamond industry. However, GJEPC has represented to the Government for granting of a banking licence to ABN Amro Bank, which is one of the largest financiers to the diamond industry.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had received an application from ABN AMRO Bank NV for setting up banking presence in India. The Bank, *inter-alia*, is globally involved in offering financial services to the diamond and jewellery industry through its arm, viz. The International Diamond and Jewelry Group (ID&JG).

In October 2007, ABN Amro Holding NV, the parent of former ABN Amro Bank NV which was operating in India since 1921, was acquired by RFS Holdings BV, a consortium of banks. Subsequently, in April, 2009, the present applicant bank, ABN Amro NV was once again incorporated as a banking entity in Netherlands after demerger of RFS Holdings BV (the erstwhile ABN Amro Holding NV). Post the De-Merger the ID & JG business world over came under the umbrella of ABN AMRO Bank NV except in India where it is housed under the Royal Bank of Scotland NV, one of the consortium banks which had earlier acquired ABN AMRO Bank in 2007. Now, ABN AMRO Bank N.V. desires to bring this business into the formal banking setup under its banner after obtaining license. RBI has conveyed its 'In-Principle' approval to ABN AMRO Bank NV for setting up a Wholly Owned Subsidiary (WOS) in India.

(b) With a view to promote the Gem and Jewellery Sector of the Country, Government has taken a number of steps such as providing financial assistance for participating in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets etc. under Market

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Schemes of the Department of Commerce. Government has also announced a number of measures in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 to promote export of Gems and Jewellery such as, permission to import diamonds on consignment basis for certification/ grading and re-export by specified agencies, increasing the limit of personnel carriage of Gems and Jewellery Products in case of participations in overseas exhibitions and in case of export promotion tours etc.

(c) The Union Budget 2015-16 does not contain any provision granting special concession to the diamond industry.

Braille embossed currency notes

2164. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated the implementation of 2014 budget proposal to have Braille embossed currency notes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been undertaken to understand the time by which Braille wears out from paper currency;

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

(e) whether any study has been undertaken to gauge the number of blind people who can read Braille in India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the RBI Central Board, Government has approved the enlargement of the size of the Identification Mark by 50% and introduction of angular Bleed Lines in banknotes of ₹ 100, 500 & 1000 denominations.

(c) and (d) No study has been undertaken in India.

(e) No, Sir.

Disinvestment of Oil PSUs

2165. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to disinvest stake of oil PSUs to meet the revenue target;

- (b) if so, the ratio of Government investment in oil PSUs, PSU-wise; and
- (c) the details of the disinvestment proposal of the Government therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) PSUs wise Government shareholding in Oil PSUs are as follows:

- (i) Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) – 68.94%
- (ii) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) – 68.57%.
- (iii) Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) – 56.11%
- (iv) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) – 51.11%
- (v) Oil India Ltd. (OIL) – 67.64%
- (vi) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) – 54.93%
- (vii) Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) – 69.37%
- (viii) Biecco Lawrie Ltd. – 32.23%

- (c) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 10th September, 2014 approved the sale of 5% paid-up equity capital in ONGC out of the Government of India's shareholding of 68.94%.

Information sharing agreement and Tax Compliance Act

2166. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has pulled out of multilateral information sharing agreement at the Committee of Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development signed by 51 other countries;
- (b) whether India has signed Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act Alert or not; and
- (c) whether Supreme Court of India has slammed Government for not disclosing names of black money holders given to Government of India by the Government of France?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Government of India could not join the framework of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) which was joined by

51 countries in Berlin on 29.10.2014 the internal procedure required for the purpose could not be completed. A proposal for joining the MCAA is under consideration.

(b) A proposal for signing an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) with United States of America which will result in Indian Financial Institutions being compliant with the provisions of Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) is under consideration.

(c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in their decision of 29.10.2014 in W.P. (C) No. 176 of 2009 have noted that the learned Attorney General has voluntarily filed two separate sealed covers containing names of those account holders who have their bank accounts in HSBC, Geneva, as received from Government of France. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the said decision directed that the two sealed covers be handed over intact to a responsible officer/person in the Special Investigation Team (S.I.T.) with a specific instruction that they shall not be opened by anybody else except by the learned Chairman and vice-Chairman of the S.I.T.

Multi level marketing firms

2167. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had cautioned investors against multi-level marketing firms that promise high returns and run on hefty member subscription fees, warning such offers could result in direct financial losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been a spurt in the number of such schemes in recent past as various regulators are taking actions against such entities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. RBI has cautioned public against multi-level marketing activities through a press release on January 1, 2015. In the press release, the Bank stated that income of the Multi-level Marketing (MLM)/Chain Marketing/Pyramid structure schemes that promise easy or quick money upon enrolment of members, majorly comes from enrolling more members with hefty subscription fees rather than any actual sale of products on offer.

In the press release, it is stated that if the chain of enrolling new members breaks,

then the whole scheme collapses with members lower down the pyramid suffer the most. RBI has advised public that it is in their own interests to avoid falling prey to any such offers of high and quick returns and that people should refrain from responding to such offers in any manner. RBI also said that acceptance of money under Money Circulation/Multi-level Marketing/Pyramid structures is a cognizable offence under the Prize Chit and Money Circulation (Banning) Act, 1978 and that members of public coming across such offers should immediately lodge a complaint with the State Police.

(c) and (d) Under the Prize Chit and Money Circulation (Banning) Act, 1978, action is taken by the State Government and data of action taken against MLM schemes by the State Governments is not available with the Central Government.

Repayment of bank loans by big corporates

2168. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of big corporates do not repay bank loans after availing thousands of crores of loans;

(b) if so, the details of such defaulter corporates/companies who had taken loans of ₹10 crores and above during the last 10 years, their loan amount and since when it is outstanding; and

(c) the details of action taken against such defaulters and whether any punitive action has also been taken against bank officers for negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per data made available by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the top 30 Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) amount to ₹ 95,122 crore as on December, 2014

(b) As per the data made available by RBI, the total number of NPA borrowers ₹ ten crore and above as at the end of Sept 2014 are 2897 with amount outstanding of ₹ 1,60,164 crore. The borrower's details in respect of non-suit filed cases are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45E of the RBI Act, 1934 and the banking laws, which provide for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents. However, the information on suit filed cases (suit filed cases of wilful default of ₹ 25 lakh and above and suit filed cases of default of ₹ 1 crore and above) are available on the following websites of the four Credit Information Companies: www.cibil.com, www.equifax.co.in, www.experian.in, www.highmark.in.

(c) In case where staff connivance is noticed along with borrower, Banks take

action as per RBI Master Circular No. DBS.FrMC.BC.No. 1/23.001/2013-14 dated July 01, 2013 on frauds. As per master circular, banks conduct enquiry to fix up staff accountability and impose minor or major penalties depending on merit of each case. In the period from April 2011- December 2014 as per the information provided by Twenty five major Public Sector Banks (PSBs), after conducting enquiries into the staff lapses in NPA cases, 677 employees were dismissed, and major and minor penalties were imposed on 6711 and 7498 employees respectively.

Inclusion of big land lords under Wealth Tax

2169. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to include big land holders in the rural areas under the provision of Wealth Tax;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir. The Finance Bill, 2015 proposes to provide that wealth tax shall not be applicable from the assessment year beginning on 1st April, 2016.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) For reasons mentioned at (a) above.

Opening of banks in Uttarakhand

†2170. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of norms on the basis of which the branches of banks are opened;
- (b) whether requests have been received with regard to opening of the branches of banks at Patal Bhuvaneshwar and Reetha Rauteli of district Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand;
- (c) whether these places do not conform to the prescribed norms; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for delay in opening the branches of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) In order to extend the banking network in unbanked areas, general permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches, mobile branches, Administrative Offices, CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) and (ii) in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the banks should allocate at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres. In light of these directions, Banks examine the population to be covered, economic viability of the branch to be opened and infrastructure available at locations for opening of branches.

(b) State Bank of India (SBI) which is the Convenor Bank for State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) of Uttarakhand has informed that no such request for opening of bank branch at Patal Bhuvaneshwar and Reetha Rauteli of district Pithoragarh of Uttarakhand has been received during the last three years.

(c) and (d) State Bank of India, the convenor of SLBC, Uttarakhand has informed that in both the villages opening of new bank branch is not economically viable as there is a population of 680 in Patal Bhuvaneshwar and 426 in Reetha Rauteli. Banking facilities are being provided through Business Correspondents.

Helping hands of banks to distressed sectors

2171. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently held a discussion with the banks on the role they would play in helping distressed sectors such as power, textiles and even telecom;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has asked those banks whose lending to the minority community has been below the stipulated norm, to make special efforts in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power has informed that discussions with banks and financial institutions were held on 23rd June, 2014 on various issues relating to power sector which *inter-alia* included proposal for setting up of an Equity Fund/Asset Reconstruction Company for the stressed power projects in June, 2014.

In October, 2014, a meeting with Association of Power Producers (APP) was held in which banks also participated. Following this, a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Chairman and Managing Director, India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) was constituted to examine the suggestions made in the meeting by the APP. The Working Group has since submitted its report and the recommendations were taken up Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The response of RBI with regard to some of the some recommendations of the Working Group is awaited.

(c) and (d) Under Prime Minister's 15 point programme, the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are being advised by the Government to step up their Minority Community Lending (MCL) to 15% of their Priority Sector Lending (PSL) from time to time. The credit flow to Minorities by PSBs has increased from ₹ 82,865 crore in March, 2009 to ₹ 2,48,761 crore as on 30.09.2014. Overall position of all PSBs as on 30.9.2014 is 15.76% that exceeds the stipulated target of 15%.

State Cancer Institute, Jaipur

2172. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for tertiary care of cancer under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer;

(b) whether it has been proposed to establish a State Cancer Institute at Jaipur; and

(c) if so, by when it is likely to be established and tentatively by when Government is likely to release its contribution?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Government of India under 'Strengthening of Tertiary Care of Cancer' scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is assisting the establishment/strengthening of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.

(b) and (c) Yes. The State Government has recommended assistance for setting up of SCI at Rajasthan University of Health Sciences (RUHS), Jaipur. However, no time lines can be given for establishment of the SCI as this depends on the proposal fulfilling the requirements for SCI and availability of funds.

Meeting MDG target on infant mortality

2173. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India would be able to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in respect of infant mortality;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to reduce infant mortality in the country; and
- (c) the challenges faced by Government in achieving the MDG Goal on infant mortality?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 target is to reduce Child Mortality by two-third between 1990 and 2015. In case of India, it translates into a goal of reducing infant mortality rate from 88 per thousand live births in 1990 to 29 in 2015. As per Sample Registration System (SRS), 2013 reports published by Registrar General of India the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of India is 40 per 1000 live births. It may reach 35 by 2015 if the current trend of annual decline of 5.6 per cent continues.

(b) Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio in the country:

1. Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
2. Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
3. Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
4. Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
5. Antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
6. Engagement of more than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.

7. Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
8. Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH) – Especially for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted Infections, Provision of counselling and peer education.
9. Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
10. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
11. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP): Vaccination protects children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Infants are thus immunized against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. The Government of India supports the vaccine programme by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipment and provision of operational costs.
12. Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
13. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
14. Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.

15. Management of Malnutrition: Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition in children.
16. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) has been launched to reduce neonatal mortality and stillbirths.
17. Newer interventions to reduce newborn mortality- Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour, kangaroo mother care and injection gentamicin for possible serious bacillary infection.
18. Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight was observed in August 2014 focusing on ORS and Zinc distribution for management of diarrhoea and feeding practices.
19. Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD) launched in four states with highest infant mortality (UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan).

(c) The prominent causes of death among infants as per RGI-SRS (2001-03) are perinatal conditions (46%), respiratory infections (22%), diarrhoeal disease (10%), other infectious and parasitic diseases (8%), and congenital anomalies (3.1%). Besides this, Illiteracy, low socio-economic status, early age of marriage, high parity, women's empowerment, poor sanitation, hygiene and nutrition, poor access to health facilities are also contributing factors of Infant and Child mortality.

Indication of 'VVM' on Life Saving Drugs

†2174. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any representation regarding showing vaccine vial monitor (VVM) on "life saving drugs";
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) A suggestion has been received for mandatory use of vaccine monitoring tools or other suitable tools for detecting deterioration in the quality of vaccines/sera/insulin/other thermolabile drugs.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The suggestion has been forwarded to the State and Union Territories Drug Controllers and all vaccine manufacturers for their views/ comments.

(c) Does not arise.

Sulabh Chikitsa-Swasthya Bharat

†2175. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the public health measures taken for the treatment of villagers and the extent to which these effective measures have been helpful for access to public health for this section of society;

(b) the work plan of Government for the policy of providing medical facility to all i.e., "Sulabh Chikitsa and Swasthya Bharat"; and

(c) the system available for intensive medical treatment of the poor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Public Health is a state subject and hence the primary responsibility to provide healthcare to the entire population lie with the States/UTs. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/UT Governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare particularly to the rural population. Since the launch of the NRHM, there have been significant improvements in terms of reduction of Infant Mortality Rate, Under 5 Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio and Total Fertility Rate. There have been significant improvements in service delivery in terms of Inpatient and Outpatient care, institutional deliveries etc.

(b) Public health being a state subject, the primary responsibility to provide medical facilities to all the population lies with the States/UTs. The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was introduced as a Sub-Mission of National Health Mission, the NRHM being the other Sub-Mission, to expand the coverage to urban population also thereby covering entire population under the NHM. Under the National Health Mission, support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health care delivery systems to provide healthcare to all based on requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(c) Under NHM, support is provided to States/UTs to provide healthcare services to all those who access public health facilities, especially the poor and vulnerable population. Further, under the Rashtriya Swasthya BimaYojana (RSBY)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

cashless benefit of certain secondary care hospitalisation procedures is available to all BPL population and certain other vulnerable population groups. Under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) financial assistance is granted to Below Poverty Line patients suffering from major life threatening diseases.

Medical devices testing laboratory

2176. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country does not have a single nationally recognised medical device testing laboratory;
- (b) if so, the steps taken towards certifying medical devices;
- (c) whether Government proposes to fund the setting up of medical devices testing laboratory;
- (d) if so, the details of the funding procedure thereof; and
- (e) the areas likely to be proposed for establishment of these laboratories, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Medical devices are currently tested in the following laboratories:

- (i) National Institute of Biologicals, Noida - For testing diagnostic devices viz. HIV, HBsAg and HCV;
- (ii) Central Drugs Testing Laboratories, Mumbai – For testing of Intra Uterine Devices viz Cu-T & Tubular Rings which are included in Schedule R to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945; and
- (iii) Central Drugs Testing Laboratories, Chennai - For testing of Condoms.

(c) to (e) The current emphasis of the Department of Health and Family Welfare is on strengthening of the existing laboratories. However, when required, the Department of Commerce also supports establishment of common testing laboratories for medical devices and diagnostic equipment under Central Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Export Scheme.

CGHS dispensaries in Ghaziabad

2177. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of CGHS dispensaries functioning in Ghaziabad;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries registered with each of these dispensaries;
- (c) the number of patients attended by these dispensaries on daily/weekly/monthly basis;
- (d) whether Government has any proposal to open new CGHS dispensaries in Ghaziabad in order to provide better healthcare facilities to the beneficiaries;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the time by which these new dispensaries will be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) There are 2 CGHS Wellness Centres (WCs) in Ghaziabad located at Kamla Nehru Nagar and Sahibabad.

(b) The total number of beneficiaries registered with these CGHS WCs are as under:

Ghaziabad - 32937.

Sahibabad- 6634.

CGHS Dispensary/ W.C.	Attendance of patients/day	Attendance of patients/week	Attendance of patients/month
Ghaziabad	386	2414	9658
Sahibabad	147	918	3672

(d) to (g) Yes, a new Wellness Centre has been approved for Indirapuram to be opened in the premises of Income Tax Colony, at Vaishali, Ghaziabad. The renovation work is almost complete. The In-charge of the proposed Wellness Centre has been identified, and is expediting the process of making the centre functional.

Cases of drug resistant TB

2178. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that more than 2 lakh patients suffering from TB are found to be drug resistant;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government to handle such situation; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per latest WHO Global TB Report, there are an estimated 62,000 cases of Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) among notified TB cases in the country.

(b) The Government has taken following steps to address the situation:

- (i) Early detection and effective treatment of TB Patients based on Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) strategy under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP).
- (ii) For rational use of anti-TB drugs, Government has laid down 'Standards for TB Care in India' which describe uniform standards for treatment of tuberculosis by all care providers.
- (iii) Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) services for the management of MDR-TB. Under PMDT services, diagnosis of Drug Resistant TB is conducted through quality assured drug susceptibility testing at 62 Culture and Drug Susceptibility Testing (C & DST) laboratories, of which 50 laboratories are also equipped with rapid molecular test named Line Probe Assay (LPA). Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification (CBNAAT) Test Machines have been installed at 89 sites for early detection of rifampicin resistance among TB cases.

(c) Does not arise.

Staffing of CHCs

2179. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Community Health Centres (CHCs) functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether each of these CHCs has four medical specialists, twenty one paramedical and other staff as per standards fixed by Government;

(c) if not, the average number of doctors and other staff per CHC; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to review shortage of doctors and staff in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The State/UT-wise details regarding the number of Community Health Centres (CHCs) functioning in the country as per Rural health Statistics (RHS) Bulletin, 2014 as on 31st March, 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Public Health is a State subject. States have been advised to strengthen their public health facilities including CHCs to Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS). As per the IPHS-2012, essential health human resource for a CHC includes 6 specialists, 11 para-medical staff and 29 other staff. CHC-wise data on medical specialists, paramedical and other staff is not available with the Government of India (GOI).

(d) Public Health being a state subject, to facilitate review of availability of doctors and paramedical staff in public health facilities, all the States have been requested to establish Human Resource Management Information System. The Health Management Information System (HMIS) provides for capturing facility-wise information on human resource for health and states have been requested to update data on HMIS regularly.

Statement

State-wise details regarding number of Community Health Centres (CHCs) functioning in the country as per Rural Health Statistics Bulletin (RHS) 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Community Health Centres (CHC)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	292
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52
3.	Assam	151
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	157

Sl. No.	State/UT	Community Health Centres (CHC)
6.	Goa	4
7.	Gujarat	300
8.	Haryana	109
9.	Himachal Pradesh	78
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	84
11.	Jharkhand	188
12.	Karnataka	193
13.	Kerala	224
14.	Madhya Pradesh	334
15.	Maharashtra	360
16.	Manipur	17
17.	Meghalaya	27
18.	Mizoram	9
19.	Nagaland	21
20.	Odisha	377
21.	Punjab	150
22.	Rajasthan	567
23.	Sikkim	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	385
25.	Tripura	18
26.	Uttarakhand	59
27.	Uttar Pradesh	773
28.	West Bengal	347
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4

S. No.	State/UT	Community Health Centres (CHC)
30.	Chandigarh	2
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Daman & Diu	2
33.	Delhi	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3
35.	Puducherry	3
	All India	5363

Violation of EWS norms by private hospitals

†2180. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

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

(a) whether Government has issued/ proposes to issue any instruction to private hospitals being run by non Governmental organisation/trusts throughout the country which have been allocated land on concessional rates to comply with the condition to provide free treatment to the patients belonging to EWS category;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been found recently that certain private hospitals are not following these instructions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained Centrally. However, as informed by the Government of NCT of Delhi, all the identified private hospitals, which were allotted land at concessional rates by the land owning agencies, are required to provide 10% IPD & 25% total OPD, completely free of any charges to the eligible patients of EWS category.

6 identified private hospitals, namely, Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital, St. Stephen's Hospital, Sitaram Bhartia Institute of Science and Research, Rockland

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Hospital, Qutab Institutional Area, Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre and Dr. B.L. Kapur Memorial Hospital are not complying with the said direction.

Hon'ble High Court of Delhi *vide* judgement dated 28.04.2014 in WP(C) Nos. 1478/2012, 3737/2012, 3792/2013 and 7183/2013 exempted the following hospitals from providing free treatment:

- (i) Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital
- (ii) St. Stephen's Hospital
- (iii) Sitaram Bartia Institute of Science & Research

The Government of NCT of Delhi has filed SLP No. 2725-26/2015 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the judgement dated 28.04.2014 of the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

One hospital, namely, Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre, allotted land by DDA, has never provided free treatment to the eligible patients of EWS category and cancellation of lease deed of the concerned hospitals to the concerned land owning agency has been proposed by the Government of NCT of Delhi.

Another hospital, namely, Dr. B.L Kapur Memorial Hospital has stopped providing free treatment to the eligible patients of EWS category *w.e.f.* last week of May, 2014 and a Legal Notice to the authorities of the concerned hospital has been issued. The land owning agency has also been asked to clarify the condition of free treatment to eligible patients by the hospital, as per allotment conditions.

Shortage of swine flu drugs

2181. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing huge shortage of swine flu drugs;
- (b) whether Government has received demands from States for supply of swine flu drugs;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the total number of cases of swine flu across the country has now crossed 10,000; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Yes. The drug Oseltamivir was supplied to the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Gujarat, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Bihar, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Nagaland and Mizoram.

(d) and (e) The number of cases of Influenza A H1N1 has crossed 10000 for the year 2015. The details are given in Statement.

Statement

Influenza A H1N1: laboratory confirmed cases and deaths: State/ UT-wise for 2015

(1st January –11th March, 2015)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cumulative Cases since 1st Jan., 2015
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	135
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	10
5.	Bihar	137
6.	Chandigarh	17
7.	Chhattisgarh	110
8.	D and N Haveli	14
9.	Daman & Diu	4
10.	Delhi	3727
11.	Goa	16
12.	Gujarat	5894
13.	Haryana	320
14.	Himachal Pradesh	70

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cumulative Cases since 1st Jan., 2015
15.	Jammu & Kashmir (Jammu)	64
	(Kashmir)	371
16.	Jharkhand	6
17.	Karnataka	1991
18.	Kerala	93
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1737
21.	Maharashtra	3004
22.	Manipur	1
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	2
25.	Nagaland	4
26.	Odisha	25
27.	Puducherry	38
28.	Punjab	243
29.	Rajasthan	6093
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	426
32.	Telangana	1925
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttarakhand	47
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1095
36.	West Bengal	264
CUMULATIVE TOTAL		27886

Maternal mortality rate

2182. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite high maternal mortality, India records drop in fertility;

(b) whether the country is unlikely to achieve the fifth millennium development goals of reducing maternal mortality to 109 per 1,00,000 live births by 2015 but is confident of meeting the target for lowering the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by the end of the Twelfth Plan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a reduction in the TFR in nine of the eleven high focus States has given the Government reasons to believe that the family planning programme are on the right track and that the unmet need for contraception is also declining; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 178 in 2010-12 and further to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13.

Similarly, India has recorded a drop in fertility from 2.4 (SRS 2012) to 2.3 (SRS 2013).

(b) Under the Millennium Development Goal 5 (MDG 5) the target is to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three- quarters between 1990 and 2015. Based on the UN Inter-Agency Expert Group's MMR estimates in the publication "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013", the target for MMR is estimated to be 140 per 100,000 live births by the year 2015 taking a baseline of 560 per 100,000 live births in 1990. If the MMR declines at the same pace, India will achieve an MMR of 140 per 100,000 live births by 2015 and India will achieve the MDG target.

The country is likely to achieve the target for Total Fertility Rate by the end of the Twelfth Plan.

(c) and (d) Yes, the unmet need has declined and the contraceptive prevalence rate too has gone up as given in Statement.

Statement*Unmet need for 11 high focus States*

Sl.No.	States	AHS** 10-11	AHS 12-13
1.	Uttar Pradesh	29.7	20.7
2.	Madhya Pradesh	22.4	21.6
3.	Uttarakhand	23.2	15.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	26.4	24.4
5.	Jharkhand	30.5	22.3
6.	Bihar	39.2	31.5
7.	Rajasthan	19.6	13.0
8.	Assam	24.0	13.1
9.	Odisha	23.2	18.9
		DLHS I	DLHS III
10.	Gujarat*	19.7	16.5
11.	Haryana*	17.5	16.0

* For Gujarat and Haryana DLHS figures has been taken as these States are not covered under AHS.

**AHS : Annual Health Survey ; DLHS : District Level Health Survey.

Modern contraceptive usage for 11 high focus States

Sl.No.	States	AHS 10-11	AHS 12-13
1.	Uttar Pradesh	31.8	37.6
2.	Madhya Pradesh	57.0	59.4
3.	Uttarakhand	55.4	54.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	49.5	57.2
5.	Jharkhand	38.0	43.7

Sl.No.	States	AHS 10-11	AHS 12-13
6.	Bihar	33.9	36.5
7.	Rajasthan	58.8	62.4
8.	Assam	35.7	38.1
9.	Odisha	44.0	46.3
		DLHS I	DLHS III
10.	Gujarat*	52.0	54.3
11.	Haryana*	52.7	54.5

* For Gujarat and Haryana DLHS figures has been taken as these states are not covered under AHS

Implementation of AIDS control projects in Himachal Pradesh

†2183. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project assigned under AIDS control organization in Himachal Pradesh has been taken away from half a dozen NGOs as it was not implemented by them properly;

(b) if so, the details of the NGOs from whom it has been taken away;

(c) the duration for which the project has been assigned to these NGOs and the amount disbursed to each NGO; and

(d) the reasons for which a project is allocated to any NGO along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The TIs are appointed by States AIDS Control Society (SACS) according to approved NGO/CBO Selection Guidelines by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO). As per the defined procedure all the TIs are evaluated every two years by SACS through external and independent consultants.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per Himachal Pradesh SACS (HPSACS) external evaluation of 22 NGOs was conducted through independent consultants. Out of 22 NGOs that were evaluated in Dec'13 – Jan '14, 13 NGOs got good or above category rating and the contracts were renewed till 31st March 2015. 2 NGOs got poor rating and were discontinued from December 2013 while the 7 NGOs got average rating in the evaluations. HPSACS took the decision to extend these 7 NGOs contracts till 31st December 2014 based on the rating with a condition that a re-evaluation of these 7 NGOs will be conducted in December 2014.

The re-evaluation of these 7 NGOs was to take place in December 2014 which could not happen due to the shortage of funds and HPSACS took the decision to discontinue these 7 NGOs on the basis of the last evaluation conducted.

(b) The details of NGOs which were closed due to the average rating in the external evaluation are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The last contract period for the Average rated 7 TI NGO projects was from July 2014 to December 2014. The amount disbursed to each NGO is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The selected NGOs are working for HIV/AIDS prevention under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) through Targeted Intervention (TI).

NACO has mapped the high risk population, which are covered through Targeted Intervention (TI) programme. NGO focuses on saturating the high risk groups – Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), *Hijras*/Transgender, Injecting Drug Users (IDU), and bridge population namely high risk migrants and Truckers with primary Prevention services: treatment for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), provisions of condoms, Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), creating enabling environment and developing linkages with care and support services etc.

Currently, HPSACS is implementing 24 Targeted Interventions.

The 9 terminated TIs have not been replaced yet and the process of selection of NGOs would be initiated by HPSACS in next financial year when the fresh funds would be available.

Statement*List of 9 discontinued TI NGOs / CBOs and amount disbursed*

List of two TI NGOs that were rated 'Poor' in external evaluation and were discontinued from Dec. 2013

Sl. No.	Name of NGOs	Intervention area	Typology	Sanctioned amount for April to Dec. 2013	Amount disbursed in April to Dec. 2013
1.	Nav Kiran Society VPO Lamlehri District Una	Una & surrounding	FSW	683775/-	610915/-
2.	Dr. Sudeep Memorial Charitable Trust, Garden Colony Mission Road Pathankot.	Kangra & surrounding	FSW	683775/-	529644/-

List of seven TI NGOs that were rated 'Average' in external evaluation and were discontinued from Dec. 2014

Sl. No	Name of NGOs	Intervention area	Typology	Sanctioned amount for 2014-15	Amount disbursed in 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Santoshi Mahila Sangathan, Vill. Rampuri, Tehsil & PO Jubbal, Distt. Shimla	Chamba & surrounding	FSW	691000/-	345500/-
2.	People Awareness for Rural Action Society (PARA), VPO Drahal, Distt. Mandi-176120	Hamirpur & surrounding	FSW	691000/-	345500/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Plan Foundation, Praksah Kunj, Shanti Vihar, Sanjauli, Shimla	Damtal & surrounding	FSW/ MSM	1067550/-	533775/-
4.	Gunjan Organization for Community Development, Near Eagle Motor Service Station, Opp. Sai General Store Shammagar, Dharmshala, Distt. Kangra (HP)	Dharamshala & surrounding	IDU	1067500/-	533750/-
5.	Centre for Upliftment of Rural Economy (CURE), Vill. Dashal & PO Haripur, Distt. Kullu	Kangra & surrounding	FSW	691000/-	345500/-
6.	Himachal Pradesh Voluntary Health Association, HPVHA Complex, Sector-II, Bus stand, New Shimla 09	Kala Amb & surrounding	Migrants	942700/-	724332/-
7.	Victory India National Organisation, Vill. & P.O. Guleher Distt. Una	Baddi & surrounding	Migrants	942700/-	471350/-

Probe into botched-up tubectomy operations in Chhattisgarh

†2184. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on deaths of women due to botched-up tubectomy in Chhattisgarh;

(b) the real facts leading to such deaths and whether Government could get to the bottom of the matter;

(c) whether there was pressure for selection of generic medicines leading to huge losses to pharma companies; and

(d) whether Government should seriously probe the role of pharma companies with regard to these deaths?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Action taken report as received from State is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The State Government has instituted a judicial commission of inquiry under a retired lady judge of the Chhattisgarh High Court to enquire into all aspects of the case including fixing accountability, criminal culpability and gender equity.

(d) FIR against the pharmaceutical company has been filed and the proprietors have been arrested.

Statement

Action taken report:

The Government of India has been in constant touch with the State Government and has extended full support. The status as received from the State is as under:

1. 137 sterilisation cases were performed in four fixed day female sterilization camps in district Bilaspur from 8.11.14 to 10.11.14 out of which 13 women have died. All had consumed the alleged adulterated drug 'Ciprocin 500' after surgery.
2. 34 non-sterilization cases were also admitted who too consumed the alleged adulterated drug 'Ciprocin 500' and 4 patients out of these too have died.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

3. State has released compensation of ₹ 4 lakhs each to families of those who have died and ₹ 50,000 each to those who have survived and been discharged.
4. Preliminary inquiry has revealed that—
 - a. Standard operating procedures laid down by the Government of India restricting number of cases in a camp to 30 operations per day only were not followed in the first camp held on 8.11.14.
 - b. The operation theater where the surgery was performed was not functional.
 - c. Deaths may have also been caused by consumption of the alleged adulterated medicine 'Ciprocin 500' manufactured by one 'Mahawar Pharma' based in Chhattisgarh.
5. The batches of the all 12 drugs used in the surgery including 'Ciprocin 500' were sent for testing to various labs across the country and the test reports confirmed that it was not of standard quality and had zinc phosphate in it which is a poisonous material having no antidote.
6. Under departmental action—
 - a. Dr. R. K. Gupta, the surgeon was arrested and dismissed from service.
 - b. Dr. R. K. Bhange, the CMHO was also been dismissed from service.
 - c. Dr. Pramod Tiwari, the BMO and Dr. K. C. Oraon, the State nodal officer for Family Planning have been suspended.
 - d. Hemant Srivastava, the licensing authority has also been suspended.
 - e. Dr. Amar Singh, Joint Director, Bilaspur has been transferred.
7. FIR against Mahawar Pharma, manufacturer of the drug 'Ciprocin 500' has been filed and the proprietor Shri Ramesh Mahawar and his son Shri Sumit Mahawar have been arrested.
8. Notice has also been sent to the Government of Uttarakhand to take action against M/s Technica Pharma based in Hardwar for supplying 'Ibuprofen' which too was found to be substandard by Shriram laboratories, Delhi.

9. The Chhattisgarh High court has taken *suo moto* action on a PIL No. 49/2014 and the State Government has filed a detailed reply. The high court has given an interim direction to the state to—
 - a. Withdraw all consignment of ‘Ciprocin 500’ manufactured by ‘Mahawar Pharma’ from the State. The same has been complied with.
 - b. To enforce the SOPs laid down by the Government of India. (action in this regards has already been initiated).
10. A judicial commission of inquiry under a retired lady judge Smt. Anita Jha has been instituted and requested to submit the report within 3 months with clear terms of reference specially from the angle of—
 - a. Fixing accountability and criminal culpability and
 - b. Gender equity.

Reduction in cost of packages and implants procedures

2185. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reduced the entitlement cost of certain packages and implants procedures and the CGHS beneficiaries have to pay the difference to the hospitals; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) CGHS fixes rates for various treatment procedures and investigations through tender process and rates were last notified on 01.10.2014 for Delhi/NCR and on 17.11.2014 for CGHS cities outside Delhi/NCR. As per the MOA signed by empanelled hospitals with CGHS at the time of their empanelment, they are expected to charge as per CGHS packages rates only.

CGHS has fixed ceiling rates for certain implants without specifying any brand name. If there is no CGHS rate for a particular implant, then it is reimbursed as per

AIIMS/GB Pant Hospital rates. However, if a beneficiary opts for a specific brand of implant, he/she shall have to give a written undertaking to bear the difference between the cost of that specific brand and the prescribed ceiling rate. Rates for implants have not been reduced by CGHS.

Preventive vaccines for swine flu

2186. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the preventive vaccines which have been approved by Government for the different strains of H1N1 virus in the country and the details of the manufacturers and the names of the vaccines and their prices;

(b) the side effects of the vaccines on different categories of population *i.e.* adolescents, pregnant women, elderly and those suffering from diabetes, cardio vascular diseases etc., and details thereof; and

(c) the details of designated chemists authorised to sell these vaccines in Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The details of manufacturers and importers of the H1N1 vaccines along with the details of strains approved by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization, Government of India are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Information regarding the prices of the Influenza vaccines is not maintained centrally by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) As per the information provided by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization, based on data available from the package insert of the licensed Influenza A H1N1 vaccine, the detail of side effects/ adverse events is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The license to sell these vaccines by the chemists is granted by the State Licensing Authority of the States / UTs under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act and Rules made thereunder. The details of such chemists are not maintained centrally.

Statement-I

*Name of manufacturers of H1N1 influenza Vaccine,
name of the vaccines and the virus strains*

Sl. No.	Company Name	Name of the Vaccine	Product Composition	Remarks
1.	M/s Serum Institute of India Ltd., 12/2, Hadapsar, Pune-411028	Inactivated Vaccine (Human, Live Attenuated) {Pandemic (H1N1) freeze dried vaccine}	A(H1N1) strain- A/17/California/2009/38 (H1N1) A(H3N2) strain- A/17/Texas /2012/30 (H3N2) B strain- B/60/Massachusetts /2012/10	-
2.	M/s Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Survey No. 1389, Trasad Road, Dholka, Ahmedabad	Monovalent Influenza A (H1N1 2009) Virus Like Particles (VLPs)	A/California/04/2009 H1N1	The permission to manufacture and market has been granted to the firm dated 12.03.15. License in Form 28-D shall be granted after inspection of the facility.
3.	M/s Cadila Health Care Ltd., Ahmedabad	Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (Whole Virion) I.P., {Pandemic Influenza (H1N1) 2009 Monovalent Vaccine}	A/California/7/2009	License in Form 28-D shall be granted after inspection of the facility.

Name of Importers of Trivalent Influenza Vaccine having H1N1 strain

Sl. No.	Indian Agent/ Name of Authorized Person & Address	Name of the Vaccine	Name of Strains
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Glaxo Smithkline Asia Private Limited, Patiala Road, Nabha-147201, Punjab India	Purified Inactivated Influenza (Split Virion), Vaccine	A (H1N1) Strain- A/ California/7/2009 (H1N1) pdm09-like virus A(H3N2) Strain- A/ Texas/50/2012 (H3N2)- like virus B Strain- B/ Massachusetts/2/2012-like virus
2.	M/s Sanofi Pasteur India Pvt. Ltd. ,54/A Sir Mathuradas Vasanji Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400093	Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (Split Virion, inactivated) I.P.	A (H1N1) Strain- A/ California/7/2009 (H1N1) pdm09-like virus A(H3N2) Strain- A/ Texas/50/2012 (H3N2)- like virus B Strain- B/ Massachusetts/2/2012-like virus
3.	M/s Abbott India ltd., 3, Corporate Park, Sion-Trombay Road, Mumbai-400071	Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (Surface Antigen) I.P.	A/California/7/2009 (H1N1) pdm 09-like virus A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2)- like virus B/ Massachusetts/2/2012-like virus

1	2	3	4
4.	M/s Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd, Shree Amba Shanti Chambers, Andheri East, Mumbai- 400059, India	Influenza Vaccine, Surface antigen, inactivated	A/California/7/2009 (H1N1): pdm 09-like strain A/victoria/361/2011 (H3N2)- like strain B/Wisconsin/1/2010-like strain
5.	M/s G.C. Chemie Pharmie Ltd., 5/C, Shree Laxmi Industrial Estate, New Link Road, Andheri (West), Mumbai	Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (Split Virion) I.P.	A (H1N1) Strain- A/California/7/2009 (H1N1) pdm09-like virus A(H3N2) Strain- A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2)- like virus B Strain- B/Massachusetts/2/2012-like virus

Statement-II

Details of side effects/ adverse events

Name of the Firm	Name of the Vaccine	Side effects/ Adverse events
1	2	3
M/s Abbott India ltd., 3, Corporate Park, Sion-Trombay Road, Mumbai-400071	Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (Surface Antigen) I.P.	Headache, Sweating, Myalgia, Arthralgia, Fever, malaise, shivering, fatigue, Local reactions: redness, swelling, pain, ecchymosis, induration.

1	2	3
M/s Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd, Shree Amba Shanti Chambers, Andheri East, Mumbai- 400059, India	Influenza Vaccine, Surface antigen, inactivated	<p>The following undesirable effects have been observed during clinical trials with the following frequencies:</p> <p>Nervous system disorders</p> <p>Common: Headache*</p> <p>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</p> <p>Common: Sweating*</p> <p>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders</p> <p>Common: Myalgia, arthralgia*</p> <p>General disorders and administration site conditions</p> <p>Common: Fever, malaise, shivering, fatigue.</p> <p>Local reactions: redness, swelling, pain, ecchymosis, induration.*</p> <p>*These reactions usually disappear within 1-2 days without treatment.</p>
M/s Glaxo Smithkline Asia Private Limited, Patiala Road, Nabha-147201, Punjab, India.	Purified Inactivated Influenza (Split Virion), Vaccine	<p>● In adults, the most common ($\geq 10\%$) local and general adverse events were pain and redness at the injection site, muscle aches, fatigue, and headache.</p>

1	2	3
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In children 5 years through 17 years of age, the most common ($\geq 10\%$) local and general adverse events were similar to those in adults but also included swelling at the injection site. ● In children 3 years through 4 years of age, the most common ($\geq 10\%$) local and general adverse events were pain, redness, and swelling at the injection site, irritability, loss of appetite, and drowsiness.
M/s Sanofi Pasteur India Pvt. Ltd. ,54/A Sir Mathuradas Vasanji Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400093	Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (Split Virion, inactivated) I.P.	The most frequent side effect of influenza vaccination is soreness at the vaccination site. These local reactions generally are mild and rarely interfere with the person's ability to conduct usual daily activities. Local redness, swelling, induration and bruising have also been reported. Fever, malaise, myalgia, arthralgia, lymphadenopathy, headache, shivering, sweating, fatigue and other systemic symptoms can occur following vaccination with inactivated influenza vaccine and most often affect persons who have had no exposure to the influenza virus antigens in the vaccine (<i>e.g.</i> , young children). These reactions usually disappear within 1-2 days without treatment.

1	2	3
M/s Cadila Health Care Ltd., Ahmedabad	Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (Whole Virion) I.P., {Pandemic Influenza (H1N1) 2009 Monovalent Vaccine}	<p>The following adverse events are commonly reported with seasonal trivalent Influenza Virus Vaccines:</p> <p>Local Adverse Events: pain, mass, inflammation, ecchymosis, edema, allergic reaction, hemorrhage, erythema, swelling, induration, pruritus, etc.</p> <p>Systemic Adverse Events: headache, fatigue, malaise, myalgia, fever, arthralgia, sweating, shivering, sore throat, chills, nausea, cough, wheezing, chest tightness, other difficulties in breathing and facial edema, etc.</p>
M/s Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Survey No. 1389, Trasad Road, Dholka, Ahmedabad	Monovalent Influenza A (H1N1 2009) Virus Like Particles (VLPs)	The common adverse events in vaccine were injection site reactions, including site pain (23.26%) and local swelling (12.4% vs 12.16%). Other side effects like headache (18.6% vs 16.22%) and joint pain (6.98% vs 8.11%).
M/s Serum Institute of India Ltd., 12/2, Hadapsar, Pune-411028	Inactivated Vaccine (Human, Live Attenuated) {Pandemic (H1N1) freeze dried vaccine}	<p>Local : Nasal discomfort, stuffy nose, sneezing, runny nose, loss of smell, red eyes, chills, facial swelling.</p> <p>Systemic : Fever, headache, fatigue, myalgia, arthralgia, irritability, loss of appetite, sore throat, cough, wheezing, nausea.</p>

Survey on healthcare facilities in rural areas

2187. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out any survey on the prevailing healthcare facilities and availability of infrastructure for the rural people of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the parameters fixed for such survey and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the initiatives taken by Government to improve the primary healthcare system and medical facilities for the people living in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The District Level Household Survey – 4 (DLHS – 4) has been conducted during 2012-13 in many States with the objective to provide Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) related database at district level. DLHS – 4 also included survey on healthcare facilities and collected information on human resource, infrastructure and services.

The details of the DLHS – 4 conducted in 21 States/UTs are available on the website <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/DLHS-4.aspx>.

(c) Public Health is a State subject. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 essentially to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare in rural areas. Under the Mission, financial and technical support is provided to states/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system based on the demands posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs). The support *inter-alia* is provided for strengthening of infrastructure, engagement of health human resource, additional incentives to serve in rural areas, mainstreaming of AYUSH, selection and training of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), procurement of drugs and equipment, assured referral transport, Mobile Medical Units and for constitution and training of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees.

Further, in order to encourage the doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India with the previous approval of Central Government has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and,

- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Shortage of medical facilities to treat mental illnesses

2188. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that mental healthcare in India is in dire straits, where more than 7 per cent of the population of the country suffers from some kind of mental problem while India has a big shortfall of psychiatrists;
- (b) if so, the status of this disease in the country;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up additional medical facilities with qualified staff to address this issue; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per the 2005 Report of the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health nearly 1-2% of the population suffered from severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder and 5% from common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety.

It has been estimated that based on the norm of one Psychiatrist per one lakh population, there is considerable shortage of Psychiatrists in the country. Shortage also exists for Clinical Psychologists, Psychiatric Social Workers and Psychiatric Nurses.

(c) and (d) To address the burden of mental disorders and shortage of qualified professionals in the field of mental health, Government of India has been implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. During the 11th Five Year Plan, the NMHP has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges and Manpower Development Schemes.

With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country, 11 Centres of Excellence in Mental Health, 27 PG training departments in mental health specialists to increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility have been funded. As a result of

implementation of Manpower Development Schemes (Scheme-A and Scheme-B) in the country, a total of 312 new PG sets in mental health specialties have been created in the supported Institutes.

Besides, three Central Institutes viz; National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore; Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have been strengthened for augmenting the human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country.

In the 12th Five Year Plan, establishment of 10 more Centres of Excellence and strengthening/establishing 93 PG Training Departments in mental health specialties has been approved. 241 districts have been covered under the District Mental Health Programme, being implemented under the National Health Mission.

Target for child immunisation vaccinations

2189. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

(b) 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.

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.

(c) The Mission focuses on interventions to rapidly increase full immunization coverage of children by approximately 5% annually and to expand full immunization coverage to at least 90% children in the next five years.

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.

Bulk procurement of drugs

2190. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to procure medicines in bulk from public as well as private drug manufacturing firms and re-brand them under Jan Aushadha;
- (b) if so, the details of the drugs proposed to be procured; and
- (c) the steps to be taken by Government to check the quality of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Jan Aushadhi Scheme is implemented by Department of Pharmaceuticals. As per the information provided by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, 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. To ensure quality in procured medicines, BPPI has prescribed certain norms for bidders/suppliers. All the supplies are sample tested batch wise at NABL accredited laboratories before being put on sale under the scheme.

Right to healthcare

2191. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to hike health spending to 2.5 per cent of GDP;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to make health care a fundamental right similar to education; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per the 12th 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. The Draft National Health Policy 2015 targets raising public health expenditure to 2.5 % of the GDP.

(c) and (d) It has been stated in the Draft National Health Policy 2015 that the Center enact, after due discussion and on the request of three or more States (using the same legal clause as used for the Clinical Establishments Bill), a National Health Rights Act, which will ensure health as a fundamental right, whose denial will be justiciable and option given to States to voluntarily adopt this by a resolution of their Legislative Assembly. Stakeholder comments and suggestions on the draft National Health Policy 2015 have been invited to provide valuable insights to the approach to be adopted. Health being a State subject, consultation with States/UTs is essential for convergence in approach.

Recapitalization of efficient PSBs

2192. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has revised the criteria for recapitalization of Banks as per Basel III norms;
- (b) whether only efficient banks would now be given capital;
- (c) the reason for revising the criteria;
- (d) what will happen to those banks which are not efficient; and
- (e) how these banks would be able to function and survive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Government has been using different criteria in different years for infusion of capital in Public Sector Banks (PSBs). In the year 2014-15 the criteria of Return on Assets (RoA) and Return on Equity (RoE) was used. The criteria was used to encourage banks to be more efficient in their operations so that internal accrual increases.

(d) and (e) Government has taken decision to bring down holding in PSBs to 52% in phased manner which will ensure that capital needs of PSBs are taken care of. The Government will continue to support those banks with alternative strategies which will still not be able to raise capital.

Shortage of Drugs in the country

2193. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of drugs in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under the Department of Pharmaceuticals monitors the availability of drugs. While most drugs are available in sufficient quantity, NPPA has informed that shortage of certain essential / scheduled medicines namely albumin injection, anti-snake venom, rabies vaccine, rabies immunoglobulin and anti-malarial combination of sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine tablet has been reported in the recent past. Besides, short supply of Benzathine Pencillin, Vericella Vaccine and Osletamivir has also been reported in different parts of the country. The drugs are in short supply for various reasons including logistic issues. The shortage of albumin injection has been on account of the short supply of bulk Plasma to the manufacturers. Further, while sufficient capacity to manufacture anti-snake venom is available, there could be shortage when there is a sudden increase in the demand as orders for anti-snake venom have to be placed at least six months in advance keeping in view the time required to manufacture it. Also in view of its limited shelf life, it is not possible to manufacture large quantities without proper orders.

Free Medicines for treatment of TB

2194. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether multi-drug resistant TB cases caused mainly by irregular medication are increasing day by day despite Government currently spending about ₹ 250 crore on providing free medicines to TB patients;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide medicines for treatment of tuberculosis (TB) free at all chemist shops and corporate hospitals;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the procedure to be followed for distribution of medicines to the TB patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) According to latest WHO Global TB Report, the estimated proportion of Multi-Drug Resistant TB Cases in India is not increasing. It is less than 3 percent among new TB cases and between 12-17 percent among re-treatment cases. However, the detection of Multi Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases has been increasing due to availability of more diagnostic facilities for MDR-TB and coverage of the entire country by expansion of Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP).

(b) Does not arise in view of (a)

(c) In Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), anti-TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients who are covered under the programme through DOT Centres established through-out the country. There is no proposal to provide medicines for treatment of TB free at all Chemist Shops and Corporate Hospitals.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Rural Healthcare Infrastructure

2195. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals functioning in the country and how many of them are in rural areas;

(b) the total number of doctors registered in India and how many of them are working in public sector; and

(c) the ratio of hospital beds to population in rural areas as compared to that for urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per provisional information available in National Health Profile 2013 compiled by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, there are 19,817 Government hospitals (including CHCs) available in rural and urban areas in India, the State-wise details of which are given in Statement (*See below*).

As per provisional information available in National Health Profile 2013, 1,06,813 Government allopathic doctors and 5,278 dental surgeons are available in the country. In addition, 6,86,319 registered AYUSH doctors are available in the country as on 1.1.2013.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Rural Hospitals		Urban Hospitals	
		Number	beds	Number	beds
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	308	10370	144	26584
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	1300	15	375
3.	Assam	1088	7504	49	5877
4.	Bihar	1325	5250	111	6302
5.	Chhattisgarh	416	1522	221	10490
6.	Goa	17	1597	16	1711
7.	Gujarat	300	9925	88	17983
8.	Haryana	80	2454	79	5210
9.	Himachal Pradesh	98	2911	53	5574
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1402	3428	567	3890
11.	Jharkhand	545	4879	4	535
12.	Karnataka	388	8944	210	41820
13.	Kerala	1135	17595	144	20021
14.	Madhya Pradesh	334	10020	94	16289
15.	Maharashtra	440	11302	613	41866
16.	Manipur	23	730	7	697
17.	Meghalaya	28	840	12	2187
18.	Mizoram	29	1420	7	210
19.	Nagaland	21	630	32	1797
20.	Odisha	1659	7099	91	9584
21.	Punjab	94	2900	146	8904
22.	Rajasthan	2649	32948	489	13631

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	24	260	9	1300
24.	Tamil Nadu	407	9150	381	55093
25.	Tripura	21	1260	21	2315
26.	Uttar Pradesh	515	15450	346	40934
27.	Uttarakhand	666	3746	29	4219
28.	West Bengal	1272	19679	294	58509
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	625	1	450
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	5	1750
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	50	2	261
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	4	200
33.	Delhi	0	0	109	22961
34.	Lakshadweep	3	120		
35.	Puducherry	27	274	26	2997

Shortage of HIV testing kits

2196. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing huge shortage of HIV testing kits;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that people were returned by the hospital authorities across the country untested for want of HIV kits;
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (d) whether Government has sought any information from the State Governments in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No.

(b) and (c) As of now, one of the States/UTs have reported of non-availability of HIV test kits and clients are tested regularly.

(d) and (e) Under the National AIDS Control Programme, States/UT-wise stocks of HIV test kits is monitored on weekly basis and interstate relocation of HIV test kits is done if there is any shortage of kits reported from any facility.

Additionally, States/UTs have standing instruction to produce any HIV Test kits & drugs on need basis, if there is shortage of HIV test kits at the facility level.

Appointment of Faculty in nursing colleges

†2197. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to ensure that norms of appointments and seniority in the nursing colleges are being followed, as fixed by Indian Nursing Council;

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

(c) the manner in which negative effects on students owing to non-appointment of teachers in nursing schools as per norms of the Council are to be nullified?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Appointment to faculty posts in nursing colleges are made by the appointing authority in accordance with Recruitment Rules and Indian Nursing Council Guidelines.

The list of teaching faculty of the nursing institutions maintained on the Indian Nursing Council Website *i.e.* www.indiannursingcouncil.org.

INC and State Nursing Councils conduct inspections from time to time to ensure that Nursing Schools maintain faculty as per the norms of the Council.

Status of H1N1 disease in the country

2198. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of H1N1 disease and how it is spreading in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the number of affected people and death therefrom;
- (c) the precautionary measures taken by Government; and
- (d) the precautionary measures for common man to overcome the H1N1?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) While declaring the Influenza Pandemic to be over in 2010, World Health Organization informed that the Pandemic Influenza virus would continue to circulate as Seasonal Influenza virus causing sporadic cases and outbreaks of various intensities. Outbreaks as also sporadic cases have been reported for States/ Union Territories. The cases and deaths reported by the States /UTs from January 1st, 2015 are given in Statement (*See below*). However, all the deaths may not have occurred only due to Influenza A H1N1 infection but may also be due to co-morbid conditions (Lung disease, heart disease, liver disease, kidney disease, blood disorders, Diabetes etc.) and Immuno-compromised patients.

(c) Health is a State subject. However, the Central Government has been monitoring the Influenza A H1N1 outbreak situation and remains in regular touch with the affected State Governments. The States have been provided guidelines on screening, risk categorization of patients, clinical case management and ventilator management. Guidelines for vaccination of health care workers have been also issued. Central teams of Senior Public Health Specialists from Union Health and Family Welfare Ministry have been deployed from time to time to guide and assist the outbreak affected State Governments.

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.

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.

(d) For common man, the precautionary measures are (i) cover mouth and nose while coughing and sneezing (ii) wash hands with soap and water frequently (iii) stay more than arm's length with persons afflicted with flu (iv) avoid crowded places if experiencing signs and symptoms of flu (v) drink plenty of fluids, eat nutritious food and (vi) ensure adequate rest and sleep. They should also avoid (i) contact greetings (ii) taking the medicine without consulting the physician and (iii) spitting in public places.

Statement

Influenza A H1N1: laboratory confirmed Cases and Deaths: State/ UT-wise for 2015

(1st January –11th March, 2015)

S.No.	State/UT	Cumulative Cases since 1st Jan, 2015	Cumulative Deaths since 1st Jan, 2015
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	3	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	135	18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	10	2
5.	Bihar	137	2
6.	Chandigarh	17	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	110	7
8.	D and N Haveli	14	4
9.	Daman & Diu	4	0
10.	Delhi	3727	10
11.	Goa	16	1
12.	Gujarat	5894	362

1	2	3	4
13.	Haryana	320	44
14.	Himachal Pradesh	70	15
15.	Jammu & Kashmir (Jammu)	64	3
	(Kashmir)	371	11
16.	Jharkhand	6	3
17.	Karnataka	1991	65
18.	Kerala	93	10
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1737	219
21.	Maharashtra	3004	247
22.	Manipur	1	1
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	2	0
25.	Nagaland	4	0
26.	Odisha	25	5
27.	Puducherry	38	2
28.	Punjab	243	51
29.	Rajasthan	6093	359
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	426	12
32.	Telangana	1925	69
33.	Tripura	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	47	8
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1095	34
36.	West Bengal	264	17
	TOTAL	27886	1587

Early warning system for viral outbreaks

2199. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

- (a) the number of viral outbreaks along with the casualties reported in the country during the last two years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government has assessed the economic impact of these viral outbreaks and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has put in place any early warning system and protocols for the effective management of viral outbreaks in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The number of viral outbreaks along with the casualties reported in the country during the last two years, State/UT-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government has not assessed the economic impact of the viral outbreaks in the country.

(c) Government of India initiated Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) in all States/UTs with the objective to detect and respond to disease outbreaks. Under IDSP, weekly data on total number of cases for epidemic prone diseases including viral diseases is collected at District level. These data give information on the disease trends and seasonality of diseases. Whenever there is a rising trend of illnesses in any area, the outbreak is investigated and responded to for its prevention, control/ containment.

Statement*State wise No. of Outbreaks Reported under IDSP*

State	2013									
	Chicken- pox	Chikun- gunya	CCHF	Dengue	Hand Foot and Mouth Disease	Measles	Mumps	Rubella	Viral Hepatitis	Influenza A H1N1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman & Nicobar Islands										
Andhra Pradesh		14		2					3	
Arunachal Pradesh				1						
Assam	4			1		1			3	
Bihar	52			1		10			1	
Chandigarh										
Chhattisgarh	3			1					3	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli									1	
Daman and Diu										
Delhi				1						
Goa				1						
Gujarat	3	5	8	3		5			16	1
Haryana	3					2			3	
Himachal Pradesh				1						
Jammu & Kashmir	4					4	12		2	
Jharkhand	9					8			1	
Karnataka	3	18		29	1	14	7		2	
Kerala	9	1		9	1		4		21	
Lakshadweep										
Madhya Pradesh	4	1		2		1			2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra		5		45		16			7	
Manipur				1						
Meghalaya										
Mizoram										
Nagaland										
Odisha	6					16		2	2	
Puducherry										
Punjab	1					1	2		7	
Rajasthan										
Sikkim				1						
Tamil Nadu	13	28		18		2			1	
Telangana										
Tripura										
Uttar Pradesh	4			1						
Uttarakhand	1			1	1				11	
West Bengal	2			11		9		5	13	
Total Deaths*	0	0	7	23	0	5	0	0	5	121

* The total number of deaths are initial deaths reported at the start of the outbreak and may not reflect total casualties in that particular outbreak period.

State wise No. of Outbreaks Reported under IDSP

State	2014								
	Chicken- pox	Chikun- gunya	CCHF	Dengue	KFD	Measles	Mumps	Rubella	Viral Hepatitis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman & Nicobar Islands									
Andhra Pradesh	1	3		1					
Arunachal Pradesh	1			1		1		1	
Assam	6					7		4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	40			1		9		1	1
Chandigarh									
Chhattisgarh	1			2		7			6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli						2			
Daman and Diu									
Delhi						2			1
Goa									
Gujarat	5		5			24			12
Haryana						15	1	1	1
Himachal Pradesh						1			4
Jammu & Kashmir	4					7	2		4
Jharkhand	3					30		1	
Karnataka	4	26		20	2	12	1	1	4
Kerala	6	1		2	2		7		20
Lakshadweep				2					
Madhya Pradesh		7		6		4		1	
Maha- rashtra	2	8		51		14			7
Manipur						1			
Meghalaya									
Mizoram									
Nagaland									
Odisha	3					7			4
Puducherry	3			1					
Punjab	2					2	4		4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajasthan			1	1		3			6
Sikkim	1								
Tamil Nadu	5	18		17		4	2		2
Telangana				1					
Tripura						2			
Uttar Pradesh	6					6			
Uttarakhand						12			
West Bengal	3			7		19		2	5
TOTAL DEATHS*	2	2	4	35	0	21	0	0	12

* The total number of deaths are initial deaths reported at the start of the outbreak and may not reflect total casualties in that particular outbreak period.

Maternal deaths in tribal inhabited areas of the country

2200. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many women in tribal areas particularly in the States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are suffering from malnourishment and also die during pregnancy;

(b) if so, how many cases of maternal deaths have been reported in tribal areas and other States during the last three years;

(c) whether Government is also aware that despite the efforts made by it maternal death rate is very high in India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon and total deaths reported during the last one year along with comparison with last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey-III(NFHS)

(2005-06), the rates of malnutrition as depicted by Body Mass Index(BMI)<18.5 and prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age group, is highest among Schedule Tribes including in States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. Similar trend is also seen at all India level. Details are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

The Registrar General of India (RGI) through its Sample Registration System (SRS) and Annual Health Survey (AHS) provides data on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) for the major states.

RGI does not capture disaggregated data on MMR for tribal areas separately neither provide maternal deaths in absolute numbers.

As per Annual Health Survey data between AHS (2010-11) and AHS (2012- 13), the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) for Chhattisgarh has come down from 275 per 100,000 live births to 244 per 100,000 live births resulting in a 31 point decline in MMR. Similarly, as per AHS data between AHS (2010-11) and AHS (2012-13), the MMR for Jharkhand has come down from 278 per 100,000 live births to 245 per 100,000 live births resulting in a 33 point decline in MMR

(c) and (d) As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 178 per 100,000 live births in the period 2010-12 to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13.

RGI do not give data in absolute number of maternal deaths but gives data on Maternal Mortality Ratio. (MMR) per 100,000 live births. A comparative decline in MMR in India and State-wise during the past 3 RGI-SRS surveys i.e. 2007-09, 2010-12 and 2011-13 is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

The key steps taken to accelerate the pace of reduction for Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) under the National Health Mission (NHM) are:

Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana .

- ❖ Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care .

- ❖ Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24 × 7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- ❖ Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- ❖ Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- ❖ Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia .
- ❖ Engagement of more than 8.9 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community .
- ❖ Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- ❖ Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- ❖ Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- ❖ To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Statement-I*% of women in age group 15-49 with BMI < 18.5%*

	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Don't know	Total
Chhattisgarh	38.4	50.3	44.4	26.8	-	43.4
Jharkhand	39.2	47.2	45.7	32.8	-	43
India	41.1	46.6	35.7	29.4	39.1	35.6

Statement-II*% of women in age group 15-49 with Anaemia*

		SC	ST	OBC	Others	Don't know	Total
Chhattisgarh	Any anaemia	51.9	74	52	42.4	-	57.5
	Hb<12gm%						
	Severe	2.4	2.8	1.4	0.9	-	1.9
	Anaemia						
	Hb<7gm%						
Jharkhand	Any anaemia	72.6	85	64.2	57.2	-	69.5
	Hb<12gm%						
	Severe	2.4	1.7	0.9	1.1	-	1.3
	Anaemia						
	Hb<7gm%						
India	Any anaemia	58.3	68.5	54.4	51.3	55.9	55.3
	Hb<12gm%						
	Severe	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8
	Anaemia						
	Hb<7gm%						

Statement - III*Maternal Mortality Ratio: India and State-wise*

(Source: RGI (SRS) 2007-09, 2010-12, 2011-13)

Major State	MMR(SRS) (2007-09)	MMR(SRS) (2010-12)	MMR(SRS) (2011-13)
India Total *	212	178	167
Assam	390	328	300
Bihar	261	219	208
Jharkhand	261	219	208
Madhya Pradesh	269	230	221
Chhattisgarh	269	230	221
Orissa	258	235	222
Rajasthan	318	255	244
Uttar Pradesh	359	292	285
Uttaranchal	359	292	285
Andhra Pradesh	134	110	92
Karnataka	178	144	133
Kerala	81	66	61
Tamil Nadu	97	90	79
Gujarat	148	122	112
Haryana	153	146	127
Maharashtra	104	87	68
Punjab	172	155	141
West Bengal	145	117	113
*Others	160	136	126

*Includes Others

Centrally-Aided health projects in Rajasthan

†2201. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme-wise allocation of funds for each Central Government aided health projects in Rajasthan during the last three years and the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the Centrally-aided health projects being run in Rajasthan presently, and the amount of money allocated for the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The details of programme wise allocation of funds to Rajasthan under the National Health Mission during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement.

Statement

Details showing the Allocation from 2011-12 to 2014-15 - Rajasthan

(₹ In crore)

Sl. No.	Programme	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
A. NRHM Flexible Pool					
1.	RCH Flexible Pool	227.07	272.64	295.44	387.13
2.	Mission Flexible Pool	279.57	338.74	334.00	451.20
3.	Routine Immunization	11.52	13.34	14.82	13.26
4.	Pulse Polio Immunisation	14.58	15.46	15.51	16.23
5.	National I.D.D. Control Prog.	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.35
6.	Infrastructure Maintenance	242.99	290.81	290.81	217.04
7.	Communicable Disease Control Programmes	36.43	38.75	47.44	49.66
	(a) National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme	12.39	13.61	6.53	9.12
	(b) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Prog.)	19.63	20.79	36.49	36.53

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Programme	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	(c) National Leprosy Eradication Prog.	1.65	1.35	1.39	0.76
	(d) Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	2.77	3.00	3.03	3.25
8.	Non-Communicable Disease Programmes	11.76	11.00	49.74	35.65
	(a) National Prog. For prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and stroke (NPCDCS)		0.00	17.56	15.73
	(b) National Prog. For Control of Blindness	11.76	11.00	13.46	11.50
	(c) National Mental Health Prog.		0.00	11.70	4.99
	(d) National Programme for the Healthcare of the Elderly		0.00	2.93	1.00
	(e) National Prog. For prevention & Control of Deafness		0.00	2.63	1.29
	(f) National Tobacco Control Prog.		0.00	1.17	1.07
	(g) Other New Initiative under Non-Communicable Disease Injuries and Trauma		0.00	0.29	0.00
	(h) National Oral Health Programme		0.00	0.00	0.07
	SubTotal(1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)	824.17	980.98	1047.99	1170.52
B.	National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool		0.00	43.21	75.55
	GRAND TOTAL	824.17	980.98	1091.20	1246.07

Strike by Nurses in government hospitals in Delhi

2202. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the nurses in Government hospitals in Delhi have decided to go on a strike protesting against the recruitment process of Staff Nurses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Delhi Nurses Union had given a notice to go on strike protesting against the recruitment process of Staff Nurses.

Director General of Health Services heard the grievances of Nurses Union and the issue has been sorted out. Delhi Nurses Union has now withdrawn the notice of strike.

Measures to check maternal deaths

2203. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India accounts for more than 20 per cent of global maternal and child deaths and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether nearly 67 per cent of population do not have access to essential medicines;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide essential medicines, free of cost, to the patients in all Government hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres;

(d) the current Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) per 1000 births in India; and

(e) whether India accounts for the largest number of maternal deaths in the world and if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to bring down maternal deaths?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the UN Inter-Agency estimates in the publication "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013", India accounts for 17 per cent of global maternal deaths.

As per the UNICEF report entitled “The Situation of Children in India-A Profile” published in May 2011, India contributes to more than 20 per cent of child deaths in the World. As per WHO 2012 estimates, the causes of Child Mortality in the age group 0-5 years in India are: Neonatal causes (53%), Pneumonia (15%), Diarrhoeal disease (12%), Measles (3%), Injuries (3%) and Others (14%). Besides this, Illiteracy, low socio-economic status, early age of marriage, high parity, women’s empowerment, poor sanitation, hygiene and nutrition, poor access to health facilities are also contributing factors of Child mortality.

(b) and (c) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including support for provision of free drugs to those who access public health facilities based on requirements reflected in their Programme Implementation Plans. Under the NHM-Free drug service Initiative and substantial funding is also provided to States/UTs with the conditionality.

An incentive of up to 5% additional funding over and above the normal allocation of the state under NRHM-RCH Flexipool is provided to State/UTs to introduce free medicine scheme.

In addition, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section, which includes free drugs, etc. and similar entitlements for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for their treatment.

(d) As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India is 167 per 100,000 live births for the period 2011-13.

(e) As per the UN Inter-Agency estimates in the publication “Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013”, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India has come down from 560 in 1990 to 190 in 2013.

As per the information provided in the same report, 52 countries have MMR higher than that of India, as given in Statement.

The key steps taken to accelerate the pace of reduction for Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) under the National Health Mission (NHM) are:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.

- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
- Engagement of more than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Statement

Sl.No.	Country	MMR
1.	Sierra Leone	1100
2.	Chad	980
3.	Central African Republic	880
4.	Somalia	850
5.	Burundi	740
6.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	730
7.	South Sudan	730
8.	Côte d'Ivoire	720
9.	Guinea	650
10.	Liberia	640
11.	Niger	630
12.	Cameroon	590
13.	Guinea-Bissau	560
14.	Nigeria	560
15.	Mali	550
16.	Malawi	510
17.	Lesotho	490
18.	Mozambique	480
19.	Zimbabwe	470
20.	Angola	460
21.	Togo	450
22.	Madagascar	440
23.	Gambia	430
24.	Ethiopia	420
25.	Congo	410
26.	United Republic of Tanzania	410

Sl.No.	Country	MMR
27.	Afghanistan	400
28.	Burkina Faso	400
29.	Kenya	400
30.	Eritrea	380
31.	Ghana	380
32.	Haiti	380
33.	Sudan	360
34.	Uganda	360
35.	Comoros	350
36.	Benin	340
37.	Mauritania	320
38.	Rwanda	320
39.	Senegal	320
40.	Swaziland	310
41.	Equatorial Guinea	290
42.	Zambia	280
43.	Timor-Leste	270
44.	Yemen	270
45.	Guyana	250
46.	Gabon	240
47.	Djibouti	230
48.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	220
49.	Papua New making Guinea	220
50.	Sao Tome and Principe	210

Sl.No.	Country	MMR
51.	Bolivia (Plurinational)	200
52.	Myanmar	200
53.	India	190
54.	Indonesia	190
55.	Nepal	190
56.	Bangladesh	170
57.	Botswana	170
58.	Cambodia	170
59.	Pakistan	170
60.	Guatemala	140
61.	South Africa	140
62.	Kiribati	130
63.	Namibia	130
64.	Solomon Islands	130
65.	Suriname	130
66.	Bhutan	120
67.	Honduras	120
68.	Morocco	120
69.	Philippines	120
70.	Tonga	120
71.	Paraguay	110
72.	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	110
73.	Dominican Republic	100
74.	Nicaragua	100

Sl.No.	Country	MMR
75.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	96
76.	Algeria	89
77.	Peru	89
78.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	87
79.	Ecuador	87
80.	Vanuatu	86
81.	Panama	85
82.	Trinidad and Tobago	84
83.	Colombia	83
84.	Cuba	80
85.	Jamaica	80
86.	Kyrgyzstan	75
87.	Mauritius	73
88.	Argentina	69
89.	Brazil	69
90.	El Salvador	69
91.	Mongolia	68
92.	Iraq	67
93.	Turkmenistan	61
94.	Fiji	59
95.	Samoa	58
96.	Cabo Verde	53
97.	Barbados	52
98.	Jordan	50

Sl.No.	Country	MMR
99.	Mexico	49
100.	Syrian Arab Republic	49
101.	Vietnam	49
102.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	47
103.	Tunisia	46
104.	Belize	45
105.	Egypt	45
106.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	45
107.	Tajikistan	44
108.	Georgia	41
109.	Costa Rica	38
110.	Bahamas	37
111.	Uzbekistan	36
112.	Saint Lucia	34
113.	Romania	33
114.	China	32
115.	Maldives	31
116.	Armenia	29
117.	Malaysia	29
118.	Sri Lanka	29
119.	United States of America	28
120.	Brunei Darussalam	27
121.	Republic of Korea	27
122.	Azerbaijan	26

Sl.No.	Country	MMR
123.	Kazakhstan	26
124.	Thailand	26
125.	Russian Federation	24
126.	Grenada	23
127.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	23
128.	Ukraine	23
129.	Bahrain	22
130.	Chile	22
131.	Albania	21
132.	Republic of Moldova	21
133.	Puerto Rico	20
134.	Turkey	20
135.	Lebanon	16
136.	Saudi Arabia	16
137.	Serbia	16
138.	Libya	15
139.	Hungary	14
140.	Kuwait	14
141.	Uruguay	14
142.	Croatia	13
143.	Latvia	13
144.	Canadad	11
145.	Estonia	11
146.	Lithuania	11

Sl.No.	Country	MMR
147.	Luxembourg	11
148.	Oman	11
149.	Cyprus	10
150.	France	9
151.	Ireland	9
152.	Malta	9
153.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8
154.	New Zealand	8
155.	Portugal	8
156.	United Arab Emirates	8
157.	United Kingdom	8
158.	Germany	7
159.	Montenegro	7
160.	Slovakia	7
161.	Slovenia	7
162.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7
163.	Australia	6
164.	Belgium	6
165.	Japan	6
166.	Netherlands	6
167.	Qatar	6
168.	Singapore	6
169.	Switzerland	6
170.	Bulgaria	5

Sl.No.	Country	MMR
171.	Czech Republic	5
172.	Denmark	5
173.	Greece	5
174.	Austria	4
175.	Finland	4
176.	Iceland	4
177.	Italy	4
178.	Norway	4
179.	Spain	4
180.	Sweden	4
181.	Poland	3
182.	Israel	2
183.	Belarus	1

**Source : UN publication "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013"*

Revision of services rendered by NACO

2204. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has urged the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) to relook and revise its services offered to injecting drug users and lower the age for availing of the facilities offered by them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, a letter from Member National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been received by National AIDS Control Organisation regarding to relook and revise its services being offered to drug users and lower the age.

(b) The Member NCPCR raised the following points:

Prevailing situation on substance abuse by the children in North Eastern States has been a matter of deep concern for the NCPCR. Free flow of substances, social sanction and peer pressure are believed to be the primary factors which promote initiation and continuation of substance abuse. Consumption of substance which has serious attendant consequences for children of all age groups, adolescents and adults alike takes place through oral route, smoking/inhalation/chasing route and injectible route. It has been brought to the notice of the Commission that children begin substance abuse from a very early age ; say 9 to 10 years in North East, especially in Manipur.

NACO implements Targeted Interventions (TI) which provides harm reduction services to people who inject drugs. As NACO is not mandated to focus exclusively on providing services to children, currently efforts to register children to HIV-related are less. This is based on the view that children, if using drugs or susceptible to using drugs, should be counseled and taken care of through other mechanisms such as family counseling, awareness campaigns and life skills education which will require the input of other departments at the State Level (such as the Dept. of Education, Dept. of Social Welfare etc.)

New AIIMS-like institutions in the states

2205. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to open new AIIMS in various States;
- (b) if so, the State-wise list thereof;
- (c) the details of progress made by Government towards establishing AIIMS in various States; and
- (d) the stipulated time for completion of each institute?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Yes, while addressing to the Joint Session of Parliament on 9th June 2014, Hon'ble President had mentioned that health education and training would be transformed to address the shortfall of health care professionals and that AIIMS like institutes would be established in every State in a phased manner. List of states, wherein new AIIMS have been established/ announced to set up is given in Statement (*See below*).

Six new AIIMS, established under Phase-I are functional. Civil construction work

of residential complex at AIIMS in Rae Bareilly under Phase-II is underway. New AIIMS in West Bengal under Phase-II could not be taken up.

With regard to new AIIMS announced during July 2014, State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal have identified the site(s) for setting up of new AIIMS. The Central Team has conducted preliminary inspection of the site(s) offered by these States. Reports submitted by the Central Teams are under acceptance of competent authority. Government has decided first to undertake Pre-Investment Activities on the sites for new AIIMS and it has approved the funds of ₹ 50.00 Crore. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has also been asked to identify alternate land for new AIIMS in Poorvanchal Region and to furnish the detailed information in the prescribed check list.

With regard to 5(five) new AIIMS announced during the Budget Speech for the year 2015-16, State Government of Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have already identified the site(s) for setting up new AIIMS. Government of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir has yet to identify sites for new AIIMS in the respective State.

Timeline for setting up of such tertiary level health care facilities depends upon the receipt of various due approvals of EFC and CCEA.

Statement

List of States, wherein new AIIMS are being established under PMSSY

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A.	Phase-I of PMSSY		
(i)	Bihar	:	AIIMS at Patna
(ii)	Chhattisgarh	:	AIIMS at Raipur
(iii)	Madhya Pradesh	:	AIIMS at Bhopal
(iv)	Orissa	:	AIIMS at Bhubaneswar
(v)	Rajasthan	:	AIIMS at Jodhpur
(vi)	Uttanchal	:	AIIMS at Rishikesh
B.	Phase-II of PMSSY		
(vii)	Uttar Pradesh	:	AIIMS at Rae Bareilly
(viii)	West Bengal	:	AIIMS
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C. Fresh Announcements

During Budget Speech for the year 2014-15

- (ix) Andhra Pradesh
- (x) West Bengal
- (xi) Vidharbha in Maharashtra
- (xii) Poorvanchal in UP

During Budget Speech for the year 2015-16

- (xiii) Assam
 - (xiv) Himachal Pradesh
 - (xv) Jammu & Kashmir
 - (xvi) Punjab
 - (xvii) Tamil Nadu
-

Ban on PET usage in medical formulation

2206. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors and health experts from various medical institutions have demanded an immediate ban on polyethylene terephthalate (PET) usage for certain medical formulations as notified by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether doctors and health experts have also condemned the latest move by the pharma industry to justify the use of PET bottle as safe and economical;

(d) whether it is a fact that research has shown that medicines packed in PET bottle are a health hazard and can have adverse effect on children, women in their reproductive age and the geriatric population; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) In May, 2013 and August, 2013, a Dehradun based Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) requested that a ban be imposed on

the use of Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) bottles as primary packaging material in Pharmaceutical liquid orals, suspensions and dry syrups. The NGO claimed that use of PET bottles had adverse effects on human health due to presence of endocrine disruptors and leaching which takes place under varying storage and temperature conditions and the age of packaging. The representation was considered by Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), and an Expert Committee under the Head of the Department (HOD), Department of Pharmacology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi was constituted to examine the issues raised in the representation. In the light of the information provided by the NGO and that available in the existing literature, the Expert Committee, suggested that sufficient evidence to establish a definite correlation of causality of plastic container for pharmaceutical products and adverse health effects is not established and that this was an important health concern and needed detailed investigation. It also added that the 'absence of evidence' may not be considered as 'evidence of absence' of the potential harmful effects of packaging pharmaceutical products in plastic containers. Thereafter, a draft notification prohibiting the use of plastic/PET containers in liquid oral formulations for primary packaging of paediatric formulations as well as formulations meant for geriatrics, women in reproductive age group and pregnant women was published in the Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2014 inviting objections and suggestions from the public including all the stakeholders. The Expert Committee had also stated that scientific evidence needs to be generated over a period of time.

(c) No such representation has been received either from the doctors or from the health experts. However, in response to the draft notification, a large number of representations were received from various stakeholders against the proposed ban. Around 292 representations *inter alia* opposed the ban and stated that sufficient scientific evidence is not available about the alleged ill-effects of the use of PET bottles for packaging medicines. Some of these representations also cited studies by various agencies to claim that use of such bottles is safe and is widely used across the world. Four representations supported imposition of ban.

(d) and (e) Reply given in parts (a) and (b) may be referred.

Free medicines and pathological facilities for BPL families

†2207. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on any plan to make available free medicines and pathology facilities to the BPL families through BPL card;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the States have been consulted regarding this and by when this plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Under the proposed National Health Assurance Mission, two of the key components are provision of free essential drugs and free essential diagnostics to all those who access public health facilities in an assured mode.

(c) In a meeting held by the Ministry, the same was discussed with the States/UTs. No time line can be provided at this stage. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is being provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including support for provision of free drugs and diagnostics to those who access public health facilities including BPL families based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Under the NHM-Free drug service Initiative and NHM Free Diagnostics service Initiative substantial funding is available to States for provision of free drugs and free diagnostics subject to States/UTs meeting certain specified conditions. In 2014-15, an approval of Rs. 2265.38 crore and Rs. 109.31 Crore have been given for drugs including for NHM-Free drug service Initiative and for NHM- Free Diagnostics Service Initiative respectively.

Measures to reduce IMR and MMR

2208. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of children die before their first birthday and most of them within a few weeks of their birth;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that thousands of women die during child birth in the country every year; and
- (c) the infant mortality rate in each State and UT and the status of India when compared to other Asian countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. As per Sample Registration System (SRS), 2013, the Infant Mortality Rate in country is 40 per 1000 live births which translates into death of an estimated 10.68 lakh children up to the age of one year, annually.

As per Sample Registration System (SRS) 2013, the Neonatal Mortality Rate in

India is 28/1000 live births which means that estimated 7.47 lakh newborns die within first four weeks of birth every year in the country.

(b) Yes. As per the Sample Registration System (SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) for the period 2011-13 is 167/100000 live births. This translates into an estimated 44,000 maternal deaths in the country, every year.

(c) The State wise details of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Infant Mortality Rates for the Asian countries, available in the State of World's Children Report published by UNICEF (2015) are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Infant Mortality Rates

States/UTs	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births) SRS (2013)
India	40
Assam	54
Madhya Pradesh	54
Odisha	51
Uttar Pradesh	50
Meghalaya	47
Rajasthan	47
Chhattisgarh	46
Bihar	42
Haryana	41
Andhra Pradesh	39
Telangana	39
Jammu & Kashmir	37
Jharkhand	37

States/UTs	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births) SRS (2013)
Gujarat	36
Mizoram	35
Himachal Pradesh	35
Arunachal Pradesh	32
Uttarakhand	32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31
West Bengal	31
Karnataka	31
Punjab	26
Tripura	26
Delhi	24
Andaman & Nicobar	24
Maharashtra	24
Lakshadweep	24
Sikkim	22
Chandigarh	21
Tamil Nadu	21
Daman & Diu	20
Nagaland	18
Puducherry	17
Kerala	12
Manipur	10
Goa	9

Statement-II

Comparison of Infant Mortality Rate in Asian Countries

Country Name	Infant Mortality Rate (deaths/1,000 live births) Year 2013
Afghanistan	70
Pakistan	69
Laos	54
Turkmenistan	47
Timor Leste	46
India	41
Tajikistan	41
Myanmar	40
Uzbekistan	37
Bangladesh	33
Cambodia	33
Nepal	32
Azerbaijan	30
Bhutan	30
Iraq	28
Mongolia	26
Indonesia	25
Philippines	24
Korea, North	22
Kyrgyzstan	22
Vietnam	19

Country Name	Infant Mortality Rate (deaths/1,000 live births)Year 2013
Kazakhstan	15
Armenia	14
Iran	14
Saudi Arabia	13
China	11
Thailand	11
Russia	9
Brunei	8
Sri Lanka	8
Malaysia	7
Qatar	7
UAE	7
Korea, South	3
Japan	2
Singapore	2

Source: State of World's Children Report, 2015 published by UNICEF

Integrated Medicine System

2209. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any schemes to promote Integrated Medicine System;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the modern Medical practitioners have raised objections to promoting integrated medicine, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No; however practitioners of AYUSH are being

mainstreamed in the health sector through co-location scheme of NHM. The Ayush doctors are being engaged for various activities relating to Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health.

(c) The Indian Medical Association and Medical Council of India (MCI) have raised objections to ISM qualified doctors prescribing modern medicines.

Cancer patients in Uttar Pradesh

2210. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the number of cancer patients in Uttar Pradesh is more than that in other States of the country;
- (b) the number of cancer patients reported in the State during the last one year;
- (c) the reasons for above average number of cancer patients in the region; and
- (d) the action taken by the Central Government or the State Government to check the rising number of cancer patients in the region?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Yes. Based on the data provided by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of new cancer patients in Uttar Pradesh for the year 2014 is 186638, which is more than estimate of cancer patients for any other State in the country. This is due to more population of Uttar Pradesh as compared to other States.

(d) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 with focus on 3 types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission. Under current Five Year Plan, NPCDCS is expanded to cover more districts.

The Government of India under 'Strengthening of Tertiary Care of Cancer' scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is assisting the strengthening / establishment of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.

Financial assistance upto ₹ 120 crores for SCI and upto ₹ 45 crore for TCCC is available including State Government share of 25% (in case of Hilly and NE States, State share is 10%). This scheme also covers Uttar Pradesh.

Reporting system for injuries and accident cases

2211. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the reporting system for injuries and accidents in our country is not satisfactory;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there is a deficiency of both medical and paramedical staff to provide trauma care;
- (c) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to rectify the situation;
- (d) whether Government proposes to designate hospitals, medical college hospitals and institutions as level one, two or three trauma centres based on their facilities instead of creating stand-alone trauma centres; 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 (c) Currently reports on road traffic accidents, injuries and deaths are made available by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and National Crime Records Bureau. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare initiated a scheme during Eleventh Five Year Plan (FYP) titled 'Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals on National Highways', which is being continued in the Twelfth FYP. The scheme guidelines prescribe norms for infrastructure, human resources, equipments, etc, which are supported under the scheme.

The objective of the scheme is to bring down preventable deaths because of road accidents by developing a pan-India trauma care network in which no trauma victim has to be transported for more than 50 km and a designated Trauma Care Facility is available at every 100 km distance on the selected National Highway.

During the Eleventh FYP, a total of 118 trauma care facilities were identified and funds were released under various components. Additional 85 trauma care facilities are targeted to be set up during the Twelfth FYP, out of which 24 District Hospitals/Medical Colleges have been identified for support till date.

Under this Scheme during the Twelfth FYP a National Injury Surveillance Center, Trauma Registry and Capacity Building Center is being established at Dr. RML

Hospital, New Delhi. On establishment of this Center, data on the type of injury, profile of the injured, etc, will be made available to further strengthen the prevention and management of road traffic injuries.

(d) and (e) Under the above mentioned scheme, there are four levels of Trauma Care Facilities; with Level IV trauma care being provided by mobile ambulances provided through contractors of National Highway Authority of India or by Department of Road Transport and Highways to the States. The remaining three levels to be established in the existing Medical Colleges and District/Taluk Hospitals as follows:

Level III – in the District/Tehsil Hospitals with capacity of 100-200 beds.

Level II – in Medical Colleges with Hospitals with 300-500 beds.

Level I – in Apex Medical Institutes and Hospitals. Department of Health and Family Welfare is not supporting establishment of stand alone trauma care facilities.

Denial of treatment facilities to smart card holders by private hospitals

†2212. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poor patients are not getting treatment in private hospitals through smart cards; and

(b) whether Government proposes to take action against doctors and employees of Government hospitals who direct patients to buy medicines from chemists citing non-efficacy of medicines from Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Ministry of Labour & Employment have informed that under the Scheme of Ministry of Labour & Employment, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), three tiers of grievance redressal committees have been set up at District, State and National level to look into complaints and grievances of the stakeholders including the RSBY beneficiaries. Ministry of Labour & Employment have informed that no complaint from patients in regard to not getting treatment in private hospitals through smart card has been received by the National Grievance Redressal Committee set up.

(b) In so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

associated Hospitals are concerned, no complaints has been received till date and medicines contained in the hospitals OPD formulary are distributed free from the OPD Pharmacy. All medicines required for admitted patients are provided free.

Stopping of cashless facility by empanelled hospitals

2213. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints that certain CGHS empanelled hospitals have stopped providing cashless facility to the CGHS beneficiaries owing to their huge amount of bills pending for payment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their pendency along with the action taken/being taken by Government for clearance of the bills at the earliest; and

(c) the amount spent on major illnesses of CGHS patients during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ Union Territory-wise including Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per reports received from the field, Grant Medical Foundation, Pune has restricted the cashless facilities to serious/emergency cases only. Another hospital in Ranchi 'Shree Jagannath Hospital and Research Centre' which was empanelled recently on 17/11/2014 had earlier stopped this facility but has subsequently resumed it.

The reason for pendency of payment of hospital bills is insufficient balance of funds available with UTI-ITSL (Bill Clearing Agency). CGHS recoups funds to UTI-ITSL. There was delay in recoupment due to technical reasons. However, efforts are being made to recoup the funds to UTI-ITSL to avoid pendency.

(c) No record of disease wise expenditure is maintained.

Achieving of MDG targets

2214. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that India mandated to achieve before 2015;

(b) whether India is going to achieve all the MDGs by 2015; and

(c) if so, the details of goals that are going to be achieved, likely to be achieved and those would be achieved to the extent of 90 per cent by 2015, goal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goals are eight goals that the UN Members States have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. These are:

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development.

According to the information provided by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, India follows the MDGs framework accepted by the Government of India based on 2003 United Nations Development Group guidelines. All the above eight goals, 12 out of the 18 Targets (Target 1 to Target 11 and Target 18) and related indicators constitute India's Statistical tracking instrument for the MDGs.

(b) and (c) According to the 'Millennium Development Goals, India Country Report-2015' brought out by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, out of the 12 targets, India has already achieved 4 targets, and will be close to achieving another 5 targets by 2015. The report says that India is lagging behind in respect of 2 targets, and progress on one target is not statistically discernible. However with reference to one (target 6) of the two targets lagging behind, UN Inter Agency and Expert Group has revised the 1990 estimate of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India to 560 from 437 estimated earlier and according to this, the country is on track for achieving the target. Goal and target wise achievement is given in Statement.

Statement*MDGs - Targets and Achievements*

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	On -track
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Slow or almost off-track
MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Moderately on-track
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4 : Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	On-track
MDG 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 5 : Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under- Five Morality Rate	Moderately on – track
MDG5 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6 : Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	Slow or off-track #
MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7 : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	On-track as trend reversal in HIV prevalence has been achieved
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Moderately on-track as trend reversal has been achieved for Annual Parasite Incidence of Malaria and for prevalence of TB

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principle of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	Moderately on-track
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	On-track for the indicator of drinking water but slow for the indicator of Sanitation
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	The pattern not statistically discernible

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 18 : In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	On-track
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The estimates of MMR in India have been reworked by UN Inter-Agency and Expert Group for the year 1990 and is estimated to be 560 per 100,000 live births. This translates to reducing the MMR from 560 in 1990 to 140 in 2015. Considering the latest estimates of MMR published by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, the Country is on track for achieving target 6.

Drug Resistance Bacteria/Viruses

2215. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1931 replied on 27th August, 2013 in the Rajya Sabha and state:

(a) the updated list of bacteria/viruses found in the country that have shown signs of drug resistance in various studies carried out by ICMR or other agencies during the last three years alongwith the reasons coming into light for said resistance;

(b) the action taken by Government in consultation with the State Governments and other entities to contain this rising trend;

(c) whether Government intends to send advisory to MCI, IMA, State Governments etc. to curb the tendency of advising unnecessary strong antibiotics to patients thereby making them drug resistant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The updated list of bacteria and viruses which have shown signs of drug resistance, as provided by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), is as follows:

Virus: HIV

Bacteria: Mycobacterium tuberculosis, M leprae, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas spp, Acinetobacter baumannii, Enterobacter spp, Vibrio cholerae, Shigella spp, Salmonella typhi and S paratyphi A Staphylococcus aureus, Enterococci spp, .

The ICMR has further informed that the studies carried out in the past highlight that irregular, incomplete and inadequate treatment along with overuse of antibiotics are some of the factors responsible for drug resistance. Besides these, easy availability of antibiotics over the counter and overuse of same classes of antibiotics in animals and humans further fuel the antimicrobial resistance.

(b) to (d) The National Center for Disease Control (NCDC) which has been identified as nodal body for addressing the burden of antimicrobial resistance in the country by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that a National policy for containment of antimicrobial resistance has been formulated in 2011. In order to implement the policy and to know the burden of disease GOI has taken initiative in the form of National Programme for Containment of AMR under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017).

The activities under the National Programme on Containment of AMR involves:

- (i) Development of surveillance of antibiotic resistance;
- (ii) Development of Surveillance of rationale use of antibiotics
- (iii) Supporting the development of communication strategies including web portal,
- (iv) Development & implementation of national infection control guidelines, and
- (v) IEC for dissemination of information about rational use of antibiotics both by the health provider and the community.

The ICMR has also funded large number of research studies in this area which has led to information on the extent of drug resistance among various pathogens in

country. In order to strengthen the surveillance of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in the country, ICMR has set up National Anti-Microbial Resistance Research and Surveillance Network (AMRRSN) to enable compilation of National Data of AMR at different levels of Health Care. The efforts on strengthening & research are given in Statement (*See below*).

National Center for Disease control also conduct training and capacity building for professionals in relevant sectors and carry out IEC for dissemination of information about rational use of antibiotics.

Statement

ICMR's efforts on strengthening surveillance:

In order to strengthen the surveillance of antimicrobial resistance efforts are being done by National Center for Disease Control and ICMR to set up Anti-Microbial Resistance Surveillance Networks to enable compilation of National Data of AMR at different levels of Health Care. The initiative will enable detailed understanding of underlying mechanisms of resistance and understand clonality and patterns through genetic and molecular studies. It is envisaged that this effort will lead to development of dynamic database of antimicrobial resistance and comprehensive analysis will lead to formulation of Nodal Anti-Microbial Stewardship Programmes and Policies to reach the desired goal of curbing AMR.

ICMR's Antimicrobial Surveillance and Research Network:

AMR Surveillance Network has been initiated and it has six Nodal centers (NCs) which are focussing on six pathogenic groups:

- (i) Diarrhoeagenic bacterial organisms: CMC, Vellore
- (ii) Enteric fever pathogens: AIIMS, New Delhi
- (iii) Enterobacteriaceae causing sepsis: PGIMER, Chandigarh
- (iv) Gram negative Non-fermenters: CMC, Vellore
- (v) Gram positives including MRSA: JIPMER, Pondicherry
- (vi) Fungal infections: PGIMER, Chandigarh

The nodal centres will focus on the identified resistant organisms will exchange organisms amongst each other according to their expertise for in depth molecular studies of the group of pathogens for which they are responsible. The nodal centres

have already started functioning and a web based portal has been developed for a real time data collection data collection is being done at ICMR headquarters.

ICMR's efforts on strengthening research:

ICMR is funding a number of research projects to strengthen research under antimicrobial resistance. The research projects are being funded in the following areas:

- Prescription practices, cycling and combinations
- New drug delivery strategies
- New potential drug targets
- New active molecules/potential drug molecules
- Prescription practices
- Molecular epidemiology of pathogens

Healthcare Programmes for Women and Children

2216. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the programmes being carried out by Government with regard to the health issues related to women and children;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to relax the norms for opening up healthcare centres in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Government of India, under National Health Mission, has taken several steps in all the States and UTs with regard to health issues related to women and children. Programmes/strategy being carried out by the Ministry in this regard are given in Statement(See below).

(b) and (c) Norms are already relaxed for opening up Healthcare centres in hilly and tribal areas of all States/UTs as may be seen from the tabulated statement below:

Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal Area
Sub-Centre (SC)	5000	3000
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	30,000	20,000
Community Health Centre (CHC)	1,20,000	80,000

In addition, a norm of “Time to care” has been adopted under which a Sub Centre can be set up within 30 minutes by walk from habitations in selected districts of hilly States and desert areas.

Statement

Programmes/Strategy being carried out by the Ministry with regard to health issues related to women and children

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

Government of India is implementing Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) which is a safe motherhood scheme throughout the country. The objective of the JSY is to reduce maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women by providing conditional cash assistance.

Important Features of JSY

Financial assistance under JSY is available to all pregnant women in those States that have low institutional delivery rates, namely, the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha, and Jammu and Kashmir are categorized as Low Performing States (LPS). However, in remaining States where the levels of institutional delivery are satisfactory, pregnant women from BPL/SC/ST households only are entitled for JSY benefit. These states are categorized as High Performing States (HPS) under JSY.

Eligibility for Cash Assistance

The eligibility for cash assistance under the JSY is as shown below:

LPS	All pregnant women delivering in government health centers, such as Sub Centers (SCs)/Primary Health Centers (PHCs)/Community Health Centers (CHCs)/First Referral Units (FRUs)/general wards of district or state hospitals
HPS	All BPL/Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) women delivering in a government health centre, such as SC/PHC/CHC/FRU/general wards of district or state hospital
LPS & HPS	All BPL/Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) women delivering in accredited private institutions

Cash Assistance for Institutional Delivery (in Rs.)

The cash entitlement for different categories of mothers is as follows:

Category	Rural area		Total	Urban area		Total
	Mother's package	ASHA's package*		Mother's package	ASHA's package**	
LPS	1400	600	2000	1000	400	1400
HPS	700	600	1300	600	400	1000

*ASHA package of ₹ 600 in rural areas include ₹ 300 for ANC component and ₹ 300 for facilitating institutional delivery.

**ASHA package of ₹ 400 in urban areas include ₹ 200 for ANC component and ₹ 200 for facilitating institutional delivery.

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)

The programme has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

Key steps which contribute to improving health of women and children

- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care including essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children. These trainings are on Navjaat Shishu, Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC), Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF), etc.
- Operationalization of sub-centers, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- Emphasis on facility based newborn care at different levels to reduce child morbidity and mortality: Setting up of facilities for care of sick newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NHM.

- Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS): A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and tracking of all pregnant women and new born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) has been launched with an aim to reduce neonatal mortality and stillbirths.
- Newer interventions to reduce newborn mortality- Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour, kangaroo mother care and injection gentamicin to young infants in cases of suspected sepsis.
- Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight was observed in August 2014 focusing on ORS and Zinc distribution for management of diarrhoea and feeding practices.
- Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD) launched in four states with highest infant mortality (UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan).
- Management of Malnutrition: Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition in children.
- Appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP): Vaccination protects children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Infants are thus immunized against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. The Government of India supports the vaccine programme by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipment and provision of operational costs.
- Engagement of more than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.

- Home Based New Born Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHAs has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening and early intervention services has been launched to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community. The purpose of these services is to improve the overall quality of life of children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, age and dose specific IFA supplementation programme is being implemented for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups like under-5 children, children of 6 – 10 years of age group, adolescents, pregnant & lactating women and women in reproductive age along with treatment of anaemic children and pregnant mothers at health facilities.

Synergising of schemes on health sector

2217. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish synergy in all of its schemes for the health sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to substantially improve the efficiency of existing mechanism and schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The integration of vertical health programmes at all levels has been one of the core strategies of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)/National Health Mission (NHM).

To establish synergy in all its schemes, funding under the National Health Mission (NHM) which now encompasses the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) and the NRHM, is provided for the following six programmatic components, namely, Health Systems Strengthening; Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Services; Control of Communicable Diseases; Control of Non-Communicable diseases; National Urban Health Mission and Infrastructure Maintenance.

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

(d) The National Health Mission, State Health Mission, District Health Society and the Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee etc are platforms to bring about integration and improvement in efficiencies. The Programme Implementation Plans of all programmes are received together and appraised by the National programme Coordination Committee. Other measures initiated by the Central Government to improve efficiency include:

- Issuance of guidelines for Quality Assurance (QA) and support to States/UTs for setting up QA systems
- Supporting effective HR policies including skill upgradation of doctors, Nurses and ANMs, setting up Human Resource Management information systems, competency based assessments etc
- Issuance of Guidelines for maintenance of biomedical equipment
- Providing support for performance linked incentives
- Requiring mandatory disclosures of key service delivery data
- Putting in place outcome linked incentives/disincentives.

Time-Frame for universal immunisation

2218. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's full immunisation project for the children covers less than 50 per cent of the children in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to declare certain time-frame for immunisation, wherein special vaccine drive is proposed to be launched in the country to address this shortfall;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action plan to monitor this system to ensure that the babies all-over the country are covered under the project?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Government has declared time-frame for immunisation and launched “Mission Indradhanush” as a nationwide programme to cover all children with special focus on 201 districts wherein 50% of these partially vaccinated or unvaccinated children reside.

Mission Indradhanush focuses to provide all vaccines under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) to children and pregnant mothers. The Mission Indradhanush will be observed on for 7 days for four consecutive months starting 7th April 15, 7th May 15, 7th June 15 and 7th July 15.

(d) The Mission Indradhanush weeks will be intensively monitored in the highest priority at national level, state and district level by various state and district monitors, development partners such as WHO, UNICEF, Rotary etc. Concurrent monitoring of all the intensive rounds will be done on a daily basis and regular reporting of the same will be done.

Diabetic Cases in the Country

2219. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of diabetic cases in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware that diabetic cases are increasing in the recent period;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken/proposed thereon;
- (d) whether it is necessary to take insulin lifelong in case of type-I diabetics; and
- (e) if so, whether any remedy has been provided or contemplated in case of poor people who cannot bear the financial burden, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The State-wise data regarding persons suffering from diabetes in India is not available.

However, International Diabetes Federation estimates that 66.8 million persons aged 20 years and above in India had diabetes in 2014 as against 61.3 million persons in 2011.

Various studies indicate that the trend is rising due to unhealthy diet (low fruit & vegetable intake, increased sugar, trans-fats consumption, etc.), lack of physical activity, alcohol consumption, etc.

(d) Yes.

(e) 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 now 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 Non-Communicable Disease Clinics located in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

Under NPCDCS, free blood sugar testing facilities by glucostrips methods are available at Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and district Non-Communicable Disease Clinics. In addition, a provision has been made for purchase of medicines including for diabetes at Rs.6 lakhs per districts and Rs.2 lakhs per CHC for lab test clinical equipments and consumables.

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.

Implementation of Vishakha Judgement in Air

2220. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio (AIR) has no forum to register grievances of women employees against sexual harassment;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the remedial steps taken by Government in the matter and also to implement the Supreme Court's Vishakha judgement regarding sexual harassment at workplaces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE) : (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that All India Radio has a proper mechanism in place to register grievances of women employees against sexual harassment at the workplaces. All India Radio had adopted Vishakha Guidelines for addressing complaints related to sexual harassment. Internal Complaint Committees are duly constituted at all Stations of All India Radio. The senior most women officer at that Station is the Chairperson alongwith two women employees/officers as Members of the Internal Complaint Committee to inquire into the complaints of sexual harassment at the workplace.

Empanelment of National Newspapers for Advertising

†2221. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 'Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity' department has empanelled the national newspapers, for advertising;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether many cases of irregularities have come to the notice of Government against the department; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are 7328 newspapers/periodicals on DAVP panel as on date. Out of these Newspapers/periodicals, 386 are big, 3124 are medium and 3818 are small.

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

High Power Radio Transmission in Border States

2222. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of All India Radio (AIR) stations in Gujarat and Jharkhand;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the vacancies in various categories in AIR stations in Gujarat and Jharkhand;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to fill up the vacancies speedily;

(d) whether it is a fact that, because of low power transmission in border States, programmes of neighbouring countries overlap; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure high power radio transmissions in bordering States?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that there are 15 AIR Stations in Gujarat and 13 in Jharkhand. There are 576 vacancies in All India Radio Stations in the States of Gujarat and Jharkhand. Details are given in Statement (see below).

(c) Towards addressing the issue of vacancies of Doordarshan and All India Radio, the Government has approved revival of 3067 essential category posts and given one time special dispensation to Staff Selection Commission (SSC) for recruitment of group B and C posts. SSC has recommended 2367 candidates for appointment to Prasar Bharati that is finalising these for appointments as per need.

(d) No, Sir. The programmes from Radio Stations of neighbouring countries are being heard in India, since radio waves do not have borders. Similarly, the programmes of AIR Stations located close to the border are also being heard across the border in our neighboring countries. In addition, there are some programmes from neighboring countries as a part of their 'External Services' received in India. These programmes are being broadcast from these centres at different frequencies regulated by International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the possibility of overlapping of programmes is very less.

(e) Strengthening of the coverage of All India Radio in bordering states is an ongoing process. Proposals for setting up of new Transmitters and upgradation of existing transmitters in the border areas are considered and approved by the Government as per the requirement from time to time. Apart from the coverage through terrestrial network, Multi channel AIR coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Free Dish" has also been provided in the entire country including border areas. It is possible to receive DTH signals anywhere in the country, with the help of small sized dish antenna receive units.

Statement*Details of Vacancies in Gujarat and Jharkhand*

Sr. No.	Name of State	Engineering Cadre			Programme Cadre			Admn. Cadre			News Cadre			Total		
		S. S*	In. Posi- tion	Vacant	S. S*	In. Posi- tion	Vacant	S. S*	In. Posi- tion	Vacant	S. S*	In. Posi- tion	Vacant	S. S*	In. Posi- tion	Vacant
1.	Gujarat	189	115	74	264	108	156	398	181	217	5	4	1	856	408	448
2.	Jharkhand	95	75	20	121	51	70	144	107	37	3	2	1	363	235	128
TOTAL		284	190	94	385	159	226	542	288	254	8	6	2	1219	643	576

* S.S. = Sanctioned strength

PIB accreditation to weekly and fortnightly newspapers

2223. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Press Information Bureau (PIB) is providing accreditation to various weekly and fortnightly newspapers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the details of criterion for providing accreditation;
- (c) the number of newspapers which have got the accreditation from PIB; and
- (d) whether there is any special schemes for North Eastern Region Newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the provisions of Central Newsmedia Accreditation Guidelines, 1999 framed by Press Information Bureau (PIB); accreditation is given only to those journalists and cameraman who are working in weekly & fortnightly newspapers and who fulfil the eligibility conditions as mentioned in these guidelines. The above mentioned guidelines for granting accreditation to News media representatives is available on PIB's website 'www.pib.nic.in'.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Channels aired in the country

2224. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of TV channels being aired in the country is more than the actual requirement of people, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has asked the TRAI to study about capping the number of channels in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by the TRAI in this regard and the steps taken thereon;

(d) whether Government proposes to amend the uplinking and downlinking policy in order to check incessant increase in the number of news channels in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting had made a reference to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regarding putting a cap on the total number of channels that can be permitted.

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) *vide* its recommendations dated 23.07.2010 has recommended that “no cap be placed on the number of satellite broadcasting channels to be permitted to be downlinked from viewing in India or to be uplinked from India”.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal at present pending consideration in this Ministry.

Closing down of News Channels

†2225. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that owing to different reasons various news channels have closed down recently rendering hundreds of media personnel unemployed;

(b) if so, whether Government has any policy to utilize the talent and workmanship of unemployed media personnel by re-employing them; and

(c) if not, whether closing down of news channels and rendering people jobless will keep happening in future?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE) : (a) During the last 3 years, Ministry has withdrawn permission of 27 News & Current Affairs TV channels for reasons of non-operationalization of TV Channels or Surrender of permission, etc. Issues related to employment of media personnel, working in the TV Channels (Including News Channels), are governed by the prevalent Labour Laws.

(b) and (c) Policy making is a continuous process that is reviewed from time to time.

Impact of Obscenity in Films on Youth

†2226 : SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHAYAP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any review or study regarding the growing tendency among youth towards crime and drug addiction due to the ill effect of showing violence, vulgarity, sex and sexual crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to issue any new direction to Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) so that a sense of rebuilding the nation could be inculcated among youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

Report of Expert Committee on Prasar Bharati

2227. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has accepted the recommendations in the Report of the Expert Committee on Prasar Bharati submitted to the Ministry under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations accepted by Government and the roadmap for implementation thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE) : (a) to (c) The Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda had recommended framing a long-term vision and strategy for Prasar Bharati that would include and be dependent upon the technology choices, assessment of human resources, review of programming including review of existing channels and also a study of independent sources of finances for Prasar Bharati.

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has requested Prasar Bharati to prepare an action plan for undertaking the reviews/ studies/ audits on the issues referred above for preparing a vision for Prasar Bharati.

Review of works assigned to regular employees of DD and AIR

2228. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prasar Bharati is regularly reviewing the performances of the works/ assignments, assigned to the regular employees, employed in various departments of Doordarshan and All India Radio (AIR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any monitoring cell has been set up in this regard in order to review the performances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that performance of work assigned to its regular employees is assessed as per the guidelines laid down by the Government in this regard. Annual Performance Appraisal Reports (APAR) are filled up annually as per the laid down procedure.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that yearly performance appraisal documents of the regular employees are maintained by APAR Cells of the Directorates of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan and the AIR Station/ Doordarshan Kendra concerned.

Selection of Cities for FM Radio Services

2229. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of criteria on the basis of which cities have been selected for grant of license for FM Radios;

- (b) the name of cities in which FM Radio services are existing as on date;
- (c) the names of the cities in which Government proposes to start FM Radio services in the coming days; and
- (d) the criteria/guidelines followed in selecting these cities?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Cities/towns with a population of 3 lakh and above, besides State Capitals were taken up for bidding during the first two Phases of FM radio broadcasting.

(b) Presently, 243 Private FM radio channels are operational under existing Phase-II Policy. The State-wise, City-wise details of existing FM radio channels in Phase-II are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As far as All India Radio (AIR) is concerned, FM Radio service is being provided from 373 cities/locations throughout the country. Details are given in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) In Phase-III, besides vacant channels of Phase-II cities/towns, all other cities/towns with a population of above one lakh as per 2001 census are proposed to be covered at present, unless they are getting covered by adjacent cities/towns. In addition, 11 cities in border areas of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) and NE States (with population of less than one lakh) are also included in the list. Under the Policy guidelines for expansion of FM Radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III), Government has decided to e-auction 839 such channels in 294 cities/towns as per laid down guidelines. Details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Being a Public Service Broadcaster of the nation, AIR has decided to start FM Radio services throughout the country including rural and far-flanged areas in a phased manner, where FM Service is presently not available. The criteria for selecting these locations are as under :

- (i) At present, no AIR FM Services is being broadcast from these locations.
- (ii) To strengthening FM Coverage in the border areas especially in NER & J&K to counter cross border propaganda.
- (iii) Several representations have been received by the people representatives of State and Central Governments.

As far as All India Radio (AIR) is concerned for installation of FM transmitters, Prasar Bharati has selected 212 new cities/locations throughout the country. Details are given in Statement-IV (A&B).

Statement-I*Details of existing FM radio channels in Phase-II*

Sl.No.	State	City	No. of Channels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	1
		Tirupati	2
		Vijaywada	2
		Vishakapatnam	4
		TOTAL	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1
		TOTAL	1
3.	Assam	Guwahati	3
		TOTAL	3
4.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1
		Patna	1
		TOTAL	2
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	2
		TOTAL	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1
		Raipur	4
		TOTAL	5
7.	Delhi (UT)	Delhi	8
		TOTAL	8
8.	Goa	Panaji	3
		TOTAL	3

Sl.No.	State	City	No. of Channels
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5
		Rajkot	3
		Surat	4
		Vadodara	4
		TOTAL	16
10.	Haryana	Hissar	3
		Karnal	2
		TOTAL	5
11	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3
		TOTAL	3
12.	J & K	Jammu	1
		Sri-Nagar	1
		TOTAL	2
13.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3
		Ranchi	4
		TOTAL	7
14.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	7
		Gulberga	1
		Mangalore	3
		Mysore	2
		TOTAL	13
15.	Kerala	Cochin	3
		Kannur	4
		Kozikode	2

Sl.No.	State	City	No. of Channels
		Thiruvananthapuram	4
		Thrissur	4
		TOTAL	17
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4
		Gwalior	4
		Indore	4
		Jabalpur	4
		TOTAL	16
17.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	2
		Akola	1
		Aurangabad	2
		Dhule	1
		Jalgaon	2
		Kolhapur	2
		Mumbai	7
		Nagpur	4
		Nanded	1
		Nasik	2
		Pune	4
		Sangli	2
		Sholapur	2
		TOTAL	32
18.	Meghalaya	Shilong	1
		TOTAL	1

Sl.No.	State	City	No. of Channels
19.	Mizoram	Aizawl	1
		TOTAL	1
20.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar/ Cuttak	3
		Rourkela	2
		TOTAL	5
21.	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry (UT)	3
		TOTAL	3
22.	Punjab	Amritsar	3
		Jalandhar	4
		Patiala	3
		TOTAL	10
23.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
		Bikaner	1
		Jaipur	5
		Jodhpur	3
		Kota	3
		Udaipur	3
		TOTAL	17
24.	Sikkim	Gangtok	3
		TOTAL	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	8
		Coimbatore	4
		Madurai	3
		Tiruchi	2

Sl.No.	State	City	No. of Channels
		Tirunelveli	2
		Tuticorin	2
		TOTAL	21
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	4
		Warangal	1
		TOTAL	5
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
		TOTAL	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2
		Aligarh	1
		Allahabad	2
		Bareilly	2
		Gorakhpur	1
		Jhansi	1
		Kanpur	3
		Lucknow	3
		Varanasi	3
		TOTAL	18
29.	West Bengal	Asansol	2
		Kolkata	9
		Siliguri	3
		TOTAL	14
GRAND TOTAL			243

Statement-II*Name of Cities/ Locations from where Air FM Service is being Broadcast*

State	Place
A&N Islands (UT)	Port Blair
Andhra Pradesh	Adoni
	Anantpur
	Cuddapah
	Kakinada
	Kurnool
	Macherla
	Markapuram
	Nandyal
	Nellore
	Ongole
	Srikakulam
	Tirupati
Arunachal Pradesh	Vijayawada
	Vishakhapatnam
	Along
	Basar
	Bomdila
	Deomali
	Geku
	Hawai
	Hunli

State	Place
Assam	Kalaktang
	Itanagar
	Miao
	Namsai
	Passighat
	Roing
	Seepa
	Taliha
	Tawang
	Teju
	Yomcha
	Zemithang
	Ziro
	Dibrugarh
	Dhubri
	Guwahati
	Haflong
	Jorhat
	Kokrajhar
	Margherita
	Nazira
	North Lakhimpur
	Nagaon
	Silchar

State	Place
Bihar	Tezpur
	Tinsukia
	Aurangabad
	Betiah
	Bhagalpur
	Forbesganj
	Gaya
	Kishan Ganj
	Madhubani
	Motihari
	Muzaafarpur
	Patna
	Purnea
	Sasaram
Chandigarh (Union Territory)	Sitamarhi
	Supaul
Chhattisgarh	Chandigarh
	Bilaspur
	Dongargarh
	Jagdalpur
	Kanker
	Kharod
	Konta
	Korba

State	Place
	Manendergarh
	Pandaria
	Raigarh
	Raipur
	Saraipalli
Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT)	Silvasa
Daman (Union Territory)	Daman
Delhi	Delhi
Goa	Panaji
Gujarat	Ahmedabad
	Ahwa
	Bharuch
	Bhavnagar
	Dwarka
	Godhra
	Jamnagar
	Junagadh
	Mehasana
	Porbandar
	Surat
	Vadodra
	Rajkot
Haryana	Ambala
	Hissar

State	Place
Himachal Pradesh	Kurukshetra
	Rohtak
	Sirsa
	Barmour
	Berthein
	Bilaspur
	Chamba
	Chaurikas
	Dharamshala
	Hamirpur
	Kasauli
	Keylong
	Kullu
	Mandi
	Manali
	Rampur
Jammu & Kashmir	Shimla
	Sunder Nagar
	Bhadarwah
	Bimbargalli
	Drass
	Gurej
	Jammu
	Kargil

State	Place
Jharkhand	Kathua
	Leh
	Nausera (Mangla Devi Fort)
	Padam
	Pahalgam
	Poonch
	Rajouri
	Tiesuru
	Srinagar
	Tithwal
	Tral
	Udhampur
	Uri
	Bokaro
	Chaibasa
	Chatra
	Daltonganj
	Deoghar
	Dhanbad
	Dumka
	Ghatsila
	Gridih
	Gumla
	Hazaribagh

State	Place
Karnataka	Jamshedpur
	Ranchi
	Bangalore
	Bellary
	Bijapur
	Chitradurga
	Bhadravati
	Devangere
	Dharwad
	Gulbarga
	Hassan
	Hosdurg
	Hospet
	Karwar
	Kumata
	Mangalore
	Mercara
	Mysore
	Raichur
	Sagar
Kerala	Sringeri
	Tumkur
	Cannanore
	Cochin

State	Place
	Idukki
	Kalpetta
	Kasargode
	Kozhikode (Calicut)
	Manjeri
	Punalur
	Thiruvananthapuram
	Thrissure
L&M Island (Union territory)	Kavaratti
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
	Betul
	Bhopal
	Chanderi
	Chhindwara
	Guna
	Harda
	Indore
	Jabalpur
	Jhabua
	Khandwa
	Mandla
	Mandsaur
	Neemach
	Panchmadi

State	Place
Maharashtra	Rajgarh
	Ratlam
	Sagar
	Satna
	Shahdol
	Shivpuri
	Ujjain
	Ahmednagar
	Amravati
	Akola
	Aurangabad
	Beed
	Brahmpuri
	Buldhana
	Chanderpur
	Dhule
	Gadhchiroli
	Gondia
	Jalna
	Kolhapur
	Malegaon
	Mumbai
	Nagpur
	Nanded

State	Place
	Nasik
	Osmanabad
	Oras
	Pune
	Satara
	Sholapur
	Yavatmal
	Wardha
Manipur	Chandel
	Churachandpur
	Kangpokpi
	Imphal
	Moreh
	Parbung
	Senapati
Meghalaya	Cherrapunji
	Jowai
	Shillong
Mizoram	Aizawl
	Laisawei
	Lawngtlai
	Lungleh
	Rangdil
	Saiha

State	Place
Nagaland	Dimapur
	Kohima
	Mokokchung
	Samtore
Odisha	Angul
	Baligurha
	Baripada
	Berhampur
	Bolangir
	Cuttack
	Deogarh
	Nuapara
	Paradeep
	Paralekhamundi
	Puri
Puducherry (Union Territory)	Rairangpur
	Rayagada
	Rourkela
	Sundergarh
	Karaikal
Punjab	Puducherry
	Bhatinda
	Firozpur
	Gurdaspur

State	Place
Rajasthan	Jalandhar
	Ludhiana
	Patiala
	Alwar
	Anupgarh
	Bikaner
	Banswara
	Bharatpur
	Chittorgarh
	Churu
	Jaipur
	Jaisalmer
	Jhalawar
	Jhun-Jhunu
	Jodhpur
	Karoli
	Mount Abu
	Nagaur
	Nathwara
	Swaimadhopur
Sikkim	Udaipur
	Gangtok
	Namchi
	Rongli

State	Place
Tamil Nadu	Rongpo
	Tashiding
	Yangyang
	Zothang
	Chennai
	Coimbatore
	Dharmapuri
	Kodaikanal
	Madurai
	Nagercoil
	Oottacamund
	Rameshwaram
	Thanjavur
	Tiruchirapalli
	Tirunelveli
	Thirupattur
Telangana	Tuticorin
	Vellore
	Yercaud (Salem)
	Banswada
	Hyderabad
	Kamareddy
	Karimnagar
	Kothagudam

State	Place
Tripura	Khammam
	Mehboobnagar
	Nizamabad
	Suryapet
	Warangal
	Agartala
	Amarpur
	Belonia
	Kailashahar
	Khowai
Uttar Pradesh	Sabroom
	Teliamura
	Aligarh
	Allahabad
	Amethi
	Baharaich
	Balrampur
	Banda
	Bareilly
	Gorakhpur
	Faizabad
	Hardoi
	Jhansi
	Kanpur

State	Place
Uttarakhand	Lakhimpurkheri
	Lucknow
	Mahoba
	Mathura
	Maunathbhanjan Bhanjan
	Obra
	Orai
	Pilibhit
	Rai Bareilly
	Rampur
	Varanasi
	Bacher
	Bhatwari
	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)
	Kalagarh
	Kashipur
	Khetikhan
	Mussoorie
	Nainital
	Pauri
	Pithoragarh
	Pratap Nagar
	Rajgarhi
	Ranikhet

State	Place
West Bengal	Tanakpur
	Ukhimath
	Asansol
	Balurghat
	Coochbehar
	Darjeeling
	Farakka
	Kolkata
	Krishna Nagar
	Kurseong
	Medinipur
	Murshidabad
	Purulia
	Shantiniketan
	Siliguri

Statement-III

State-wise and Cities/town-wise details of channels available for Phase-III

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	3
	Anantpur	3
	Bheemavaram	3
	Chirala	3
	Chittoor	3

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
	Cuddapah	3
	Dharamavaram	3
	Eluru	3
	Guntakal	3
	Hindupur	3
	Kakinada	4
	Kurnool	4
	Machilipatnam	3
	Madanapalle	3
	Nandyal	3
	Nellore	4
	Ongole	3
	Proddatur	3
	Rajamundry	3
	Tirupati	2
	Vijayawada	2
	Vizianagaram	3
TOTAL		67
Andman & Nicobar	Portblair	3
TOTAL		3
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	2
TOTAL		2
Assam	Dibrugarh	3

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
	Jorhat	3
	Nagaon (Nowgang)	3
	Silchar	3
	Tinsukia	3
TOTAL		15
Bihar	Arrah	3
	Begusarai	3
	Bettiah	3
	Bhagalpur	4
	Bihar Shareef	3
	Chapra	3
	Darbhanga	3
	Gaya	4
	Motihari	3
	Munger	3
	Muzzaffarpur	3
	Patna	3
	Purnia	3
	Saharsa	3
	Sasaram	3
	Siwan	3
TOTAL		50
Chandigarh/UT	Chandigarh	2
TOTAL		2

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3
	Durg-Bhillainagar	3
	Jagdalpur	3
	Korba	3
	Rajgarh	3
TOTAL		15
Daman & Diu	Daman	3
TOTAL		3
Delhi	Delhi	1
TOTAL		1
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1
	Bharuch	3
	Bhavnagar	4
	Botad	3
	Dohad	3
	Godhra	3
	Jamnagar	4
	Jetpur Navagadh	3
	Junagadh	3
	Mahesana	3
	Palanpur	3
	Patan	3

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
	Porbandar	3
	Rajkot	1
	Surat	2
	Surendranagar Dudhrej	3
	Veraval	3
	Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	3
TOTAL		51
Haryana	Ambala	3
	Bhadurgarh	3
	Bhiwani	3
	Hissar	1
	Jind	3
	Kaithal	3
	Karnal	1
	Panipat	3
	Rewari	3
	Rohtak	3
	Sirsa	3
	Thanesar	3
TOTAL		32
J&K	Srinagar	3
	Jammu	3
TOTAL		6

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel City	3
	Deoghar	3
	Dhanbad	4
	Giridih	3
	Hazaribag	3
	Jamshedpur	1
TOTAL		17
Karnataka	Bengaluru	1
	Belgaum	4
	Bellary	4
	Bidar	3
	Bijapur	3
	Chikmagalur	3
	Chitradurga	3
	Devengeri	4
	Gadag Betigeri	3
	Gulbarga	3
	Hassan	3
	Hospet	3
	Hubli-Dharwad	4
	Kolar	3
	Mangalor	1
	Mysore	2

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
	Raichur	3
	Shimoga	3
	Tumkur	3
	Udupi	3
TOTAL		59
Kerala	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	4
	Cochin	1
	Kanhangad (Kasargod)	3
	Kozhikod	2
	Palakkad	3
TOTAL		13
Lakshadweep	Kavarati	3
Total		3
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanapur	3
	Chhattarpur	3
	Chhindwara	3
	Damoh	3
	Guna	3
	Itarsi	3
	Khandwa	3
	Khargone	3
	Mandsaur	3
	Murwara (Katni)	3

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
	Neemuch	3
	Ratlam	3
	Rewa	3
	Sagar	4
	Satna	3
	Shivpuri	3
	Singrauli	3
	Ujjain	4
	Vidisha	3
TOTAL		59
Maharashtra	Akola	3
	Jalgaon	2
	Mumbai	2
	Nagpur	2
	Nanded	3
	Achalpur	3
	Ahmednagar	2
	Amravati	4
	Aurangabad	2
	Barshi	3
	Dhule	3
	Gondiya	3
	Kolhapur	2

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
	Latur	3
	Malegaon	4
	Nasik	2
	Pune	2
	Sangli	2
	Sholapur	2
	Wardha	3
	Yavatmal	3
TOTAL		55
Manipur	Imphal	3
TOTAL		3
Meghalaya	Shilong	1
TOTAL		1
Mizoram	Aizwal	2
TOTAL		2
Nagaland	Dimapur	3
	Kohima	3
TOTAL		6
Odisha	Baleshwar	3
	Baripada	3
	Bhubaneswar	1
	Brahmapur	3
	Puri	3

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
	Rourkela	2
	Sambalpur	3
TOTAL		18
Puducherry	Puducherry	1
TOTAL		1
Punjab	Abohar	3
	Amristar	1
	Bhatinda	3
	Hoshiarpur	3
	Ludhiana	4
	Moga	3
	Pathankot	3
	Patiala	1
TOTAL		21
Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
	Alwar	3
	Beawar	3
	Bharatpur	3
	Bhilwara	3
	Bikaner	3
	Churu	3
	Ganganagar	3
	Hanumangarh	3

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
	Jaipur	1
	Jodhpur	1
	Jhunjhunun	3
	Kota	1
	Pali	3
	Sawai Madhopur	3
	Sikar	3
	Tonk	3
	Udaipur	1
TOTAL		45
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
	Coonoor	3
	Dingdigul	3
	Erode	4
	Karaikkudi	3
	Karur	3
	Madurai	1
	Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	3
	Neyveli	3
	Pudukkottai	3
	Rajapalayam	3
	Salem	4
	Thanjavur	3

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
	Tiruchy	2
	Tirunelveli	2
	Tiruvannamalai	3
	Tuticorin	2
	Vaniyambadi	3
	Vellore	4
TOTAL		53
Telangana	Adilabad	3
	Alwal	3
	Hyderabad	4
	Karimnagar	3
	Khammam	3
	Kothagudem	3
	Mahbubnagar	3
	Mancherial	3
	Nalgonda	3
	Nizamabad	3
	Ramagundam	3
	Warangal	3
TOTAL		37
Tripura	Agartala	2
TOTAL		2
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
	Aligarh	3
	Allahabad	2
	Azamgarh	3
	Bahraich	3
	Ballia	3
	Banda	3
	Bareilly	2
	Basti	3
	Budaun	3
	Deoria	3
	Etah	3
	Etawah	3
	Faizabad/Ayodhya	3
	Farrukhabad Cum Fatehgarh	3
	Fatehpur	3
	Ghazipur	3
	Gonda	3
	Gorakhpur	3
	Hardoi	3
	Jaunpur	3
	Jhansi	3
	Kanpur	3
	Lakhimpur	3

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
	Lalitpur	3
	Lucknow	3
	Mainpuri	3
	Mathura	3
	Maunath Bhajan (Distt. Mau)	3
	Mirzapur Cum Vindhyachal	3
	Moradabad	4
	Muzaffarnagar	4
	Orai	3
	Rae Barelli	3
	Saharanpur	4
	Shahjahanpur	4
	Sitapur	3
	Sultanpur	3
	Varanasi	1
TOTAL		116
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4
	Haldwani-Cum Kathgodam	3
	Haridwar	3
TOTAL		10
West Bengal	Alipurduar	3
	Asansol	2
	Baharampur	3

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
	Balurghat	3
	Bangaon	3
	Bankura	3
	Barddhaman	3
	Darjiling	3
	English Bazar (Maldah)	3
	Kharagpur	3
	Krishnanagar	3
	Puruliya	3
	Raoganj	3
TOTAL		38
Cities/Towns in Border Areas of J&K and NE States		
J&K	Kargil	3
J&K	Leh	3
J&K	Katua	3
J&K	Poonch	3
J&K	Bhaderwah	3
Assam	Dubhari	3
Assam	Haflong	3
Meghalaya	Jowai	3
Mizoram	Lung-Lei	3
Nagaland	Mokukchung	3
Tripura	Belonia	3
TOTAL		33
GRAND TOTAL		839

Statement-IV(A)

*New cities / locations where FM transmitters being setup
under continuing Scheme of 12th Plan*

Sl.No.	Location	State/UTs
1.	Anini*	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Baririzo	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Bhalukpong	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Boleng	Arunachal Pradesh
5.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Chayangtajo	Arunachal Pradesh
7.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Gensi	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Hayuliang	Arunachal Pradesh
10.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Koyu	Arunachal Pradesh
12.	Mariang	Arunachal Pradesh
13.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh
14.	Nampong	Arunachal Pradesh
15.	Palin	Arunachal Pradesh
16.	Raga	Arunachal Pradesh
17.	Rumgong	Arunachal Pradesh
18.	Sagalee*	Arunachal Pradesh
19.	Sangram	Arunachal Pradesh
20.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh
21.	Yachuli	Arunachal Pradesh

Sl.No.	Location	State/UTs
22.	Yingkiong	Arunachal Pradesh
23.	Bakuliaghat	Assam
24.	Barpeta	Assam
25.	Dudnoi	Assam
26.	Golpara	Assam
27.	Karim ganj	Assam
28.	Lanka	Assam
29.	Lumding	Assam
30.	Sarihajan	Assam
31.	Udalguri	Assam
32.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh
33.	Bhuj	Gujarat
34.	Green Ridge	Jammu & Kashmir
35.	Himbotingla	Jammu & Kashmir
36.	Nathatop	Jammu & Kashmir
37.	Naushera	Jammu & Kashmir
38.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh
39.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
40.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
41.	Parbhani	Maharashtra
42.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
43.	Sangli	Maharashtra
44.	Chingai*	Manipur
45.	Imphal	Manipur

Sl.No.	Location	State/UTs
46.	Tamei*	Manipur
47.	Tamenglang	Manipur
48.	Ukhrul	Manipur
49.	Baghmara	Meghalaya
50.	Tura	Meghalaya
51.	Champhai	Mizoram
52.	Chiahphuri	Mizoram
53.	Khawbung	Mizoram
54.	Kolasib	Mizoram
55.	Pukzing	Mizoram
56.	Tuipang	Mizoram
57.	Vanlaiphai	Mizoram
58.	Zawnrgin	Mizoram
59.	Henima (Tenning)	Nagaland
60.	Meluri	Nagaland
61.	Phek	Nagaland
62.	Wokha	Nagaland
63.	Zunheboto	Nagaland
64.	Bhawanipatna	ODISHA
65.	Jeypore	ODISHA
66.	Keonjhar	ODISHA
67.	Sambalpur	ODISHA
68.	Amritsar	Punjab
69.	Fazilka	Punjab

Sl.No.	Location	State/UTs
70.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
71.	Chauntan hill	Rajasthan
72.	Kota	Rajasthan
73.	Chungthang	Sikkim
74.	Dentam	Sikkim
75.	Gyalshing	Sikkim
76.	Lachen	Sikkim
77.	Lachung, Forest Guest House	Sikkim
78.	Mangan	Sikkim
79.	Namthang, Police Thana	Sikkim
80.	Soreng	Sikkim
81.	Yuksum	Sikkim
82.	Adilabad	Telangana
83.	Ambassa	Tripura
84.	Chowmanu	Tripura
85.	Damchhara	Tripura
86.	Gandachhara	Tripura
87.	Jolaibari	Tripura
88.	Longtherai	Tripura
89.	Nutan bazar	Tripura
90.	Sakhan	Tripura
91.	Silachari	Tripura
92.	Udaypur	Tripura
93.	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	Tripura

Sl.No.	Location	State/UTs
94.	Diu	UT (Daman & Diu)
95.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
96.	Almora	Uttarakhand
97.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand
98.	Champawat*	Uttarakhand
99.	Gairsan	Uttarakhand
100.	Haldwani*	Uttarakhand
101.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
102.	New Tehri	Uttarakhand
103.	Bardhwan	West Bengal
104.	Basanti	West Bengal

Statement-IV(B)

*New cities / locations where FM transmitters being setup under
New Scheme of 12th Plan*

Sl.No.	Location	District	State
1.	Guntakal	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Hindupur	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Madanapalle	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Alagadda	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Bheemavaram	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Banka	Banka	Bihar
7.	Buxar	Buxar	Bihar
8.	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	Bihar
9.	Jamui	Jamui	Bihar

Sl.No.	Location	District	State
10.	Khagaria	Khagaria	Bihar
11.	Sonbarsha	Koshi	Bihar
12.	Lakhisaria	Lakhisaria	Bihar
13.	Madhepure	Madhepure	Bihar
14.	Nawada	Nawada	Bihar
15.	Siwan	Siwan	Bihar
16.	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	Chhatisgarh
17.	Amreli	Amreli	Gujarat
18.	Modasa	Aravali	Gujarat
19.	Tharad	Banaskantha	Gujarat
20.	Botad	Botad	Gujarat
21.	Chhote Udaipur	Chhote Udaipur	Gujarat
22.	Dohad	Dohad	Gujarat
23.	Veraval	Gir Somnath	Gujarat
24.	Rapar	Kutch	Gujarat
25.	Morvi	Morvi	Gujarat
26.	Dandi	Navsari	Gujarat
27.	Patan	Patan	Gujarat
28.	Surendranagar	Surendranagar	Gujarat
29.	Valsad	Valsad	Gujarat
30.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Haryana
31.	Jind	Jind	Haryana
32.	Kinnaur(Kalpa)	Kinnaur	Himachal Pradesh
33.	Godda	Godda	Jharkhand

Sl.No.	Location	District	State
34.	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Karnataka
35.	Bidar	Bidar	Karnataka
36.	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Karnataka
37.	Gadag Betigeri	Gadag	Karnataka
38.	Renebenur	Haveri	Karnataka
39.	Kolar	Kolar	Karnataka
40.	Gangawati	Kopal	Karnataka
41.	Kayamkulam	Allapuzha	Kerala
42.	Alappuzha	Allapuzha	Kerala
43.	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	Kerala
44.	Badwani	Badwani	Madhya Pradesh
45.	Burhanapur	Burhanapur	Madhya Pradesh
46.	Piparia	Hosangabad	Madhya Pradesh
47.	Murwara	Katni	Madhya Pradesh
48.	Khargone	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh
49.	Gaderwara	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh
50.	Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh
51.	Kukdeswar	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh
52.	Panna	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
53.	Reewa	Reewa	Madhya Pradesh
54.	Khurai	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
55.	Seoni	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh
56.	Shajapur	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh
57.	Shyopur	Shyopur	Madhya Pradesh

Sl.No.	Location	District	State
58.	Sangamner	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra
59.	Achalpur	Amravati	Maharashtra
60.	Sironch	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra
61.	Hingoli	Hingoli	Maharashtra
62.	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Maharashtra
63.	Satana	Nashik	Maharashtra
64.	Shirdi	Nashik	Maharashtra
65.	Mahad	Raigad	Maharashtra
66.	Rajapur/Rajpur	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
67.	Barshi	Solapur	Maharashtra
68.	Pandharpur	Solapur	Maharashtra
69.	Washim	Washim	Maharashtra
70.	Umarkhed	Yavatmal	Maharashtra
71.	Phulbani	Kandhamal	Odisha
72.	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	Odisha
73.	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Odisha
74.	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Odisha
75.	Soro	Balasore	Odisha
76.	Bargarh	Bargarh	Odisha
77.	Joranda	Mayurbhanj	Odisha
78.	Abohar	Fajilka	Punjab
79.	Beawar	Ajmer	Rajasthan
80.	Baran	Baran	Rajasthan
81.	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	Rajasthan

Sl.No.	Location	District	State
82.	Raisinghpur	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
83.	Khajuwala	Bikaner	Rajasthan
84.	Bundi (TV site)	Bundi	Rajasthan
85.	Sujangarh	Churu	Rajasthan
86.	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
87.	Karanpur	Gangapur	Rajasthan
88.	Bhadre	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan
89.	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan
90.	Bhinmal	Jalore	Rajasthan
91.	Jalore	Jalore	Rajasthan
92.	Phalodi	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
93.	Pali	Pali	Rajasthan
94.	Kumbakonam	Thanjayur	Tamil Nadu
95.	Nirmal	Adilabad	Telangana
96.	Ramagundam	Karimnagar	Telangana
97.	Achampat	Mahboobnagar	Telangana
98.	Davarkonda	Nalgonda	Telangana
99.	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	Telangana
100.	Car Nicobar	Nicobar	UT (A&N Islands)
101.	Auraya	Auraya	Uttar Pradesh
102.	Deoria	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
103.	Etawah	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
104.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh
105.	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No.	Location	District	State
106.	Meerut	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
107.	Naugarh	Siddarth Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
108.	Alipurduar	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal

Exclusive documentary channel on Doordarshan

2230. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Doordarshan has recently launched some new channels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any other new channel is proposed to be launched in the near future including an exclusive DD channel for documentaries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that consequent to the bifurcation of former Andhra Pradesh State into Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, a new Channel named Saptagiri from Vijayawada was inaugurated on 27.09.2014 to cater to the population of the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no proposal to launch an exclusive DD channel for documentaries. Doordarshan has decided to launch a 24 hours channel exclusively for the farmers and rural population of India, DD Kisan, an educational-cum-entertainment channel encompassing all facets of life of a farmer.

Doordarshan has also planned to launch a new additional 24x7 satellite channel for North East Region: Arunprabha.

Government advertisements in newspapers in Delhi

2231. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is providing advertisements in weekly and fortnightly newspapers in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of newspapers and the details of criterion of providing advertisements; and

(c) the number of advertisements provided in a year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The Government of India is providing advertisements in Fortnightly and Weekly newspapers in Delhi as per the provisions mentioned in DAVP Print Media Advertisements Policy, *w.e.f.* 2nd October, 2007, which is uploaded in the official website of DAVP, www.davp.nic.in, under the sub-head 'Advertisement Policy' in the head 'Newspapers'.

The advertisements are released to the Weeklies and Fortnightlies published from Delhi keeping in view the objectives of the client Ministries/Departments, content, target audience for the advertisement and availability of funds in consultation with the Client Ministries/Departments, as per the Policy.

The lists showing the number of advertisements along with the names of weekly/ fortnightly newspapers published from Delhi for the year 2013-14 are given in Statement.

Statement

Newspaper Wise Commitment for Display Advertisements in State 27-Delhi fortnightly during the period 2013-2014.

Sl. No.	Code	Newspaper	Publi-Cation	Lan/ Per	Inser-tions	Space (Sq.cm)	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State : Delhi							
1.	160906	Aap ka saathi	Delhi	URD/F	7	3,650.00	29,605.00
2.	128732	Aapka adhikar times	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
3.	129924	Aapki news	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	11,163.00
4.	100960	Aihra human rights	Delhi	ENG/F	2	800.00	11,346.00
5.	129081	Apoorva samachar sakshi	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
6.	161441	Asar news	Delhi	URD/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
7.	130287	Awaz samaj ki buraiyon ke khilaaf	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
8.	123389	Badhte kadam	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
9.	127874	Bahujan vikas	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	125325	Bal choupal	Delhi	HIN/F	5	2,000.00	29,360.00
11.	128384	Ballia bulletin	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
12.	130721	Ballia ka baadshaah	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	4,824.00
13.	126196	Bharat chetna bulletin	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
14.	130824	Bharat ka bhavishya	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	4,824.00
15.	130254	Bharat times sajak	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
16.	100453	Champak	Delhi	ENG/F	9	4,399.10	1,33,991.00
17.	123040	Champak	Delhi	HIN/F	13	5,999.10	2,48,515.00
18.	200545	Champak	Delhi	MAR/F	2	800.00	8,510.00
19.	210584	Champak	Delhi	GUJ/F	3	1,625.00	21,863.00
20.	430204	Champak	Delhi	KAN/F	2	800.00	8,510.00
21.	100979	City channels magazine	Delhi	ENG/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
22.	126142	Crime bureau	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
23.	126143	Darshnik duniya	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	11,163.00
24.	129855	Daurti delhi	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
25.	129895	Delhi metro track	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	11,163.00
26.	128160	Delhi samarpan times	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
27.	130603	Delhi uday	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
28.	128237	Delhi vigilance times	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
29.	126181	Deshhit sandesh	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
30.	130008	Dev bhumi ki pukar	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
31.	180265	Dharam te rajneti	Delhi	PUN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
32.	125084	Digvijay	Delhi	HIN/F	5	2,488.00	38,475.00
33.	123472	Dil-e-sindh	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	13,386.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	126145	Dilli ka bhavishya	Delhi	HIN/F	3	1,200.00	13,722.00
35.	130759	Dilli paravartan times	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
36.	101134	Down to earth	Delhi	ENG/F	2	800.00	8,510.00
37.	130159	Dristikon manthan	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
38.	130822	Ekata deepak	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	4,824.00
39.	100664	Employment options	Delhi	ENG/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
40.	130156	Gehri khoj	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
41.	127436	Goodmen's views	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	7,541.00
42.	130095	Grihshobha	Delhi	HIN/F	33	25,787.60	27,28,705.00
43.	129810	Hill sandesh	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	10,074.00
44.	130590	Hill times	Delhi	HIN/F	5	3,050.00	27,132.00
45.	122222	Himayati	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	11,163.00
46.	130542	Hum vyapari	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
47.	130034	India fire	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
48.	128320	India gaps today	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
49.	127730	Investigation line	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	11,163.00
50.	126167	Jai uttarkhan veer	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
51.	126199	Jan aakash times	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
52.	129797	Janvedna times	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
53.	161374	Jasarat times	Delhi	URD/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
54.	128267	Kanooni hungama	Delhi	HIN/F	3	1,200.00	10,323.00
55.	160632	Karawan-e-delhi	Delhi	URD/F	3	1,625.00	17,264.00
56.	129699	Khabar sangrah	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
57.	160595	Khabardaar jadeed	Delhi	URD/F	3	1,625.00	17,264.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58.	131001	Last person	Delhi	HIN/F	3	1,200.00	17,510.00
59.	128416	Lokayat	Delhi	HIN/F	12	5,975.00	2,41,105.00
60.	101356	Lotpot	Delhi	ENG/F	2	800.00	8,510.00
61.	131051	Lotpot	Delhi	HIN/F	3	1,200.00	15,454.00
62.	130714	Manav sangarsh	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
63.	130602	Margoday	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
64.	128857	Maya manch	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
65.	100980	Media entertainment guide	Delhi	ENG/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
66.	128566	Metro masala	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
67.	127596	Nagar parikrama	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
68.	180303	Nam nidhan	Delhi	PUN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
69.	129327	Nari andolan	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	13,386.00
70.	130613	Nazafgarh ka baadshah	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
71.	129592	NCR Janmat samachar	Delhi	HIN/F	11	9,582.00	1,73,482.00
72.	129090	News mail	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	19,860.00
73.	101022	News street	Delhi	ENG/F	5	4,040.00	1,33,130.00
74.	129934	Nirmanam today	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	11,163.00
75.	180242	Nishkam sandesh	Delhi	PUN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
76.	100920	North east sun	Delhi	ENG/F	8	3,625.00	1,13,708.00
77.	130804	Outer delhi	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
78.	126153	Paigamain mulk	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
79.	101365	Peoples post	Delhi	ENG/F	2	800.00	12,597.00
80.	127173	Pragyavtar	Delhi	HIN/F	6	2,400.00	35,425.00
81.	128134	Pratiyogita chakra	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
82.	100616	Primary market survey	Delhi	ENG/F	2	800.00	11,163.00
83.	130957	Public ki shatabdi	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
84.	161405	Qaumi aaghaz	Delhi	URD/F	3	1,625.00	30,060.00
85.	129635	Raiseena	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	14,283.00
86.	125539	Rajdhani lok	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	11,163.00
87.	121002	Rashtra chhaya	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
88.	128030	Rashtrawadi sankalp	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	15,867.00
89.	126182	Rashtriya deep mail	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
90.	123404	Rashtriya lokmanas	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
91.	128528	Rashtriya times	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
92.	122788	Rashtriya vishwas	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	5,389.00
93.	126206	Rojgar umang	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
94.	130564	Saarthi times	Delhi	HIN/F	3	1,625.00	14,184.00
95.	128939	Sab tak	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	11,163.00
96.	161280	Saeban	Delhi	URD/F	4	1,600.00	28,057.00
97.	130155	Sahar azad	Delhi	HIN/F	5	3,525.00	85,930.00
98.	130133	Samaj vikas krishi udyog Samachar	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
99.	128389	Samay srijan times	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
100.	125196	Samvaad sindhi	Delhi	HIN/F	5	4,166.00	34,874.00
101.	130211	Sansani aajtak	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
102.	500025	Sanskrit samvad	Delhi	SAN/F	7	4,042.00	25,306.00
103.	130617	Saran prahari	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
104.	124555	Saras salil	Delhi	HIN/F	16	7,703.10	13,48,483.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
105.	200454	Saras salil	Delhi	MAR/F	4	2,025.00	26,205.00
106.	127903	Sarita	Delhi	HIN/F	9	5,069.00	1,85,498.00
107.	128116	Sarokar	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	13,386.00
108.	130567	Sarvangin	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
109.	128856	Search pole times	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
110.	122754	Shandar rajdhani	Delhi	HIN/F	7	2,800.00	57,541.00
111.	121733	Shiv ram sandesh	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	15,481.00
112.	161115	Siyasat nama	Delhi	URD/F	5	2,000.00	35,330.00
113.	128140	Star yatra	Delhi	HIN/F	4	1,600.00	22,326.00
114.	161431	Subh-e-inquilab	Delhi	URD/F	3	1,625.00	18,855.00
115.	131039	Suchana online	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	7,884.00
116.	127795	Swasthya sagar	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
117.	130779	Tahirpur times	Delhi	HIN/F	3	1,200.00	12,951.00
118.	161472	Tender khabar nama	Delhi	URD/F	2	800.00	12,370.00
119.	124761	The wazirpur times	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	11,163.00
120.	101208	Time out delhi	Delhi	ENG/F	4	2,025.00	77,061.00
121.	130163	Triveni bhashaya	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	6,688.00
122.	125576	Udati khabar	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
123.	100488	Union territory independent	Delhi	ENG/F	2	800.00	18,241.00
124.	101244	Ut mirror	Delhi	ENG/F	2	800.00	12,696.00
125.	130193	Vigilence darpan	Delhi	HIN/F	2	800.00	8,891.00
126.	100907	Woman's era	Delhi	ENG/F	23	20,186.30	7,94,769.00
127.	120985	Yojana	Delhi	HIN/F	13	6,041.00	1,77,069.00
TOTAL			440			2,24,328.20	78,42,861.00

Report generated by NIC as on 31/3/2015 at 11:44:35 AM

Newspaper wise committment for Display advertisements in state 27-Delhi Weekly during the period 2013-2014.

Sl. No.	Code	Newspaper	Publi-Cation	Lan/ Per	Inser-tions	Space (Sq.cm)	Amount (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State : Delhi							
1.	161392	Aalmi jung	Delhi	URD/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
2.	161141	Aalmi sahara	Delhi	URD/W	2	800.00	11,346.00
3.	130189	Aapkitaneem	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
4.	180149	Aapsi vichar parchar	Delhi	PUN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
5.	130301	Abhi tak crime times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
6.	128554	Action india	Delhi	HIN/W	4	1,800.00	44,118.00
7.	129994	After brake	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
8.	124209	Akhand jot	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
9.	160202	Akhbar-e-nau	Delhi	URD/W	3	1,625.00	12,985.00
10.	160601	Aljamiat	Delhi	URD/W	3	1,625.00	14,181.00
11.	100626	All india admission gazet	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
12.	128400	Amar bharti	Delhi	HIN/W	4	2,025.00	39,596.00
13.	130635	Amar sahara	Delhi	HIN/W	5	2,619.00	28,945.00
14.	128472	Amar sandesh	Delhi	HIN/W	10	4,625.00	81,266.00
15.	130608	Ankalan	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
16.	130495	Ankit sandesh	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
17.	131221	Anupraas media	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
18.	129914	Apna desh apne log	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
19.	128045	Apni delhi	Delhi	HIN/W	8	6,183.00	1,56,570.00
20.	128927	Asar news	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	127445	Ashoka express	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
22.	127509	Ashoka times	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	19,499.00
23.	130423	Asias crime reporter	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
24.	125329	Bal choupal	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	17,229.00
25.	130990	Basti bureau	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
26.	129023	Berojgar	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	23,112.00
27.	130268	Bhagirathi mail	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
28.	127591	Bharat aajkal	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
29.	130486	Bharat char disha samachar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
30.	130584	Bharat ki aazadi	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
31.	128302	Bharat nivida samachar	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	19,499.00
32.	129324	Bharat nivida vyapar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
33.	124207	Bharat tender news	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	15,867.00
34.	130625	Bhoomika news	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
35.	130138	Bihari khabar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	10,074.00
36.	130179	Burari times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
37.	100931	Buy & sell	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
38.	128938	Centre media	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	20,659.00
39.	130297	Chauthi duniya	Delhi	HIN/W	5	2,425.00	85,256.00
40.	128297	Chetan times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
41.	128648	Chinoo times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
42.	127682	Crime bureau	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
43.	131243	Dalit adivasi duniya	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	19,655.00
44.	125070	Daman kranti	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45.	127707	Dawat samachar times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
46.	128395	Delhi 8 pm aap ki baat	Delhi	HIN/W	1	400.00	4,831.00
47.	127013	Delhi Abtak	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
48.	130981	Delhi Aur Delhi	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
49.	101359	Delhi Corridor	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
50.	127991	Delhi Health	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
51.	130448	Delhi ki satta	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
52.	130581	Delhi meri jaan	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
53.	128755	Delhi per nazar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
54.	130677	Delhi uptodate	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
55.	128937	Desh bhakt express	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
56.	127787	Desh bhakt times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	15,481.00
57.	128210	Diler samachar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
58.	129909	Divya prabhat	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
59.	127595	Dreams today	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
60.	129897	Durgam khabar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	15,481.00
61.	100083	Employment news	Delhi	ENG/W	7	4,675.00	7,26,182.00
62.	130144	Feswa open eyes	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
63.	127189	G.T.B. Times	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,625.00	28,390.00
64.	130637	Gahari najar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	4,824.00
65.	124782	Gaon dehat	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
66.	100706	Global tenders & auctions	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	15,481.00
67.	128295	Goodmens sandesh	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	7,541.00
68.	121447	Gulab bhara	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
69.	122325	Gyan jyoti darpan	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
70.	131099	Harit satta	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
71.	129899	Hello bharat	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
72.	126186	Hind ki rajaniti	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
73.	128017	Hind prahari	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
74.	127109	Hind yuva reporter	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	15,867.00
75.	129886	India mail	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
76.	129683	India news	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,625.00	60,406.00
77.	100733	Indian currents	Delhi	ENG/W	3	1,184.00	17,264.00
78.	128668	Indian prashasan	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,625.00	23,673.00
79.	100112	Indian tender journal	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
80.	131240	Indraprasth news reporter	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
81.	131040	Insaf pasand	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
82.	129813	Ishan times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
83.	126810	Jagdish times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
84.	161233	Jalte chirag	Delhi	URD/W	3	1,200.00	22,937.00
85.	127947	Janatantrik satta	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
86.	129042	Janbhavna sandesh	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	7,541.00
87.	131163	Jhansi apradh samachar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
88.	130161	JMD Bharat	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
89.	101280	Job and tenders	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
90.	100936	Job guide	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	15,481.00
91.	129902	Jurm par nazar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
92.	130579	Karol bagh news	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
93.	100744	Kashur gazette	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	15,481.00
94.	130139	Khabar varsha	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
95.	129806	Khabaron ka stambh	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
96.	130657	Khabron ki varsha	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
97.	127427	Kishan times	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	28,152.00
98.	127273	Krantikari mission	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
99.	130716	Lakshya times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
100.	127214	Lala times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
101.	127227	Lamba safar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
102.	129896	Leprosy sahara	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,625.00	21,675.00
103.	128733	Lok lahar times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
104.	126813	Lok sahitya varta	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
105.	127170	Mahalaxmi bhagyodaya	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
106.	161307	Masarrat	Delhi	URD/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
107.	130751	Mature India	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
108.	120833	Mayapuri	Delhi	HIN/W	6	2,400.00	35,224.00
109.	126152	Media mail	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
110.	123060	Meri Delhi	Delhi	HIN/W	7	4,075.00	44,492.00
111.	128155	Metro headline	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	15,481.00
112.	128632	Metro media	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	20,659.00
113.	129334	Metro reporter	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
114.	130198	Milan express	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
115.	129218	Mission India	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
116.	129425	N.C.R.India	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
117.	160195	Nai duniya	Delhi	URD/W	3	1,625.00	30,060.00
118.	128093	Naman express	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
119.	127122	National tender mail	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
120.	100575	National tender suchana	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	15,481.00
121.	180262	Nav bharat nagrik tarjman	Delhi	PUN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
122.	121943	Nayak bharati	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	13,378.00
123.	128279	Nazar ki nazar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
124.	124769	Neeti rajneeti	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
125.	124191	New vikas times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
126.	130835	News tender bharat	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
127.	129104	Next edition	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
128.	129061	Nigam times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
129.	129928	Nitya samaya	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
130.	130185	Nivida darpan	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
131.	125843	Nivida jagat	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
132.	126174	Nivida khabar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
133.	127237	Nivida sagar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	15,867.00
134.	128094	Nivida sewa.com	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
135.	100086	Organiser	Delhi	ENG/W	3	1,200.00	8,494.00
136.	120850	Panch janya	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	26,472.00
137.	180302	Panthak charcha	Delhi	PUN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
138.	127890	Pardafash times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
139.	128293	Parichay express	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
140.	127878	Parliament street	Delhi	HIN/W	7	4,925.00	93,916.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
141.	127536	Poverty times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
142.	130172	Pragyavtar	Delhi	HIN/W	6	2,400.00	28,215.00
143.	180083	Prakash darshan	Delhi	PUN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
144.	130501	Prakash nivida sagar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
145.	127999	Prashant deep times	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,625.00	32,830.00
146.	130605	Pratik chinha	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
147.	128876	Pravar times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
148.	130639	Press kranti	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
149.	129309	Public darshan	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
150.	129789	Public news	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
151.	129838	Public warta	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	12,951.00
152.	124256	Punarvas	Delhi	HIN/W	10	6,300.00	1,74,822.00
153.	127621	Pyara rashtra	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
154.	123642	Qamar express	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
155.	161556	Qaumi inquilab	Delhi	URD/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
156.	126197	Rail tender samachar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	18,241.00
157.	101170	Railway tender line	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
158.	130673	Rajawat times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
159.	125482	Rajdhani lok	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	17,229.00
160.	131250	Rajdhani sandesh	Delhi	HIN/W	1	400.00	6,066.00
161.	128276	Rajniti sandesh	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	16,260.00
162.	123046	Rashtra times	Delhi	HIN/W	14	7,500.00	2,41,073.00
163.	128106	Rashtriya aakrosh	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
164.	130201	Rashtriya ahsaas	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
165.	125530	Rashtriya aman ujala	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
166.	128132	Rashtriya economy	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
167.	130717	Rashtriya janwakta	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	12,696.00
168.	128534	Rashtriya khalbali	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
169.	127772	Rashtriya mission	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
170.	127949	Rashtriya navodaya	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
171.	126173	Rashtriya pukar aur hum	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
172.	129908	Rashtriya rajdhani times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
173.	127724	Red handed	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	15,481.00
174.	131019	Reporter Bharat	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
175.	128799	Revenue news	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
176.	128766	Rising Bharat	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
177.	128753	Rojgar tatha tender news	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
178.	126203	Rozgar bureau	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
179.	128909	Rozgar khoji	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
180.	161189	Sada-e-ansari	Delhi	URD/W	4	1,600.00	28,057.00
181.	128900	Sahara sandesh times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
182.	128577	Saheed Bhagat singh times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
183.	128928	Samachar kyaree	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	13,722.00
184.	129992	Samaj ka ujala	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
185.	125553	Samajik mahila	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
186.	127862	Sanjha maksad	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	12,370.00
187.	130962	Sant Gadge ambedkar	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
188.	128541	Sarokar	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	16,260.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
189.	128946	Satellite Delhi	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
190.	127567	Satya prakash times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
191.	127106	Secular Bharat	Delhi	HIN/W	4	1,600.00	18,634.00
192.	161133	Sehat aur samaj	Delhi	URD/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
193.	127543	Shakti times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
194.	124767	Shanti mission	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
195.	160196	Sher-e-Punjab	Delhi	URD/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
196.	123220	Shivramwani	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
197.	130148	Shukrawaar	Delhi	HIN/W	10	4,000.00	1,10,103.00
198.	125552	Singh ki awaz	Delhi	HIN/W	8	3,200.00	65,953.00
199.	126210	Singhal sandesh	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
200.	101108	Space age times	Delhi	ENG/W	6	2,400.00	28,215.00
201.	129929	Sting India	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
202.	128242	Suman sandhya	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
203.	123231	Swatantra shahadra mail	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	15,481.00
204.	130165	Tender ab tak	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
205.	126845	Tender bulletin	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
206.	128009	Tender city	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	15,867.00
207.	160968	Tender detective	Delhi	URD/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
208.	130641	Tender glance	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
209.	100928	Tender home.com	Delhi	ENG/W	3	1,100.00	22,334.00
210.	128144	Tender kesari	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	15,481.00
211.	100929	Tender khabar	Delhi	ENG/W	3	1,100.00	22,334.00
212.	161301	Tender khabar nama	Delhi	URD/W	2	800.00	12,370.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
213.	128178	Tender mart com	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
214.	161226	Tender nama	Delhi	URD/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
215.	130810	Tender sab tak	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
216.	126160	Tender sandesh	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	18,241.00
217.	130176	Tender satta	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
218.	101184	Tender soochna	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
219.	128150	Tender watch	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
220.	124762	Tender-hi-tender	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	15,867.00
221.	101046	The impressive times	Delhi	ENG/W	14	6,290.00	1,95,553.00
222.	125558	The page tender journal	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
223.	101013	The rising India	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
224.	130245	The sewa samay	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
225.	101268	The sunday guardian	Delhi	ENG/W	13	6,675.00	1,03,548.00
226.	101406	The sunday standard	Delhi	ENG/W	3	1,400.00	14,321.00
227.	128151	The wazirpur times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
228.	128549	Time post	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
229.	127516	Tomar times	Delhi	HIN/W	3	1,200.00	13,722.00
230.	101211	Total financial news	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
231.	129998	Trans reporter	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	15,481.00
232.	130526	Turant news	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
233.	129016	Tyagi times	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	6,688.00
234.	101370	Uday India	Delhi	ENG/W	2	800.00	6,739.00
235.	161444	Urdu tender notice	Delhi	URD/W	2	800.00	13,386.00
236.	180185	Vartman hindustan	Delhi	PUN/W	2	800.00	15,481.00
237.	126208	Vikash tender suchna	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
238.	180271	Vishav ekta	Delhi	PUN/W	2	800.00	11,163.00
239.	126202	Voice of politics	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
240.	161065	Weekly tej	Delhi	URD/W	3	1,200.00	18,298.00
241.	130253	Yuva jan savak	Delhi	HIN/W	2	800.00	8,891.00
242.	130646	Yuva natritva jyoti	Delhi	HIN/W	10	4,425.00	87,830.00
TOTAL					633	2,73,926.00	49,61,257.00

Deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities

2232. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per NCM Act, 1992, the Commission shall look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities and shall take up matter with the appropriate authority in the country;

(b) if so, the basis on which Ministry has stated *vide* communication No. 6-40/2014-NCM dated 19 December, 2014 that complaints of MPs and Ministers regarding non-filing of FIR and non-payment of compensation to dependents of deceased minority labour is not the concern of Government of India;

(c) whether NCM would refer the case to CBI for inquiry and filing of FIR; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir. As per information received from the National Commission for Minorities (NCM), the matter is not a minority issue except to the limited extent that the victim happened to belong to a minority community. In so far as issue of ensuring filing of FIR by the NCM is concerned, the functions of NCM are elaborated in Section 9 of the NCM Act, 1992. The matter regarding lodging of FIR would fall within the purview of the State Government. Moreover, Law and Order is a State Subject. As per NCM Act, 1992, NCM does not have the mandate to refer any matter to CBI for enquiry.

(b) to (d) As per information received from the National Commission for Minorities (NCM), the matter is not a minority issue except to the limited extent that the victim happened to belong to a minority community. In so far as issue of ensuring filing of FIR by the NCM is concerned, the functions of NCM are elaborated in Section 9 of the NCM Act, 1992. The matter regarding lodging of FIR would fall within the purview of the State Government. Moreover, Law and Order is a State Subject. As per NCM Act, 1992, NCM does not have the mandate to refer any matter to CBI for enquiry.

Inclusion of more minority concentrated areas in the MSDP

2233. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total budget of the Ministry for the year 2014-15, scheme-wise;
- (b) the total expenditure incurred till October 2014, in 2014-15, scheme-wise; and
- (c) whether Government is considering including more block of minority concentrated areas in the Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Details of Budget Estimates 2014-15 and expenditure incurred till October, 2014, scheme-wise, are given in Statement.

(c) Government has already covered 710 Blocks and 66 Towns falling in 196 districts under the re-structured Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) during 2013-14. Decision on the issue of revising the list would be considered on availability of data of 2011 census.

Statement

Details of Budget Estimates 2014-15 and expenditure incurred till October, 2014 scheme-wise

			(Rs. in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	2014-15 BE	Expenditure incurred till October, 2014
1	2	3	4
1.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme	50.00	0.06
2.	'Nai Roshni'-Leadership development of minority women	14.00	11.00
3.	Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards	3.00	0.00
4.	'Naya Savera'- Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	25.00	22.81
5.	Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)	1,250.00	654.48
6.	(a) Research/ Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation	5.50	2.01
	(b) Publicity	39.50	18.57
7.	Grants-in-Aid to State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) of National Minority Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC)	2.00	1.38

1	2	3	4
8.	Equity of National Minority Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC)	120.00	0.00
9.	Grants-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)	113.00	113.00
10.	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship	335.00	37.65
11.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	1,100.00	750.13
12.	Post-Matric Scholarship	598.50	0.13
13.	'Seekho Aur Kamao'- Skill Development Initiatives	35.00	31.66
14.	'Nai Udaan'- Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions etc.	4.00	0.94
15.	'Jiyo Parsi'-Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community	2.00	0.15
16.	'Padho Pardesh'-Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies	4.00	0.13
17.	Strengthening of State Waqf Boards	7.00	0.03
18.	'Sehat Scheme' -Maulana Azad Medical Aid Scheme	2.00	0.00
19.	Secretariat: OE (IT)	1.50	0.30
TOTAL		3,711.00	1,644.43

Multi-sectoral development programme for minorities

2234. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO:

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in the country at present, State- wise;

- (b) the details of Multi-Sectoral Development Programmes (MSDP) that are currently being implemented in the country and particularly in the MCDs
- (c) the details of Muslim population that has been covered through MSDPs;
- (d) the percentage of plan funds that were allocated for development of minorities in 2014- 15; and
- (e) the other steps being undertaken for economic and social upliftment of minority groups in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) During Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was implemented in 90 Minority Concentration Districts. However, the programme has been restructured for its implementation during Twelfth Five Year Plan with effect from 2013-14 and Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns/Cluster of Villages are unit area of implementation. A total of 710 Minority Concentration Blocks and 66 Minority Concentration Towns falling in 196 districts have been identified as per census 2001 for implementation of this programme.

(b) The details of projects being currently implemented in the country under MsDP are given in Statement (see below).

(c) The Muslim population in 710 Minority Concentration Blocks is 39482418. The Population of minorities including Muslims in 66 Minority Concentration Towns is 3009815.

(d) In the Budget Estimate (BE) for 2014-15, the total central plan outlay was ₹ 484532.45 crore, out of which ₹ 3711.00 crore (0.77%) was allocated to the Ministry of Minority Affairs for development of minorities. However, allocation of the budget provided to the other Ministries for implementation of various schemes for the welfare of minorities would be in addition to the budget provided to this Ministry.

(e) For socio-economic development of minority communities, Ministry of Minority Affairs implements following programmes/ schemes:

- (i) Schemes for educational empowerment - Ministry implements Pre-metric,

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, etc. is 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 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.
- (iv) Development of vulnerable minority community - Ministry has launched a scheme with the name "Jiyo Parsi" during 2013-14 for containing population decline of Parsi in India. The scheme provides for financial assistance to Parsi married couples for medical treatment under standard medical protocols and also focuses on advocacy/outreach programmes to generate awareness among Parsi population for lineage enhancement.

Statement

Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) during Twelfth Five Year Plan
Physical Progress Report as per reports received from States/UTs upto 31.01.15

Sl. No.	State	Education										Digital Literacy under Cyber Gram			Health Centre	Angan -wadi Centre	Drinking Water	Pucca Housing	Income Generation Infrastructure				
		Degree College building	Addition al class rooms	Hostels	Compu- ters in School	Lab & equip. in School	Toilet & DW in School	Teaching aid	Free Bicycle for Girls	ITI Build- ing	Poly- technic	Skill Train- ing	Total of Health	AWC pumps						Hand pumps	Drink- ing Water Fac- lities		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1.	Uttar Pradesh	U.S.	7	160	469	18	110	10	1850	272	0	0	21	5	39255	181	1754	8613	110	574	0	2	
		U.C	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1175	5	191	3837	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	23	154	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	4	307	49	202	381	11	0	0	0
2.	West Bengal	U.S.	0	67	3327	174	389	0	696	10	0	170005	33	5	63720	193	4087	1150	8100	18186	50	2367	
		U.C	0	3	279	12	373	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	542	105	2221	1049	6	0
		WIP	0	5	2742	116	16	0	464	0	0	0	0	16	4	0	133	3044	1045	2333	16955	39	235
3.	Assam	U.S.	0	0	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	888	13	0	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	U.S.	0	130	1047	18	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	1	0	448	72	0	0	5630	0	1	
		U.C	0	0	111	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0

[illegible]

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23.	Tripura	U.S.	1	6	118	5	90	0	0	0	2735	18109	0	0	0	17	0	0	215	393	0	1
		U.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	1	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	44	165	0	0
24.	Punjab	U.S.	0	0	73	0	19	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	198	0	0	23	1	0
		U.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Rajasthan	U.S.	1	6	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	53	62	0	0	0	0	0
		U.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Gujarat	U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chhattisgarh	U.S.	0	0	257	3	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	65	0	0	0
		U.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			12	524	7070	461	881	27	3130	313	13056	188114	74	14	124	1266	6970	11841	9892	35501	56	2381
			985																			
		U.C.	0	3	419	21	373	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	1175	39	746	4505	2621	1049	6	0
		WIP	0	29	3319	132	16	0	464	0	0	0	36	8	307	221	3268	1426	2388	173	39	2335
			20																			

Abbreviation :- U.S.: Unit Sanctioned, U.C.: Unit Completed, WIP: Work in Progress

Inclusion of Muslims under various schemes

2235. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of per capita actual expenditure by Government on Muslims during 2013-14 and 2014-15, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the percentage of Muslims covered under various schemes of Government for minorities, State-wise during current year and the last year; and
- (c) the concrete steps Government would take to improve the conditions of Muslims in the country and for larger inclusion of Muslims under various schemes of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) No such data on per capita actual expenditure, religion-wise is maintained by the Government.

(b) Various schemes being implemented for the welfare of minorities including Muslims aims at improving the living conditions of minorities through area development programmes and for the educational and skill development and economic empowerment of minority communities. The benefits of area development schemes/ programmes flow to all the communities living in the area and this can not be quantified community-wise. As per the available information, the percentage of beneficiaries belonging to the Muslim community under various individual beneficiary oriented schemes for welfare of minorities during last year 2013-14 and the current year 2014-15 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The focus of the Government is to improve the educational and skill level of minority communities including Muslims for their gainful employment leading to improvement in the overall condition of minorities. For socio-economic development of minority communities including Muslims, Ministry of Minority Affairs implements following programmes/ schemes:

- (i) Schemes for educational empowerment – Ministry implements Pre-matric, 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, etc. is 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. To facilitate and motivate education amongst girls of minority communities, free bicycles are given to the eligible minority girl students of class 9th under this scheme.
- (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.

Besides the programmes/ schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs, the Government is also implementing the 'Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities', which is an overarching programme covering various schemes/ initiatives of different Ministries/ Departments with the objectives of enhancing opportunities for

education of minorities including Muslims, ensuring their equitable share in economic activities and employment, improving their living conditions and preventing and controlling the communal disharmony. In order to ensure that the benefits of these schemes flow equitably to minorities, the programme envisages location of certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets/ outlays under various schemes are earmarked for minorities. This programme covers 24 schemes/ initiatives of 11 Central Ministries/ departments.

Statement

Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to Muslim community under the individual beneficiary oriented schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15

	Pre-Matric Scholarship		Post- Matric Scholar- ship**	Merit- cum- Means Scholar- ship **	Seekho Aur Kamao**	Nai Roshni**
	2013-14	2014-15*	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	80.84	79.57	79.83	72.16	78.30	71.55
Andhra Pradesh	95.61	94.86	96.91	95.24	72.21	29.06
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.88	0.00
Assam	96.02	95.88	98.88	95.53	55.26	62.21
Bihar	99.81	99.03	99.66	99.59	75.36	68.00
Chhattisgarh	76.52	76.33	74.24	52.21	96.00	53.87
Goa	20.94	14.52	29.03	20.37	--	
Gujarat	99.13	97.08	97.84	93.90	89.40	73.33
Haryana	62.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.93	75.60
Himachal Pradesh	73.55	76.31	63.74	41.18	33.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	92.37	98.36	89.66	93.22	62.86	75.00
Jharkhand	85.91	86.17	86.73	96.20	50.32	45.45
Karnataka	87.75	90.09	87.12	81.72	90.06	52.20
Kerala	61.59	60.31	53.34	53.43	48.75	17.28
Madhya Pradesh	98.45	95.94	96.08	89.16	97.17	61.14
Maharashtra	66.91	65.64	92.72	87.04	48.77	73.50
Manipur	30.07	27.39	35.94	30.44	50.00	27.73
Meghalaya	4.65	7.67	34.71	4.53	0.00	-
Mizoram	0.20	0.21	0.60	3.09	-	-
Nagaland	0.98	0.83	8.26	0.50	0.00	16.00
Odisha	73.21	72.78	93.67	81.35	100	34.55
Punjab	5.55	4.72	3.83	1.66	7.68	7.60
Rajasthan	86.81	84.82	83.03	85.63	85.15	88.57
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	4.00	-
Tamil Nadu	50.71	47.23	37.46	56.21	60.00	13.17
Tripura	99.94	99.84	99.40	94.93	74.42	-
Uttar Pradesh	99.40	99.01	98.12	97.36	98.39	94.11
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.53	78.67
West Bengal	98.26	98.29	97.94	96.70	86.38	90.00
Andaman & Nicobar	71.19	57.04	40.00	66.67	-	-
Chandigarh	46.60	42.12	54.83	37.50	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Daman & Diu	98.58	99.73	96.15	100.00	-	-
Delhi	93.45	93.62	95.00	68.03	97.23	63.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	
Puducherry	67.26	66.69	51.83	65.96	51.00	-

* Provisional data upto February.

** Data for the year 2014-15 not available.

Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to Muslim community under other individual beneficiary oriented schemes covered under PM's 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto September, 2014)

Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

State	Urban Self-Employment Programme		Skill Training for employment promotion amongst urban poor		No. of persons covered under Self Help Groups under NULM*
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL	78.08	0.67	79.30	41.18	51.44
Andhra Pradesh	64.86	-	56.41	54.55	70.97
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	74.15	-	77.28	44.44	70.31
Goa	89.74	-	7.31	-	-
Gujarat	64.98	-	62.50	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	66.67	-	75.00	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	67.20	-	70.26	-	-
Karnataka	92.50	-	98.34	-	-
Kerala	43.80	-	49.50	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	85.13	100	86.75	100	-
Maharashtra	79.66	-	84.60	-	-
Manipur	47.37	-	70.97	95.83	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	0.00	-	0.00	-	-
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	95.54	-	98.05	-	-
Sikkim	0.00	-	0.00	-	-
Tamil Nadu	47.06	-	38.45	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	99.27	-	99.87	-	-
Uttarakhand	79.27	-	88.65	-	-
West Bengal	100	-	100	100	100
Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	100	-	24.39	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	100	-	97.24	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-

*This component of NULM included from the year 2014-15.

Under the following schemes community-wise, State-wise data is not available. However, the overall percentage of beneficiaries from Muslim community are as under:

	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Sept, 14)
No. of houses sanctioned under Indira Awas Yojana	Not available	93.37
Minority Community Lending under Priority Sector Lending	44.31	44.07
Beneficiaries trained under Ajeevika (Skills)	83.19	58.78

Fulfilment of expectations of the minorities

2236. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the schemes being implemented by the Ministry for the welfare of minorities are not upto the expectations of the minorities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that implementation of the schemes has also not been upto the mark and satisfactory; and

(c) whether the schemes would be reviewed with a view to improve them and to provide more benefits to the minorities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) No, Sir. The Scholarship schemes implemented for the educational empowerment of Minority communities *i.e.*,

Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit- cum-Means based Scholarship, Maulana Azad National Fellowship, Free Coaching and Allied Scheme, Support to minority students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc. and the scheme of Padho Pardesh for providing interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies. are fulfilling the expectations of minority students. An amount of ₹ 3610.94 crore has been released to award scholarships to 1,70,58,661 student during 2013-14 and 2014-15.

The schemes of (i) Nai Roshni‘ for the Leadership Development of Minority Women, (ii) Seekho aur Kamao for providing placement based skill development trainings to minority youth, (iii) Jiyo Parsi for containing population decline of Parsis in India under which financial assistance is provided to Parsi married couples for medical treatment and advocacy for lineage enhancement and (iv) schemes of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) under which concessional loans are provided for self-employment and income generating ventures, have been framed on the basis of demand from the minority communities and low socio-economic indicators. The schemes have been received by the community with great fervor.

The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which aims to address the development deficits by creating socio- economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities for uplifting the quality of life of the minorities. On the basis of feedback received from various Stakeholders, the scheme has been revamped in June, 2013 so that the benefits of the scheme reach larger number of minorities.

(b) The schemes of Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship are implemented online through a dedicated portal *i.e.*, www.momascholarship.gov.in. whereas Maulana Azad National Fellowship scheme is implemented online through University Grants Commission. Students can apply for scholarship/fellowship online at their convenience. Students can check status of their scholarship application from the portal. The implementation of scholarship scheme online has made it transparent, convenient, easy to access and impartial as the system does not allow for any discretionary intervention by any individual.

The scheme "*Seekho aur Kamao*" started in 2013-14 has exceeded its target of 20,000 trainees in its very first year and has actually trained 20,164 trainees. Full

BE of ₹ 17.00 crore was also utilized under this scheme. During 2014-15, the BE of ₹ 35.00 crore was fully utilized and additional amount of ₹ 11.23 crore was received at RE stage for the scheme. During 2014-15, total 17470 persons have been trained upto 28.2.2014.

Under "*Nai Roshni*" the target of covering 40,000 trainees was exceeded in 2013-14 and 60875 were covered. During 2014-15, 68225 trainees have already been covered till date against the target of 40,000.

Under the scheme of "*Jiyo Parsi*", launched in 2013-14, Advocacy component was operationalized in 2013-14 itself medical treatment component has been operationalized during 2014-15 and 26 patients have already been supported.

In the last five years and the current year (upto 10.3.2015), NMDFC has disbursed loans amounting to ₹ 1782.79 crores to 641318 lakh beneficiaries. There has been constant increase in financing under various schemes of NMDFC consistent growth in demand and drawl of funds under the schemes of NMDFC shows that they are well accepted amongst the targeted minorities.

The MsDP is being implemented by the State/UT Governments. In some of the states pace of implementation is slow. The reasons for slow progress are late submission of project proposals by the States, delay in transfer of funds to the implementing agencies by the State Government, delay in deciding executing agencies by the State Government and non-availability of land for some of the projects.

(c) Review of implementation strategies is an ongoing process. On the basis of the outcome of the review, the schemes are course corrected from time to time. The Scholarship schemes namely Pre-matric Scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship, Maulana Azad National Fellowship, Free Coaching and Allied Scheme, Support to Minority Students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission (SPSC) etc. and Padho Pardesh-Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for overseas studies would be reviewed on completion of 12th Five Year Plan i.e. after 31/03/2017 for its continuation in next Five Year Plan. To improve the outreach of NMDFC, its schemes have been revised and quantum of loan amount has been substantially increased. Recently NMDFC has, also introduced higher annual family income eligibility criterion of upto ₹ 6.00 lakh in order to cover more minority beneficiaries.

To make the Multi-sectoral Development Programme more effective and more focused on the targeted minorities, the programme has been revamped in June 2013 and the unit area of planning has been changed to identified minority concentration blocks/towns/cluster of villages instead of district. Now, the programme is being implemented in 710 Minority Concentrations Blocks (MCBs) and 66 Minority Concentrations Towns (MCTs).

15-Point Programme for welfare of minorities

2237. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for welfare of minorities is still in operation;
- (b) the manner in which Programme is being implemented; and
- (c) the extent to which the Programme has been able to achieve its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities is an overarching programme, which covers various schemes/initiatives of different Ministries/ Departments. In order to ensure that the benefits of various Government schemes flow equitably to minorities, this programme envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities. Presently 24 schemes/initiatives of 11 different Ministries/ Departments are covered under this Programme, which are being implemented by concerned Ministries/departments as per the guidelines of individual schemes/ programmes. Some of the schemes/initiatives under this programme are exclusively for minority communities. The programme provides for a structured monitoring system at the Centre, State and District Levels. The schemes included under this programme are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Minority Affairs being the nodal Ministry for Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, reviews and monitors the progress of implementation of various schemes/ initiatives included under this programme which are being implemented by different Ministries, in review meetings held on quarterly basis under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Minority Affairs) with the Nodal Officers of concerned Ministries/ Departments. The progress of implementation of the programme is monitored by a Committee of Secretaries once in six months and a report is submitted to the Cabinet.

(d) The achievements made under PM's New 15-Point Programmes for welfare of minorities since its inception are given in Statement.

Statement*Prime minister's new 15-point programme and the achievements made thereunder*

1	PM's New 15- Point Programme	Schemes/ initiatives	Achievements since 2006-07 till 30.09.2014 (As per the information furnished by concerned Ministries from time to time).
1	2	3	4
1.	Equitable availability of ICDS Services	(i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme providing services through Angan-wadi Centres (AWCs) - Ministry of Women & Child Development (M/o WCD)	During 2006-07 to September 2014, 70,371 AWCs/Mini AWCs have been operationalised in minority concentrated blocks. M/o WCD has informed that out of 2.41 lakh sanctioned AWCs/Mini AWCs (cumulatively) in identified 1,228 minority blocks where minority population is 25% and above, 2.40 lakh AWCs/Mini AWCs are already operationalized.
2.	Improving access to School Education	(i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) - Ministry of Human Resource Development	Under SSA the following works have been taken in the minority concentration districts: • Primary schools constructed: 16,043 • Upper primary school constructed: 8,151 • Additional classrooms constructed: 234,298 • New primary schools opened: 21,486

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper primary schools opened : 11,871 • No of teachers sanctioned: 125,386 <p>No. of KGVB sanctioned and operationalised: 555</p>
3.	Greater resources for teaching Urdu	(i) Greater Resources for Teaching of Urdu Ministry of Human Resource Development	<p>During 2006-07 to 2009-10, ₹ 3.7 crores released for 2046 Urdu teachers. No financial assistance has been released for the last four years.</p> <p>The scheme for appointment of Urdu teachers has been modified and the requirement of 25% Urdu speaking population in a locality before Urdu teachers are appointed has been dropped. As per the Office Order issued on 03.03.2014, the Deptt. of School Education & Literacy has advised the State Govts. to appoint Urdu teachers in Govt. Schools where 15 or more students request for teaching of Urdu language.</p>
4.	Modernizing Madarsa Education	<p>(i) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) - Ministry of Human Resource Development</p> <p>(ii) Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI) - Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>(i) 53,441 Madarsas and 99,243 teachers assisted with an amount of ₹ 797.72 crore.</p> <p>(ii) 868 minority institutions assisted and ₹ 134.03 crore released.</p>

1	2	3	4
5.	Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities	(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship - Ministry of Minority Affairs (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship - Ministry of Minority Affairs (iii) Merit-cum-Means Scholarship - Ministry of Minority Affairs (iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship - Ministry of Minority Affairs	(i) 3,34,29,537 pre-matric scholarships awarded (ii) 42,01,395 post-matric scholarships awarded (iii) 4,28,895 Merit-cum Means scholarships awarded (iv) 3776 Fellowships awarded/ renewed
6.	Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation	Grant in Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for promotion of education-Ministry of Minority Affairs	The corpus of MAEF was increased from ₹ 200 crore to ₹ 750 crore during the Eleventh Plan. The corpus has been approved for further enhanced to ₹ 1,250 crore during the Twelfth Plan. The present corpus of MAEF is ₹ 1,023 crore.
7.	Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor	(i) The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) renamed as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) - Ministry of Rural Development (ii) The Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) renamed as National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) - Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	(i) 11,71,038 persons from minorities communities assisted under Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) / Aajeevika. (ii) 567,723 beneficiaries from minority communities assisted under different sub-schemes of SJSRY/ NULM and an amount of ₹ 256.82 crore released.

1	2	3	4
8.	Upgradation of skills through technical training	(i) Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence - Ministry of Labour & Employment	₹ 154.60 crore have been spent on upgradation of 60 ITIs located in minority concentrated districts into Centre of Excellence.
9.	Enhanced credit support for economic activities	(i) To strengthen the NMDFC by providing it greater equity support - Ministry of Minority Affairs (ii) Priority Sector Lending by Public Sector Banks - Department of Financial Services	(i) A total amount of ₹ 500 crore has been given to NMDFC as equity support during Eleventh Plan. During 2012-13, ₹ 96.64 crore has been given as equity support to NMDFC. (ii) PSL to minorities have crossed 15% benchmark. The Priority Sector Lending (PSL) disbursement for minorities has steadily increased from 10.6% in 2007-08 to 15.76% as on 30.09.2014. An amount of ₹ 248,993.16 crore has been given as on 30.09.2014 as loan to minority communities under PSL.
11.	Recruitment to State and Central Services	(i) Guidelines for special consideration in recruitment to minorities (For this purpose, the composition of selection committees should be representative) - Department of Personnel & Training (ii) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme - Ministry of Minority Affairs	(i) Guidelines regarding inclusion of minority member in selection committees and wide publicity to Government vacancies has been issued by DoPT in July, 2007, which are being reiterated by DoPT from time to time. (ii) 50,903 minority students given free coaching and an amount of more than ₹ 115.89 crore released.

1	2	3	4
11.	Equitable share in rural housing scheme	(i) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	2,805,352 houses sanctioned for minority communities and ₹ 9332.54 crore spent under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).
12.	Improvement in condition of slums inhabited by minority communities	<p>(i) Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) - Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation</p> <p>(ii) Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) - Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation</p> <p>(iii) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) - Ministry of Urban Development</p> <p>(iv) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) - Ministry of Urban Development</p> <p>(v) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) - Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.</p>	<p>(i) Projects of ₹ 2,133.09 (19.61% of total) in 102 cities/towns having substantial minority population (11.51% of total) sanctioned under IHSDP.</p> <p>(ii) Projects of ₹ 6,228.57 crore (23.44% of total) in 17 cities/towns having substantial minority population (26.15% of total) sanctioned under BSUP.</p> <p>(iii) Projects of ₹ 10259.78 (15.81% of total) in 18 cities/towns having substantial minority population (27.69% of total) sanctioned under UIG.</p> <p>(iv) Projects of ₹ 2048.91 (9.87% of total) in 95 cities/towns having substantial minority population (11.59% of total) sanctioned under UIDSSMT.</p> <p>(v) 95,183 habitations with substantial minority population covered under National Rural Drinking Water Programme under NRDWP.</p>

1	2	3	4
13.	Prevention of communal incidents	(i) Revised guidelines on communal harmony - Ministry of Home Affairs.	MHA has issued revised guidelines to the States and Union Territories in June, 2008 to promote communal harmony.
14.	Prosecution for communal offences		For dealing with the communal situation in the country, M/o Home Affairs has drafted a new Bill titled "The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2014", which was approved by the Cabinet on 16.12.2013. However, the House after discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 05.02.2014 deferred its introduction.
15.	Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots		

Identification of blocks for implementation of MSDP in Telangana

2238. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nyalkal, Zahirabad and Kohir blocks in Medak district of Telangana have been identified for implementation of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP);

(b) if so, the details of programmes or schemes under MSDP which have been implemented in these blocks; and

(c) the physical targets set and achieved under MSDP since its implementations in these blocks, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Minority Concentration Blocks in Medak district of Telangana namely Nyalkal, Zahirabad and Kohir were identified for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme from 2013-14. All these 3 blocks are now located in the State of Telangana.

(b) and (c) As this is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, it is implemented by the State/UTs based on the local needs of the minorities and therefore targets are not fixed by the central government. Complying with the guidelines of the MsDP, project proposals relating to focus areas of education, health, skill and drinking water sectors based on local requirements are submitted for implementation by the States/UTs. The block wise details of projects approved under MsDP for these blocks in Medak district are given in Statement.

Statement

Projects Details under Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for Medak District (Telangana) since 2013-14

₹ in Lakh																
Sl. Block/ No. Town	School Building		Teaching Aid		ACRs		Health		Computers in Schools		Angan- wadi Centers		Skill Training		Bicycle for girls	
	App- proved Central Share	App- proved Units Share	App- proved Central Share	App- proved Units Share	App- proved Central Share	App- proved Units Share	App- proved Central Share	App- proved Units Share	App- proved Central Share	App- proved Units Share	App- proved Central Share	App- proved Units Share	App- proved Central Share	App- proved Units Share	App- proved Central Share	App- proved Units Share
1. Nya- lkal	18.75	1	--	--	40.12	10	33.72	2	10.50	40	45	10	31.25	475	1.00	50
2. Zahi- rabad	149.60	1	--	--	96.30	30	50.58	3	--	--	--	--	118.25	1425	2.40	200
3. Kohir	18.75	1	2.84	7	136.43	34	--	--	26.25	100	90	20	61.25	775	1.2	100
TOTAL	187.10	3	2.84	7	272.85	74	84.30	5	36.75	140	135.00	30	210.75	2675	4.60	350

Funds for medical facilities

2239. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated 100 crore rupees to provide medical facilities to the institutions financed by Maulana Azad Education Foundation;

(b) if so, the details of amount spent out of the allocated fund till date;

(c) if not, the details of actual allocation made and the amount spent; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries of such facilities, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) While the then Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 28/02/2013 proposed to allocate ₹ 100 crores for providing

medical facilities in the educational institutions run or funded by Maulana Azad Education Foundation, no such allocation was made. Out of the overall Budget of this Ministry, ₹ 2 crores were allocated in BE 2014-15 for the purpose. No amount was spent as it is proposed to implement the Scheme with a new scheme Nai Manzil, (an integrated education and livelihood initiatives for the minority community) to be launched shortly.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Earning and expenditure of Durgah Khawaja Saheb Committee

2240. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of earnings and expenditures of Durgah Khawaja Saheb Committee within the last three years;

(b) what is the structure of Committee of Durgah Khawaja Saheb and the work of the chairman and members; and

(c) the eligibility conditions for the post of Chairman Durgah Khawaja Saheb Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The details of Income & Expenditure of Durgah Khawaja Sahab of the last three years are as under:

(Figures in Rupees)			
Sl. No.	Year	Income	Expenditure
1.	2011-12	57388530	44127628
2.	2012-13	77850764	75250763
3.	2013-14	70133582	63300008

(b) and (c) The Durgah Committee is constituted under Section 5 of the Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955. The Committee consists of not less than five and not more than nine members a" of whom shall be Hanfi Muslims and are appointed by the Central Government.

The Committee shall elect a President from amongst its members. On election, he hold office for one year and is eligible for re-election. The President is responsible to fix the date and venue of meetings of the Committee, preside over meetings of the Committee and guide the Nazim in discharge of his duties.

The powers and duties of the Committee are as under:-

- (a) to administer, control and manage the Durgah Endowment;
- (b) to keep the buildings within the boundaries of the Durgah Sharif and all buildings, houses and shops comprised in the Durgah Endowment in proper order and in a state of good repair;
- (c) to receive all moneys and other income of the Durgah Endowment;
- (d) to see that "the Endowment funds are spent in the manner desired by the donors;
- (e) to pay salaries, allowances and perquisites and make all other payments due out of, or charged on, the revenues or income of the Durgah Endowment;
- (f) to determine the privileges of the Khadims and to regulate their presence in the Durgah by the granting them licences in that behalf, if the Committee thinks it necessary to do so;
- (g) to define the powers and duties of the Advisory Committee.
- (h) to determine the functions and powers, if any, which the Sajjadanashin may exercise in relation to the Durgah;
- (i) to appoint, suspend or dismiss servants of the Durgah endowment.
- (j) to make such provision for the education and maintenance of the indigent descendants of Khawaja Moin-ud-din Chishti and their families and the indigent Khadims and their families residing in India as the Committee considers expedient consistently with the financial position of the Durgah.
- (k) to delegate to the Nazim such powers and functions as the Committee may think fit.
- (l) to do all other such things as may be incidental or conducive to the efficient administration of the Durgah.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty two minutes past one of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

**Harmful effects of coal-bed methane exploration in the
Cauvery Delta Region-Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, there is one issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... No; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem? You are always ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, during Zero Hour, ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: The project was permitted by the DMK Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It was opposed by hon. Amma and now prevented only because of the effective steps taken by hon. Amma. Now, the project is not at all implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what? I did not say anything about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: DMK is playing a double game. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what can I do for that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: DMK is playing a double game. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, hon. Minister Shrimati Maneka Gandhi.

**DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF
WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT – (CONTD.)**

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, we are happy that after August, at least, in March we are seeing the day when we are hearing on this important issue, the reply of the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, now you listen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): The Minister has been ready from August. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. She was ready. ...(*Interruptions*)... But the item has to be listed in the List of Business. Then only the Minister can come. Please.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank all the hon. Members of this august House, who have taken a keen interest in the discussions on the working of my Ministry. I would like to thank all of them specially, since I have been ready with my answers since last august. I would like to thank them, especially Mr. Raja, for again and again reminding the hon. Chairman that I should be allowed to give an answer. However, the fact that I am giving an answer eight months later, in spite of being the first subject that this Government took up for discussion after we were sworn in, has changed the answer somewhat to make them more hopeful. It is because I will now give you an up-to-date reply rather than right at the beginning of my stint in the Ministry.

This Ministry addresses the issues and problems of women and children that constitute nearly seventy per cent of the population. As observed by some of the esteemed Members, these problems cannot be handled or be confined to the responsibility of a single Department or Ministry. The issues that need to be thought about and tackled by the entire society if any impact is to be made, the mindset of the society, as many Members have pointed out, needs to be changed. For this a movement is required. My Ministry's functioning is guided by two objectives. One, to empower women to live with confidence, dignity and economic and educational abilities. Two, to nurture children to develop their full potential and make them safe and healthy in protective environments. In the last few months, the Ministry has taken up new areas of activities, processes and new ways of doing things. This is intended to produce more outcomes and results that impact positively on our mandated community. This period has allowed us to review the past with a view to making future programmes and activities impactful and significant.

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I will now try to take up the concerns expressed by the hon. Members of Parliament and place before the august House various initiatives. If you have forgotten the questions and the issues that you have taken up by now, I have a list and you are most welcome to ask me.

One of the most important challenges before us is the declining child sex ratio and female foeticide. Shri Satish Chandra Misra, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani and Shri Derek O'Brien have touched upon the same subject. The declining sex ratio is alarming and disturbing. It has declined from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001 and 918 in 2011 and is probably even less today. Coordinated and convergent efforts are needed to ensure survival, protection and empowerment of the girl child. Recognising the need for urgent action, the Government has announced in its Budget Speech 2015-16 *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* programme to empower the girl child and enable her education. Over the last few months, my Ministry has worked closely with the Ministries of Human Resource Development and Health and Family Welfare to design and prepare for implementation of *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* initiative. This programme seeks to arrest the trend of declining CSR and overtime to reverse it so that you will see the impact. We have taken a hundred critical low CSR districts in all the States and UTs of the country and focussed our action on them.

I have taken workshops all over India. Just yesterday, I took a workshop at Amritsar to find out what is being done in this programme. So far, it is going on extremely well. If you want the details I am happy to give them to you. But first I will finish the speech and then if you have time you can ask.

This programme was launched by the hon. Prime Minister on 22nd January at Panipat. On this day, we also launched village to village outreach programmes through mobile vans which carried the message of *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* through audio visual national presentation in the selected hundred districts. As I said, I have been personally connecting with District Collectors and District Magistrates of these hundred districts through video conferencing and by going there for monitoring the programme. One of the important components of this programme is to promote institutional delivery as has been suggested by the hon. Members during the discussion. We worked with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to promote institutional deliveries. The key to the success of the initiatives will lie with the communities and panchayati raj institutions, as Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has repeatedly pointed out. I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Members. If any of you come from these hundred districts, come and take part, so that we can deliver results. Within two years

we expect to see a dramatic increase in the number of women. If any of you listen to the radio, you will also see that we have almost saturated it with uplifting messages. We have also done a lot of films. We have sent vans to every village. We have made every village make out a list of how many men, women, girls and boys are there in each village so that they can see it for themselves. We have instituted rewards for informers who will tell us when a child is being aborted. I would like to inform the hon. Members that abortion is not illegal. But when it comes to sex selection, abortion is illegal. We are giving awards to any village that reaches on a par status. A lot of work and efforts have gone into making this programme simple and doable. The head of each programme is the District Collector or District Magistrate.

We have started working on the establishment of one-stop centres for women who are affected by violence. I was really keen to start this last year. We have got the go-ahead now. And the go-ahead has been given for one per State to begin with. Once this is done and it starts working, because we had to do a lot of training of the staff, then we will take it to the next level which is one per district. We have requested the States and the Union Territories to provide us land for establishing one-stop centres. As I said, we will be extending it to one centre in each district.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Would you please explain the scope of this?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Yes. I will just finish this paragraph and I will come back to that. Here is your answer. These centres will provide legal, medical, psychosocial and police assistance to women who have either suffered violence or anticipate violence from being stalked or hounded. These centres will be linked through a helpline for women, which is being designed in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The money for this is coming out of the Nirbhaya fund. This would answer a couple of questions regarding what we are doing with Nirbhaya fund. We have also started an extensive outreach programme on the subject of changing the mindset on the issue of violence against women through films on different subjects which have been made available through cinema houses and Youtube channel. We will be able to shortly launch a film. Actually, this should not be in this paragraph, but this is another film in which Nareshji might be interested. We are sending a film to every school on inappropriate touch which will be targeted towards young children to make them understand how to deal with touching in schools and educational institutions.

Ms. Anu Aga, Shrimati Kanimozhi, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Shri Ramdas Athawale had expressed their views on the issues relating to safety of children, abuse of children in Juvenile Homes, action for street children and the revision of the Juvenile Justice Act. On the issue of safety of children, I would like to inform you that

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the Ministry of Women and Child Development introduced a comprehensive scheme called the Integrated Child Protection Scheme in 2009-10, under which, financial and technical support is provided to the State Governments and the UT Administrations to provide protection services to children in difficult circumstances and to encourage quicker establishment of structures and procedures under the Juvenile Justice Act. The ICPS has brought several existing child protection programmes under one umbrella with enhanced financial norms and it has also introduced several new features. The erstwhile features which were merged include a programme for juvenile justice, an integrated programme for street children and a system of assistance to homes, *Sishu Grihas*, to promote in-country adoption. The new initiatives which have been incorporated include a dedicated service delivery structure for child protection at district levels in the States, a child tracking system and a five-tier monitoring system. The scheme has been revised and approved on 28th February, 2014. Besides enhanced norms inter alia for maintenance, construction, etc., the revised scheme will also provides flexibility in models of service delivery and certain services. The ICPS aims to create a safety net of service delivery structures at national, State and district levels, and to place a cadre of trained personnel working for child protection.

Now, I come to different components that might interest you. To avoid kidnapping, to provide for children in distress, to listen to children who might want a different view of their own future and who are on the streets, emergency outreach services are provided through child line, which is a 24-hour toll free emergency outreach telephone service called 1098. At present, the Childline India Foundation is the mother NGO managing this service. It is available in 281 cities with 543 partners. The design for this was provided by the Ministry. I would like to inform the House that on March 5, 2015, we have launched a new and major initiative in collaboration with the Ministry of Railways to provide care and protection to children who come in contact with the Railways. It was discovered that over four to five lakh children use the Railways in two ways – either they are trafficked in which case they are taken by adults to be used as labour or for other purposes somewhere, or they run away from home and jump on to trains to avoid being beaten at home, to avoid failure of an examination and various other things. And they come to larger cities where immediately, they are lost. As soon as they get down from the train, either they join a gang of ruffians who are already there or they are taken away by adults who take them for child labour and pay them in drug so that they can never come back. So, we are now working very closely with the Ministry of Railways to take children who are either run away or are trafficked, or, are those children who are in the state of destitution seeking shelter in railway properties. We have formulated a standard operating procedure for 20 major railway stations in

the country to begin with where infrastructure is being provided to take care of these children. Designated NGOs identified by my Ministry will function in collaboration with the Child Welfare Committees, and the Nodal Officers for this purpose. The steps taken by my Ministry would provide safety and assistance to a major part of over five lakh children a year who pass through the railway stations and need care and protection. We will expand the list of the railway stations as and when we identify and capacitate NGOs at the new stations. I hope we will soon be able to provide protection for every child who comes in contact with the Railways.

I would like to place on record my gratitude to the Minister of Railways for collaborating with our Ministry in this initiative.

Naresh Gujralji suggested that adoption should be encouraged and procedures should be streamlined. In this context, I would like to inform him that the Ministry has taken significant steps in the last few months in the area of adoption. In 2013, the number of adoptions was 1,100. In 2014, June to August period alone 1,650 adoptions have taken place. The improvement and simplification of procedures are being carried out from week to week, and we respond immediately to individual cases. New guidelines have been prepared on the basis of extensive consultations with the stakeholders. These guidelines are in the public domain.

Naresh Gujralji has mentioned about an orphanage at Jullundur. I would like to tell him about that orphanage. Yesterday when I was in Amritsar, the District Collector, when we were talking about 'Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao' told me, Madam, we really received strange response to 'Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao'. All of a sudden, a lot of people have come and dumped their children in palna which is in my office. So, in the last three months they have received 89 children. We have sent them to the orphanage at Jullundur. All of them have received homes. One of them, I am not supposed to give her name, a well-known film star, has taken one of these little children. I am so happy to inform the House that we have 89 adoptions from one adoption centre. Congratulations.

The rest of the simplification where I would really like your help is in the Juvenile Justice Act. Hopefully we will come back to the House for passing the Bill on one of these days. I seek your help. We have put in a lot of work on adoption guidelines which are based in this Act. During the discussion hon. Members of Parliament, Mohsina Kidwaiji, Pavan Kumar Varmaji, T.N. Seemaji, Mani Shankar Aiyarji, Rajani Patilji have spoken at length on the performance of the ICDS which has been in operation for more than 40 years. Their concern related to the quality of services delivered by Anganwadis, the lack of facilities, including toilets, the lack

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of convergence at the grassroot levels in the service conditions of the Anganwadi workers. This is, perhaps, the most difficult part of the Ministry. The ICDS is a Centrally-sponsored scheme, but it is implemented by the State Governments and UT Administrations with a view to address the various problematic management and institutional gaps, and to meet the administrative and operational challenges. The Government has approved strengthening and restructuring of the ICDS which include a special focus on children under three years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The strengthening and repackaging of services including maternal care and nutritional counsel, and additional Anganwadi workers from nutritional counsellors, link workers for counselling, community based underweight children, SNEHA Shivar, in 200 high burdened districts and improve supplementary nutrition for children and pregnant nursing mothers. Further, for the first time, under the scheme the approval and release of funds have been linked to the detailed Annual Action Plans prepared by all States, in a participatory exercise involving the States. It has laid the basis for expectations that from the next year the State plan in all States will be based on the district level plans in which the line Departments, Health, Drinking Water, Sanitation and Panchayati Raj institutions will be involved. Of course, there is the involvement of my own Ministry and institutions. I share equally your concern on the poor nutritional status of women and children in India. Though our official figures are 47 per cent, which is bad enough -- it may be slightly lower -- the nutritional status of population, of especially young children, is recognized as a major mark of national development. The persistent malnutrition is a major concern and demands urgent and sustained attention. It is now widely recognized that nutrition outcomes are determined by a complex interaction between individual dietary intake, health status, household food security and access to adequate health services. The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition amongst children, specially young girls, and it is implementing several schemes.

To tackle the problem of under-nutrition, a new invigorated National Nutrition Mission has been formulated. Its basic structure has been designed in consultation with the State Governments and other stakeholders. It involves a real-time monitoring of under-nutrition and malnutrition children with the extensive use of technology. We are proposing a Central Monitoring System which will ensure that once a child who is under-weight is identified, necessary health and nutritional services are provided to the child through the institutions of Anganwadis and ASHA workers. To strengthen the monitoring system of the nutritional services under the Ministry's programmes, we are in the process also of establishing state-of-the-art laboratories to monitor the quality of food and take-home rations being provided to women and children.

Many esteemed Members have referred to the issue of skill development for women during the discussion. To begin with, my Ministry has reformed the STEP (Support to Training and Employment Programme) which provides financial assistance to those NGOs which are engaged in training and skill development of women. We have received a very enthusiastic response. In the last two months, we have received over 3,000 applications.

We are also making efforts to link women artisans directly to the market so that they are fairly compensated for their skills for this purpose. We are organizing Women Melas in different parts of the country. I would request hon. Members to help us with their initiatives in their States and constituencies.

We have also done an important thing. I have restructured the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh so that it can be a strong instrument for the skill development of women, and by giving money directly for schemes provides a holistic solution to skill development as well as financial assistance for women to become micro-entrepreneurs.

Vandana Chavanji urged that Protection Officer should engaged as provided under the PWDV Act. She stressed on the need for awareness and new advocacy programmes on laws and Acts. Shri D. Raja stated that the NCW should be strengthened by nominating qualified members. Rajeev Chandrasekharji and Wansuk Syiemji expressed their concern against increase in crimes against women. Ram Kumar Kashyapji highlighted the need for safe transport facilities for women.

The 12th Five-Year Plan seeks to make the fulfillment of women's right an inalienable condition for achievement of rapid and sustainable economic growth. Accordingly, the highest priority to ending gender-based inequities, discrimination and violence faced by girls and women, has been outlined as a pre-requisite to the objective of the 12th Plan. It is proposed to launch a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the mechanism for combating violence against women. It may also be added that the Criminal Law Amendment which came into force on 3rd February, 2013, has enhanced the punishment for crimes such as rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, indecent verbal and physical gestures. In addition, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 which came into force on December 9, 2013, insists that all workplaces with more than ten workers have to have Internal Complaints Committees. Now, in both these issues, I am going to tell you not just what they are but what we are doing. One is, we come back to the NCW. The NCW has, after great deal of work, been sent to the Cabinet a couple of months ago and, as soon as it finishes with the Cabinet, it will come here and, of course, I would be happy to have comments from all of you. So far as the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and

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Redressal) Act, 2013 is concerned, unfortunately, we haven't been very successful in this. Most of Government and, certainly, 90 per cent of the private sector, have not still got the Sexual Harassment Committees. And we are trying to find a way in which we can make them do this. I would welcome your suggestions. I mean, I can make the Government do it. That is the simple part of it. But for getting the private sector to establish it, we have been taking up individual cases where woman has been harassed at work; we take up the matter with the company. But instead of doing it on a case-to-case basis, it would be good if we could find out a way in which India would listen to this really important initiative done by the previous Government in 2013.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA : On this point, what about constituting a Committee by the Parliament? This is, I think, most necessary now.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I could ask the hon. Chairman.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: And looking into Article 51 A which gives this right of protection to the women and we need something in this House.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I think that is a good idea but the Chairman would have to do that.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab) : You are sitting at the right place to do that.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: No, it is not mine. Now that you have brought it up, it is really for the Speaker and the Chairman to constitute a Committee, a lot of staff work here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it can be examined.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: It has to be done.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: But, if you see in the Constitution, Article 51 A specifically says that you cannot behave in a manner and there is no relief. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Misra ji, the suggestion will be examined.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Thank you.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Most of the Members of Parliament have raised the issues for effective implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act such as the appointment of Protection Officers, training and awareness. The duty to implement this Act lies with the State Government and UT

administrations. As per the available information, all States and UTs have appointed Protection Officers. The Government of India has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 by repealing the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929. For effective implementation of this Act, all States and UTs have been requested to frame rules under the Act and appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers. Till now, 29 States and UTs have framed rules and 19 of them have appointed Prohibition Officers and they are regularly being persuaded for effective implementation of this Act. Hon. Deputy Chairman Sir, the challenge of violence against women is huge. We need to find innovative ways to address this issue from both the perspectives of change in the mindset as well as institutional mechanisms that are created by the Government at various levels to tackle this problem. I would like to, particularly, refer to the observations made by Vandana Chavanji and Shri Derek O'Brien ji, when they pointed out the need for having protection officers to handle cases of violence against women. I would like to inform the august House that I have already requested the hon. Home Minister to examine the possibility of the appointment of special police officers to function as a bridge between the women affected by violence and the Police authorities. There is a gentleman in the Police in Uttar Pradesh who has started an unusual new scheme called SPOs. I think he calls them angels and appoints 17-18 years old women in mohallas and villages and they have become the bridge between the women affected by violence, especially, domestic violence and the Police. Now, we have been working with him on trying to have this scheme on an all-India basis and if we are successful, we can do it. We do not pay them anything so there are no financial implications. But, we are going to ask him to join us and see whether we can work it out. The only financial implication, of course, is training these women so that they do not misuse their role to become little bullies or take money. But, otherwise, I think it is a good idea and it has just been brought to our attention. We have just seen a presentation on this and we will see how we can do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many more minutes do you want?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I think two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay fine.

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO(Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. She did not complete. Let her finish. Do not be impatient.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I also requested each State to take 33

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per cent of women as police officers when they do their recruitment. So far, Gujarat is the only State that has done this and it has an immediate effect in the safety of women. Hon. Deputy Chairman Sir, I would like to use this opportunity to appeal to your goodself and to all Members that my Ministry is proposing to bring some path-breaking legislative changes which will impact conditions of women and children. The amendment to the Juvenile Justice Act will just complex the issues of heinous crimes committed by juveniles as well as pave the way for making adoption of children easier. It will also bring in the new concept of foster care which will enable older children to be placed with willing families, which we are prepared to pay for. The amendment to the National Commission for Women will also be an instrument to strengthen the infrastructure, the institutional infrastructure for providing safety and empowerment to women in India because so far they have nowhere to go to in the Government, if something happens to them. I appeal to all Members to extend their full support to these changes when they come. My Ministry is fully dedicated towards creating an enabling environment, and I would seek the active support and suggestions of all the Members of this House. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien. There is very limited time. So, just put a question. Don't explain anything. I see a lot of interest in this.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I have got three questions. I have one comment and three questions. Sir, the Department is called the Department of Women and Child Development, but looking at the Treasury Benches, now I have realized why...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't do this. Put your question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is very important. This gives us a message. The Minister very graciously, in the beginning, informed us that she was ready with her reply in August, and now it is March.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, you put your question; otherwise, I am not allowing.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am only making an observation that it is not the Department of Women and Child Development. Looking at the Minister there, it looks like a department of woman and child development because there is not a single other woman on the Treasury Benches. This is an attitudinal issue. I have three pointed questions. I have three serious questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can only seek clarifications.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My first clarification is, one of the schemes which the Government has rolled out is 'Beti Bachao'. Listening to the Minister's reply, a test is being done in about 100 districts. This is my understanding. Now the Finance Minister in his Budget has allocated ₹ 100 crores for the 'Beti Bachao' programme this year. My question to the Minister is: Would you consider a programme called 'Kanyashree' approved by the UN, running for the last two-and-a-half years, rolled out, piloted over and award winning? This year the State Government of West Bengal has allocated for one programme, ₹ 900 crores, not ₹ 100 crores. That is a successful programme. Let us not get into comparative federalism in a negative way. Would you consider looking at Bengal's 'Kanyashree' programme which has been running for the last three years and adopted? That is my first question. I am making some serious points, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My second question is to do with scalability. We heard the examples which the Minister gave us. So, scalability is the issue. Nice idea with the Railway Minister, good idea for adoption and the third idea is to do with inappropriate touch spreading it in the schools. For these three ideas, what specific plans do you have for scalability? That is the challenge. Thirdly, she has asked for some suggestions; scalability of these programmes. Scalability is how scale them up. It is not 89 students. I am talking about 8,900...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: She wanted our suggestions and I am giving her.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you taking so much time? There is no time.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Let me clarify it because the Minister is asking me. She is asking, "What is scalability?" I am saying, "If it is 20 railway stations, how do you make it 200? If it is 89 children, which is very good, how do you make it 8,900?" That is scalability. Testing has been done. What is your idea about scalability? Lastly, she wanted an idea, and I am giving her one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can write to her.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is important. She has asked for an idea. How do you spread the message to corporates? FICCI, ASSOCHAM, all the industry bodies are doing a very good work when they lobby for Acts. Get them involved. They can help you spread this message.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Misraji. I just want to say that it cannot be converted into a discussion.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Shall I answer now, Sir? I may forget the questions otherwise. I will keep the answer short but please allow me to respond to each one separately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly note them down. Otherwise, that will take a lot of time. We have no time. Misraji, put specific questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, for every other Ministry, you are allowing a lot of time.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I fully agree with Madam Kanimozhi that this Ministry should also be given proper time. We should not rush with this. We have got this opportunity after August, and we are now in March...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We had discussed it for nearly six hours already. This is just a reply. It is not the discussion time. We will have to continue with the Discussion on the Railway Budget and finish it.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The hon. Minister is willing to give clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just put your question.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: We should welcome that. While appreciating what the hon. Minister said that she was doing with respect to women and child welfare, I would like to seek pointed clarifications. She has stated that Centres are being created, one in every State, and that they have been allotted certain works which they will perform. My question is: Have they established any Centre at all up till now? And what is the amount they have fixed for these Centres? Also, while allocating, have they kept a provision for giving legal aid? When you mentioned that these will be the works which are to be done, what about the legal aid to be provided not just to poor women but to all working women, that is, vulnerable women and children? Now, child is not only 'girl', but the child includes 'both a boy and a girl'. So far as women are concerned, if the House would recollect, while initiating the discussion, I spoke about vulnerable women and vulnerable children. But the Minister has said nothing about it. How is she going to deal, specifically, with respect to vulnerable women? I pointed out a few of them, namely, the S.C. and the S.T. women, single women, who include widows, minority women, differently-abled girls and women of that category, women going out in the open to ease themselves, slum dwellers, women working as

domestic servants, women carrying human wastes, school going children, who are subjected to so much of harassments which we are hearing about every day, children of poor working women, children working in various establishments, restaurants, tea stalls, railway and bus stations, domestic child workers, street vendors, private establishments,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, please put the question.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: One more thing. While the Minister said that she was doing so much for the ICDS and for child welfare, when we look at the Budget which has just come out, – I thought she would be the first one to protest against that – the Budget reduces the ICDS amount by ₹ 8,300 crores. How can these policies and these schemes be carried on when your Budget has been reduced by ₹ 8,300 crores? Elementary Education, which is a part again for the child development, has been reduced by ₹ 9,500 crores. ICDS, which is meant for child development, has been reduced to half. So many services are to be provided under ICDS. How are you going to manage the funds? Are you going to get it from some other sources?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I see a good number of hon. Members raising their hands. But you may kindly note that we had taken nearly five hours and 45 minutes for this discussion. And we decided this morning that we would complete the Railway Budget discussion today before 4.30 P.M. It was the demand from the hon. Members that the Railway Budget discussion will have to be finished before 4.30 P.M. Actually, I am, personally, inclined to allow the discussion for another one to two hours. Women and Child Development is a subject very dear to me. I have two daughters and grand-daughters. But, ...(Interruptions)... Listen, listen... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): I also want to talk...(Interruptions)... You allow us to talk...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make such comments. It is for me to decide. You are not controlling the House.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I have raised my hands...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. I am not allowing you. What I am saying is, I see at least a dozen Members raising their hands. My request is, I can allow one minute. Just put one question. That is all, whoever it is.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed you. I am not allowing you. I have allowed Dr. Sadho.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, you have two daughters. At least allow one question to the Minister from the Chair. I have four daughters. You have two daughters. At least allow one question from the....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have two daughters and four grand-daughters! I am telling you. That is why I said this subject is very dear to my heart, but I have time constraint. Now, please put your question, Dr. Sadho.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले तो यह कहना चाहूंगी कि देश में आधी आबादी महिलाओं की है और साथ में बच्चे भी जुड़े हुए हैं। इस विषय में जो बजट दिया जाता है, इस सरकार ने उसको काफी कम दिया है।

सर, मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता हैं, जो Women and Child Development की रीड की हड्डी हैं, कई स्टेट्स में इनकी vacancies खाली पड़ी हुई हैं और Child Development Project Officer की 31 per cent vacancies खाली हैं। सर, इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि पहले आप एक योजना लाए थे, जिसमें करीब 50 करोड़ रुपया रखा था और वह सुरक्षा संबंधी था, safety for women on public road - इसके अंतर्गत जो CCTV cameras, GPRS जो सड़क परिवहन में लगाना चाहिए, उसके बारे में भी आपने अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया है और यह कहीं देखने को नजर नहीं आ रहा है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसमें सरकार ने क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की है?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I have participated in the debate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You put the question only.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Sir, I would like to ask the Minister what her stand is on the Self-Help Groups. For example, in Tamil Nadu when the DMK Government was there, the Self-Help Groups did very well, especially under the Deputy CM. He extended it to more than three lakh women. So, if it is going to be stopped, it could affect a lot of lives and I would like to know her stand on it. Sir, when it comes to child marriage, when the Minister was replying I had raised one question that there is a law which says that if a girl, within a marriage, is raped by the husband and if she is below 15 only, then it is taken as an offence. I had raised it before. These are two extreme views in the law. What will the Ministry do to bring this to their notice and rectify this? Many of the child labourers who are rescued are going back as labourers. So, what is the Ministry going to do to stop that?

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मैंने पहले भी आपको अवगत कराया है कि कुपोषण एक बड़ी समस्या है। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहती हूँ कि pregnancy period में ही स्वस्थ भोजन न मिलने के कारण कुपोषित बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि आपने इनके लिए क्या सोचा है और आगे क्या करने का विचार है?

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, it is really humiliating and it is unfortunate that it took seven months for this reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is not called for.

DR. T. N. SEEMA: It really reflects the gender insensitive mindset of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You put your question, no observation. That is not the Minister's fault.

DR. T. N. SEEMA: Why this hurry? We never get a chance to discuss on this kind of an issue. My question is, we know the major programme of Women and Child Ministry is ICDS and fund allocation has been reduced this year. I am not going into that. Sir, we know lakhs of women who are working as Anganwadi workers and helpers are the backbone of this scheme and I put a question, when I participated in the discussion on that, whether the Minister will consider the Indian Labour Conference's decision to consider these lakhs of women working as Anganwadi workers and helpers who are not getting minimum wages as full time workers. That was my question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Minimum wages is not in this.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister only one question. High malnutrition is a matter of national shame and nobody disputes that. It has been, generally, accepted that around 40 per cent children in India have been underweight. And, throughout the decades, this figure has remained thereabouts.

Sir, very recently, just one month ago, the UN came out with a Report on India's achievements on the Millennium Development Goals in which it shows that the proportion of children, below three years, who are underweight, has fallen to 27 per cent. It is very high. Still, it is shameful. But, it has fallen very significantly. This is based on the UNICEF Survey. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is suppressing this Survey, it is not allowing this survey to be published because it shows the positive impact of the ICDS and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. So, my question to the hon. Minister is: Why is the UNICEF Survey – national and State-wise survey – not being allowed to be published?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there has been a very drastic...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, only put the question. No explanation and no observation.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am putting the question. You are taking my time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I have to take. Otherwise, you will do like this.

SHRI D. RAJA: What I am saying is that there is a drastic cut in the Budget for children to the extent of 29 per cent. And, the ICDS has been hit by 54 per cent. Now, there is a huge gap between what the hon. Minister claims and what the Government is doing. How are you going to achieve your initiatives if there is such a drastic cut in the Budget for children and women?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister and her Ministry for taking steps on issues of child abuse. But, I have one specific question to address. Sir, since the prosecution rate of crimes against children is too low, what steps her Ministry is taking to amend the POCSO Act?

Secondly, what steps her Ministry is taking to sensitize police and judiciary so that justice in these crimes is done expeditiously?

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, जब इस पर डिस्कशन हो रहा था, तब मैंने कहा भी था, मुझे भी मालूम है कि मंत्री जी को याद है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब बजट में इसका हिस्सा इतना कम कर दिया गया है, तो किस तरह से ये वीमेन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट की बात करेंगी? इतने रेप्स हो रहे हैं, इतने बच्चे किडनैप हो रहे हैं, क्या उनके लिए कोई पॉलिसी बनाई जा रही है? हम किस तरह से वीमेन की एम्पावरमेंट करेंगे, जब हमारे पास बजट ही नहीं होगा? जो सोशल सिक्योरिटी है, यह कम हो रही है। मुझे नहीं समझ आता कि यह सरकार क्या कर रही है और कैसे वीमेन एम्पावरमेंट की बात कर रही है, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि मानसिक रूप से विक्षिप्त महिलाओं के लिए ये कौन सी योजना बना रही हैं? मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि ...

श्रीमती मेनका संजय गांधी : किसके लिए?

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन : जो मानसिक रूप से विक्षिप्त महिलाएँ हैं, जो mentally disturbed महिलाएँ हैं। बहुत सारी महिलाएँ ऐसी हैं, जो मानसिक रूप से विक्षिप्त रहती हैं, जो गली और चौराहों पर घूमती रहती हैं, उनके साथ कांड हो जाते हैं।

दूसरी बात, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि बिहार, ओडिशा, झारखंड और अन्य राज्यों में डायन कह कर या चुड़ैल कह कर औरतों के साथ जो प्रताड़ना होती है, उसके लिए सरकार क्या काम कर रही है? **(समय की घंटी)**

तीसरी बात निर्भया फण्ड का जो पैसा खर्च नहीं हो पा रहा है, उसका क्या कारण है?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have only one point to make. Sir, in Tamil Nadu, our great visionary and revered leader, Puratchi Thalavi Amma, has a 13-point programme for the protection of women and children... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You put only question. I am not allowing the other things...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, one among them is chemical castration, immediate hanging, etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Smt. Jharnadas Baidya ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I did not finish my question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not asking question.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether this 30-point programme, which ensures the safety of women and children, would be implemented in the whole of India.

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा) : सर, मंत्री जी से मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स, जिनको 1975 से 2015 तक काम करते हुए इतना अधिक समय हो गया, क्या आप उनको परमानेंट वर्कर घोषित करने का काम करेंगे या नहीं, मैं इसका जवाब चाहती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed so many because it is a woman and child development issue.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमने माननीया मंत्री महोदया जी के पति के साथ राजनीति की शुरुआत की थी। मैं दो बहुत छोटी-छोटी चीजें मंत्री महोदया से पूछूंगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी, भारत में हर वर्ष लाखों बच्चे किडनैप होते हैं, गायब होते हैं। उनमें लड़कियों के साथ अलग व्यवहार होता है, लेकिन जो बच्चे होते हैं, उनके हाथ-पैर काटकर दिल्ली में, चौराहों पर भीख मंगवाई जा रही है। इसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रही हैं? दूसरा, जो विधवाएं हैं, आज वृन्दावन उनके लिए एक ऐसी जगह हो गई है, अगर कोई औरत विधवा हो गई या किसी को लड़के और बहू ने घर से निकाल दिया, तो वे वहां भेज दी जाती हैं। हेमा मालिनी जी ने भी इस विषय में अपनी बात रखी थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो विडोज़ वृन्दावन में किसी तरह से अपने जीवन के दिन गुजार रही हैं, उनके लिए आपने क्या योजना बनाई है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, whatever you can reply now, you can; otherwise, for the rest, you can write to them.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am going to try and reply as much as I can. If I fall short, please forgive me; I will reply to you in detail. Mr. O'Brien had asked about the Bengal Kanyashree Programme. It is truly a very, very good programme. It deserves to be applauded. When we get some more funds, we are certainly going to try and emulate this. I have brought it up practically in every meeting as a programme that works. The Bengal programme is not the only one. There is a similar programme in Madhya Pradesh, there is a similar programme in Rajasthan. In fact, Rajasthan has gone one step further. They are also very, very good. All these involve giving money when a girl is born, when she goes to school, when she finishes the fifth standard, when she finishes the eleventh, when she goes to the college, when she gets married. I don't know whether we can do this from Delhi on every child. We would like to do much since 10 per cent more has gone back to the States due to the Finance Commission's recommendation. But it would be wonderful if the money that has gone to the States from the Centre could be tied, if you would help, by the States to the programme like this. It would certainly do wonders.

The second thing which you asked is how I am going to scale up the programmes that we mentioned. If I can remember, one was on railway stations. There are 12,000 railway stations in this country. The children go mainly from east to the west because they see west as more profitable. They come mainly to main cities like Lucknow, Delhi, Mumbai. We also have very, very good NGOs; we have positioned them at these 20 centres. How are we going to take them from 20 to 12,000? I don't think that we need to take it from 20 to 12,000. In this, the answer to Nareshji will also come. You will need to take it from 20 to a maximum of about 500. This will happen during the term of this Government because we are very intensely involved in this programme. How will it go up? Apart from the training of NGOs, we are putting posters made in neon signs in every single box, in the bogies in railways. These posters have got three phone numbers and they ask passengers; if they see an unaccompanied child, they are to immediately call these numbers. The second thing is, Railways have very kindly given us free booths at these 20 centres and they have agreed to give us at 200 more immediately and then as many as we want. These booths will have a phone number, which will be the same number which a child can use, it is of children's level. Then we will be training all the railway platform employees. Not just of 20 but a couple of hundred. This programme cannot work unless people start reporting that they saw a child travelling ticket-less or unaccompanied, or a child who was protesting against adults that were taking it, showing that it is being trafficked. Once we start this programme, enough children are being caught and returned and enough people are being penalised. Then, the word gets around in India very fast. And there will be less and less children or less and less people using the railways for this purpose. The main

carrier of trafficking children is the railways. Therefore, a successful programme with them will bring this figure down hugely.

Then the third thing was to use FICCI and ASSOCHM. I think it is a good idea and I will communicate to them immediately. Mr. Mishra asked me about One-Stop Centres and what they we will be doing. These Centres are not just for the women who have been raped or hit by their husbands or something. It is for anything, right from stalking, to somebody making obscene phone calls and eve-teasing. She can come, we have an ambulance attached to each one. She can be brought if there is a heinous incident. She can come with her family or her children. She can even stay there for a few days. It will involve a police man, it will involve a lawyer, it will involve a psychologist, it involves nursing staff, everything that is needed to provide a women safety. And for her coming case, for all the legal action, we will handle that. So, this is what will be there. That is why we need training. As I said, it will start with one per State. And hopefully, before my time is up, it will scale up to one per district or more.

Regarding the ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services), yes, there has been a reduction in ICDS. We have had to give the money to the States and I hope that the money that we have surrendered to the States, the cut that has come to us is the amount of money that has to go under the Finance Commission to the State. So, it is not a deliberate cut. It is part of a general reduction. Hopefully, the States will tie this between the two for women, ICDS and child protection. We will be asking for supplementary demands. In fact, I have already written to the Finance Minister and our Secretary has already met the officials of the Finance Ministry, and we have had some amount of money returned, anyhow. So, the situation is not as bad as that. Regarding Mr. Jairam's contention, I am delighted that it has reduced from 47 to 27. I am sure it is due to Mid Day Meal. I am sure it is due to a whole lot of Ministries. But I have in no way stopped the UNICEF Report from being published. In fact, to tell you the truth, I have not even heard of it. So, if we have the UNICEF Report, I am happy to have it published because it shows us in a good light. We have sent wonderful things to the Millennium Development Goals and if this is part of that, I will be happy to send it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no such report. Is it there?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I will tell you about it. I have not heard but the note that I have just received says that the reason why they didn't take the data seriously is because it had a lot of issues. It was not done district-wise and there was no coverage, at all, of anaemia. So, they use that and there was a different methodology used by UNICEF from what the National Health Mission is using. But, all in all, if it shows a 20 per cent reduction, I am as delighted as you are. Regarding

[Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi]

the rest of it, a question was asked as to how are we going to do this. It is not ₹ 8,300 crores. I will just answer that. But I will tell you what we are going to do. The reason why, Anganwadis, we have had a problem with. We have 24,00,000 Anganwadis. I can't make them into permanent workers because I don't have the money, and the States do not have the money. This entails pensions, provident funds and other things. They are not being paid less than what you call the minimum wage because they get ₹ 3,000 from us, and the States, then, have to pay them the extra. So, each State, depending on its finances, is paying the money. Uttar Pradesh pays the lowest. It pays only ₹ 200 a month, which is really shameful. But there is nothing we can do about it. Goa is paying ₹ 12,000 a month. Even Bihar is paying ₹ 1,000 plus. So, every State is paying according to its means. Now, what were the Anganwadis doing? In spite of having 24,00,000 Anganwadis, we should not have had no malnutritions, we should not have had any pregnancy problems, we should not have had children malnutrition problems. But in 40 years, they have not been trained. They have been over-used and misused for electoral work. कभी पर्ची बंटाओ, कभी stand for VIPs, anything else. We are not allowing that any more. They come back; they do their work; we are training them. Plus, what we are doing is real time monitoring. Each Anganwadi had to fill in eleven registers. It is impossible; I won't be able to do it, much less these women many of who are fifth class and eighth class pass. In addition to it, they are attending to women; plus attending to the children; plus going from house to house. So, as a result, many of them don't do that at all. So, now, we are making sure that they go from house to house. They give us real time figures. We are getting weighing machines, the minute you put the baby on the machine – it is GPS connected – it tells us how much the baby weighs, its name, the parents, so that we know it. It takes the place of those registers which were often fudged.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): The Anganwadis do not have that kind of infrastructure.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: We are giving it to them.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: We are giving them the weighing machines. We are also trying to find the money to give tablets to supervisors, in which, they can tell us which Anganwadi went where, and it is an evening report that they have to give us. The moment we can get them trained into a daily report, it will lessen their burden, and it will give us a much better result at the end. So, that is what we are doing with the Anganwadis.

Regarding mental health, it doesn't come under me. It comes under the Ministry of Social Justice. However, I would like to tell you that the National Commission for Women was asked by me, two months ago, to do a survey of asylums where a lot of women are put in only because they become widows, they have property, and the rest of their family then conspires to remove them. So, they will, for the first time, since Independence, be doing a survey of women who are in asylums, if they are mentally disturbed, what we can do for them.

Regarding widows of Vrindavan, I wish I could do more. It doesn't come under me at all. When I was in the Social Justice, the first Widows Home was set up by me. Recently, on last Sunday, on International Women's Day, we have given a national award to a woman, a very fine woman, who lives in Mathura Vrindavan. She not only picks up the women and looks after them but she also even cremates the widows who die in streets. So, we take it seriously. I just don't have an answer for you from my Ministry at this point. But, I would welcome suggestions. Have I left out something?

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: About Budget.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I just answered the Budget several times.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; rest you can write.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Oh, yes; this is really important. I would like to answer Shrimati Kanimozhi because there seems to be a misunderstanding, based on an interview, which I did not give. I gave an interview to somebody in *Economic Times*, which was about Self-Help Groups, and what came out the next day, we had to refute it again and again and again. So, I would thank you for allowing me to do that here. I am completely for Self-Help Groups. They have done a wonderful job wherever they have been set up properly. I do not sometimes agree with what they have been isolated to do. Of the 50 per cent or more, maybe, of Self-Help Groups, many of them are simply just given goats and cows, depending on their religious persuasion, and told that this is the way to prosperity, and it never is. However, what I said in that interview was that Self Help Groups will be encouraged and will be paid by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, if they are approached, as they always have been. But, so will individual women. When men go to ask for a loan, they do not have to be eleven men. It can be a single man asking for a loan. So, why shouldn't a single woman also be allowed to take a loan? That is what we have done. In Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, in fact, we have put five women on the Board, who have given women loans and trained them and each woman has done over a couple of lakh other women; which is why they find themselves on the Board. I hope I have answered your questions. If I have left out any, please forgive me. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now further discussion on Budget Railways, Resolution, Appropriation Bill to be taken up together. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, why are you doing like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, एक संवैधानिक संकट पैदा हो गया है। श्रीमन्, मैंने इसे इस कारण उठाया है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 52 में भारत के राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव होता है और प्रेजिडेंट ऑफ इंडिया, इंडिया का हैड माना गया है। जो सरकार बनाई जाती है, वह प्रेजिडेंट को ऐडवाइज देने के लिए बनाई जाती है। आप आर्टिकल 19 देख लीजिए। आर्टिकल 19 में कुछ स्वतंत्रता हमको दी गई है कि अगर हम इंडिया सिटीजंस हैं, तो हमें क्या-क्या राइट्स होंगे। आप आर्टिकल 19 निकाल लीजिए। उसमें वाक् स्वतंत्रता, अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता, शांतिपूर्वक और निरायुध सम्मेलन की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार दिया गया है।

श्रीमन्, संवैधानिक संकट यह पैदा हुआ कि आज विपक्ष के सारे एमपीज़ ने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति से मिलने का समय माँगा। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने 6 बजे का समय दिया। श्रीमन्, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी से समय मिलने के बाद हम सब लोगों को 6 बजे जाना है। इसी बीच, दिल्ली की पुलिस, जो कि गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के गृह मंत्रालय के अंडर में आती है, उसने एक आदेश जारी कर दिया कि एमपीज़ राष्ट्रपति से नहीं मिल सकते, पार्लियामेंट के बाहर नहीं निकलेंगे और धारा 144 लगा दी। उन्होंने कहा कि यदि 5 से अधिक की संख्या में एमपीज़ पार्लियामेंट से बाहर निकलेंगे, तो उनको अरेस्ट कर लिया जाएगा।

श्रीमन्, संवैधानिक प्रश्न यह पैदा हुआ कि हैड आफ द स्टेट, जो अपनी ऐडवाइज के लिए सरकार को बनाता है, अगर उनसे मिलने की परमिशन जिनको बाई नेम मिल गई है और वे उनसे मिलने जाएँ, तो क्या पुलिस उनको रोक सकती है, अगर हम peaceful method में जा रहे हैं? अगर हम peaceful method में नहीं जा रहे हैं, then that is another thing. अगर उन्होंने रोक लगा दी, तो इस मतलब यह constitutional crisis हो गई कि इस देश में Head of the State को भी कोई पॉवर नहीं रह गई और इस Constitution का कोई महत्व नहीं रह गया। मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do?

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): आप सरकार को बुलाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप सरकार को बुलाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप सरकार को डायरेक्शन दे सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... The House is supreme. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give a direction to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE(Kerala): This is a very serious issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... The Government should intervene. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: आप होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाकर पूछ लीजिए कि पुलिस ऐसा क्यों कर रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: फिर तो कल हमें इस सदन में भी आने से रोका जाएगा...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to Mr. Naresh Agarwal. All others may be seated. ...(Interruptions)... Let me listen to him. He has raised a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): To assemble peacefully and without arms, this is one of the Fundamental Rights, जो हमें भारत के संविधान ने दिया है। हम शांतिमय तरीके से, बिना हथियारों या अस्त्र-शस्त्र के राष्ट्रपति से मिलने जा रहे हैं। पुलिस यह कल्पना कैसे कर सकती है कि एमपीज लोग यहां से लेकर वहां के बीच में गुंडई करेंगे या किसी प्रकार की अभद्रता करेंगे? It is very unfortunate.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: आप होम मिनिस्टर साहब को डायरेक्शन दीजिए, आप उनको बुलाइए, वे बताएँ कि पुलिस ऐसा क्यों कर रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, Ram Gopalji and Rajeeveji, all raised an important issue. But the Chair has no information as to whether such an order has been issued.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, we are giving you information. ...(Interruptions)... We are the Members of the House. ...(Interruptions)... We are a part of this House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मैं यह सुनना पसंद नहीं करूंगा कि चेयर असहाय है, चेयर को शक्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I am saying is that I have information only from what you have said. I mean to say that, other than that, the Chair has no other information. ...(Interruptions)... That is over. ...(Interruptions)... But, I can make it very clear, if hon. Members have an appointment with the hon. President of India, they are free to go and meet him. Nobody can block you. If MPs do some unlawful thing, then it is a different thing. ...(Interruptions)... I am saying that if MPs do some unlawful thing, then it is a different matter. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... When the hon.

President of India has given an appointment, then it is an absolute right and privilege of the Members. I do not think anybody can stop you. If any such order is there... *(Interruptions)*... If MPs want to go and meet the President of India, on the basis of appointment given to them by the President, the Government should examine and re-consider if there is any such police order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विषय उठाया है, उसमें लोकतंत्र में सभी को यह संवैधानिक अधिकार है कि वे अपनी बात रखने के लिए जुलूस निकाल सकते हैं, वे राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलने भी जा सकते हैं और उसमें किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि यह जो सूचना माननीय सदस्यगण को मिली है कि 4 से ज्यादा लोगों को वहां जाने से रोका जा रहा है, वह गलत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

Now, discussion on Budget (Railways) 2015-16. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya.

BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 2015-16

AND

GOVERNMENT BILLS

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) VOTE ON ACCOUNT BILL, 2015

AND

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 2015

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे सन् 2015-16 के रेल बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री श्री सुरेश प्रभु और उनके सहयोगी श्री मनोज सिन्हा जी को भी बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जन-आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप, व्यावहारिक, संतुलित विकासपरक एवं दूरगामी सोच वाला एक बहुत अच्छा और रचनात्मक रेल बजट देश को दिया है। इसलिए इस बार के रेल बजट की सर्वत्र प्रशंसा हुई है। चाहे इलैक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया हो, चाहे प्रिंट मीडिया हो, चाहे सोशल मीडिया हो, सभी ने इस रेल बजट की सराहना की है। इस का एकमात्र कारण यह है कि प्रभु ने समदृष्टि रखी है। महोदय, यूपीए सरकार के समय जो भी रेल बजट आते थे, उन पर दृष्टिपात करें तो स्पष्ट होता है कि रेल मंत्री जिस राज्य या क्षेत्र के होते थे, उसके इंजन का मुंह भी उस राज्य और क्षेत्र का तरफ हो जाता था, लेकिन इस बार का रेल बजट राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्रनीति के अनुरूप बनाकर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसलिए मैं आदरणीय रेल मंत्री श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी को बधाई देता हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं रेलवे के मात्र एक पहलू पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ जोकि सामान्य श्रेणी से लेकर ए.सी. कोच से ऊपर वाले सभी यात्रियों से संबंधित है और वह है स्वच्छता एवं यात्री सुविधा। अभी स्वच्छता अभियान शुरू करने से पूर्व तक के हालात ऐसे थे कि यात्री जब भी प्लेटफार्म पर पहुंचता था तो देखता था कि प्लेटफार्म गंदगी से भरे पड़े हैं और रेल पटरियों पर पड़े मल-मूत्र की गंदगी से प्लेटफार्म पर खड़े रहना भी मुश्किल हो जाता था। मान्यवर, जहां तक यात्री सुविधा का प्रश्न है, हालात यह थे कि रेल यात्री जब रेल के डिब्बे में चढ़ता था ... तब से लेकर गंतव्य स्थान तक पहुंचने के बाद जब उससे पूछा जाता कि यात्रा कैसी रही, तो वह कहता था कि कैद से छूट कर आया हूँ। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि रेल के हालात इतने वर्षों के बाद भी नहीं सुधरे थे, यात्रियों को निरंतर भारी असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा था। रेल मंत्री जी ने सभी रेल यात्रियों के दर्द को समझा और इस 2015-16 के रेल बजट में स्वच्छता और यात्री सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखते हुए कई घोषणाएं करने के साथ-साथ यातायात सुविधा मद में 2,374 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है, जो स्वागत-योग्य है।

मान्यवर, मैं राजस्थान से आया हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने अपने इस रेल बजट में राजस्थान के लिए गत वर्ष की तुलना में बहुत ही अच्छे प्रावधान किए हैं। अगर रेल लाइनों के दोहरीकरण, रूपांतरण का प्रावधान हम देखें, तो रेल मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2015-16 से 192.38 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी करते हुए 1,266 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। ठीक इसी प्रकार यात्री सुविधाओं हेतु स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की तरफ ध्यान देंगे, तो गत वर्ष की तुलना में 62.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करते हुए 552.53 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। एक अजीब सी स्थिति रही है कि वर्षों से हमारे राजस्थान के लिए आर.ओ.बी. और आर.यू.बी. की स्वीकृति हेतु मांग हुआ करती थी, गत वर्ष मात्र दो आर.ओ.बी. स्वीकृत हुए थे, लेकिन इस बार 2015-16 में 64 आर.ओ.बी. स्वीकृत करके राजस्थान को बहुत बड़ी सुविधा मंत्री जी ने उपलब्ध कराई है, ऐसा मैं सोचता हूँ। अगर यांत्रिक परियोजनाओं हेतु स्वीकृति की बात करेंगे, तो गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष के बजट में 89 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी करके 118 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान माननीय मंत्री जी ने किया है। रेल विद्युतीकरण के बारे में सोचें, तो राजस्थान के बारे में हमेशा यह कहा जाता था कि वह तो विद्युत का अभाव है, गत वर्ष जीरो था, यानी किसी तरह का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया था, इस बार आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय ने राजस्थान के लिए 1,347 करोड़ रुपए की राशि स्वीकृत कर रेलवे में 1,520 किलोमीटर विद्युतीकरण करने का दायित्व लिया है, उसके लिए मैं इन्हें बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद दूंगा।

मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि हमारा महाराष्ट्र से बहुत पुराना गहरा नाता-रिश्ता है। महाराष्ट्र की बेटा वसुंधरा राजे जी आज राजस्थान की मुख्यमंत्री हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मैं जोधपुर जिले के फलोदी से आता हूँ। हमारे फलोदी का एक भी परिवार ऐसा नहीं होगा, जिसका कोई न कोई सदस्य मुंबई में न रहता हो। हमारे गांव से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग वहां की विधान सभा में काम करने के लिए, वहां नौकरी करने के लिए, वहां के शेयर मार्केट में काम करने के लिए और वहां मजदूरी तक का काम करने के लिए जाते हैं। वहां के लिए एक ट्रेन बीकानेर-दादर चलती है, जो ट्राइ-वीकली है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस ट्रेन नंबर 12489/12490, बीकानेर-दादर सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस को, जो बीकानेर से मेड़ता होकर जोधपुर आती है, उसको

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

बीकानेर से फलोदी होकर जोधपुर तक चलाया जाए। इससे रेलवे में किसी पैसे का फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा, बल्कि इससे पश्चिमी राजस्थान का जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है, उसके यात्रियों को सुविधा मिलेगी। ठीक इसी प्रकार, माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मैं दक्षिण की बात करूंगा। मैं मारवाड़ी हूँ, मारवाड़ से आता हूँ, सबको पता है कि दक्षिण भारत का सीधा संबंध राजस्थान से है। चाहे सेठ हो या साहूकार हो, चाहे कितना भी बड़ा व्यापारी हो, आप जाकर चेन्नई में देखिए, बंगलुरु में देखिए, दक्षिण भारत के गांव-गांव के जो सांसद बैठे हैं, सब जानते हैं, सब जगह दक्षिण भारत में आपको मारवाड़ी मिलेगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बिना हमारे लोग बहुत असुविधा का सामना कर रहे हैं। सत्य यह है कि चेन्नई से जोधपुर के लिए केवल एक ट्रेन है और वह भी वीकली है। गाड़ी नं. 16125 एवं 16126 है। मेरा आग्रह है कि इस वीकली रेलगाड़ी को प्रतिदिन चलाया जाए यानी इसे नियमित किया जाए, तो इससे बहुत सुविधा होगी और हमारे क्षेत्र के लोगों को इससे दक्षिण भारत और चेन्नई पहुंचने में बहुत आराम रहेगा। ठीक इसी प्रकार बंगलुरु से एक गाड़ी नं. 16507 एवं 16508 चलती है। यह भी बाइवीकली है। इस गाड़ी को भी नियमित कर दिया जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मारवाड़ी समाज पर बहुत बड़ी कृपा होगी और हमारे लोगों को बहुत सुविधा मिल जाएगी।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय के समक्ष एक समस्या का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। जोधपुर के लिए रेलों की सुविधाओं के बारे में जब भी हम मांग करते हैं, तो केवल एक ही उत्तर आता है कि वहां रेल लाइनें नहीं हैं। मेरा सुझाव है, इसमें बहुत बड़ा खर्चा भी नहीं होगा और पूरा सदन जानता है कि जैसलमेर एक ऐसा स्थान है, जो पर्यटन और सामरिक दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और श्रेष्ठ स्थान है क्योंकि उसके बाद सीधा पाकिस्तान ही है। जैसलमेर में वॉशिंग लाइन बनाने की मांग बहुत समय से की जाती रही है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जैसलमेर में वॉशिंग लाइन बना दी जाए। यदि जैसलमेर में वॉशिंग लाइन हो जाएगी, तो निश्चित तौर पर वहां से कोई भी ट्रेन आ सकती है। उसे जोधपुर रुकने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। ट्रेन के यात्री 300 किलोमीटर के संपूर्ण क्षेत्र को पार करते हुए वहां रात्रि विश्राम कर सकते हैं और ट्रेन की वॉशिंग भी वहां आसानी से हो जाएगी। बड़ी भारी समस्या तब होती है, जब हम मांग करते हैं, तो हमें एक ही बात सुनने को मिलती है कि वहां वॉशिंग लाइन नहीं है। वहां लाइनें भी खूब हैं और यदि वॉशिंग स्टेशन जैसलमेर में हो जाए, तो इससे उस क्षेत्र के लोगों के विकास में बहुत बड़ा योगदान मिलेगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक आखिरी निवेदन मंत्री महोदय से और करना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान और गुजरात बिलकुल पास-पास हैं। राजस्थान के साथ गुजरात का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा सटा हुआ है। उसके साथ हमारे व्यापारिक संबंध भी हैं। पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग गुजरात से हमारे राजस्थान के अंदर आते हैं। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि जोधपुर और अजमेर के बीच में डबल लाइन का जो काम अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है, उसे शीघ्र पूरा कर दिया जाए, तो गुजरात और राजस्थान में आवागमन में बहुत सुविधा हो जाएगी।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी के ध्यान में एक बात और लाना चाहता हूँ और बधाई भी देना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में आज़ादी के बाद पहली बार इस सरकार ने उत्तरपूर्व क्षेत्र की सुध ली है। रेल बजट में वहां के लिए बहुत सुविधाएं देने की बात कही गई है और कई घोषणाएं

वहां के लिए की गई हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि पर्यटन की दृष्टि से पहाड़ों पर भी ट्रेन पहुंच जाए और विशेष रूप से मणिपुर के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में यदि रेल पहुंच जाए, तो हमारे रेगिस्तान में रहने वाले लोग भी वहां की पहाड़ियों में पहुंचकर पर्यटन का लुत्फ उठा सकेंगे।

महोदय, आपने अवसर दिया, इसके लिए अन्त में, एक बार पुनः माननीय रेल मंत्री, श्री सुरेश प्रभु को धन्यवाद देते हुए, मैं रेल बजट का समर्थन करता हूं। जय हिन्द।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : श्री खेकिहो झिमोमी, उपस्थित नहीं हैं। श्री रंजिव बिस्वाल, उपस्थित नहीं हैं। श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं रेल मंत्री, श्री सुरेश प्रभु ने जो रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके समर्थन में अपनी बात रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। हमारे गुजरात प्रदेश के मध्य गुजरात में एक पुराना शहर खम्भात है। वहां से सीधी बड़ौदा के लिए रेल लाइन नहीं है। धुवारण तक रेल लाइन है, यदि वहां से 22 किलोमीटर खम्भात तक नई रेल पटरी डाल दी जाए, तो खम्भात, अकीक और हिरेंगा, जो बिजनैस सेंटर हैं, वहां से व्यापारी और हीरे का काम करने वाले बड़ौदा के लिए आना-जाना कर सकेंगे।

महोदय, दूसरी बात मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि खम्भात से भावनगर भी हीरा व्यापारियों के लिए सेंटर है। अभी भावनगर और खम्भात को जोड़ने के लिए तारापुर तक रेलवे लाइन है। अगर 35 किलोमीटर नई रेल पटरी बनाकर धौलका से जो भावनगर तक रेल जाती है, उसमें जोड़ दी जाए, तो मध्य गुजरात और भाल नाम से जाना जाने वाला, भाल प्रदेश भी सौराष्ट्र से सीधे रेल लाइन से जुड़ जाएगा। महोदय, दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आनंद और गोधरा के बीच वैगन द्वारा अनाज, पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स, नमक और खाद एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में जाते हैं। करीब 20 मिनट में एक गुड्ज ट्रेन पास होती है और बहुत ट्रैफिक जाम रहता है। अगर वहां डबल लाइन कर दी जाए, जिसके लिए पिछले समय में भी रिकवेस्ट की गई है, अगर उसको ध्यान में रखकर दो पटरियां बना दी जाएंगी, तो वहां माल ढुलाई के लिए जो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन होता है, उसमें बहुत सुविधा होगी।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे मध्य गुजरात में डाकोर रणछोड़ जी का प्रसिद्ध मंदिर है। यह सात सौ साल पुराना है। यहां यू.पी., राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र से यात्री आते हैं, लेकिन डाकोर से सभी स्टेट्स से सीधी रेलगाड़ी उपलब्ध नहीं होने के कारण वे by road आते हैं, जिससे उनको कठिनाई भी ज्यादा होती है और भाड़ा भी ज्यादा लगता है। अगर एक ट्रेन दिल्ली से वाया गोधरा-डाकोर-आनंद होकर अहमदाबाद के लिए और एक ट्रेन दिल्ली से वाया गोधरा-डाकोर-आनंद होकर मुंबई के लिए चलाई जाए, तो महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, यू.पी. और दिल्ली के यात्री कम पैसों में सुविधापूर्ण यात्रा करके दर्शन कर सकेंगे।

महोदय, मेरा लास्ट मुद्दा यह है कि मैं जिस गांव से आता हूं उमरेथ, वहां दोनों प्लेटफॉर्म पर बारिश के समय और धूप में खड़े रहने में दिक्कत आती है, क्योंकि ऊपर शेड नहीं है। अगर रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा दोनों प्लेटफॉर्म पर पूरी लंबाई में शेड लगा दिया जाए तो बूढ़े और बच्चे, जो समर और रेनी सीज़न में परेशानी झेलते हैं, वे इससे मुक्त हो सकते हैं, रेल मंत्री जी यह बात ध्यान में रखकर हमारे मध्य गुजरात को सुविधा देंगे, इस आशा के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड) : श्रद्धेय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं झारखंड राज्य से आता हूँ, जो आदिवासी संथाल बाहुल्य राज्य है। यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि झारखंड आबादी के हिसाब से रेलवे के लिए सबसे ज्यादा रेवेन्यू फ्रेट के माध्यम से जनरेट करता है, क्योंकि झारखंड में कोयला और खनिज का भरपूर भंडार है। कोयला एवं खनिज जिसमें कॉपर, आयरन, बॉक्साइट, क्लेमाइन इत्यादि के खनन के अलावा ढुलाई के क्रम में कोयलांचल को चौबीस घंटे प्रदूषण का सामना करना पड़ता है और वहां के नागरिक टी.बी., अस्थमा, कैंसर जैसी बीमारियों से ग्रस्त होते हैं। जब उन्हें इलाज के लिए बंगलुरु या दिल्ली इत्यादि जगहों पर ले जाने की आवश्यकता होती है, तो उसके लिए समुचित रेल व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि जब हम आपके लिए इतना रेवेन्यू जनरेट करते हैं और परिणामस्वरूप बीमारी ले लेते हैं, तो आप कृपा करके धनबाद से डायरेक्ट वेल्लोर और धनबाद से डायरेक्ट नई दिल्ली के लिए रेल की व्यवस्था करें, ताकि पॉल्यूशन के चलते जो लोग बीमार होते हैं, उनका इलाज कराया जा सके।

महोदय, मैं सदन को एक चीज और बता देना चाहता हूँ कि ये लोग मानते हैं कि झारखंड बहुत अमीर राज्य है, क्योंकि वहां पर इतना कोयला और इतनी माइन्स हैं, लेकिन आपके माध्यम से मैं इस सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जितना पैसा हमें रॉयल्टी के तौर पर दिया जाता है, उससे ज्यादा हम लोग इलाज पर खर्च कर देते हैं। महोदय, आज़ादी के 68 साल के बाद, अभी संथाल परगना के दुमका को हाल ही में दो साल पहले रेल लाइन से जोड़ा गया है। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि संथाल परगना संथाल बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है, इसलिए दुमका से डायरेक्ट नई दिल्ली और वेल्लोर के लिए नयी ट्रेन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि वहां पर जो लोग कोयला और दूसरे खनिज पदार्थों के खनन और उसकी ढुलाई के दौरान बीमार पड़ते हैं, उनको इलाज के लिए वहां ले जाया जा सके।

महोदय, हमारी राजधानी रांची है। वैसे तो रांची से नई दिल्ली के लिए राजधानी ट्रेन है, लेकिन उसके मेंटेनेंस की हालत का अंदाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है, मंत्री जी मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, कि 12 मार्च को सिकोहाबाद में रांची राजधानी का इंजन चला गया और बाकी डिब्बे छूटे रह गए। लोग प्रभु, प्रभु करते रह गए। ऊपर वाले प्रभु ने तो उन्हें बचा लिया, लेकिन मेरी आप लोगों से प्रार्थना है कि कृपया रांची राजधानी के लिए नए इंजन और नए डिब्बों की व्यवस्था करें।

महोदय, मैं एक और बात आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। चूंकि national aspect पर तो बहुत से लोग बोल चुके हैं इसलिए मैं सिर्फ झारखंड के विषय में बात करना चाहता हूँ। झारखंड में बहुत से ऐसे शहर हैं जिनके बीचों-बीच मालगाड़ियां गुजरती हैं। वहां पर जो सेफ्टी मेज़र्स लिए जाने चाहिए, जिस तरह से मालगाड़ियों से कोयला या दूसरे खनिज पदार्थ ढोए जाने चाहिए, उस तरह से नहीं ढोए जाते, जिसके चलते पॉल्यूशन बहुत ज्यादा होता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि ढुलाई के जो भी सेफ्टी मेज़र्स हैं, उनके संबंध में आप स्ट्रिक्टली डायरेक्शंस दें कि उनको फॉलो किया जाए, ताकि पाल्युशन के चलते कम से कम ट्राइबल्स मरें। इसके अतिरिक्त शहर के बीचों-बीच जो ट्रेनें गुजरती हैं, उनके गुजरने के दौरान बहुत से रेलवे ट्रैक्स आते हैं, जिनको दोनों तरफ से बंद कर दिया जाता है, जैसे मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, धनबाद के थाना निरसा का, झारखंड के प्रधान खंड तक, जहां पर रेलवे ट्रैक शहरों के बीच से गुजरता है। वहां पर कभी-कभी स्कूल के बच्चों को घंटों तक इंतजार करना पड़ता है। इस बात को मैंने पार्लियामेंट में भी उठाया था। पिछली सरकार ने मुझे आश्वासन दिया था कि उसके ऊपर ओवरब्रिज बना दिया जाएगा। आपकी तरफ से भी आश्वासन

आया है कि उसे बना दिया जाएगा, लेकिन वह कब बनेगा, कृपया इस ओर भी ध्यान दें। काकोर शहर के बीचों-बीच, झारखंड में जितनी भी इस टाइप की मालगाड़ियां चलती हैं, उनके ऊपर अगर आप ओवर ब्रिज बना दें तो आपकी बहुत मेहरबानी होगी।

महोदय, अभी कल हमारे पंजाब के एक सांसद दोस्त ने राजपुरा थर्मल पॉवर के बारे में बताया। वहां सिर्फ एक ट्रेन जाती है। उन्होंने बताया कि उसके चलते पॉल्युशन होता है। झारखंड, जिसको आप लोग “ट्राइबल होमलैंड” कहते हैं, वहां पर हजारों ट्रेनें रात-दिन गुजरती हैं, जिनसे खनिज और कोयला ढोया जाता है। अगर एक ट्रेन के चलने ने पंजाब के एक सांसद को कम्पेल किया कि पॉल्युशन लैवल पर बात करें तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कृपया कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि कम से कम पॉल्युशन कोयला और मिनरल्स की ढुलाई के वक्त हो, जिससे कम से कम लोग बीमार पड़ें और रॉयल्टी के नाम पर आप लोग जो कुछ देते हैं, वह हम लोगों के कुछ और काम आ सके।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि झारखंड के विषय में एक बात बराबर बोली जाती है कि यह “ट्राइबल होमलैंड” है। जब भी बात आती है, किसी इनेक्टेमेंट की या बजट की या किसी अन्य किसी बात की, तब कहा जाता है कि ट्राइबल्स के इंटरस्ट को सुप्रीम रखा जाता है, लेकिन आज तक जो भी बजट आया, चाहे रेलवे बजट हो या जनरल बजट हो या चाहे लैंड एक्विजिशन ऐक्ट आएगा, यदि ट्राइबल्स के इंटरस्ट को सुप्रीम माना जाता तो झारखंड की टोटल पापुलेशन का 14 परसेंट दिल्ली या दूसरे मेट्रोपोलिटन शहरों में नौकर और दाई का काम नहीं करता और यहां पर प्रताड़ित नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि यदि ट्राइबल्स के इंटरस्ट्स को आप सुप्रीम मानते हैं तो झारखंड में ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि पॉल्युशन कम से कम हो। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI HAJI ABDUL SALAM (Manipur): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me time. Yesterday, I wanted to speak but today, I have got the chance. Many, many thanks to you for giving me a chance because I am the only person speaking from a State where there is no railway. During the last 150 years, from the British period, we had not got any chance of getting or seeing any rail link. But recently, from the UPA-I and UPA-II, this has been started from December, 2004. The distance between Imphal and Jiribam by bus is about 225 kilometres, but estimated distance by train between these places is 111 kilometres. I have already given a copy of the status of the rail project in Manipur, which is a national project. It was given to the Railway Minister yesterday. The project covers a stretch of Jiribam-Tupul-Imphal. From Jiribam to Tupul, it will be a length of 84 kilometres, and then from Tupul to Imphal, it is 27 kilometres. The number of tunnels is 46. Total length of the tunnels is 54.5 kilometres. The number of tall bridges is four. There will be five major bridges and 139 minor bridges. Anticipated expenditure, as on January, 2015, was ₹ 4,599 crores for the stretch of Jiribam to Tupul, and ₹ 1,397 crores for the stretch of Tupul to Imphal. That means, this is 27 kilometre plus 84 kilometres, which comes to 111 kilometres. A total stretch of 27 kilometres is the valley area. The survey works

[Shri Haji Abdul Salam]

have been completed and construction works are being started. The expected date for completion for Jiribam to Tupul, a stretch of 84 kilometres, is March 2016. The same for Tupul to Imphal, a stretch of 27 kilometres, is March 2018.

Sir, Manipur is a small State which is included in 29 States of India. It has got an area of 22,327 square kilometres with a population of around 40 lakh. This area was called as the 'Jewel of India' by late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The tricolour was hoisted on 14th April, 1944 on Indian soil in Manipur by the Indian National Army (INA). There is a statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in his uniform. Sir, there is a very peculiar lake, called the Loktak Lake, which is a miniature sea in the North-East. It is the largest fresh water lake in the North-East. Indo-Myanmar road is 110 kilometres from south-east of Imphal, Moreh and way from Tamu to Namphalo. Keibul Lamjao National Park on the Loktak Lake is the last natural habitat of brow-antlered deer (locally known as Sangai in Manipur). Keibul Lamjao is the only floating park in the world. It floats over the Loktak Lake. We call it 'phumdis'. So, this is the last of its kind in the world. Sir, under the Look East Policy, the purpose is to open our doors from national to international level. In 1891, Manipur fought the last war against the British. They invaded from three sides; one group from Burma, one group from Nagaland, and, one group from Assam. Last fight took place in April. So many historical places are there to be seen. Out of thirty lakh population, maybe, five per cent, have seen the actual train. Ninety-five per cent of the population has never seen a train. Thousands of people have died without seeing a train even after India attained Independence around seventy years ago.

Sir, I have given these figures to the hon. Railway Minister and I expect that this would be taken up at the earliest. From the North-East, we are having representation of eight Members in this House. Out of that, seven Members are from Assam, and, the other seven States including Manipur, we are having one each. Our voice is very less here but, even then, under the programme of 'Look-East Policy', our voice should be heard by this House. There will be a huge expenditure. Just now, it has been mentioned that 8,000 railway stations in the country but see, there is not a single railway station for us. My speech is quite different from others because others are speaking about the welfare and benefits, and what other works are to be taken up. My request is to complete the scheme, which has already taken eleven years, within the time specified here, that is, 2016 - first part, and, 2018 - last part. The whole credit shall go to the present Government. On behalf of 30 lakh population of my State, I would like to say that it is necessary for increasing the importance of Manipur under the 'Look-East Policy'. As far as connecting with Burma is concerned, so many people

want to come to Manipur, to see what I have mentioned, which is there in India, and, in the North-East. So, on behalf of my State, I request the hon. Minister and the Government for completion of the present scheme, that is, extension of railway from Jiribam. Jiribam is the place where one river is there, on one side of which, there is Assam. I am sitting with my colleague, hon. Member of Parliament. The eastern side is Manipur, and, the western side is Assam. On the other side, there is Burma. Though there is not much income, we are very important because alongside the border with Burma, every now and then, we are fighting. On behalf of the Government or the Defence Ministry, pole इधर रखेंगे, उधर रखेंगे; morning में एक जगह पर रखेंगे और evening में दूसरी जगह पर रखेंगे, वहां ऐसा होता है। We are fighting on the boundary. Yesterday also, hon. Chief Minister talked to me about this. Yesterday, I could have got the chance to speak. Today morning, I spoke to the Chief Minister. However, yesterday, I have given a note to the hon. Railway Minister. Minister of State is also there. I hope that if the project of further connecting this area is completed within the specified time, then, the purpose of the 'Look-East Policy' shall be fulfilled hundred per cent. Manipur is the remotest part from the rail link. We go to Dimapur, which is our nearest point. Dimapur is a part of Nagaland, bordering with Assam. It also covers almost 200 kilometres. Jiribam is also a part of Assam. National highway is already there. However, for so many years, it has not been improved. Bridges have not been constructed in the present form. That means, during the British period, they were constructed, and the buses cannot ply there. So, we are connected with Burma only. Even if there is a shortage of rice, we take money from here, but sometimes, we are permitted to take rice from Burma. (*Time-bell rings*) That means कि मॉर्निंग में जाएँगे और ईवनिंग में चावल लेकर आएँगे। So, I request the hon. Minister and the present Government, through the Vice-Chairman, to look into this matter in consideration of not only Manipur but also the whole North-East Region. So many youths are there. They are not satisfied. However, with this, everything will be normalized. Thank you.

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, सुरेश प्रभु जी ने 2015-16 के लिए यह जो बजट पेश किया है, यह बजट बहुत क्रांतिकारी बजट है। केवल सभी लोगों को खुश करना कि यह गाड़ी इधर जाएगी, यह गाड़ी उधर जाएगी, इसी तरह की ज्यादा घोषणा न करके जो विलंबित प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनको पूरा करने का वादा और बहुत जल्दी पूरा करने का वादा उन्होंने किया है। रेल में ऐसा हुआ है कि अगर हम 2015 में एक प्रोजेक्ट मंजूर करते हैं और वह प्रोजेक्ट एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का होता है, तो उसे 25-30 साल लगते हैं और उस एक हजार करोड़ रुपए के प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए लगते हैं तथा वह कभी पूरा नहीं होता है। इसीलिए सुरेश प्रभु जी को मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि -

“भारतीय रेल भारत की शान है,

नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने सुरेश प्रभु जी को रेल मंत्री बनाया है,

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

इसका हमें अभिमान है।

रेल को कैसे ठीक चलाना है,

उसका सुरेश प्रभु और मनोज सिन्हा को ज्ञान है।

रेल को कैसे ठीक चलाना है,

उसका इन दोनों को ज्ञान है,

इसीलिए सारे भारत का इन दोनों की तरफ ध्यान है”।

मतलब यह कि हम रेलवे में अच्छी प्रगति करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय से मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि जो खलासी होते हैं, जो चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी होते हैं, 3 साल के अन्दर इनकी प्रमोशन करनी चाहिए। बहुत खलासी ऐसे हैं, जिनको 8 साल-10 साल, जब तक वे रिटायर नहीं होते हैं, तब तक उनकी प्रमोशन नहीं की जाती है। हमें खुशी है कि जो आपके 15-16 लाख एम्प्लाइज हैं, उनमें 4.5 लाख से ऊपर हमारे एससी/एसटी के कर्मचारी आते हैं। जो खलासी का काम है, जो रेल डालने का काम है, यह काम हमारे लोग बहुत अच्छी तरह से करते हैं। हमारी एससी कम्युनिटी के रेल के ड्राइवर्स भी बहुत अच्छे होते हैं। हमारे बहुत सारे डाक्टर्स भी अच्छे होते हैं, लेकिन जब हमारे डाक्टर्स इंजेक्शन देने लगे, तो कहा जाने लगा कि लोग मर रहे हैं। आज एससी/एसटी में मेरिट की बहुत अच्छी बात है और हर एक कैटेगरी में हमारे समाज के लोग काम कर रहे हैं।

मेरा निवेदन इतना ही है कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र को बजट थोड़ा ठीक मिला है, लेकिन जितना मिलना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं मिला है। इसके बावजूद आप महाराष्ट्र के हैं, इसलिए आप केवल महाराष्ट्र पर ध्यान देंगे, ऐसी बात नहीं है। जब बिहार के रेल मंत्री होते थे, तो बिहार को ज्यादा बजट जाता था, जब उत्तर प्रदेश के रेल मंत्री होते थे, तो उत्तर प्रदेश को जाता था, जब वेस्ट बंगाल के होते थे, तो उधर जाता था और इधर कुछ नहीं रहता था। इसलिए आपने केवल महाराष्ट्र को ही सामने न रख कर पूरे भारत को सामने रखा और इसीलिए इस बजट के ऊपर किसी को टीका-टिप्पणी करने का मौका नहीं मिलने वाला है। देश की रेल किस तरह आगे बढ़ सकती है, आपने इसका ध्यान रखा। जब ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी यहां आई, तो ब्रिटिश यहां मसाले का व्यापार करने के लिए आए थे। वे यहां एक-दो साल के लिए आए थे, लेकिन वे यहां 150 साल रहे। मतलब उनको मसाले इतने अच्छे लगे और भारत की जनता इतनी अच्छी लगी कि 150 साल तक वे यहां से जाने का नाम नहीं ले रहे थे। महात्मा गाँधी जी और लोकमान्य तिलक जी के नेतृत्व में आन्दोलन हुए, बाकी सब लोगों ने भी आन्दोलन किए, तब जाकर अंग्रेज भारत से गए, लेकिन रेल आज भी हमारे पास है। रेल को ठीक ढंग से चलाया जा सके, इसके लिए मेरा निवेदन इतना है कि मुम्बई भारत की Economical Capital है और हर राज्य के लोग मुम्बई में रहते हैं। वहां पर जो ट्रेनें अभी आती हैं, उनकी संख्या को और अधिक बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात, जो ट्रेनें अभी चल रही हैं, उनमें जनरल डिब्बों की संख्या को और ज्यादा बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। अगर ट्रेन में एक या दो जनरल डिब्बे होते हैं, तो कम से कम पाँच या छः जनरल डिब्बे लगाए जाने चाहिए।

तीसरा, ट्रेन में जितने लोगों के बैठने की जगह हो, उतनी ही टिकटें बेची जानी चाहिए। बहुत बार ऐसा होता है कि लोगों को अन्दर घुसने तक की जगह भी नहीं मिलती है। अगर 100 टिकटें बेची जाती हैं, तो वहां पर 1000 टिकटें बेची जाती हैं और लोगों का ट्रेन के अन्दर घुसना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कम्प्यूटर पर ऐसा प्रावधान करें कि हर आदमी, जो पैसे देकर टिकट ले रहा है, उसको बैठने के लिए जगह भी जरूर मिलनी चाहिए। जो without ticket जा रहे हैं, उनकी बात आप छोड़ दीजिए। अगर ज्यादा लोग टिकट ले रहे हैं, तो आप डिब्बों की संख्या भी उतनी ही बढ़ाइए। रिजर्वेशन में जब आपके पास 500 या 700 सीटों की वेटिंग रहती है, तो आपको डिब्बों की संख्या भी उसके हिसाब से बढ़ानी चाहिए, क्योंकि लोग पैसा देकर टिकट निकाल रहे हैं।

महोदय, अगर एक इंजन 30-40 डिब्बे खींचकर ले जा सकता है, तो सिर्फ 18, 20 या 25 डिब्बे लगाकर ही काम नहीं चलेगा। हालांकि प्लेटफॉर्म तो लम्बे नहीं हो सकते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर गाड़ी तो एक-दो मिनट ज्यादा रुक ही सकती है। प्लेटफॉर्म पर पहले आगे के 20 डिब्बे रुक जाएं, उसके बाद गाड़ी थोड़ा आगे बढ़ जाए और फिर बाकी के डिब्बे प्लेटफॉर्म पर लग सकते हैं। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मेरे कहने का मतलब इतना ही है कि हर आदमी की रेल यात्रा सुरक्षित हो, इसके लिए रेल में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मुम्बई में लोकल ट्रेन्स होती हैं, लेकिन वहां पर भीड़ बहुत ज्यादा होती है, इसलिए वहां लोकल ट्रेन्स की संख्या बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। जो बाहर से ट्रेन्स आती हैं, उनके लिए अलग से दो ट्रैक होने चाहिए, जैसे Central Railway और Western Railway के लिए दो ट्रैक अलग होने चाहिए। अगर बाहर की गाड़ियों के आने-जाने के लिए ट्रैक अलग हो जाते हैं, तो लोकल गाड़ियों के लिए वहां प्रॉब्लम नहीं होगी। इसलिए मुम्बई में **...(समय की घंटी)...** सर, आप तो बैल बजा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आप रेल चला रहे हैं और मैं बैल बजा रहा हूं, इसलिए अब आप रुक जाइए।

श्री रामदास अठावले : "अगर आप बजाएंगे बैल, तो मेरी नहीं चलेगी रेल", "अगर आप बजाते रहेंगे बैल, तो मैं आ जाऊंगा वैल"। लेकिन मैं वैल में नहीं आऊंगा, क्योंकि हमारे मंत्री महोदय को भी अभी रिप्लाय देना है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं, हालांकि रेल को सुधारने की आपकी कोशिश जारी है, मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि जिस राज्य में फैक्ट्रियां ज्यादा होती हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां होती हैं, उनसे भी आप पैसा लीजिए और राज्य सरकार की तरफ से भी पैसा लीजिए और अपने प्रोजेक्ट्स को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करने की कोशिश कीजिए। आपने वर्ल्ड बैंक से पैसा लिया है, आप दूसरी जगहों से भी पैसा लीजिए, जितना मिल सके, उतना पैसा लीजिए, लेकिन रेल का काम जल्दी पूरा होना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, हमारे महाराष्ट्र में कुर्दुवाडी में एक वर्कशॉप है, वहां पर मीटर गेज के लिए मंजूरी दी गई थी, लेकिन अब वहां पर ब्रॉड गेज का काम चल रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आगे भी हमेशा वहां पर ब्रॉड गेज का काम ही चलना चाहिए। पंढरपुर से मुम्बई की जो ट्रेन है, वह सप्ताह में तीन दिन चलती है, उसे सप्ताह में सातों दिन चलाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। मुम्बई से चाहे साउथ इंडिया हो, नॉर्थ इंडिया हो या नॉर्थ-ईस्ट इंडिया हो, इन सब

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

जगहों के लिए रेलों की संख्या बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। आखिर में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ:-

नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए की चल रही है सुपरफास्ट रेल ।

क्योंकि यूपीए का बन्द हो गया है सत्ता का खेल ।

महंगाई, भ्रष्टाचार कम करने में यूपीए हो गई थी फेल ।

इसलिए सुरेश प्रभु जी की चल रही है, जोरदार रेल ।

इन्होंने तो बाल्को-नाल्को को कर दिया था सेल ।

तो इनकी अब कौन चलाएगा रेल ।

अब चूंकि आप बजा रहे हैं बैल, इसलिए अब मैं रोकता हूँ अपनी रेल ॥

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : श्री भूपिंदर सिंह जी, आपके पास सिर्फ तीन मिनट हैं।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) : सर, मुझे पाँच मिनट तो दीजिए।

वाइस चेयरमैन सर, रेलवे एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेलवे मिनिस्टर, श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ओडिशा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैंने आपको एक लेटर दिया है। वह मुझे अभी दिल्ली पुलिस की तरफ से डिलीवर किया गया है। यह कहते हुए कि हम एमपीज़ यहां से जो राष्ट्रपति भवन की ओर मार्च करेंगे, तो हमको कहा गया है कि आप मार्च नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि prohibitory orders हैं और उसके बाद जो करेंगे, वे करेंगे, उसके बारे में नहीं लिखा है। लेकिन हम सब जानते हैं कि prohibitory orders क्या होते हैं। न तो हमने इसके लिए अप्लाई किया और न ही हमने उनसे परमिशन माँगी कि हमें वहां जाना है, तो अब यह लेटर कैसे आता है और एक Member of the Parliament को यह कैसे दिया जाता है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : यह विषय अभी सदन में आया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यह अभी आया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : यह अभी आया है, तभी तो मैं ले आया हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मंत्री जी ने यहां आश्वासन दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : चेयर से रूलिंग आई है। ...(व्यवधान).... संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री जी, चेयर की रूलिंग थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: यह अभी जो आया है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपका यह पत्र आ गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: इसीलिए मैं इसे तुरंत आपके नोटिस में ला रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: अगर पार्लियामेंट से एमपीज़ मार्च करना चाहते हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलने जाना चाहते हैं, तो यह कैसे पाबंदी है कि आप रोक रहे हैं? आप किस तरह की^७ सरकार ला रहे हैं? यह क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सीताराम जी, लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार और जनतांत्रिक अधिकारों के प्रति हम पूरी तरह से सचेत भी हैं और सजग भी हैं।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: तो फिर यह लेटर कैसे आया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अभी जब नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने आपसे पहले इस इश्यू को उठाया था, तो हमने उस समय कहा था कि राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलने के लिए एक, दो, दस लोग या दस, पचास अथवा सौ सांसद जा रहे हैं, तो जा सकते हैं, उनको कोई नहीं रोक सकता। जहाँ तक मार्च का सवाल है, तो कोई भी मार्च अगर होता है, तो उसके लिए एक प्रक्रिया है। अगर आपने उसके लिए प्रक्रिया की परमिशन ली होगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... मार्च अलग चीज़ हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मार्च अलग चीज़ हो गया। सीताराम जी, राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलने की सामान्य प्रक्रिया यह है कि राष्ट्रपति भवन का जो मेन गेट है, वहाँ पर हम सब लोग इकट्ठा होते हैं और इकट्ठा होकर वहाँ से राष्ट्रपति भवन के अन्दर मार्च करते हैं। अगर आप इंडिया गेट पर मार्च कर रहे हैं, तो वह एक अलग व्यवस्था की बात है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने हमें टाइम दिया, हम सांसद हैं और हम अपना काम बीच में छोड़ कर संसद भवन से उनसे मिलने जा रहे हैं। हम कैसे भी जाएँ, घोड़ागाड़ी में जायें, पैदल जायें या मोटरगाड़ी में जायें, इस पर न तो कोई पाबंदी है और न इसका कोई कानून है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह कहाँ लिखा हुआ है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: यह कहाँ बताया गया है? आप यह कौन सा नियम बता रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**....

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह किस क्लॉज़ में लिखा हुआ है कि राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलने हम गाड़ी से वहाँ के गेट तक जायेंगे? यह कहाँ लिखा हुआ है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): What is that order? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: देखिए, इसमें कोई कन्फ्यूज़न नहीं होना चाहिए। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आपको क्या चिट्ठी मिली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मैंने वह चेयर को दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: जो भी चिट्ठी मिली है, जहाँ तक राष्ट्रपति भवन के गेट नम्बर एक पर इकट्ठा होकर वहाँ पर मार्च करने का प्रश्न है, वह राष्ट्रपति भवन तय करता है कि किसको हमारे यहाँ मार्च करके आना है या नहीं आना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... संसद भवन के अन्दर मार्च करना एक अलग विषय हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सड़क पर मार्च करना एक अलग विषय हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, अगर हम यहाँ से पैदल जायेंगे, तो आप इसको मार्च कहिए, टहलते हुए जाना कहिए, जो भी कहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम पर पाबंदी कैसे लगायेंगे?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: बेहतर होगा कि आप मुझे वह चिट्ठी दे दें, तो मैं अभी पता लगवाता हूँ कि....**(व्यवधान)**.... मैं पता लगवाता हूँ कि यह क्या चीज़ है?**(व्यवधान)**....

SHRI D. RAJA: You read out that order. Let the House know about it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह संज्ञान में आ गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आपको राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलने से कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...आप उनसे बिल्कुल मिलिए। यह आपका लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आप यह बताइए कि न हमने इसके लिए परमिशन माँगी, न हमने कहा कि हम यह चाहते हैं कि पुलिस परमिशन दे, तो फिर यह चिट्ठी हमारे पास क्यों आई? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्या पुलिस राज चल रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह विषय नहीं है। आपको राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलने से कोई नहीं रोक रहा है। आप राष्ट्रपति भवन के गेट नम्बर एक पर जायें। वहाँ से आप मार्च करके जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यही वहाँ का सिस्टम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो आज तक की प्रक्रिया है, सिस्टम है, वह यही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए। हम वहाँ पर कैसे जाएँ?**(व्यवधान)**.... हम वहाँ पर कैसे जाएँ, क्या अब यह भी सरकार तय करेगी और हमसे कहेगी कि आप वहाँ पर कैसे जाइए। You read out that order, Sir. Just read that order.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: मैं उसको अभी चेक कराता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: You read out that order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†شری محمد علی خان: سر --- (مداخلت)---

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You just read that order. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): सीताराम जी, आप बैठ जाइए। यह संज्ञान में आ गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आपको उनसे मिलने 5 बजे जाना है या 6 बजे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: 6 बजे का टाइम है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: मैं अभी उसको चेक कराता हूँ। मेरे पास कोई चिट्ठी नहीं है। आपने चेयर को चिट्ठी दी है। मैं उसे लेकर चेक कराता हूँ और गृह मंत्रालय से और पुलिस से पता लगवाता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम एक सांसद होने के नाते चेयर से प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं, सरकार प्रोटेक्शन दे या न दे। अगर यह नहीं देगी, तो राजनीतिक तौर पर हम लड़ेंगे, वह अलग बात है। हम यहां पर चेयर से प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं। चेयर को चिट्ठी दी गयी। न हमने उसके लिए अप्लाई किया और न ही हमने पुलिस से परमिशन माँगी, हमसे ये कहते हैं कि आपके दल के कुछ सदस्य राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलने के लिए मार्च करना चाहते हैं, वह अब सेक्शन 144 के अधीन है और वह परमिट नहीं है। सर, इसका क्या मतलब है?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: मैं इसका पता लगवाता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You read that letter. ...(Interruptions)...

It is a serious breach of privilege. ...(Interruptions)...

Otherwise, this will become a serious case. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह कहाँ लिखा है कि राष्ट्रपति भवन के गेट तक हम गाड़ी से जाएंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आपको राष्ट्रपति भवन जाने से किसने रोका? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, हमारे पास लेटर भेजने का क्या मतलब है?(व्यवधान)....

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद (जम्मू और कश्मीर): जब breach of privilege हो जाएगा, उसके बाद यहां breach of privilege का मामला लाएंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

† شری غلام نبی آزاد : جب breach of privilege ہو جائے گا، اس کے بعد یہاں breach of

privilege کا معاملہ لائیں گے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ابھی ہم لوگ گئے کہاں ہیں؟۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, इस देश में क्या हो रहा है? ... (व्यवधान)... अगर कोई आदमी, कोई व्यक्ति जिसको सड़क पर टहलने का अधिकार है, क्या उसको पुलिस बताएगी कि आप जा सकते हैं या नहीं जा सकते हैं? ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): रेल बजट पर चर्चा जारी रहने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: हमको जो करना होगा, वह हम करेंगे और इनको जो करना होगा, ये करेंगे। (व्यवधान)...

† شری غلام نبی آزاد : ہم کو جو کرنا ہوگا، وہ ہم کریں گے اور ان کو جو کرنا ہوگا، یہ کریں گے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: वह तो करेंगे ही। ... (व्यवधान)... देश को पता तो चले कि ये किस तरह से शासन चला रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पूरे देश को पता तो लगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट में क्या हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)... पूरे देश को पता लगे कि यह सरकार किस तरीके से * रवैया अपनाए हुई है। ... (व्यवधान)... हम जाएंगे, हम डरे नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... आप जेल की गाड़ी भेज दीजिए, हम जेल की गाड़ी से राष्ट्रपति भवन के गेट तक चले जाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान)... लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आपका पुलिस तंत्र इस तरीके से काम करे। ... (व्यवधान)... यह पुलिस तंत्र को कहां से अधिकार है? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): यह देश की जनता देख रही है कि आप सब लोग क्या कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): देखिए, यह जानकारी में आ गया है, मोटे तौर पर आपको आपके मार्च से पहले सरकार कुछ कहना चाहती है, तो कह सकती है। कृपया सदन की कार्यवाही चलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)... मैं इतना ही कह रहा हूँ कि अभी सदन की कार्यवाही चलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, हम आपकी बात को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि सदन की कार्यवाही तो चलने दीजिए, लेकिन सदन की कार्यवाही सांसद ही तो चलाते हैं ... (व्यवधान)... सांसद लोग महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलने जा रहे हैं, जो हमारे कस्टोडियन हैं, उनसे कैसे मिलना है और किस तरीके से मिलना है ... जो तरीका हमने सोचा है, वह है यहां से पैदल जाने का, वह संभव नहीं है। यह तो सीधा-सीधा उल्लंघन है। सांसद की तो बात छोड़िए, यह हमारे देश के नागरिकों

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

के अधिकार का उल्लंघन है। सर, यह कैसे हो रहा है? आपकी निगरानी में यह कैसे हो रहा है?
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): सीताराम जी, सदन से इसकी संबद्धता क्या है?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयर से अभी इस संबंध में रूलिंग दी गई है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप मंत्री जी को सुन तो लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

आप पहले मंत्री जी को सुन लीजिए, अगर वह आपको पसंद न आए, तो आप अपनी बात कहते रहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, हम सबको गिरफ्तार करके भी आप सदन चलाएंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आपको कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं कर रहा है। मुझे आप 15-20 मिनट का समय दीजिए। आपने चेयर को जो चिट्ठी दी है, वह अभी मुझे मिली है। हम उसका पता लगाते हैं कि वह चिट्ठी किस अधिकारी ने लिखी है, किन कारणों से लिखी है। उसके बाद 15-20 मिनट में मैं यहां आकर आपको बताएंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, हम तो 5 बजे जा रहे हैं और आप चेयर पर बैठे हैं। इस हाउस का एक सांसद होने के नाते मैं आपको पहले से इत्तला देते हुए कह रहा हूँ कि मैं पांच बजे यहां के मेन गेट से राष्ट्रपति भवन तक पैदल जाऊंगा। अगर आप हमें मंजूरी नहीं देते हैं और गिरफ्तार करेंगे, तो करिए। हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपने इसकी सूचना दे दी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस संबंध में चेयर की रूलिंग है।...(व्यवधान).... चेयर ने रूलिंग दी है।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): रूलिंग तो अभी भी अपनी जगह पर है, रूलिंग कहीं गई नहीं है, बाकी की जो बातें करनी है, वह करते जाइए...(व्यवधान).... शरद जी, आप बोलिए। कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मेरे ऑफिस में बाकायदा कमिश्नर का लेटर आया है, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन बाकायदा उन्होंने यह कहा कि यहां धारा 144 लगी हुई है
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मैंने वही कॉपी चेयर को दी है।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, उन्होंने यह कहा कि यहां धारा 144 लगी हुई है और वह एमपीज़ पर लगी है। क्या एमपीज़ के लिए धारा 144 होती है? हमने राष्ट्रपति भवन तक कितनी ही बार मार्च किया है,

[श्री शरद यादव]

लगभग सात बार हमने मार्च किया है और आडवाणी जी के साथ भी मैंने मार्च किया। बीजेपी के लोगों के साथ कई बार मार्च किया है। जब हम एनडीए में थे, तब हमने मिल कर मार्च किया है। नक़वी जी, यह जो पत्र है, वह सही है, वाजिब है, यह हमारे ऑफिस में आया है, क्योंकि इन सारी चीज़ों को मैं कोऑर्डिनेट कर रहा हूँ। यह एसीपी से आया है और इसकी सूचना मैंने सभी पार्टी के लोगों को दी है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में आप रोकें या न रोकें, लेकिन हम नहीं रुकेंगे। हम सब जाएँगे और यदि इस तरह का काम कर रहे हैं, तो आपकी सरकार के लिए यह बहुत ही अनुचित होगा। यह एक बार की परम्परा नहीं है, यह कई बार की परम्परा है। आप भी उस परम्परा में हमारे साथ रहे हैं। इसलिए यह मामला गंभीर है और आप as a Minister इस बात का यहां assurance दे सकते हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ये assurance दे चुके हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ऐश्वर्योरेस हो गया है। सदन के संज्ञान में यह बात आ गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, यह बात संज्ञान में नहीं आई, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा। पीठ ने सरकार को निर्देश दिया कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए और माननीय मंत्री जी ने सदन में कहा कि आपको कोई नहीं रोक रहा है, आप लोग जाएँगे। आप प्रोसिडिंग निकलवा लीजिए, यह प्रोसिडिंग में लिखा हुआ है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह मैं अभी भी कह रहा हूँ। आपको राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलने से कोई नहीं रोक रहा है। आप जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एक चीज़ हुई। दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि अभी जो चिट्ठी आई है।...**(व्यवधान)**... सीताराम जी, अभी जो चिट्ठी आई है — ऑनरेबल डिफेंस मिनिस्टर वहां पर गए हैं और वहां की स्थिति जानने के बाद यहां इस हाउस में अभी वे आ रहे हैं। आपके लोकतांत्रिक और जनतांत्रिक अधिकार को कोई नहीं रोक सकता, यह हम अभी भी कह रहे हैं।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, आप एक बात सुन लीजिए। अगर हमें रोकने की कोशिश की गई और हम गिरफ्तार हुए, तो आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: फिर इसके अंदर प्रिविलेज होगा।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: प्रिविलेज तो होगा ही, लेकिन हम तो जाने वाले हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): इसके लिए सब स्वतंत्र हैं। भूपिंदर सिंह जी।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, यहां रेल बजट पर चर्चा चल रही है। सुरेश प्रभु जी और मनोज जी, दोनों मंत्री हैं। एक अर्बन बेस से हैं और एक रूरल बेस से हैं। खासकर, ओडिशा रेल के मामले में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। मैं हाउस से बार-बार यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमारी क्या पॉलिसी बनती है? नीति आयोग में जो पांच साल का प्लान बनता है, उसमें पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए क्या किया जाएगा? मैं जानता हूँ कि दोनों मंत्री बहुत ही इफेक्टिव हैं। सुरेश प्रभु जी, मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि वही टीचर

सबसे अच्छा होता है, जो फेल हुए लड़के को पास बिठाकर पढ़ाकर पास कराता है। वही the best teacher माना जाता है। रेल मंत्री जी, आज आपके पास भी वही चैलेंज है। आप ओडिशा का मैप जाकर देखिए। इंडियन रेलवे के मैप में आपको ओडिशा कहीं पर भी नहीं दिखेगा। वहां के सात डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लोगों ने आज तक ट्रेन भी नहीं देखी है। ट्रेन कैसी होती है, यह देखना उनके लिए एक टूरिज्म है। आज वे पहाड़ी इलाके में ट्रेन देखते हैं, तो उनके लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ा इवेंट है। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री आकर आपसे मिले हैं, प्रधान मंत्री से मिले हैं। हमारी कमिटियां बार-बार आकर मिलती हैं। एक बार नहीं, बल्कि स्पीकर के लेवल पर ओडिशा में हमारी जो एक कमिटी है, वह बार-बार आकर मिलती है। यह क्या है? आप ओडिशा की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें, यह मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपका तीन मिनट का समय था। अब आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, मैं केवल अपनी ट्रेनों के बारे में बात करूंगा, आप मुझे पाँच मिनट दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपको तीन मिनट का समय मिला है।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, मैं डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब से बात करके आया था, उन्होंने मुझे पाँच मिनट के लिए कहा है।...(व्यवधान)... सर, आप मेरा टाइम मत लीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपके चार मिनट हो गए।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, ओडिशा का जो के.बी.के. डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, उसे गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने एक स्पेशल रीज़न माना है। 14th Finance Commission ने Special Category Status हटा दिया, लेकिन स्पेशल कैटेगरी के अंतर्गत के.बी.के. के आठ जिले हैं, 80 ब्लॉक्स हैं, जहां पर 10:90 परसेंट का रेश्यो चलना चाहिए। मैं अपने चीफ मिनिस्टर, नवीन पटनायक जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि जिन्होंने आपके साथ हाथ बढ़ाया। उन्होंने कहा कि बोलांगीर रेलवे लाइन 1994-95 में शुरू हुई, लांझीगढ़-जूनागढ़ लाइन 1993-94 में सैंक्शन होकर शुरू हुई और उसमें हम 50 परसेंट देना चाहते हैं। उसकी estimated cost 1000 करोड़ रुपये थी। अगर आप उसको आज नहीं बनाएंगे तो उसकी कॉस्ट 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये जाएगी, तो उसका 50 परसेंट हम नहीं देंगे। जो प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट 1000 करोड़ रुपये की बनी थी, उसके ऊपर हम 50 परसेंट देंगे। आप इसको डिसाइड कीजिए कि इसको कैसे करेंगे।

सर, कालाहांडी के.बी.के. का सबसे पिछड़ा इलाका है। वहां पर अभी-अभी एक ट्रेन चली है, जिसको अभी एक-डेढ़ साल हुआ है। वहां से वाइजैग को जाने के लिए हमने एक इंटरसिटी माँगी है। जूनागढ़ से भवानीपटना होते हुए विशाखापट्टनम् तक और जूनागढ़ से भवानीपटना होते हुए रायपुर-दुर्ग तक जाने के लिए हम बार-बार एक-एक इंटरसिटी ट्रेन की माँग करते हैं। विशाखापट्टनम् से दिल्ली तक जो "समता" ट्रेन जाती है, उसको अमृतसर तक एक्सटेंड करने की डिमांड बार-बार की गई है, जिसके लिए गौड़ा जी ने ऐग्री किया था। सर, ऐसा होना चाहिए कि मंत्री परिवर्तित हो जाएँ तो पॉलिसी चेंज न हो, सेक्रेटरी परिवर्तित हो जाएँ तो पॉलिसी चेंज न हो। हमारे देश में यही बड़े खेद की बात है। वह जो कमिटमेंट हुई है, आप कम से कम उसकी रक्षा कीजिए। हमारा जो ईस्ट कोस्ट का

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

ऑफिस बनाया गया है, उसको कुछ अधिकार दीजिए। आपने नरला में कोच रिपेयरिंग फैक्टरी बनाने का वादा किया था और हमारे गंजाम जिले के शीतलापल्ली में एक वैगन फैक्टरी बनाने का वादा किया था। सर, वहां Trains की मांगें हैं, विशेषकर सम्बलपुर से लेकर कंधामाल होते हुए, फुलवानी से लेकर Behrampur तक की New Train Line हम ने मांगी है, कांटांमांझी से लेकर खरियार होते हुए Ampani होते हुए Navarangpur और जयपुर तक की New Train Line की मांग हम ने की है। हमने लांझीगढ़, जूनागढ़ को extend करने के लिए कहा है कि उसे अम्बागुड़ा तक किया जाए। उसके लिए 1279 करोड़ का बजट एस्टीमेट भी रखा गया है। ये ट्रेंस उस इलाके में आप दया कर के चलाइए। सर, मंत्री जी देखें कि आज ईस्ट कोस्ट में कितने कोचेज की मांग है। यह एक नई ट्रेन विदिन दि जोन, आपके जो यहां 6 जोन हैं, उसमें अगर कोई नई ट्रेन चलाई जाती है, तो वह अधिकार उनके पास होना चाहिए। आप जो टेंडर कॉल करते हैं, इसे डिसेंट्रलाइज कीजिए। यह दिल्ली में बैठकर नहीं होना चाहिए। सुरेश जी, मनोज जी, हम जानते हैं कि आप यह करने जा रहे हैं। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो हम इस का बहुत स्वागत करते हैं। आप कुछ पॉवर अथॉरिटीज वहां के डीआरएम को दीजिए। "Time safe is money safe" का कंसेप्ट सुरेश जी आप से ज्यादा कौन जानता है। मैं सन् 80 से यह बात कह रहा हूं कि इस देश की सब से बड़ी दुखदायक घटना यह है कि हमारा प्राइस एस्कलेशन होता जाता है। हम अगर टाइम पर प्रोजेक्ट कम्प्लीट नहीं करते हैं तो यह बड़ी दुखदायक बात है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारी जो कोचेज फैक्ट्री हैं और जो नई ट्रेंस के लिए हम कोचेज चाहते हैं, उनके लिए कोचेज दीजिए। एक ट्रेन भुवनेश्वर से खड़गपुर होते हुए दिल्ली आती है, एक ट्रेन भुवनेश्वर से भरमपुर होते हुए, एक कालाहांडी होते हुए, टिटलागढ़ होते हुए दिल्ली आने के लिए हम बार-बार निवेदन करते रहे हैं। उन ट्रेंस के लिए आपने यहां कोई घोषणा नहीं की है, लेकिन हमें उम्मीद है कि आप इस ओर जरूर ध्यान देंगे। ये नई ट्रेंस चलाने की जो हमारी छोटी-छोटी मांगें हैं, इसके बारे में हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि बैकवर्ड एरिया के ऊपर आप सब से अधिक ध्यान देंगे। अगर आप इस बैकवर्ड एरिया के लिए, उन 7 जिलों के लोगों को सुरेश जी, मनोज जी और प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोदी जी, अगर वहां के लोगों को एक ट्रेन दिखा देंगे, तो यह उनके लिए प्रेजीडेंट अवार्ड से भी बड़ी बात होगी। वे ऐसे लोग हैं जो पैसा देकर दिल्ली नहीं आ सकते। वे यहां की अच्छी ट्रेंस देखने कहीं जा नहीं सकते। इसलिए आप यह जरूर कीजिए और आगे आने वाले 10 साल के अंदर अगर इंडिया का टूरिज्म सेक्टर किसी को देखना होगा, तो वह ओडिशा है, बंगाल है, नॉर्थ ईस्ट है और ईस्टर्न इंडिया में जो कुदरत का दिया हुआ, वहां पर है। इसलिए आप अपनी रेलवे को वहां बढ़ाइए। सर, आज मैं यह उम्मीद करूंगा कि रेलवे में लॉस कैसे रोकेंगे? मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि आपके पास जितना स्क्रेप पड़ा है, उसे आप संभालिए, उसका ऑक्शन कीजिए, अपना रेवेन्यू क्रिएट कीजिए। आज आपके पास जितनी भी जमीन है, उसका सही से उपयोग कीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। श्री राजीव शुक्ल।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर, हमारे यहां प्रभु जगन्नाथ जी का नवकलेवर हो रहा है, उसके लिए मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है बारंग से डबल लाइन, कनास से पुरी को डबल लाइन की जाए। तालचैर से संबलपुर की लाइन और संबलपुर से टिटलागढ़ होते हुए रायपुर की जो डबल लाइन है, वह एरिया वैसा ही पड़ा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : बस हो गया।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर, 1934 में जो अंग्रेजों ने किया था, उसके बाद से आज तक वहां ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। आप उसका श्रेय लीजिए। अगर आप काम करना चाहते हैं, तो मैदान खुला है। आपको इंडियन मैप में ओडिशा दिखाई देगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि रिकॉर्ड में कुछ न जाए। आपका समय हो गया, बस समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : मैं सुरेश प्रभु जी से उम्मीद करता हूं कि आप इस ओर जरूर ध्यान देकर आने वाले बजट से पहले आप ओडिशा के लोगों को दिखाएंगे कि आपने वहां यह कार्य किया है और ओडिशा के आदिवासी, गरीब लोगों के मन में आपकी सरकार का सम्मान बढ़ेगा। यह श्रेय आपको जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : अभी कुछ रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा।... (Interruptions)...
Nothing is going on record.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: [⊗]

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सिर्फ दो मिनट के लिए दरखास्त की थी कि मैं अपनी बात दो मिनट में खत्म करूंगा। एक तो मैं मंत्री जी से सीधे-सीधे गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ। जब यह शताब्दी ट्रेन चली थी, तो उस समय यह एक ड्रीम प्रोजेक्ट था, जो राजीव जी के जमाने में चलाई गई थी। इस समय शताब्दी ट्रेन पैसेंजर ट्रेन से भी खराब हो चुकी है। हरेक का दबाव रहता है, हर स्टेशन पर रुकने की दरखास्त आती है। पता नहीं क्यों, अभी तक के सारे रेल मंत्री इस बात के लिए कन्सीड कर जाते थे और उस स्टेशन पर बिना यह देखे कि पैसेंजर्स का क्या लोड है, कितने लोग चढ़ रहे हैं, कितने लोग उतर रहे हैं, सिर्फ पोलिटिकली ओब्लाइज करने के लिए या दबाव में एलाउ करते रहे हैं कि यहां पर ट्रेन रुकेगी। इसकी वजह से शताब्दी ट्रेन अपने गंतव्य के लिए इतने घंटे लेने लगी है कि उसका मकसद ही समाप्त हो गया है। मेरा इसमें मंत्री महोदय से एक सुझाव यह है कि शताब्दी ट्रेन के लिए इसे बंद करवाएं कि जगह-जगह दबाव में इसे रुकवाने का काम हो, जब तक उनके पास पूरी इकॉनॉमिकल फिगर न हो कि कितने पैसेंजर्स आते हैं, कितने वहां उतरते-चढ़ते हैं। जब तक रेलवे के लिए बेनिफिशियल न हो, तब तक शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस के इस तरह के स्टॉपेज पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए।

महोदय, दूसरी चीज, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 88.5 परसेंट ऑपरेशनल कॉस्ट ले आएंगे, लेकिन उसका रोड मैप कहीं नजर नहीं आता है। इंदिरा जी के जमाने में 60 परसेंट ऑपरेशनल एक्सपेंडीचर होता था और 40 परसेंट रेलवे पर इन्वेस्ट करने के लिए पैसा बचता था। धीरे-धीरे बढ़ते हुए ऑपरेशनल एक्सपेन्सेज 94 परसेंट तक पहुंच गए। अब इन्होंने 88.5 के लिए कहा है, लेकिन इस बजट में यह कहीं नजर नहीं आता कि 88.5 परसेंट का रोड मैप कहां है, किस ढंग से ये इसे 88.5 परसेंट तक ले आएंगे। इसके बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे अपने उत्तर में जरूर स्पष्ट करें।

[⊗] Not Recorded.

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

महोदय, तीसरी चीज, जो डीजल के प्राइसेस कम हुए, रेलवे में डीजल का बहुत बड़ा कंपोनेंट है, जो डीजल के प्राइसेस कम हुए तो पैसेजर्स को पास-ऑन नहीं हो रहा और जो फ्रेट वाले हैं, जो सामान की बुकिंग कराते हैं उनको भी नहीं मिल रहा है। तो इस एडवांटेज को वे कहां पर ले जा रहे हैं? आम जनता को, यात्रियों को, सामान-भाड़ा दुलाई वालों को इसका फायदा नहीं मिल रहा। इससे बाजार में सामान भी महंगा होगा और यात्रियों को भी टिकट के लिए ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। इन तीन बातों पर मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

MR. VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Baishnab Parida.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, thanks for giving me this opportunity. Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Minister that in Railways, there are 80,000 graduate engineers and diploma engineers. Because of the Railway is smoothly working and their work is risky and they work day and night also. Sir, they have one organization also, All India Railway Engineers Federation (AIREF). This organization is not recognized by the Railways. They were kept in the labour unions of the Railways. But their duties, their way of functioning, their problems are different from the other employees, workers and labourers of the Railways. So, they have been demanding since decades that they should be given recognition and they should be treated separately from the workers and the labourers. That is one point. And, for that also, the Railway Safety Review Committee led by Justice Khanna, Justice Wanchoo, Justice Sikri and 2nd Indian National Labour Commission in 2002 have categorically recommended separating engineers from labour trade unions and to give separate recognition to them in view of their nature of duties, responsibilities and mode of recruitment and training. This is my request to the Minister to look into this problem and give this to them so that they will be able to solve their problems and they will be more helpful as they can work properly for the interest of the Railways. That is one thing. ...(*Time bell rings*)... The second thing is Sir, one minute. You told me that I have been given three minutes. Another thing is, – my friend Bhupinder Singh also raised that question– some districts of Odisha, bordering Chhattisgarh and Andhra, namely Nabarangpur, Nuapada and Malkangiri are very backward and especially the naxalite movements are very active in those areas. In that area, there is no railway line. They have been coming to the railway station after covering nearly 150 kilometres to board a train. For so many years, they have been demanding a new railway line from Kantabanji to Bhadrachalam, Andhra Pradesh via Rajkhariar-Amapalli-Malkangiri-Nabarangpur districts. My friends, Shri A. V. Swamy and Shri Bhupinder Singh, have raised this issue and brought it to the notice of the Railway Minister. I request the Railway Minister to consider it and include it in his Railway projects.

I would like to bring one more thing to the notice of the Railway Minister. There is one place, Jajpur in Odisha which is an ancient city, and now is a District Headquarter of Jajpur district. There is one industrial hub near that place, that is, Kalinganagar, and Sukinda is a mineral-rich area. Sir, our proposal is to connect this Jajpur Road with the Dhamra Port via Jajpur. Last year, when we made this request, the Railway Minister very kindly allotted ₹ 14 lakhs to conduct a survey. The survey has now been completed. Now my request to the Railway Minister is to include in his project list a railway line from Jajpur Road to Dhamra Port via Jajpur. This will reduce the expenses of transporting minerals from Sukinda to Dhamra Port, and it will also reduce nearly 92 kilometres of journey. It will be more beneficial and profitable for the Railways. Thank you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have one suggestion to make. India produces about 4,000 coaches every year. There are nearly 60,000 coaches on tracks. To my mind, the single biggest blot on the Indian Railways is the lack of proper sanitation. It is the largest open sewer system in the world. This has implications not just for hygiene but also for safety because of the corrosion of tracks. Sir, the Bio-Toilet programme was initiated two years ago, and nine trains in the Indian Railways are now fitted with bio toilets. Every coach has four toilets. I would request the hon. Railway Minister that in the next five years we should have a time bound plan that all new coaches will be installed with bio toilets and all existing 60,000 coaches will have bio toilets. Going by the pace of the programme in the current year's budget, it will take us 15 to 20 years to do this. I request the hon. Minister to have a crash programme that in the next four to five years not only new coaches but the existing coaches will be retrofitted with bio toilets because that is the only way you can solve the sanitation problem, which is such a big blot on our country, thanks to the poor way in which the sanitation has been handled in the Indian Railways.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी और श्री शरद यादव जी ने सांसदों के मार्च का मामला उठाया था और उस पर आपने डायरेक्शन भी दिया था। मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वह मामला डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को भेजा गया है। पता लगा है कि वे आ रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने उन्हें रिपोर्ट कर दिया है। आपसे निवेदन है कि आप जरा अपडेट बता दें कि उस मामले में क्या हुआ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me inform. The point is, it was raised in the morning. I also got a copy of the letter given to the CPI (M) Office, where it has been said that because of the prohibitory orders under Section 144, the *March...* (*Interruptions*)... Others parties also might have got it. I have got this copy only. After getting this, I got it verified. In the morning, I had give direction to the Government

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

to reconsider if such an order was there about preventing the MP's March. And, Mr. Naqvi had assured that it would be taken up. After getting this information, I got it verified from the Home Secretary and the Commissioner of Police, and the instructions have already gone. The Home Secretary and the Commissioner of Police told me that there was no bar, that the M.P.s can march and go because they have already given the instructions as promised. So, there is nothing to be worried about. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless you do something unlawful, ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no guarantee if you resort to some unlawful activities.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN(West Bengal): When we violate Section 144, we do it very consciously.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : उपसभापति जी, जैसे कि आपने कहा और आदरणीय सदस्यों ने भी इस विषय को उठाया था और यह पत्र भी अभी मिला है, तो जो संबंधित अधिकारी हैं, उनको इस संबंध में आवश्यक निर्देश दिए गए हैं और जहां तक लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों का, जनतांत्रिक अधिकारों का सवाल है, उसके प्रति हमारी प्रतिबद्धता बहुत स्ट्रॉंग है और किसी के भी लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों का हनन हो, हम उसके खिलाफ हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I should thank Mr. Naqvi because this morning I gave a direction in this House and the Home Secretary said that they have got the directions and it has been implemented. So, there is nothing to worry about that. Therefore, those who want to march and go there can, certainly, go, but others can sit here and conduct the business.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इनको यह लिखकर देना चाहिए। जब लिखकर भेजा है, पत्र भेजा है, तो जवाब भी लिखकर देना चाहिए। मंत्री जी, आप लिखकर दे दीजिए, सीपीएम, तृणमूल, समाजवादी और कांग्रेस, सबको। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : जया जी, हमने तो लिखकर नहीं दिया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जबानी इन्होंने कहा, जबानी हमने जवाब दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will continue with the discussion. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आज मुझे ज्यादा लंबा-चौड़ा नहीं बोलना है। मैंने पिछली दफा रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री की वर्किंग के बारे में बात की थी लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर के बारे में मैं ज्यादा बात नहीं कर पाया था।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

इस दफा ज्यादातर मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर के बारे में ही बात करना चाहता हूं। सर, उधमपुर-श्रीनगर-

बारामुला रेलवे लाइन पर पहली दफा जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए और कश्मीर को विशेष रूप से देश से जोड़ने के लिए जो काम शुरू किया गया है, तो अगस्त, 2007 को इस लाइन को कंप्लीट होना था, लेकिन चूंकि जम्मू और विशेष रूप से उधमपुर और बनिहाल के बीच में जो terrain है, पहाड़ी इलाका है, वहां बहुत सारे टनल्स बनाने हैं, बहुत सारे पुल बनाने हैं और मेरे ख्याल में भारत में जितनी भी रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई गई हैं, इतने थोड़े से सेक्टर में शायद यह देश का पहला रीजन होगा जहां इतने लंबे-लंबे और इतनी ज्यादा संख्या में टनल बन रहे हैं और विश्व का सबसे ऊंचा पुल भी वहीं बन रहा है, जिसकी वजह से इसमें विलंब हुआ। कई दफा alignment चेंज हुई। अब 2017 कंप्लीशन की नई डेडलाइन है, लेकिन पिछले साल जो बनिहाल से, कश्मीर से उधमपुर तक रेल की पटरी आनी थी, वह बारामुला से लेकर बनिहाल तक तो चालू हो गई है और बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रही है और मेरे ख्याल में पूरे भारत के जो पर्यटक हैं, उनके लिए यह एक नई चीज़ है कि वादी के बीच में वे रेल का उपयोग करते हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि बनिहाल और उधमपुर के बीच में कब मुकम्मल हो? हमें जानकारी मिली है, माननीय रेलवे मंत्री जी उसके बारे में बताएंगे कि अभी श्रीधरन कमेटी बनी है। श्रीधरन कमेटी ने फिर रीअलाइन्मेंट के बारे में बात की है। रीअलाइन्मेंट के साथ-साथ जिस रेलवे ब्रिज का मैंने यहां जिक्र किया, चर्चा की, जो दरिया से 359 मीटर ऊंचा बनेगा। सर, दुनिया में अभी तक का जो सबसे ऊंचा ब्रिज था, जो 323 मीटर का था, वह Millau Viaduct Bridge, साउथ फ्रांस का था। यह उससे भी बड़ा बन रहा है। श्रीधरन कमेटी के दो सुझाव, जो हमें बताए गए हैं, उनमें से एक तो रेलवे की पूरी अलाइन्मेंट कहीं न कहीं चेंज करनी है और दूसरा प्रश्नचिन्ह उन्होंने इस पुल के बारे में, सेफ्टी के बारे में, हाइट के बारे में लगाया है। मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर 323 मीटर ऊंचाई का पुल साउथ फ्रांस में कई दशकों से खड़ा रह सकता है तो यह 359 मीटर का पुल दरिया के ऊपर क्यों नहीं खड़ा हो सकता? इस पर बहुत काम हो चुका है, मेरे ख्याल से 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा काम हो चुका है। मैं उसके ऊपर से कई दफा गया, अभी इलेक्शंस में मैंने हेलीकॉप्टर से देखा, वह काफी बना हुआ भी है। उसका मतलब यह है कि एक तो रीअलाइन्मेंट ऑफ ट्रैक होगी और इस ब्रिज के बजाय और कोई नया ब्रिज बनाना होगा, उससे पता चलेगा कि वह फिर कई दशक आगे चला जाएगा। सर, सवाल यह नहीं है, प्रश्न केवल इतना ही पैदा नहीं होता है कि डिले होता है, डिले के साथ-साथ कितना cost escalation हो जाता है। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं, 1994-95 में इस रेलवे लाइन पर सिर्फ 1,500 करोड़ रुपए खर्चा आता था, उसके बाद 1999-2000 के बीच में इस पर 3000 करोड़ खर्चा आता था, 2006-07 में 9,341 करोड़ रुपए के खर्चे का अनुमान था और 2010 तक अब साढ़े 19 हजार करोड़ के खर्चे का अनुमान है, जबकि 20,000 करोड़ रुपए अभी तक पहले ही खर्च हो चुके हैं तथा अभी 14-15 हजार करोड़ रुपए और लगेंगे। इस प्रकार 20,000 करोड़ और 15,000 करोड़ मिलाकर 35,000 करोड़ हो गया। इस प्रकार आप अंदाज़ा लगा सकते हैं - डेढ़ हजार करोड़ से लेकर 35 हजार करोड़, जितना हम इसमें विलम्ब करेंगे, समय लगाएंगे, उतना पैसा भी ज्यादा लगेगा। सर, पैसे के साथ-साथ तीन इम्पोर्टेंट चीज़ें हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर में इस रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी को लेकर। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है, जिसके संबंध में इस हाउस में कई दफा चर्चा हुई है — नैशनल इंटीग्रेशन के बारे में। जम्मू-कश्मीर और विशेष रूप से कश्मीर घाटी के लोगों को देश के दूसरे हिस्सों के साथ, देश के दूसरे भागों के साथ इंटीग्रेट करना, उनको जोड़ना। उनको फिज़िकली जोड़ना तभी संभव हो पाएगा, जब रेल वादी से तमिलनाडु जाएगी, कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी जाएगी, गुजरात जाएगी, असम जाएगी, बंगाल जाएगी, हैदराबाद और बेंगलुरु जाएगी। अभी उनको जम्मू आना पड़ता है या

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

उधमपुर आना पड़ता है, अधिकतर लोग उधमपुर को भी अवॉयड करते हैं, जम्मू ही आते हैं और वहां से चले जाते हैं। इस प्रकार एक तो नैशनल इंटीग्रेशन का सवाल है। हमारे देश के सभी लोग कहीं भी, दक्षिण में या और किसी प्रांत से बैठेंगे और सुबह कश्मीर वादी में पहुंच जाएंगे। इस प्रकार मेरे ख्याल से नैशनल इंटीग्रेशन सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है और उसके लिए कितना भी पैसा लगे, वह बहुत कम है। दूसरा है — ट्रेन। हमारा स्टेट जम्मू-कश्मीर और जम्मू से आगे तो और भी कश्मीर, जो बिल्कुल कोने में है, वहां पर कोई भी चीज़ हो, कश्मीर पहुंचते-पहुंचते उसका भाड़ा बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है। अगर सामान ट्रेन से जाएगा तो लोगों को फायदा होगा। कश्मीर से जो फ्रूट आता है, अलग-अलग किस्म का, अखरोट आते हैं, बादाम आते हैं, सेब आते हैं, उसके साथ-साथ जितनी पेपरमाशी होती है, देश भर के लोग कालीन ले जाते हैं। देश भर के लोगों को भी कश्मीर में बनी हुई चीज़ें हैं, चाहे फल-फ्रूट हो या वहां की कारपेट्स हो, शॉल हो या वहां पर दूसरी बनने वाली चीज़ें हों, वे भी देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में सस्ती मिल सकती हैं।

ट्रेनों के माध्यम से टूरिज्म को वहां पर बहुत प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और मैं समझता हूं कि यह नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। जितनी जल्दी हो सके ट्रेन के द्वारा उधमपुर को बनिहाल से जोड़ा जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि *realignment* के बारे में निर्णय लिया जाए कि कब *realignment* करनी है? इसको हम रेलवे बोर्ड पर छोड़ दें या उस कमेटी पर छोड़ दें और उसका निर्णय कई सालों तक नहीं होगा, तो इसमें हमारा पैसा भी बहुत लगेगा तथा नुकसान भी होगा।

इसके साथ ही मैं कश्मीर के बारे में गुजारिश करना चाहता हूं। हम जम्मू को राजौरी-पुंछ से जोड़ने की बड़े अरसे से मांग कर रहे हैं। उसको जोड़ने के लिए काम शुरू होना चाहिए। बारामूला से कुपवाड़ा *up to Tangdhar* जोड़ने का काम करना चाहिए। उधमपुर से डोडा-भद्रवाह, डोडा-किश्तवाड़ ये हमारी साइड के दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं, उनको जोड़ने का काम शुरू करना चाहिए।

दूसरा *issue* मैं लैंड यूज का उठाना चाहता हूं। बहुत सारी ज़मीन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर दिल्ली से लेकर देश के जितने बड़े रेलवे स्टेशन्स हैं, उनके आसपास खाली पड़ी है। जब मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री था और उस वक्त रेलवे मंत्री, जो आज पश्चिमी बंगाल की टीएमसी की मुख्य मंत्री हैं, खुद ममता जी के साथ हमारे बीच में एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, दोनों के सिग्नेचर हुए थे, मिनिस्ट्री के ऑफिसर्स और रेलवे बोर्ड के ऑफिसर्स मौजूद थे। उस समय यह बात उठी कि इस ज़मीन का उपयोग कैसे किया जाए? अस्पताल बनाए जाएं, मेडिकल कॉलेज बनाए जाएं। वह मामला आगे नहीं बढ़ा क्योंकि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री में *frequent changes* हो गईं। मैं सोचता हूं कि आपके पास वह एग्रीमेंट पड़ा हुआ होगा और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए इस पर काम हो सकता है, अस्पताल बन सकते हैं, मेडिकल कॉलेज बन सकते हैं, पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप हो सकती है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के बीच में और अलग-अलग मिनिस्ट्रीज के बीच में, तो एक बात तो उस लैंड के इस्तेमाल की है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि मैंने एक सुझाव माननीय रेलवे मंत्री जी को दिया था। हमारा मंत्रालय लगातार तीन-चार साल तक एक रेल किराये पर रेलवे मंत्रालय से लेता था। हम उसका 10-15 करोड़ रुपये भाड़ा देते थे और पूरे देश में HIV aids का एडवरटाइजमेंट करने के लिए उसका इस्तेमाल करते थे। पिछले साल, इलेक्शन से एक-दो महीने पहले ही मुझे आइडिया आया, जब मैं

رےلवे سٹیشن پر پہنچا، ہم اس ریل کو کیتنا سندر تین-چار سال سے بناتے ہیں، اس پر کلر ہم باہر سے کرتے ہیں، اس میں ہم HIV aids سے دور رہنے کے لیے کچا-کچا precautions لےنے ہیں، سرکار کچا کر رہی ہے، یہ تمام باتیں اس میں لکھتے تھے۔ میں نے اس سمن رےلवे منتری جی کو یہ آڈیا دیا تھا کی یہ سواستھ سے संबधित है। आप देखते हैं कि हमारी गाड़ियां बाहर से साफ-सुथरी नहीं होती हैं, जैसी हमारी मेट्रो है ऐसी कलरफुल नहीं हैं, हमारी गाड़ियां बिल्कुल काली हैं, मैं उसका उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन कलर ऐसा है, साफ-सफाई तो अलग की बात है। अगर हम अलग-अलग एरियाज़ में ट्रेनों का टेंडर करें और उसे एडवर्टाइजमेंट के लिए इस्तेमाल करें, लेकिन एडवर्टाइजमेंट भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लिए नहीं। यहां एक चीज जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि advertisement पार्टीज़ के लिए नहीं होना चाहिए, नहीं तो हम फिर दूसरे track पर चले जाएंगे, लेकिन Ministries के लिए, स्वास्थ्य से लेकर सड़कों तक के लिए advertisements होने चाहिए। जो लोगों को educate करने वाली बात है, उसके लिए advertisements हों और शायद उनका इस्तेमाल कुछ revenue कमाने के लिए भी कर सकते हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर से ट्रेन दक्षिण में जा रही हैं और दक्षिण से यहां आ रही हैं, ये ट्रेन्स एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट में जा रही हैं, तो advertisements से ट्रेन्स भी साफ-सुथरी दिखेंगी, क्योंकि उनके ऊपर बाहर से paint किया होगा। इसलिए ट्रेन्स अलग-अलग मल्टी क्लर्स की होंगी और उनमें advertisements भी होंगे। ये advertisements लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए होंगे तथा इनके इस्तेमाल से लोगों को जानकारी भी मिलेगी। कुछ advertisements पैसे कमाने के लिए हो सकते हैं और उनसे revenue आ सकता है। यह मेरा दूसरा और आखिरी सुझाव था। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مانئے ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، آج مجھے زیادہ لمبا چوڑا نہیں بولنا ہے۔ میں نے پچھلی دفعہ ریلوے منسٹری کی ورکنگ کے بارے میں بات کی تھی لیکن جموں وکشمیر کے بارے میں زیادہ بات نہیں کر پایا تھا۔

(اُپ سبھا ادھیش (شری وی۔پی۔ سنگھ بدنور) صدر نشین ہوئے۔)

اس دفعہ زیادہ تر میں جموں وکشمیر کے بارے میں ہی بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ سر، اُدھم پور سری نگر بارامولہ ریلوے لائن پر پہلی دفعہ جموں وکشمیر کے لئے اور کشمیر کو ویش روپ سے دیش سے جوڑنے کے لئے جو کام شروع کیا گیا ہے، تو اگست، 2007 کو اس لائن کو کمپلیٹ ہونا تھا، لیکن چونکہ جموں اور ویش روپ سے اُدھم پور ہے، پہاڑی علاقہ ہے، وہاں بہت سارے ٹنل بنائے ہیں، بہت سارے پُل بنائے terrain اور بنی پال کے بیچ میں جو ہیں اور میرے خیال میں بھارت میں جتنی بھی ریلوے لائنیں بچھائی گئی ہیں، اتنے تھوڑے سے سیکٹر میں شاید یہ دیش کا پہلا ریجن ہوگا جہاں اتنے لمبے لمبے اور اتنی زیادہ تعداد میں ٹنل بن رہے ہیں اور وشو کا سب سے اونچا پُل چینج ہوئی۔ اب 2017 کمپلیشن کی alignment بھی وہیں بن رہا ہے، جس کی وجہ سے اس میں ولیمب ہوا۔ کئی دفعہ نئی ڈیڈ لائن ہے، لیکن پچھلے سال جو بنی پال سے، کشمیر سے اُدھم پور تک ریل کی پٹری آئی تھی، وہ بارامولہ سے لیکر بنی پال تک تو چالو ہو گئی ہے اور بہت اچھی طرح سے چل رہی ہے اور میرے خیال میں پورے بھارت کے جو سیاح ہیں، ان کے لئے یہ ایک نئی چیز ہے کہ وادی کے بیچ میں وہ ریل کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ بنی پال اور اُدھم پور کے بیچ میں کب مکمل ہو؟ ہمیں جانکاری ملی ہے، مانئے ریلوے منٹری جی اس کے بارے میں بتائیں گے کہ ابھی شری دھرن کمیٹی بنی ہے۔ شری دھرن کمیٹی نے پھر ری-الائنمنٹ کے بارے میں بات کی ہے۔ ری-الائنمنٹ کے ساتھ ساتھ جس ریلوے برج کا میں نے یہاں ذکر کیا، چرچہ کی،

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

جو دریا سے 359 میٹر اونچا بنے گا۔ سر، دنیا میں ابھی تک کا جو سب سے اونچا برج تھا، جو 323 میٹر کا تھا، وہ ساؤتھ فرانس کا تھا۔ یہ اس سے بھی بڑا بن رہا ہے۔ شری دھرن کمیٹی کے جو دو Millau Viaduct Bridge سجھاؤ، جو ہمیں بتائے گئے ہیں، ان میں سے ایک تو ریلوے کی پوری الانمنینٹ کہیں نہ کہیں چینج کرنی ہے اور دوسرا سوالیہ نشان انہوں نے اس پل کے بارے میں، سیفٹی کے بارے میں، ہائٹ کے بارے میں لگایا ہے۔ میرا یہ کہنا ہے کہ اگر 323 میٹر اونچائی کا پل ساؤتھ فرانس میں کئی دہائیوں سے کھڑا رہ سکتا ہے تو یہ 359 میٹر کا پل دریا کے اوپر کیوں نہیں کھڑا ہو سکتا؟ اس پر بہت کام ہو چکا ہے، میرے خیال سے 50 فیصد سے زیادہ کام ہو چکا ہے۔ میں اس کے اوپر سے کئی دفعہ گیا، ابھی الیکشنس میں، میں نے بیلی کاپٹر سے دیکھا، وہ کافی بنا ہوا بھی ہے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ ایک تو ری-الانمنینٹ آف ٹریک ہوگی اور اس برج کے بجائے اور کوئی نیا برج بنانا ہوگا، اس سے بتہ چلے گا کہ وہ پھر کئی دہائی آگے چلا جائے گا۔ سر، سوال یہ نہیں ہے، سوال صرف اتنا ہی پیدا ہو جاتا ہے۔ میرے پاس آنکڑے ہیں، cost escalation نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ ٹیلے ہوتا ہے، ٹیلے کے ساتھ ساتھ کتنا 1994-95 میں اس ریلوے لائن پر صرف 500.1 کروڑ روپے خرچ آتا تھا، اس کے بعد 1999-2000 کے بیچ میں اس پر 3000 کروڑ خرچہ آتا تھا، 2006-07 میں 341.9 کروڑ روپے کے خرچے کا اندازہ تھا اور 2010 تک اب ساڑھے 19 ہزار کروڑ کے خرچے کا اندازہ ہے، جبکہ 2000.20 کروڑ روپے ابھی تک پہلے ہی خرچ ہو چکے ہیں اور ابھی 14-15 ہزار کروڑ روپے اور لگیں گے۔ اس طرح 2000.20 کروڑ اور 000.15 کروڑ ملا کر 000.35 کروڑ ہو گیا۔ اس طرح آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں، ڈیڑھ ہزار کروڑ سے لیکر 35 ہزار کروڑ، جتنا ہم اس میں دیر کریں گے، وقت لگائیں گے، اتنا پیسہ ہی زیادہ لگے گا۔ سر، پیسے کے ساتھ ساتھ تین امپورٹینٹ چیزیں ہیں، جموں-کشمیر میں اسے ریلوے کنیکٹوٹی کو لے کر۔ سب سے بڑی بات یہ ہے، جس کے سمبندھ میں اس ہاؤس میں کئی دفعہ چرچا ہوئی ہے۔ نیشنل انٹی-گریشن کے بارے میں۔ جموں-کشمیر اور خاص طور سے کشمیر گھاٹی کے لوگوں کو دیش کے دوسرے حصوں کے ساتھ، دیش کے دوسرے بھاگوں کے ساتھ انٹی-گریشن کرنا، ان کو جوڑنا۔ ان کو فزیکلی جوڑنا تبھی ممکن ہو پائے گا، جب ریل وادی سے تمل ناڈو جائے گی، کشمیر سے کنیا کماری جائے گی، گجرات جائے گی، آسام جائے گی، بنگال جائے گی، حیدرآباد اور بنگلور جائے گی۔ ابھی ان کو جموں آنا پڑتا ہے یا ادھم پور آنا پڑتا ہے، زیادہ تر لوگ ادھم پور کو بھی نظر انداز کرتے ہیں، جموں ہی آتے ہیں اور وہاں سے چلے جاتے ہیں۔ اس طرح ایک تو نیشنل انٹی-گریشن کا سوال ہے۔ ہمارے دیش کے سبھی لوگ کہیں بھی، ساؤتھ میں یا اور کسی پرانت میں بیٹھیں گے اور صبح کشمیر وادی میں پہنچ جائیں گے۔ اس طرح میرے خیال سے نیشنل انٹی-گریشن سب سے زیادہ ضروری ہے اور اس کے لئے کتنا بھی پیسہ لگے، وہ بہت کم ہے۔ دوسرا ہے - ٹرین۔ ہمارا اسٹیٹ جموں-کشمیر اور جموں سے آگے تو اور بھی کشمیر، جو بالکل کونے میں ہے، وہاں پر کوئی بھی چیز ہو، تو کشمیر پہنچتے پہنچتے اس کا بھاڑا بہت زیادہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ اگر سامان ٹرین سے جائے گا تو لوگوں کو فائدہ ہوگا۔ کشمیر سے جو فروٹ آتا ہے، الگ الگ قسم کا، اخروٹ آتے ہیں، بادام آتے ہیں، سیب آتے ہیں، اس کے ساتھ ساتھ جتنی پیپر ماشینی ہوتی ہے، دیش بھر کے لوگ قالین لے جاتے ہیں۔

دیش بھر کے لوگوں کو بھی کشمیر میں بنی ہوئی چیزیں ہیں، چاہے پہل-فروٹ ہو یا وہاں کی کارپٹس ہوں، شال ہو یا وہاں پر دوسری بننے والی چیزیں ہوں، وہ بھی دیش کے دوسرے حصوں میں سستی مل سکتی ہیں۔

ٹرینوں کے مادھیم سے ٹورزم کو وہاں پر بہت پروتساب ملے گا اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ نیشنل انٹی-گریشن کے لئے بہت ضروری ہے۔ جتنی جلدی ہو سکے ٹرین کے ذریعے ادھم پور کو بنی پال سے جوڑا جائے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ری-الانمنینٹ کے بارے میں فیصلہ لیا جائے کہ کب ری-الانمنینٹ کرنی ہے؟ اس کو ہم ریلوے بورڈ

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

پر چھوڑ دیں یا اس کمیٹی پر چھوڑ دیں اور اس کا فیصلہ کئی سالوں تک نہیں ہوگا، تو اس میں ہمارا سارا پیسہ بھی بہت لگے گا اور نقصان بھی ہوگا۔

اس کے ساتھ ہی میں کشمیر کے بارے میں گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہم جموں-کشمیر کو راجوری-پونچھ سے جوڑنے کی بڑے عرصے سے مانگ کر رہے ہیں۔ اس کو جوڑنے کے لئے کام شروع ہونا چاہئے۔ بارہمولہ سے جوڑنے کا کام کرنا چاہئے۔ ادھم پور سے ڈوڈا-بہدرواہ، ڈوڈا-کشتواڑہ یہ ہماری سائڈ کے up to Tangdhar کپواڑا دو ڈسٹرکٹس ہیں، ان کو جوڑنے کا کام شروع کرنا چاہئے۔

دوسرا ایشو میں لینڈ یوز کا اٹھانا چاہتا ہوں۔ بہت ساری زمین ریلوے اسٹیشنوں پر دہلی سے لے کر دیش کے جتنے بڑے ریلوے اسٹیشن ہیں، ان کے آس پاس خالی پڑی ہے۔ جب میں وزیر صحت تھا اور اس وقت ریلوے منتری، جو آج مغربی بنگال کی ٹی۔ایم۔سی۔ کی مکھیہ منتری ہیں، خود ممٹا جی کے ساتھ ہمارے بیچ میں ایک ایگریمنٹ ہوا تھا، دونوں کے سگنیچر ہوئے تھے، منسٹری کے آفیسر اور ریلوے بورڈ کے آفیسر موجود تھے۔ اس وقت یہ بات اٹھی کہ اس زمین کا ایپوک کیسے کیا جائے، اسپتال بنائے جائیں، میڈیکل کالج بنائے جائیں۔ وہ معاملہ آگے نہیں ہو گئیں۔ میں سوچتا ہوں کہ آپ کے پاس یہ ایگریمنٹ پڑا frequent changes ہو گئے ہیں کیوں ریلوے منسٹری میں ہوا ہوگا اور انفراسٹرکچر کے لئے اس پر کام ہو سکتا ہے، اسپتال بن سکتے ہیں، میڈیکل کالج بن سکتے ہیں، پبلک پرائیویٹ پارٹنرشپ ہو سکتی ہے، اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے بیچ میں اور الگ الگ منسٹریز کے بیچ میں، تو ایک بات تو اس لینڈ کے استعمال کی ہے۔

تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ میں ایک سچھاؤ مائنڈ ریلوے منتری جی کو دیا تھا۔ ہمارا منترالیہ لگاتار تین-چار سال تک ایک ریل کرائے پر ریلوے کرائے سے لیتا تھا۔ ہم اس کا 10-15 کروڑ روپے بھڑا دیتے تھے اور پورے دیش کا ایڈورٹائزمنٹ کرنے کے لئے اس کا استعمال کرتے تھے۔ پچھلے سال، الیکشن سے ایک دو مہینے HIV aids میں پہلے ہی مجھے آئیڈیا آیا، جب میں ریلوے اسٹیشن پر پہنچا، ہم اس ریل کو کتنا سندر تین-چار سال سے بناتے ہیں، اس لینے ہیں، precautions سے دور رہنے کے لئے کیا کیا HIV aids پر کلر ہم باہر سے کرتے ہیں، اس میں ہم سرکار کیا کر رہی ہے، یہ تمام باتیں اس میں لکھتے تھے۔ میں نے اس وقت ریلوے منتری جی کو یہ آئیڈیا دیا تھا کہ یہ سواستھ سے سمبندھت ہے۔ آپ دیکھتے ہیں کہ ہماری گاڑیاں بارے سے صاف ستھری نہیں ہوتی ہیں، جیسا ہماری میٹرو بے ایسی کلرفل نہیں ہیں، ہماری گاڑیاں بالکل کالی ہیں، میں اس کا الیکھ نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں، لیکن کلر ایسا ہے، صاف صفائی تو الگ کی بات ہے۔ اگر ہم الگ-الگ ایریاز میں ٹرینوں کا ٹینڈر کریں اور اسے ایڈورٹائزمنٹ کے لئے استعمال کریں، لیکن ایڈورٹائزمنٹ بھارتی جنتا پارٹی کے لئے نہیں۔

پارٹیز کے لئے نہیں ہونا چاہئے، نہیں تو advertisement میں یہاں ایک چیز ضرور کہنا چاہوں گا کہ کے لئے، سواستھ سے لیکر سڑکوں تک کے لئے Ministries پر چلے جائیں گے، لیکن track ہم پھر دوسرے ہوں advertisements کرنے والی بات ہے، اس کے لئے educate ہونے چاہئیں۔ جو لوگوں کو advertisements کمانے کے لئے بھی کر سکتے ہیں۔ جموں و کشمیر سے ٹرین دکشن میں جاری revenue اور شاید ان کا استعمال کچھ advertisements ہیں اور دکشن سے یہاں آرہی ہیں، یہ ٹرینیں ایک اسٹیٹ سے دوسری اسٹیٹ میں جاری ہیں، تو کیا ہوگا۔ اس لئے ٹرینیں الگ الگ ملٹی paint سے ٹرینیں بھی صاف ستھری دکھیں گی، کیونکہ ان کے اوپر باہر سے لوگوں کو جاگروک کرنے advertisements بھی ہونگے۔ یہ advertisements کلر کی ہونگی اور ان میں پیسے کمانے کے advertisements کے لئے ہونگے اور ان کے استعمال سے لوگوں کو جانکاری بھی ملے گی۔ کچھ (اسکتا ہے۔ یہ میرا دوسرا اور آخری سچھاؤ تھا۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔ (ختم شد revenue لئے ہوسکتے ہیں اور ان سے

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Mr. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will give you time. Mr. Minister now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, to begin with, I wish to thank you for giving this opportunity to respond to such a very enlightened debate, that went on for 10-11 hours, initiated by Mr. Mahendra Singh Mahra and concluded by hon. Leader of the Opposition. I must thank each one of you cutting across party-lines, whether you are sitting on this side of the Table or that side, for giving constructive suggestions, for offering ideas, supporting the Budget generally and also wishing that the Railways performance should improve.

There have been, of course, a lot of criticism and that criticism is understandable because Railways has to perform much better than what it is performing. Therefore, there have been all kinds of suggestions and complaints. To begin with, the Members talked about over-crowding, delays in reaching the destination, running probably sometimes into hours, bad food, deteriorating service, service not keeping up to the mark, people are expecting more connectivity, people are expecting faster trains; just now, Mr. Rajeev Shukla said that Shatabdi is running at a speed of passenger train, which is true, not exactly like a passenger train, but he meant that the trains are not running at their optimum capacity. Corruption has also been highlighted by many. Members complained about lack of customer focus, cleanliness, the poor financial health, poor response to customer complaints, accidents, station development, the state of stations and Members suggested that they should be developed better.

There was a talk of less number of wagons. Mr. Dhindsa yesterday talked about Punjab suffering as a result of it. And, there were many other points. So, if you look at it, what do these complaints suggest? Is this a problem or a symptom? Is it a cause or an effect? If you really go into this, then you will say that these are all symptoms of a deep-rooted malady which is going on for a long time. Therefore, we really need to improve it.

I am very happy that our hon. Prime Minister has decided to make Railways a priority. He has always said that he has travelled by the Railways as a child, he continued to travel by Railways as a social worker, he travelled by the Railways as a political worker as well. As a Prime Minister, now he has got an opportunity to reform the Railways and, therefore, this is the number one priority of the Prime Minister, a top-most priority of the Government. And, therefore, we will definitely try to improve upon. Sir, I just want to let my friends know this as a lot of people talk about China and how the Chinese railways has been working so well. I think it is a very good idea to compare ourselves with China. But if you want to compare the service that Chinese railways are able to offer, you must also find out how the Chinese

railways operate. If you want the same outcome as Chinese railways have, the way they perform, then we should also have the strategy that Chinese use and employ to make the Chinese railways better. I have been to China, maybe, 27-28 times, though I am not a communist. I have been seeing how Chinese railway has been able to transform itself. First time I went an overnight journey from Beijing to Shanghai. And lately recently, when I went, maybe last year, now as a Minister, I cannot travel as much and when I went there, I saw that now you can reach there in few hours. The distance of Delhi and Mumbai can be done in few hours. So, this is the transformation but to make that happen, I think we will have to work on many issues, to which I will come a little later. The real cause is less investment in Railways, which I think, all of you will agree. We have not been able to put as much money into Railways, as it should have been. And all these symptoms that I have told you about, are the result of less investment and many others but less investment to begin with. If you really look at it, some of them have talked about the distorted ratio between rail traffic and road traffic. This will obviously happen because if we invest more into roads and less into railways, obviously, the road will be the beneficiary. Therefore, the rail has lost out to road because we have not made investment. But less investment has also created the type of problems that I have talked about, such as congestion on lines will be there. So many trains, goods trains, Shatabdi trains, Rajdhani trains, passenger trains are running on the same track, too high density network from Delhi to Mumbai, Delhi to Kolkata, all completely clogged. Therefore, the trains are getting delayed. This is also the result of less investment. Of course, the result is also because of management. We really need to bring in more management. We need the type of strategy, we need to put transparency and better financial management to improve the performance of the railways over a period of time. We must have customer focus and safety should be one of the main priorities. We have decided to work on it as our action plan to implement it. I respect Mamataji as my own sister and I have worked with her and who was my colleague in the Cabinet. She was with me in the Parliament. As my good friend, Mr. Derek said, if she has prepared something good, are we going to talk about it and fight about it just because we belong to different political parties? So, I think, her vision and our vision matches. Probably we can work together again. That is what Mr. Derek was saying, her vision and our vision is the same. We decided, therefore, to find out how we should work on it. The first strategy, therefore, is to make investment. Therefore, I came out with the number of ₹ 8.5 lakh crores. Some of my friends, obviously, are a little overawed by this. Where did I get this number? I will just come to the number that I have got. But if you look at the Planning Commission's number, the plan which was prepared by a very distinguished economist, Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, chaired by the then Prime Minister and Chairman of the Planning Commission, that plan talked about of much higher figure. Even Mamata Ji, with that

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vision, talked about higher number. So, therefore, if you realise that the number is needed, investment is needed. When we came out with a plan to make that investment, everybody is saying, why such a big number. So, that number has come because of the problems that I have told you about and we need to address those problems. Network expansion, including electrification, another ₹ 2,00,00 crores, I am just rounding off the figures. For national projects, North-Eastern and Kashmir, the Leader of the Opposition just now talked about Kashmir, we need another ₹ 39,000 crores, but say, ₹ 40,000 crores. For Safety, there were committees and committees, including Dr. Anil Kakodkar Committee, Dr. Sam Pitroda Committee, so, we just took the number, which is really bare necessity, it is ₹ 1,27,000 crores. For Information Technology, at least, ₹ 5,000 crores to actually transform it; and for rolling stock, just now, somebody mentioned that we don't have a problem with the rolling stock, this is about ₹ 1,00,000 crores. On passenger amenities, ₹ 12,500 crores and things like this. In which, ₹ 1,00,000 crores is for station redevelopment and logistic part, which will not come from our own investment. As my good friend, Shri Praful Patel, yesterday, made out some good points that airport is an example, and you can develop this using land and air rights. Therefore, we don't have to invest our own money, but it is the cost of project, that is why we got ₹ 8,56,000 crores.

Obviously, the second question is, now we should not be questioning, whether we need this investment or not. As we know, it has to solve the problem that we talked about, to begin with, delays, congestion, safety, and all others. For that, we need investment. So, now the need for investment is established, then, my job was to find money. If, as a doctor, I diagnose the problem, and leave at that as a document, just for academic discussion, then, I am not a good doctor. The professional etiquette of a doctor demands that he should not only diagnose the problem but also prescribe a medicine. So, the medicine should be done. If there is a serious emergency, then, you must administer a dose immediately. So, it should not wait for a longer period. Therefore, we decided to find the money. Many hon. Members, namely, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, Shri Singh Deo, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani, Shri Sanjay Raut, Shrimati Naznin Faruque, Shri Husain Dalwai, Shrimati Viplove Thakur and others asked as to where the money comes from. I said, "I will find the money, and I will tell you how we will get this money". First of all, I am very happy to say that a distinguished organisation of India, the Life Insurance Corporation has decided to give us, for five years, ₹1,50,000 crores. This is to be repayable after 30 years.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): They were so good, and you lift the FDI also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Don't privatize it.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Please listen. I will come to FDI a little later. From your Vision Paper, if you want, I will read out from there. So, ₹ 1,50,000 crores is from LIC for 30 years tenure. The coupon rate is just above the Government security rate. As the rates are falling, now our Finance Minister is doing a great job; he is bringing down the inflation under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, so the rate will fall further. And, with five years' moratorium, we will pay it out of our finances. The insurance companies are the only companies, which have the long-term maturity funds; the banking system does not have it; the Railways need a long-term maturity fund; that is where we found it.

The other thing is, the hon. Finance Minister will give us in the next five years, even if only ₹60,000 crores a year, that would mean, at least, ₹ 3,00,000 crores of money we get as gross budgetary support. So, that makes it ₹ 4,50,000 crores. I have already told you about ₹ 1,00,000 crores, which is coming completely out of the Budget, out of our own resources because this is the money that will come for station development.

The World Bank, IFC, Asian Development Bank, all of them will give us the money, which will be necessary for financing. That again will be long-term soft loan, and that would also help us. There are some States, I will give you the statistics, if you want, where somebody is having aversion to World Bank. But I am very happy that Kerala, West Bengal and all States, including Bihar have always applied to the World Bank and ADB and taken loan from them. So, if the Railways take it, it is a sell off; if you take, it is good for the citizens of your State. I think, I will believe in your ideology, then, we will also take from them, and we will use it for the use of the Railways. So, with the World Bank and others, we, the India Infrastructure Finance Limited, a Government of India company, are signing an MoU with them. We will make a fund, which will actually be able to finance the operations. Shri Piyush Goyal, my good friend and colleague, is my customer too because we transport his coal. So is the case with oil and gas; so is the case with cement and steel. All the PSUs are sitting with a lot of cash. We are going to use that cash to put the lines for them. We will get a break; they will get evacuation facility. So, it is a win-win situation. In addition to this, the Finance Minister has already announced in the Budget that there are going to be tax-free bonds and there is going to be an infra-fund to be created by the Ministry of Finance of two lakh crores rupees. So, we will be able to draw from each of these a substantial amount of money. We will have money more than rupees eight lakh fifty thousand crore which we are talking about. Now, a question that somebody will ask me, "How are you going to manage it, how are you going to repay it?" I will tell you

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what we are planning to do. In fact, I was just telling you that Pitroda Committee had talked about ten lakh crores for modernization etc. Rakesh Mohan Committee even talked about higher amount, in fact, thirty five thousand three hundred billion rupees by 2032. So, the amount of money that they have estimated is much, much higher. We have taken a very conservative number and we are trying to do that, including, the 12th Finance Commission talked about five lakh nineteen crores rupees, at least, from the budgetary source. This money we are going to use in a manner that this money will be put into such projects which will start giving us revenue immediately. That is why we talked in this Budget about the strategy of doubling, tripling, and all those traffic facilities where land acquisition is not required. There is no need to wait for the execution of the project because this can happen in the shortest possible time. If typically, a new project costs rupees ten crores per kilometre, this will cost about 60 per cent, maybe, six crores per kilometre. So, that is why the money will be put. So, in addition to this, we are already creating a Finance Cell in the Ministry which will be guided by Arundhati Bhattacharya, Chairperson of State Bank of India, K.V. Kamath of ICICI and Rajiv Lal of IDFC. This entity has already entered into an agreement with SBI Capital Market. We will work out the complete strategy about where the money is to be deployed, how the cash-flow will come, how the repayment will happen. Therefore, most of the money will be used in a manner that will generate additional capacity to earn money and automatically this will also result into more and more resources available. Here I will tell you something. Sir, the problem of railway is that if you take the total cost, 25 per cent goes into fuel; almost 50 per cent goes into staff. Just imagine that if we work on this basis, we cannot reduce these expenses. We can reduce the fuel which we are using for three to four thousand crores rupees this year. Mr. Raja wants more employees to be appointed. Many other said that we should not just fill up vacancies but appoint lakhs and lakhs of people. So, the staff cost goes up. The only way I can optimise this cost is not by retrenching anybody. There is no plan to retrench any employee of railway. Whatever is the case, whatever is the situation, whatever is the policy, we will make sure that welfare of the staff is our utmost priority. But if you do that to reduce the percentage of cost, not the employee cost itself, and if I increase the volume of operation, the income goes up automatically as a percentage. The salary cost will come down, not because of anything else but because of the percentage of volume going up. That is the strategy which will generate some surplus and that surplus can be ploughed back into the operation of the railway. So, Sir, this is the strategy that we are adopting as an action plan of the railways. I was saying that there have been States which have borrowed in the past. I do not want to go into that. Sir, the other thing is management because money is not just enough; we need to change the management as well.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मंत्री जी, आप स्टाफ की कॉस्ट बता रहे थे। किसी भी रेलवे स्टेशन पर कुली नहीं रह गये हैं और शायद कहीं कोई भी उतरे, उसे कुली नहीं मिलेगा। तो आप स्टाफ की कॉस्ट न बढ़ाइए, contract पर कुली रख लीजिए। आपको और पैसा भी कुली दे देगा, लेकिन कम से कम स्टेशन पर कुली तो मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: उसके बारे में मैं आपको ज़रा बाद में बताता हूँ, पहले ज़रा इसे कम्प्लीट कर लूँ। So, investment is a part of action plan. The second plan, as I said, was that the management has also to change because so many issues that we talked earlier, which have symptoms, cannot be addressed unless the management itself is changed. So, I had announced that we will appoint a Kaya Kalap Council in my Budget Speech. I am happy to say that we will appoint this Kaya Kalap Council in the next few days itself. The head will be announced soon. But we have both the federations and unions. As we have two very strong federations, representatives of both the federations will be the members of the Kaya Kalap Council...because they are the big stakeholders; the employees will work with us; and, with the employees, we would like to transform the Railways. We are also giving training and trying to bring in efficiency improvement. We are also giving higher targets so that the Railways can perform better. The fuel cost is going to be rationalized. We are bringing down the cost – in the next few years, I hope the diesel price does not go up, the electricity prices – by, at least, ₹ 3,500 crores. That is the target. We are already working on the expenditure control. We would like to do operation audits.

Some of the Members also talked about the Railway Board and the delegation. We are working on the delegation in an effective way. I have already delegated all my powers of tendering to the General Managers. Ministers do not deal with tenders any more. But I want to delegate that power further from the General Managers to the DRM and some powers to Station Masters also, so that he is also able to work on some of these.

My next point is very, very touching. Many hon. Members raised this. It is related to transparency. We have made appointments of the Chairman and the Members of the Railway Board. We also made appointments of General Managers and others. For the first time, probably, all the appointments have been made in the most transparent manner. There is nobody who can raise an issue. The process, which we followed, was extremely transparent. We are also working on the tenure and the transfer policy.

We are also working on e-tendering. More or less, all the commercial transactions will be through e-tendering. In order to integrate the IT, we have already appointed a committee.

Recruitment has been a cause of lot of complaints. There has been a lot of

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corruption also. The day before yesterday, somebody pointed out that some children were hoodwinked by some touts and they lost the money. The recruitment, now, will be online. Catering would also be done through e-tendering process.

Mr. Vinod Rai, our former Comptroller and Auditor General, who pointed out so many infirmities in our system, earlier. He is now the Advisor to me. He is also helping us to work on that.

I have also appointed a committee, which will give a report within 15 days as to how delegation should take place.

The other issue pertains to a better financial management. To improve the operating ratio, to bring in new accounting, Mr. Derek made a point yesterday – I am sorry, as a friend, I am calling him Derek; the name of the hon. Member is Derek O'Brien – I welcome his suggestion. He had made a very good point about new accounting.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Sir, I will tell you the philosophy as to why we need a new accounting system. We want to bring in a completely different approach towards accounting. Accounting is not just book-keeping. Accounting is something more than that. It is not just about managing accounts. It should also generate management information system, which will also help us to take decisions in a proper manner. Therefore, the system, which we are trying to evolve, is not just a hybrid system, it is not just double accounting system, which is a very, very small and very incremental change. What I propose to do is to bring in an accounting system which will bring in a complete tracking of expenditure from budgeting, expenditure incurring, output to outcome, so that the entire change of events can be captured in a way that every expenditure would be more productive. So, we are trying to put in that system in place. It may take some time. We have already started working on it.

Now, I come to the EPC. The EPC contract has been given. He will definitely agree because he has been a great management expert. And, also, the accountability for implementation will go to the PAC.

So many people complain that we do not have a plan for customers. I am really surprised that somebody could say that. I do not want to take the precious time of the House because it is already included in the Budget Speech. But, there have been unprecedented increases in the kind of services that we are bringing for customers. In fact, most of my Budget Speech, Ram Gopalji, you must have read it, is devoted

only for customer service because I know socialist party has always been asking for it. I am surprised that you are not supporting it fully because one of your colleague was saying, यह गरीबों के लिए नहीं है। यह गरीबों के लिए कैसे नहीं है, यह मुझे नहीं पता चला। चूंकि गरीब लोग सफर करते हैं, इसलिए यह उनके लिए ही है। शायद आपका और गरीबों का कहीं disconnect तो नहीं हो गया, क्योंकि गरीबों के लिए इतना देने के बाद भी आपने ऐसा कहा।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): ट्रेनों में जो गरीब लोग चलते हैं, उनके लिए आपने कितनी कम स्पेस छोड़ी है। 20 per cent of the space is for 80 per cent passengers and 80 per cent space is for elite class.

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: मैं बताता हूँ। यह पुराना है।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यह पुराना नहीं है।...(व्यवधान).... एक सेकंड। आप जाइए, चार बजकर कुछ मिनट पर पूर्वा एक्सप्रेस छूटती है। उसमें ए.सी. फर्स्ट क्लास की बोगी के आगे जनरल क्लास के दो डिब्बे लगे हुए हैं। वहां लोगों को लाइन में लगाने के लिए आरपीएफ को रोज डंडा चलाना पड़ता है, लोगों को मारना पड़ता है। उसमें लोग भूसे की तरह भर जाते हैं। बच्चा रह जाता है, तो मां बैठ जाती है। कहीं बाप छूट जाता है, कहीं बेटा छूट जाता है। This is the state of affairs. That is why we said it. आपने अपने बजट में नई चीजें नहीं कीं, I appreciate it.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Thank you.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आप पुरानी चीजों को पूरा करें, but do it.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Thank you. Sir, I don't want to take much time of the House. But there have been so many things that have been included. I just want to mention them. Some Members mentioned about water. What we have decided to do is this. Sir, people are forced to buy bottled water. Even ₹ 15/- is too much for the common people. So, we have decided to put water filters, which will be R.O. technology. So, probably, people will be able to use that water. It will be available at cheaper rates. Again, you don't have to then discard the bottle on the tracks, which is causing another problem of pollution. So, we are working on that.

Some of the Members raised the issue of safety. Narendra Kumar Kashyapji, T.K. Rangarajanji, A.U. Singh Deoji, Arvind Kumar Singhji, Ashok Gangulyji, Avinash Rai Khannaji, इन्होंने भी इसके बारे में कहा। मुझे यह कहने में खुशी हो रही है कि इस बजट में we are trying to avoid ₹ 3,400 unmanned level crossing and also trying to construct highest ever 9,000 RUBs and ROBs, which is the highest ever in any time, for this will eliminate the possible accidents, because the largest number of deaths that take place in railways is because of the unmanned level crossing. ...(Interruptions).. We are also trying to use technology like the geospatial technology to find out how a moving train can be properly tracked and signal can be given, so that this will also happen

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properly. Sir, we have also got more allocation for States. Sir, I would like to tell you that this is something which is a part of the strategy for this. We have, this time, given a very large amount to the States. *...(Interruptions)...* 'W' comes late. So, you will have to wait for a minute. For Andhra Pradesh, in 2013-14, it was ₹ 1,000 crores, now it has become ₹ 2,554 crores. I am just comparing the last year of the UPA; that is why I am not taking 2014-15, because somebody will say that you are not comparing rightly, because you have talked about discrimination. For Assam and the North-East, from ₹ 2,330 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 5,339 crores. For Bihar, from ₹ 1,245 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 2,393 crores. For Chattisgarh, from ₹ 379 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 1,274 crores. For Delhi, from ₹ 124 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 184 crores, because Delhi is very small. For Gujarat, from ₹ 721 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 3,000 crores.

For Haryana, from ₹ 282 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 729 crores. For Himachal Pradesh, from ₹ 56 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 305 crores. This is almost five times increase. For Jammu & Kashmir, from Rs.1,044 crores in 2013-14, – LoP is not here – it has become ₹ 1,636 crores. For Jharkhand, a tribal State, from ₹ 654 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 1,770 crores. For Karnataka, from ₹ 909 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 2,836 crores. For Kerala, from ₹ 265 crores in 2013-14, which was there, it has become ₹ 1,050 crores. For Madhya Pradesh, from ₹ 748 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 3,000 crores. For Maharashtra, from ₹ 1,488 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 5,400 crores. Shri Ramdas Athawale should be happy. Now, I come to Odisha. I was surprised at what my friends from Odisha were saying. It was ₹ 812 crores in 2013-14 and it has now become ₹ 3,628 crores. I am told that the Chief Minister of Odisha publicly welcomed the Budget, saying that this is the first time that we have got so much of money from the railways and I don't have an opportunity to criticize it. But, probably, he must have left some part of that to you to say, but he did not say that in his Budget speech. For Punjab, from ₹ 236 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 1,000 crores. For Rajasthan, from ₹ 585 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 2,449 crores. For Tamil Nadu, from ₹ 922 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 1,452 crores. Telangana – of course, it was not there in 2013-14, because it is a new State created – has got ₹ 686 crores. Uttarakhand has got ₹ 374 crores. For Uttar Pradesh, from ₹ 1,034 crores in 2013-14, it has become ₹ 4,185 crores. For West Bengal, it is from ₹ 1,604 crores to ₹ 3,615 crores. *...(Interruptions)...* I fully understand that though some of my friends have said that their State is discriminated against, I would like to tell you that there is really no discrimination. We have tried to do as much as possible. I would like to do more. But the resources are limited. But as we go along, as we implement our Five Year Plan, we will have more resources

available. We will be able to implement more; we will be able to give more money to all the States that is necessary. ...(*Interruptions*)... About North-East and J&K, I have already mentioned. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, my good friend, talked about bio toilets. Our Prime Minister has already said that by October 2, 2019, Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti, ‘we must eliminate all this manual scavenging and other things.’ We will try to hit that deadline. This Budget has also provided for a substantially a higher amount. All new trains are fitted with bio toilets. As the train comes for repairs, for maintenance, we are trying to replace them. So, we would like to increase the amount of bio toilets.

Sir, the Budget strategy, as I said, is basically quick returns. I have mentioned all that. But I will just read it very quickly. There is plough money so that we can get more. The incomplete projects should be given priority. There is also global benchmarking. That is what many of the hon. Members mentioned yesterday. I am very happy to say that the first thing that we did was that we called the World Bank and decided the world benchmarking for the type of services we offer. I know that we are not going to reach there next year. We may not even reach there in five years; it might even take longer. But if you don’t know what the benchmark is, what is the point of doing it? What the China did, we should try to do that, and I would request – though the time is limited – that if any of the Members are interested, I will bring that team to make a presentation to the Members of Parliament to let them know how the Railway has been revitalizing China and other places. We can use the same model and try to do that in India. So, we are using technology and also using the PPP, about which Mr. Tyagi was not happy. But, in fact, it is a vision – 2020. Mr. Derek O’Brien, the ‘Vision 2020’ really and correctly talks about what we should be doing. It has been tentatively assessed that 64 per cent of the investment – roughly Rs.14 lakh crores – needed for augmentation of capacity upgradation, etc., in the next years could be mobilized by Railways through or supported by PPP as well. Therefore, we are also doing like that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I understand that. I am not saying that you opposed it. I am just trying to tell some of my other friends who are trying to work on it.

My friend from Kerala asked me as to how I made the Budget where I did not read the statement related to economic expenditure. In fact, this is the statement – again, I do not want to take time – the Budget Manual prepared in September, 2010 by the Ministry of Finance. So, I am exactly going by this. I really followed all the practices that are mentioned here and therefore, I think, we should try to do it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, Sir, regarding implementation, we have already started working on implementation. In the last fifteen days, we have started working on many of these issues in a proper manner and, I am sure, in the next few years, we will definitely be able to implement most of these.

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Then, my friend, Mr. Derek, mentioned about parcel and parcel is one of the thrust areas. ...(*Interruptions*)... In fact, we are not having enough share in parcel. So, we did that. Mr. Praful Patel offered a very good suggestion for logistic park and integrated transport solution. We are already working on it. Ticketless travel makes us lose lot of money. We have to work on it. Monetizing of all assets should also be one of the areas where we should work.

Sir, we have decided to appoint a Regulator which will look at all these issues in a proper manner, including costing. So, we will be able to then decide the services that we offer and how we should be able to recover the cost.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many more minutes do you want?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, as much as you allow. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAU: Sir, in a Parliamentary Committee, we have already decided ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, this is a very important issue, and all the Members – because this is the House of States – must really understand it. Sir, for the first time, we have decided for all the major States of India – barring North-East, barring Himachal, barring Uttarakhand, barring Delhi because they are the States which have the money – to make a special joint venture company with each of them. The projects can be implemented throughout the State. So, this is going to be a very remarkable and a landmark change. I am sure this will bring in a complete localization of issues in all the States which have been complaining. They will now be able to work with Railways. We will take some equity. They will take some equity. And since it is a company, we can also leverage the balance sheet of that company and actually implement a project better. So, Kerala or any other State will be able to implement projects much faster.

Sir, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was one issue that was raised by some hon. Members to find out how we are going to work on that.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, Odisha is much below the national average. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I would like to mention a few other things.

Some Members talked about freight and they said that we had increased the freight. First of all, we have not increased the freight. In many cases, we have decreased it; in some cases, we have increased. This is actualization. But there was a CRISIL Report, an independent report, which said that this would not result in any inflation; no common man would be affected and this is going to benefit the Railways, of course, but it is not going to affect the common man in a big way.

Mr. Rangarajan made a suggestion that we should publish the Inquiry Reports, which we will do surely. Coach factories have been a bone of contention for years. I would like to inform you on this one day because there are so many factories which have been promised. I wish these promises had come true.

Then, women safety is one issue, which was mentioned by Shri Rangarajan also. We are working on that.

Many suggestions have come from the Members, including Mr. Avinash Rai Khanna, about putting India's flag on trains. This is a very good suggestion. We would definitely like to implement it. Shri Praful Patel mentioned about the private sector and tourist trains. This is also a good idea. Shri Ashok Ganguly mentioned about large PPP projects. It is absolutely correct. It will kick-start the economy and it will help many other areas to come in and also getting the Railway Board ...(Interruptions)... the suggestion that you have made. Platform entry restriction should be there. A quarterly report should be made about the performance. I think there are many, many good ideas. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as you want me to conclude, I will not try to take more of your time. I would like to just tell you that in this Railway Budget, we have made a beginning; this is a beginning of a journey; this is not reaching the destination. As it happens, this is a long journey. A long journey will be possible and comfortable only when all of us join. Sir, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was also one issue that was raised. I think I have the information in relation to that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, a former Railway Minister had a meeting in my Chamber with MPs from Kerala and some report was made. I think that report is available with you. The former Minister has given some assurances to Kerala MPs in my Chamber. I think that is with you. Please look into it. That is all.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I will look into it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, have you finished? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I must make my last point. Mr. Kashyap and Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan had talked about reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

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Tribes. I would like to inform them that the overall position of representation of SCs and STs in the Indian Railways for the year ending 31.03.2014 is 17.06 per cent and 7.81 per cent, respectively, as against the constitutional provisions of 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent. This is already there. But if you further ask me, I would say we are definitely following it and there is no discrimination. This policy is there only to help Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to come up. This will continue as our policy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I wish to seek the attention of the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I wish to draw to the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that while bifurcating Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, it was promised that there would be a special Railway Zone for Andhra Pradesh, and we had expected it at Visakhapatnam. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like the hon. Minister to clarify when we would have a special Railway Zone at Visakhapatnam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put your question. Put it fast.

श्री उपसभापति: आपको जो कुछ भी पूछना है, वह जल्दी पूछिए। मैं आपको एक मिनट दे रहा हूँ।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि रेल बजट पर बहस के समय एक्स एम.पी. के रिजर्वेशन में कठिनाई को सॉल्व करने की बात उठी थी। इस माननीय सदन में जितने भी एम.पी. बैठे हैं, इन सभी का भविष्य एक्स होना है, यानी सभी को सेवानिवृत्त होना है। उनके आरक्षण के बारे में कुछ घोषणा कर दें, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि उन्हें आरक्षण में बहुत परेशानी होती है। उनकी रिजर्वेशन में होने वाली परेशानी को कैसे दूर किया जाएगा।

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Sir, I have suggested sugar-free coffee and tea to diabetic patients.

श्री उपसभापति : शुगर फ्री कॉफी की व्यवस्था रेलों में कर दीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने रेल बजट पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि घटते हुए कच्चे तेल के दामों के अनुपात में रेल किराए में कटौती होनी चाहिए। नंबर दो - मेरा सवाल था कि जो आपके पास टोटल मैन पावर है, उसमें एस.सी., एस.टी. और ओ.बी.सी. की रिजर्वेशन

कंपलीट नहीं है। उसके बारे में मैंने उत्तर चाहा था, लेकिन मंत्री जी के जवाब में इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can write to him if you don't have the details.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I will write to him. As far as ex-MPs are concerned, we will definitely look into it. As far as sugar-free tea is concerned, we will definitely provide it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give it. Very good. Sugar-free and cash free also.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने रेल मंत्री जी से पूछा था कि बहुत सारी रेलवे की लैंड बिल्डर्स को दी जा रही है और रेलवे के अधिकारी उस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। उसके बारे में मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: रिप्लाई लिखो।

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: We have already announced that we are not selling any land. After becoming the Minister, I have not leased out any land. We are trying to find out if there is any encroachment and we will take action. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा बजट पेश किया है, जिसके कारण सारे हिन्दुस्तान की दुआएं उन्हें मिल रही हैं, लेकिन उत्तराखंड के फौजियों के लिए उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया है। उत्तराखंड के लिए न तो मुम्बई से कनैक्शन दिया और न हलद्वानी को कनैक्शन दिया। मैं यह भी ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि देहरादून में जितनी भी रेल लाइनें बनी हैं, वे अंग्रेजों की दी हुई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे पहाड़ वालों को आपने बहुत उपेक्षित किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will also get your reply.

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनोज सिन्हा): ...(व्यवधान)... हमने हरिद्वार को रेल के माध्यम से मुम्बई से जोड़ा है। ...(व्यवधान)... देहरादून को हम जोड़ने जा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय : मुम्बई-हलद्वानी कुछ नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : ओ.के.। बस-बस।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभापति जी, एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रभु जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जब एम.पी. लोग दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद जाते हैं या अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली आते हैं और जब एम.पी. लोगों की संख्या बढ़ जाती है, तो रेलवे की ओर से फर्स्ट क्लास का एक ए.सी. कोच रेलगाड़ी में जोड़ दिया जाता है, यानी जब एम.पी. बढ़ जाते हैं, तो डिब्बा बढ़ा दिया जाता है, लेकिन जो आम लोग हैं, वे बेचारे लाइन में खड़े रहते हैं, उनके लिए कोई डिब्बा नहीं लगाया जाता है। उन्हें फर्स्ट ए.सी. की सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती

[श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल]

है। इसलिए मेरी आपके माध्यम से रिक्वेस्ट है कि ऐसी जगहों पर जहां ज्यादा आम आदमी ए.सी. फर्स्ट क्लास में बैठने वाले होते हैं, वहां एक फर्स्ट ए.सी. कोच लगाकर, उन्हें भी फर्स्ट ए.सी. में यात्रा करने की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी ने रेलवे का बहुत अच्छा बजट दिया है, किन्तु मैंने रेल बजट पर हुई डिबेट के समय बोलते हुए अनुरोध किया था कि जितने भी बड़े टूरिस्ट्स सेंटर हैं और जितने भी बड़े धार्मिक स्थान हैं, वहां ट्रेन जरूर रुकनी चाहिए, क्योंकि लाखों श्रद्धालु और लाखों टूरिस्ट्स वहां जाते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please consider it. Now, I shall put the Resolution moved by the hon. Minister to vote. The question is:

"That this House concurs in the Recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to the nomination by the Chairman of six Members from the Rajya Sabha to the Parliamentary Committee to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* General Finance and to make Recommendations thereon."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2015 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2015-16, for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2015 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2014-15, for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015.

(II) The Appropriation Bill, 2015.

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 2015.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 2015.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

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

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for smart management of housing needs of the poor migrant population

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, in view of smart city initiative of the Government, there is an urgent need to address housing needs of the migrant population. I would like to suggest that the Government could consider rental housing as a viable option for economically weaker migrant population. There is an urgent need to look towards housing needs of this particular section as, at present, most of this migrant population lives in unauthorized colonies, jhuggis etc. There is an urgent need to provide decent standard of living to this section of population with recreational facilities and other social infrastructure, such as, hospitals, schools etc. By addressing the housing needs of migrant poor, the Government will also be able to curb the land mafia and other similar unauthorized activities which lead to unplanned growth of cities. The Government's housing-for-all mission could also be achieved swiftly, as measures, like, giving of title of land and providing built up houses are prone to corruption and delays.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem - not present.

Demand to launch awareness campaign on the expiry date of LPG cylinders in the country

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I want to raise an urgent matter regarding distribution and use of expired LPG cylinders in the country, which causes frequent accidents resulting into deaths in many cases. As per reports, a large number of expired cylinders are in use in clear violation of the rules and guidelines prescribed by the regulatory authorities.

Since consumers hardly know that cylinders too have expiry date, and fail to lodge a complaint, the expired cylinders keep circulating in the market. Cylinders of

expired dates are more prone to leakage from valves, which can lead to explosions. Due to unawareness, consumers do not pay attention to it.

As per the LPG control order, after the lapse of the encoded time period, the cylinder needs to be sent for rechecking and recertification for further use in market, but it has been found that it does not always happen. In Maharashtra, circulation of expired cylinders is rampant. It is for oil agencies to ensure that testing is done regularly.

Different supply agencies have different certifying agents. Some get it done from within their premises while others hire services of private companies. The awareness about the validity of the cylinders is very low besides checking the soundness of the cylinder. Consumers also complain that many cylinders are known to contain less than the prescribed gas weight. Now, small cylinders are also in circulation. Oil companies should be directed to launch massive awareness campaign, country-wide, about expiry and weight of cylinders.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shantaram Naik - *not present*.

**Need to remove bulls from the list of performing animals to facilitate
organization of Jallikattu sport in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government a serious issue that has been agitating the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu. The bull-taming sport known as Jallikattu is an age-old tradition deep-drenched in the cultural ethos of the Tamils. Jallikattu has been going on in various parts of Tamil Nadu, particularly in the southern part and has been attracting tourists from across the globe because of its uniqueness. On 11th July 2011, the previous Government through a notification under Section 22 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 added bulls to the list of animals that are prohibited to be performing animals. This decision has practically banned Jallikattu in Tamil Nadu. People of Tamil Nadu were shocked to learn that their sporting spirit springing from their collective cultural consciousness has been struck at the root by a single notification. Our revered leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, had taken several steps for getting this ban lifted. The Tamil Nadu Government has been demanding removal of "bulls" from the list to enable organizing Jallikattu, but the Union Government is silent so far. It is dismaying to note that "bulls" have been clubbed with bears, monkeys, tigers, panthers and lions that are used for the sole purpose of making money without any cultural background. This notification questions the very spirit of our Constitution which is 'Unity in Diversity.' I am aghast to learn that the collective cultural ethos of a sizable population could be snubbed by a Gazette Notification. In view of the gravity of this issue, I appeal to the government to delete 'bulls' from the list and allow bull taming sport of 'Jallikattu' in Tamil Nadu without further delay.

**Demand for fulfilling the demands of
all India federation of university and
college teachers' organisation**

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों से आये उच्च शिक्षा के टीचर्स, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्स एसोसिएशन, जे.एन.यू. टीचर्स एसोसिएशन तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय टीचर्स एसोसिएशन के हजारों-हजार टीचर्स अपनी 10 सूत्री मांगों को लेकर ऑल इंडिया फेडरेशन ऑफ यूनिवर्सिटी एंड कॉलेज टीचर्स आर्गेनाइजेशन के बैनर तले कई रोज से आन्दोलित हैं, क्योंकि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय 3rd Amendment of UGC Regulations 2010 को आज तक मंत्रालय ने लागू करने के लिए अपना अनुमोदन प्रदान नहीं किया है। इससे शिक्षकों में हताशा व्याप्त है, जबकि माननीया मंत्री जी ने 17.12.2014 को सदन को आश्वस्त किया था कि जल्दी इस सन्दर्भ में निर्णय लिया जायेगा, परन्तु आज तीन महीने खत्म होने को हैं, लेकिन अब तक निर्णय नहीं लिये जाने से शिक्षक आन्दोलित हैं। पी.एच.डी. नियमावली भी स्वीकृति हेतु आपके मंत्रालय में लम्बित होने से देश के लाखों पी.एच.डी. स्कॉलर्स प्रभावित हो रहे हैं।

मेरा माननीया मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि ऑल इंडिया फेडरेशन ऑफ यूनिवर्सिटी एंड कॉलेज टीचर्स आर्गेनाइजेशन की मांगों पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर शीघ्र निर्णय लेते हुए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत 3rd Amendment of UGC Regulations 2010 व पी.एच.डी. नियमावली को भी मंत्रालय का अनुमोदन प्रदान करें, जिससे देश के लाखों शिक्षकों व पी.एच.डी. स्कॉलर्स का भविष्य जुड़ा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A.K. Selvaraj - *not present*.

**Concern over reduction in
number of Nirbhaya centres in the country**

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, it is a matter of urgent national importance that the number of rape trauma centres or 'Nirbhaya Centres' has been reduced from 660 to 36 centres in India.

Suzette Jordan died in Kolkata a few days ago. She had come out openly to declare herself a rape survivor, not a rape victim. Her courage in speaking out against how our society deals with rape should inspire us into action. However, we learn that instead of reaching out to support others who have been traumatized by rape, the Central Government is slashing the funding of the Nirbhaya Centres project from ₹ 244.48 to ₹ 18 crores.

In July, 2014, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had promised to

set up 660 rape trauma centres in every metro city and district headquarters in India. These centres were to be easily accessible, one-stop centres for assaulted women, where they could be counselled, treated and rehabilitated. The Prime Minister's Office suggested creating these facilities in hospitals while the Ministry opined that to fulfil these centres' objectives, they should be located in private spaces.

Centralising the location and reducing the number of rape trauma centres would defeat the purpose of this vitally needed initiative. These centres urgently need to be set up in non-metro areas to support victims from rural or remote regions. Staffing these centres with specially trained counselors and other personnel is also a matter of priority. We must ensure that unlike Suzette Jordan, rape survivors are never again hounded, harassed and stigmatized by the society. Until we make India truly safe for women, we need a strong rape trauma centre programme accessible to victims across the country.

**Demand to approve the proposal of government of Tamil Nadu to take over
ESIC-owned medical colleges and hospitals in the state**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has set up a Medical College in K.K. Nagar, Chennai which is functioning from the year 2013-14 with an intake of 100 under-graduate students and 38 post-graduate students each year. Another proposed Medical College at Coimbatore which is yet to get MCI approval is under construction. Recently the Union Labour Ministry has decided to close down all the medical colleges run by ESIC including the two Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu. The sudden and drastic decision of ESIC not to further admit students and to exit from medical education has come as a rude shock to 238 post-and-under-graduate students studying in these two colleges. The ESIC has been seeking 'in principle' consent of Tamil Nadu Government for taking over these institutions. Our revered leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma's vision has been to encourage establishment of more medical colleges and to augment medical and health facilities across the State. Following that vision, the State has decided to resolve the uncertainty regarding the continuance of these two Medical Colleges. In order to allay the fear amongst the students who were legitimately admitted in the college, the Government of Tamil Nadu has conveyed its 'in principle' consent to take over the colleges subject to certain conditions. The conditions include commitment of ESIC to bear the entire balance capital of Rs.571.23 crores, transfer of the title of the land and buildings to the State as per the conditionality of the MCI and following Tamil Nadu reservation rules in the admission of students. In the larger interest of the

students and the society, I request the Centre to consent to the proposal of Tamil Nadu Government at the earliest.

**Demand for bringing legislations to discourage consumption of tobacco
and tobacco products in the country**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the Government has shelved the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Amendment) Bill, which had sought to tighten restrictions on cigarette sales and smoking in public. The proposal to amend Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution Act, 2003, has also been deferred. It is very unfortunate. The former Health Minister has enthusiastically backed the tough anti-smoking laws.

The number of cases of oral cancer is increasing rapidly. As per an estimate of the World Health Organisation, nearly 15 crore people have gone below poverty line because of expenses incurred on tobacco-related diseases by these people. The country spends one lakh crore rupees annually on treating tobacco-caused diseases. This is 1.25 per cent of GDP and 12 per cent of the total health budget of both the Centre and the States. It is high time when the Government takes a serious note of this and reconsider introduction of the above two legislations in Parliament.

**Demand to expedite setting up of an all India institute of medical sciences
(AIIMS) at kalyani in West Bengal**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, in the interim Budget in July, 2014, the Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley had approved the proposal of setting up of an All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in West Bengal. AIIMS is a household name in India and abroad, and, people from all strata of society come here for unbiased, affordable and quality healthcare. Accordingly, the Government of West Bengal earmarked two plots of land in Kalyani and also sent a feasibility report to the Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

Both the Union and the State Health Ministries confirm that a team of experts was supposed to visit the site in October, 2014 but till date, no such visit has taken place. The Government is enthusiastic in announcements but is not keen in following up. It has to set targets and timelines and also meet the deadlines. One should not have to wait half-a-decade for a project to get off the ground.

This is a promise, which the Union Government has endorsed to the people of West Bengal. The State Government is ready to extend all cooperation to see this project fructify. The onus is now on the Union Government to see to it that a new AIIMS is set up in eastern India, benefitting the common people with limited resources in that part of the country.

**Demand to Make Stoppage of Chennai-Ahmedabad-Chennai and
Bhubaneswar-Pune-Bhubaneswar Trains at
Kalaburagi Railway Station, Karnataka**

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (KARNATAKA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with this Special Mention, I want to bring to the notice of hon. Railway Minister that Kalaburagi (Gulbarga) is an important railway station between Mumbai-Secunderabad, Mumbai-Chennai and Mumbai-Banguluru, with a population of around 12 lakh. It is Karnataka State's Regional Headquarters (Revenue), having two Universities -- one is Central University and another is State University, that is, Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi. In addition to that, it has two medical and four engineering colleges. This is an important education centre in Northern Karnataka, that is, in Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadagiri, Raichur and Koppal Districts. Students from all over the country come to study here. Similarly, it has been declared as Railway Division and it also has a big ESI hospital and one more medical college. Considering the above matter, somehow the Railway Ministry has failed to stop two premium trains at Kalaburagi station. The details of trains are: 19419-19420, Chennai-Ahmedabad-Chennai, a by-weekly train and 02881-02882, Bhuvaneshwar-Pune-Bhubaneswar.

I feel it is a mistake that the same trains stop at nearby very, very less important stations and on the other hand, they do not stop at such a major station like Kalaburagi city.

I request for stoppage of both the above trains at Kalaburagi immediately to correct the mistake. It is also as per the request of local Chamber of Commerce and Education institutions.

I believe the Railway Ministry will act immediately in this matter without any delay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora - *not present*.

Now, the Minister can lay the statement on the Table.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

**Regarding initiatives taken by the ministry of road transport and highways
through launching of web portal named "INAM-pro - platform for
infrastructure and material providers"**

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री तथा पोत परिवहन मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी) : महोदय, मैं एक स्टेटमेंट सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

महोदय, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने सड़कों की गुणवत्ता और जीवन-पर्यन्त में सुधार लाने और अनुरक्षण की लागत कम करने के लिए अग्रणी पहल की है। मंत्रालय निर्माण की लागत को 25-30 प्रतिशत तक नीचे लाने का इच्छुक है। यह निर्माण सीमेंट, स्टील, बिटुमन आदि सामग्री की लागत को कम करके और नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपना कर और गिट्टी को बदलकर सॉयल स्टेबलाइजर, आयरन स्लेग जैसी सामग्री, जहां कहीं संभव होगा, को अपनाकर विभिन्न पहलें शुरू करके सुनिश्चित किया जा सकेगा जिससे सड़कों की गुणवत्ता और जीवन-पर्यन्त को सुधारने के लिए अपेक्षित कच्ची सामग्री की मात्रा को कम करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

2. हम सभी को सीमेंट की बढ़ती लागत के बारे में पता है। तथापि, मेरे मंत्रालय द्वारा कराए गए अध्ययन में सुझाया गया है कि सीमेंट कंक्रीट सड़कों की जीवन-पर्यन्त लागत बिटुमन सड़कों से कम होती है और यह गुणवत्ता भी बढ़ाती है तथा इनके लिए कम रख-रखाव अपेक्षित होता है। मेरे मंत्रालय ने अनुरक्षण के लिए हजारों करोड़ रुपए खर्च किये हैं और अभी भी लोगों के गुस्से का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस संदर्भ में, मेरे मंत्रालय ने सीमेंट-कंक्रीट सड़कों का निर्माण करने का नीतिगत निर्णय लिया है।
3. मुझे इस सदन को यह सूचित करते हुए हर्ष हो रहा है कि पिछले सप्ताह हमने देश में सीमेंट की आपूर्ति की मॉनिटरिंग करने के लिए 'आईएनएएम-पीआरओ-प्लेटफार्म फॉर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर एंड मैटीरियल प्रोवाइडर्स' नामक वेब-पोर्टल शुरू किया है। इस पोर्टल पर हमने 36 सीमेंट कम्पनियों, जिनके भारत में 103 स्थानों पर विनिर्माण प्लांट्स हैं, को मौजूदा बाजार मूल्य से बहुत सस्ते मूल्य पर सीमेंट की आपूर्ति करने के लिए पंजीकृत किया है।
4. सीमेंट कम्पनियों ने इस पोर्टल पर वैश्विक निविदा के माध्यम से अपनी क्षमताएं और प्रति यूनिट ऑफर मूल्य भेजे हैं। ठेकेदार फैक्ट्रियों से अपनी पंसद की सीमेंट आपूर्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए आर्डर भेज सकते हैं। क्रेताओं द्वारा परिवहन लागत और कर वहन किया जाएगा। हमें 120 रु. प्रति बैग पोर्टलैंड स्लेग सीमेंट की न्यूनतम दरें प्राप्त हुई हैं। प्राप्त हुई अन्य दरें ओपीसी 43 ग्रेड के लिए 150 रु. प्रति बैग, ओपीसी 53 ग्रेड के लिए 157 रु. प्रति बैग और पोर्टलैंड पोर्जोलाना (पीपीसी) ग्रेड के लिए 140 रु. प्रति बैग हैं।
5. इस पहल से इंफ्रा परियोजनाओं के लिए सीमेंट की कीमत 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक घट जाएगी। पोर्टल पर ऑफर की गई सीमेंट न केवल राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिए प्रतिबंधित है बल्कि यह केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के सभी मंत्रालयों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों, स्थानीय निकायों और महानगर निगमों, जो इस ठेका दर को अपनी सीमेंट की आवश्यकताओं के लिए प्रयोग कर सकते हैं, के लिए भी प्रतिबंधित है। चूंकि यह एक अग्रणी पहल है, इसलिए मैंने इस पहल के बारे में संसद को सूचित करने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस की है।
6. मैं इस अवसर पर अपने मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू की गई लोगों के अनुकूल एक अन्य पहल के बारे में संसद को सूचित करना चाहता हूं। हमने 100 करोड़ रु. से कम के पूंजी निवेश की

सार्वजनिक वित्त परियोजनाओं और इस श्रेणी के स्टैंड-एलोन पुलों पर पथकर संग्रहण बंद करने का निर्णय लिया है। इन परियोजनाओं में अधिकतम लागत वसूल कर ली गई है। आज की तारीख तक ऐसे 62 टोल प्लाजा समाप्त कर दिए गए हैं। ब्यौरा अनुलग्नक -I में संलग्न है।

7. हम पीपीपी परियोजनाओं पर, जिनकी परियोजना लागत 100 करोड़ रु. से कम है और उनकी अधिकतम लागत वसूल कर ली गई है, उनके संविदागत मुद्दों का समाधान करने के पश्चात पथकर को समाप्त करने की सम्भावना की भी तलाश कर रहे हैं।

अनुलग्नक-I

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत स्टैंड-एलोन संरचनाओं की स्थिति, जहां प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना रोक दी गई है/शुल्क संग्रहण समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

क्र. सं.	राज्य	परियोजना खंड	05.02.2015 को स्थिति
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	हैदराबाद खंड पर मुनियेरु पुल	बन्द किया गया।
2.	बिहार	गुलजार बाग स्टेशन पर रारा 19 के किमी 214 से 220 में महात्मा गांधी सेतु	10.08.2012 से पथकर संग्रहण बंद किया गया।
3.	बिहार	पूर्णिया स्टेशन पर रारा 31 के किमी 404 में कारीकोशी पुल	29.12.2012 से पथकर संग्रहण बंद किया गया।
4.	बिहार	रारा 31 के किमी 50 में धुलिया नाला पुल	12.02.2009 से पथकर संग्रहण बंद किया गया।
5.	बिहार	रारा 57 पर दरभंगा (घोसा) में झंझारपुर पुल	एनएचआई से संबंधित। एनएचआई द्वारा पथकर संग्रहण बंद किया गया।
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	शक्ति नाला पुल	का.आ. सं. 1200(अ) दिनांक 10.05.2013 द्वारा प्रयोक्ता फीस बंद की गई।
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	रारा 30 के किमी 296/2-4 में पहुंच मार्ग/आरसीसी संरचना/रारा 30 (पुराना रारा 43) सहित इंद्रावती नदी पुल पर उच्च स्तरीय पुल और रारा 30 के जिला बस्तर में ग्राम मेटावाडा, जगदलपुर शहर के किमी 289/4 में पथकर प्लाजा	बंद किए जाने के लिए प्रयोक्ता फीस अधिसूचना 05.11.2014 को प्रैस भेजी गई।
8.	गुजरात	साबरमती नदी पर सरखेज-विशाला पुल	16.04.2013 के मंत्रालय के पत्र द्वारा बंद की गई।
9.	गुजरात	राजकोट खंड में ऊटावाली पुल	बन्द किया गया।
क्र. सं.	राज्य	परियोजना खंड	05.02.2015 को स्थिति

10.	गुजरात	रारा 8 के किमी 192 से 198 तक वडोदरा-सूरत खंड पर किमी 192.600 पर नर्मदा पुल	का.आ.सं. 964 (अ) दिनांक 28.03.2014 द्वारा प्रयोक्ता फीस निरस्त की गई।
11.	कर्नाटक	रारा 63 के किमी 358 पर हगरी पुल	का.आ.सं. 2739 (अ) दिनांक 21.10.2014 द्वारा प्रयोक्ता फीस संग्रहण बंद किया गया।
12.	कर्नाटक	रारा 48 के किमी 327.00 पर निथरावती के पार पुल	कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या के कारण वर्ष 2014 में प्रयोक्ता फीस संग्रहण बंद किया गया।
13.	कर्नाटक	वीरवैश्वणवी पुल	यह खंड एनएचएआई के पास है पथकर संग्रहण बंद किया गया।
14.	कर्नाटक	रारा 17 के किमी 198.00 पर शारावती पुल	बंद करने के लिए अधिसूचना 27.01.2015 को अनुमोदित की गई।
15.	केरल	कोबांगेलूर स्टेशन पर कोट्टापुरम पुल 353/केएल/17	01.04.2012 से पथकर संग्रहण बंद किया गया।
16.	केरल	कोबांगेलूर स्टेशन पर चेट्टुवाई पुल	01.04.2012 से पथकर संग्रहण बंद किया गया।
17.	केरल	पुडुपोन्नूर् पुल	01.04.2012 से पथकर संग्रहण बंद किया गया।
18.	केरल	रारा 66 (पुराना रारा 17) पर कालीकट बाईपास चरण-I में चै. 23.800 से 24.100 पर चैलियार नदी पर अरफुजा पुल	प्रयोक्ता फीस संग्रहण का बंद किया जाना 04.02.2015 को अनुमोदित किया गया।
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	रारा 12 के किमी 65.000 पर हिरन पुल	पथकर संग्रहण पहले ही बंद किया गया। इस समय यह खंड एनएचएआई के पास है।
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	रारा 7 के किमी 472.400 में तिलवाडा घाट	पथकर संग्रहण पहले ही बंद किया गया। इस समय यह खंड एनएचएआई के पास है।
क्र. सं.	राज्य	परियोजना खंड	05.02.2015 को स्थिति

21.	मध्य प्रदेश	रारा 3 के किमी 177.000 में डिग्री नाला पुल	पथकर संग्रहण पहले ही बंद किया गया। इस समय यह खंड एनएचएआई के पास है।
22.	मध्य प्रदेश	रारा 3 के किमी 578.000 में क्षिप्रा पुल	पथकर संग्रहण पहले ही बंद किया गया। इस समय यह खंड एनएचएआई के पास है।
23.	महाराष्ट्र	रारा 9 के किमी 307/600 पर येनिगुर पुल	का.आ.सं. 2442 (अ) दिनांक 18.09.2014 की अधिसूचना द्वारा प्रयोक्ता फीस संग्रहण बंद किया गया।
24.	महाराष्ट्र	शेटफाल स्टेशन पर रारा 9 के किमी 218.200 पर लम्बोटी में सिना नदी पुल	का.आ.सं. 581 (अ) दिनांक 08.03.2013 द्वारा निरस्त किया गया।
25.	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर स्टेशन में वाधरी/अमरावती पुल	बन्द किया गया।
26.	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर स्टेशन में खुनी पुल	बन्द किया गया।
27.	मणिपुर	इम्फारल स्टेशन में लियोंग पुल	बन्द किया गया।
28.	मणिपुर	इम्फारल स्टेशन में सेनापति पुल	बन्द किया गया।
29.	मणिपुर	थोबुल पुल	बन्द किया गया।
30.	मणिपुर	बराक पुल	बन्द किया गया।
31.	ओडिशा	बांकी स्टेशन में भरमणि पुल	बन्द किया गया।
32.	ओडिशा	अंगुल स्टेशन में लिंगारा नाला	बन्द किया गया।
33.	ओडिशा	रारा 6 (215) के किमी 288/0 में बंधन पुल	बंद करने के लिए प्रयोक्ता फीस अधिसूचना 17.11.2014 को प्रैस भेजी गई।
34.	राजस्थान	रारा 11 के दौसा-मनोहरपुर स्टेशन में किमी 9.00 पर बाणगंगा पुल	10.08.2013 से प्रयोक्ता फीस बंद की गई।
क्र. सं.	राज्य	परियोजना खंड	05.02.2015 को स्थिति

35.	राजस्थान	रारा 12 के किमी 80.00 पर बनास पुल	31.08.2012 से प्रयोक्ता फीस बंद की गई ।
36.	राजस्थान	चंद्रभागा नदी पर पुल	31.08.2012 से प्रयोक्ता फीस बंद की गई ।
37.	राजस्थान	रारा 11 के किमी 294.400 से किमी 297.600 पर आरओबी रिंगस बाईपास	21.09.2012 से प्रयोक्ता फीस बंद की गई ।
38.	राजस्थान	रारा 8 के किमी 367.320 से किमी 368.483 (जयपुर-अजमेर खंड) पर कृष्णागढ आरओबी	का.आ.सं. 2872 दिनांक 11.12.2012 द्वारा प्रयोक्ता फीस बंद की गई ।
39.	राजस्थान	रारा 11ए — विस्तार के किमी 63 पर मोरेल पुल	का.आ.सं. 178 (अ) दिनांक 19.01.2015 द्वारा प्रयोक्ता फीस संग्रहण बंद किया गया ।
40.	तमिलनाडु	टूथकुडुडी स्टेशन पर रारा 7क के किमी 38/6 पर पुल	पथकर संग्रहण 27.07.2004 को बंद किया गया ।
41.	तमिलनाडु	रारा 7 के नामक्कपल स्टेशन में किमी 271.000 पर उच्च स्तर पुल	पथकर संग्रहण 15.02.2008 को बंद किया गया ।
42.	तेलंगाना	रारा 09 के पुणे-हैदराबाद खंड पर किमी 502/4 पर रुद्रम पुल	पहले ही बन्द किया गया ।
43.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 29 के किमी 84 पर बीसो नदी पुल	प्रयोक्ता फीस एनएचएआई के दिनांक 14.02.2013 के पत्र द्वारा बंद की गई ।
44.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 29 के किमी 188 पर आमी नदी पुल	प्रयोक्ता फीस एनएचएआई के दिनांक 28.02.2013 के पत्र द्वारा बंद की गई ।
45.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 24 के किमी 411 पर सरयू पर सीतापुर पुल	प्रयोक्ता फीस एनएचएआई के दिनांक 07.03.2013 के पत्र द्वारा बंद की गई ।
46.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 28ग (927) अर्थात् बाराबंकी-बहराईच खंड के किमी 35.40 पर संजय पुल	प्रयोक्ता फीस बंद किया जाना का.आ.सं. 2743 (अ) दिनांक 22.10.2014 द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया ।
क्र. सं.	राज्य	परियोजना खंड	05.02.2015 को स्थिति

47.	उत्तराखंड	हरिद्वार-देहरादुन स्टेशन पर रारा 72 के किमी 179 पर सोंग नदी पुल	प्रयोक्ता फीस एनएचएआई के दिनांक 06.03.2013 के पत्र द्वारा बंद की गई।
48.	उत्तराखंड	रारा 74 के किमी 170-171 में कोसी नदी पर पुल	प्रयोक्ता फीस बंद करने के लिए 21.01.2015 को अनुमोदन किया गया। अधिसूचना पर 02.02.2015 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए और 03.02.2015 को प्रकाशन के लिए प्रैस भेजने के लिए सीई (पी-1) को भेजा गया।
49.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 232 के 254.000 पर बंदाघाट टोल प्लाजा	प्रयोक्ता फीस बंद करने की अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 2723 दिनांक 21.10.2014 को प्रकाशित की गई।
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 7 के किमी 70.00 पर खजूरी सेतु	
51.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 56 के किमी 238/239 पर साईं पुल	
52.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 96 (330) के किमी 148-149 पर चंद्रशेखर आजाद सेतु	
53.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 76 —वि. (35) के किमी 430 पर टन्सा (कटका सेतु)	
54.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 73 (344) के किमी 71 में यमुना नदी पर पुल	प्रयोक्ता फीस को बंद किया जाना का.आ.सं. 35 (अ)
55.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 119 के किमी 71 में गंगा नदी पर पुल	दिनांक 02.01.2015 को प्रकाशित किया गया।
56.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 76 (35) के किमी 211 (बांदा शहर) पर केन नदी बेरियर	
क्र. सं.	राज्य	परियोजना खंड	05.02.2015 को स्थिति

57.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 96 (330) के किमी 15.00 (नया चे. किमी 128) पर पीपरी सेतु (तमसा नदी)	
58.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 24 के गरहा नदी पुल पर किमी 325.00 पर शाहजंहापुर टोल प्लाजा	प्रयोक्ता फीस संग्रहण का.आ.सं. 3075 (अ) दिनांक 05.12.2014 द्वारा बंद किया गया।
59.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 75 वि. (39) के किमी 289 पर कानहेर सेतु	
60.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 19 (31) के किमी 128/129 पर घाघरा नदी पर माझीघाट (जयप्रभा सेतु)	
61.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 75 वि. (39) के किमी 243 पर रिहंद सेतु	प्रयोक्ता फीस को बंद किए जाने के लिए प्रस्ताव 05.01.2015
62.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रारा 97 (24) के किमी 4-5 पर गंगा नदी पर वीर अब्दुल हमीद सेतु	को अनुमोदित किया गया और पी-2 जोन द्वारा प्रकाशन के लिए प्रैस भेजा गया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 18th March, 2015.

The House then adjourned at fifty-eight minutes past

four of the clock till eleven of the clock on

Wednesday, the 18th March, 2015.