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Tuesday

24 February, 2015

5 Phalgun, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, 24th February, 2015/5th Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Era Sambasivam, a former Member of this House, on the 22nd of October, 2014, at the age of 90 years.

Born in October, 1924, in South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu, Shri Sambasivam was educated at the local school.

An agriculturist by vocation, Shri Sambasivam worked steadfastly for the eradication of the caste system. He was associated with various welfare organisations and also served as the President of several co-operative societies.

Shri Sambasivam started his legislative career as a Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council and was a Member of that Council from 1968 to 1978.

Shri Era Sambasivam represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House from July, 1983 to July, 1989.

In the passing away of Shri Era Sambasivam, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian and dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Era Sambasivam.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

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## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing twelve Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Thirty Third Session and two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Thirty Second Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2216/16/15]

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

### **Ordinances**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Ordinances:—

- (i) The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014 (Ordinance No. 7 of 2014), promulgated by the President on the 26th of December, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1797/16/15]
- (ii) The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (Ordinance No. 8 of 2014), promulgated by the President on the 26th of December, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1798/16/15]
- (iii) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (Ordinance No. 9 of 2014), promulgated by the President on the 31st of December, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1798 A/16/15]
- (iv) The Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (Ordinance No.1 of 2015), promulgated by the President on the 6th of January, 2015. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1799/16/15]
- (v) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (Ordinance No. 2 of 2015), promulgated by the President on the 7th January, 2015. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1800/16/15]
- (vi) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015 (Ordinance No. 3 of 2015), promulgated by the President on the 12th of January, 2015. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1801/16/15]

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### **STATEMENTS REGARDING ORDINANCES**

#### **Regarding Promulgation of the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) explaining

the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by promulgation of the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1875/16/15]

**Regarding Promulgation of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment)  
Ordinance, 2015**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by promulgation of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1847/16/15]

**Regarding Promulgation of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions)  
Second Ordinance, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by promulgation of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1848/16/15]

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**RESIGNATIONS BY MEMBERS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform that I had received letters from Shri Mohammad Shafi and Shri Srinjoy Bose, Members, representing the State of Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal respectively resigning their seats in the Rajya Sabha. The Chairman had accepted their resignations w.e.f. 12th January, 2015 and 5th February, 2015, respectively.

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**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 23rd February, 2015, allocated time as follows for Government legislative and other Business as follows:

Sl. No.	Business	Time Allotted
1.	Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014.	Two hours
2.	Consideration and passing of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha.	One hour
3.	Discussion on the Motion of thanks on the President's Address.	Twelve hours
4.	Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014.</li> <li>• The Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014.</li> </ul>	Two hours
5.	Motion for annulment of Notification No. 24/2014- Central Excise, dated the 2nd December, 2014, seeking to further amend Notification No. 12/2012- Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, seeking to increase the Basic Excise Duty (BED) on unbranded petrol, branded petrol, unbranded diesel and branded diesel.	Two hours

### REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL, 2014

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I present a Report (in English and Hindi) of the Select Committee on The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair. Shri Shantaram Naik, please.

### DEMAND FOR SUSPENSION OF LISTED BUSINESS

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, भूमि अधिग्रहण का जो आर्डिनंस है, उस आर्डिनंस के खिलाफ आज पूरे देश में अशान्ति है। चारों तरफ धरने चल रहे हैं। यहां तक कि किसान दिल्ली कूच कर गये हैं। हम लोगों ने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभी दलों का, विपक्ष के करीब-करीब सभी दलों का ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. With regard to Ordinances, the Bill is coming and you can discuss this at that time.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (राजस्थान): नहीं, सर। ऐसा नहीं है, उपसभापति महोदय। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: सर, आर्डिनंस तो अपने आप कानून बन गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आर्डिनंस कानून बन गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति**: वह हो गया।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा**: सर, आर्डिनंस कानून बन जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: सर, कानून के विरोध में अगर पूरे देश में इस समय अशान्ति है, किसान आन्दोलित हैं, तो जिम्मेदारी हम सब की बनती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा नहीं है कि हम जिम्मेदारी से भाग रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I am saying is that...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: सरकार की बने न बने, ये बहुमत में आ गये। लेकिन हम सब की यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि उसको हम लोग यहां पर डिस्कस करें और सरकार से सत्यता जानें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: श्रीमन्, कल गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने घर में मीटिंग कर ली। उन्होंने पता नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naresh, please listen to me. अब ज़रा मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ज़रा मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I only say that every Ordinance has to be replaced, according to the Constitution, by a Bill. When the Bill is brought in the House, you will get ample opportunity to discuss.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: सर, कानून तो बना ही हुआ है। आर्डिनंस से कानून बना हुआ है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would request you to hear us before you give your ruling. My party and other parties in Opposition have given notices under Rule 267. The matter is grave enough that it requires suspension of the Business. It is a notice which justifies that. The question is not whether the Ordinance has been issued; I agree with my hon. colleague Shri Naresh Agrawal that when an Ordinance has been promulgated, it becomes a law until the Bill is brought, ratified by the House. So, as of today, the law which was there, passed by both the Houses of Parliament, has been arbitrarily changed against the interests of farmers, against the interests of the poor. Therefore, we can't accept the situation where the Government will legislate through Ordinances bypassing the Legislature, bypassing the Parliamentary scrutiny. That is unacceptable, particularly this particular legislation. माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस पर पूरे देश की रजामंदी थी, पूरे देश की सहमति इस पर

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

थी। जब यह संसद में पास हुआ है, ...(व्यवधान)... बीजेपी भी उसमें शामिल थी। ...(व्यवधान)... बीजेपी भी उसमें शामिल थी। अगर सरकार को इस पर कोई भी चर्चा करनी थी... पहले वर्षों लगे थे, किसानों के संगठनों से बात हुई, राज्य सरकारों से बात हुई, लेकिन यह एक नया तरीका है, बिना किसी से बात किये मनमानी करना ...(व्यवधान)... और वह भी जहां 70 प्रतिशत जनता के हित की बात है, हम इसको स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to have a discussion, come with a proper motion.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, पहले इस पर चर्चा होगी। हम मोशन लाने को तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप मोशन ले आइए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, हमारे नोटिस पर वोटिंग करा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हाउस की राय जान लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We can bring the motion now. This has to be withdrawn. The Government must say that they will withdraw this Ordinance. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, किन हालातों में, किन परिस्थितियों में और किस तरह से यह किया गया है, यह साफ होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Leader of the House.

वित्त मंत्री; कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्री; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा सदन के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): उपसभापति जी, अभी यह कहा गया कि इस सदन को बाईपास किया गया। इस देश में कोई कानून नहीं बन सकता, जो सदन को बाईपास करे। मेरे मित्र आनन्द शर्मा जी याद रखें कि इस देश में आज तक 636 आर्डिनेंसेज आ चुके हैं। उनमें से 80 परसेंट तब आए हैं, जब आनन्द शर्मा जी की पार्टी सरकार में थी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't do that. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't do that. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do that. Sit down, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, please sit down. Please sit down. Shri Hanumantha Rao, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Govardhan Reddy, please sit down. Shri Subbarami Reddy, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now, see, this is the tradition of the House that the Leader of the House to be heard with silence. Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण जेटली : आपने मुझे तकलीफ देने वाली ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Leader of the House ...(Interruptions)... Leader of the House ...(Interruptions)... Don't do that ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition will always have to be



heard with silence. I am repeating, the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition have always to be heard with silence. That is the practice and tradition of this House. Please don't violate that. Sit down, please.

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** ऑर्डिनेन्स, जिसको राष्ट्रपति जी की मंजूरी मिलती है, उसको दोनों सदनों में पारित करना आवश्यक होता है। इस देश के पहले प्रधान मंत्री जो थे, जिनका सारा देश आदर करता है, उनकी सरकार के दौरान 70 ऑर्डिनेन्स आए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार):** मावलंकर साहब ने उसका विरोध किया था।

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** जब मेरे मित्र वामपंथी दल, जिसमें के.सी. त्यागी जी की पार्टी भी शामिल थी, इनकी युनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार थी, तो 18 महीने में 77 बार ऑर्डिनेन्स आए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी :** क्या आप भी इनके जैसे होना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** इसलिए आज ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, please...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. Please listen to ...**(Interruptions)**... जरा सुनिए, कृपया आप लोग सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप बैठिए।

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** इसलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप इतने पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** इसलिए इस नए तर्क का निर्माण कर लेना कि ऑर्डिनेन्स के माध्यम से संसद को बाइपास किया जाता है, यह अपने आप में वाजिब नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, please listen to the point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing. Sit down, please.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, please ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; not in between. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him finish. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him complete; sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I am sorry. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, don't interrupt like this. I am not allowing. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not allowing. Sit down.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: No, I will not allow ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Mungekar, you are a learned Member. Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down, Dr. Mungekar.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am very sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow after ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever you want to say, say after the Leader of the House completes his speech.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nothing will go on record.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR:\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record. I will allow... *(Interruptions)*... But, why do your Member want to interrupt? Ask him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; please.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, not only this, the Government of which Mr. Anand Sharma was a Minister, till a few months ago, brought Ordinances; the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance was re-promulgated four times. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Readjustment and Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Ordinance was re-promulgated three times; the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Ordinance was re-promulgated twice. ...*(Interruptions)*... इसलिए Ordinances are bypassing the Parliament is not an acceptable argument. Sir, this Ordinance and the accompanying Bill is listed for introduction in the Lok Sabha today. Lok Sabha will discuss and debate it. Depending on it, if it is passed in the Lok Sabha, when it comes to this House, every argument is available to you, please raise here. But you cannot undermine this, you cannot pre-empt the Lok Sabha from discussing that Amendment.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मुझे भी कुछ कहना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY(West Bengal): Sir, please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you; I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak first.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, अभी नेता सदन ने अपनी बात कही। वे संविधान का अच्छा ज्ञान रखते हैं, पर इस तरफ के लोग भी संविधान का ज्ञान रखते हैं। मुझे एक बात याद करानी होगी। यहां देश के पहले प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का उल्लेख किया गया। वे

17 साल प्रधान मंत्री रहे थे और उस दौरान देश का बंटवारा हुआ था, देश को आज़ादी मिली थी। वर्ष 1950 में भारत का संविधान बना, पर उस समय परिस्थितियां अलग थीं। आज वे आपात परिस्थितियां नहीं हैं। आप बताना चाहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार के समय में यह कब-कब हुआ और आपने कुछ उल्लेख किया है। हम उन्हें जनहित के लिए लाए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने इंडियन काउंसिल ऑफ मेडिकल रिसर्च के ऑर्डिनेंस के बारे में कहा। उसे चार बार इसलिए लागू करना पड़ा, क्योंकि आपने सदन नहीं चलने दिया था। हम खाद्य सुरक्षा का ऑर्डिनेंस लाए, आपने उसका विरोध किया था। आप किसान की जमीन को लेना चाहते हैं, आप यह बिना राज्यों से बात किए करना चाहते हैं। आप पूँजीपतियों के लिए, प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण करना चाहते हैं। उसका सामाजिक प्रभाव या दुष्प्रभाव क्या होगा, उसको आपने हटा दिया है। ऐसी कौन सी आपात् स्थिति है कि आपकी सरकार हर 27 दिन के अंदर एक ऑर्डिनेंस लाती है? आप उनमें से कोई एक ऐसा ऑर्डिनेंस बता दें जो देश की जनता, देश के किसान, देश के गरीब के हित का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका हर ऑर्डिनेंस जनविरोधी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट को कैसे बाइपास कर दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Why did your Chief Ministers want an amendment to the Land Bill to be passed? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let me make one thing clear. On bypassing Parliament's scrutiny, when you come up with an Ordinance, when there is an existing law, without discussing it with anyone, in the Lok Sabha – right, each House has its own role to play ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: ...Ordinances your Government brought were on existing laws.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Your Government is bypassing Parliament's scrutiny because you bring in Ordinances, and ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is coming up for scrutiny in the Lok Sabha today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Standing Committees do not scrutinize that. You pass them; you expect Parliament to rubber stamp your Ordinance way to legislate. That cannot happen. We are very clear on that front. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you after Sharadji.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No Bill is being referred to the Standing Committees. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This House has a role to play. This is the Council of States. हम अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करेंगे। देश की जनता देख रही है कि यह क्या हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually, many Members are raising their hands. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I have noticed that also. That means, I am allowing that, and the Zero Hour will be postponed. So, now, Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, every rule relating to a motion says that we don't discuss those issues which are likely to come up in the regular course before the House. Once this Ordinance is passed, and I am assuming, if it is passed by the Lok Sabha, it comes up as a Bill before this House, then, how can we have two rounds of discussions on the same subject? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** यह एक काल्पनिक स्थिति है, आप इस सत्र ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The only point is, that has not come here. It is only anticipation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you allow a discussion on the subject matter, which is likely to come up very soon before the House, that will be in violation of the rules. It is only when the Ordinance comes up before this House for ratification, we can discuss the subject matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Tenlangana): Why? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): This is a Zero Hour mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me see this. It is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is Zero Hour, and Zero Hour is actually meant for the Members. Now, what the hon. Leader of the House said is a valid point. But the problem is whether this Bill is coming to the House or not, it is only anticipation. It is not in the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत):** सर, जीरो ऑवर कभी सस्पेंड हो ही नहीं सकता है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me say this. What the hon. Leader of the House has said is that it is in the other House.

Maybe, we do not know. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... It may be in the other House but the Chair or the House does not know what is going to happen in the other House. So, 'the Bill is going to come here', it is only in anticipation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, there is no harm in having this discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the point is, this is Zero Hour, I am giving only this time for Zero Hour. After that we will start Question Hour.

And then Members have to cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot take the House to ransom. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no objection in allowing because many Members, many senior Members want to have their say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Already the Leader of the House and the Deputy Leader of Congress Party have said what they have to say. I want to allow other Members also. But don't take the House to ransom. After 12, Question Hour has to be started. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*... At 12, Question Hour has to be started. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, Sharadji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : सर, यह प्रेक्टिस ठीक नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is Members' time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : बहुत मामलों में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Members' time, not Government's time. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not Government's time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry? It is not Government's time. It is Members' time. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour is Members' time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't create problems. Let this subject be over, so that you can proceed to the other subject. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, ऐसे हाउस में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't say this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour is Member's time. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has decided it. ...*(Interruptions)*... बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : जीरो ऑवर तो पेंडिंग है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... You want to run the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour is Members' time. Members are sacrificing it. Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री शरद यादव :** उपसभापति महोदय, अभी नेता सदन, श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने जो बात कही है, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। लेकिन यह असाधारण परिस्थिति है। यह पक्की तरह हमको मालूम है कि यह जो लैंड एक्विजिशन का बिल है, इस देश में अगर सबसे बड़ा उद्योग यदि कोई है तो वह खेती है, एग्रीकल्चर है। इस देश में 68 वर्ष में किसी इण्डस्ट्री ने कमाल नहीं किया, सिर्फ जो ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) :** सभी लोग जानते हैं लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)... ये लोग सदन की परम्परा को तोड़ना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव :** सर, मेरी विनती यह है कि नेता सदन ने जो बात कही है, यह हम समझते हैं, बहुत आर्डिनेंस आए लेकिन इस देश में जो सबसे बड़ा उद्योग है वह एग्रीकल्चर है और उसके बारे में उन्होंने किसी से भी ...(व्यवधान)...। इन्हीं की पार्टी और हम लोगों ने एक कानून बनाया और एक साल से वह जमीन पर भी नहीं आया और इन्होंने पूरी तरह से बदलकर उसको ऐसा बदला कि अंग्रेजों का कानून भी पीछे छूट गया। 120 वर्ष बाद हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों का खेत और खलिहान लेने का जो मामला है, अब ये कह रहे हैं कि अभी यह आएगा, हमें मालूम है कि यह यहां नहीं आएगा। यह तीन बिल विद्वा कर रहे हैं। इनके पास मैसिव मेजॉरिटी हो गई है तो ये बुलडोजर से देश को कुचलना चाहते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा हम कभी नहीं होने देंगे। ये उसे कुचल नहीं सकेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... यह लड़ाई सिर्फ लोक सभा में नहीं होगी। यह लड़ाई पूरे देश में होगी। ये उसे कुचलना चाहते हैं, उसे बुलडोज करना चाहते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** सुश्री मायावती।

**श्री शरद यादव :** आप इसे बहस के लिए लाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** शरद जी, बैठिए।

**श्री शरद यादव :** आप संयुक्त अधिवेशन बुलाकर इस बिल को पास कराना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** शरद जी, बैठिए।

**श्री शरद यादव :** आप इसे सदन में लाइए, हम लोग तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** उपसभापति जी, हमारा नीतियों में मतभेद हो सकता है। आपकी जो नीति है, वह चाहती है कि इस देश में सिंचाई की योजना न बने, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़क न बने ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव :** हम खेती-किसानी वाले लोग हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** सुश्री मायावती।

**श्री शरद यादव :** हम जानते हैं, आप नहीं जानते ...(व्यवधान)... हमने खेतों में काम किया है। हम जानते हैं कि इस के चलते क्या होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** शरद जी, बैठिए। सुश्री मायावती।

**सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह जीरो ऑवर है, why do you worry?

**सुश्री मायावती :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और यदि मौजूदा केंद्र की सरकार किसानों के हित में भूमि अधिग्रहण को लेकर अध्यादेश लाती, तो शायद इतना हंगामा नहीं होता, न हाउस के अंदर और न हाउस के बाहर। महोदय, मैं इस सम्बंध में यह कहना चाहती हूं कि सन् 2013 में भूमि अधिग्रहण के मामले में जब यह विधेयक लाया गया था, तो कोई जल्दबाजी में नहीं लाया गया था। इस के ऊपर दोनों सदनों में काफी गहन चर्चा हुई थी और उस समय सत्ता पक्ष के लोग विपक्ष में थे, इनकी भी राय ली गई थी और आम सहमति से भूमि अधिग्रहण विधेयक पास हुआ था। उस भूमि अधिग्रहण विधेयक में किसानों के हित में जो शर्तें रखी गई थीं, उन शर्तों को इस सरकार में उलट दिया गया है। उन्हें बिल्कुल बदल दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो यह किसानों के हित में नहीं है बल्कि जो अध्यादेश अभी लाया गया है, उस अध्यादेश का अध्ययन करने के बाद हमारी पार्टी इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि यह पूरा अध्यादेश किसानों के हित में नहीं है बल्कि देश के कुछ मुट्ठीभर बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों और धनवा सेठों के हित में है। इसलिए माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह विषय बहुत गंभीर है और इस को लेकर किसान काफी गुस्से में हैं, किसान आंदोलित हैं। इसलिए किसानों के हित को ध्यान में रखकर इस पर सरकार को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, hon. Members have made their points. We can now take up the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have made your points, Can I go to the Zero Hour? ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... चूंकि आपने कहा था, इसलिए मैं खड़ा हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us go to Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us start. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, यह भी जीरो आवर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** उपसभापति जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** सुनिए, सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please listen. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** पहले आप सुनिए, उसके बाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति जी, मैंने पहले व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था कि चर्चा के हर नियम में लिखा हुआ है कि जो विषय स्वाभाविक तौर पर सदन में आने वाला है, उस पर पूर्व में चर्चा नहीं होगी। जब विषय सदन में आएगा, तब चर्चा होगी। आपने अनुमति दे दी, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन आज की इस चर्चा के बाद जो मैंने तर्क सुने हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे खेद है कि जब बिल आए, तब उस पर चर्चा कीजिए, अन्यथा बिना बिल पढ़े हुए भाषण होंगे, जैसे हो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इसे केवल रिकॉर्ड पर क्लीयर कर दूँ। जैसा शरद जी ने कहा कि कुछ लोगों की मदद होगी, बहन जी ने भी इसका जिक्र किया, कौन से एक्सेप्शन थे, जो पुराने कानून में यूपीए की सरकार लाई थी, कुछ प्रोसिजर को, 13 कानूनों को अलग रखा गया था। हमने हर कानून में उन 13 में भी जो अलग रखा था, यह कहा कि चार गुना मुआवजा किसान को दिया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरा, मैं एक और तर्क दे दूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जयराम रमेश** (आंध्र प्रदेश) : यह बिल्कुल गलत है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अरुण जेटली**: दूसरा, जो पांच एगजेम्पटेड परपज़ हैं, वे कौन से हैं? पहला नेशनल सिक्युरिटी, दूसरा रूरल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, जिसको शरद जी कहते हैं कॉरपोरेट्स की मदद होगी, इसलिए मैंने कहा कि ग्रामीण सड़कें । ...**(व्यवधान)**... तीसरा हाउसिंग फॉर पूअर, हाउसिंग नहीं, हाउसिंग फॉर पूअर । इसको एगजेम्प्ट किया और आपको लगता है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर जिस जमीन की मालिक सरकार होगी । इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरीडोर, जो नेरो कॉरीडोर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से हाइवे के साथ में निकलेगा, जिससे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का साथ में विकास होगा । ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो अपवाद रखा है, उन पुराने में जो 13 अपवाद उसके साथ यूपीए ने रखे थे, उससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को लाभ होने वाला है । एक बार शरद जी आप फिर जाकर उस कानून को पढ़िए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, the point is.. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : सर । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जयराम रमेश** : सर, यह उन्होंने गलत जानकारी दी है । मुझे बोलने का मौका दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what I am saying. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your Deputy Leader has spoken. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your Deputy Leader has spoken. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. बैठिए, बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए, बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए, बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please take your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, he has misled the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, he has misled the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Members from this side, please take your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have requested all of them. Your Deputy Leader has already spoken. You sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please give me a chance, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know, but I have to allow others also. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please take your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First obey. ...**(Interruptions)**... See, I have asked them to sit. They are sitting. Why don't you sit? ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down.



...(Interruptions)... No, I have to run the House. ...(Interruptions)... This cannot be done. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जयराम रमेश जी ने ही कानून बनाया था, अगर वे सफाई देना चाहते हैं तो उनको मौका मिलना चाहिए । ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... Now, the point is, I have to make ...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn the House if this is the way. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए । No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Yes; I want to react to what he said. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn then. ...(Interruptions)... The point is.. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए ।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** लीडर ऑफ दी हाउस ने बहस शुरू कर दी है, बात करते-करते बहस शुरू कर दी है, अच्छी बात है, लेकिन जयराम जी को भी मौका मिलना चाहिए, इन्होंने कानून बनाया था । ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप लोग बैठिए । ...(व्यवधान)... I want to make a point clear. If you want to allow me, allow; otherwise I will adjourn the House. Sit down. Why are the Treasury Benches standing up? Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You see, your Leader has spoken. Then, what do you want? ...(Interruptions)... Your Leader has spoken. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. I told, I will allow you. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Your Leader, the Deputy Leader, has spoken. Then what do you want? ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I don't want to hear you. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Let me make one point. See, the hon. Leader of the House has said certain things on which I have to react. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I said, 'आपको बुलाएंगे' । आप बैठिए । पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । आपको बुलाएंगे । मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा । ...(व्यवधान)... I have to give a clarification. You please allow that. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; don't you allow me to give a clarification? ...(Interruptions)... Please allow me to have my say. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs and you people are not allowing me. ...(Interruptions)... I don't want to allow. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, आप हमारी पार्टी के लीडर को समय दीजिए। जब आपने सब पार्टियों के लीडर्स को समय दिया है, तो हमारी पार्टी के लीडर को भी समय दीजिए । ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** नरेश जी, आप जरा मेरी बात सुनिए । I have to react to what the Leader of the House has said. उसका रिएक्शन देना है । He has raised a relevant point. What can I do? I cannot leave like that. ...(Interruptions)... If the Leader of the House has raised a relevant point, I have to react to that. That is all what I am saying. I am saying, 'I will allow you.' So why don't you allow me? ...(Interruptions)... Okay. I will adjourn the House, if you don't allow. ...(Interruptions)... Then I will adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, हम आपकी हर बात को मानते हैं ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैं अलाऊ करूंगा । आप बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am sorry, I feel very sad because I went out of the way to allow the Members to have their say. I know it is Zero Hour. But I went out of the way to waive the Zero Hour to allow you to have your say on the condition that after that you will allow the Question Hour also. But then, when the hon. Leader of the House raised a relevant point, can the Chair ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't you see that I am speaking? ...**(Interruptions)**... मैं अलाऊ करूंगा । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am not going to raise an irrelevant point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. मैं अलाऊ करूंगा । आप बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे एक बात बोलनी है । If I have no right to say that, then why should I sit here? ...**(Interruptions)**... See, the point is, when Mr. Anand Sharma raised the question of Ordinances, he said, 'a number of Ordinances have been issued and, in principle, he wants to say something about the Ordinances.' And, then, one hon. Member – Mr. Naresh Agrawal – also raised it. Then, I found some senior leaders raising their hands to have their say. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. So, I allowed the Members to speak on that question, not on a particular Bill. Here what happened is, immediately, the question turned into a particular Bill which is not here. Some are talking about the provisions of the Bill and some are opposing it. I have not allowed the discussion on a particular Bill. The fundamental question which I said can be raised is the question of issuing Ordinances. That is the only point. So don't come to a particular Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... See, if you want to discuss a particular Bill, it can be by giving a proper notice or when the Bill is introduced. Okay, now Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

**प्रो. रामगोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं तो बिना आपकी अनुमति के वैसे ही नहीं बोल सकता। यह जो मामला है, इस पर सारे वरिष्ठ नेताओं ने अपनी बात रखी । यह सच है, जो बहन जी ने कहा कि पहले जब यह बिल लाया गया था, तो सारे लोगों से डिस्कशन हुआ था, सारे लीडर्स को बुलाया गया था ।

सारे लीडर्स को बुलाया गया था । जेटली जी थे, सुषमा जी थीं, उस वक्त सब विपक्ष में थे और उसके बाद इस बिल को अंतिम रूप दिया गया, संसद ने उसको पारित किया । यह कहना कि अब जो चर्चा चल रही है, उसे लोगों ने पढ़ा नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं है। यह जो ऑर्डिनेंस आया है, यह लोगों ने पढ़ा है और सारे देश के सामने विभिन्न समाचार-पत्र, पत्रिकाओं के माध्यम से भी कम्प्रेटिव बातें कि क्या पहले बिल में थीं और क्या चेंजेज ऑर्डिनेंस में किए गए हैं, वह सबके सामने है और जो चेंजेज किए गए हैं, तो उसमें जो सोशल इम्पैक्ट होता है, उसको तो बिल्कुल obliterate कर दिया गया है । कर दिया गया है या नहीं कर दिया गया है? कर दिया गया

है। जो ज़मीन लोगों को जन्म-जन्मांतर तक रोज़ी-रोटी देगी, उसको आप अधिगृहीत कर लेंगे और लोगों के ऊपर उसके क्या परिणाम होंगे, क्या उस पर कोई विचार नहीं किया जाएगा, उसको कंसिडर नहीं किया जाएगा? यह सही है कि तमाम योजनाओं के लिए ज़मीन की जरूरत होती है और तमाम व्यावहारिक दिक्कतें आती हैं, उस पर भी बात करके रास्ता निकाला जा सकता था, लेकिन आपने उसको बायपास किया। आपने लोगों से डिस्कस नहीं किया। डिस्कशन होने पर कोई यह नहीं कहेगा कि यूनिवर्सिटी न बने, कोई यह नहीं कहेगा कि कोई मेडिकल कॉलेज न बने, कोई यह नहीं कहेगा कि एक्सप्रेस-वे या रोडज़ न बनें, डिफेंस के लिए या इंडस्ट्रीज़ के लिए कोई मना नहीं करेगा। सब उस पर सहमत होते बशर्ते कि आप उनसे बात करते, विपक्ष को कॉन्फिडेंस में लेते, लेकिन कॉन्फिडेंस में नहीं लिया गया। इसका नतीजा यह है कि सारे देश के किसान अपने को ठगा सा महसूस कर रहे हैं, इसलिए उनमें आक्रोश है। मैं फिर आपसे कहना चाहता हूं, मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि सदन में कोई deadlock हो, मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि लोग कहें कि संसद कोई काम नहीं करना चाहती है। आप सारे नेताओं के साथ बैठकर इस पर बात कीजिए, कोई रास्ता निकालिए, जिससे दोनों तरफ की बात हो...(व्यवधान)... और किसानों का हित भी सुरक्षित बना रहे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, please allow me a minute.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have two quick points to make, both related to ordinances. I do not want to discuss the merits of the Bill. The first point on the ordinances is, the Leader of the House has given us information, but it is selective information. He has told us how many hundred ordinances were passed during the Congress regime and how many ordinances were passed in the last 50 years. Here is my limited point. My point is, let us look at the last eight months and put a ratio as to how many bills have been passed and how many ordinances have been put in. If you look at it, since Independence about ten ordinances and fifteen bills have been passed. This has been done in the past nine months. This Government has set the record for passing the least number of bills as compared to ordinances. ...(Interruptions).... So, the Leader of the House is giving us selective information by taking a 60 year period. That is incorrect. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, आपने बिल्कुल क्लीयर कह दिया है कि ऑर्डिनेंस के ऊपर ही बात होगी।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Let me finish, Sir. I am talking on the issue of ordinances. ...(Interruptions)... Secondly, the Leader of the House is much more senior to me and much more articulate than me, but I will not make cheap shots by using my time to try and give an advertising slogan for two minutes on his Bill; I won't do that. I will restrain myself. The Trinamool Congress is the only

party that voted against the UPA's Ordinance. At that time we thought they are the devils, but they are looking like angels now. We were the only party that opposed the UPA-II Ordinance, but we think they are looking like angels because these are the ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am on my last point. In this proposed Bill, they have given a new scheme to Parliament in the ordinances. Parliament is 'deliberate, debate, decide'. In the last eight months it has become 'decide, then come and deliberate'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. Now, Mr. Tyagi.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मेरा माननीय नेता सदन से बहुत आदरपूर्वक निवेदन है कि उन्होंने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का किसी बहाने नाम तो लिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के ऑर्डिनेंस लाने पर जी.वी. मावलंकर साहब ने क्या कहा था, उसको भी नेता सदन बताते तो अच्छा होता। सर, यह लैंड एक्विजिशन की लड़ाई नहीं है। जो गमलों में खेती करते हैं और जो गांवों में खेती करते हैं, यह उनके बीच की लड़ाई है। इतना सा पानी डालना है। आपके जैसे विद्वान आदमी, जिसके साथ हमने चालीस साल काम किया है, आपने पूरे बजट में एक हजार करोड़ रुपए इरिगेशन के लिए रखे। आप कह रहे हैं कि इरिगेशन की योजनाएं हम रोक रहे हैं! आपने अहमदाबाद से मुम्बई के बीच में एक ट्रेन चलाने के लिए 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए का बजट रखा, उसके बावजूद आप कह रहे हैं कि हम लोग आपका रास्ता रोक रहे हैं! मैं राम गोपाल यादव जी से ऐग्री करता हूँ। आप बैठिए, सारे नेताओं को बिठाइए, उनके साथ बातचीत कीजिए, लेकिन गमले वालों में और खेत वालों में थोड़ा फर्क कीजिए। आपको हमारी तकलीफों का पता होना चाहिए। हम आपसे नहीं कहेंगे तो किससे कहेंगे? एक अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ। क्या आप उनके जैसे होना चाहते हैं? अगर वे ऐसी गलतियां न करते तो आप यहां न होते? आप उन्हीं बातों की टक्कर करना चाहते हैं? आप emergency लगाना चाहते हैं क्या? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** त्यागी जी बैठिए। श्री डी.राजा।

**श्री के.सी.त्यागी :** आप क्यों हर चीज़ का मुकाबला उनसे करते हैं? ...*(समय की घंटी)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** त्यागी जी, आप बैठिए।

**श्री के.सी.त्यागी :** उनसे मुकाबला करते-करते तो हम एक दिन जेल में चले जाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** त्यागी जी, बैठिए।

**श्री के.सी.त्यागी :** एक दिन emergency में चले जाएंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति :** त्यागी जी, अब आप बैठिए। श्री डी.राजा। आप जल्दी अपनी बात कहिए।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, even though I gave a notice to discuss the murder of Communist leader Govind Pansare in Maharashtra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I associate with all my colleagues to question the Government on the issue of Ordinance, and I do not think that there was an extraordinary situation which warranted the issue of Ordinance, particularly on a substantive issue of land acquisition. I hold the Government wrong in issuing Ordinance on land acquisition. Sir, when Congress-led UPA-II was in power, I also participated in a series of deliberations. Now, I am not getting into merit of the law in anticipation. But the Leader of the Opposition took the name of Left. Left also supported the Ordinance. It is not a question of opposing the Ordinance *per se*; it is a question of justifying. Can you justify this Ordinance? On 31st December, 2014 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: The urgency for the Government to issue the Ordinance is to help the corporate houses, big business houses. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the only urgency for the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring in wild allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not the time for allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: It is against those whose livelihood depend upon agriculture. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why people are agitating outside and inside the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: Please reconsider the issue of Ordinance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to make my point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अध्यादेश के बारे में कुछ कहने वाला नहीं हूँ। इस पर बहस होगी और जब बहस होगी तब अध्यादेश के प्रावधान पर बातचीत होगी। मैं सिर्फ एक मुद्दे पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। नेता, सदन ने अभी-अभी कहा कि 13 ऐसे कानून हैं जहाँ अध्यादेश के प्रावधानों से चार गुणा मुआवजा बढ़ाया गया है। सर, हकीकत यह है कि 2013 के कानून में एक अलग सा शेड्यूल है, नेता सदन जानते हैं, शेड्यूल-4 है, जिसमें 13 कानून हैं। 2013 के कानून में, जिस कानून को सारे सदन ने बहस के बाद अनुमति दी थी, उसमें स्पष्ट लिखा गया है कि एक साल के अंदर उन 13 कानूनों में मुआवजा, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के प्रावधानों में नए कानून के तहत परिवर्तन लाया जाएगा। इन्होंने किसी पर कोई एहसान नहीं किया है। जो कानून का प्रावधान था, उसका पालन इन्होंने किया है। इसलिए यह कहना कि हमने 13 कानूनों में मुआवजा बढ़ा दिया है, यह गलत जानकारी है, इन्होंने हाउस को मिसलीड किया है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why is a point of order now?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, हम लोगों ने रूल 267 में नोटिस दिया है। हम चार दल के लोगों ने वह नोटिस दिया। रूल 267 में बिल्कुल क्लीयर दिया हुआ है कि अगर सदन सहमत है तो सदस्य प्रस्ताव करेगा और प्रस्ताव पर सदन की राय ली जाएगी। आपने पार्टली तो उसे accept कर लिया। चूंकि आपने उस पर डिस्कशन कराया इसलिए पार्टली तो वह accept हो गया। अब इस समय बात यह रह गयी कि क्योंकि हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया था इसलिए हम प्रस्ताव रखेंगे और उस पर आप सदन की राय लेंगे। अगर सदन उसे स्वीकार कर लेता है तो जो नेता, सदन कह रहे थे कि अध्यादेश पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता, इस पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता।

सर, मैं प्रस्ताव रखता हूं। सर, रूल 267 में बिल्कुल क्लियर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you should have got permission from the Chair for doing that. I have not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** लेकिन आप permission दे चुके हैं, तभी तो सभी बोल रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have not given the permission.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** आप permission दे चुके हैं, तभी तो सभी बोल रहे हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** सुनिए, you have given a notice under Rule 267 for suspension of the business. I accept that point, but for moving that Resolution, you have to get the permission from the Chair, consent of the Chair, which I have not given.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, इस समय आप जज हैं और हम वकील हैं, यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं interpretation भी सही होना चाहिए। श्रीमन्, अगर आपने partly accept नहीं किया होता।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** तो जीरो ऑवर का नोटिस खत्म करके आपने इसको स्वीकार न किया होता।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं-नहीं, मैंने बोला ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आपने इसे स्वीकार किया, तभी आपने सबको बुलवाया।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** अगर रूल 267 को आपने partly accept कर लिया है, तो इसका मतलब है कि पीठ की सहमति है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं किया है। मैंने स्वीकार नहीं किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप हमें प्रस्ताव रखने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं-नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, रूल में बिल्कुल क्लियर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रूल में बिल्कुल क्लियर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने बोला कि जीरो ऑवर मेम्बर्स का ऑवर है, गवर्नमेंट का बिजनेस नहीं है, मेम्बर्स का ऑवर है, and hon. Members wanted to speak on these Ordinances. इसलिए मैं अलाऊ करता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... That was the consent of the House at that time. इसलिए अलाऊ कर दिया, लेकिन I am very clear. For moving the motion, you should have the consent of the Chair, which I have not given.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, किसी भी नियम में दो रूल नहीं हो सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी भी नियम में दो रूलिंग नहीं आ सकती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, हर नियम में एक रूलिंग आएगी। एक रूलिंग तो आपने तब दी जब आपने इसे accept करके सबको बोलने का मौका दे दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not under Rule 267.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं तो फिर किस रूल में हम लोग बोलें?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should know that there is no specific rule governing the Zero Hour in this Rule Book. ...**(Interruptions)**... In this Rule Book, there is no specific rule governing the Zero Hour. That is why the Chair has used its discretion. I have not allowed the discussion under Rule 267 under your notice. I have allowed this discussion using my discretion because I know there is no specific rule governing the Zero Hour in this Book. Therefore, I have not permitted Rule 267, and you have no permission to move the Resolution. I have given the ruling.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, मैं यह समझता हूं और स्वीकार भी करता हूं कि सारे अधिकार आपके पास हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: चेयर की रूलिंग आ गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने रूलिंग दे दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपको क्या दर्द हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पढ़िए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कौन होते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: आप सदन का समय बरबाद कर रहे हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह तो "मान न मान, मैं तेरा मेहमान" हो गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, with the right spirit, made some observations and suggestions. Responding in the same spirit, I will convey his suggestions in a very positive manner to the Minister concerned for appropriate action. Where he suggested that the Government must have discussions with all the concerned parties, I will certainly convey this to the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is the end of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, that is the end of it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I just want to submit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is the end. I cannot allow you. If I allow you, I will have to allow others also. ....*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour, Shri Shantaram Naik ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Leader of the House has said something. We have also raised this issue. We started it. I have a submission to make. Kindly allow me. I seek your indulgence. This is a matter which cuts across party lines.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said that he would call the leaders.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं सर। आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। He has said, “in the same spirit”. Nobody here is against the interest of the growth of the country, but at the same time, we have a collective responsibility to safeguard the interest of the farmers. Now, if the Government has acknowledged the need ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह बात तो हो गई। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप अभी उपसभापति नहीं बने हैं। आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: आप भी कहां बने हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let us come to a good end.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I want to say something. Since the Leader of the House has said that in the right spirit of what has been said by Mayawati ji, Sharad Yadav ji and all, the Government will sit with the Opposition, and...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has said it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, he has said it but, I think, he should go a step further to say that until the consultations are complete, the Government will suspend the Ordinances. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, see, the Government has given a good offer that it will call the leaders of the opposition parties and discuss it before the Bill is brought. This is the end of the matter. Now, let us take up Zero Hour. Shri Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. It is over now.

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## MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### **Murder of Shri Govind Pansare, an activist and social worker**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, Shri Pansare, an active social worker was murdered ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, this is for 'all Ordinances'. Please clarify that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, kindly bring the House to order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what about other Ordinances? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government responded positively. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. The Government responded positively. That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, recently, an active social worker, Shri Govind Pansare, was brutally murdered in Kolhapur. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Minister has said about one Ordinance. What about the other Ordinances? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the Government has said that it will discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Nothing will go on record. Only what Mr. Shantaram says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप जल्दी बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, Shri Pansare was murdered brutally in day light recently in Kolhapur. People from entire Kolhapur and other parts of the country came to his funeral and paid homage to the great leader. Sir, Mr. Pansare had been doing social work in the vicinity for last many years and he had been opposing the illegal imposition of toll tax which certain private parties have been collecting without the authority of law. This is an aspect that should be looked into because when the Government enters into a contract or MoU with private parties, there should be transparency in those contracts or MoUs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: This is not being looked into.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Secondly, Sir, he opposed the superstitious beliefs prevailing in the society. The scientific temper is the crux of the Constitution of India, which has been reiterated recently by the hon. President of India. It is there in the Constitution of India. It was also there in the 20-Point Programme. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल** (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री किरनमय नन्दा** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: What is this, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the Constitution of India also mentions 'scientific temper', and, we, as social workers and politicians, should see to it that the murderer of Shri Pansare is booked immediately. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. D. Raja, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar, Shri Hussain Dalwai and Shri Ramdas Athawale have to associate with this matter. Firstly, Shri D. Raja. ...(*Interruptions*)... Names of all those who are associating may be added. Yes, please.

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, comrade Govind Pansare was one of the senior-most communist leaders in the country. On 16th February, comrade Govind Pansare and his wife Uma Pansare were shot at. It was a murderous attack. Subsequently, comrade Govind Pansare died.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Munekar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it reminds us of the killing of Dr. Dabholkar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Munekar. Mr. Raja, there are others also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. Munekar. Only one sentence please.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, Shri Govind Pansare was brutally murdered on 16th of February. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I demand the Maharashtra Government to chase the criminals and arrest them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Such heinous crimes cannot be allowed to continue in the State of Maharashtra. Comrade Govind Pansare was one of the outspoken national communist leaders in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is a heinous crime.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Allow Dr. Munekar to speak on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, Shri Govind Pansare had been working for sixty years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please associate only. There is no time. You say that you are associating. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no time, please associate only.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, Shri Govind Pansare had been working actively for sixty years in the field of social and political work. ...*(Interruptions)*... I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Shantaram Naik.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Hussain Dalwai. Please associate only.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने उनके साथ काम किया है। मुझे बोलने दीजिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए, मैंने उनके साथ काम किया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say that you are associating. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ramdas Athawale. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए, मैंने उनके साथ काम किया है ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Zero Hour is over. Now, Question Hour.

**12.00 NOON****ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Use of spurious drugs in government hospitals**

\*1. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that spurious drugs have been found to be in use for patients in certain Government hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the enormity of this menace;

(c) whether Government has been buying such fake drugs from companies which have either been banned or blacklisted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, *inter-alia*, indicating the action plan of Government to control this menace?

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) and (b) Details as compiled by Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) on the basis of the information provided by various States, are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) Health is a State subject and information regarding procurement of medicines by the State Government and their hospitals is not maintained centrally. However, as far as Institutions/Hospitals such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, (JIPMER), Puducherry and three Central Government Hospitals, in Delhi namely, Safdarjung hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated hospitals are concerned, there has been no report regarding the purchase of fake drugs from companies which have either been banned or blacklisted.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to check Spurious/Sub-Standard Drugs in the Country include:

- Amending the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 to provide for more stringent penalties for manufacture and trade of spurious and adulterated drugs.

- Making provisions in the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 for setting up of special designated courts for speedy disposal of cases to deal with the cases of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.
- Uploading the guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 on the Website of CDSCO for purpose of uniform implementation of Drugs and Cosmetics Act in the country.
- Initiation of Whistle Blowere Scheme to encourage vigilant Public Participation in the detection of Movement of spurious drugs in the country.
- Providing assistance for upgrading of testing facilities and establishing new drug testing laboratories under the Capacity Building project through World Bank, so as to enhance the capacity of the laboratories to test large number of samples.
- Overseas inspection of drug manufacturing sites to ensure quality of imported bulk drugs.
- Amendment of Schedule m to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, Pertaining to Good Manufacturing Practices in 2001 to make it at par with the international standards. It is mandatory for the manufacturers of drugs to comply with requirements of this schedule for quality control of the drugs manufactured by them.
- Introduction of Good laboratory Practices

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of States	The number of cases of Spurious Drugs in Government Hospital in various parts of the country which have come to the notice of Government	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
5. Goa		Nil	Nil
6. Gujarat		Nil	Nil
7. Haryana		Nil	Nil
8. Himachal Pradesh		Nil	Nil
9. Jammu and Kashmir	4 samples during last five years		The cases are sub-judice.
10. Karnataka		28	With respect to said spurious drugs cases are filed against the accused in the Hon'ble courts.
11. Kerala		Nil	Nil
12. Madhya Pradesh		Nil	Nil
13. Maharashtra		Nil	Nil
14. Manipur		Nil	NA
15. Meghalaya		Nil	Nil
16. Mizoram		Nil	Nil
17. Nagaland		Data awaited	
18. Odisha		Nil	Nil
19. Punjab		Nil	Nil
20. Rajasthan		Nil	Nil
21. Sikkim		Nil	Nil
22. Tamil Nadu	2 cases in the year 2013-14 and one case in the year 2014-15		Prosecution has been launched for the cases reported in 2013-14 and they are under trial in court. Prosecution permission has been accorded for the case reported in the year 2014-15 and the case is to be filed before the court.

1	2	3	4
23. Tripura		2 cases	The case is now under trial.
24. Uttar Pradesh		1 case reported in the year 2013-14	Instructions have been issued to the Inspector to file the prosecution.
25. West Bengal		Nil	Nil
26. Puducherry		Nil	Nil
27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Nil	Nil
28. Chandigarh		Nil	Nil
29. Delhi		Data awaited	
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Data awaited	
31. Daman and Diu		Nil	Nil
32. Lakshadweep		Nil	Nil
33. Chhattisgarh		02 cases	Investigation has been launched.
34. Jharkhand		01	Investigation has been launched.
35. Uttarakhand		Nil	Nil
36. Telangana		Data awaited	

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 1. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I have to raise one point. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't display banners. *...(Interruptions)...* Question no. 1. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Parida, yes please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: It is our agony, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, a serious question *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the question be answered first and then ask your supplementary. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we seek your help. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we seek your help. ...*(Interruptions)*... This House unanimously passed that law. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are in distress. ...*(Interruptions)*... We seek your protection, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow his question to be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, the answer which has been given by the hon. Minister is not satisfactory. It is not fulfilling the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: The people of Andhra Pradesh want these provisions ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow his question to be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, my supplementary question is that the Government, I feel from the answers of the hon. Minister, is not quite aware of the serious situation prevailing in the country because of supply of spurious medicines for different diseases. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, those provisions need to be implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*... We seek your interference. ...*(Interruptions)*... We seek your protection, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: It has appeared in the Press and also in the electronic media from time to time that so many deaths are taking place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: My question is that the Government is not aware. I am showing the newspaper cutting ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: We seek your interference in implementing the provisions of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: It has appeared in this paper that yesterday...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ask the question, please. Don't make a speech.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: In the National Capital Region, in Gurgaon, a person was arrested by the police. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the people of Andhra Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: The man was supplying the spurious medicines.



MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: I want to know whether the Minister has this in his knowledge and what steps he is taking to stop this practice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the Government has not been ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, the question is related to the hospitals supplying the medicines and the answer is very elaborative where we have talked about the Central Government hospitals and the State Government hospitals. Now, the hon. Member is raising an issue related to once incident. I assure the hon. Member that if he gives it in writing, we will get it examined and action will be taken accordingly. That is what I can say.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the Minister of Health ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; don't shout.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the Minister should say what is the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No banners please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Thank you very much.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, said that the State Government should look after this practice of supply of spurious medicines. I am appealing to the Central Government that they should take initiative to inquire throughout the country how much spurious medicines are produced in this country and supplied to the patients who are dying. The Central Government should take the initiative to inquire into this matter, what is taking place in other States.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, certainly, the Central Government is aware of it. There was this Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Then, there was the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 2008. In the 2008 Act, a lot of new initiatives were taken and accordingly, it was decided that we would strengthen the system relating to the checking of the drugs. First of all, in this matter, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 2008 provided more stringent penalties for the manufacturing and trade of spurious and adulterated drugs. This was one step which was taken. Another step taken was that special designated courts were set up for speedy disposal of cases to deal with such cases. Then, the whole procedure was also to be uploaded about the samples of the drugs, and accordingly, it was also decided to provide assistance from the Central Government for upgrading of the testing facilities and establishing new drug testing laboratories under the Capacity Building Project. All this has been done and

this is a continuous process, which is being done. At the same time, the Government of India did a survey, because there were reports about it, and the survey was done throughout the length and breadth of the country; 24,136 samples were taken of 62 brands of drugs belonging to 9 categories of manufacturers from 100 different outlets from all different regions. After due examination, 0.046 per cent were found to be spurious. But, at the same time, the Government is aware and I would assure the Member, and all the other Members too, that we are increasing our capacity so that the testing facilities are made more meaningful and see to it that spurious drugs are brought under control. That is what I can assure you.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपको इस बात की जानकारी है ही कि छत्तीसगढ़ के परिवार नियोजन कैम्प के अंतर्गत spurious drugs देने की वजह से कई महिलाओं की मृत्यु हुई और कानून के अंतर्गत इसकी जांच भी चल रही है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश में जब से NRHM में अधिक धनराशि देने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, हर राज्य के अन्दर इस तरह की दवाइयों की खरीद करने का एक रैकेट चला हुआ है।

मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है, हालांकि यह राज्य का विषय है, केंद्र सरकार को इस बारे में विचार करना चाहिए कि जितनी भी जैनेरिक ड्रग्स हैं, उनकी जो लेबोरेट्रीज़ हैं या फार्मसीज़ हैं, उन सबकी रेगुलर जांच करते हुए स्पेसिफाई कर देना चाहिए कि इन फार्मास्यूटिकल कंपनीज़ के माध्यम से ही दवाई खरीदी जानी चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे इस पर विचार करेंगे?

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले भी बताया, मैं माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि समय-समय पर हम प्रदेश सरकारों को इस दृष्टि से एडवाइज़ करते रहते हैं।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** आप उन्हें बाध्य कीजिए ।

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** इसके साथ ही साथ उनकी कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग प्रोसेस में भी हम पूरी मदद करते हैं। आपका जो सुझाव आया है, इस सुझाव पर भी मंत्रालय अवश्य विचार करेगा।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Has the Government initiated picking up of samples of drugs at random at all major cities to check their qualities in a regular manner by independent agencies?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, we have not done this random checking by an independent agency but this has been done by the Government of India itself. As I told you earlier, 24,136 samples were collected of 62 brands and of 9 categories of 30 manufacturers, this has been done. Again, the Government of India is thinking of having another fresh survey and, from time to time, we will be doing this survey so that we keep a watch on these spurious drugs and action is taken accordingly.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, the World Health Organisation recently observed that the healthcare system in India is not sufficient to cater to the needs of the Indian people. The pharmacies of Government hospitals are in pathetic plight. Across the nation, there was hue and cry to have the proper medicines through the Government pharmacies, whenever they visit there with a lot of ailments. In this situation, there is a dearth of Government public sector IDPL-like institutions to produce required pharmaceutical items. So, there is no level-playing field and counter balancing with the support of the Government institutions to produce the medicines. This is creating a dangerous situation ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: This is creating a dangerous situation and the spurious drugs are creeping in into the pharmacies of the Government hospitals. So, is the Union Government thinking to revitalise and re-establish IDPL-like institutions across the nation? I would like to know that, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you!

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I appreciate the hon. Member's concern but, at the same time, I would like to be very clear that this impression should not go that Government hospitals are supplying spurious medicines. Throughout the whole country, we have got 41 cases, out of which 28 were in Karnataka. Action has been taken and in all the respective States, wherever these cases have been found, action is initiated. I assure the House that action will be taken and the culprits will be brought to book.

Two, this is an ongoing process. We are trying to standardise it. This is the advice that we are giving to the hospitals run by the State Governments. We want to see to it that the drug list very clearly states as to which drugs are to be supplied, from which company they are supplied and the companies which are supplying them are cleared by the DCGI and good manufacturing practices are also taken into consideration. After that only we will clear that. This is what I can assure you.

### **Ceasefire violations by Pakistan**

\*2. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that violation of ceasefire by Pakistani troops along Jammu and Kashmir border has continued in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of times the ceasefire was violated by Pakistani troops and the casualties that have taken place during the violation of ceasefire, during the last eight months with details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by our armed forces and Government thereon?

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

### *Statement*

The details of Ceasefire violations (CFVs) and details of security forces personnel martyred in cross-border firing and other tactical incidents and civilians killed in ceasefire violations along the India-Pakistan border in Jammu and Kashmir during 8 months from June, 2014 to January, 2015 are as under:-

#### 1. Details of ceasefire violations

Area of India-Pakistan Border	Number of ceasefire violations
(i) Along the Line of Control (LoC) and International Border (IB) under operational control of Army.	126
(ii) International Border (IB) under operational control of Border Security Force (BSF).	559

#### 2. Details of casualties

Details of casualties	Number of casualties
(i) Security Personnel martyred	
(a) Army personnel	05
(b) BSF personnel	03
(ii) Civilians killed	16

Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required, has been carried out by Indian Army / BSF. In addition, all violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan military authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations of the two countries. BSF, too, holds talks at various levels with its counterpart *viz.* Pakistan Rangers.

Diplomatically, India has repeatedly emphasised, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control (LC) and abide by the ceasefire commitment of 2003 along the International Border and LC.

In the bilateral talks held on 27th May, 2014 during the visit of the Prime Minister of Pakistan to India for the swearing ceremony of the new Government, Prime Minister further emphasised the importance of maintaining peace and tranquillity at the International Border and upholding the sanctity of the Line of Control.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I have with me the replies given by the hon. Minister over the last two-three sessions and they are almost identical to similar questions. That means we are treating the question of violation of ceasefire at the international border or the Line of Control in a very bureaucratic way, if I may say so, and not taking into account the human element involved in this. My first question is this. There are thousands of people living along the border. I am referring primarily to the Jammu and Kashmir border. Every time ceasefire at the Line of Control or the international border is violated, thousands of people are made to leave their homes and stay in relief camps. They have lost precious lives. They have lost their property. Compensation given is erratic. My first question is: How much compensation has been given for the land that belongs to the private people and which is on the other side of the fencing done by the Ministry of Defence? Either negligible compensation has been given or no compensation has been given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, my question is: Is the Government considering a uniform policy of compensation from Gujarat to Jammu and Kashmir? Is the Government considering the long-standing demand of the civilian population to give them five marla *zameen* which is away from the border so that their children can study and the traumatic experience of seeing the family members dying during this period is not there?

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: सभापति महोदय, सवाल सीज़फायर वॉयलेशन के उपर है। कम्पेंसेशन के बारे में पैकेज आलरेडी है। मुझे लगता है कि इसके बारे में मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम अफेयर्स ज्यादा अच्छा रिप्लाई दे सकेगी। इसमें इसका जिक्र नहीं है। This is not covering the compensation part of it.

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: सर, यह तो बहुत ही ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please adhere to your question. Supplementaries emanate out of the main question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, the question is absolutely relevant. ...(Interruptions)... I am surprised that the Defence Minister who is considered to be a very articulate and hands-on person is taking shelter behind one Ministry or the other. I thought that the Government worked in a cohesive manner. But, obviously, I was wrong.

My second question is this. The people are living on the international border. I want to know if there is a special policy for recruiting these people in paramilitary forces. Has the Government considered training the young people of those families who live on the border and who have been suffering for the last so many decades? Has the Government considered giving them special training in self-protection, civil rights and medi-care? Also, has the Government considered any policy for recruiting them in paramilitary forces? Is there any proposal? Or, is the Government considering this?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, the question is on a different line. We do consider these parameters while recruitment is done. Various local groups such as scout Battalions are also raised by the Army. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be quiet.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I can provide the details to her if she asks a separate question because this is regarding violations of ceasefire. ...*(Interruptions)*... The question is regarding ceasefire violations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not considering that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: It is regarding the number of violations and action against ceasefire violations. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understand the sentiment, but the question is restricted to ceasefire violations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: It is about the compensation and relief which is being given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, please see part (c) of the question. It says, "action taken by our armed forces and Government thereon". ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is in relation to violations. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not get into that. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सभापति जी, सवाल है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सभापति जी, मुझे एक अनुरोध करना है कि पिछले सत्र के दौरान ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** देखिए, यह पिछले सत्र की बात नहीं हो रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** सभापति जी, मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक सवाल के जवाब में इसी हाउस में यह कहा था कि उनके पास पूरी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है और वे इसको पहुंचाएंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** लेकिन आज की तारीख तक हमारे पास कोई जानकारी पहुंचाई ही नहीं गई है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** अगर आपका यह सवाल है, तो आप इसको अलग से उठाइए, यह इस सवाल से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** परंतु श्रीमान्, यहां सदन के अंदर, आपके संरक्षण में हम लोग एक-दूसरे से सवाल-जवाब करते हैं और जब आपके सामने कोई आश्वासन दिया जाता है, तो उस आश्वासन की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure for assurances. Please follow it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना:** वह एश्योरेंस कमेटी में गया होगा। सभापति जी, मैं डिफेंस मंत्री को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और साधुवाद देता हूं कि जिस ढंग से इस बार बॉर्डर के ऊपर हमारी बीएसएफ, आर्मी ने रिएक्ट किया है, उसके कारण उन लोगों को बहुत विश्वास है। मैं वहां भी गया था, उन लोगों के मन में सरकार के प्रति बहुत विश्वास है। मेरा एक सिम्पल क्वेश्चन है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए ।

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना:** मेरा एक सिम्पल क्वेश्चन है कि यह वॉयलेशन बार-बार रिपीट न हो और लोग सफ़र न करे, इसके लिए सरकार का परमानेंट सॉल्यूशन क्या है, वह मंत्री जी बताएँ।

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, these incidents are basically attributed to local dynamics, visits of UN Military Observers, attempt for pushing in infiltrators and, sometimes, to obstruct construction activities undertaken by the Border Security Force or Army. A way of taking care of it and reducing the number of violations is obviously that we give proper reply, which this Government has started. And I think because of that the number is reducing. In fact, from the LOC/Border manned by Army, the numbers have reduced during the last year.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** सभापति जी, श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी जी ने बहुत ही अच्छा सवाल पूछा था। जब पिछले आठ महीनों से फायरिंग चल रही थी, तब अम्बिका जी और मैं बॉर्डर पर गए थे। मैं तो दो-तीन दफ़ा गया था, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लीडर्स भी गए थे, गृह मंत्री जी

भी गए थे, लेकिन हमारे बहुत पुराने दोस्त माननीय डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब, जिनके लिए हम पेपर्स में पढ़ते हैं कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत ही सक्षम हैं, आज उनका जवाब देखकर और सुनकर मुझे बहुत निराशा हुई कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your supplementary question.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** यह तो लगता है कि हम बारूद के ढेर पर बैठे हैं। मैंने लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन की हैसियत से पिछले सात-आठ महीनों में दो लैटर्स माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखे थे, जिनकी कॉपीज़ मैंने डिफेंस और होम मिनिस्टर को उन्हीं मुद्दों को लेकर, जिनके बारे में अम्बिका जी ने सवाल उठाए थे, land compensation उस साइड के बारे में, वहां paramilitary forces में recruitment for employment, 5 मरले जमीन सुरक्षित जगह पर आदि। उस बात का मतलब है, लेकिन हमें जवाब दिया जाता है कि necessary कार्यवाही की जाती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिसका हमने आठ महीने जवाब मांगा, वह necessary कार्यवाही कहां है? मुझे बहुत अफ़सोस है कि कोई coordination नहीं है। अगर इस तरह से जम्मू-कश्मीर जैसी जगह पर, जहां तकरीबन सात, आठ सौ सीज़फायर वॉयलेशन इंटरनेशनल बॉर्डर पर हुए हैं, उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान ही नहीं दिया जाता है, तो इसका मतलब है कि हम सिर्फ पॉलिटिक्स में, स्टेटमेंट्स में सुन रहे हैं कि यह किया जाएगा, वह किया जाएगा, लेकिन मिनिस्ट्री में कोई हलचल नहीं है। मैं माननीय डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अभी तक, पिछले छह महीने, आठ महीने इन तमाम चीज़ों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। माननीय डिफेंस मिनिस्टर वहां जाएं। क्या वे वहां जाएंगे और इन बातों के बारे में कुछ हल निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे और सदन में आएंगे?

† **श्री غلام نبی آزاد :** سبھاپتی جی، شریمتی امبیکا سونی جی نے بہت ہی اچھا سوال پوچھا تھا۔ جب پچھلے اٹھ مہینوں سے فائرنگ چل رہی تھی، تب امبیکا جی اور میں بارڈر پر گئے تھے۔ میں تو دو تین دفعہ گیا تھا، بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کے لیڈرس بھی گئے تھے، گرہ منتری جی بھی گئے تھے، لیکن ہمارے بہت پرانے دوست مانٹے ڈفینس منسٹر صاحب، جن کے لئے ہم پپرس میں پڑھتے ہیں کہ ڈفینس منسٹر صاحب بہت ہی سکشم ہیں، آج ان کا جواب دیکھ کر اور سن کر مجھے بہت نراشا ہوئی کہ .... مداخلت....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your supplementary question.

**ش्री غلام نبی آزاد :** یہ تو لگتا ہے کہ ہم بارود کے ڈھیر پر بیٹھے ہیں۔ میں نے لیڈر آف اپوزیشن کی حیثیت سے پچھلے سات اٹھ مہینوں میں دو لیٹرس مانٹے پردھان منتری جی کو لکھے تھے، جن کی کاپیاں میں نے ڈفینس اور ہوم منسٹر کو انہی مدعوں کو لیکر، جن کے بارے میں امبیکا جی نے سوال اٹھائے تھے، land compensation اس سائیڈ کے بارے میں، وہاں paramilitary forces میں recruitment for employment پانچ مزلے زمین سُرکشت جگہ پر وغیرہ۔ اس بات کا مطلب ہے لیکن ہمیں جواب دیا جاتا ہے کہ ضروری کارروائی کی جاتی ہے۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس کا ہم نے اٹھ مہینے جواب مانگا، وہ ضروری کارروائی کہاں ہے؟ مجھے بہت افسوس ہے کہ کوئی کوارنٹیشن نہیں ہے۔ اگر اس طرح سے جموں وکشمیر جیسی جگہ پر، جہاں تقریباً سات سو سیز فائر وائلیشن انٹرنیشنل بارڈر پر ہوئے ہیں، ان کی طرف کوئی دھیان ہی نہیں دیا جاتا ہے، تو



اس کا مطلب ہے کہ ہم صرف پالیٹکس میں، اسٹیٹمنٹ میں سن رہے ہیں کہ یہ کیا جائے گا، یہ کیا جائے گا، لیکن منسٹری میں کوئی ہلچل نہیں ہے۔ میں ماننے ڈفینس منسٹری کے لئے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اپنے ابھی تک، پچھلے ساتھ آتے مہینے ان تمام چیزوں پر دھیان نہیں دیا ہے۔

ماننے ڈفینس منسٹری وہاں جائیں۔ کیا وہ وہاں جائیں گے اور ان باتوں کے بارے میں حل نکالنے کی کوشش کریں گے اور سدن میں انہیں گے۔

**श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर:** महोदय, मैं फिर इस सदन का ध्यान इस चीज की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल सीज़फायर वॉयलेशन पर है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has a valid point there.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed and उसके लिए आपका अलग सवाल आ जाए और उसकी डिटेल्स मेरे पास आ जाएं, तो I will definitely consider those separately. इस सवाल में रिहैबिलिटेशन कवर नहीं होता है, यह सवाल केवल सीज़फायर वॉयलेशन पर है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Hon. Members please read the wording of the question. The answer and supplementaries have to relate to the wording of the question.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** सर, इतनी तो इन्फॉर्मेशन होनी चाहिए।

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, इन्फॉर्मेशन की बात अलग है। That is quite true. But otherwise we will not make any progress like this.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful for giving me this opportunity. But I want to say that this question raises both the issues. This question raises the issue of the violations of the cease-fire by Pakistani troops; and this also raises the issue of action taken by our Armed Forces. When we look at both the claims of the Indian Government and the Pakistan Government there is a wide variation of the number of persons who are killed on the Indian side and the number of persons who are killed on the Pakistan side. It is a human loss.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: My question is: Is there any system by which you try to reconcile, or, do you just reduce the number of persons who are killed on the border on the Indian side, and increase the number of persons who are alleged to have been killed on the Pakistan side? This is a human issue. If more people have died, can we suppress the information? Is there a system of reconciling the two claims?

**श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर:** सभापति महोदय, हम लोग जो स्टैटिस्टिक्स देते हैं, वे स्टैटिस्टिक्स absolutely confirmed statistics रहती हैं और उसके बारे में if the Member wants I can give the statistic of the last five years, or, whatever period he wants. Statistics are very clear on the border, we have statistics which indicate in 2013, 10 deaths of Army Personnel, in 2014 it was reduced to 4, and up to January, 2015, it is, 2.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** सर, आप इसको पढ़ लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please see this is not a general question. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. You give a notice. We will accept it.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** सर, आपने एक सवाल उठाया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give a notice. We will accept it.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** सर, इस सवाल का "घ" हिस्सा पढ़ लिया जाए, "यदि हां, तो इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सरकार की कार्य योजना का उल्लेख करते हुए तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा आप दें।" उस सवाल की कार्य योजना में वे तमाम चीजें आ जाती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is now over. बैठ जाइए।

### पैनल में शामिल गैर-सरकारी अस्पतालों में सुविधाओं का अभाव

\*3. डा० विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, केंद्रीय सरकार के पैनल में शामिल गैर सरकारी अस्पतालों में सुविधाओं, परीक्षण की सुविधाओं और पर्याप्त विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सकों का अभाव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इनकी पुनः समीक्षा कर गैर सरकारी अस्पतालों के पैनल में बदलाव करेगी; और

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

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा):** (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

यह मंत्रालय केंद्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना (सी जी एच एस) और केंद्रीय सेवा (चिकित्सा परिचर्या) नियमों के अंतर्गत अस्पतालों को पैनलबद्ध करता है।

जब कभी भी इन अस्पतालों के काम-काज के बारे में शिकायत मिलती है, गलती करने वाले अस्पताल के खिलाफ उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है जिसमें अस्पताल को पैनल से हटाना शामिल है।

केंद्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना (सी जी एच एस) के लाभार्थियों को गुणवत्तायुक्त स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने सी जी एच एस के अंतर्गत पैनलबद्ध किए गए स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या संगठनों (एच सी ओ) के लिए एन ए बी एच (राष्ट्रीय अस्पताल तथा स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या प्रदायक प्रत्यायन बोर्ड) और एन ए बी एल (राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशाला प्रत्यायन बोर्ड) नियत किए हैं।

तथापि, पैनलबद्धता की शर्तों और निबंधनों के अनुसार न तो एन ए बी एच द्वारा और न ही एन ए बी एल द्वारा प्रत्यायित स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या संगठनों को इस शर्त के अध्यक्षीन अनंतिम रूप से पैनलबद्ध किया जाता है कि उनका निरीक्षण भारतीय गुणवत्ता परिषद (क्यू सी आई) द्वारा एक वर्ष के अंदर किया जाएगा ताकि ई-निविदा-2014 की शर्तों तथा निबंधनों और स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या संगठनों (एच सी ओ) एवं केंद्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना (सी जी एच एस) के बीच हस्ताक्षरित करार ज्ञापन के अनुसार पात्रता संबंधी मानदंड का अनुपालन किया जा सके।

यदि वे अपनी पैनलबद्धता के एक वर्ष के भीतर अपना निरीक्षण करवाने और/अथवा भारतीय गुणवत्ता परिषद (क्यू सी आई) द्वारा अनुशंसित किए जाने में विफल रहते हैं तो उन्हें सी जी एच एस पैनल से हटाया जा सकता है तथा उनकी निष्पादन बैंक गारंटी जब्त की जा सकती है। भारतीय गुणवत्ता परिषद द्वारा निरीक्षण के लिए आदेश पहले ही जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

### **Lack of amenities in empanelled private hospitals**

†\*3. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in the private hospitals included in the panel of Central Government there are no amenities, arrangements for tests and sufficient number of specialist doctors as on date;

(b) if so, whether Government would re-examine them and make changes in the panel of private hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

### **Statement**

This Ministry empanels hospitals under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules.

Whenever complaints about the functioning of these hospitals are received, appropriate action including removal from the panel, is taken against the defaulting hospital.

With a view to provide quality health care services to CGHS beneficiaries, Government has prescribed NABH (National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Health Care Providers) accreditation and NABL (National Accreditation Board for Laboratories) accreditation for Health Care Organizations (HCOs) empanelled under CGHS.

However, as per the terms and conditions of empanelment, Health Care Organizations which are neither NABH nor NABL accredited are also provisionally empanelled subject to the condition that they are inspected within one year by Quality Council of India (QCI) for compliance with the eligibility criteria as per the terms and conditions of e-tender 2014 and Memorandum of Agreement signed between HCOs and CGHS.

In case of their failure to get themselves inspected and/or recommended by QCI within one year of their empanelment they are liable for removal from CGHS panel and forfeiture of their performance Bank Guarantee. Orders have already been issued for inspection by Quality Council of India.

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधो:** धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न पूछने का जो आशय था, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसको घुमा-फिराकर केंद्रीय सेवा नियम और सीजीएचएस से जोड़ दिया है। मेरा आशय यह है कि जो देश की गरीब जनता है, वह स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए जूझ रही है और इतनी सारी जमा-पूंजी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं पर खर्च कर देती है। आज अगर कोई भी गरीब आदमी स्वास्थ्य सुविधा लेता है, तो इसके लिए उसे बहुत ज्यादा पैसों की आवश्यकता होती है और इसके लिए वह अपने गहने और जो भी उसकी जमा-पूंजी होती है, उसको वह बेच देता है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, प्राइम लोकेशन पर बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालों के लिए नॉमिनल रेट पर हम भूमि का आवंटन करते हैं और उनको बहुत सारी सुविधाएं देते हैं, लेकिन इनके द्वारा गरीबों के साथ भेदभाव क्यों किया जाता है? इसके कारण गरीबों को इस देश के अंदर सही तरह से स्वास्थ्य सुविधा नहीं मिल पा रही है, उनके बच्चों को सही तरह से स्वास्थ्य सुविधा नहीं मिल पा रही है। क्या आप ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे, जिससे इन बड़े अस्पतालों में इन गरीबों को सही स्वास्थ्य सुविधा और सही ट्रीटमेंट मिल सके? आपकी सरकार के द्वारा ऐसा कोई प्रयोजन किया जा रहा है?

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** सभापति जी, इस प्रश्न के दो भाग हैं। जो प्रश्न इन्होंने पूछा है, उसमें इन्होंने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्पैनलमेंट की बात की है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्पैनलमेंट की दृष्टि से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सीजीएचएस का जो एम्पैनलमेंट प्रोसेसेज तथा प्रोसीजर्स हैं, उनके बारे में हमने उत्तर दिया है। हमने उस उत्तर में बताया है कि हमारे पास दो प्रोसीजर्स हैं। एक Quality Council of India है, जो क्वालिटी के सारे विषयों पर ध्यान रखती है। हेल्थ सेक्टर को ध्यान में रखते हुए National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers and National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, ये दो ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस हैं, जिनके द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त होने पर हम उनका सीजीएचएस के तहत एम्पैनलमेंट करते हैं।

सीजीएचएस के एम्पैनलमेंट का जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का प्रोसीजर है, उसमें there are 25 cities; 12 more cities have been added. In the process of empanelment, the first aspect is the technical side and then financial bidding. इस प्रोसीजर में हम हॉस्पिटल्स, डेंटल क्लिनिक्स तथा लेबोरेट्रीज को एम्पैनल करते हैं। देश भर में, there are a very few hospitals which are empanelled by this process; hospitals are 438 and Diagnostic Centres, 582. इसीलिए हमारे एम्पैनल्ड हॉस्पिटल्स 743 हैं, जिनमें से 100 NABH से accredited हैं। हमारे 148 डाइग्नोस्टिक सेंटर हैं, जिनमें से 56 NABL से accredited हैं। जो NABL से accredited नहीं हैं, उन्हें Quality Council of India से एक साल के अंदर उस एम्पैनलमेंट को मान्यता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए हम उस दृष्टि से इसे करते हैं।

इनका जो प्रश्न है, यह थोड़ा भिन्न है। इनका प्रश्न यह है कि जिन प्राइवेट सेक्टरों ने प्राइम लोकेशंस पर सरकार से भूमि आवंटित कराकर हॉस्पिटल्स बनवाए हैं, उनमें गरीबों की सेवा होती है या नहीं होती है। यह प्रश्न इस प्रश्न का पूरक नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ गवर्नमेंट ने उस पर भी चेक रखा हुआ है और उस दृष्टि से from time to time, we keep doing it. अगर कोई केस आपके ध्यान में आया हो, तो आप उसे हमारे ध्यान में जरूर लाइए, we will inquire into that and action will be taken accordingly.

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू:** सर, आपने लिखित उत्तर के पहले भाग में कर्मचारियों के बारे में जो बात बताई है, उसी के संबंध में मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ। आपकी जो रिइम्बर्समेंट की पॉलिसी है, उसके बारे में मैं एक इग्जाम्पल देती हूँ कि एक stent 25 हजार रुपये से लेकर दो लाख रुपये में आता है। हर आदमी यह चाहेगा कि जब उसका इलाज हो, तो उसे अच्छी से अच्छी चीज़ मिले और उसे अच्छी से अच्छी व्यवस्था मिले, लेकिन आपकी जो रिइम्बर्समेंट की पॉलिसी है, उसमें उसका बहुत ही नॉमिनल रेट है और आप उसको बहुत ही कम रिइम्बर्स करते हैं। मैं एक stent का उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ कि कोई भी व्यक्ति अच्छे से अच्छा stent लगाना चाहता है। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आप इंश्योरेंस कंपनियों से इस बारे में बात करेंगे ताकि उन कर्मचारियों को अच्छी सुविधा मिल सके और उन्हें अच्छे इक्विपमेंट्स मिल सकें? क्या सरकार उसमें यह व्यवस्था करेगी?

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के इम्प्लॉइज के लिए जो एम्पैनल्ड हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, उनमें गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ही रिइम्बर्समेंट करती है, हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट ही रिइम्बर्समेंट करता है। उनमें इंश्योरेंस को इन्क्लूड करने का कोई प्रोसेस फिलहाल हमारे विचार में नहीं है। जब यह विचार आया है, तो इस पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

**SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA:** The Minister has said that they are looking into the quality of hospitals which are empanelled.

I have been informed by a number of hospitals which are reputed in, let us say, the city of Mumbai and other places, that because of extraneous considerations which prevail in such selections in the Health Ministry, they are not willing to go in for empanelment.

Have such complaints come to the notice of the Minister or the Ministry? If it is so, what action has been taken? Even the Members are also not able to avail themselves of the CGHS benefits and quality health care.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, no such incident has come to the notice of the Health Ministry as of now. Still, if the hon. Member can give some information, I will personally look into the matter and action will be taken accordingly.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, as per this answer, NABH and NABL accredited hospitals are empanelled by CGHS. But when I went through the CGHS empanel list in Kerala, there were only five hospitals. All these hospitals are situated in Trivandrum. There are many other hospitals accredited by NABH and NABL and also by the World Health Organization in Kerala. Why aren't these hospitals empanelled by CGHS? In Kochi and Calicut several accredited hospitals are there. They are giving more advanced treatment. But as per this list, these hospitals do not have that much credibility in this sector. What are the criteria followed by the Ministry? Are they ready to give automatic empanelment to these NABH and NABL accredited hospitals?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, there are certain processes. One, accreditation given by NABH and NABL and another by the Quality Council of India. As the hon. Member is saying, some reputed hospitals are not included in this list. If he can bring those names to my notice, I will certainly see to it. At this point of time, I do not have any information that any reputed hospital is not in panel. If he gives me the names separately, I will certainly look into the matter, and we would like to give them empanelment because it is beneficial for us and also for our beneficiaries of CGHS card holders. We will do it. There is no problem.

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** सभापति महोदय, जो प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, वहां भर्ती गरीब लोगों को 50 हजार रुपए या एक लाख रुपए भरने पड़ते हैं। इसके लिए मेरा भारत सरकार से एक निवेदन है कि गवर्नमेंट के अंडर जो प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, उनमें एडमिट होने वाले गरीब लोगों के लिए सुविधा देने की आवश्यकता है, मदद करने की आवश्यकता है। तो इस ओर भारत सरकार गरीबों के लिए क्या करने वाली है?

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** सर, ये जो प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, वे रेग्युलेट होते हैं, it is a regulation covered under the Clinical Establishments Act which is adopted by a very few States. This being a State subject, तो पर्सनली तो वे ही देखेंगे। लेकिन जहां तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के परव्यू में हैं, हम कोशिश करते हैं कि उसमें गरीबों के लिए भी सुविधा प्रदान की जाए, खासकर के उन हॉस्पिटल्स में और प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स में जिनको रियायत दी गई है सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से।

**Implementation of GST**

\*4. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to bring Goods and Services Tax (GST) Bill for legislation in the current session of Parliament, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the implementation of new GST will entail considerable loss to the States, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any discussions took place in this regard in the recently held State Finance Ministers Conference, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether some State Governments have requested the Central Government to compensate the loss that they would incur on implementation of new GST, if so, the details thereof?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (d) The Government has already 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. It is proposed to take up the same for consideration and passing in the current Budget session of the Parliament. The salient features of this GST Bill are as follows:—

- (i) subsuming of various Central and State indirect taxes and levies;
- (ii) dispensing with the concept of 'declared goods of special importance' under the Constitution;
- (iii) levy of Integrated Goods and Services Tax on inter-State transactions of goods and services;
- (iv) levy of an additional tax on supply of goods, not exceeding one per cent in the course of inter-State trade or commerce for a period of two years;
- (v) conferring concurrent power upon Parliament and the State Legislatures to make laws governing goods and services tax;
- (vi) coverage of all goods and services, except alcoholic liquor for human consumption, for the levy of goods and services tax.

- (vii) Petroleum and petroleum products are constitutionally included in GST, but will not be subject to the levy of Goods and Services Tax till a date to be notified on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council.
- (viii) compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the Goods and Services Tax for a period which may extend to five years;
- (ix) creation of Goods and Services Tax Council to examine issues relating to goods and services tax and make recommendations to the Union and the States on parameters like rates, exemption list and threshold limits.

GST is expected to improve the generation of the revenue of the States. However, due to a shift from origin-based to destination-based indirect tax structure, some States might face drop in revenue in the initial years. To help the States in this transition period, the Centre has committed to compensate the States for all the losses suffered by them on account of implementation of GST for a period of five years on a tapering basis. In the long run, the revenues of all States and Centre are expected to grow due to widening of tax base, better tax compliance and enforcement, and growth in the economy.

In the month of December, 2014 two meetings were held with State Finance Ministers on 11.12.2014 and 15.12.2014 to resolve the contentious issues hampering introduction of GST. In terms of broad consensus arrived at in these two meetings, the Government 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.

KUMARI SELJA: Is it true that for the last five years, the Gujarat Government was bitterly opposed to GST? What has happened for this change of mind suddenly that they are strong proponents of GST now? Some States still have strong reservations about this new Bill. What is the Government doing to address them?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the GST process has been underway for many years. It was initiated in 2007 during the UPA regime. An empowered Committee was set up, like it had been done during the promulgation of VAT. Now this Consultative Committee, the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers has been working through a number of issues. It has been a very good, a very deliberate and thorough process by which we have managed to resolve many complicated matters. I would like to assure the House that this is one of the most



fundamental, if not the most fundamental, reforms, to the taxing powers of the Centre and the State. We can imagine that when we take on something which is going to change 50 or 75 per cent of the tax revenues of the State and perhaps 40 to 60 per cent of the tax revenues of the Centre, it will require elaborate consultations. There will be specific issues that will come up in each State. As for the question that the hon. Member has asked relating to Gujarat, Sir, Gujarat is a manufacturing State. GST, you must understand, is a destination tax, not an origin tax. So we are moving very much from an origin-based system to a destination-based system. If you are a manufacturing State, where most of your tax revenues are generated because of the manufacturing that is originating from the State, and you move to a destination-based taxation system, there are going to be big adjustments that you have to make. In the situation of Gujarat as well, they have also invested massively in their infrastructure so that they can in fact be the best manufacturing State in India. So, when you move from one regime to another, they will, naturally, have issues and concerns. Now, as I said, we have had a consultative, a thorough and a deliberative process. And through the intervention of the hon. Finance Minister, in two very important meetings in July and December, these issues, that Gujarat had brought up, were raised fully. These have been discussed and we have come to a Resolution on that, in part, by introducing a tax on the supply side as well, which is a part of what was decided in December. So, through all of these discussions and deliberations, by being flexible and by understanding of the situation that the States are facing, we have come to a consensus which, I think, is satisfactory to all the States. Of course, like, in the case of Gujarat, there were issues relating to Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana. These were very specific and particular to those States. But again, because we have heard through this in a very deliberative, consultative and a flexible manner, we have been able to resolve all those issues.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I am glad that the Gujarat Government is now on board. Sir, as per the information provided in the main answer, we understand that petroleum and petroleum products are partially or conditionally exempted in the new GST and the Government, in a spirit of large-heartedness – pardon my pun – has also exempted alcoholic liquor for human consumption. So, would the hon. Minister throw some light on the reasons for that?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, the pun is pardoned. What we have done is, as I said before, we have to be flexible in all of these...

**कुमारी शैलजा:** शराब पर अगर आपने पार्डन किया है, तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** देखिए, आपने शराब का मुद्दा उठाया। हर राज्य में शराब के विषय में नीतियां अलग-अलग हैं। इसलिए हमें हर राज्य को औपचारिक तौर पर यह flexibility देनी चाहिए कि

वह निर्णय करे कि शराब के साथ क्या होगा। आप लोगों के राज्य केरल में शराब के विषय में काफी कुछ बातचीत हुई है, इसलिए हमें हर राज्य को यह flexibility देनी चाहिए और हमने दी है। मैं पेट्रोलियम के विषय में आपको जवाब दूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके प्रश्न का मैंने जवाब दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन आपको जवाब पसंद नहीं आया। Sir, as regards petroleum, as I was saying earlier, we have to take into account the fact that tax revenues are going to be significantly impacted for the States. The decision that has been made, after due deliberations, is that petroleum will be included in the GST Amendment. We are going to then proceed, through the discussions with the GST Council, and decide, as and when required or necessary, when the States feel that the transition period is over, and then there will be GST applied to petroleum as well.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सभापति जी, कुछ राज्यों ने इस बात पर आशंका व्यक्त की है कि जीएसटी के लागू होने से राज्यों को होने वाली हानि की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। इस के लिए आपने वित्त मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाई है, जिसमें हर राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री को उस कमेटी का सदस्य बना दिया है ताकि इस समस्या का समाधान हो जाए, लेकिन कुछ राज्यों ने यह बात कही है कि जिला परिषद, नगरपालिका और ग्रामीण स्तर पर जो टैक्स लगता है, उस टैक्स की पूर्ति करने के लिए क्या प्रावधान किया गया है, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न पूछा है क्योंकि कई सारी ऐसी लोकल बॉडीज हैं, जो ऑक्ट्राय, एंट्री टैक्स वगैरह लागू करती हैं और उनसे उन्हें टैक्स रेवेन्यूज मिलते हैं और जब हम इन सब indirect taxes को जीएसटी में शामिल कर देंगे, तो उन्हें हानि जरूर होगी। इसलिए हमने हर राज्य के साथ बात कर के तय किया है कि जो भी उन्हें compensation दिलवाना होगा, उसके लिए पांच साल हम tapering basis पर देंगे और वह हर राज्य की जिम्मेदारी बनेगी कि अगर लोकल बॉडीज को कोई हानि हो रही है, तो फिर राज्य में वह तय करे कि केंद्र से जो compensation आ रहा है, वह लोकल बॉडीज को किस तरह जाना चाहिए।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब पिछली सरकारों ने वैट लागू किया था तब भी इस बात को कहा गया था कि राज्य सरकारों को जो नुकसान होगा, उसकी भरपाई की जाएगी, किंतु उस समय वह भरपाई नहीं की जा सकी थी। अब जीएसटी के कारण जो राज्य सरकारों को लॉस हो रहा है, उसके लिए उन्होंने भरपाई की बात कही है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस से केंद्र सरकार पर पड़ने वाले वित्तीय भार को calculate किया गया है?

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** सभापति जी, वैट में किसी को कोई हानि या कोई घाटा नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि उससे टैक्स रेवेन्यूज बहुत बढ़े थे। ऐसा हमें अनुमान है कि इस बार जब हम जीएसटी को भी लागू करेंगे, क्योंकि टैक्स बेस बढ़ जाएगा और जो बहुत सारी इनएफीशियेसीज हैं, वे इससे निकल जाएंगी, तो हमें पूरा भरोसा है कि इस बार जिस प्रकार से वैट में हुआ, उसी प्रकार से सबकी जीएसटी में भी टैक्स रेवेन्यूज बढ़ेंगी। इतना सब होते हुए भी राज्यों को हम लोगों ने आश्वासन दिया है कि पांच साल का कंपनसेशन उनको हम देंगे। वह टेपरिंग बेसिस पर है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, हमें पूरा भरोसा है कि इसमें किसी को हानि नहीं होगी, सब की बढ़ोतरी होगी और

टैक्स रेवेन्यूज बढ़ जाएंगे। मैं आदरणीय सदस्य को भरोसा दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों तरीके से, मतलब अगर हम एम्पेरिकल रिकॉर्ड देखें, वहां भी टैक्स रेवेन्यूज बढ़े हैं और अगर हम केंद्र के माध्यम से देखें, तो वहां भी बढ़े हैं।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Does Tamil Nadu come in that?

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** जहां तक सीएसटी का है, सीएसटी का नुकसान एक अलग चीज थी। उस समय जो सरकार थी, उन्होंने निर्णय लिया था कि सीएसटी को कम किया जाएगा और जो चार प्रतिशत था उसको दो प्रतिशत कम किया गया था, उससे तो हानि होनी ही थी। साथ-साथ यह भी तय किया गया था कि जो घाटा होने वाला है, वह केंद्र सरकार देगी। यह केंद्र सरकार को देना था, जो यूपीए सरकार का निर्णय था, लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं दिया। हम लोगों ने अब तय किया है, क्योंकि हमें जीएसटी को लागू करना है, जो देश के विकास और उन्नति के लिए बहुत जरूरी है, इसलिए हम लोगों ने कहा है कि जो भी कुछ देना है, हम जरूर देंगे और इसी साल में हमने 11000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। हम यह जरूर देंगे, जिससे कि राज्यों को भरोसा हो कि इसमें केंद्र सरकार उनके साथ काम कर रही है, भागीदारी दे रही है।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir, first of all, through you, I want to compliment the progress made by GST up till now. But the issue is much more fundamental. If every Bill of such importance and revenue generation is going to seek unanimity, it becomes very difficult. Therefore, my suggestion is, and maybe hon. Minister is already following it, that if there is a core GST Bill and if there is a peripheral issues Bill connected to it, and it is left to the States that if once they accept the core GST Bill, then, the peripheral issues affecting each one of them might take a certain time dimension for them to conform to. Then it is likely that such critical and important Bills which have been sitting on the back burner for such a long time can be passed more expeditiously. I would request, through you, a response from the hon. Minister.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would say that ever since our Government has taken office, this Bill has not been in the back burner. In fact, it has been on the front burner. We have taken it up expeditiously and it has moved very quickly due to the intervention of the hon. Finance Minister, and as I said earlier, that the process has been consultative, yet flexible. The legislative process moving forward is that we have to pass a Constitutional (Amendment) Bill. Hopefully, we will do it in the Budget Session. Then it will go to each of the States which will then have to approve it. Fifty per cent of the States have to do it. Thereafter, coming to the hon. Member's point, there has to be a GST Bill that has to be passed in each State. Now obviously the Bill that is passed in each State, taking into account the circumstances in each State, has to be guided by what the GST Council is agreeing to on various rates, exemptions, thresholds and so on. So there will be a process after the Constitutional Amendments are approved by the States

where that kind of tailoring and customization in each State can be done along with consultations with the GST Council and that I think will be able to address the very specific circumstances pertaining to each State.

### ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डॉक्टर और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं

**\*5. श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डॉक्टर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तैनाती से परहेज़ करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की यह सुनिश्चित करने की कोई योजना है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त संख्या में डॉक्टर उपलब्ध हों और ग्रामीणों को भी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं सुलभ हो सकें?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा):** (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) अध्ययन से प्राप्त अनुमान दर्शाते हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति 10000 जनसंख्या पर लगभग चार गुना एलोपैथिक चिकित्सक हैं। इसमें निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के चिकित्सक शामिल हैं। तथापि, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों में तैनात चिकित्सकों की संख्या। वर्ष 2007 में 22608 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2014 में 27355 हो गई है;

(ख) अध्ययन से कई ऐसे कारणों का पता चला है, जिनकी वजह से चिकित्सक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेवा करने की अनिच्छा दर्शाते हैं, इनमें इन क्षेत्रों में तैनात चिकित्सकों के बीच पेशेवर अलगाव का भाव तथा जीवन स्थितियों और सामान्य सुख सुविधाओं में अंतर शामिल है।

(ग) ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में सेवा करने हेतु डॉक्टरों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, उन्हें निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं प्रदान करने हेतु भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद ने केंद्र सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन से स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा विनियम 2000 में संशोधन किया है;

(i) सरकारी सेवा में जिन चिकित्सा अधिकारियों ने दूरस्थ एवं कठिन क्षेत्रों में कम-से-कम तीन वर्ष सेवा की है, उन्हें स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम में 50 प्रतिशत आरक्षण देना; और

(ii) स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला हेतु प्रवेश परीक्षा में, दूरस्थ या कठिन क्षेत्रों में प्रति वर्ष की गई सेवा हेतु प्राप्तांक के 10 प्रतिशत और प्राप्तांक के अधिकतम 30 प्रतिशत तक के हिसाब से प्रोत्साहन देना।

इसके अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन (एनएचएम) के तहत ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ में सेवा करने वाले चिकित्सकों को दुर्गम क्षेत्र भत्ता प्रदान करने के लिए और उनके आवासीय भवन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, ताकि डॉक्टरों को ऐसे क्षेत्रों के सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधा केंद्रों की सेवाएं आकर्षक लगें। राज्यों को भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे तैनाती और स्थानांतरण की नीतियां पारदर्शी रखें और तर्कसंगत ढंग से चिकित्सकों को तैनात करें।

**Availability of doctors and healthcare facilities in rural areas**

†\*5. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the doctors avoid being posted in the rural areas;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to ensure that sufficient number of doctors are available in the rural areas and the villagers could also avail the healthcare facilities?

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) Estimates from studies indicate that there are about four times as many allopathic doctors per 10000 population in urban areas as compared to the rural areas. This includes doctors in private and public sector. However, there is an increase in the number of doctors posted in Primary Health Centres in rural areas from 22,608 in year 2007 to 27,355 in year 2014.

(b) Studies have identified various reasons for reluctance of doctors to serve in rural areas including feeling of professional isolation among doctors posted in these areas and disparity in the living conditions and general amenities.

(c) 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.

Further, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to States, *inter-alia* for giving hard area allowance to doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters, so that doctors find it attractive to join public health facilities in such areas. States have also been advised to have transparent policies of posting and transfer, and deploy doctors rationally.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, सभी लोग कम से कम इतना तो जानते हैं कि देश की 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवों में रह रही है और गांवों में 70 प्रतिशत डॉक्टरों की कमी है। गांवों के ज्यादातर लोगों को झोला छाप डॉक्टरों से इलाज कराना पड़ता है। आपने मेरे प्रश्न का आधा पार्ट तो एकसेप्ट किया है, आधा पार्ट एकसेप्ट नहीं किया है, इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो डब्ल्यूएचओ की गाइडलाइन्स हैं, उसके मुताबिक देश के ग्रामीण स्तर की जो आबादी है, वहां कितने डॉक्टर होने चाहिए? इस समय आपके पास कितने डॉक्टर उपलब्ध हैं और कैसे आप उनकी कमी को पूरा करेंगे? साथ ही साथ मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी नीति बनाने का निर्णय ले रही है, जैसे जब गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हम विलेज डॉक्टर के लिए अलग से डिग्री देंगे? क्या आप एमसीआई को कोई ऐसी डायरेक्शन देना चाहते हैं कि विलेज डॉक्टर्स की अलग से रिक्रूटमेंट हो, अलग से उनकी पढ़ाई हो और उनकी पोस्टिंग भी गांवों में हो, ताकि डॉक्टर्स की कमी पूरी हो सके?

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** सभापति जी, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, सच में यह विषय एक लंबे समय से चल रहा है, क्योंकि हमारे मेडिकल फेदरनिटी में जो मैनुपावर रिसोर्सज हैं, उनकी कमी लंबे समय से चली आ रही है। वह कमी सिर्फ डॉक्टर्स के लैवल पर ही नहीं है, बल्कि पैरा-मैडिक्स के लैवल पर भी है और अन्य लैवलस पर भी है। जो WHO का स्टैंडर्ड है, वह एक डॉक्टर के ऊपर 1000 मरीजों का है। हमारी जो अभी स्थिति है, वह एक डॉक्टर पर 1674 मरीजों का अनुपात है। इस हिसाब से माना जाए, तो We have 746 doctors और हमें लगभग 14 लाख से भी अधिक डॉक्टर्स की आवश्यकता है। यह कुल मिलाकर एक स्थिति है। इसके बाद जो दूसरी स्थिति है, वह यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले अर्बन एरियाज में डॉक्टर चार गुना अधिक हैं। इस प्रकार रूरल एरियाज में डॉक्टरों की कमी है। कोशिश हुई है और कोशिश के अनुसार प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर्स में 2007 में 22,608 डॉक्टर्स थे, वे बढ़कर 2014 में 23,755 हो गए। कुछ तो हमने सरकारी तौर पर प्रयास किया और फेसिलिटीज बढ़ाई, ताकि डॉक्टर्स रूरल एरियाज में जाएं। इस प्रकार की हमने कोशिश की है। इसके लिए पहला काम तो हमने यह किया था कि जो पी.जी. डिप्लोमा के कोर्सेस होंगे, उनमें 50 परसेंट उन्हें लिया जाएगा, जो डॉक्टर्स तीन साल ग्रामीण एरिया में सर्व करेंगे। इसी तरीके से जो ग्रामीण एरिया में सर्व करेंगे और पी.जी. की डिग्री लेना चाहेंगे, उन्हें प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से 10 प्रतिशत मार्क्स में to the maximum level of 30% मार्क्स दिए जाएंगे। इस फेसिलिटी के साथ-साथ जो पी.जी. डॉक्टर्स ग्रामीण एरिया में सर्व करते हैं, उन्हें रैम्युनेरेटिव तरीके से प्रोत्साहित करने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

महोदय, जब मैं अपनी स्टेट में था, तो वहां भी मैंने उन्हें स्पेशल एलाउंस और स्पेशल सीट्स देकर के, पी.जी. में, बाद में, एश्योरेंस के साथ कि आपको पोस्ट ग्रेज्युएट में सीधे एंट्री मिल सकेगी, इस तरह के प्रोसीजर्स किए थे। इन प्रोसीजर्स के माध्यम से हम चल रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं इसमें यह जरूर कहूंगा कि we will have to take some decisions at policy level, जिसे कहते हैं कि मूलतः कुछ परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि गैप इतना बड़ा है कि इसे पूरा करने के लिए बहुत बड़े लैवल पर काम करने की आवश्यकता है। यह बात आज की ही नहीं है, बल्कि आज से 10 साल पहले भी, जब मैं स्टेट में हैल्थ मिनिस्टर था, तब से किसी भी हैल्थ मिनिस्टर के लिए चाहे वह विधान सभा हो या संसद हो, जवाब देने में दिक्कत होती है कि वहां ग्रामीण एरियाज में डॉक्टर्स नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं। इस दृष्टि से मैंने जो कोशिश की है, हमारे प्रेडेसेसर साहब

ने भी कोशिश की थी, उसी को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, एम.सी.आई. और आई.एम.ए. के साथ हमने कुछ डायलॉग किए हैं।

महोदय, यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट ने, बीच में जो हैल्थ ऑफीसर्स लगाने की बात कही थी, उस दृष्टि से डिग्री दिए जाने के बारे में हमने बात को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की थी, वह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में गया था और बाद में वह मैटर मंत्रालय के पास वापस आ गया और वह बिल की शेष नहीं ले सका। इसलिए यदि हम अपनी तरफ से एकांगी सोच लेकर डेवलप करेंगे, तो उसका कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। We will have to think by taking everybody on board, i.e., MCI, IMA and health fraternity altogether. वह कोशिश हमने की है। हमने उन्हें कुछ निवेदन भेजा है और उनसे भी हमने मांगा है, क्योंकि आई.एम.ए. ने भी कहा है "चलो गांव की ओर", तो मैंने उनसे पूछा है कि आपका कॉन्सेप्ट चलो गांव की ओर, क्या है और उसमें गांव की ओर किस के जाने की बात कर रहे हैं? How do we go forward? मुझे उम्मीद है कि आने वाले समय में हम इसे कुछ कांक्रिटाइज कर सकेंगे और पॉलिसी की दृष्टि से इसे कुछ परिवर्तित कर के ज्यादा से ज्यादा डॉक्टर्स हम भेज सकें, इस परिस्थिति में हम होंगे।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, मैं उसी संदर्भ में जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रति वर्ष कितने डॉक्टर्स आप उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं, यानी जो आपकी रिपोर्ट है, उसके हिसाब से कितने डॉक्टर्स और कितने स्पेशलिस्ट आपके यहां प्रति वर्ष तैयार हो रहे हैं और उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत विदेश चले जाते हैं?

श्रीमन्, मेरे पास जो सूचना है उसके अनुसार 30 हजार डॉक्टर्स हर साल हिन्दुस्तान में डॉक्टर की डिग्री लेते हैं और उनमें से करीब 40 परसेंट विदेश चले जाते हैं। बाकी जो बचते हैं, उनमें से 80 प्रतिशत शहरी इलाके में जाते हैं। इस प्रकार गांवों में डॉक्टर्स की कमी रहती है। इसलिए मैं आपसे इसमें सिर्फ दो चीजें जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग विदेश जा रहे हैं, वे हम से पैसा लेकर, आपकी सब्सिडी से पढ़ाई करते हैं और उसके बाद विदेश चले जाते हैं। उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान में रोकने के लिए आप क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं?

**श्री सभापति:** एक ही सवाल पूछिए।

**SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA:** Sir, about 55,000 doctors are produced every year. जहां तक विदेश जाने का सवाल है, जैसा आपने कहा, उसका प्रतिशत इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि लोगों के जाने का प्रोसेस निश्चित रूप से चलता रहता है। जैसा मैंने कहा, इसमें बहुत पॉलिसी लेवल पर डिस्मिशन लेने की जरूरत है। हमारी आज की जो व्यवस्था है, इसमें कोई भी डॉक्टर अब एमबीबीएस पर ही नहीं रुक रहा है। He is going forward for an M.S. or M.D. course which we are trying to increase here in our country.

दूसरी बात यह है कि हर मेडिकल कॉलेज ने बॉन्ड्डज़ भरवाने की कोशिश करके देख लिया है। इस सबके बावजूद भी डॉक्टर्स के जाने की संख्या कम नहीं हुई, इसलिए हमें ऐसा परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा कि हमारे यहां डॉक्टर्स की ट्रेनिंग की कैपेसिटी बढ़े। इसके साथ-साथ ग्रामीण डॉक्टर्स की दृष्टि से हमें क्या कॉन्सेप्ट डेवलप करना है, वह डेवलप किया जाए ताकि हम वहां मैनुपावर दे सकें। हमारे यहां जनरल प्रैक्टिशनर्स का कॉन्सेप्ट खत्म हो रहा है, प्रैक्टिकली अब खत्म ही हो गया है। फैमिली डॉक्टर्स का कॉन्सेप्ट ही खत्म हो गया है। ये चीजें हैं, जिन पर विचार करने की



जरूरत है और मैंने इसीलिए कहा कि जब तक हम आईएमए को इसमें ऑन बोर्ड नहीं लेते हैं और उनके साथ इसकी चर्चा नहीं करते हैं, हमारे ध्यान में कुछ चीजें हैं, लेकिन हम यह कहेंगे कि अभी हमारी कोशिश यह है। We can't stop people from going abroad. वह एफआरसीएस करना चाहता है, वह एमआरसीजी करना चाहता है, उसको मार्क्स मिले हैं, उसका एडमिशन होता है, तो वह जाए। जो जाते हैं, उनमें से बहुत से वापस भी आते हैं, क्योंकि आज हमारे यहां जो फैकल्टीज़ हैं, एम्स में हमारी जितनी भी फैकल्टीज़ हैं, वे सब वहां लंबे समय तक रहने के बाद ही आए हैं। उसी तरह से किंग जॉर्ज मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटी में भी हमारी जो फैकल्टीज़ हैं, वे सारे के सारे वहां से डिग्रीज़ लेने के बाद आए हैं, तो इसको रोकना भी कोई बहुत पॉजिटिव कदम नहीं है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हम कैसे इस कमी को पूरा कर सकें, इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए जैसा मैंने कहा कि कुछ मूल परिवर्तन की दृष्टि से, जैसे हम कहते हैं कि हर दृष्टि से एमबीबीएस के सिस्टम को एडॉप्ट करें या कुछ और चीजों को साथ में जोड़ें, इस बारे में विचार करने की जरूरत है और वह विचार हम करेंगे।

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you. On an average, according to the figures available with me, a single doctor serves about 12,000 people in India but the WHO recommends the norm of one doctor per one thousand people. Despite such an acute shortage of doctors, the UPA Government had sanctioned 58 new medical colleges across India. What has happened to that? Where would they churn out new doctors for rural areas of our country? What other steps are being taken to increase the doctor density in the rural areas and the provision of quality healthcare service in rural areas? Would the Government consider setting up e-healthcare facilities in rural areas? Please give us details thereof. Really, what has happened to the 58 new medical colleges which were supposed to come up across India?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that one question or more than one question?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, it is more than one question, but I will answer them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer one.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, as far as the 58 colleges are concerned, we are expediting that matter. It is with the State Governments. They have to send the DPRs. We are initiating it and we are sending them reminders. As they come, they will be taken care of. This is the first point. Secondly, it is a continuous process which we have adopted. We want to upgrade district hospitals associated with medical colleges so that the hospital also increases its capacity and medical students get the training.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि ठीक है, डॉक्टर्स की बहुत शॉर्टेज है, इनके लिए भी लिमिटेशनस हैं, तो क्या इस बारे में ये सोच सकते हैं कि हमारे इंडियन सिस्टम्स ऑफ मेडिसिन में जो डॉक्टर्स बनकर आते हैं, वे भी पांच साल का कोर्स करके आते हैं, तो उनको थोड़ा सा फ्रेशर कोर्स देकर हम रूरल एरियाज़ में, पीएचसीज़ में लगाएं?



हमने ऐसा हिमाचल प्रदेश में किया था और यह बहुत सक्सेसफुल हुआ था, तो क्या इसको ध्यान में रखकर डॉक्टर्स की जो कमी है, उसको उन डॉक्टर्स के द्वारा पूरा किया जा सकता है? क्या इस बारे में ये सोचेंगे और इस पर कोई पॉलिसी बनाएंगे? इंडियन सिस्टम्स ऑफ मेडिसिन के इतने कॉलेजेज हैं, तो उन डॉक्टर्स को भी एब्जॉर्ब किया जा सकता है और इस कमी को पूरा किया जा सकता है।

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** माननीय सदस्या और मैं, दोनों एक ही प्रदेश से आते हैं और हम दोनों को ही स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में काम करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। हमारे ही समय में हमने आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टर्स को, इंडियन सिस्टम्स ऑफ मेडिसिन के डॉक्टर्स को नेशनल प्रोग्राम में जोड़ा था। आज कई प्रदेश इस प्रावधान को adopt कर रहे हैं। इसमें एक दिक्कत आती है और वह दिक्कत यह है कि according to the norms, the Indian system of doctors can dispense the medicine, but they cannot prescribe. इसलिए उस दृष्टि से ...(व्यवधान)... वही मैंने कहा कि जब तक हम सबको ऑन बोर्ड नहीं लेंगे, आईएमए से हमारी बातचीत हो रही है, उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत होगी। वह विचाराधीन है, लेकिन जब तक हम उनको ऑन बोर्ड न ले लें और उनसे बातचीत न कर लें कि उनके इस पर क्या व्यूप्वाइंट्स हैं, तब तक हम कुछ कमिट नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र ने और बाकी बहुत सी स्टेट्स ने भी इसको अडॉप्ट किया है और यह method बहुत कारगर सिद्ध हो रहा है। इससे कम से कम रूरल डॉक्टर्स पर या रूरल हेल्थ केयर सिस्टम पर एक अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सीधे-सीधे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ग्रामीण background के लड़के हैं, डॉक्टर बनने के बाद वे भी गांव में नहीं जाना चाहते। क्या आप मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया को इस तरह का कोई निर्देश देने का कष्ट करेंगे कि जो एमबीबीएस या एमडी, एमएस करके निकलें, वे कम से कम पांच वर्ष तक देश के अंदर रहकर सेवा करें और उसमें से कम से कम दो वर्ष अनिवार्य रूप से गांव के अस्पतालों में रहें और जो ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनका प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस करने का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होना चाहिए, वह रद्द होना चाहिए। क्या इस तरह का कोई कदम आप उठाएंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** सर, अभी इस तरीके से लिखित रूप में तो उनको कुछ नहीं भेजा है और न ही अभी ऐसा कोई विचार आया है लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि उनके साथ बातचीत हुई है कि उनका जो कांसेप्ट है, "चलो गांव की ओर" इसमें एमसीआई का क्या रोल हो सकता है। How they can bring changes in the rules and regulations, so that ज्यादा से ज्यादा डॉक्टर्स के हम गांव में जाने की व्यवस्था कर सकें और इस पर उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि वे विचार करके हमें बताएंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** इस तरह से तो वहां कोई जाएगा ही नहीं। जब तक आप इसे कम्पलसरी नहीं करेंगे तब तक कोई जाएगा ही नहीं। आप कितना ही इंसेंटिव देते रहिए, वे तनखाह ज्यादा लेंगे और शहर में आ जाएंगे।

**Compensation of CST loss to States**

\*6. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would take steps to fully compensate the States for their Central Sales Tax (CST) loss or alternatively restore the CST to 4 per cent till the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST); and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The Central Government has agreed to compensate the States/ Union Territories for the loss incurred on account of reduction in Central Sales Tax (CST) from 4% to 2% for financial years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, as per recommendations of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers. Amount of CST compensation for these three Financial Years is proposed to be released, in phases, in the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Further, with a view to introduce Goods and Service Tax (GST) in the country, the Constitution (122nd) Amendment Bill, 2014 has been introduced in Lok Sabha in the Winter Session, 2014 of the Parliament.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** सर, सरकार ने उत्तर में बताया है कि 2010-11, 2011-12 और 2012-13 का 2 परसेंट सीएसटी कम्पनसेशन जो है, उसे आप 2014-15, 2015-16 और 2016-17 के वित्तीय वर्ष में देने जा रहे हैं। इसे आपने मान लिया है, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ओडिशा को 2 परसेंट सीएसटी होने से जो कम्पनसेशन मिलना है, 3000 करोड़ रुपए का, उसमें से 2014-15 के इस वित्तीय वर्ष में क्या आप एक हजार करोड़ रुपए ओडिशा को देंगे? सर, जीएसटी के संबंध में....।

**श्री सभापति:** एक प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** जीएसटी के संबंध में जैसा आपने कहा कि Odisha is not a manufacturing State. हमारे वहां मिनरल्स सबसे ज्यादा हैं और उन्हीं से हमें टैक्स मिलता है। उसी के साथ जो चारों स्टेट्स हैं, झारखंड है, छत्तीसगढ़ है, कर्णाटक भी आता है, ये जो मिनरल्स स्टेट्स हैं, वहां से जो मिनरल एक्सपोर्ट हो जाता है, उसके लिए क्या आप कोई अलग टैक्स देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने दो प्रश्न पूछे।

**श्री सभापति:** आप एक का जवाब दीजिए ।

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** मैं दूसरे का जवाब भी दे दूंगा। उनका पहला प्रश्न यह था कि उन्हें कितनी राशि मिलने वाली है। हम लोगों ने घोषणा कर दी है कि इस बार बजट में हम लोग 11000 करोड़ रुपए देने वाले हैं। अगले दो साल में जो 34 हजार करोड़ बचे हुए हैं, वह भी हम देंगे। उसमें से हर स्टेट के लिए एक हिसाब किया गया है, उस हिसाब के अनुसार जितना हर स्टेट को मिलना चाहिए, वह उस फार्मूला के माध्यम से मिल जाएगा। जीएसटी काउंसिल वगैरह ने इसके लिए calculation कर ली है और उसके अनुसार वह पैसा आपको मिलेगा, इसलिए इस संबंध में आपको आश्वस्त होना चाहिए। आपका दूसरा प्रश्न था कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, please.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** मेरा सेकेंड क्वेश्चन जीएसटी के संबंध में है। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री नवीन पटनायक जी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, माननीय लीडर ऑफ द हाउस से मिले थे, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी लिखकर दिया कि क्या सीएसटी हमें वैट के बाहर ग्रीन टैक्स को non-rebatable cess के रूप में, क्योंकि हमारा मिनरल स्टेट है, देने की कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे?

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Panel on Air India's future

\*7. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any panel on Air India's future which has accumulated losses of about \$ 5 billion in addition to total debt of ₹ 40,000 crore;

(b) if so, the composition of the panel and modalities thereof;

(c) whether mandate of the panel so constituted would be to look at making the airline better-cut costs, and increase revenues, before privatisation; and

(d) whether privatisation of the national carrier, Air India, is the only way out to make improvements in the operating and financial performance albeit any move to privatise the airline is likely to be opposed by its multiple unions?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (c) Setting up of an expert Committee to suggest ways to further improve the performance of Air India is under consideration. The Government has approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) in April, 2012 to improve the operational and financial performance of Air India. Under TAP and FRP, the infusion of the equity of ₹ 30231 crores upto 2021 has been approved by the Government, subject to the achievement of certain laid down milestones by Air India. Some of the milestones laid down for Air India to achieve

are (i) reduction in cash losses (ii) improvement in yield (iii) enhanced fleet utilization (iv) hiving off of Maintenance & repair overhaul and ground handling activities into separate subsidiary companies. Air India has considerably improved its financial and operational performance. Also, an Oversight Committee comprising of Secretary Civil Aviation, Expenditure Secretary, Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor and Joint Secretary of Ministry of Civil Aviation has been constituted to closely monitor performance of Air India *vis-a-vis* milestones set in the TAP. Besides the above, Air India has taken various cost cutting measures to improve its financial position. Some of the measures are as follows:-

1. Route rationalization of erstwhile AI and IA routes and elimination of route network involving parallel operations.
2. Rationalization of certain loss making routes.
3. Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost.
4. Freezing of employment in non-operational areas.
5. Enhanced utilization of new fleet resulting in production of higher ASKMs.
6. Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations.
7. Introduction of PSS (Passenger Service System) to have single code and SAP ERP based solutions throughout the organization in terms of increase in revenue and decrease in Cost.

(d) At present, no proposal for privatization of Air India is under consideration of the Government.

### **Development of Airports as Air Cargo Terminals**

\*8. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified airports for being developed as domestic air cargo terminals; and

(b) if so, the number of airports and names of places in Jharkhand where these domestic air cargo terminals are being developed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) Air Cargo Terminals at the airports of Airports Authority of India and Joint Venture Airports are developed by the respective airport operators from time to time on the basis of assessment of existing market conditions and future potential for such facilities.

Airports Authority of India (AAI) has planned to develop Common User Domestic Air Cargo Facility in a phased manner subject to Cargo potential feasibility study. The AAI has initially identified 24 airports including Ranchi in the State of Jharkhand in their road-map for development of Common User Domestic Air Cargo Terminals.

**Republic Day advertisement issued by the M/O Information  
and Broadcasting**

\*9. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent Republic Day advertisement of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, the words ‘Secular’ and ‘Socialist’ have been excluded from the Preamble of our sacred Constitution, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for not using the existing Preamble;

(c) whether Government has enquired into the exclusion of these words in the advertisement and has fixed responsibility in this regards; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) DAVP annually issues print advertisements to all empanelled publications on the occasion of Republic Day to commemorate the date and the moment when India became a Republic by adopting the Constitution. This year also a similar practise was followed and 6 different designs were given to all the empanelled publications.

In one of the advertisement designs issued, the photograph of the original calligraphic representation of the Preamble to the Constitution has been used in the background as a water-mark for enhancing the aesthetic and artistic value. The calligraphic representation has been sourced from the website of the Parliament Museum, New Delhi. The Calligraphic representation and decorated preamble as available in the Parliament Museum is the only such decorated copy till date. The intention of using it as a watermark was to enhance the aesthetic value of the design.

Photo of original Preamble was a way of honouring founding fathers of the Constitution and there was no *mala fide* intention to the publication of the un-amended version.

The same original calligraphic representation and decorated Preamble of the Constitution was used in an advertisement commemorating Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on the occasion of his birth anniversary on 14th April 2012.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of I & B has decided that in future, if an advertisement displays the Preamble to the Constitution, only the amended version of the same would be reflected. Directions in this regard have been issued to DAVP for strict compliance.

### **Tax exemptions and subsidies**

\*10. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre offered ₹ 4.6 lakh crore in tax exemptions and incentives to industrialists, compared to ₹ 1.54 lakh crore in subsidies to the poor and farmers during the last year;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that as much as 50 per cent of Government spending does not reach its intended recipients and as a result almost close to 500 million people in India are poor and not touched by the “economic growth”, and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government along with the corrective measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): As per the Receipts Budget document for 2014-2015 the revenue impact of Direct Taxes incentives, which are shown as revenue foregone, are as under:

Financial Year	Revenue impact (in ₹ crore)		
	Corporate tax payers*	Firms/ AOI (Association of Persons)/ BOI (Body of Individuals) tax payers	Total
2012-13	92636	5908.9	98544.9
2013-14 (Projected)	102606.4	7120.8	109727.2

\*Exclusive of additional tax due to Minimum Alternate Tax.

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

In so far as Indirect Taxes (customs and central excise duties) are concerned, exemptions/concessions are extended to goods in general and not to any particular industrialists.

As per the Expenditure Budget 2014-15, the fertilizer, food and petroleum subsidies for the year 2012-13 amounted to ₹ 2.47 lakh crores (actual) and for the year 2013-14 they amounted to ₹ 2.45 lakh crores (revised estimates).

In order to better target the poor and vulnerable sections, Government has started the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme. This is expected to ensure targeted coverage of the beneficiaries, reduce delays and ensure time bound delivery of benefits to the beneficiaries.

### **Harassment of bank account-holders by RBI**

†\*11. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi High Court has sought comments on unnecessarily taxing the bank account-holders and for fixing the limit of withdrawals from ATMs by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI); if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of account-holders?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in its circular dated 14.8.2014, issued unders. The Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 (PSS Act, 2007) has reduced the number of free transactions at other bank's ATMs for saving bank account holders from five to three (inclusive of both, financial and non-financial transactions) in the six metro centres, viz. Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad. This reduction is not applicable to small/ no frills/ Basic Saving Bank Account holders. RBI has informed that this circular dated 14.8.2014 has been challenged in a Writ Petition filed in Delhi High Court. The matter is subjudice and is being defended by RBI. The Government is of the view that RBI is adequately protecting the interests of the account-holders.

### **DTH service providers in the country**

†\*12. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Direct to Home (DTH) service providers in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to issue licences to more DTH service providers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the revenue expected to be earned by the Government from this?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The Ministry has granted license to six private companies, namely, (i) M/s. Dish TV India Limited (ii) M/s. Tata Sky Limited (iii) M/s. Sun Direct TV Pvt. Limited (iv) M/s. Reliance BIG TV Limited (v) M/s. Bharti Telemedia Limited, and (vi) M/s. Videocon d2h Limited to provide Direct to Home (DTH) services in India under the DTH Guidelines issued on 15.3.2001, as amended from time to time. In addition, Doordarshan as Public Broadcaster is also providing free to air DTH services in the country.

(b) DTH licenses, under the DTH guidelines, are granted to those Companies which fulfill the eligibility criteria, terms and conditions and subject to security clearance and technical clearances by the appropriate authorities of the Government. There will be no restriction on the total number of DTH licenses. The details are available on the website of this Ministry at [www.mib.gov.in](http://www.mib.gov.in).

(c) As per provisions of clause 3.1 of the DTH Guidelines, the Licensee, in addition to an initial non-refundable entry fee of ₹10 crores, is required to pay an annual license fee @ 10% of its gross revenue.

### **Promotion of tobacco products on TV and Radio**

\*13. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gutka and other forms of chewing tobacco cause mouth cancer and other cardiovascular, gastrointestinal and psychological health problems;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to determine the impact of advertising and promotion of tobacco products on their consumption by Indians, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is planning to introduce fresh measures to prohibit advertisements on television and radio promoting pan masala and gutka, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the report of National Institute of Health and



Family Welfare (2011) titled “Evidence assessment: Harmful effects of consumption of gutkha, tobacco, pan masala and similar articles manufactured in India” there is strong and consistent evidence from a number of studies to indicate significant risk of oral cancer and pharyngeal cancer, oesophageal cancer, and pancreatic cancer with smokeless tobacco use. The risk of these cancers is found to increase with increasing dosage and frequency of smokeless tobacco use.

Results from several studies suggest presence of strong and consistent evidence that smokeless tobacco is significantly associated with poor oro-dental health, risk of hypertension and cardiovascular diseases, and adverse effects on reproductive health (especially during pregnancy with birth complications, fetal loss, low birth weight, prematurity). The evidence available for other diseases/conditions is limited but consistent in reporting increased risk of all-cause mortality and all-cause cancer mortality in female users, and increased risk of cerebrovascular stroke, metabolic abnormalities, oesophageal diseases, and respiratory diseases among all users.

(b) As per the Report of the Tobacco Control in India (2004), tobacco advertising, in direct or indirect form, boosts consumption. There are independent studies that have been conducted to determine the impact of advertising and promotion of tobacco products on the consumption of these products by Indians. Suggestive evidence exists that exposure to promotional activities for tobacco leads to initiation and progression of tobacco use among Indians. Research corroborates that exposure to tobacco advertisements and receptivity to tobacco marketing are significantly related to increased tobacco use among students. Further, tobacco use in Indian movies has been independently associated with ever tobacco use among adolescents in India.

(c) The advertisement of Pan Masala is regulated by section 30 of the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which states that every package of Pan Masala and advertisement relating thereto, shall carry the warning, “Chewing of Pan Masala is injurious to health”.

Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products. Therefore, Gutkha is a prohibited product, under the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and hence its advertisement is prohibited.

**Delay in flights operated by AI**

\*14. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Air India (AI) flights operated late during the last week of October, 2014; .

(b) if so, the details of such flights along with dates;

(c) the alternative and relief offered by Air India to the passengers to mitigate their hardships;

(d) whether any passenger was paid compensation for the delay;

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

(f) the existing provisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) Yes, Sir. Delay in flights and on time performance from 25.10.2014 to 31.10.2014 was as follows:

1. Total Flights Operated	2852
2. Total Flights with delay >15 minutes	1052
3. On time percentage	63%

(b) The details of flights delayed for more than 115 minutes during the last week of October, 2014 (25th October to 31st October) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (f) DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section-3, Series M, Part-IV on "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding cancellation of flights and delays in flights which are available on DGCA website ([dgca.nic.in](http://dgca.nic.in)). These regulations provide for *inter-alia* following facilities/options:

(i) Information of delay to Passengers

(ii) Light Refreshment, Heavy Refreshment, Lunch, Dinner as applicable.

(iii) Re-validation of tickets.

(iv) Transfer to alternate flight, re-routing, transfer to other carriers etc.

(v) Providing Hotel accommodation

(vi) Reimbursement of taxi fare (Both ways)

(vii) Keeping passengers updated about flight position at regular intervals.

Air India follows the regulations issued by the DGCA. Air India has incurred an amount of approx. ₹ 67 lakhs towards the cost of facilities during the month of October, 2014.

**Statement**

*The details of flights delayed for more than 115 minutes during the last week of October, 2014 (25th October to 31st October)*

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
1.	1910815	26-Oct-14	DEL	PGH
2.	910816	26-Oct-14	PGH	DEL
3.	910610	27-Oct-14	OED	DEL
4.	910813	28-Oct-14	DEL	DHM
5.	910814	28-Oct-14	DHM	DEL
6.	910810	28-Oct-14	OED	DEL
7.	910806	31-Oct-14	KUU	DEL
8.	910814	31-Oct-14	OHM	DEL
9.	910815	31-Oct-14	DEL	PGH
10.	910816	31-Oct-14	PGH	DEL
11.	1910506	27-Oct-14	AGX	COK
12.	910506	27-Oct-14	COK	BLR
13.	AI0112	26-Oct-14	LHR	DEL
14.	AI0101	26-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
15.	AI0127	28-Oct-14	HYD	DEL
16.	AI0101	26-Oct-14	DEL	JFK
17.	AI0102	27-Oct-14	JFK	DEL
18.	AI0677	25-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
19.	AI0810	25-Oct-14	DEL	AMD
20.	AI0810	25-Oct-14	AMO	BOM
21.	AI0677	26-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
22.	AI0810	26-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
23.	AI0643	26-Oct-14	BOM	AMO
24.	AI0985	26-Oct-14	AMO	BOM
25.	AI0101	28-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
26.	AI0643	27-Oct-14	BOM	AMO
27.	AI0985	27-Oct-14	AMO	BOM
28.	AI0923	29-Oct-14	CCJ	RUH
29.	AI0920	29-Oct-14	RUH	BOM
30.	AI0191	29-Oct-14	AMD	BOM

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
31.	AI0144	31-Oct-14	BOM	AMD
32.	AI0191	31-Oct-14	AMD	BOM
33.	AI0127	26-Oct-14	DEL	ORD
34.	AI0921	25-Oct-14	BOM	RUH
35.	AI0924	25-Oct-14	RUH	DEL
36.	AI0111	27-Oct-14	DEL	LHR
37.	AI0864	30-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
38.	AT0865	30-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
39.	AI0921	30-Oct-14	BOM	RUH
40.	AI0922	30-Oct-14	RUH	CCJ
41.	AI0931	31-Oct-14	BOM	JED
42.	AI0191	26-Oct-14	AMO	BOM
43.	AI0191	27-Oct-14	BOM	EWR
44.	AI0191	28-Oct-14	AMO	BOM
45.	AI0990	29-Oct-14	JED	DEL
46.	AI0930	26-Oct-14	JED	BOM
47.	AI0677	27-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
48.	AI0810	27-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
49.	AI0921	29-Oct-14	BOM	RUH
50.	AI0928	29-Oct-14	RUH	TRV
51.	AI0929	30-Oct-14	TRV	RUH
52.	AI0920	30-Oct-14	RUH	BOM
53.	AI0991	25-Oct-14	DEL	JED
54.	AI0930	25-Oct-14	JED	BOM
55.	AI0921	26-Oct-14	BOM	RUH
56.	AI0922	26-Oct-14	RUH	CCJ
57.	AI0990	27-Oct-14	JED	DEL
58.	AI0111	28-Oct-14	DEL	LHR
59.	AI0930	30-Oct-14	JED	BOM
60.	AI0191	25-Oct-14	AMO	BOM
61.	AI0191	26-Oct-14	BOM	EWR
62.	AI0144	27-Oct-14	BOM	AMO
63.	AI0191	27-Oct-14	AMO	BOM

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
64.	AI0810	28-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
65.	AI0643	28-Oct-14	BOM	AMO
66.	AI0985	28-Oct-14	AMO	BOM
67.	AI0191	29-Oct-14	BOM	EWR
68.	AI0191	30-Oct-14	AMO	BOM
69.	AI0864	31-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
70.	AI0865	31-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
71.	AI0302	25-Oct-14	DEL	SYD
72.	AI0301	26-Oct-14	SYD	MEL
73.	AI0021	27-Oct-14	CCU	DEL
74.	AI0995	27-Oct-14	DEL	DXB
75.	AI0996	28-Oct-14	DXB	DEL
76.	AI0113	28-Oct-14	DEL	BHX
77.	AI0114	29-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
78.	AI0462	29-Oct-14	ATQ	DEL
79.	AI0302	30-Oct-14	DEL	SYD
80.	AI0301	31-Oct-14	SYD	MEL
81.	AI0301	31-Oct-14	MEL	DEL
82.	AI0301	27-Oct-14	MEL	SYD
83.	AI0301	27-Oct-14	SYD	DEL
84.	AI0155	27-Oct-14	DEL	DME
85.	AI0156	28-Oct-14	DME	DEL
86.	AI0114	31-Oct-14	BHX	DEL
87.	AI0332	25-Oct-14	DEL	BKK
88.	AI0331	25-Oct-14	BKK	BOM
89.	AI0342	26-Oct-14	BOM	SIN
90.	AI0346	26-Oct-14	MAA	SIN
91.	AI0343	26-Oct-14	SIN	BOM
92.	AI0330	27-Oct-14	BOM	BKK
93.	AI0333	27-Oct-14	BKK	DEL
94.	AI0331	27-Oct-14	BKK	BOM
95.	AI0342	28-Oct-14	BOM	SIN
96.	AI0347	28-Oct-14	SIN	MAA

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
97.	AI0130	29-Oct-14	LHR	BOM
98.	AI0348	30-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
99.	AI0122	31-Oct-14	FCO	DEL
100.	AI0302	31-Oct-14	DEL	MEL
101.	AI0342	25-Oct-14	BOM	SIN
102.	AI0310	25-Oct-14	DEL	HKG
103.	AI0310	26-Oct-14	HKG	ICN
104.	AI0302	27-Oct-14	DEL	SYD
105.	AI0301	28-Oct-14	MEL	DEL
106.	AI0310	28-Oct-14	DEL	HKG
107.	AI0310	29-Oct-14	HKG	ICN
108.	AI0317	29-Oct-14	ICN	HKG
109.	AI0131	26-Oct-14	BOM	LHR
110.	AI0330	28-Oct-14	BOM	BKK
111.	AI0333	28-Oct-14	BKK	DEL
112.	AI0348	30-Oct-14	DEL	PVG
113.	AI0349	30-Oct-14	PVG	DEL
114.	AI0380	25-Oct-14	DEL	SIN
115.	AI0403	27-Oct-14	DEL	BLR
116.	AI0315	30-Oct-14	HKG	DEL
117.	AI0380	30-Oct-14	DEL	SIN
118.	AI0381	31-Oct-14	SIN	DEL
119.	AI0301	25-Oct-14	MEL	SYD
120.	AI0301	25-Oct-14	SYD	DEL
121.	AI0314	27-Oct-14	DEL	HKG
122.	AI0310	30-Oct-14	DEL	HKG
123.	AI0310	31-Oct-14	HKG	ICN
124.	AI0348	28-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
125.	AI0348	28-Oct-14	DEL	PVG
126.	AI0349	28-Oct-14	PVG	DEL
127.	AI0349	29-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
128.	AI0346	30-Oct-14	MAA	SIN
129.	AI0115	26-Oct-14	DEL	LHR

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
130.	AI0116	26-Oct-14	LHR	DEL
131.	AI0116	28-Oct-14	LHR	DEL
132.	AI0116	29-Oct-14	LHR	DEL
133.	AI0116	30-Oct-14	LHR	DEL
134.	AI0116	31-Oct-14	LHR	DEL
135.	AI0701	26-Oct-14	CCU	DEL
136.	AI0380	26-Oct-14	DEL	SIN
137.	AI0121	27-Oct-14	DEL	FRA
138.	AI0121	28-Oct-14	DEL	FRA
139.	AI0155	25-Oct-14	DEL	DME
140.	AI0154	25-Oct-14	DME	DEL
141.	AI0342	27-Oct-14	BOM	SIN
142.	AI0347	27-Oct-14	SIN	MAA
143.	AI0346	27-Oct-14	MAA	SIN
144.	AI0343	27-Oct-14	SIN	BOM
145.	AI0404	31-Oct-14	BLR	DEL
146.	AI0314	31-Oct-14	DEL	HKG
147.	AI0996	25-Oct-14	DXB	DEL
148.	AI0143	26-Oct-14	DEL	COG
149.	AI0114	28-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
150.	AI0462	28-Oct-14	ATQ	DEL
151.	AI0403	28-Oct-14	DEL	BLR
152.	AI0404	28-Oct-14	BLR	DEL
153.	AI0404	30-Oct-14	BLR	DEL
154.	AI0995	26-Oct-14	DEL	DXB
155.	AI0461	27-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
156.	AI0113	27-Oct-14	ATQ	DEL
157.	AI0113	27-Oct-14	DEL	BHX
158.	AI0114	28-Oct-14	BHX	DEL
159.	AI0302	28-Oct-14	DEL	SYD
160.	AI0301	29-Oct-14	SYD	MEL
161.	AI0301	29-Oct-14	MEL	DEL
162.	AI0996	30-Oct-14	DXB	DEL

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
163.	AI0021	30-Oct-14	CCU	DEL
164.	AI0130	25-Oct-14	LHR	BOM
165.	AI0330	26-Oct-14	BOM	BKK
166.	AI0020	27-Oct-14	DEL	CCU
167.	AI0701	27-Oct-14	CCU	DEL
168.	AI0380	27-Oct-14	DEL	SIN
169.	AI0332	28-Oct-14	DEL	BKK
170.	AI0331	28-Oct-14	BKK	BOM
171.	AI0342	31-Oct-14	BOM	SIN
172.	AI0346	31-Oct-14	MAA	SIN
173.	AI0343	31-Oct-14	SIN	BOM
174.	AI0123	26-Oct-14	DEL	FCO
175.	AI0122	27-Oct-14	FCO	MXP
176.	AI0122	27-Oct-14	MXP	DEL
177.	AI0123	27-Oct-14	DEL	FCO
178.	AI0122	28-Oct-14	FCO	MXP
179.	AI0122	28-Oct-14	MXP	DEL
180.	AI0302	29-Oct-14	DEL	MEL
181.	AI0995	30-Oct-14	DEL	DXB
182.	AI0996	31-Oct-14	DXB	DEL
183.	AI0306	31-Oct-14	DEL	NRT
184.	AI0973	26-Oct-14	DEL	MCT
185.	AI0974	27-Oct-14	MCT	DEL
186.	AI0243	30-Oct-14	DEL	KBL
187.	AI0244	30-Oct-14	KBL	DEL
188.	AI0415	30-Oct-14	DEL	PAT
189.	AI0416	30-Oct-14	PAT	DEL
190.	AI0433	31-Oct-14	DEL	GAY
191.	AI0433	31-Oct-14	GAY	VNS
192.	AI0433	31-Oct-14	VNS	DEL
193.	AI0941	31-Oct-14	DEL	BAH
194.	AI0940	31-Oct-14	BAH	AUH
195.	AI0043	25-Oct-14	MAA	DEL



Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
196.	AI0504	26-Oct-14	DEL	BLR
197.	AI0043	27-Oct-14	MAA	DEL
198.	AI0214	28-Oct-14	KTM	DEL
199.	AI0216	28-Oct-14	KTM	DEL
200.	AI0502	29-Oct-14	DEL	BLR
201.	AI0503	31-Oct-14	B.LR	DEL
202.	AI0967	25-Oct-14	MAA	TRV
203.	AI0967	25-Oct-14	TRV	SHJ
204.	AI0967	27-Oct-14	MAA	TRV
205.	AI0975	25-Oct-14	MAA	GOI
206.	AI0975	25-Oct-14	GOI	KWI
207.	AI0213	26-Oct-14	MAA	CMB
208.	AI0274	26-Oct-14	CMB	MAA
209.	AI0981	26-Oct-14	MAA	HYD
210.	AI0981	26-Oct-14	HYD	AMD
211.	AI0981	26-Oct-14	AMD	KWI
212.	AI0982	27-Oct-14	ICWI	AMD
213.	AI0982	27-Oct-14	AMO	HYO
214.	AI0982	27-Oct-14	HYD	MAA
215.	AI0982	29-Oct-14	HYD	MAA
216.	AI0982	31-Oct-14	HYD	MAA
217.	AI0571	31-Oct-14	IVI	BOM
218.	AI0315	25-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
219.	AI0729	26-Oct-14	CCU	GAU
220.	AI0730	26-Oct-14	GAU	CCU
221.	AI0753	26-Oct-14	CCU	IXS
222.	AI0754	26-Oct-14	IXS	CCU
223.	AI0765	26-Oct-14	CCU	MAA
224.	AI0571	26-Oct-14	MAA	BOM
225.	AI0675	27-Oct-14	BOM	CCU
226.	AI0234	27-Oct-14	RGN	GAY
227.	AI0234	27-Oct-14	GAY	CCU
228.	AI0571	27-Oct-14	MAA	BOM

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
229.	AI0545	29-Oct-14	MAA	HYO
230.	AI0546	29-Oct-14	HYO	MAA
231.	AI0571	29-Oct-14	MAA	BOM
232.	AI0806	30-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
233.	AI0433	30-Oct-14	GAY	VNS
234.	AI0433	30-Oct-14	VNS	DEL
235.	AI0819	30-Oct-14	DEL	BDQ
236.	AI0820	30-Oct-14	BDQ	DEL
237.	AI0933	31-Oct-14	COK	SHJ
238.	AI0934	31-Oct-14	SHJ	COK
239.	AI0047	31-Oct-14	COK	DEL
240.	AI0636	25-Oct-14	DEL	IDR
241.	AI0636	25-Oct-14	IDR	BOM
242.	AI0985	25-Oct-14	BOM	MCT
243.	AI0986	26-Oct-14	MCT	BOM
244.	AI0625	26-Oct-14	BOM	LKO
245.	AI0626	26-Oct-14	LKO	BOM
246.	AI0614	27-Oct-14	AMD	BOM
247.	AI0625	27-Oct-14	BOM	LKO
248.	AI0626	27-Oct-14	LKO	BOM
249.	AI0635	28-Oct-14	IDR	BEL
250.	AI0822	28-Oct-14	SXR	IXJ
251.	AI0822	28-Oct-14	IXJ	DEL
252.	AI0406	29-Oct-14	AGR	HJR
253.	AI0405	29-Oct-14	HJR	VNS
254.	AI0405	29-Oct-14	VNS	DEL
255.	AI0934	26-Oct-14	SHJ	COK
256.	AI0047	26-Oct-14	COK	DEL
257.	AI0405	27-Oct-14	VNS	DEL
258.	AI0819	27-Oct-14	DEL	BDK
259.	AI0820	27-Oct-14	BDQ	DEL
260.	AI0571	28-Oct-14	MAA	BOM
261.	AI0467	29-Oct-14	DEL	COK

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
262.	AI0933	29-Oct-14	COK	SHJ
263.	AI0934	29-Oct-14	SHJ	COK
264.	AI0047	29-Oct-14	COK	DEL
265.	AI0934	30-Oct-14	SHJ	COK
266.	AI0047	30-Oct-14	COK	DEL
267.	AI0315	30-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
268.	AI0986	25-Oct-14	MCT	BOM
269.	AI0721	25-Oct-14	CCU	IXB
270.	AI0722	25-Oct-14	IXB	CCU
271.	AI0765	25-Oct-14	CCU	MAA
272.	AI0571	25-Oct-14	MAA	BOM
273.	AI0615	27-Oct-14	BOM	HYD
274.	AI0527	27-Oct-14	HYD	BOM
275.	AI0019	27-Oct-14	DEL	AMD
276.	AI0018	27-Oct-14	AMD	DEL
277.	AI0821	27-Oct-14	IXJ	SXR
278.	AI0822	27-Oct-14	SXR	IXJ
279.	AI0822	27-Oct-14	IXJ	DEL
280.	AI0636	27-Oct-14	IDR	BOM
281.	AI0985	27-Oct-14	BOM	MCT
282.	AI0986	28-Oct-14	MCT	BOM
283.	AI0130	28-Oct-14	BOM	AMD
284.	AI0614	28-Oct-14	AMD	BOM
285.	AI0625	28-Oct-14	BOM	LKO
286.	AI0625	28-Oct-14	LKO	BOM
287.	AI0607	28-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
288.	AI0610	28-Oct-14	BLR	BOM
289.	AI0985	28-Oct-14	BOM	MCT
290.	AI0986	29-Oct-14	MCT	BOM
291.	AI0130	29-Oct-14	BOM	AMD
292.	AI0614	29-Oct-14	AMD	BOM
293.	AI0625	29-Oct-14	BOM	LKO
294.	AI0625	29-Oct-14	LKO	VNS

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
295.	AI0625	29-Oct-14	VNS	BOM
296.	AI0607	29-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
297.	AI0610	29-Oct-14	BLR	BOM
298.	AI0879	31-Oct-14	DEL	IXB
299.	AI0880	31-Oct-14	IXB	DEL
300.	AI0467	27-Oct-14	DEL	COK
301.	AI0933	27-Oct-14	COK	SHJ
302.	AI0934	27-Oct-14	SHJ	COK
303.	AI0047	27-Oct-14	COK	DEL
304.	AI0913	28-Oct-14	DEL	DMM
305.	AI0912	28-Oct-14	DMM	DEL
306.	AI0315	28-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
307.	AI0675	29-Oct-14	BOM	CCU
308.	AI0729	29-Oct-14	CCU	GAU
309.	AI0730	29-Oct-14	GAU	CCU
310.	AI0765	29-Oct-14	CCU	MAA
311.	AI0317	31-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
312.	AI0614	25-Oct-14	AMD	BOM
313.	AI0615	25-Oct-14	BOM	HYD
314.	AI0527	25-Oct-14	HYD	BOM
315.	AI0625	25-Oct-14	BOM	LKO
316.	AI0626	25-Oct-14	LKO	BOM
317.	AI0636	26-Oct-14	BEL	IDR
318.	AI0636	26-Oct-14	IDR	BOM
319.	AI0985	26-Oct-14	BOM	MCT
320.	AI0986	27-Oct-14	MCT	BOM
321.	AI0635	27-Oct-14	BOM	IDR
322.	AI0635	27-Oct-14	IDR	DEL
323.	AI0806	28-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
324.	AI0433	28-Oct-14	GAY	VNS
325.	AI0433	28-Oct-14	VNS	DEL
326.	AI0819	28-Oct-14	DEL	BDQ
327.	AI0820	28-Oct-14	BDQ	DEL

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
328.	AI0821	29-Oct-14	IXJ	SXR
329.	AI0822	29-Oct-14	SKR	IXJ
330.	AI0822	29-Oct-14	IXJ	DEL
331.	AI0822	30-Oct-14	IXJ	DEL
332.	AI0985	30-Oct-14	BOM	MCT
333.	AI0986	31-Oct-14	MCT	BOM
334.	AI0130	31-Oct-14	BOM	AMD
335.	AI0614	31-Oct-14	AMD	BOM
336.	AI062S	31-Oct-14	BOM	LKO
337.	AI062S	31-Oct-14	LKO	VNS
338.	AI062S	31-Oct-14	VNS	BOM
339.	AI0607	31-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
340.	AI0610	31-Oct-14	BLR	BOM
341.	AI0473	25-Oct-14	PAP	BBI
342.	AI0851	26-Oct-14	DEL	PNQ
343.	AI0852	26-Oct-14	PNQ	BEL
344.	AI0433	26-Oct-14	BEL	GAY
345.	AI0433	26-Oct-14	GAY	VNS
346.	AI0433	26-Oct-14	VNS	DEL
347.	AI11412	28-Oct-14	LKO	DEL
348.	AI0636	28-Oct-14	BEL	IDR
349.	AI0636	28-Oct-14	IDR	BOM
350.	AI0806	29-Oct-14	VOM	DEL
351.	AI0433	29-Oct-14	GAY	VNS
352.	AI0433	29-Oct-14	VNS	DEL
353.	AI0853	29-Oct-14	DEL	PNQ
354.	AI0854	29-Oct-14	PNQ	DEL
355.	AI0602	30-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
356.	AI0130	26-Oct-14	BOM	AMD
357.	AI0614	26-Oct-14	AMD	BOM
358.	AI0913	27-Oct-14	BEL	DMM
359.	AI0912	27-Oct-14	BMM	DEL
360.	AI0433	27-Oct-14	GAY	VNS

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
361.	AI0433	27-Oct-14	VNS	DEL
362.	AI0473	27-Oct-14	DEL	BBI
363.	AI0474	27-Oct-14	BBI	DEL
364.	AI0880	29-Oct-14	IXB	DEL
365.	AI0986	30-Oct-14	MCT	BOM
366.	AI0130	30-Oct-14	BOM	AMD
367.	AI0614	30-Oct-14	AMD	DOM
368.	AI0625	30-Oct-14	BOM	LKO
369.	AI0625	30-Oct-14	LKO	VNS
370.	AI0625	30-Oct-14	VNS	BOM
371.	AI0607	30-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
372.	AI0610	30-Oct-14	BLR	BOM
373.	AI0623	30-Oct-14	BOM	BEL
374.	AI0822	31-Oct-14	SXR	IXJ
375.	AI0963	27-Oct-14	CCJ	JED
376.	AI0964	28-Oct-14	JED	HYD
377.	AI0965	28-Oct-14	BOM	HYO
378.	AI0965	28-Oct-14	HYO	JED
379.	AI0962	29-Oct-14	GOI	CCJ
380.	AI0965	31-Oct-14	BOM	HYO
381.	AI0965	31-Oct-14	HYO	JED
382.	AI0865	25-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
383.	AI0660	25-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
384.	AI0660	25-Oct-14	SOM	DEL
385.	AI0865	28-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
386.	AI0865	28-Oct-14	SOM	GOI
387.	AI0660	28-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
388.	AI0865	26-Oct-14	SOM	GOI
389.	AI0660	26-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
390.	AI0660	26-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
391.	AI0865	27-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
392.	AI0865	27-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
393.	AI0660	27-Oct-14	GOI	BOM

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394.	AI0660	27-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
395.	AI0937	25-Oct-14	CCJ	DXB
396.	AI0938	25-Oct-14	DXS	CCJ
397.	AI0997	25-Oct-14	CCJ	SHJ
398.	AI0938	26-Oct-14	DXB	CCJ
399.	AI0998	28-Oct-14	SHJ	CCJ
400.	AI0937	29-Oct-14	CCJ	DXB
401.	AI0938	29-Oct-14	DXS	CCJ
402.	AI0938	31-Oct-14	DXB	CCJ
403.	AI0984	25-Oct-14	SOM	GOI
404.	AI0866	25-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
405.	AI0866	25-Oct-14	DEL	SXR
406.	AI0659	25-Oct-14	SXR	DEL
407.	AI0659	25-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
408.	AI0983	25-Oct-14	BOM	DXB
409.	AI0906	26-Oct-14	DXB	MAA
410.	AI0263	26-Oct-14	MAA	BLR
411.	AI0263	26-Oct-14	SLR	TRV
412.	AI0263	26-Oct-14	TRV	MLE
413.	AI0264	26-Oct-14	MLE	TRV
414.	AI0264	26-Oct-14	TRV	BLR
415.	AI0264	26-Oct-14	BLR	MAA
416.	AI0539	26-Oct-14	MAA	DEL
417.	AI0540	26-Oct-14	DEL	MAA
418.	AI0510	27-Oct-14	COK	MAA
419.	AI0273	27-Oct-14	MAA	TRV
420.	AI0273	27-Oct-14	TRV	CMB
421.	AI0274	27-Oct-14	CMB	MAA
422.	AI0539	27-Oct-14	MAA	DEL
423.	AI0540	27-Oct-14	DEL	MAA
424.	AI0866	29-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
425.	AI0866	29-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
426.	AI0866	29-Oct-14	DEL	SXR

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427.	AI0659	29-Oct-14	SXR	DEL
428.	AI0659	29-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
429.	AI0659	29-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
430.	AI0330	29-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
431.	AI0809	30-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
432.	AI0809	30-Oct-14	DEL	IXR
433.	AI0810	30-Oct-14	IXR	DEL
434.	AI0810	30-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
435.	AI0888	30-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
436.	AI0805	31-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
437.	AI0623	31-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
438.	AIO011	25-Oct-14	AMO	DEL
439.	AI0016	25-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
440.	AI0431	26-Oct-14	DEL	LKQ
441.	AI0849	26-Oct-14	DEL	PNQ
442.	AI0850	26-Oct-14	PNQ	DEL
443.	AI0016	26-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
444.	AI0411	27-Oct-14	DEL	LKO
445.	AI0412	27-Oct-14	LKQ	DEL
446.	AI0451	27-Oct-14	DEL	VTZ
447.	AI0451	27-Oct-14	VTZ	HYD
448.	AI0951	27-Oct-14	HYO	DXB
449.	AI0451	28-Oct-14	DEL	VTZ
450.	AI0451	28-Oct-14	VTZ	HYO
451.	AI0112	30-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
452.	AI0462	30-Oct-14	ATQ	DEL
453.	AI0657	31-Oct-14	BOM	CJB
454.	AI0602	31-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
455.	AI0889	27-Oct-14	DEL	GAU
456.	AI0889	27-Oct-14	GAU	IMF
457.	AI0216	30-Oct-14	KTM	DEL
458.	AI0633	25-Oct-14	BOM	BHO
459.	AI0633	25-Oct-14	BHO	DEL



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460.	AI0031	25-Oct-14	DEL	AMO
461.	AI0030	25-Oct-14	AMO	DEL
462.	AI0657	26-Oct-14	BOM	CJB
463.	AI0012	28-Oct-14	BOM	AMO
464.	AI0984	28-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
465.	AI0866	28-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
466.	AI0866	28-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
467.	AI0866	28-Oct-14	DEL	SXR
468.	AI0659	28-Oct-14	SXR	DEL
469.	AI0659	28-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
470.	AI0659	28-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
471.	AI0330	28-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
472.	AI0012	29-Oct-14	BOM	AMO
473.	AI0888	29-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
474.	AI0016	29-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
475.	AI0018	30-Oct-14	AMO	DEL
476.	AI0540	30-Oct-14	DEL	MM
477.	AI0i64	25-Oct-14	BLR	MAA
478.	AI0539	25-Oct-14	MM	DEL
479.	AI0662	26-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
480.	AI0905	27-Oct-14	MAA	DXB
481.	AI0984	28-Oct-14	DXB	BOM
482.	AI0809	28-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
483.	AI0809	28-Oct-14	DEL	IXR
484.	AI0810	28-Oct-14	IXR	DEL
485.	AI0048	28-Oct-14	DEL	COK
486.	AI0048	28-Oct-14	COK	TRV
487.	AI0889	29-Oct-14	DEL	GAU
488.	AI0889	29-Oct-14	GAU	IMF
489.	AI0890	29-Oct-14	IMF	GAU
490.	AI0890	29-Oct-14	GAU	DEL
491.	AI0252	30-Oct-14	KTM	VNS
492.	AI0405	30-Oct-14	VNS	DEL

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493.	AI0048	30-Oct-14	DEL	COK
494.	AI0048	30-Oct-14	COK	TRV
495.	AI0661	25-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
496.	AI0662	25-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
497.	AI0607	25-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
498.	AI0610	25-Oct-14	BLR	BOM
499.	AI0012	26-Oct-14	BOM	AMD
500.	AI0131	26-Oct-14	AMD	BOM
501.	AI0864	26-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
502.	AI0864	26-Oct-14	DEL	IXC
503.	AI0863	26-Oct-14	IXC	DEL
504.	AI0633	26-Oct-14	BOM	BHO
505.	AI0633	26-Oct-14	BHO	DEL
506.	AI0839	26-Oct-14	DEL	HYD
507.	AI0888	28-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
508.	AI0973	28-Oct-14	DEL	MCT
509.	AI1974	29-Oct-14	MCT	DEL
510.	AI0680	29-Oct-14	IXE	BOM
511.	AI0661	29-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
512.	AI0662	29-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
513.	AI0983	29-Oct-14	BOM	DXB
514.	AI0906	30-Oct-14	DXB	MAA
515.	AI0440	30-Oct-14	MAA	DEL
516.	AI0952	31-Oct-14	DXB	HYO
517.	AI0452	31-Oct-14	HYD	VTZ
518.	AI0452	31-10-14	VTZ	DEL
519.	AI0215	31-10-14	DEL	KTM
520.	AI0216	31-10-14	KTM	DEL
521.	AI0048	31-10-14	DEL	COK
522.	AI0048	31-10-14	COK	TRV
523.	AI0471	25-Oct-14	DEL	UDR
524.	AI0471	25-Oct-14	UDR	BOM
525.	AI0888	25-Oct-14	BOM	DEL

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526.	AI0540	25-Oct-14	DEL	MAA
527.	AI0549	26-Oct-14	MAA	IXZ
528.	AI0440	26-Oct-14	MAA	DEL
529.	AI0429	26-Oct-14	DEL	MAA
530.	AI0545	26-Oct-14	MAA	HYD
531.	AI0546	26-Oct-14	HYD	MAA
532.	AI0905	26-Oct-14	MAA	DXB
533.	AI0984	27-Oct-14	DXB	BOM
534.	AI0864	27-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
535.	AI0864	27-Oct-14	DEL	IXC
536.	AI0863	27-Oct-14	IXC	DEL
537.	AI0863	27-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
538.	AI0633	27-Oct-14	BOM	BHO
539.	AI0633	27-Oct-14	BHO	DEL
540.	AI0022	27-Oct-14	DEL	CCU
541.	AI0406	28-Oct-14	DEL	VNS
542.	AI0251	28-Oct-14	VNS	KTN
543.	AI0252	28-Oct-14	KTM	VNS
544.	AI0405	28-Oct-14	VNS	DEL
545.	AI0412	30-Oct-14	LKO	DEL
546.	AI0864	30-Oct-14	DEL	IXC
547.	AI0863	30-Oct-14	IXC	DEL
548.	AI0863	30-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
549.	AI0633	30-Oct-14	BOM	BHO
550.	AI0633	30-Oct-14	BHO	DEL
551.	AI0016	30-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
552.	AI0665	31-Oct-14	BOM	IXE
553.	AI0680	31-Oct-2014	IXE	BOM
554.	AI0661	31-Oct-14	BOM	JOI
555.	AI0662	31-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
556.	AI0983	31-Oct-14	BOM	DXB
557.	AI0849	25-Oct-14	DEL	PNQ
558.	AI0850	25-Oct-14	PNQ	DEL

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559.	AI0022	25-Oct-14	DEL	CCU
560.	AI0431	27-Oct-14	DEL	LKO
561.	AI0432	27-Oct-14	LKO	DEL
562.	AI0849	27-Oct-14	DEL	PNQ
563.	AI0850	27-Oct-14	PNQ	DEL
564.	AI0973	27-Oct-14	DEL	MCT
565.	AI0974	28-Oct-14	MCT	DEL
566.	AI0849	28-Oct-14	DEL	PNQ
567.	AI0850	28-Oct-14	PNQ	DEL
568.	AI0016	28-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
569.	AI0412	29-Oct-14	LKO	DEL
570.	AI0542	29-Oct-14	DEL	HYD
571.	AI0542	29-Oct-14	HYD	TIR
572.	AI0541	29-Oct-14	TIR	HYD
573.	AI0541	29-Oct-14	HYD	DEL
574.	AI0811	31-Oct-14	DEL	LKO
575.	AI0812	31-Oct-14	LKO	DEL
576.	AI0510	25-Oct-14	COK	MAA
577.	AI0545	25-Oct-14	MAA	HYD
578.	AI0546	25-Oct-14	HYD	MAA
579.	AI0905	25-Oct-14	MAA	DXB
580.	AI0984	26-Oct-14	DXB	BOM
581.	AI0984	26-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
582.	AI0866	26-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
583.	AI0866	26-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
584.	AI0866	26-Oct-14	DEL	SXR
585.	AI0659	26-Oct-14	SXR	DEL
586.	AI0659	26-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
587.	AI0659	26-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
588.	AI0330	26-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
589.	AI0131	27-Oct-14	AMD	BOM
590.	AI0866	27-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
591.	AI0866	27-Oct-14	BOM	DEL

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592.	AI0866	27-Oct-14	DEL	SXR
593.	AI0659	27-Oct-14	SXR	DEL
594.	AI0659	27-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
595.	AI0659	27-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
596.	AI0330	27-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
597.	AI0633	28-Oct-14	BHO	DEL
598.	AI0660	29-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
599.	AI0805	29-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
600.	AI0623	29-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
601.	AI0657	30-Oct-14	BOM	CJB
602.	AI0805	30-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
603.	AI0317	26-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
604.	AI0809	27-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
605.	AI0809	27-Oct-14	DEL	IXR
606.	AI0810	27-Oct-14	IXR	DEL
607.	AI0665	28-Oct-14	BOM	IXE
608.	AI0661	28-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
609.	AI0662	28-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
610.	AI0983	28-Oct-14	BOM	DXB
611.	AI0906	29-Oct-14	DXB	MAA
612.	AI0263	29-Oct-14	MAA	BLR
613.	AI0263	29-Oct-14	BLR	TRV
614.	AI0263	29-Oct-14	TRV	MLE
615.	AI0264	29-Oct-14	MLE	TRV
616.	AI0264	29-Oct-14	TRV	BLR
617.	AI0264	29-Oct-14	BLR	MAA
618.	AI0539	29-Oct-14	MAA	DEL
619.	AI0540	29-Oct-14	BEL	MAA
620.	AI0549	30-Oct-14	MAA	IXZ
621.	AI0550	30-Oct-14	IXZ	MAA
622.	AI0864	31-Oct-14	BEL	IXC
623.	AI0863	31-Oct-14	IXC	DEL
624.	AI0863	31-Oct-14	BEL	BOM

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625.	AI0633	31-Oct-14	BOM	BHO
626.	AI0633	31-Oct-14	BHO	DEL
627.	AI0022	31-Oct-14	DEL	CCU
628.	AI0889	30-Oct-14	DEL	GAU
629.	AI0889	30-Oct-14	JAU	IMF
630.	AI0890	30-Oct-14	IMF	GAU
631.	AI0031	30-Oct-14	DEL	AMD
632.	AI0030	30-Oct-14	AMD	DEL
633.	AI0112	25-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
634.	AI0811	25-Oct-14	DEL	LKO
635.	AI0812	25-Oct-14	LKO	DEL
636.	AI0805	25-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
637.	AI0623	25-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
638.	AI0889	26-Oct-14	GAU	IMF
639.	AI0890	26-Oct-14	IMF.	GAU
640.	AI0890	26-Oct-14	GAU	DEL
641.	AI0805	26-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
642.	AI0623	26-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
643.	AI0244	27-Oct-14	KBL	DEL
644.	AI0905	29-Oct-14	MAA	DXB
645.	AI0659	30-Oct-14	SXR	DEL
646.	AI0016	31-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
647.	AI0657	25-Oct-14	BOM	CJB
648.	AI0657	25-Oct-14	CJB	CCJ
649.	AI0659	25-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
650.	AI0330	25-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
651.	AI0810	26-Oct-14	IXR	DEL
652.	AI0441	26-Oct-14	DEL	IXU
653.	AI0441	26-Oct-14	IXU	BOM
654.	AI0888	26-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
655.	AI0665	27-Oct-14	BOM	IXE
656.	AI0680	27-Oct-14	IXE	BOM
657.	AI0661	27-Oct-14	BOM	GOI

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658.	AI0983	27-Oct-14	BOM	DXB
659.	AI0906	28-Oct-14	DXB	MAA
660.	AI0889	28-Oct-14	DEL	GAU
661.	AI0216	29-Oct-14	KTM	DEL
662.	AI0048	29-Oct-14	DEL	COK
663.	AI0048	29-Oct-14	COK	TRV
664.	AI0273	30-Oct-14	MAA	CMB
665.	AI0274	30-Oct-14	CMB	MAA
666.	AI0905	30-Oct-14	MAA	DXB
667.	AI0984	31-Oct-14	DXB	BOM
668.	AI0984	31-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
669.	AI0866	31-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
670.	AI0866	31-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
671.	AI0866	31-Oct-14	DEL	SXR
672.	AI0659	31-Oct-14	SXR	DEL
673.	AI0659	31-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
674.	AI0659	31-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
675.	AI0215	25-Oct-14	DEL	KTM
676.	AI0216	25-Oct-14	KTM	DEL
677.	AI0048	25-Oct-14	DEL	COK
678.	AI0048	25-Oct-14	COK	TRV
679.	AI0451	26-Oct-14	DEL	VTZ
680.	AI0451	26-Oct-14	VTZ	HYD
681.	AI0951	26-Oct-14	HYD	DXB
682.	AI0452	27-Oct-14	HYO	VTZ
683.	AI0452	27-Oct-14	VTZ	DEL
684.	AI0112	27-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
685.	AI0462	27-Oct-14	ATQ	DEL
686.	AI0764	27-Oct-14	DEL	CCU
687.	AI0023	27-Oct-14	CCU	DEL
688.	AI0016	27-Oct-14	DEL	ATQ
689.	AI0877	28-Oct-14	DEL	BBI
690.	AI0865	30-Oct-14	BOM	GOI

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691.	AI0660	30-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
692.	AI0660	30-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
693.	AI0973	30-Oct-14	DEL	MCT
694.	AI0974	31-Oct-14	MCT	DEL
695.	AI0412	31-Oct-14	LKQ	DEL
696.	AI0406	31-Oct-14	DEL	VNS
697.	AI0251	31-Oct-14	VNS	KTM
698.	AI0252	31-Oct-14	KTM	VNS
699.	AI0405	31-Oct-14	VNS	DEL
700.	AI0657	27-Oct-14	BOM	CJB
701.	AI0658	27-Oct-14	CJB	BOM
702.	AI0602	27-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
703.	AI0615	31-Oct-14	BOM	HYD
704.	AI0527	31-Oct-14	HYO	BOM
705.	AI0865	31-Oct-14	BOM	GOI
706.	AI0660	31-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
707.	AI0660	31-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
708.	AI0031	31-Oct-14	DEL	AMO
709.	AI0030	31-Oct-14	AMO	DEL
710.	AI0452	26-Oct-14	HYO	VTZ
711.	AI0216	26-Oct-14	KTM	DEL
712.	AI0010	26-Oct-14	DEL	AMO
713.	AI0011	26-Oct-14	AMO	DEL
714.	AI0031	26-Oct-14	DEL	AMD
715.	AI0030	26-Oct-14	AMD	DEL
716.	AI0441	27-Oct-14	DEL	IXU
717.	AI0441	27-Oct-14	IXU	BOM
718.	AI0888	27-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
719.	AI0657	28-Oct-14	BOM	CJB
720.	AI0657	28-Oct-14	CJB	CCJ
721.	AI0633	29-Oct-14	BOM	BHO
722.	AI0633	29-Oct-14	BHO	DEL
723.	AI0031	29-Oct-14	DEL	AMD



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724.	AI0030	29-Oct-14	AMO	DEL
725.	AI0680	30-Oct-14	IXE	BOM
726.	AI0662	30-Oct-14	GOI	BOM
727.	AI0983	30-Oct-14	BOM	DXB
728.	AI0906	31-Oct-14	DXB	MAA
729.	AI0440	31-Oct-14	MAA	DEL
730.	910604	27-Oct-14	IXD	DEL
731.	910610	29-Oct-14	OED	DEL
732.	910610	30-Oct-14	OED	DEL
733.	910627	27-Oct-14	GWL	AGR
734.	910627	27-Oct-14	AGR	BOM
735.	910614	28-Oct-14	BOM	IXD
736.	910613	28-Oct-14	IXD	BOM
737.	910627	29-Oct-14	BOM	GWL
738.	910627	29-Oct-14	GWL	AGR
739.	910627	29-Oct-14	AGR	BOM
740.	910626	30-Oct-14	BHJ	BOM
741.	910614	30-Oct-14	BOM	IXD
742.	910613	30-Oct-14	IXD	BOM
743.	AI0775	26-Oct-14	CCU	BOM
744.	AI0776	26-Oct-14	BOM	CCU
745.	AI0721	29-Oct-14	CCU	IXB
746.	AI0722	29-Oct-14	IXB	CCU
747.	AI0230	29-Oct-14	CCU	DAC
748.	AI0229	29-Oct-14	DAC	CCU
749.	AI0228	31-Oct-14	RGN	CCU
750.	AI0776	25-Oct-14	BOM	CCU
751.	AI0711	26-Oct-14	AJL	IMF
752.	AI0711	26-Oct-14	CCU	AJL
753.	AI0711	26-Oct-14	IMF	CCU
754.	AI0743	28-Oct-14	CCU	IXA
755.	AI0744	28-Oct-14	IXA	CCU
756.	AI0721	28-Oct-14	CCU	IXB

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757.	AI0722	28-Oct-14	IXB	CCU
758.	AI0775	28-Oct-14	CCU	BOM
759.	AI0776	28-Oct-14	BOM	CCU
760.	AI0743	29-Oct-14	CCU	IXA
761.	AI0744	29-Oct-14	IXA	CCU
762.	AI0754	29-Oct-14	IXS	CCU
763.	AI0775	29-Oct-14	CCU	BOM
764.	AI0776	29-Oct-14	BOM	CCU
765.	AI0776	30-Oct-14	BOM	CCU
766.	AI0639	25-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
767.	AI0265	25-Oct-14	BLR	MLE
768.	AI0266	25-Oct-14	MLE	BLR
769.	AI0639	26-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
770.	AI0994	27-Oct-14	GOI	BLR
771.	AI0639	27-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
772.	AI0639	28-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
773.	AI0772	29-Oct-14	BLR	CCU
774.	AI0709	29-Oct-14	DMU	DIB
775.	AI0476	25-Oct-14	BOM	JDH
776.	AI0476	25-Oct-14	JDH	DEL
777.	AI0441	25-Oct-14	DEL	IXU
778.	AI0441	25-Oct-14	IXU	BOM
779.	AI0609	25-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
780.	AI0771	26-Oct-14	CCU	BLR
781.	AI0608	26-Oct-14	BLR	BOM
782.	AI0055	27-Oct-14	COK	BOM
783.	AI0476	28-Oct-14	BOM	JDH
784.	AI0476	28-Oct-14	JDH	DEL
785.	AI0634	28-Oct-14	DEL	BHO
786.	AI0634	28-Oct-14	BHO	BOM
787.	AI0681	28-Oct-14	BOM	COK
788.	AI0055	28-Oct-14	COK	BOM
789.	AI0907	30-Oct-14	MAA	MCT

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
790.	AI0908	31-Oct-14	MCT	MAA
791.	AI0569	31-Oct-14	MAA	BOM
792.	AI0611	31-Oct-14	BOM	JAI
793.	AI0611	31-Oct-14	JAI	DEL
794.	A10407	31-Oct-14	DEL	PAT
795.	A10408	31-Oct-14	PAT	DEL
796.	AI0415	31-Oct-14	DEL	LKO
797.	AI0415	31-Oct-14	LKO	PAT
798.	AI0416	31-Oct-14	PAT	DEL
799.	AI0771	25-Oct-14	CCU	BLR
800.	AI0608	25-Oct-14	BLR	BOM
801.	AI0609	26-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
802.	AI0248	27-Oct-14	KTM	CCU
803.	AI0608	27-Oct-14	BLR	BOM
804.	AI0655	28-Oct-14	BOM	RAJ
805.	AI0656	28-Oct-14	RAJ	BOM
806.	AI0310	28-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
807.	AI0155	29-Oct-14	GOI	DEL
808.	AI0410	30-Oct-14	PAT	DEL
809.	AI0476	31-Oct-14	BOM	JDH
810.	AI0476	31-Oct-14	JDH	DEL
811.	AI0471	31-Oct-14	DEL	UDR
812.	AI0471	31-Oct-14	UDR	BOM
813.	AI0655	25-Oct-14	BOM	RAJ
814.	AI0656	25-Oct-14	RAJ	BOM
815.	AI0681	25-Oct-14	BOM	COK
816.	AI0055	25-Oct-14	COK	BOM
817.	AI0611	27-Oct-14	JAI	DEL
818.	AI0669	28-Oct-14	BOM	BBI
819.	AI0409	29-Oct-14	DEL	PAT
820.	AI0410	29-Oct-14	PAT	DEL
821.	AI0442	30-Oct-14	IXU	DEL
822.	AI0624	30-Oct-14	DEL	BOM

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
823.	AI0617	31-Oct-14	BOM	HYD
824.	AI0617	31-Oct-14	HYD	CCU
825.	AI0629	25-Oct-14	BOM	NAG
826.	AI0630	25-Oct-14	NAG	BOM
827.	AI0054	26-Oct-14	BOM	COK
828.	AI0682	26-Oct-14	COK	BOM
829.	AI0651	26-Oct-14	BOM	RPR
830.	AI0651	26-Oct-14	RPR	VTZ
831.	AI0651	26-Oct-14	VTZ	BOM
832.	AI0619	26-Oct-14	BOM	HYD
833.	AI0944	27-Oct-14	AUH	BOM
834.	AI0010	27-Oct-14	DEL	AMD
835.	AI0011	27-Oct-14	AMD	DEL
836.	AI0156	28-Oct-14	DEL	GOI
837.	AI0155	28-Oct-14	GOI	DEL
838.	AI0010	28-Oct-14	DEL	AMD
839.	AI0011	28-Oct-14	AMD	DEL
840.	AI0448	29-Oct-14	IXL	SXR
841.	AI0447	29-Oct-14	SXR	IXL
842.	AI0634	29-Oct-14	BHO	BOM
843.	AI0677	31-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
844.	AI0612	31-Oct-14	DEL	JAI
845.	AI0612	31-Oct-14	JAI	UDR
846.	AI0050	31-Oct-14	BOM	HYO
847.	AI0676	25-Oct-14	CCU	BOM
848.	AI0671	25-Oct-14	BOM	MAA
849.	AI0671	25-Oct-14	MAA	IXM
850.	AI0672	25-Oct-14	MAA	BOM
851.	AI0515	27-Oct-14	HYD	BLR
852.	AI0517	27-Oct-14	BLR	HYD
853.	AI0517	27-Oct-14	HYD	PNQ
854.	AI0517	27-Oct-14	PNQ	GOI
855.	AI0518	27-Oct-14	GOI	PNQ

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
856.	AI0518	27-Oct-14	PNQ	HYD
857.	AI0518	27-Oct-14	HYD	BLR
858.	AI0516	27-Oct-14	BLR	HYD
859.	AI0617	29-Oct-14	BOM	HYD
860.	AI0617	29-Oct-14	HYD	CCU
861.	AI0518	30-Oct-14	PNQ	HYD
862.	AI0518	30-Oct-14	HYD	BLR
863.	AI0669	25-Oct-14	BOM	BBI
864.	AI0670	25-Oct-14	BBI	BOM
865.	AI0472	25-Oct-14	BOM	UDR
866.	AI0472	25-Oct-14	UDR	DEL
867.	AI0941	25-Oct-14	DEL	BAH
868.	AI0940	25-Oct-14	BAH	AUH
869.	AI0940	26-Oct-14	AUH	DEL
870.	AI0475	26-Oct-14	DEL	JOH
871.	AI0475	26-Oct-14	JOH	BOM
872.	AI0655	26-Oct-14	BOM	RAJ
873.	AI0656	26-Oct-14	RAJ	BOM
874.	AI0681	26-Oct-14	BOM	COK
875.	AI0055	26-Oct-14	COK	BOM
876.	AI0682	27-Oct-14	COK	BOM
877.	AI0651	27-Oct-14	BOM	RPR
878.	AI0651	27-Oct-14	RPR	VTZ
879.	AI0517	28-Oct-14	PNQ	GOI
880.	AI0518	28-Oct-14	GOI	PNQ
881.	AI0518	28-Oct-14	PNQ	HYD
882.	AI0518	28-Oct-14	HYD	BLR
883.	AI0051	28-Oct-14	HYD	BOM
884.	AI0248	30-Oct-14	KTM	CCU
885.	AI0771	30-Oct-14	CCU	BLR
886.	AI0608	30-Oct-14	BLR	BOM
887.	AI0806	31-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
888.	AI0441	31-Oct-14	DEL	IXU

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
889.	AI0441	31-Oct-14	IXU	BOM
890.	AI0314	31-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
891.	AI0940	25-Oct-14	AUH	DEL
892.	AI0019	25-Oct-14	DEL	AMO
893.	AI0018	25-Oct-14	AMO	DEL
894.	AI0442	25-Oct-14	BOM	IXU
895.	AI0442	25-Oct-14	IXU	DEL
896.	AI0624	25-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
897.	AI0944	26-Oct-14	AUH	BOM
898.	AI0544	26-Oct-14	DEL	HYO
899.	AI0544	26-Oct-14	HYD	VGA
900.	AI0840	26-Oct-14	VGA	HYO
901.	AI0840	26-Oct-14	HYD	DEL
902.	AI0155	27-Oct-14	GOI	DEL
903.	AI0244	28-Oct-14	KBL	DEL
904.	AI0612	28-Oct-14	DEL	JAI
905.	AI0612	28-Oct-14	JAI	BOM
906.	AI0050	28-Oct-14	BOM	HYD
907.	AI0651	30-Oct-14	BOM	RPR
908.	AI0651	30-Oct-14	RPR	VTZ
909.	AI0651	30-Oct-14	VTZ	BOM
910.	AI0572	31-Oct-14	BOM	MAA
911.	AI0907	31-Oct-14	MAA	MCT
912.	AI0695	26-Oct-14	HYO	BOM
913.	AI0617	26-Oct-14	BOM	HYO
914.	AI0617	26-Oct-14	HYO	CCU
915.	AI0618	26-Oct-14	CCU	HYD
916.	AI0618	26-Oct-14	HYO	BOM
917.	AI0050	26-Oct-14	BOM	HYO
918.	AI0671	28-Oct-14	BOM	MAA
919.	AI0609	28-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
920.	AI0265	30-Oct-14	BLR	MLE
921.	AI0993	30-Oct-14	BLR	GOI

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
922.	AI0244	25-Oct-14	KBL	DEL
923.	AI0415	25-Oct-14	DEL	PAT
924.	AI0416	25-Oct-14	PAT	DEL
925.	AI0472	27-Oct-14	BOM	UDR
926.	AI0472	27-Oct-14	UDR	DEL
927.	AI0544	27-Oct-14	DEL	HYO
928.	AI0544	27-Oct-14	HYO	VGA
929.	AI0840	27-Oct-14	VGA	HYO
930.	AI0410	28-Oct-14	PAT	DEL
931.	AI0471	28-Oct-14	DEL	UDR
932.	AI0471	28-Oct-14	UDR	BOM
933.	AI0476	29-Oct-14	BOM	JOH
934.	AI0476	29-Oct-14	JOH	DEL
935.	AI0055	29-Oct-14	COK	BOM
936.	AI0476	30-Oct-14	BOM	JOH
937.	AI0476	30-Oct-14	JOH	DEL
938.	AI0609	31-Oct-14	BOM	SLR
939.	AI0647	25-Oct-14	BOM	JGA
940.	AI0648	25-Oct-14	JGA	BONI
941.	AI0695	25-Oct-14	BOM	VNS
942.	910696	25-Oct-14	VNS	BOM
943.	AI0310	25-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
944.	AI0310	26-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
945.	AI0449	27-Oct-14	IXL	IXJ
946.	AI0471	27-Oct-14	DEL	UDR
947.	AI0471	27-Oct-14	UDR	BOM
948.	AI0572	27-Oct-14	BOM	MAA
949.	AI0907	27-Oct-14	MAA	MCT
950.	AI0908	28-Oct-14	MCT	MAA
951.	AI0472	28-Oct-14	BOM	UDR
952.	AI0472	28-Oct-14	UDR	DEL
953.	AI0544	28-Oct-14	HYD	VGA

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
954.	AI0475	29-Oct-14	JDH	BOM
955.	AI0907	29-Oct-14	MAA	MCT
956.	AI0908	30-Oct-14	IVICT	MAA
957.	AI0445	31-Oct-14	DEL	IXL
958.	A10429	25-Oct-14	DEL	MAA
959.	AI0766	25-Oct-14	MAA	CCU
960.	AI0773	25-Oct-14	CCU	BOM
961.	AI0603	26-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
962.	AI0604	26-Oct-14	BLR	BOM
963.	AI0647	26-Oct-14	BOM	JGA
964.	AI0648	26-Oct-14	JGA	BOM
965.	AI0442	26-Oct-14	SOM	IXU
966.	A10442	26-Oct-14	IXU	DEL
967.	AI0624	26-Oct-14	DEL	BOM
968.	AI0570	27-Oct-14	BOM	MAA
969.	AI0440	27-Oct-14	MAA	DEL
970.	AI0429	27-Oct-14	DEL	MAA
971.	AI0766	27-Oct-14	MAA	CCU
972.	AI0773	27-Oct-14	CCU	BOM
973.	AI0570	28-Oct-14	BOM	MAA
974.	AI0509	28-Oct-14	MAA	COK
975.	AIOSIO	28-Oct-14	COK	MAA
976.	AIOSIO	29-Oct-14	COK	MAA
977.	AI0773	29-Oct-14	CCU	BOM
978.	AI0310	30-Oct-14	BOM	DEL
979.	AI0018	31-Oct-14	AMD	DEL
980.	AI0156	31-Oct-14	DEL	GOI
981.	AI0155	31-Oct-14	GOI	DEL
982.	AIOOII	31-Oct-14	AMD	DEL
983.	AI0682	25-Oct-14	COK	BOM
984.	Af0651	25-Oct-14	BOM	RPR
985.	AI0651	25-Oct-14	RPR	VTZ



Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
986.	AI0572	25-Oct-14	BOM	MAA
987.	AI0907	25-Oct-14	MAA	MCT
988.	AI0908	26-Oct-14	MCT	MAA
989.	AI0647	28-Oct-14	BOM	JGA
990.	AI0442	28-Oct-14	BOM	IXU
991.	AI0944	29-Oct-14	AUH	SOM
992.	AI0669	29-Oct-14	BOM	BBI
993.	AI0670	29-Oct-14	BBI	BOM
994.	AI0611	29-Oct-14	BOM	JAI
995.	AI0475	30-Oct-14	JOH	BOM
996.	AI0655	30-Oct-14	BOM	RAJ
997.	AI0656	30-Oct-14	RAJ	BOM
998.	AI0609	30-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
999.	AI0754	31-Oct-14	IXS	CCU
1000.	AI0941	26-Oct-14	DEL	BAH
1001.	AI0940	26-Oct-14	BAH	AUH
1002.	AI0940	27-Oct-14	AUH	DEL
1003.	AI0409	27-Oct-14	DEL	PAT
1004.	AI0410	27-Oct-14	PAT	DEL
1005.	AI0612	27-Oct-14	DEL	JAI
1006.	AI0612	27-Oct-14	JAI	BOM
1007.	AI0609	27-Oct-14	BOM	BLR
1008.	AI0944	30-Oct-14	AUH	BOM
1009.	AI0671	30-Oct-14	BOM	MAA
1010.	AI0671	30-Oct-14	MAA	IXM
1011.	AI0672	30-Oct-14	IXM	MAA
1012.	AI0774	30-Oct-14	BOM	CCU
1013.	AI0671	31-Oct-14	BOM	MAA
1014.	AI0908	25-Oct-14	MCT	MAA
1015.	AI0611	25-Oct-14	BOM	JAI
1016.	AI0611	25-Oct-14	JAI	DEL

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
1017.	AI0544	25-Oct-14	DEL	HYO
1018.	AI0544	25-Oct-14	HYO	VGA
1019.	AI0840	25-Oct-14	VGA	HYO
1020.	AI0973	25-Oct-14	DEL	MCT
1021.	AI0155	26-Oct-14	GOI	DEL
1022.	AI0469	27-Oct-14	NAG	RPR
1023.	AI0469	27-Oct-14	RPR	DEL
1024.	AI0475	27-Oct-14	DEL	JDH
1025.	AI0475	27-Oct-14	JOH	BOM
1026.	AI0655	27-Oct-14	BOM	RAJ
1027.	AI0656	27-Oct-14	RAJ	BOM
1028.	AI0774	28-Oct-14	BOM	CCU
1029.	AI0669	30-Oct-14	BOM	BBI
1030.	AI0670	30-Oct-14	BBI	BOM
1031.	AI0472	30-Oct-14	BOM	UDR
1032.	AI0472	30-Oct-14	UDR	DEL
1033.	AI0010	30-Oct-14	DEL	AMD
1034.	AI0011	30-Oct-14	AMO	DEL
1035.	AI0681	31-Oct-14	BOM	COK
1036.	AI0055	31-Oct-14	COK	BOM
1037.	AI0668	25-Oct-14	TRV	BOM
1038.	AI0774	25-Oct-14	BOM	CCU
1039.	AI0671	26-Oct-14	BOM	MAA
1040.	AI0476	27-Oct-14	BOM	JDH
1041.	AI0476	27-Oct-14	JDH	DEL
1042.	AI0634	27-Oct-14	DEL	BHO
1043.	AI0634	27-Oct-14	BHO	BOM
1044.	AI0475	28-Oct-14	JOH	BOM
1045.	AI0569	29-Oct-14	MAA	BPM
1046.	AI0544	29-Oct-14	HYO	VGA
1047.	AI0840	29-Oct-14	VGA	HYO
1048.	AI0155	30-Oct-14	GOI	DEL

Sl. No.	Fl. No.	Dep. Date	Dep.	Arr.
1049.	AI0409	31-Oct-14	DEL	PAT
1050.	AI0410	31-Oct-14	PAT	DEL
1051.	AI0634	31-Oct-14	DEL	BHO
1052.	AI06	31-Oct-14	BHO	BOM

**Formulation of comprehensive food management and pricing policy**

\*15. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee on Finance in its 81st report had strongly recommended that a comprehensive food pricing and management policy be formulated by Government to provide relief to the common man and foster economic growth with price stability in the country;

(b) whether Government has failed to provide relief to the common man from the unabated rise in the prices of essential commodities; and

(c) the steps taken to formulate a comprehensive food management and pricing policy to check food inflation?

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

(b) There has been a significant moderation in price level during 2014-15. Inflation in terms of Consumer Price Index (with base year: 2010), which averaged 9.5 per cent in 2013-14 declined to 6.8 per cent during April-December, 2014. As per revised series of CPI with base year 2012, CPI inflation stood at 5.1 per cent in January 2015.

(c) The components of food management and pricing policy are already in place. The principal policy objective of food management is to ensure food security, particularly for the vulnerable, through timely and efficient procurement and distribution of foodgrains. This involves procurement of foodgrains from farmers at remunerative prices, building up and maintenance of buffer stocks, storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains to consumers at affordable prices and stability of foodgrains prices. Subsidized foodgrains are made available to the eligible households under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), which is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. In addition, Government makes additional allocation from the Central Pool to make more foodgrains available to the States/UTs to meet their additional requirements.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Uniform rules for licensing of AYUSH medicines**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate uniform rules with regard to grant of licences for manufacturing Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs and to ensure their safety, quality and standards across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Regulatory provisions and Rules for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs are already in place under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, which is a Central Act applicable throughout the country. Rules 85-A to 85-I and Rules 151 to 159 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 respectively provide the regulatory provisions for grant of licenses to manufacture Homoeopathic and Ayurveda, Siddha Unani drugs and promote their safety and quality. The standards of Homoeopathic medicines to be complied with are prescribed in Schedule II of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs in Rule 168 of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Extension of support for improving the quality control system to Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs has been included in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission, which was notified in September 2014.

**Scientific study on alternate methods of treatment**

2. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plan to scientifically establish various remedies in alternate methods of treatments like Ayurveda, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. The efficacy and safety of drugs and therapies for various remedies is scientifically established through clinical validation carried out by the 5 Research Councils under the Ministry of AYUSH namely Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for

Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH). The diseases conditions for which clinical validation of drugs/remedies have since been carried out by these Councils include Acute Diarrhea in children, Anaemia, Amnesia, Acute gastroenteritis, acute rhinitis in children, Chikungunya, Filariasis, Influenza like illness, Malaria, Upper respiratory tract infections, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Benign, Prostatic Hyperplasia, Bronchial Asthma, Cancer, Chronic Bronchitis, Diabetes mellitus, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Leucorrhoea, Hepatitis, Menopausal complaints, Menstrual disorders, Osteoarthritis, Rheumatoid arthritis, Urolithiasis, Urticaria, Anorexia etc.

### **Revitalisation of local health traditions**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) seeks to revitalise local health traditions and AYUSH to strengthen the Public Health System at all levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan adopted to revitalise local health traditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the core strategies in National Rural Health Mission which seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population. Under National Health Mission (NHM)/ National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) provision for support for Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) doctors, paramedics and drugs is made at co-located public health facilities namely Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital(DH) with a view to provide range of services at collocated facilities and revitalize local health traditions.

Further, the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under shared responsibilities.

(b) and (c) Under NHM/ NRHM, engagement of AYUSH doctors/ paramedics is being supported, provided they are co-located with existing DHs, CHC, PHCs with priority given to remote PHCs and CHCs. States/UTs engages the AYUSH doctors as per local preference.

Support for AYUSH medicines is also being provided at the AYUSH co-located health facilities. NHM/NRHM also supports for training of AYUSH doctors and Information Education Communication (IEC)/ Behavior Change Communication (BCC) activities for AYUSH.

The State/UT-wise funds approved for mainstreaming of AYUSH during the current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

States/UTs utilize funds for appropriate stream of AYUSH as per their requirement.

***Statement***

*Fund approval for mainstreaming of AYUSH under NRHM*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	Amount Approved in 2014-15	Sl. No	Name of State/UT	Amount Approved in 2014-15
1.	Assam	1313.84	19.	Goa	63.17
2.	Bihar	3676.95	20.	Gujarat	2481.30
3.	Chhattisgarh	168.40	21.	Haryana	1171.42
4.	Jharkhand	158.33	22.	Himachal	353.76
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1704.78	23.	Karnataka	1470.95
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1715.40	24.	Kerala	2087.58
7.	Odisha	2600.30	25.	Maharashtra	1462.31
8.	Rajasthan	2769.57	26.	Punjab	1597.91
9.	Uttar Pradesh	21668.96	27.	Tamil Nadu	2133.89
10.	Uttarakhand	699.07	28.	West Bengal	726.00
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.72	29.	Telangana	1823.75
12.	Manipur	455.26	30.	A & N Islands	163.90
13.	Meghalaya	307.72	31.	Chandigarh	54.59
14.	Mizoram	84.53	32.	D & N Haveli	19.73
15.	Nagaland	105.6	33.	Daman	7.56
16.	Sikkim	53.21	34.	Delhi	0.00
17.	Tripura	540.84	35.	Lakshadweep	69.30
18.	Andhra Pradesh	293.76	36.	Puducherry	220.66
				GRAND TOTAL	54351.02

**Mainstreaming of AYUSH**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the core strategies in National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan adopted to mainstream AYUSH?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the core strategies in National Rural Health Mission which seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population.

(b) and (c) Under National Health Mission (NHM)/ National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), engagement of Ayurveda Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) doctors/ paramedics is being supported, provided they are co-located with existing District Hospitals (DHs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) with priority given to remote PHCs and CHCs. Support for AYUSH medicines is also being provided at the AYUSH co-located health facilities. Information Education Communication (IEC)/ Behavior Change Communication (BCC) activities for AYUSH are also being supported under NHM/NRHM.

NHM/NRHM also supports Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA), Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD) & Post Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUCD) trainings of AYUSH doctors to address the shortage of skilled health care personnel in the rural areas. AYUSH doctors are also being engaged under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK).

The State /UT-wise AYUSH doctors/ paramedics engaged under NHM, Number of co-located Health facilities supported under NHM & funds approved for mainstreaming of AYUSH during the current year is given in Statement- I, II and III (*See below*).

Further, the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/ furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under shared responsibilities.

***Statement-I****State-wise number of AYUSH doctors/ paramedics recruited under NHM/ NRHM*

Sl. No.	Name of State	AYUSH Doctors under NHM/NRHM		AYUSH Paramedics/ Pharmacists
		For Co-located Health Facilities	Under RBSK	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A & N Islands	20	4	13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	128	0	981
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	17	0
4.	Assam	302	302	0
5.	Bihar	1384	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	8	10	12
7.	Chhattisgarh	67	435	394
8.	D & N Haveli	5	0	0
9.	Daman	0	5	4
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	29	23
12.	Gujarat	707	646	0
13.	Haryana	2	414	191
14.	Himachal Pradesh	134	0	0
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	453	429	368
16.	Jharkhand	33	184	5
17.	Karnataka	598	649	115
18.	Kerala	750	0	30
19.	Lakshadweep	12	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	506	938	678
21.	Maharashtra	573	1560	84
22.	Manipur	95	72	59
23.	Meghalaya	0	68	20
24.	Mizoram	10	8	0
25.	Nagaland	40	22	0



1	2	3	4	5
26.	Odisha	1309	1147	1
27.	Puducherry	39	0	63
28.	Punjab	273	0	281
29.	Rajasthan	936	0	401
30.	Sikkim	11	0	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	475	0	475
32.	Telangana	215	0	603
33.	Tripura	133	21	33
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1830	2134	734
35.	Uttarakhand	75	296	105
36.	West Bengal	0	563	292
TOTAL		11155	9953	5972

Source: Management Information System (MIS) report as on 30th September, 2014

Statement-II

Co-located AYUSH Health Facilities

Sl. No.	State/UT	Co-location of AYUSH facilities at					
		DH	CHC	Other than CHC at or above block level but below district level	PHC	Other health facilities above SC but below block level	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	1384	1384
2.	Chhattisgarh	15	98	0	454	0	567
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	26	0	110	0	137
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	22	11	0	398	485	916
5.	Jharkhand	22	48	0	85	267	422
6.	Madhya Pradesh	36	22	0	168	0	226
7.	Odisha	3	314	0	1162	0	1479
8.	Rajasthan	4	99	0	833	0	936
9.	Uttar Pradesh	102	666	0	627	105	1500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Uttarakhand	13	55	7	44	0	119
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	37	0	36	5	92
12.	Assam	24	52	13	193	324	606
13.	Manipur	7	17	1	77	0	102
14.	Meghalaya	3	19	0	67	0	89
15.	Mizoram	8	3	1	0	0	12
16.	Nagaland	9	21	0	9	0	39
17.	Sikkim	4	1	0	1	0	6
18.	Tripura	3	18	13	84	0	118
19.	Andhra Pradesh	9	63	49	662	0	783
20.	Goa	2	5	0	10	0	17
21.	Gujarat	0	16	0	691	0	707
22.	Haryana	21	92	0	100	0	213
23.	Karnataka	12	0	10	598	0	620
24.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	750	750
25.	Maharashtra	23	238	0	860	704	1825
26.	Punjab	22	62	16	175	0	275
27.	Tamil Nadu	31	385	232	537	0	1185
28.	Telangana	8	46	42	479	137	712
29.	West Bengal	18	171	77	279	NA	545
30.	A & N Islands	3	4	0	20	0	27
31.	Chandigarh	1	2	0	0	13	16
32.	D & N Haveli	0	1	0	7	1	9
33.	Daman & Diu	2	2	0	2	0	6
34.	Delhi	19	0	0	133	0	152
35.	Lakshadweep	3	5	0	0	0	8
36.	Puducherry	4	4	0	39	0	47
TOTAL		468	2603	461	8940	4175	16647

*Source:* Management Information System (MIS) report as on 30th September, 2014

**Statement-III***Fund approval for mainstreaming of AYUSH under NRHM*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State/ UT	Amount Approved in 2014-15	Sl. No	Name of State/ UT	Amount Approved in 2014-15
1.	Assam	1313.84	19.	Goa	63.17
2.	Bihar	3676.95	20.	Gujarat	2481.30
3.	Chhattisgarh	168.40	21.	Haryana	1171.42
4.	Jharkhand	158.33	22.	Himachal	353.76
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1704.78	23.	Karnataka	1470.95
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1715.40	24.	Kerala	2087.58
7.	Odisha	2600.30	25.	Maharashtra	1462.31
8.	Rajasthan	2769.57	26.	Punjab	1597.91
9.	Uttar Pradesh	21668.96	27.	Tamil Nadu	2133.89
10.	Uttarakhand	699.07	28.	West Bengal	726.00
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.72	29.	Telangana	1823.75
12.	Manipur	455.26	30.	A and N Islands	163.90
13.	Meghalaya	307.72	31.	Chandigarh	54.59
14.	Mizoram	84.53	32.	D and N Haveli	19.73
15.	Nagaland	105.6	33.	Daman	7.56
16.	Sikkim	53.21	34.	Delhi	0.00
17.	Tripura	540.84	35.	Lakshadweep	69.30
18.	Andhra Pradesh	293.76	36.	Puducherry	220.66
				GRAND TOTAL	54351.02

**Standardisation and certification of indigenous medical systems**

5. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the problems faced by the indigenous medical streams for marketing and practicing in foreign countries due to the lack of standardisation and certification of Ayurveda and other medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any steps were taken by Government to promote scheme for standardisation and certification in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Most of the foreign countries including USA, Australia, European countries etc. have not recognized Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani, as systems of medicine, therefore practice of these systems and marketing of their products as medicines faces problems. The medicines of these systems are generally manufactured in India as per the standards and Good Manufacturing Practices in accordance with the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder but are often exported by the industry to such countries as food supplements or dietary supplements because of non-fulfillment of the regulatory requirements of the importing countries.

(c) The Government has set up Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and Pharmacopoeia Committees to develop the standards of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs. Quality standards of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani (ASU) drugs including the permissible limits of heavy metals, pesticide residue, aflatoxins and microbial load are being published in the respective Pharmacopoeias and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) have been notified under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. System of WHO-GMP Certification and quality certification of ASU medicines by Quality Council of India on voluntary basis is in place for the industry interested to export these medicines. A Central Scheme has been implemented through which ASU drug industry can avail financial support for registration of products in foreign countries, preparation of drug *dossiers* and participation in international fairs and exhibitions.

**Development of domestic airports as international hubs**

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

(a) whether Government has plan to develop six airports in the country as major international hubs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria applied in selection of these airports; and

(d) the details of total number of passengers, both domestic and international separately, handled by the airports in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Cochin during the last three years, year-wise and airport wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government has plan to develop the six metropolitan airports of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad cities as major international hubs to serve as the main access points for international travel to/from India. The primary criteria for selection of these six airports is that they are international airports, located in the metro cities and being geographically disperse.

(d) Details are given in Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Total International and Domestic Passengers Traffic Handled during  
2011-12 to 2013-14*

(Passengers in Million)

Airport	2013-14			2012-13			2011-12		
	Int'l	Domestic	Total	Int'l	Domestic	Total	Int'l	Domestic	Total
Delhi	12.68	24.20	36.88	11.57	22.80	34.37	10.75	25.13	35.88
Mumbai	10.34	21.88	32.22	9.93	20.28	30.21	9.70	21.04	30.74
Chennai	4.54	8.36	12.90	4.46	8.31	12.77	4.31	8.62	12.93
Kolkata	1.77	8.34	10.11	1.65	8.52	10.17	1.57	8.74	10.31
Bangalore	2.63	10.23	12.86	2.50	9.49	11.99	2.35	10.34	12.69
Hyderabad	2.44	6.21	8.65	2.15	6.15	8.30	1.93	6.52	8.45
Cochin	3.27	2.11	5.38	2.92	1.96	4.88	2.59	2.13	4.72

#### **Night operations from Port Blair**

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

(a) whether Government has any plans to start night operations from the Port Blair Airport;

(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) The Port Blair airport belongs to Indian Navy, Ministry of Defence and the Airports Authority of India (AAI) maintains only a Civil Enclave at this airport. There are restrictions of flight schedules/timings at Civil Enclaves maintained by AAI at Defence airports and Air Traffic Services are not provided by Indian Navy at this airport after sunset. Further, no request for night operations at Port Blair Airport has been received from the airline operators.

#### **Servicing of AI aircrafts abroad**

†8. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that servicing of the aircrafts of the Air India is done abroad inspite of the availability of technologically advanced aircraft service centres in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of aircrafts serviced abroad during the last two years and the expenses incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Air India aircraft are serviced in-house and are not serviced abroad.

However, only the transit certification of aircraft has been outsourced by Air India at all the foreign stations to save cost.

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

#### **Monetization of surplus land assets by AI**

9. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) which has been under financial stress for several years, has now been planning to monetize its surplus land assets to reduce its mounting debts;

(b) whether Air India has tied up with National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) to develop its properties under a profit making mechanism; and

(c) if so, details of the projects taken up jointly by Air India and NBCC for the purpose?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Recently, Air India has signed an MoU with NBCC to develop its land parcels, on Joint Venture (JV) basis.

(c) At present only one property *i.e.* a plot of land at Laxmi House, Chennai is identified to be developed on JV basis.

### **Guidelines for regulating national services**

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

(a) the details of the guidelines prescribed for regulating national services;

(b) whether public/private airlines follow these guidelines while operating on these routes;

(c) if so, the details thereof particularly in respect of the States of Delhi, Punjab and Maharashtra, route-wise and Statewise; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government against the airline companies that do not follow these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Though, domestic air transport services in the country have been deregulated, Government has however laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) with a view to achieve better connectivity to remote and regional areas of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability, subject to compliance of RDGs. As per the RDGs, all Scheduled Airlines who operate on Category-I routes are required to deploy 10% of the capacity deployed on these routes, on Category-II routes which connect stations in North East region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep. Further, at least 10% of the capacity required to be deployed on Category-II routes is to be deployed for connectivity exclusively within these regions (Category-II A routes). They are also required to deploy at least 500/0 of the capacity deployed on Category-I routes to remaining routes *i.e.* Category III route.

(b) to (d) All scheduled domestic airlines are complying with RDGs issued by the Government. RDG compliance is ensured route category-wise and not state-wise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Extension of runway at Bhuntar Airport in Kullu**

11. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to extend the runway at the Bhuntar airport in Kullu by constructing an over-bridge and by partially diverting the Beas river from its current path;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that technical experts from IIT Roorkee and the Airports Authority of India (AAI) have submitted any report in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the proposal along with the time by when the proposal of extension of runway at Bhuntar airport is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal of the State Government is for extension of Kullu airport runway by 550m *i.e.* from 1128m to 1678m for operation of ATR-72 type of aircraft without load penalty. The proposal involves handing over of 27.7 hectares of land by the State Government to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) free of cost and free from all encumbrances, by reclaiming the land by diversion of rivers/river training mainly of river Beas.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. HT Roorkee, engaged by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, had submitted the final report on comprehensive river engineering study for diversion of river Beas for the proposed runway extension in September, 2013. No definite timeline for extension of runway can be drawn at this stage as it is for the State Government to demarcate and acquire the land, complete the process of river training/river diversion etc. and hand over the land to AAI for extension of runway.

**Development of well equipped user-friendly ultra-modern airports**

12. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infrastructural constraints are the biggest obstacles in the growth of Indian civil aviation;

(b) if so, the steps taken to develop well-equipped, user-friendly ultra-modern



airports to handle as many as 280 million passengers per year;

(c) whether there is any plan to develop and modernize airports at 35 secondary cities and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is no provision for separate parking of helicopters and the helicopters are operating from airports; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to develop heliports and heli-routes in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government has taken several steps for further enhancement of airport infrastructure in the country by developing new airports under the Greenfield airport policy and by modernising and upgrading the existing airports from time to time depending on traffic demand, socio-economic considerations, availability of land etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already undertaken modernization/upgradation work at 35 non-metro airports of which the construction work at 33 airports have already been completed.

(d) and (e) There is provision to accommodate helicopters either in the available parking or separate parking, on demand basis, at all airports.

### **Payment of dues by private airlines**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has asked the private airlines to pay their dues within the stipulated time;

(b) if so, the details of amount to be paid by each airline in the private sector as on date;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the AAI has warned the private airlines to clear the due amount, failing which the airlines may be put on cash and carry; 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. The details of amount/dues to be paid by major private airlines as on 31.12.2014 (provisional) are as follows:

Name of the Airlines	Dues (₹ in crores)	Security Deposit (₹ in crores)
Jet Group	28.07	76.26
Spice Jet	236.53	82.50
Indigo	45.73	110.00
Go Airlines	44.04	30.05
Kingfisher	172.69+ 137.27* (*penal interest)	0.00 —

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has issued notices to the Spice Jet and Go Airlines to clear their pending dues.

#### **Reduction in airport charges at IGI Airport**

14. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view of providing respite to air passengers travelling *via* Delhi, the tariff regulator Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has proposed nearly 80 per cent reduction in airport charges at the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport in New Delhi;

(b) whether this move will also reduce the User Development Fee being levied on passengers at Delhi Airport, covering both inbound and outbound travellers; and

(c) whether this move will also provide much needed relief for the airline companies using Delhi Airport for their regular operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has issued a consultation paper number 16/2014-15 dated January 28, 2015 for determination of Aeronautical Tariffs in respect of Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), Delhi for the Second Control Period (01.04.2014-31.03.2019). AERA has proposed to consider the X factor in respect of the aeronautical tariffs for the second Control Period (01.04.2014 - 31.03.2019) for the 101 Airport, Delhi at (+78.240/0).

(b) and (c) The current document issued by AERA is only a consultation paper and the final outcome as regards aeronautical tariff for IGIA, Delhi will be known only after completion of tariff consultation process by AERA as per mandate given to it under AERA Act, 2008.

**Free air tickets to AI personnel**

15. SHRI A.D. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loss making Air India (AI) gives free air tickets to its 24,000 employees, even though it expects to incur a loss of rupees 3,900 crores this financial year and has a debt burden of rupees 35,000 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons for not privatizing loss making Air India instead of pumping huge funds for its revival;

(c) whether the scheme for providing free air tickets to employees, including their relatives has been reviewed;

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

(e) the plans drawn to cut free air ticket quota for it employees in future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There is a passage scheme prevailing in Air India which is in accordance with the industry practice, and International Air Transport Association (IA TA) resolution 788. The Board of Air India has approved Passage Resolutions for the Company which provides 8 to 24 free/concessional passage per year for its employees and their families, subject to availability of seats and the number of years of service of the employees. The holders of all staff tickets are accepted for travel in the aircraft only after all the revenue paying passengers are accommodated. There is no expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred on the same by the Company. Further, employees have to bear the cost of all applicable Taxes like Passenger Service Fee and User Development Fee, Airport Tax etc.

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

(c) and (d) The entitlements of passages and definition of family and taking into account the IATA Resolution 788 of Interline, Common Industry practice, the Board of Directors of Air India approved revised passage regulation which were implemented on 01.10.2013.

(e) No, Sir. Passage Policy for employees of Air India is a part of their Service Regulation and is approved by the Board of Directors of Air India.

**Upgradation of the Vadodara and Surat Airports  
into International Airports**

16. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 184 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th November, 2014 and state:

(a) the updated status of the progress made in upgradation of the Vadodara and Surat domestic airports into international airports;

(b) the action taken by the Central Government, in coordination with the State Government of Gujarat, to sort out various outstanding issues for development/upgradation of various airports in Gujarat including at Surat; and

(c) the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for the purpose in 2015-16 Union Budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) is constructing a New Integrated Terminal Building at Vadodara airport suitable to handle 500 domestic and 200 International peak hour passengers for simultaneous operation of Domestic and International flights. The projected date of completion (PDC) of the building is June, 2016. AAI has completed the construction of boundary wall of Surat Airport on 26.12.2014. The existing passenger Terminal Building at Surat Airport is suitable for handling 500 domestic peak hour passengers. However, there is no request from any airlines for international operations from/to Surat airport.

(b) A meeting was convened on 20.01.2015 at Ahmedabad where the Hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation discussed various issues related to aviation sector of Gujarat. Further, AAI has initiated the process for development of the Ahmedabad airport through PPP mode and for handing over of Deesa airstrip to State Government and Keshod airport to Indian Coast Guard.

(c) No fund has been allocated/proposed for the purpose in the Union Budget for 2015-16. However, AAI has allocated ₹ 75.33 Crores in 2015-16 from their internal resources for various airports in Gujarat including ₹ 31.93 Crores for Vadodara airport and ₹ 23.15 Crores for Surat airport.

**Aircraft to man ratio in Air India**

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

(a) the total strength of employees working in the Air India;

(b) the Aircraft to man ratio in Air India and some of the other major airlines in the world;

(c) whether this ratio has gone up due to merger of Indian Airlines with Air India;

(d) whether there are any outstanding issues relating to these Airlines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when these issues will be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The total strength of employees working in Air India as on 01.01.2015 is as under:

Manpower of Air India	11869
Employees transferred/deputed to Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL)	5759
Employees transferred/deputed to Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL)	3958
<b>TOTAL Manpower</b>	<b>21586</b>

(Including the employees who have been transferred/ deputed to the subsidiary of Air India i.e. AIESL and AIATSL).

(b) Aircraft to employees ratio as on 01.01.2015 in Air India 1:122 (excluding the employees who have been transferred/ deputed to its subsidiaries). The comparative chart of Aircraft to Employee Ratio *vis-a-vis* some other Airlines is given below:

Airlines	Aircraft to Employees Ratio
Air India (without AIESL & AIATSL)	1:122
Indigo	1:104
Jet Airways	1:139
Spice Jet	1:92

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Pursuant to the merger of erstwhile Indian Airlines and Air India, the implementation of recommendations of Justice Dharmadhikari Committee (IDC) report has been undertaken. While a large number of issues have been addressed, some issues relating to implementation of new pay structure for Cabin Crew and Pilots and

Service Engineers have been undertaken for implementation. The anomalies received from the employees on various aspects of implementation of JDC report is on going process and efforts are made to address them.

### **Air connectivity with Maharashtra**

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

- (a) the names of the States having air connectivity with Maharashtra, as on date;
- (b) the name of State's capitals having air connectivity with Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to connect Mumbai and Nagpur with the capitals of other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per approved winter schedule Maharashtra has direct air connectivity with Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Goa, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Bihar.

(b) As per approved Winter Schedule - 2014 following state capitals are having direct air connectivity with Mumbai, capital of state of Maharashtra: (1) Ahmadabad-Gujarat (2) Bengaluru-Karnataka (3) Bhopal-Madhya Pradesh (4) Bhubneshwar-Orissa (5) Kolkata-West Bengal (6) Chandigarh-Punjab and Haryana (7) Chennai-Tamil Nadu (8) Guwahati-Assam (9) Panaji-Goa (10) Hyderabad-Telangana (11) Hyderabad-Andhra Pradesh (12) Jaipur-Rajasthan (13) Lucknow-Uttar Pradesh (14) Delhi (15) Ranchi-Jharkhand (16) Shrinagar-Jammu and Kashmir (17) Thiruvananthapuram-Kerala and (18) Patna-Bihar.

(c) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) with a view to achieve better air connectivity to different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability subject to compliance of RDGs issued by the Government.

### **Ceiling on economy class airfares**

†19. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to put a ceiling on the airfares of economy class;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to address the issues of charging fares arbitrarily by the airlines, offering unreasonable fares by them to spoil the market and to protect the financial condition of these airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Air fares are not fixed by the Government as they are determined by the airline based on interplay of market forces. Under the provision of Sub rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristic of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Airfare so established by the airlines is published on their respective website under the provision of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937.

(c) While the Government no longer regulates the fares that are charged, it is ensured that considerable information is provided to the public in a transparent manner with respect to airline fares: Air Transport Circular 05 of 2009 was issued for scheduled domestic airlines to display the airfare as per the template given in the circular, compliant to Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937. To ensure transparency and aid the traveller make an informed choice, DGCA *vide* Air Transport Circular 02 of 2010 has directed the airlines to upload fare sheet displaying fare offered across their network. The fare sheet contains information on various levels of fares starting from the lowest (discounted fares) to full fare offered on all sectors. This is done on a monthly basis and updated whenever there is any revision of fares. DGCA has also set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit in 2010 that monitors airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them.

### **PPP model for new upcoming airports**

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

(a) whether it is proposed to develop public-private participation (PPP) model for new airports in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India has issued Request for Qualifications (RFQ) to implement Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects at select four airports, namely, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad and Jaipur airports.

**Domestic air traffic**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that domestic air traffic is growing in India;
- (b) if so, the figures of the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) the share of the traffic, airline-wise, during this period;
- (d) whether the country has enough seats to keep up with the demand; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Total number of passenger carried by scheduled domestic carriers in the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 and corresponding traffic growth is given below:

Year	No. of passenger carried (in Million)	% of Growth
2012	58.81	-03.04
2013	61.42	+04.43
2014	67.38	+09.70

(c) Airline wise market share in the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 is given below:

Airlines	Market Share in % in 2012	Market Share in % in 2013	Market Share in % in 2014
Air India	18.3	19.4	18.4
Jet Airways	20.1	18.5	17.4
Jet Lite	6.9	5.7	4.3
Spicejet	18.0	19.0	17.4
Go Air	7.1	8.4	9.2
IndiGo	25.1	28.9	31.8
Air Costa*			0.9
Air Asia **			0.5
Kingfisher* * *	4.4		

\* Air Costa started operation w.e.f. October, 2013

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

\*\*\* Kingfisher stopped operation w.e.f. October, 2012.



(d) and (e) With regard to seat demand, no analysis has been carried out by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). However, data of load factor of various scheduled airlines provided by DGCA indicate availability of seats to meet demands of various routes under all categories.

**Closure of maintenance base of ATRs in Kolkata**

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

(a) whether Government has decided to shut down the major maintenance base of ATRs in Kolkata;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are any plans to develop a major maintenance base elsewhere; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Civil aviation security consultant body**

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Civil Aviation authorities for strengthening safety and security in planes;

(b) whether Government has set up any Civil Aviation Security Consultant Body;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the criteria for selection of its members;

(d) whether any Members of Parliament have been nominated to this body; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are two regulatory authorities under Ministry of Civil Aviation viz. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) which looks after the security aspects and Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) which looks after the

safety aspects of Civil Aviation. BCAS, through a VSEC Orders/Circulars continuously strengthens the security measures in response to situation and circumstances to measure/control security issues of the sector. The existing security measures are inspected/assessed from time to time commensurate with the threat and risk. There are five National Civil Aviation Security documents that detail the procedure and guidelines for handling various security related issues. The measures taken by DGCA to ensure the safety of aircraft and its passengers include Surveillance Inspection and Regulatory Audits, issue of Air Safety circular/Civil Aviation Requirements, Surveillance by Flight Inspectors, Safety Audit of Operators, Periodic Spot Checks, Special Operating Precautions in Poor Weather Conditions, Airworthiness Control on Ageing Aircraft, prevention of Bird Strike Incidents etc.

(b) No, Sir.

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

#### **Status of infrastructure industry to Airlines Sector**

†24. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is contemplating to create a fund for operation of flights in the small cities like Gorakhpur, Agra, Kanpur etc. and far flung areas of north eastern region under which assistance may be provided to the flight operating companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has agreed on according the status of infrastructure industry to the aviation industry, the proposal for which has been sent to the Finance Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, in accordance with the decision of Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure, Airports have been included as a sub-sector of Transport Infrastructure.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Sub-standard services at various airports**

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

(a) whether Government has received complaints about sub-standard services, cleanliness and dereliction of duties by the staff at various airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has ordered any probe in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any special steps have been proposed by Government to improve the standard of services at the airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Various references are received in the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Airports Authority of India (AAI) and other service providers complaining on cleanliness, substandard services and inadequate airport amenities such as lack of proper and safe infrastructure facilities, long queues at counters, shortage of trolleys, water-logging at airports, missing/ pilferage of baggage, Jack of First-Aid to meet medical emergencies, unavailability of taxi services, high rate of car parking charges etc.

(c) and (d) Detailed reports on serious complaints are obtained from the concerned airport operators and are examined and instructions issued by the Ministry on case to case basis.

(e) Improvement in standards of services and hygiene at airports is a continuous process and the AAI and other airport operators have taken necessary steps to improve the performance standards at the airports. Airport Service Quality Survey and Customer Satisfaction Index survey are carried out at airports to assess the service quality for further improvement. Further, under the Mission Swachh Bharat, AAI has put in a mechanism of forming a committee at the airports for instituting a system of internal checks of cleanliness standards. There is also an inbuilt stipulation to the Joint Venture airports operators under Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) to maintain complaint register (physical/electronic) to take appropriate action on the complaints within 30 days. Besides, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) monitors the performance standards against the services provided at the major airports of the country.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Frequency of flights to Dharamshala and Kullu**

26. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to increase the frequency of flights to Dharamshala and Kullu especially during the peak tourist seasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to subsidise airfare and airfreight charges to Dharamshala and Kullu on the pattern of North Eastern Region (NER); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, it is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As per the approved Winter Schedule 2014, Alliance Air is operating (i) 07 flights per week on Delhi-Dharmasala route VIV (ii) 06 flights per week on Delhi-Kullu route VN and (iii) Spice Jet is operating 07 flights per week on Delhi-Dharmasala route V/V.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Air fares are not fixed by the Government as they are determined by the airline based on interplay of market forces. Under the provision of Sub rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristic of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

**Transfer of routes to private airlines**

27. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign and domestic routes Air India and Indian Airlines transferred to the private airlines during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for transferring these routes; and

(c) whether such transfer affected the financial performance of the Air India and Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. No foreign or domestic routes of Air India have been transferred to private airlines in the last 3 years.

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

**Privatisation of airports**

28. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal to privatize Chennai, Kolkata, Jaipur and Ahmedabad airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has opposed this move; and
- (d) if so, what are their objections and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal of privatization of airports at present. However, the 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) and have issued Request for Qualification documents on 30.12.2014.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

**New civil airport for Leh, Ladakh**

29. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a new civil airport for Leh, Ladakh and any area for this has been selected;
- (b) if so, by when the new airport is expected to be commissioned;
- (c) whether there is any plan to connect Zaskar region of Ladakh with regular air connectivity; and
- (d) whether Government is also contemplating subsidised air fare between Leh-Delhi for the benefits of residents of Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such proposal at present.

(c) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport service of different regions of the country. Subject to the above guidelines,

the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country. However, it is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

(d) No, Sir. However, Airlines are free to establish airfares under the provisions of Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules taking into account all relevant factors like the cost of operation, services provided, reasonable profit, the generally prevailing tariff etc.

### **Biju patnaik international airport**

†30. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Biju Patnaik International Airport situated in Bhubaneswar, Odisha has not been included in draft Civil Aviation Policy;

(b) whether the Central Government has received any request from the State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government on this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The draft Civil Aviation Policy is meant for all civilian airports/civil enclaves in the country.

(b) and (c) No such request has been received from the State Government of Odisha. However, the Government has decided to promote the six metro airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad as international hubs to serve as the main access points for international travel to and from India, as this is essential for developing domestic civil aviation.

### **Additional flights by AI during festive seasons**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India deploys larger planes to counter rising domestic fares as well as to deal with rising demand during festival seasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is the first time in recent years that Air India is operating additional flights and changing aircraft during festive period to come to the rescue of passengers; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Air India is also considering to extend operation of additional flights and deploying larger planes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Air India considers operation of additional flights and deployment of larger planes to deal with the increased demand during festive season subject to availability of resources. Details of additional flights operated by Air India in the recent past are as follows:

- (i) Seven additional flights operated during the period from 5th January, 2015 to 14th January, 2015 to meet the additional demand on Delhi/Ahmedabad/Delhi route on the occasion of Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas/Vibrant Gujarat and Makar Sankranti.
- (ii) Additional daily flight operated on Delhi/Srinagar/Delhi route to meet the peak summer demand during the period from 01st May 2014 to 31st July, 2014.
- (iii) AI 688/687 on Delhi/Mumbai/Delhi sector with B-777 aircraft from 21st December, 2014 to 04th January, 2015.
- (iv) AI 887/666 on Mumbai/Goa/Mumbai sector with A-321 aircraft.
- (v) Additional flight (01 per/week) on Kolkata/Dimapur/ Kolkata sector from 17th November, 2014 to 9th February, 2015 to meet the increased demand.
- (vi) Additional flight 01 per week on Kolkata/Bagdogra route to meet increased demand from 29th April, 2014 to 28th June, 2014.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Air India will consider operating additional flight/larger planes keeping in view the commercial viability of operations and subject to availability of resources.

### **Replacement of ATR 42**

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

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision to replace the ATR 42 aircrafts;
- (b) if so, by which aircraft the ATRs will be replaced; and
- (c) how many new aircrafts will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, Alliance Air, a subsidiary of Air India has decided to return 8 old leased ATR 42 - 320 aircraft on expiry of

lease. Four leased aircraft have been returned till date. As a replacement to the leased aircraft, after following due tender process, Alliance Air has finalised 5 new ATR-72-600 aircraft on lease basis. Delivery of one aircraft has been received in December 2014.

### **Direct flights to international destinations**

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

(a) the number of direct flights to international destinations from various airports of the country introduced and withdrawn during the last three years and current year;

(b) the reasons for the withdrawal of these services;

(c) the number of direct flights to international destinations available from Ranchi and Ahmedabad; and

(d) the number of direct flights to international destination from various airports of the country expected to be introduced or withdrawn in next six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of direct flights to international destinations from various airports of the country introduced and withdrawn are 48 and 80 respectively during the last three years and current year.

(b) The decision to continue or withdrawal of any operation is based on the commercial viability of airlines.

(c) 31 flights per week are operated from Ahmedabad to international destinations. Presently no international flights being operated to/from Ranchi.

(d) Traffic rights for operation on international sectors have already been granted to Indian carriers to commence more operations. However, actual operation is based on the plan of concerned airlines.

### **Determination of air routes for private airlines**

†34. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the norms being followed in determining air routes for the flights operated by private airlines in the country;

(b) whether the private sector airlines are operating their flights mostly on main routes; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDGs issued by the Government. In accordance with these RDGs, all Scheduled Airlines who operate on certain routes (Category-I) are required to deploy 10% of the capacity deployed on these routes, on those routes (Category-II) which connect stations in North East region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep. Further, at least 10% of the capacity required to be deployed on Category-II routes is to be deployed for connectivity exclusively within these regions (Category -II A). Operators are also required to deploy at least 50% of the capacity deployed on Category - I routes to other destinations of the country (Category III).

(b) and (c) Domestic airlines are complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) issued by the Government.

### **CCI investigation into unfair practices in realty sector**

35. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is looking into various aspects of alleged unfair business practices in realty sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CCI will look into the aspect of one-sided agreements beneficial to the builders causing lot of resentment to investors and house-owners; and

(d) if so, the details of action Government proposes to take to redress such arbitrary agreements by real estate entities?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As on 11.02.2015, Competition Commission of India (CCI) has dealt with 132 cases of alleged anti-competitive practices/abuse of dominance in realty sector. Out of this, 93 cases have been closed at *prima-facie* stage and 3 cases have been disposed of after considering the report of Director General (DG), CCI. In 13 cases, the Commission has passed “cease and desist orders” and in one case

has imposed penalty of ₹ 630 crore on DLF Limited in addition to passing a “cease and desist order”.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002, either on its own motion or on receipt of any information, CCI looks into cases of alleged anti-competitive practices/abuse of dominance including in realty sector.

### **Implementation of CSR provisions under the new Companies Act**

36. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian companies estimated to be within the ambit of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the total amount estimated to be spend by them during this financial year;

(b) the details of likely beneficial impact on the social sector in India;

(c) whether the guidelines for CSR spending are being revised to make it more comprehensive;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, how Government would deal with queries from corporate sector about doubts arising in the implementation of CSR provisions under the new Companies Act?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):

(a) and (b) Year 2014-15 being the first year for implementation of provisions relating to expenditure under Corporate Social Responsibility for eligible companies, it is premature to assess the number of companies covered within its ambit or to estimate the amount to be spent on CSR activities by companies.

(c) to (e) To respond to doubts and queries of the corporate sector regarding provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility, the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 have been notified and clarificatory circulars have also been issued.

### **Government schemes under CSR**

37. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any existing guidelines that a company can take up works (like building schools) of any Government schemes viz, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, etc. under CSR activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that larger part of CSR allocation is spent on overhead expenditure than actual CSR; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):

(a) and (b) Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 lists activities eligible for expenditure by companies for implementation of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and includes building of schools, etc.

(c) and (d) This being the first year of implementation of CSR policies, relevant company filings would be available only towards end of the year 2015. It is premature to form an idea about the actual implementation at this juncture.

### **Corpus available under CSR**

38. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount available under CSR to Government during the last five years along with details thereof and expenditure therefrom, year-wise; and

(b) what were the reasons if the total available funds were not spent?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):

(a) and (b) 2014-15 being the first year for implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies by companies, data for the first year itself will be available after requisite filings are made by companies towards the end of year 2015.

### **Chit fund companies**

†39. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the alleged companies which have been investigated by the Ministry during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to prevent any company from becoming a chit fund company; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry in the interest of the investors after a chit fund company is found to be guilty?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):

(a) The details of companies investigated by the Ministry during the last three years and current year (till date) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Chit Funds are registered by State Governments under the Chit Funds Act, 1982—an Act administered by the Ministry of Finance but with responsibilities of implementation resting with the States. Cheating by Chit Fund company through fraudulent schemes is an offence under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. The power to investigate and prosecute lies with the State Governments. However for better identification of Chit Fund Companies, 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 related financial activities, *viz.*, Chit Fund or Investment or Loan, etc.

(c) In so far as Companies Act is concerned, cases of violations of the provisions of the Act by Chit Fund companies are dealt with in accordance with the Act. So far the Ministry has ordered investigations against 96 such companies by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) of this Ministry under the provisions of Section 235 of the Companies Act, 1956. These investigations are in addition to action initiated by State police authorities under the laws referred above.

### ***Statement***

*Details of companies investigated by the Ministry during the last three years and current year (till date)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of Submission of Investigation report to MCA
1	2	3
<b>2011-12</b>		
1.	Sesa Goa Ltd.	29/04/2011
2.	Sesa Industries Ltd.	29/04/2011
3.	Systems America (India) Ltd.	16/05/2011
4.	Ambuja Cements Ltd.	26/07/2011
5.	ACC Ltd.	26/07/2011
6.	Ultratech Cement Ltd.	27/07/2011

1	2	3
7.	Megacity (Bangalore) Developers & Builders Ltd.	02/08/2011
8.	Rishi Oil & Fats Ltd. (in Liqn)	22/11/2011
9.	AVI Shoes Ltd. (in Liqn)	22/11/2011
10.	AVI Industries Ltd. (in Liqn)	22/11/2011
11.	Austral Coke & Projects Ltd.	29/12/2011
12.	Metlex Ceramic Ltd. (under Liquidation)	11/01/2012
13.	City Limouzines (India) Ltd.	30/01/2012
14.	H. M. Dyeing Ltd. (under Liquidation)	21/02/2012
15.	Palamoor Agro Complex Ltd.	29/02/2012
16.	Goldquest International Pvt. Ltd.	05/03/2012
17.	Questnet Enterprises India Pvt. Ltd.	05/03/2012
18.	Dimensions Investment & Securities Ltd. (under Liquidation)	07/03/2012
19.	Global Trust Bank	09/03/2012
20.	Ganga Yamuna Finvest Pvt. Ltd. (in Liquidation)	30/03/2012

**2012-13**

1.	Jayant Vitamins Ltd.	29/05/2012
2.	Vijay Associates	26/07/2012
3.	Mauve Farms Pvt. Ltd.	03/08/2012
4.	Lakshish Habitats Ltd. (under Liquidation)	13/08/2012
5.	Savitri Finlease Securities Ltd.	14/08/2012
6.	Jenson & Nicholson Financial Services Ltd.	17/08/2012
7.	Yusuf Properties Pvt. Ltd.	30/08/2012
8.	Pushkar Trading Co. Ltd. (under Liquidation)	31/08/2012
9.	Triveni Infrastructure development Co. Ltd. (under Liquidation)	06/09/2012
10.	Ayushi Build estates Pvt. Ltd.	18/09/2012
11.	Singh Contractors (I) Pvt. Ltd. (under Liquidation)	26/09/2012
12.	Independent Mobile Infrastructure (P) Ltd. (in Liquidation)	19/10/2012

1	2	3
13.	Omway Build Estate Pvt. Ltd.	02/11/2012
14.	Casion Finance & Investment (India) Ltd. (under Liquidation)	23/11/2012
15.	Kush Print (P) Ltd. (in Liquidation)	05/12/2012
16.	Abc indya Networks Pvt. Ltd.	12/12/2012
17.	Gennext Promoters Pvt. Ltd.	13/12/2012
18.	Sajjad Properties Pvt. Ltd.	31/12/2012
19.	Timber World Resorts and Plantation Pvt. Ltd. (in Liquidation)	27/02/2013
20.	Life Business Project Pvt. Ltd (Mr. Bhuvnesh-Chaturvedi & Ors.)	01/03/2013
21.	DSS Mobile Communications Ltd. (under Liquidation)	18/03/2013
22.	Mehak Vyapaar Pvt. Ltd.	21/03/2013

**2013-14**

1.	Kinematics Marketing (P) Ltd.	01/04/2013
2.	Reebok India Co. (Unlimited Liability Co.)	07/05/2013
3.	Devred (I) Ltd. (in Liquidation)	09/10/2013
4.	Vaishnavi Corporate Communications Pvt. Ltd.	22/01/2014
5.	Vaishnavi Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	
6.	Leisure Clubs India Pvt. Ltd.	
7.	Claro Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	
8.	Magic Airlines Pvt. Ltd.	
9.	Maansi Agro Pvt. Ltd.	
10.	Crownmart International India Pvt. Ltd.	
11.	Vitcom Consulting Private Ltd.	
12.	Neucom Consulting Pvt. Ltd.	
13.	D. R. Gaur Projects Pvt. Ltd.	19/03/2014
14.	Unigateway 2U Trading Pvt. Ltd.	31/03/2014
15.	Unipay 2U Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	
16.	Unipay Creative Business Pvt. Ltd.	

1	2	3
17.	Unipay 2U Production Pvt. Ltd.	
18.	Basil International Ltd.	
19.	Vamshi Chemicals Ltd.	
20.	Nixil Pharmaceuticals Specialities Ltd.	
21.	Appeline Cosmetics & Toiletries Ltd.	
22.	Basil Express Ltd.	

**2014-15 (till date)**

1.	Saradha Realty India Ltd.	04/07/2014
2.	Saradha Agro Development Ltd.	
3.	Saradha Exports Ltd.	
4.	Saradha Shopping Mall Pvt. Ltd.	
5.	Saradha Printing & Publication Pvt. Ltd.	
6.	Saradha Tours & Travels Pvt. Ltd.	
7.	Saradha Education Enterprise Ltd.	
8.	Saradha Construction Company Pvt. Ltd.	
9.	Saradha Garden Resorts & Hotel Pvt. Ltd.	
10.	Saradha Landmark Cement Pvt. Ltd.	
11.	Rose Capital Ltd.	
12.	Bengal Media Pvt. Ltd.	
13.	Bhasank Food Pvt. Ltd.	
14.	Global Automobiles Ltd.	
15.	Speak asia online	15/09/2014
16.	Tulsiyat Tek Pvt. Ltd.	
17.	Seamless Outsourcing LLP	
18.	Rose Valley Real Estate & Construction Ltd.	03/12/2014
19.	Rose Valley Industries Ltd.	
20.	Silver Valley Communications Ltd.	
21.	Rose Valley Food Beverages Ltd.	
22.	Rose Valley Marketing India Ltd.	
23.	Rose Valley Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	

1	2	3
24.	Rose Valley Hotels & Entertainment Ltd.	
25.	Rose Valley Projects Ltd.	
26.	Rose Valley Patrika Ltd.	
27.	Rose Valley Films Ltd.	
28.	Modern Investment Traders Pvt. Ltd.	
29.	Rose Valley Travels Pvt. Ltd.	
30.	Brand Value Communications Ltd.	
31.	Rose Valley Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	
32.	Rose Valley Airlines Ltd.	
33.	Rose Valley Fashions Pvt. Ltd.	
34.	Rupasi Bangla Projects India Ltd.	
35.	Rupasi Bangla Media & Entertainment Ltd.	
36.	Rose Valley Realcom Ltd.	
37.	KNS Infracon Private Ltd.	09/01/2015
38.	ABW Infrastructure Ltd.	11/02/2015

### **Implementation of one rank one pension scheme**

40. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finally decided to implement One Rank One Pension scheme for ex-servicemen in defence forces;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Defence has expressed its view to the Ministry of Finance; and

(c) if so, the details of financial implications involved and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The principle of One Rank One Pension for the Armed Forces has been accepted by the Government. The modalities for implementation have been discussed with various stakeholders and are presently under consideration of the Government. It will be implemented once the modalities are approved by the Government.



**Indo-us bilateral agreement on defence co-operation**

†41. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bilateral agreement on defence co-operation has been signed between India and America during the American President's recent visit to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is formulating any action plan to lessen foreign dependence in terms of defence equipments and to develop more indigenous equipments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) Defence Production Policy focuses on greater self-reliance in defence production. Government has raised the FDI limit in defence production from 26% to 49% and liberalized the licensing regime. The Defence Procurement Procedure 2013 lays emphasis on providing the desired boost to indigenous Defence Industry by mandating a higher preference to the 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy & Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categorisation in Capital Procurements.

**Procurement of submarines from Japan**

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

(a) whether Government has decided to procure submarines from Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Japan has agreed to build stealth submarines for India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which they will come through?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Malpractices in recruitment of soldiers**

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

(a) whether any complaint regarding discrimination between civilian and service personnel of the defence sector has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether several complaints regarding irregularities, malpractices and corruption in the recruitment of soldiers has been received by Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year; and the action taken against the guilty persons in this regard; and

(e) the alternative steps being taken to prevent such malpractices in the recruitment of soldiers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) From time to time Defence Civilian employees have been raising the demands that they should be granted Field Area allowance and Modified Field Area allowance as applicable to the service Personnel and for providing other allowances like Aeronautical Technical Allowance, Airworthiness Certificate Allowance, Flight Charge Certificate Allowance etc. at par with technical defence personnel. It has not been found feasible to accept these demands as the job requirements and service conditions of Service Personnel and Defence Civilian employees are totally different.

(c) and (d) Complaints relating to alleged irregularities/malpractices in recruitment of soldiers have been received from time to time. In cases of complaints of involvement of touts, FIRs, where applicable, have been lodged. During the last three years (2012 to till date), three cases of involvement of Service Personnel were found. Court of Inquiry has been instituted in one case; preliminary investigation has been ordered in another case and in third, the CBI has registered a case.

(e) Proactive measures have been taken on a continuous basis to streamline the recruitment process. These include deployment of vigilance teams, involving police and Government intelligence sources, introducing additional checks and balances in documentation procedure, online verification of documents where feasible, conducting awareness campaigns against falling prey to touts, in-house printing of Question Papers to obviate leakage.

**National Military Memorial**

44. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1586 given in the Rajya Sabha on 5th February, 2014 and state:

(a) the current status of Government's proposal to set up a National Military Memorial in New Delhi;

(b) the details and outcomes of the discussions held in this regard since January, 2014, till date; and

(c) the timeline by which Government intends to start the construction of the National Military Memorial?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) As per the decision of Group of Ministers set up to consider appropriate location of the National War Memorial and National War Museum, a Cabinet Note was to be prepared by Ministry of Urban Development. The Ministry of Urban Development on November 12, 2014, has however, submitted that it would be appropriate if the subject Cabinet Note is mooted by Ministry of Defence. Accordingly the proposal is under active consideration of Ministry of Defence.

#### **Implementation of One Rank One Pension (OROP) scheme**

45. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has substantiated reasons for considerable delay in implementation of the OROP scheme and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the proposed timeline for releasing an order for the implementation of the OROP scheme;

(c) the details of the targeted number of beneficiary retired officers under the OROP scheme;

(d) the details of the number of beneficiaries covered under the already allocated ₹1,000 crore by Government; and

(e) whether Government is adopting any mechanism or measures, different from the previous Government, with regard to One Rank One Pension Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The principle of One Rank One Pension for the Armed Forces has been accepted by the Government. The modalities for implementation have been discussed with various stakeholders and are presently under consideration of the Government. It will be implemented once the modalities are approved by the Government.

**Disqualification of candidates with visual defects**

46. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that candidates whose vision defects have been medically treated using LASIK (Laser Assisted In situ Keratomileusis) and/or PRK (Photo refractive Keratectomy) eye surgery are disqualified from recruitment into various branches of the armed forces, including engineering, medical and legal services personnel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is planning to review this policy and, if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) All candidates whose vision defects have been medically treated using Laser Assisted *in situ* Keratomileusis (LASIK) and/or Photo refractive Keratectomy (PRK) eye surgery are not disqualified from recruitment into various branches of the Armed Forces including engineering, medical services. However, owing to requirement of physical fitness for military service such candidates are selectively accepted in the Armed Forces, the details of which are as under:

(A) Candidates beyond the age of 20 years with LASIK and/or PRK surgery can seek commission in the Army on fulfilling the following conditions:

- (i) Uncomplicated stable LASIK/PRK done for Myopia or Hypermetropia with stable refraction for a period of six months after the procedure.
- (ii) A healthy retina.
- (iii) Corrected vision should be 6/6 in better eye and 6/9 in worse eye, with maximum residual refraction of + 1.50 in any meridian for myopia or hypermetropia.

(B) The LASIK and/or PRK can be permitted in Armed Force Medical College (AFMC), Pune at entry level for candidates above the age of 20 years.

Candidates with LASIK/PRK at entry level are not permitted in National Defence Academy (NDA), Navy and Air Force as well as at entry level of Other Rank (OR) and Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs).

In Army, the candidates who have undergone LASIK/PRK will not be considered for aircrew duties.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no such proposal as the long term effects of LASIK/PRK surgery can vary.

**Manufacturing of defence equipments**

47. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any steps to manufacture defence equipments under MAKE IN INDIA initiative;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and progress so far; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has so far issued 251 Letters of Intents (LOIs)/ Industrial Licenses (ILs) covering 150 companies till January 2015 for manufacture of a wide range of defence items to public/private companies. 49 license companies covering 72 licenses have so far reported commencement of production.

2. The following major steps have been taken for domestic manufacture of defence equipments:
  - (i) 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) wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and 'State-of-the-art' technology in the country.
  - (ii) 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. Further, the initial validity of industrial licensing has been increased to three years and, thereafter, two time extension of 02 years each may be granted to a company by the Administrative Ministry.
  - (iii) Government has accorded priority to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy & Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories of acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' category to promote domestic manufacturing.
3. So far 33 FDI proposals/Joint Ventures have been approved in Defence sector for manufacture of various defence equipments, both in public and private sector.

**Purchase of artillery guns from BAE Systems Inc.**

48. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether BAE Systems Inc. has offered to supply artillery guns to the Army's new mountain strike corps;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that BAE Systems Inc. has a very poor track record in India and are involved in bribery cases; and

(d) if so, the reasons for negotiating with BAE Systems for purchase of artillery guns?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) The case for procurement of artillery guns through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) route from US Government has not progressed due to cost issues and the vendor's (M/s. BAE System) proposal not being fully compliant to the offset requirements. All capital procurements are carried out as per the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) which contains stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency.

#### **Foreign manufacturers for defence systems**

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

(a) whether Government has entered into agreements with foreign defence manufacturers for the domestic manufacturing of defence systems;

(b) whether this also include transfer and assimilation of high-end technologies for such manufacturing; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In pursuance to the Inter-Governmental Agreement between India and Russia signed in February 1998, a Joint Venture Company, BrahMos Aerospace, between the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) of India and NPO Mashinostroyeniya of Russia has been formed for design, development, production of a Supersonic Cruise Missile.

In 'Buy and Make' category of defence capital acquisitions, Government enters into contracts with foreign defence manufacturers which entails Transfer of Technology to Indian Production Agencies for fulfilling part of the orders by domestic manufacturing.

#### **Encroachment of defence land**

†50. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land under the Ministry of Defence which has been illegally encroached in Jodhpur city of Rajasthan; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the action being taken to evacuate the land from illegal occupation, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR):

(a) Approximately 58.3086 acres of defence land is under encroachment at Jodhpur city of Rajasthan.

(b) Action has been taken for removal of encroachment of defence land by private persons under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and several cases are before various courts. In case of land encroached by Government agencies, action has been taken for dispute resolution through discussions, meetings etc. In addition, instructions have been issued to all concerned to expedite eviction proceedings by following the due process of law. Further, a committee has been constituted for monitoring progress with regard to prevention and removal of encroachment.

### **Indo-US ties on development of weapon systems**

51. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is keen to see progress in defence ties with the United States of America;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether both the countries have agreed to go in for co-development and co-production of advance weapon systems; and

(d) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard during the US President's recent visit?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Defence Cooperation is progressed with various countries, including USA in areas of mutual interest. Defence Cooperation with USA is pursued in the areas of defence procurement, technology cooperation, joint exercises, training and other professional exchanges.

(c) and (d) A dialogue has been established between both sides for co-development and co-production of unique and exceptional technologies of mutual interest.

**Ceasefire violations**

52. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ceasefire violations which have taken place since the formation of the present Government;

(b) the details of the casualties on either side of the borders; and

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the expenditure on defence in the upcoming financial year to meet the need of armed forces in tackling such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The details of ceasefire violation (CFVs) in Jammu and Kashmir along India-Pakistan Border from June, 2014 to January, 2015 are as under:

Area of India-Pakistan Border	Number of ceasefire Violations
Along the Line of Control (LC) and International Border (IB) under operational control of Army.	126
International Border (IB) under operational control of Border Security Force (BSF).	559

(b) Details of Casualties on the Indian side in CFVs and other tactical incidents along the India-Pakistan border in Jammu and Kashmir are as under:

Sl. No.	Casualties	2014	2015 (upto 15th February)
1.	Security Personnel martyred		
	(a) Army personnel	04	02
	(b) BSF personnel	04	01
2.	Civilians killed	14	02

Note: No authentic information is available regarding casualties on Pakistan's side.

(c) The allocation of funds for defence is made to enable preparedness of the armed forces to meet the security challenges faced by the country.

**Securing border areas in Arunachal Pradesh**

53. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards recent statement by a Minister from Arunachal Pradesh warning of a "Kargil like" situation in the border



State due to lack of development forcing locals to migrate away from far-flung areas and giving China an opportunity to venture deeper inside Indian territory;

(b) if so, what are Government's views and reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for securing our border areas, particularly in North East area?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Government is fully seized of the security needs of the country in the border areas. Appropriate steps are taken to ensure that the security concerns pertaining to the borders are adequately addressed through various measures including capability building and infrastructural development etc.

#### **Security and safety of naval and air bases**

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

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

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

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

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Assessment and evaluation of threats with appropriately responsive preparedness is a dynamic process.

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

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

**Setting up of Veterans Commission**

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

(a) the progress being made by the Ministry with regard to the setting up of the Veterans Commission that was announced by Government in June, 2014;

(b) the allocations made in the current budget towards the setting up of the Commission; and

(c) the roadmap and the definite timeline by which Government intends to set up the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In pursuance of Hon'ble President's statement made in the joint session of Parliament on 9th June, 2014 regarding Government's decision to appoint a Veteran Commission, the National Commission for Ex-Servicemen Bill, 2015 has been drafted in order to set up the National Commission for Ex-Servicemen. The comments of Department of Legislative Affairs have been obtained on the Bill and the follow-up action is being taken in accordance with the guidelines/procedure laid down for legislative proposals to set up such Bodies. No funds have been allocated for setting up of the Commission during the year 2014-15.

**Spying activities in defence establishments**

†56. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that an agent belonging to ISI of Pakistan was caught recently in a defence establishment namely DRDO situated at Chandipur in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to avert such incidents of spying in various sensitive defence establishments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Shri Iswar Chandra Behera employed on contract by Integrated Test Range (ITR), an establishment of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), which is located at Balasore, has been arrested by local police on 22nd January 2015. The matter is under investigation by Odisha Police, Crime Branch, CID.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Necessary directions have been issued by Directorate of Vigilance and Security of DRDO to all labs/establishments for police verification for all contractual employees at regular interval and not to allow them to carry mobile, phones, thumb drives, cameras, etc. in the labs/establishments. Instructions have also been issued to Heads of labs/establishments for not allowing them to handle any sensitive materials/information.

### **Land under possession of the Ministry in Goa**

57. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per land survey, 1687.51 acres of land is in possession of Ministry of Defence at Dabolim, Goa;

(b) whether the Ministry has any sanction, gift deed, purchase deed, or any other form of grant with respect to the land with respect to which, the Ministry is claiming title;

(c) whether the Ministry or any other authority produced any document before the authority authorised to do the mutation of land under the Goa Land Revenue Code; and

(d) if so, the details of documents produced?

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.

### **Delay in induction of scorpene submarine**

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

(a) the original schedule for delivery of first submarine under Scorpene submarine induction project;

(b) the reasons for inordinate delay in implementation of the project;

(c) whether the Spanish consultant for the project has left the project and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government for early commissioning of the submarines under the project?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The original schedule of delivery of the first submarine was December, 2012 which has since been revised.

(b) The difficulties faced by M/s. MDL during the course of procurement of materials from foreign vendors had mainly led to the delay.

(c) The builder shipyard has a contract with M/s. DCNS, France for construction of Scorpene Submarines. M/s. DCNS deputed its personnel/consultant to guide the construction of the submarines as per the collaboration agreement.

(d) The shipyard has undertaken augmentation of the manpower, infrastructure and industrial means in a phased manner to meet the production targets. Production capabilities have also been augmented.

#### **Prosecutions sanctioned under AFSPA**

59. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests for sanction of prosecution which have been received by Government for prosecution of armed forces personnel serving in disturbed areas, for the offences of rape and murder under Section 6 of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 since its enactment;

(b) the number of requests for prosecution received and sanctioned by Government;

(c) the number of such requests for sanction of prosecution currently pending; and

(d) the year-wise and State-wise breakup thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Total thirty eight (38) requests for sanction of prosecution have been received under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (from 16.06.1991 to till date).

(b) to (d) Out of 38 cases received, sanction has been denied in 30 cases and 8 cases are still pending. Year and State-wise details of these pending cases are as under:—

State	Year of incident	Number of Cases	Total
J&K (AFSPA, 1990)	1993	1	6
	1996	2	
	1998	1	
	1999	1	
	2000	1	
Assam (AFSPA, 1958)	2008	1	2
	2010	1	

### **Inquiry into accidents involving naval vessels**

60. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships and submarines damaged because of accidents during the last three years;

(b) the outcome of inquiries conducted by Government into these accidents and the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken as a result of the inquiries; and

(d) Government's plans to fill the gaps left behind by a series of accidents suffered by our submarine fleet?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) 21 accidents involving Indian Navy ships and submarines have taken place during January 2012 to January 2015.

(b) The status of inquiries into these accidents is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Lessons learnt from the reports of Board's of Inquiry (BoI) are implemented appropriately. Corrective steps have been taken by Naval Headquarters with extensive checks on weapon related safety systems and audit of Standard Operating Procedures on all operational naval units. Safety procedures and professional checks are re-emphasized. Incidents Study and Analysis Cells have been instituted at professional schools wherein lessons learnt are incorporated into professional training. Safety Audits of various units are being regularly conducted.

(d) Government has already approved a long-term submarine building plan. Further, approval of necessity has been granted for life extension of six submarines.

### **Statement**

#### *Inquiry into accidents involving naval vessels.*

Sl. No.	Date	Incident	Status of Inquiry
1.	11.03.2012	Fire on board LCU L 38	01 officer and 02 sailors were found culpable for incident and disciplinary action has been completed against them.
2.	08.10.2012	Fire in engine room— INFAC 83	No individual or organization was held blameworthy for the incident.

Sl. No.	Date	Incident	Status of Inquiry
3.	19.12.2012	Fire in AFT battery pit on board INS Shankush	No individual or organization was held responsible for the cause of fire and the incident was treated as an accident.
4.	14.07.2013	Fire onboard INS Tarasa	03 officers and 04 sailors were found culpable and disciplinary action against them initiated.
5.	26.07.2013	Damage to Stbd Helo hangar and other fittings of INS Delhi by Yard 12701 (Kolkata)	02 officers were found culpable and disciplinary action against them has been completed.
6.	14.08.2013	Explosion in INS Sindhurakshak	Board Proceedings under examination at Naval Headquarters (NHQ).
7.	22.09.2013	Fire onboard INS Viraat	05 officers and 01 sailor were found culpable and disciplinary action against them has been completed.
8.	04.12.2013	Fire onboard INS Konkan	04 officers and 02 sailors were found culpable and disciplinary action against them initiated.
9.	19.12.2013	Scraping of INS Tarakash shipside on SBW Knuckle	02 officers were found culpable and disciplinary action against them completed.
10.	23.12.2013	Collision of INS Talwar with unlit fishing boat	04 officers and 02 sailors were found culpable. Disciplinary action against 03 Officers and 02 sailors completed. Summary trial of one officer undertaken at Head Quarter Western Naval Command.
11.	08.01.2014	Crack on sonar dome of INS Betwa	03 officers were found culpable and disciplinary action against two of them completed and against one officer initiated.
12.	17.01.2014	Suspended movement of INS Sindhughosh while securing to alongside berth	01 officer was found culpable and disciplinary action initiated.

Sl. No.	Date	Incident	Status of Inquiry
13.	23.01.2014	Sea water ingress into tiller flat through a crack/ hole in Ship side of INS Vipul	05 officers were found culpable and disciplinary action against them initiated.
14.	30.01.2014	Damage to Port propeller of INS Airavat whilst entering Harbour.	02 officer was found culpable and disciplinary action initiated.
15.	26.02.2014	Incident of fire in third compartment and death of two officers onboard INS Sindhuratna	07 officers were found culpable and disciplinary action against them initiated.
16.	07.03.2014	Accident onboard Yard 12701 (Kolkata) under construction at MDL while carrying out trials of Engine Room fire fighting system	No individual or organization was held responsible for the cause of incident and the incident was treated as an accident.
17.	06.04.2014	Incident of Smouldering and thick smoke in Armoury during Hot Work of INS Matanga	Board Proceedings under examination at Naval Headquarters (NHQ).
18.	28.06.2014	Damage to port propeller of INS Kuthar while coming alongside at Port Blair.	Board Proceedings under examination at Naval Headquarters (NHQ).
19.	02.07.2014	Touching bottom of INS Cheetah while entering Kochi Harbour	Board Proceedings under examination at Naval Headquarters (NHQ).
20.	31.10.2014	Collision of INS Kora with MV Madeleine Rickmers at Sea	Board Proceedings under examination at Naval Headquarters (NHQ).
21.	06.11.2014	Sinking of TRV-72	Board of Inquiry is in progress at Head Quarter Eastern Naval Command.

**FDI in defence sector**

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

(a) whether the introduction of FDI in the defence sector will pose any threat to the security mechanism in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the threat perceptions;

(c) if not, the reasons for which there will be no threat perceptions in case the equipments used for the security of the country are made by some foreign companies; and

(d) whether Government would evolve any indigenous mechanism to monitor such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government *vide* Press Note 7 of 2014 Series dated 26.08.2014 has notified revised FDI Policy in defence Sector, according to which FDI upto 49% is allowed in the sector through Government route and above 49% through approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) on case-to-case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology in the country. Further, FDI in Defence Sector is subject to obtaining Industrial Licence under the IDR Act, 1951.

2. The introduction of FDI in the defence sector will not pose any threat as some of the major conditions governing Licensing in Defence Sector are as follows:

(a) The management of the company/partnership firm owning the Industrial Licence should be in Indian hands with majority representation on the Board as well as the Chief Executive of the Company/partnership firm being Resident Indians. This condition is, however, not applicable to cases of foreign investment above 49%.

(b) Adequate safety and security procedures would need to be put in place by the licensee. The Indian Licensed Defence Companies (ILDC) shall comply with the security guidelines applicable to them as per security instructions/architectures prescribed in “Security Manual for Licence Defence Industries” available at [www.ddpmod.gov.in](http://www.ddpmod.gov.in) based on their categorization. Some of the important guidelines of the Security Manual

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



includes External Security Audit of the ILDCs by Intelligence Agencies once in two years and Cyber Security Audit by CERT-IN empanelled Auditors once every year.

- (c) The licensable defence items as mentioned in the license, produced by the private manufacturers will be primarily sold to the Ministry of Defence. These items may also be sold to other Government entities under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and other valid Defence Licensed Companies without prior approval of Department of Defence Production (DDP). However, for sale of the items to any other entity, the licensee shall take prior permission from DDP, Ministry of Defence.

### **Corporatisation of ordnance factories**

62. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to corporatise some of the ordnance factories in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Vijay Kelkar Committee had also given recommendations to corporatise the ordnance factories; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which ordnance factories will be made more accountable and their capabilities will be increased?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to corporatise the Ordnance Factories in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Kelkar Committee had recommended that “Ordnance Factories should be corporatized into a single corporation under leadership of a competitive management. This corporation should be accorded the status of Nav Ratna”. Increasing the capabilities of Ordnance Factories to meet the strategic needs of the country is a continuous process.

Ordnance Factories are required to report their performance which is reviewed periodically at Ordnance Factory Board as well as at different levels in Department of Defence Production.

**Risk for concentration of networth in banking system**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that in 2012, there was a Credit Suisse Report which stated that 10 corporations were responsible for nearly 98 per cent of the networth in our banking system;

(b) the reasons for such concentration of risk within the banking system;

(c) whether steps are being taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to prevent such concentration of risk; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per RBI Master Circular on Exposure norms, dated 1st July, 2014, a bank's exposure to a single borrower can go up to 25 per cent of the bank's total capital while its group exposure limit can go up to 55 per cent of its total capital. Financial Stability Report (FSR), December, 2013, of RBI has stated that these are on higher side by international standards and suggests review of the same to enhance stability of the banking sector. However, the report also states that the current level of NPAs do not pose a systemic concern as the CRAR of the banking system is above the prescribed levels and many projects are just delayed, not unviable.

FSR further states that there are five sub-sectors; infrastructure (which includes power generation, telecommunications, roads, ports, airports, railways [other than Indian Railways] and other infrastructure), iron and steel, textiles, mining (including coal) and aviation services which contribute significantly to the level of stressed advances. The share of these five sub-sectors in total advances is the highest for public sector banks.

However, it also needs to be recognised that some of the major corporate groups are key drivers of growth of the Indian economy. Keeping the group borrower limit at the level of single borrower limit would severely constrain the availability of bank finance, which could hamper the growth of the economy. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) has issued the final standards on large exposures in April 2014, under which the exposure limits for 'single' and 'group of counterparties' are kept at 25 per cent of Tier I capital. This limit is due to come into effect from January 1, 2019. It is proposed to review the RBI's exposure norms to gradually align them with the revised global standards.

(c) and (d) RBI 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. This Framework provides for centralised reporting and dissemination of information on large credits; early formation of a lenders’ committee with timelines to agree to a plan for resolution; incentives for lenders to agree collectively and quickly to a plan—better regulatory treatment of stressed assets if a resolution plan is under way, or accelerated provisioning if no agreement can be reached; improvement in current restructuring process; Independent evaluation of large value restructurings mandated, with a focus on viable plans and a fair sharing of losses (and future possible upside) between promoters and creditors; more expensive future borrowing for borrowers who do not co-operate with lenders in resolution and more liberal regulatory treatment of asset sales.

The intention of this Framework is not to encourage a particular resolution option, *e.g.* restructuring or recovery, but to arrive at an early and feasible resolution to preserve the economic value of the underlying assets as well as the lenders’ loans.

#### **Credit facility for bank accounts opened under PMJDY**

64. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), State-run banks have opened 115 million no frill accounts in five months;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to give credit to these new customers with operational accounts;

(c) if so, the amount of credit proposed to be given to the account holder under the scheme and rate of interest to be charged therefrom; and

(d) the details of the policy framed for repayment of credit provided under the PMJDY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As on 31.01.2015, more than 12.54 crore accounts have been opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

(b) and (c) Indian Banks’ Association (IBA) has circulated an Overdraft (OD) Scheme which *inter alia* provides for an OD upto ₹ 5,000/- to low income group/underprivileged customers to meet their exigencies without insistence on security,

purpose or end-use of the credit to one account-holder per household, preferably lady of the house after 6 months of satisfactory operation of the account. The rate of interest chargeable is “Not exceeding 2% above base rate”.

(d) The management of loan sanctioning/recovery activity is essentially an internal management function and each bank is authorized to frame suitable policies subject to Income Recognition and Asset Classification (IRAC) norms of Reserve Bank of India.

### **Reduction in maturity period of tax saving deposit instruments**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to reduce the maturity period of National Savings Certificates (NSC) and bank deposit accounts involving income tax rebate, so that more and more income tax payers may deposit their money in these schemes;

(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) to (c) Sir, there is no such proposal and NSCs have a fixed maturity period. However, for making small savings schemes investor centric, interest rates are reset on 1st April of every year, as per recommendations of Shyamala Gopinath Committee. While resetting the rates are aligned with the prevailing rates of Government securities.

### **Expenditure on subsidies**

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

(a) total annual expenditure on various kinds of subsidies for the last 3 years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have formulated any plan to rationalize all the subsidies and public expenditure;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to rationalize various kinds of subsidies being provided at present in order to have stability in tax and other policies?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The information is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (e) The Government supports merit subsidies and proposes to better target them to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. Government has deregulated the petrol and diesel prices, and has also approved the Modified Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for cooking gas (MDBTL), where all households, whether they possess Aadhaar card or not will be eligible for LPG subsidy under the scheme. The Government has also constituted Expenditure Reform Commission (ERC) to look into various aspects of expenditure reforms, including subsidy reforms. This will not only enable the Government to better target the subsidies, but also improve the allocative and operational efficiency of government expenditure. Government is also expanding the coverage of Direct Benefit Transfer scheme to ensure better targeting the beneficiaries, reducing delays in the payment of entitlement and benefits.

Statement  
Total annual expenditure on various kinds of subsidies

(In ₹ crores)									
	Actuals 2007-08	Actuals 2008-09	Actuals 2009-10	Actuals 2010-11	Actuals 2011-12	Actuals 2012-13	Revised 2013-14	Budget 2014-15	
a. Major Subsidies	66638	123206	134658	164516	211319	247493	245451	251397	
1.0 Food	31328	43751	58443	63844	72822	85000	92000	115000	
2.0 Indigenous(Urea) Fertiliser	12950	17969	17580	15081	20208	20000	26500	36000	
3.0 Imported (Urea) Fertiliser	6606	10079	4603	6454	13716	15133	12044	12300	
4.0 Sale of decontrolled fertiliser									
with concession to farmers	12934	48555	39081	40766	36089	30480	29427	24670	
TOTAL FERTILIZER SUBSIDY	32490	76603	61264	62301	70013	65613	67971	72970	
5.0 Petroleum Subsidy	2820	2852	14951	38371	68484	96880	85480	63427	
b. Other Subsidies	4288	6502	6693	8904	6622	9586	10065	9261	
c. TOTAL-SUBSIDIES	70926	129708	141351	173420	217941	257079	255516	260658	
GDP at Market current price	4987090	5630063	6477827	7795314	9009722	10113281	11355073	12876653	
As per cent of GDP									
a. Major Subsidies	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	
1.0 Food	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	
2.0 Total Fertilizer Subsidy	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	
3.0 Petroleum Subsidy	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	
b. Other Subsidies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
c. TOTAL-SUBSIDIES	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	

Source: Expenditure Budget, Government of India and Central Statistics Office.

**RuPay Debit Card**

67. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons availing of the RuPay Debit Cards payment system, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government is planning to popularize its use through private sector banks and if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per information received from National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), the number of RuPay debit cards issued by banks as on December 2014 is more than 9.38 crore. NPCI does not collate State-wise data of card issuance.

(b) Besides Public Sector Banks (PSBs), 12 Private Sector Banks also issue RuPay Debit Cards at present.

**Changes in ECB norms**

68. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced changes in External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this decision was taken with a view to liberalize and expand the option of securities and consolidating various provisions related to creation of charge over securities for ECB at one place; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Based on prevailing macroeconomic situation and requests received from certain sectors, the following major changes have been introduced in the ECB norms since April 1, 2014;

(i) May 9, 2014: ECB from overseas branches/subsidiaries of Indian banks for the purpose of refinance/repayment of the Rupee loans raised from the domestic banking system was disallowed in respect of this:—

(a) Scheme of take-out financing

(b) Repayment of existing Rupee loans for companies in infrastructure sector

- (c) Spectrum allocation and
  - (d) Repayment of Rupee loans under USD 10 billion scheme.
- (ii) September 3, 2014: Recognized non-resident ECB lenders were allowed to extend loans in Indian Rupees to all eligible ECB borrowers.
- (iii) November 21, 2014: AD Category-I banks were permitted to allow eligible ECB borrowers to park ECB proceeds (both under automatic and approval routes) in term deposits with AD Category-I banks in India for a maximum period of six months pending utilization for permitted end uses.
- (iv) January 1, 2015: AD Category-I banks were permitted to allow creation of charge on immovable assets, movable assets, financial securities and issue of corporate and/or personal guarantees in favour of overseas lender/security trustee, to secure the ECB to be raised/raised by the borrower.

**Awarding of tenders to blacklisted companies**

69. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 3341 replied on 23rd December, 2014 in the Rajya Sabha and state:

- (a) the reasons for not blacklisting the Directors Identification Nos. (DIN) of the directors of the blacklisted companies, so far;
- (b) the reasons for not cancelling the tenders awarded to the blacklisted company after being blacklisted and how tenders so awarded were transferred to another company in June, 2012; and
- (c) by when FIR would be filed against the culprits for transferring the tenders awarded to blacklisted company to another company after being blacklisted *w.e.f.* 17 April, 2012 and concealing the blacklisted identity?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):

(a) to (c) Possession of Director Identification Number (DIN) is a mandatory requirement for being a director on the Board of a Company. There is no provision of law which requires cancellation of DIN in the event of 'Blacklisting' of companies. 'Blacklisting of Companies', if any, in the matter of tender process etc. of companies is carried out by the agencies/ organizations calling tenders; it has nothing to do with the Companies Act and therefore information about 'Blacklisting' is not available with the Registrars of Companies.



**Loans to farmers for purchase of tractors**

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

(a) the loan amount provided to farmers by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for purchase of tractors till date during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the banks have provided the loan to farmers for purchase of tractors on guarantee of Rabi and Kharif crops sown by farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of the loan amount provided to farmers by the Public Sector Banks(PSBs) for purchase of tractors, during the last three years and current year (upto January, 2015), is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The banks provide loans to farmers for purchase of tractors, *inter-alia*, on hypothecation of tractor, crop sown, mortgage of land etc.

**Statement**

*The details of the loan amount provided to farmers by the Public Sector Banks(PSBs) for purchase of tractors.*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (till January, 2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.22	0.07	0.02	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	145.65	102.52	94.7	45.33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.12	0.79	0.93	0.72
4.	Assam	26.76	30.81	24.02	32.12
5.	Bihar	141.06	122.96	102.18	52.32
6.	Chandigarh	2.2	0.16	1.5	0.99
7.	Chhattishgarh	63.4	60.84	74.98	59.7
8.	Dadar and Nagal Haveli	0.14	0.12	0.2	0.06

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	1.78	2.9	4.18	2.28
11.	Goa	1.04	0.66	1.28	1.73
12.	Gujarat	163.15	104.32	107.03	80.9
13.	Haryana	77.09	56.69	99.91	40.25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11.28	6.5	10.07	17.26
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.3	1.6	1.67	1.62
16.	Jharkhand	17.4	15.65	21.16	20.56
17.	Karnataka	386.88	296.31	286.6	223.75
18.	Kerala	2.89	1.9	2.16	1.22
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	97.47	77.08	66.88	52.19
21.	Maharashtra	289.79	215.78	209.94	163.87
22.	Manipur	0.08	1.82	1.78	0.7
23.	Meghalaya	0.54	0.43	0.25	0.38
24.	Mizoram	0.07	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0.06	0.02	0.24	0.59
26.	Odisha	80.08	64.1	63.17	55.12
27.	Puduchery	1.53	1.87	1.29	0.73
28.	Punjab	86.75	68.65	62.2	50.74
29.	Rajasthan	72.99	46.88	45.96	24.72
30.	Sikkim	0.07	0	0	0.06
31.	Tamil Nadu	105.4	90.02	76.61	58.86
32.	Telangana	74.28	33.75	37.76	41.65
33.	Tripura	3.96	4.13	6.79	2.52
34.	Uttar Pradesh	694.75	511.92	381.6	272.41
35.	Uttarakhand	68.36	56.71	42.75	22.95
36.	West Bengal	55.47	75.96	61.39	52.99
TOTAL		2677.01	2053.92	1891.2	1381.29

Misuse of stock exchange

71. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several entities are misusing the provisions of the system of stock exchanges to convert their unaccounted income *i.e.* black money into accounted white money;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether SEBI is probing into these shell companies helping in tax evasion; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b)Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that they, while conducting preliminary inquiries, have *prima-facie* observed that entities/ companies acting in concert with each other have misused the stock exchange system to generate fictitious Long Term Capital Gains Tax (LTCG) which is tax exempt. *Prima-facie* this has been done to evade tax on otherwise taxable income.

(c) and (d) SEBI has carried out preliminary inquiries and has come out with interim directions. The details are as under:

Name of the case	Details of the matter
Moryo Industries Limited.	SEBI passed an ad interim <i>ex-parte</i> order dated 4.12.2014 under Sections 19 read with Section 11(1), 11(4) and 11B of SEBI Act, 1992 against 91 entities including the company, its promoters, directors, preferential allottees and other entities restraining them, pending investigation, from buying, selling or dealing in the securities markets, either directly or indirectly, in any manner, till further directions.
First Financial Services Limited.	SEBI passed an ad interim <i>ex-parte</i> order dated 19.12.2014 under Sections 19 read with Section 11(1), 11(4) and 11B of SEBI Act, 1992 against 152 entities including the company, its promoters, directors, preferential allottees and other entities restraining them, pending investigation, from buying, selling or dealing in the securities markets, either directly or indirectly, in any manner, till further directions.

Name of the case	Details of the matter
Radford Limited.	Global SEBI passed an ad interim <i>ex-parte</i> order dated 19.12.2014 under Sections 19 read with Section 11(1), 11(4) and 11B of SEBI Act, 1992 against 108 entities including the company, its promoters, directors, preferential allottees and other entities restraining them, pending investigation, from buying, selling or dealing in the securities markets, either directly or indirectly, in any manner, till further directions.

With regard to the above companies, SEBI has also informed the concerned departments *i.e.* Enforcement Directorate, Financial Intelligence Unit and Income Tax Department for necessary action at their end.

SEBI has also advised the Stock Exchanges to keep constant and strict vigil on such companies which are involved in such misuse of the Stock Exchange mechanism for tax evasion and take immediate action.

#### **Banking facilities for people residing in far-flung areas**

†72. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the plan to cover the people residing in the far-flung villages under the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY);

(b) the manner in which people of unbanked villages in Rajasthan will be covered under this scheme; and

(c) the number of Gram Panchayats in Rajasthan where there is still no bank branch and the status of this scheme there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) To provide banking facilities to the people under the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), entire country has been mapped through Sub Service Areas (SSAs) in rural areas and Wards (in Urban areas). The Sub Service Area is a cluster of villages within a radius of 3-5 Kms and having population of around 1000 to 1500 households. These SSAs have been allotted to various banks and banks have appointed Bank Mitras in these SSAs. These Bank Mitras provide the banking services like opening of account, withdrawal and deposits in account by using Aadhaar payment bridge technology.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) Rajasthan, has informed that it has allocated all villages of the State amongst various banks for effective implementation of Financial Inclusion in the State of Rajasthan. Further, keeping the geographical areas (hilly, tribal, desert areas etc.) and other condition of Gram Panchayats (GPs) like sparsely populated and to ensure availability of banking facility/service within the radius of 5 KM, such villages were grouped/realigned to SSAs. All SSAs are provided with banking facility either through bank branch or fixed point on-line interoperable Business Correspondents (BCs). This has ensured the availability of banking services within the reach of all inhabitant of the State and coverage of all people of villages including far-flung areas under PMJDY. It has further informed that 99.84% of total households (Rural and Urban households) of the State have already been covered under PMJDY.

Out of total 9901 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the State of Rajasthan, 9176 GPs have been covered through bank branch/BC/Mobile van.

### **Bringing back black money**

†73. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to bring back black money and whether the Minister has held talks or signed any agreement by visiting any country in this regard:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any information has been received that due to excessive time being taken to bring back 'black money', the black money is constantly decreasing in the foreign countries: 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 taken every possible measure to effectively deal with the issue of black money. Measures taken by the Government in this regard include (i) Setting up of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court (ii) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border global tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on automatic exchange of information on a fully reciprocal basis facilitating exchange of information regarding persons hiding their money in offshore financial centres and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

tax havens through multilayered entities with non-transparent ownership (iii) Taking appropriate legislative measures which include amendment in section 139 of the Act and relevant rules requiring reporting of assets (including bank accounts) located outside the country in Income-tax return (ITR) and filing of ITR by every person resident in India who has any asset located outside India or signing authority in any account located outside India; introduction of General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR) enabling the tax authorities to neutralize the tax advantage sought to be obtained through shell companies/companies in tax havens; introduction of section 94A of the Act providing for counter measures against a non co-operative jurisdiction once such a jurisdiction is notified: etc. (iv) Renegotiation or 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 by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency (v) Joining the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (vi) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention (vii) Effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance (viii) Strengthening and streamlining the information collection and enforcement mechanism. *Inter-alia*, through extensive use of information technology: capacity, building: etc. As part of the ongoing efforts to deal with the issue of black money stashed abroad the Finance Minister held discussions with his Swiss counterpart during his recent visit to Davos for attending World Economic Forum meeting.

(c) and (d) No such information has been received.

#### **Per capita income**

74. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the per capita income of the country;
- (b) whether there is any increase in the per capita income in the country since the present Government formed;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per the estimates available from the Central Statistics Office (CSO),

the per capita net national income of the country at current prices for the year 2014-15 is estimated to attain a level of ₹ 88533/-.

(b) and (c) As per the CSO's estimates, the per capita net national income of the country at current prices is estimated to increase from ₹ 80388/- in 2013-14 to ₹ 88533/- in 2014-15.

(d) Does not arise.

**Probe into companies collecting money through collective investment schemes in West Bengal**

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

(a) whether there has been any progress with regard to the probe undertaken by SEBI and the method, safeguards and targets for probing into such companies;

(b) the details of the companies, the names and the amount alleged, against whom complaints have been received about collecting money from public allegedly in violation of law in West Bengal;

(c) the details of the period and time for investigating into the aforementioned matter; and

(d) whether there has been a caution advisory issued to registrars, banks and other related entities by Government with regard to investigation into such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. SEBI has passed orders against various entities for raising money from the public without obtaining a certificate of registration as a Collective Investment Management Company, under SEBI (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1999.

(b) The details of final/confirmatory orders passed by SEBI in the last 3 financial years in the cases of unauthorized deposit taking in the State of West Bengal are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of interim orders passed by SEBI in the last 3 financial years against such entities are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

SEBI has also passed 60 orders relating to Collective Investment Schemes at all-India level in the last three financial years.

In the last 3 financial years, SEBI has also passed 63 orders in cases pertaining to the State of West Bengal relating to Deemed Public Issue (Debt), which is another prominent method of illegal money mobilization.

During the year 2014-15, 83 entities are being examined based on complaints received by SEBI against them to determine the amounts collected and the alleged violations.

Central Bureau of Investigation has registered 59 cases against companies collecting money through Collective Investment Schemes in West Bengal during 2014.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has ordered investigation under Section 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 into the affairs of 95 companies against whom complaints had been received regarding alleged collection of funds from the people in West Bengal. Details of such companies are given in Statement-III (*See below*). The investigations in the first two groups of cases have been completed. As per the investigation reports, the quantum of funds mobilized by the first two groups of companies where investigation has been completed was ₹ 12,740 crore.

(c) Time taken for investigation and passing of orders depends on various factors such as collection of evidence from the entity, number of investors, amount collected by the entity, type of the activity of the entity being investigated, etc. It would be difficult to give a timeframe of investigation as it would depend on the aforementioned factors and the facts and circumstances peculiar to each case.

(d) The Government has been working with the State Governments and the Regulators to share relevant information regarding unauthorized mobilisation of funds and to take effective co-ordinated action against such entities.

### ***Statement-I***

*Details of Final Orders/Confirmatory orders passed by SEBI in the last three financial years*

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Date of complaint/ reference	Date of order	Amount mobilized as reflected in the order
1	2	3	4	5
1.	*MPS Greenery Developers Ltd.	08.09.2006	06.12.2012	₹ 1520 crore (as on 30.09.2012)
2.	Saradha Realty India Ltd.	23.04.2010	23.04.2013	-
3.	Sumangal Industries Ltd.	11.09.2012	09.07.2013	-



1	2	3	4	5
4.	Sun-Plant Agro Ltd.	07.12.2009	03.05.2011 (final order) 30.12.2013 (order for non-compliance of final order)	₹ 69.34 crore (2003-2009) Not available for 2009- 2010
5.	Green Ray International Ltd.	12.03.2013	03.02.2014	₹ 45.50 crore (as on 31.03.2011)
6.	Prayag Infotech Hi-Rise Ltd.	25.10.2010	18.02.2014	₹ 863 crore approx. (as on 31.03.2012)
7.	Rose Valley Real Estates and Constructions Ltd.	07.12.2009	18.06.2014	₹ 2016.32 crore (as on 31st March 2011)
8.	Ramel Industries Ltd.	02.06.2010	11.07.2014	₹ 97,79,89,010 (as of March 2012)

\*Note: MPS Greenery Developers Ltd. applied for grant of the certificate of registration under SEBI (CIS) Regulations, 1999 on March 10, 2010 and the same was rejected by SEBI *vide* order dated September 03, 2002 *inter-alia* directing the company to wind up its existing schemes and to repay the investors. Subsequently, a letter dated September 08, 2006 was received from Economic Offences Investigations Cell, (EOIC) Finance Deptt., Govt. of West Bengal stating that the company is raising funds from the public. The said letter of EOIC has not been referred in the orders passed by SEBI.

### Statement-II

*Details of interim orders passed by SEBI in the last three financial years*

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Date of complaint/reference	Date of order	Amount mobilized as reflected in the order
1.	Rose Valley Hotels and Entertainment Ltd.	20.06.2012	10.07.2013	As per letter received from ADGP, Assam Police, RVHEL and RVRECL were stated to have collectively raised ₹ 1006.70 crore till February 2012.
2.	Remac Realty India Ltd.	07.06.2013	15.07.2014	₹ 62.93 crore

# Note: The Hon'ble Guwahati High Court issued interim directions on August 08, 2013 granting stay on SEBI order dated July 10, 2013. However, the petitioners were not allowed to divert the fund but free to operate their bank account. SEBI approached the Hon'ble Supreme Court twice with a request to issue necessary directions to the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court for an early disposal of the petition filed against SEBI order. In one of its order dated January 06, 2015, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court to dispose of the petition within a period of two months from the date of order.

***Statement-III****List of companies which allegedly collected money from people in West Bengal*

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Total No. of Companies	Date of issue of order of investigation	Date of completion of investigation	Quantum of funds mobilised
1.	Saradha Realty India Ltd. and its 13 Group companies	14	01.05.2013	04-07-2014	2459.00
2.	Rose Valley Real Estate & Construction Ltd. and its 18 group companies	19	01.05.2013	03-12-2014	10,281.00
3.	Icore E-services Ltd. and its 11 group companies	12	01.05.2013	Under Investigation	
4.	Sunshine India Land Developers Ltd. and its 8 group companies	9	01.05.2013	Under Investigation	
5.	URO Infra Reality India Limited and its 8 group companies	9	15-07-2013	Under Investigation	
6.	Ramel Industries Ltd. and its 15 group companies	16	08-08-2014	Under Investigation	
7.	Rahul Hi Rise Ltd. and its 15 group companies	16	12-01-2015	Under Investigation	
8.	Total No. of Companies	95			

**CVC caution on bank loans to corporate houses and companies**

76. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CVC has written to banks to be cautious while sanctioning loan to corporate house and companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether banks have been sanctioning loans to companies without proper guarantee and have been enhancing credit limit without verification; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has not written to banks to be cautious while sanctioning loans to corporate houses and companies.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have framed loan policies with the approval of their respective Boards. Loans are sanctioned by the bank officials in accordance with the guidelines laid down by PSBs in this regard.

**Capital inflows in the country**

77. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total inflow of capital in the financial year 2014-15;
- (b) the incoming Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Portfolio Investment and NRI Remittances; and
- (c) the capital received in the credit instruments/corporate debt in the current financial year and their percentage share of the capital inflows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The total inflow of capital and NRI remittances excluding debt are as follow:

Sl. No.	Type of Investment	Total Investment
1.	FDI Equity Inflows (April- Dec, 2014)	\$ 31,853 USD Mn
2.	Net Foreign Portfolio Investment (April- Dec, 2014)	\$ 28, 485 USD Mn
3.	Total Foreign Venture Capital Investors Inflow (April- Dec, 2014)	₹ 3, 689 INR Cr.
4.	Amount of remittances ( <i>i.e.</i> , private transfers by mi-grants) (April- Sep. 2014)	\$ 34, 900 USD Mn

(c) Net Investment by Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) in corporate debt during the financial year 2014-15 (till February 12, 2015) and the percentage share of the same to the total net investment by FPIs is as below:

(INR Crore)

Total net investment by FPIs	Net Investment in Corporate Debt	% of Net investment in Corporate Debt
241,905	82,978	34%

### **Increase of taxes on petro products**

78. SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased the taxes on petroleum products in the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of increased tax on each product;

(c) how much amount has been collected since 31 January 2014 till 31 January 2015; and

(d) what amount is expected from the increase of taxes on petroleum products during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Basic Excise Duty (BED) rates on Petrol (both branded and unbranded) and Diesel (both branded and unbranded) have been increased on four occasions since November, 2014. Details are as under:

Notification no. and date					Increase in the BED rate (in ₹ per litre)	
					Petrol (both unbranded and branded)	Diesel (both unbranded and branded)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22/2014-12.11.2014	Central	Excise	dated	12.11.2014	1.50	1.50
24/2014-02.12.2014	Central	Excise	dated	02.12.2014	2.25	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1/2015- 01.01.2015	Central	Excise	dated	02.1.2015	2.00	2.00
03/2015- 16.01.2015	Central	Excise	dated	17.1.2015	2.00	2.00

As a result of the aforesaid increase the present effective BED rate on unbranded and branded petrol is ₹ 8.95 per litre and ₹ 10.10 per litre respectively. The present effective BED on unbranded and branded diesel is ₹ 7.96 per litre and '14%+₹ 5 per litre or ₹ 10.25 per litre, whichever is lower' respectively.

(c) The central excise revenue (provisional) from petrol and diesel during the period from 31.1.2014 to 31.1.2015 is about ₹ 58000 crore.

(d) The estimated revenue gain on account of the aforesaid four increases in BED rates of petrol and diesel (branded as well as unbranded) is about ₹ 20250 crore in the current financial year.

### **Expeditious disposal of transfer pricing cases**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on setting up of a separate dedicated dispute resolution unit for expeditious disposal of transfer pricing cases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five dedicated Dispute Resolution Panels (DRPs), two each at Delhi and Mumbai and one at Bengaluru have been set up on 1.1.2015 to deal with cases including transfer pricing cases. These DRPs with defined territorial jurisdiction cover whole of India. The amended DRP Rules provide for each DRP to have three Commissioners of Income Tax as full time members.

### **Launching of Sukanya Samriddhi Account**

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

(a) whether Government has recently launched Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA) for the girl child in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the details of action Government proposes to take to spread awareness about SSA in Maharashtra and rest to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Sukanya Samriddhi Account to cater the requirements of education and marriage of the girl child has been launched.

(c) Government is taking various measures, including radio jingles on All India Radio and private channels, production of TV spots for telecast on TV and release of advertisements through print media to promote and popularise Sukanya Samriddhi Account throughout the country including Maharashtra.

### **Banking license for the post offices**

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

(a) whether Government has decided to convert all post offices into bank for the benefit to bring more people under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any report is under consideration by Government for issuing banking licenses to the post offices in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government has not taken any decision to convert the Post Office into a bank.

(c) and (d) The responsibility of issuing banking licenses does not fall in the jurisdiction of the Government, but is the domain of banking regulator, *i.e.* the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Department of Posts has applied for a payment banking license on 30.01.2015. The decision on this application will be taken by the RBI in due course.

### **Recovery of loan under SARFAESI**

82. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any serious steps to recover the loan amount from the defaulters termed NPA by the Public Sector Banks;

(b) if so, the list of companies termed as NPA by various Public Sector Banks till date, Bank-wise and the total amount involved Bank-wise;

(c) whether the process of recovery from the NPA companies are too slow and has its impact on Banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government to expedite the process of recovery of the loan amount through SARFAESI Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) To address the issue of NPAs in PSBs, a number of steps have been taken by the Government and Reserve Bank of India. Government organized a top level retreat—GyanSangam at Pune on 2nd and 3rd January, 2015, in which improving risk management, asset quality and recovery was one of the six themes discussed. Government has already decided to establish six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRT) (at Chandigarh, Bengaluru, Ernakulum, Dehradun, Siliguri, Hyderabad) to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector. RBI has also taken a number of steps to resolve the NPA issue. In January 2014, it came out with “Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders: Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy”, in which the banks have to start acting as soon as a sign of stress is noticed in a borrowers action and not wait for it to become a NPA.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and the Rules and Regulations framed there under, granted Certificate of Registration to (i) Experian Credit Information Company of India Private Limited, (ii) Equifax Credit Information Services Private Limited, (iii) High Mark Credit Information Services Private Limited and (iv) Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) to commence/carry on the business of credit information. Banks/FIs have been advised to submit the list of suit-filed accounts of Wilful Defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above as at end-March, June, September and December every year to the Credit Information Company (CIC) of which they are members. Similarly, suit-filed accounts of Defaulters of ₹ 1 crore and above, classified as doubtful or loss are required to be submitted to the CICs. CICs have also been advised to disseminate this information pertaining to suit-filed accounts of Wilful Defaulters and suit-filed accounts of Defaulters on their respective websites.

The borrower's details are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45E of the RBI Act, 1934 and the banking laws, which provide for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents. Information regarding bank wise NPA is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The trend in the process of recovery (actual recovery) from NPA companies by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the under given table shows that recovery has increased over the period:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

2010	9,911
2011	14,122
2012	17,272
2013	19,832
2014	33,698

Among the various channels of recovery, the amount of NPAs recovered under the SARFAESI Act, 2002 formed almost 80% of the total amount of NPAs recovered in 2013-14. The SARFAESI Act has, thus, been the most important means of recovery of NPAs.

To remove bottlenecks in the recovery of bad debts The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 has been passed by Parliament and has come into force from 15.01.2013. The salient features of amendments in SARFAESI Act, 2002 are as follows:

Amendments in Section 13 empower the banks or financial institutions to accept the immovable property in full or partial satisfaction of the claim of the bank against the defaulting borrower, if no bidder comes to bid or banks are unable to find a buyer for such assets as per the provisions of this section;

Amendment in Section 18 will enable the banks or any person to file a caveat so that before granting any stay, the bank or such person is heard by the Debts Recovery Tribunal;

Sub-section 9 of Section 13 provides that if it is agreed upon by secured creditors representing three fourths of the outstanding amount, they may take recourse to measures to recover secured debt. The amendment has reduced the requirement to secured creditors representing 60% of the outstanding amount.

Amendment in Section 14 laying down the procedure to be followed by the District Magistrate(DM) or the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (CMM) for disposal of applications filed by secured creditors before taking possession of the secured assets and delegation of authority of DM or the CMM so that such application may be disposed of expeditiously.

Also, a letter dated 06.06.2014 has been written to the Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories with the request to issue necessary instructions to DMs for expeditious disposal of such applications.



The Act also included the multi-State co-operative banks under both these acts. With these amendments all banks get included in the definition of bank under these Acts.

The amendments have strengthened the ability of banks to recover debts due from the borrowers thereby enhancing the ability of the banks to extend credit to both corporate and retail borrowers, reduce the cost of funds for the banks and their customers and reduce the level of NPAs.

### *Statement*

#### *Public Sector Bank-wise Gross NPAs*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Bank Name	Gross NPAs			
	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-14	Dec-14 @
Allahabad Bank	2,056	4,962	7,961	7,991
Andhra Bank	1,798	3,714	5,858	7,118
Bank of Baroda	3,882	6,551	9,894	13,035
Bank of India	5,170	7,152	10,274	12,971
Bank of Maharashtra	1,297	1,138	2,860	6,234
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.			0	0
Canara Bank	3,890	5,786	7,371	10,369
Central Bank of India	7,273	8,456	11,500	11,883
Corporation Bank	1,274	2,048	4,737	7,150
Dena Bank	957	1,452	2,616	4,230
IDBI Bank Limited	4,551	6,450	9,949	12,252
Indian Bank	1,672	3,255	4,284	5,142
Indian Overseas Bank	3,554	5,621	7,838	12,681
Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,580	4,184	5,618	7,669
Punjab & Sind Bank	763	1,537	2,554	2,996
Punjab National Bank	8,690	13,255	18,611	23,245
Syndicate Bank	3,051	2,816	4,264	6,241
UCO Bank	4,020	6,905	6,275	9,096
Union Bank of India	5,422	6,143	9,142	12,234

Bank Name	Gross NPAs			
	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-14	Dec-14 @
United Bank of India	2,176	2,964	7,118	7,075
Vijaya Bank	1,718	1,533	1,986	2,601
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1,651	2,119	2,733	2,960
State Bank of Hyderabad	2,007	3,186	5,824	5,393
State Bank of India	37,156	48,378	57,819	61,126
State Bank of Mysore	1,503	2,081	2,819	2,584
State Bank of Patiala	1,888	2,453	3,758	5,469
State Bank of Travancore	1,489	1,750	3,077	3,367
PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	1,12,489	1,55,890	2,16,739	2,63,112

*Source:* RBI-off-site returns as reported by banks, domestic operations

@Dec-14 data provisional

### **Bank account for every family**

†83.SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government aims to link every family with bank under the 'Swabhiman Abhiyan';

(b) whether it is also a fact that till now only 50 per cent population of the country have accounts in banks;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide banking facility to the remaining 50 per cent population;

(d) whether it is also a fact that all the branches of banks have not been able to provide ATM facility, so far; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Under the Swabhimaan campaign, the Banks were advised to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March 2012. The banks identified approximately 74000 habitations

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

across the country having a population of over 2000 for providing banking facilities. As per reports received from Banks, 74351 villages with population of above 2000 were covered with banking facilities either by branches; Business Correspondents, mobile banking etc. by March 31, 2012.

(b) and (c) As per Census 2011, 58.7% households were availing banking facilities in the country. To improve banking facilities and to cover all households with the facility of at least one bank account per household, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 28th August 2014 as a national mission under which banks were given target to carry out surveys in allocated Sub Service Areas (SSAs) and Wards and to open accounts of all uncovered households by 26.01.2015.

As on 31.01.2015, 12.54 crore accounts have been opened out of which 7.50 crore accounts are in rural areas and 5.04 crore in urban areas. Deposits of ₹ 10499.62 crore have been mobilized.

(d) and (e) As per budget announcement of 2013-14, it was targeted to provide an ATM at every bank branch. Out of 72340 branches identified, ATMs have been provided in 68622 branches till 31.01.2015. Besides, banking facilities are also being provided across the country through Business Correspondents equipped with micro ATMs.

### **Outflow of foreign exchange**

84. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the outflow of foreign exchange on account of royalty, fees for technology transfer and use of brand names year-wise from 2008-09 till date and what percentage it makes to the FDI inflow during these periods;

(b) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has proposed re-introduction of restriction on royalty payments for preventing excessive outflow of foreign exchange; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As recorded under India's balance of payments statistics, the data on the outflows of foreign exchange on account of royalty, copyrights and license fees are provided in the table below:

*Royalty, fee for technology transfer and use of brand names (Payments)*

(US \$ Billion)

(Figure in approximate)

Financial Year	Payments	Gross FDI inflows in India	% of Gross FDI inflows in India
2008-2009	1.7	41.9	4.1
2009-2010	2.0	37.7	5.3
2010-2011	2.4	36.0	6.7
2011-2012	3.2	46.6	6.9
2012-2013	4.2	34.3	12.1
2013-2014	4.0	36.0	11.0

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Thefts in Nationalised Banks**

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

(a) the details of thefts that have occurred in the various branches of Nationalized Banks across the country during last three years;

(b) the cash amount and worth of jewellery in such theft cases;

(c) the details of arrest of accused and recoveries made; and

(d) the steps taken to augment the security/security design of the building in which banks branches are located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) As per the information received from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the detail of thefts that have occurred in the various branches of Nationalized Banks across the country during last three years, total amount/cash/jewellery involved and arrests/recovery made is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) PSBs take various measures to augment the security/security design of the building in which banks branches are located. Some of these measures as indicated by different PSBs are:

(i) Installation of Close Circuit TV (CCTV) in branches and Automated Teller Machines (ATMs).

- (ii) Strengthening of the doors/shutter/grills in the branches.
- (iii) Inspection by Security Officers to ensure compliance on security guidelines.
- (iv) Provisioning of armed guards for protection against bank robbery/dacoity.
- (v) Installation of improved Burglar Alarm System in branches.
- (vi) Education of Staff on measures to ensure security.
- (vii) Provision of high quality cash safes.
- (viii) Circulation of *modus operandi* of incidents to avoid recurrence.

*Statement*  
*Cases of theft in various branches of Nationalized Banks*

		(₹ in lakhs)									
Sl. No.	Bank	Detail of Thefts									
		No. of Thefts				Total Amount Involved					
		01.04.11	01.04.12	01.04.13	31.04.14	01.04.11	01.04.12	01.04.13	31.04.14		
		31.03.12	31.03.13	31.03.14	30.12.14	31.03.12	31.03.13	31.03.14	30.12.14		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Allahabad Bank	1	1	1	1	2.49	14.78	Jewelry- 11.45	3.76		
2.	Andhra Bank	6	Nil	2	8	49.28	Nil	2.35	Nil		
3.	Bank of Baroda	3	2	2	2	29,992	24.98	7.33	11.71		
4.	Bank of India	1	1	1	1	10.00	Nil	1.21	Nil		
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2	Nil	1	6	11.00	Nil	4.87	14.06		
6.	Canara Bank	10	5	5	8	88.38	77.02	123.90	266.23		
7.	Central Bank of India	Nil	Nil	1	1	NA	NA	13.00	0.15		
8.	Corporation Bank	Nil	1	1	1	Nil	61.74	Nil	4.00		
9.	Dena Bank	2	4	3	Nil	38.00	35.42	20.70	NA*		
10.	Indian Bank	1	1	4	1	5.00	5.81	44.99	27.00		

11.	Indian Overseas Bank	2	2	1	1	43.64	12.50	12.88	1.13
12.	IDBI Bank Limited	6	1	3	Nil	11.16	Nil	367.65	Nil
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA*	NA	NA	NA
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	19	23	17	18	Nil	Nil	5.00	3.52
15.	Punjab National Bank	3	3	6	1	21.86	22.88	53.79	Nil
16.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	10	14	21	20	15.06	74.91	42.06	34.43
17.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	61.70	Nil
18.	State Bank of India	22	28	33	34	280.70	480.30	439.75	472.28
19.	State Bank of Mysore	Nil	10	8	6	Nil	0.40	13.31	313.12
20.	State Bank of Patiala	2	4	15	3	24.86	71.99	173.54	16.59
21.	State Bank of Travancore	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.79
22.	Syndicate Bank	1	4	8	4	6.50	90.07	74.77	84.05
23.	UCO Bank	1	1	8	3	26.00	0.34	88.94	13.89
24.	Union Bank of India	5	6	3	7	33.30	42.26	15.61	141.79
25.	United Bank of India	7	5	9	2	94.30	72.40	103.80	10.80
26.	Vijaya Bank	12	5	4	8	47.31	Nil	Nil	69.09

\*Not Applicable

Sl. No.	Bank	Cash amount and worth of Jewelry involved				The detail of arrest of accused and recoveries made			
		01.04.11	01.04.12	01.04.13	31.04.14	01.04.11	01.04.12	01.04.13	31.04.14
		31.03.12	31.03.13	31.03.14	30.12.14	31.03.12	31.03.13	31.03.14	30.12.14
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Allahabad Bank	Cash- 2.49 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 14.78 Jewelry-Nil	Cash-Nil Jewelry- 11.45	Cash- 3.76 Jewelry -Nil	Arrested -Nil Recovery -Nil	Arrested -Nil Recovery -Nil	Arrested -Nil Recovery -Nil	Arrested -Nil Recovery -Nil
2.	Andhra Bank	Cash- 23.28 Jewelry- 26.00	Cash-NIL Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 2.35 Jewelry - Nil	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Arrested -02 Recovery - 6.42	Arrested -Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested -02 Recovery - Nil	Arrested- Nil Recovery - Nil
3.	Bank of Baroda	Cash - 24.92 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 24.98 Jewelry - Nil	Cash - 7.33 Jewelry - Nil	Cash - 11.71 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - 02 Recovery -Nil	Arrested -09 Recovery - 19.85	Arrested -06 Recovery -3.80	Arrested - 06 Recovery- Nil
4.	Bank of India	Cash - 10.00 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- Nil Jewelry - Nil	Cash- 1.21 Jewelry - Nil	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested -Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil



5.	Bank of Maharashtra	Cash - 11.00 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - NIL Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 4.87 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 4.47 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil
6.	Canara Bank	Cash - 88.38 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 77.02 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 123.90 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 266.23 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil
7.	Central Bank of India	Cash - NA Jewelry - NA	Cash - NA Jewelry- NA	Cash - 13.00 Jewelry-NA	Cash - NA Jewelry- NA	Arrested -NA Recovery -NA	Arrested -NA Recovery -NA	Investi- gation in progress	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil
8.	Corporation Bank	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 61.74 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- Nil Jewelry - Nil	Cash- 4.00 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested -Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested -Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil
9.	Dena Bank	Cash - 38.32 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 35.42 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 20.70 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- NA Jewelry- NA	Arrested -Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested -03 Recovery - Nil	Arrested -04 Recovery - 19.47	Arrested - NA Recovery - NA
10.	Indian Bank	Cash - 5.00 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 5.81 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 44.99 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 27.00 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - 5.81	Arrested -Nil Recovery -3.72	Arrested - Nil Recovery -1.27

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	Cash - 43.64 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 12.50 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 12.88 Jewelry- Nil	Cash - 1.13 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - 14.09	Arrested - Nil Recovery - 1.49	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil
12.	IDBI Bank Limited	Cash- Nil Jewelry - Nil	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 367.65 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - 01 Recovery - 0.26	Arrested - Nil Recovery - 358.38	Arrested - 03 Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery- Nil
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Cash- NA Jewelry- NA	Cash- NA Jewelry- NA	Cash- NA Jewelry- NA	Cash- NA Jewelry - NA	Arrested - NA Recovery - NA	Arrested - NA Recovery - NA	Arrested - NA Recovery - NA	Arrested - NA Recovery- NA
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	Cash- NA* Jewelry - NA	Cash- NA Jewelry- NA	Cash- 5.00 Jewelry - Nil	Cash- 3.52 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery- Nil
15.	Punjab National Bank	Cash- 21.86 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 22.88 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 53.79 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- Nil Jewelry - 1080.00	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery- 370.00

16.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Cash- 15.06 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 74.91 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 42.06 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 34.43 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery -6.32	Arrested - Nil Recovery -6.45	Arrested - Nil Recovery -32.76	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil
17.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 18.20 Jewelry- 43.50	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil
18.	State Bank of India	Cash- 280.70 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 480.30 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 439.75 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 472.28 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Not Available Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Not Available Recovery -24.50	Arrested - Not Available Recovery -77.17	Arrested - Not Available Recovery -54.18
19.	State Bank of Mysore	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 13.31 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 311.77 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil
20.	State Bank of Patiala	Cash- 24.86 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 71.99 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 173.54 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 16.59 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery -38.00	Arrested - Nil Recovery -50.78	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil
21.	State Bank of Travancore	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Cash- Nil Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 1.79 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22.	Syndicate Bank	Cash- 6.50 Jewelry - Nil	Cash- 15.07 Jewelry- 75.00	Cash- 18.77 Jewelry- 56.00	Cash- 84.05 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested -Nil Recovery -Nil	Arrested -Nil Recovery -Nil	Arrested -Nil Recovery -Nil	Arrested -01 Recovery -11.01
23.	UCO Bank	Cash- 26.00 Jewelry - Nil	Cash- 0.34 Jewelry - Nil	Cash- 88.94 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 13.89 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - 01 Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery- Nil
24.	Union Bank of India	Cash- 33.00 Jewelry - Nil	Cash -42.26 Jewelry -Nil	Cash- 115.61 Jewelry- Nil	Cash- 141.79 Jewelry- Nil	Arrested -04 Recovery - Nil	Arrested - 06 Recovery - Nil	Arrested -07 Recovery - Nil	Arrested - 11 Recovery - 30.00
25.	United Bank of India	Cash- 94.00 Jewelry - Nil	Cash- 72.40 Jewelry - Nil	Cash- 103.80 Jewelry - Nil	Cash- 10.80 Jewelry - Nil	Arrested - 09 Recovery - 2.87	Arrested - 19 Recovery - 0.60	Arrested - 21 Recovery - 2.00	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil
26.	Vijaya Bank	Cash- 21.03 Jewelry - 26.23	Cash- Nil Jewelry - Nil	Cash- Nil Jewelry - Nil	Cash- 69.09 Jewelry - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - Nil Recovery - Nil	Arrested - 09 Recovery - 15.30

\*Not Applicable

**Utilization of dormant and inoperative assets**

†86. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a huge amount of dormant and inoperative assets has been found in different commercial banks of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to confiscate these unutilised dormant and inoperative assets deposited in the banks and invest them in the development projects of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The total number of accounts and amount of Unclaimed Deposits (more than 10 years old) lying with all Scheduled Commercial banks (SCBs), as per Form IX submitted by them, as at the end of December 31, 2013, are 1,45,54,950 and ₹ 5,124.98 crore, respectively. In terms of the provisions of section 26 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 every banking company shall, within thirty days after the close of each calendar year, submit a return in the prescribed form and manner to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as at the end of such calendar year of all accounts in India which have not been operated upon for ten years.

(b) The bank-wise details of unclaimed deposits lying with the Scheduled Commercial Banks are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Pursuant to the enactment of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, section 26A has been inserted in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which *inter-alia*, empowers RBI to establish the “Depositor Education and Awareness Fund”. RBI has since established The Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF). In term of section 26 A (4) of the Act, “The DEAF shall be utilised for promotion of depositors’ interests and for such other purposes which may be necessary for the promotion of depositors’ interests as may be specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.”

Further, RBI has framed “The Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Scheme 2014”, which has been notified in the Official Gazette on May 24, 2014 and accordingly banks were advised to calculate the cumulative balances in all accounts along with interest accrued, as on the day prior to the effective date, *i.e.*, May 23, 2014 and transfer such amounts due to the DEAF on June 30, 2014. Operational Guidelines for the Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Scheme 2014 have been issued to

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

all banks on May 27, 2014. RBI has specified *vide* its circular dated June 26, 2014, that the rate of interest payable by banks to the depositors/claimants on the unclaimed interest bearing deposit amount transferred to the DEAF shall be 4% simple interest per annum until further notice.

RBI has issued necessary guidelines on January 9, 2015 for registration of entities for giving financial grants from the DEAF.

***Statement***

*Details showing the Unclaimed Deposits (more than 10 years old)-  
As on 31.12.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Total Unclaimed Deposits	
		No. of A/cs	Amount (in INR)
1	2	3	4
<b>Nationalised Banks</b>			
1.	Allahabad Bank	79,614	49,44, 16,226
2.	Andhra Bank	4,58,009	97,71,63,257
3.	Bank of Baroda	3,45,222	2,45,94,57, 118
4.	Bank of India	1,13,642	20,39,87,229
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,43,456	37,36,38,353
6.	Canara Bank	23,43,643	6,03,64,52 ,009
7.	Central Bank of India	2,85,757	49,22,00,307
8.	Corporation Bank	5,10,318	17,73,34,116
9.	Dena Bank	3,29,601	1,35,36,62, 112
10.	Indian Bank	2,70,841	66,94, 16,990
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	9,60,310	1,98,85, 13,448
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2,45,260	1,74,28,20,259
13.	Punjab National Bank	11,26,687	41,25,534
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1,04,649	44,05,23,000
15.	Syndicate Bank	6,00,035	80,11,91,160
16.	Union Bank of India	12,68,039	4,73,77,71,641
17.	United Bank of India	2,83,122	69, 13,20,957
18.	UCO Bank	81,464	24,03,81,471
19.	Vijaya Bank	2,60,264	83,77,80,066
TOTAL - NATIONALISED BANKS		98,09,933	24,72,21,55,253

1	2	3	4
<b>State Bank of India &amp; Associates</b>			
1.	State Bank of India	21,44,661	11,89,22,18,641
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	3,77,227	1,85,99,12,153
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	95,017	18,68,39,004
4.	State Bank of Mysore	1,54,450	41,48,46,576
5.	State Bank of Patiala	59,971	25,28,74,582
6.	State Bank of Travancore	65,763	9,32,65,149
TOTAL - SBI GROUP		28,97,089	14,69,99,56,105
<b>Other Public Sector Bank</b>			
1.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	2,33,827	2,40,54,48,384
TOTAL - OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS		2,33,827	2,40,54,48,384
TOTAL - PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS		1,29,40,849	41,82,75,59,742
<b>Private Sector Banks</b>			
1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	5,282	6,23,03,540
2.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	28,140	26,29,31,448
3.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	12,045	18,20,82,543
4.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	2,44,068	1,27,71,52,414
5.	Indusind Bank Ltd.	3,177	13,35,78,143
6.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	408	47,91,913
7.	The Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	2,01,723	4,92, 17,323
8.	City Union Bank Ltd.	8,130	2, 11,02,678
9.	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	1,096	1,07,06,045
10.	The Federal Bank Ltd.	1,21,817	57,04,46,978
11.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	1,91,096	65,57,66,528
12.	The Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	36,247	7,06,03,542
13.	The Karnataka Bank Ltd.	1,37,383	37,52,48,492
14.	The Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	92,895	6,77,48,700
15.	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	15,322	6,42,06,190
16.	The Nainital Bank Ltd.	20,792	5,72,52,020
17.	The Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	8,521	4,22, 14,552

1	2	3	4
18.	The South Indian Bank Ltd.	62,759	28,33,37,627
19.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	3,26,698	30, 13,86,955
TOTAL - PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS		15,17,599	4,49,20,77,631
<b>Foreign Banks</b>			
1.	AB Bank	1	37,910
2.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	53	16,99,452
3.	BNP Paribas	47	53,92,087
4.	Bank of America	570	4,27 ,24,943
5.	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	644	63,65,811
6.	Bank Of Ceylon	459	44,74,979
7.	Bank of Nova Scotia	122	54,66,105
8.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	453	1,34,55,993
9.	Barclays Bank	12	2,58,865
10.	China trust Commercial Bank	17	3,71,554
11.	Citibank	19,684	4, 14,74,42,690
12.	Credit Agricole Corporate & Inv. Bank	11	1,54,190
13.	Deutsche Bank	177	1,51,24,006
14.	The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd.	2,716	15,15,21,427
15.	Mashreq bank	442	49,45, 101
16.	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G	315	85,63,552
17.	Shinhan Bank	8	2,47,700
18.	Societe Generale	3	39,708
19.	Standard Chartered Bank	69,475	47,69,66,646
20.	State Hank of Mauritius	47	92,657
21.	Royal Bank of Seotiand	1,246	4,48,29, 178
TOTAL - FOREIGN BANKS		96,502	4,93,01,74,554
GRAND TOTAL - ALL COMMERCIAL BANKS		1,45,54,950	51,24,98, 11,927



**Criteria for opening of banks**

87. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria for opening new branch/shifting of an existing branch of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), bank-wise;

(b) whether some self appointed agents of these banks in collusion with bank officials are negotiating with people to open new branches in these areas/premises;

(c) if not, the reasons that some streets/villages in Delhi have 3 to 4 branches very closely while some areas/villages have no branches; and

(d) the details of branches proposed to be opened/shifted in Delhi villages, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) In order to extend the banking network in unbanked areas, general permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (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.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Survey for opening new branches is done by bank officials.

(d) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Delhi has informed that as on date no branch is proposed to be opened/shifted in Delhi villages.

**Revenue receipts from West Bengal**

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

(a) the details of the total revenue and non-revenue receipts from West Bengal to Central Exchequer during the last three financial years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the total amount received by West Bengal from the Centre during the period both plan and non-plan;

(c) the details of money collected by the Central Government from West Bengal Government on account of repayment of loans and interest thereof, year-wise; and

(d) details of the amount of waivers received by West Bengal over the past three financial years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As far as Direct Taxes are concerned, it is stated that Direct Taxes are collected by the Income Tax Department from the Taxpayers falling under the jurisdiction of a particular office, irrespective of the State or place where the transaction which resulted in the tax liability took place.

Details of direct taxes collected from the Offices located in the State of West Bengal during the last three financial years is as under:

Financial Year	Direct Tax Collections from Offices located in the State of West Bengal
2011-12	20592.03
2012-13	24462.87
2013-14	26900.61*

\*Provisional

As far as Indirect Taxes are concerned, it is stated that State-wise revenue collection data is not maintained.

(b) The details of the amount ( both Loan and Grant) received by West Bengal from the Ministry of Finance during the last three Financial Years, both plan and non plan, are as under:

	(₹ in crores)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Grant	25957.62	6246.09	5572.28
Loan	442.79	1489.32	729.02

Further, in terms of accepted recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, share of Central Taxes/Duties to Government of West Bengal released during the last three years is given as under:

	(₹ in crores)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	18587.81	21226.27	23175.02

(c) A table containing the details of the amount of repayment of principal and interest received from West Bengal in the Ministry of Finance during the last three Financial years are given in Statement (*see below*).

(d) In accordance with the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, for its award period 2010-15, the following debt relief measures have been extended to the State of West Bengal, consequent upon the State's enactment

of its Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA). Central loans for Central Sector Schemes (CSS)/Central Plan Schemes (CPS) (other than Ministry of Finance) outstanding at the end of 2009-10 have been written off; and Interest reset on National Small Saving Funds (NSSF) loans contracted by West Bengal till 2006-07 and outstanding at the end of year preceding the year of enactment of the State's FRBMA are as shown below.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
CSS/CPS Loans	110.55	13.61	0.05	124.21
Written Off				
NSSF Interest Relief	270.23	—	404.53	674.76

### Statement

*Details showing the repayment of principal & interest during the last three Financial Years in respect of State Government of West Bengal.*

(₹ in thousands)

	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Consolidated Loan	4316748	6151366	4316748	5827610	4316748	5493647
Block Loan	1731511	3140698	1940393	3041842	2111493	2896353
Back to Back Loan	83375	23572	109493	55049	168800	223774
Adjustment			136102		480	
TOTAL	6131634	9315636	6502736	8924501	6597521	8613774

### Action against tax evaders under PMLA

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

(a) whether Government proposes to take any action against the persons accused of evading taxes under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) Act; and

(b) if so, the details of specific action proposed to be taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Violation of Section 135 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) relating to 'Evasion of duty or prohibitions' is a scheduled offence under Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003). So far, Directorate of Enforcement has registered 07 cases relating to the said scheduled offence under PMLA, 2002.

**Vacancies in PSBs**

90. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a numbers of posts in nationalized banks are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when these vacant posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Recruitment in nationalized banks is a dynamic exercise which depends upon business volume, business growth, employee strength and retirements etc. Accordingly, banks undertake recruitment of staff to fill vacancies on ongoing basis as per their requirements. The Banks enjoy managerial autonomy in the matters related to Human Resources (HR) including recruitment.

**Steps for reviving economy**

91. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of revival of our economy from the world-wide economic recession; and

(b) the steps initiated for reviving and pushing up Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of our economy and for promoting industrial growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per the estimates released by the Central Statistics Office, the rate of growth in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at (2011-12) market prices increased from 5.1 per cent in 2012-13 to 6.9 per cent in 2013-14 and is estimated to further increase to 7.4 per cent (advance estimates) in 2014-15, despite stagnating growth in global economy (as per the assessment of IMF).

(b) Several measures were outlined in the Union Budget 2014-15 that aimed at reviving growth of GDP that, *inter-alia*, included: fiscal consolidation with emphasis on expenditure reforms and continuation of fiscal reforms with rationalization of tax structure; fillip to industry and infrastructure, *inter-alia*, through fiscal incentives and concrete measures or transport, power, and other urban and rural infrastructure; measures for promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in selected sectors, including defence manufacturing and insurance; and, steps to augment low cost long-term foreign borrowings by Indian companies. Subsequently, steps have been taken

to revive industrial activity and GDP growth that, *inter-alia*, include: deregulation of diesel prices and finalization of natural gas pricing policy; 'Make in India' initiative, launched in September 2014, along with the attendant investment facilitatory measures; labour reforms mainly related to inspection and apprenticeship; measures towards rationalization of subsidies including direct benefit transfer; amendments in the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 and, Coal Mines Ordinance 2014; financial inclusion and boost to saving through Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana; and Digital India and Skill India initiatives.

### **Framing of bankruptcy law**

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

(a) whether Government has set up a committee to frame bankruptcy law to enable entrepreneurs to close down unviable businesses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time fixed for submitting the report;

(c) whether any preventive measures like early detection and resolution of financial distress were included in the terms of reference;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether liquidation procedure for small companies would also be suggested in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) The Government set up a Committee on 22.8.2014 for providing an entrepreneur friendly legal bankruptcy framework for India. The mandate of the Committee is to study the corporate bankruptcy legal framework in India including preventive measures for early detection and resolution of financial distress, and liquidation procedure for all companies. The Committee has submitted an Interim Report on 5th February 2015. As per the terms of reference of the Committee, the time fixed for submitting the final report is February 2016.

### **Greater autonomy for banks**

93. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have sought greater autonomy to take commercial decisions in view of surge in bad loans;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of banks are accumulating and unable to recover dues; and

(d) if so, the new strategies to be formulated to clear the NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) At the recently held Gyan Sangam meet in Pune in January, 2015, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have committed to take action in respect of (i) to differential strategic focus, (ii) to build people capabilities, (iii) technology enabled transformation, (iv) to introduce and strengthen partners/non-bank channel and (v) to strengthen risk management, which includes establishing rule based underwriting for retail and small & medium enterprise (SME), create early warning signals and multi-channel collection architecture, move towards risk based pricing and increase capital awareness and to create/strengthen credit bureau (rural, SME, corporate) by increasing inter-bank cooperation. The Government has accepted the resolve of the PSBs in this regard.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. NPAs of the banks have gone up during the last few years. Gross NPAs of the Public Sector Banks increased from ₹ 71,080 crores in 2011 to ₹ 2,16,739 crores as on 31st March, 2014.

To address the issue of NPAs in PSBs, a number of steps have been taken by the Government and Reserve Bank of India. Government organized a top level retreat – Gyan Sangam at Pune on 2nd and 3rd January, 2015, in which improving risk management, asset quality and recovery was one of the six themes discussed. Government has already decided to establish six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRT) (at Chandigarh, Bengaluru, Ernakulum, Dehradun, Siliguri, Hyderabad) to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector. RBI has also taken a number of steps to resolve the NPA issue. In January 2014, it came out with “Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders: Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy”, in which the banks have to start acting as soon as a sign of stress is noticed in a borrowers action and not wait for it to become a NPA.

### **Promotion of free trade**

94. KUMARI SELJA:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to curb tax evasion and smuggling in the country to promote free trade and transportation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard and incentives being given to the traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Tax evasion and smuggling in the country have always been of concern to the Government. Several steps such as gearing up of enforcement machinery, enhancing sea and road patrolling, deploying modern interdiction systems including scanning equipments for risk based examination of import/export cargo, strengthening intelligence network etc., are in place to address the menace of tax evasion and smuggling. Further, Government has taken various trade facilitation measures to incentivise compliant trade by reducing transaction cost and clearance time.

### **Banking facilities in Maharashtra**

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

(a) whether Government has decided to provide banking facility in all the villages of Maharashtra and rest of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the implementation of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) To provide banking facilities across the country, entire country has been mapped through Sub Service Areas (SSAs) in rural areas and Wards (in Urban areas). An SSA is a cluster of villages within a radius of 3-5 Kms and having population of around 1000 to 1500 households. These SSAs have been allotted to various banks and banks have appointed Bank Mitras in these SSAs. These Bank Mitras provide the banking services like opening of account, withdrawal and deposits in account by using Aadhaar payment bridge technology.

State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) Maharashtra has informed that the State has a network of 10051 brick and mortar branches (Rural-2934, Urban-2263, Semi-Urban-1619 and Metro-3235). To provide banking facilities for all the villages in the State, total 13127 SSAs have been formed in the State. These SSAs have been allotted to various Banks and banking services in these SSAs are being provided through a bank branch/fixed point inter-operable Bank Mitras.

**New method of GDP computation**

96. SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the changes in the method of measuring Gross Domestic Product and variation from base years of 2004- 05 and 2011-12;

(b) what are the variations in the projected GDP numbers, since 2011-12 based on the new method with market prices instead of old method of factor cost; and

(c) what are the policy implications following the new model of GDP measurement and how relevant the new method in comparison with the Global Assessments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The major changes in the estimation of national income, introduced in the new series of national accounts with base year 2011-12, include the following:

- (i) Headline growth rate will be measured by growth rate in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices, henceforth referred to as 'GDP'. Earlier, growth was measured in terms of growth rate in GDP at factor cost at constant prices.
- (ii) Sector-wise estimates of Gross Value Added (GV A) will be given at basic prices instead of factor cost.
- (iii) Comprehensive coverage of corporate sector in manufacturing and services by incorporating information from the e-governance initiative of Ministry of Corporate Affairs, MCA21.
- (iv) Comprehensive coverage of financial sector by including information from accounts of stock brokers, stock exchanges, asset management companies, mutual funds, pension funds and regulatory bodies.
- (v) Improved coverage of activities of local bodies and autonomous institutions.

(b) The following table gives the comparison of the estimates of GVA at factor cost and GDP at current market prices in the old (2004-05) series and new (2011-12) series (values in ₹ lakh crore).



Year	Old (2004-05 series)	New (2011-12 Series)	Deviation from 2004-05 series (in per cent)
Gross Value Added at factor cost			
2011-12	83.9	82.1	-2.2
2012-13	93.9	92.6	-1.3
2013-14	104.7	104.9	0.2
Gross Domestic Product at market prices			
2011-12	90.1	88.3	-2.0
2012-13	101.1	99.9	-1.2
2013-14	113.6	113.5	-0.1

(c) The numbers of GDP and growth, released under the new series, revealed that the economy has been growing at faster rate since 2012-13 than indicated by the old (2004-05) series, making room for greater flexibility in macroeconomic policy. The methodology adopted in compilation of new series of national income conforms to the internationally accepted standards. Recommendations laid under the System of National Accounts 2008 have been incorporated in the 2011-12 series to the extent of data availability.

### Bank accounts for minors

97. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether minors are allowed to have bank accounts in their own names;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the details of the formalities require to be completed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) advised the banks to allow minors' accounts (fixed, savings and recurring deposits accounts) with mothers as guardians to be opened subject to safeguards in allowing operations in such accounts by ensuring that the minors' accounts opened with guardian are not allowed to be overdrawn and that these always remain in credit.

With a view to promote the objective of financial inclusion and also to bring uniformity among banks in opening and operating minors' accounts, banks are advised as under:

- (i) A savings/fixed/recurring bank deposit account can be opened by a minor of any age through his/her natural or legally appointed guardian.
- (ii) Minors above the age of 10 years may be allowed to open and operate savings bank accounts independently, if they so desire. Banks may, however, keeping in view their risk management systems, fix limits in terms of age and amount up to which minors may be allowed to operate the deposit accounts independently. They can also decide, in their own discretion, as to what minimum documents are required for opening of accounts by minors.
- (iii) On attaining majority, the erstwhile minor should confirm the balance in his/her account and if the account is operated by the natural guardian/legal guardian, fresh operating instructions and specimen signature of erstwhile minor should be obtained and kept on record for all operational purposes.

Banks are free to offer additional banking facilities like internet banking, ATM/debit card, cheque book facility etc., subject to the safeguards that minor accounts are not allowed to be overdrawn and that these always remain in credit.

#### **Infrastructure financing by global companies**

98. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has proposed at a recent meeting of G20 in Turkey that the G20 group be used as a platform for match-making the private sector, including pension funds which are sitting on huge cash piles, with countries that are in dire need of funds for developing their infrastructure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that if this plan is accepted, India would be one of the key beneficiaries in attracting financing from global companies, which are looking at attractive investment options; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. India has been pressing for initiatives to increase investment in infrastructure since availability of long term finance for infrastructure is a critical requirement. India has stressed the facilitation of long term financing from institutional investors through innovative investment vehicles to promote infrastructure as an asset class. India called for early operationalization of the Global Infrastructure Hub which has been decided to be set up at the last G20 Summit to contribute to developing a knowledge-sharing platform and network between governments, the

private sector, development banks and other international organisations. The Hub will foster collaboration among these groups to improve the functioning and financing of infrastructure markets. India has also called for adequate capitalisation of the Multilateral Development Banks and Global Infrastructure Facility of the World Bank to strengthen infrastructure and attract more investment in developing countries.

(b) and (c) India is likely to be. The Communiqué that was released during the recently concluded Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting states the following on investment and infrastructure: "We are committed to boosting investment in our countries via concrete and ambitious investment strategies that will also support our collective growth objective. These strategies will include a set of policy measures that further improves the business environment and facilitates financial intermediation. We will also call on the multilateral development banks to mobilize their resources and technical expertise, and optimize their balance sheets including for investments in infrastructure. We will continue to promote ways to improve the quality of public investment processes, increase the number of bankable projects and improve PPP models to attract further involvement by the private sector. We will also underline the policy measures for strengthening project planning to fulfil the infrastructure needs of low-income developing countries. We will put a special emphasis on improving the financing situation of and investment environment for SMEs. We are working to facilitate long-term financing from institutional investors and to encourage market sources of finance, including securitization. To promote infrastructure as an asset class, we will encourage an increasing role for new financial models including transparent asset-based financing structures. We look forward to early operationalization of the Global Infrastructure Hub that will contribute to delivering our objectives outlined in the Global Infrastructure Initiative including through developing knowledge sharing platform, addressing data gaps and developing a consolidated database of infrastructure projects."

### **Ban on infrastructure financing in PSBs**

99. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering an exclusive ban for infrastructure financing as the State run banks don't have any specialists to understand the risk of infrastructure financing and that is one area of concern;

(b) whether Government is considering to adopt a mechanism to align it with the surplus sovereign funds available with Gulf nations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has received a proposal to allow private and foreign banks to take over the management of cooperative banks in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

### **Deadline to exchange pre-2005 notes**

100. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has extended the deadline to exchange pre-2005 notes till June 30, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of such notes shredded till now since the launch of the drive to take out the pre-2005 notes from the circulation; and

(d) whether the RBI believes that it will be able to take back a good amount of pre- 2005 notes within the extended time-limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the deadline for exchanging the pre-2005 notes has been extended up to June 30, 2015 through Press Release dated December 23, 2014. It has also advised banks to facilitate the exchange of these notes for full value and without causing any inconvenience whatsoever to the public. Cooperation of the public has been solicited in withdrawing these notes from circulation by exchanging them at a bank branch convenient to them.

(c) The aggregate number of pieces of ₹ 100, 500 and 1000 denominations of pre-2005 series, shredded in the Regional Offices of RBI from January 2014 to January 2015 are as under:

Denomination (in ₹)	No. of pieces (in million)	Amount in ₹ crore (approx)
100	868.7	8687
500	561.9	28095
1000	217.5	21750

(d) RBI is of the view that volume of banknotes printed prior to 2005, still in circulation, is not significant, as they have already been withdrawing these notes from the market in a routine manner through banks.

**FLCC in country**

101. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of accounts opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in the country and especially in Odisha;
- (b) the number of accounts opened under the PMJDY in Bolangir district of Odisha;
- (c) the steps taken under the scheme to promote financial literacy in the country;
- (d) the number of Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling Centres (FLCC) opened and currently functional in the country, State-wise; and
- (e) the details of number of such centres in urban and rural areas respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As on 28.01.2015, 12.31 crore accounts have been opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY). Out of 42.21 lac accounts opened in the State of Odisha, 1.79 lac accounts have been opened in Bolangir district.

(c) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have advised all the Financial Literacy Centres set up by banks and rural branches of scheduled commercial banks to undertake outdoor financial literacy activities at least once a month with focus on financially excluded population. For this purpose, RBI has devised a model architecture to conduct the financial literacy camps in three stages starting with awareness in first stage, account opening in second stage and monitoring the usage of accounts in the third stage. Besides, a National Strategy for Financial Education (NSFE) has been prepared under the aegis of the Technical Group on Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy of the sub-committee of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC). A National Centre for Financial Education has been set up under the NSFE with representatives from all financial sector regulators as a dedicated institutional structure whose main role is creating standard financial education material for various segments of the financial sector, develop and maintain a website exclusively for financial education which will be a one stop repository of all financial education activities by all the financial sector regulators *i.e.* Reserve Bank of India, Security and Exchange Board of India, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority and Forward Market Commission.

As at the end of September 2014, 1098 Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) are operational throughout the country. Number of FLCs in rural, urban, semi-urban and metropolitan areas are 123, 348, 602 and 25 respectively.

**Lapse of panel of candidates for recruitment in banks**

102. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel of selected candidates was formed by Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) some time back after filling the notified vacancies of various Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this panel was allowed to lapse and IBPS went for new recruitment; and

(d) if so, the reasons for allowing the panel to lapse and going for fresh recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) has maintained a reserve list of 10% of the vacancies reported by the participating Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for provisional allotment under each category, subject to availability of candidates for all the posts for the year 2014-15.

(c) and (d) The reserve list for the year 2014-15 is valid till 31.03.2015; hence, the reserve list has not lapsed yet.

**Earnings of foreign and indigenous banks in the country**

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

(a) the number of foreign banks functioning in the country, at present;

(b) whether foreign banks are earning heavy profit in comparison to Indian banks;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the comparative details, as on date, of the profit and loss made by foreign and Indian banks during the last three years; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As on date 44 foreign banks are operating in the country.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that foreign banks have earned lesser profit in comparison to Indian Banks.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) The comparative details of Profit (loss) of foreign banks and Indian banks (scheduled commercial banks excluding RRBs) during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Foreign Banks	Indian Banks
2012 (April-March)	9426 (41 Banks)*	72232 (46 Banks)
2013 (April-March)	11587 (43 Banks)*	79578 (46 Banks)
2014 (April-March)	10132 (43 Banks)*	70773 (47 Banks)

\*No. of banks as on 31st March of the respective year.  
Source: Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India as provided by RBI.

Investigation in chit fund scams in West Bengal and Odisha

104. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of investigation of chit fund scams both in West Bengal and Odisha;
- (b) how far such scams have since been controlled;
- (c) whether Government has worked out or put in place certain stringent measures;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the status of compensation that has been given to the persons who had been duped of their hard earned money by such bogus chit fund companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Chit fund companies are registered, regulated, supervised and governed by Chit Funds Act, 1982 which is administered by the respective State Governments. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has only an advisory role to the Central Government/ State Government on any issues raised on the Chit Fund Act, 1982 such as framing rules for giving effect to the provision of the Act. Any complaint received by RBI against any Chit Fund Company is, therefore, forwarded to the concerned State Government for appropriate action.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has ordered investigation under Section 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 into the affairs of 95 companies against whom complaints have been received regarding alleged collection of funds from the people of West Bengal and Odisha. Investigations in respect of Saradha Realty India Ltd. and its 13 Group companies and Rose Valley Real Estate and Construction Ltd. and its 18 group companies have been completed.

The Enforcement Directorate has registered cases under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) against Rose Valley Group of Companies, apart from the Saradha Group. The estimated amount collected by Rose Valley Group of Companies from investors is to the tune of ₹ 15000 crore. One provisional order for attaching properties worth ₹ 295 crore has been issued under PMLA.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has passed orders against Eight Companies registered with the Registrar of the Company, for West Bengal for undertaking unregistered activities of Collective Investment Schemes (CIS).

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has informed that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* order dated 09/05/2014 passed in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 413 of 2013 filed by Shri Alok Jena directed that the investigation of the following cases registered in different police stations in the State of West Bengal and Odisha be transferred from State Police Agency to CBI.

**State of West Bengal:**

- (i) All cases registered in different police stations of the State against Saradha Group of Companies including Crime No.102 registered in the Bidhannagar P.S., Kolkata (North) on 6th May, 2013 for offences punishable under section 406, 409, 420 and 120-B of IPC.
- (ii) All cases in which the investigation is yet to be completed, registered against any other company upto the date of this order.
- (iii) The CBI shall be free to conduct further investigation in terms of Section 173(8) of the Cr.P.C. in relation to any case where a charge-sheet has already been presented before the jurisdictional court against the companies involved in any chit-fund scam.

**State of Odisha:**

All cases registered against 44 companies mentioned in order dated 26th March, 2013 passed in Writ Petition (C) No. 413 of 2013. The CBI is also permitted to conduct further investigations into all such cases in which charge sheets have already been filed.

In compliance with the above mentioned order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, 57 cases have been registered in the States of West Bengal and Odisha by CBI. 47 persons have been arrested in different chit fund scams 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.



In compliance with the above mentioned order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, CBI is also investigating the larger conspiracy angle, the involvement of political and other influential personalities in these cases as well as the money trail and the role of regulators like SEBI, authorities under the Companies Act and the Reserve Bank of India.

As regards strengthening of the existing legal framework for unauthorised deposit collection is concerned, under the recently amended SEBI Act, 1992, in addition to CIS as defined under section 11AA(2), any pooling of funds under any scheme or arrangement, which is not registered with SEBI or is not covered under sub-section (3) of section 11AA, 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 schemes, which are unauthorised / unregistered as above. SEBI has wide powers of investigation and prosecution under the SEBI Act, 1992.

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 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 recently 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.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

### **Loan restructuring of IPP projects**

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

(a) whether panel of bankers led by IIFCL Chairman submitted report to Government to suggest ways to sort out financing issues to projects of Independent Power Producer (IPP);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps contemplated to remove constraints in the execution of IPP projects;
- (d) whether debt restructuring for stuck projects would be allowed in the interest of infrastructure development;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, what other solutions are suggested to keep the IPP projects running?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Working Group under the Chairmanship of Chairman & Managing Director, India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited with members from banks/ financial institutions was set up to examine the suggestions made by the Association of Power Producers. The Working Group has submitted its recommendations. The recommendations include *inter-alia* regulatory dispensation by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on aspects like extension of Date of Commencement of Commercial Operation, refinancing of standard loans, funding of cost over run, extension of buyers' credit period, availing 5/25 structure, change in management, long term fuel supply agreement, reduction in R & R cost of projects etc.

(d) to (f) RBI, being regulator of banks has informed that banks may restructure their commercially viable accounts as per their Board approved policies and within the prudential guidelines issued by RBI on restructuring of advances.

#### **Review of revenue collection works**

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

- (a) whether there is a proposal to review revenue collection work under direct taxes category by Central Board for Direct Taxation (CBDT); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Review of direct taxes revenue collection is already a regular function of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT).

(b) CSDT reviews the progress of collection of direct taxes periodically by analyzing the trends of collections under different heads of direct taxes, as well as from different Regions of the country. Necessary policy and administrative interventions are made to enhance revenues from deficient Regions and under- performing sources of tax.

### Upgradation of medical institutions, hospitals

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to upgrade the medical institutions and hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any allocation has been made for this purpose and if so, the details of the quantum of funds earmarked to each State, institution/hospital-wise; and

(d) whether it is fully Central-funded or on a cost-sharing basis, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Government of India has approved upgradation of 58 existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions in various parts of the country, in different phases of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). The details are as under:—

Phase	No. of Medical Colleges/ Institutions	Funds approved/earmarked for each Institute (₹ crore)		
		Central Share	State share	Total
I	13	100	20	120
II	6	125	25	150
III	39	120	30	150

List of the medical colleges taken up for upgradation under PMSSY is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

In addition, there are 72 Medical Colleges in 20 States which have been funded under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for ‘Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges’ with funding pattern of 75% by Central Government and 25% by State Governments for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats, with total approved budget of ₹1498.432 crore, out of which Central share is ₹ 1124.08 crore. Details are given in Statement- II (*See* below).

There is also a scheme for “Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with District/Referral hospitals” under new Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with fund sharing between the Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 90:10 for North

East/special category States and 75:25 for other States with approved maximum cost of ₹ 189 crore per medical college. The total approved budget is ₹ 10,971.1 crore, out of which the Central share is ₹ 8457.4 crore.

Besides, there is also a scheme, viz. “Upgradation of existing State Government/ Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country” with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for North East/special category States and 70:30 for other States, with total approved budget of ₹ 10,000 crore, out of which central share is ₹ 7599 crore. Upper ceiling per MBBS seat is ₹ 1.2 crore.

### ***Statement-I***

*List of Medical Colleges taken up for upgradation in different phases of PMSSY*

State	Name of Institution
<b>I Phase</b>	
Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati
Jammu and Kashmir	Government Medical College, Jammu Government Medical College, Srinagar
Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
Karnataka	Govt. Medical College, Bangalore
Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
Tamil Nadu	Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem
Telangana	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad
Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata
Gujarat	BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad
Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai
<b>II Phase</b>	
Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur
Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Amritsar

State	Name of Institution
Himachal Pradesh	RP Govt. Medical College, Tanda
Uttar Pradesh	JNMC, Aligarh
Haryana	PGIMS, Rohtak
Tamil Nadu	Govt. Medical College, Madurai
<b>III Phase</b>	
Andhra Pradesh	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada
	Govt. Medical College, Anantapur
Assam	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati
	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh
Bihar	Srikrishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur
	Govt. Medical College, Darbhanga
Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji
Gujarat	Govt. Medical College, Rajkot
Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
Jharkhand	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad
Karnataka	Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary
	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli
Kerala	Kozhikode Medical College
	T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Medical College, Rewa
	Netaji Subhash Ch. Bose Medical College, Jabalpur
	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior
Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad
	Govt. Medical College, Latur
	Govt. Medical College, Akola
	Shri Vasantrao Naik Govt. Medical College, Yavatmal
Odisha	M.K.C.G. Medical College, Berhampur
	V.S.S. Medical College, Burla
Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Patiala
Rajasthan	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner

State	Name of Institution
Rajasthan	R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur Govt. Medical College, Kota
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli
Telangana	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal
Tripura	Agartala Govt. Medical College
Uttar Pradesh	Govt. Medical College, Jhansi Govt. Medical College, Gorakhpur M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad L.L.R. Medical College, Meerut
West Bengal	B.S. Medical College, Bankura Govt. Medical College, Malda North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling

***Statement-II***

*Details of funds approved and funds released for strengthening and upgradation of Medical Colleges under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)*

(₹ Crore)

State	Name of the Medical College	Total funds approved	Central Govt. Share
Assam	Silchar Medical College, Silchar	16.74	12.56
	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	25.57	19.18
	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati	4.89	3.67
Andhra Pradesh	Gandhi Medical College, Secunderabad	8.39	6.30
	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	14.42	10.82
	Guntur Medical College, Guntur	20.691	15.52

State	Name of the Medical College	Total funds approved	Central Govt. Share
Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	10.457	7.85
	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	43.87	32.9025
	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada	31.478	23.6085
	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	8.89	6.67
	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	25.89	19.42
	SV Medical College, Tirupati	18.38	13.79
Bihar	Govt. Medical College, Anantapur	2.66	2.00
	A.N. Magadh Medical College, Gaya	4.25	3.18
	S.K. Medical College, Muzzafarpur	18.12	13.59
	JN Medical College, Bhagalpur	23.49	17.62
	Nalanda Medical College, Patna	18.785	14.09
	Patna Medical College, Patna	2.69	2.02
Chandigarh	Darbhangha Medical College, Darbhanga	7.09	5.32
	Government Medical College Chandigarh	45.56	34.17
	Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur	32.73	24.55
Goa	Govt. Medical College, Goa	22.14	16.60
Gujarat	Govt. Medical College, Bhavnagar	29.62	22.22
Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	14.5	10.88

State	Name of the Medical College	Total funds approved	Central Govt. Share
Jammu & Kashmir	J&K Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar	37.57	28.18
Jharkhand	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	18.15	13.61
	MGM Medical College, Jamshedpur	25.86	19.395
Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Thrissur	26.66	19.995
	Govt. Medical College, Kozhikode	27.793	20.843
Madhya Pradesh	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	23.976	17.98
	MGM Medical College, Indore	17.82	13.37
	GR Medical College, Gwalior	24.682	18.51
	N.S.C.B. Medical College, Jabalpur	21.28	15.96
Maharashtra	Dr. Shankarrao Chavan Govt. Medical College, Nanded	44.603	33.45
	Govt. Medical College, Akola	39.97	29.98
	Govt. Medical College, Latur	24.14	18.10
	Dr. V.M. Govt. Medical College, Solapur	26.5605	19.92
	Govt. Medical College, Miraj	18.08	13.56
	Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad	15.76	11.82
	Govt. Medical College, Yavatmal	7.92	5.94
	B.J. Medical College & Sasoon General Hospital, Pune	39.84	29.88
	Govt. Medical College, Dhule	47.89	35.92
	Indira Gandhi Govt. Medical College, Nagpur	48.55	36.41



State	Name of the Medical College	Total funds approved	Central Govt. Share
Odisha	Swami Ram Teerath Rural Medical College, Ambajogai	32.48	24.36
	VSS Medical College, Burla	5.40	4.05
	MKCG Medical College, Berhampur	8.00	6.00
Punjab	SCB Medical College, Cuttack	6.30	4.72
	Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridkot	13.305	9.98
	Govt. Medical College, Patiala	45.36	34.02
Rajasthan	JLN Medical College, Ajmer	11.375	8.53
	Dr. SN Medical College, Jodhpur	39.952	29.96
	Govt. Medical College, Kota	23.026	17.27
	RNT Medical College Udaipur	13.392	10.04
	SP Medical College, Bikaner	22.82	17.12
Tripura	SMS Medical College, Jaipur	27.5165	20.87
	Agartala Govt. Medical College, Agartala	24.55	18.41
Uttarakhand	Government Medical College, Haldwani, Nainital (earlier known as Uttarakhand Forest Hospital Trust Medical College, Haldwani)	12.55	9.41
Uttar Pradesh	Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Medical University (CSMMU), Lucknow	6.52	4.89
	GSVM Medical College, Kanpur	3.06	2.29
	LLR Medical College, Meerut	7.55	5.66
	Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad	4.05	3.03
	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	3.59	2.69

State	Name of the Medical College	Total funds approved	Central Govt. Share
West Bengal	MLB Medical College, Jhansi	3.15	2.36
	Government Medical College, Agra	27.17	20.38
	NRS Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	38.13	28.5975
	BS Medical College, Bankura	28.62	21.465
	RG Kar Medical College, Kolkata	3.19	2.3925
	Kolkata National Medical College, Kolkata	29.93	22.4475
	Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan	21.24	15.93
	Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, Kolkata	9.12	6.84
	School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata	9.46	7.095
	North Bengal Medical College & Hospital, Darjeeling	29.22	21.915
GRAND TOTAL		1498.432	1124.0765

### **Action plan against diarrhoea and pneumonia**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as high as 36 per cent of all child deaths below the age of 5 in India are caused by diarrhoea and pneumonia;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India accounts for the highest number of diarrhoea and pneumonia deaths among children in the world with over 2 lakh children dying of diarrhoea and over 3.8 lakh children of pneumonia under the age of five annually;

(c) whether Government is considering to launch an action plan against diarrhoea and pneumonia in four States of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per the report of Child Health Epidemiological Reference Group 2012, it is estimated that 38 per cent of all under-five child deaths are caused by diarrhoea and pneumonia which accounts for around 2 lakh under-five deaths due to diarrhoea and over 3.8 lakh due to pneumonia annually. As per the Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report, 2014 of the International Vaccine Access Centre (IVAC), India tops the list of 15 countries in terms of total burden of under-five deaths due to pneumonia and diarrhoea.

(c) and (d) Under National Health Mission, the Government of India has launched Integrated Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD) in 2014 to address the gaps and undertake collaborative efforts towards prevention of diarrhoea and Pneumonia related under-five deaths. IAPPD strengthens the existing approaches towards prevention of diarrhoea and pneumonia to achieve higher coverage of these interventions such as appropriate infant and young child feeding, provision of safe drinking water and improved sanitation, Vitamin A supplementation, measles vaccination, Hib vaccination, hand washing and personal hygiene, provision of ORS, zinc, appropriate antibiotics, availability of oxygen in health facilities, improved case management at community and health facilities, reduction of household pollution, etc.

Currently, IAPPD has been prioritised in 4 States namely—Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where State and Regional level workshops are being held for in-depth planning and review as per the IAPPD framework.

### **Preventing wastage of donated eyes**

109. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that thousands of donated eyes are left unused/wasted in Government eye banks across the country;

(b) the number of eye donations which have taken place in the country in the last three years and the number of these donated eyes which could actually be used;

(c) the reasons for the wastage/non-use of donated eyes; and

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to promote eye donation in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, it is, however, normal that all collected donated eyes cannot be used for transplantation due to various medical reasons, like, poor quality of collected corneas, pre-existing degeneration/diseases etc.

(b) The number of eye donations which have taken place in the country in the last three years (2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14) and number of these donated eyes which could actually be used for keratoplasty, as reported by States/UTs, is as under:

Year	No. of donated eyes collected	No. of donated eyes used for keratoplasty
2011-12	49,412	21,045
2012-13	53,542	21,197
2013-14	51,354	22,384

(c) All eyes once collected from the donors are preserved in an appropriate medium for prospective use *viz.* full thickness keratoplasty, partial thickness keratoplasty. Collection of eyes beyond 6 (six) hours of death results in degraded cornea. Tropical climate and high temperature results in poor quality of corneas.

Before, transplantation, the collected corneas are assessed by specialists by using specular microscope for quality and suitability for optical keratoplasty. However, corneas not suitable or fit for optical keratoplasty are utilized either for therapeutic keratoplasty or for training and research purposes.

(d) The following steps have taken under NPCB to promote eye donation in India:

- (i) Strengthening of Eye Banks and Eye Donation Centers in the country by providing required ophthalmic equipments and manpower;
- (ii) Collection of eyes by Eye Banks from willing donors after their death and also from those patients who die in hospitals through “Hospital Corneal Retrieval Programme” for timely transplantation of cornea;
- (iii) Appointment of Eye Donation Counselors in the identified Eye Banks to promote eye donation and timely collection of donated eyes;
- (iv) Information Education Communication (IEC) is an on-going activity under NPCB to promote eye banking and eye donation. The following events/activities are undertaken to promote awareness about eye donation under the programme:

- Radio programme – Ankhein Hain Anmol
- Television Programmes – Swasth Bharat
- Eye Donation Fortnight from 25th August to 8th September
- World Sight Day on 2nd Thursday of October
- Continuation of dedicated phone line 1919 automatically linked with the area Eye Banks in metro cities
- Printing and distribution of NPCB newsletter to all eye surgeons in the country
- Promotion through print and electronic media
- Organizing rallies in public places
- Poster competitions amongst school children
- Honouring donor families in the annual functions organized by major eye banks during Eye Donation Fortnight.

#### **Rolling out of guidelines for health sector**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to roll out a new scheme which will lay down a set of guidelines for the health sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the scheme will set the parameters for cleanliness and hygiene that hospitals and health centres in every State will have to follow; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) There is no new scheme under consideration of the Government which will lay down a set of guidelines for the health sector as a whole.

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

#### **Free supply of essential and life saving drugs**

111. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated plan for providing free supply of essential and life saving drugs to the patients availing treatments in public health care centres;

(b) if so, the number of drugs provided and the funds allocated for the purpose during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government for proper monitoring of the funds and free availability of quality drugs in public health care centres/hospitals for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public Health being a State subject, 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. The Government of India has provided for NHM-Free drug service Initiative under NHM.

The support under NHM is provided based on requirements posed by States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans under NHM. The number of free drugs provided by the States varies from State to State.

The State-wise approvals provided for drugs under NHM for financial years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As regards proper monitoring of free availability of quality drugs in public health care facilities, substantial support to States/UTs for provision of free drugs under NHM is subject to the State fulfilling the following conditions:

- It notifies or has a clearly notified policy of providing free essential drugs to all patients coming to public sector health facilities at least upto District Hospital level,
- It has/ creates a robust procurement, logistics & supply chain system that is IT backed,
- It has differential facility-wise Essential Drug List depending on the nature of the facility,
- It has a sound drug regulatory and quality assurance system,
- It lays down Standard Treatment Guidelines and provides for prescription audits to ensure rational use of drugs.

The drugs procurement and logistics systems of the States are also reviewed by the National Health Systems Resource Centre.

With regard to steps taken/being taken by Government for proper monitoring of the funds, besides provision of annual audit by Comptroller and Auditor General, some of the key monitoring mechanisms put in place by the Central Government for adherence to finance procedures and proper financial utilization are as follows:

- Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports by the States;
- Annual Statutory Audits;
- Concurrent Audits;
- Implementation of Public Management System (PFMS) in NHM. The PFMS has been developed by the office of the CGA of the Ministry of Finance for monitoring and management of funds on just in time basis. Capacity building and sensitization of staff have been done. Efforts are being made to ensure registration upto Village level;
- Regular reviews on NHM including on financial matters with State/UT government officials;
- Visits by the team of Financial Management Group of the Department to States for periodical review;
- Annual visits to States by Common Review Mission, which *inter-alia*, looks at financial system and mechanisms.

### **Statement**

*\*Support for drugs under National Health Mission*

(₹ crore)

States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15#
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.59	0.38	0.29
Andhra Pradesh	35.06	59.26	109.65
Arunachal Pradesh	3.41	5.72	6.06
Assam	159.83	132.1	155.60
Bihar	91.12	155.7	150.64
Chandigarh	1.09	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	8.23	51.67	94.44
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.67	0.37	0.98
Daman and Diu	0.22	0.12	0.17
Delhi	17.33	36.96	27.09
Goa	2.05	2.55	3.20
Gujarat	22.67	77.63	41.83
Haryana	22.65	40.78	57.57
Himachal Pradesh	4.89	11.22	28.82

States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15#
Jammu and Kashmir	10.76	18.01	28.32
Jharkhand	35.48	39.51	41.58
Karnataka	58.47	67.14	79.33
Kerala	15.59	11.6	24.03
Lakshadweep	0.03	0.29	0.06
Madhya Pradesh	81.27	133.66	141.42
Maharashtra	83.43	275.81	336.81
Manipur	3.94	2.83	6.47
Meghalaya	8.37	5.57	10.97
Mizoram	4.82	4.31	5.19
Nagaland	9.64	2.44	6.02
Odisha	54.91	32.88	26.21
Puducherry	2.52	2.49	3.20
Punjab	45.14	74.77	67.29
Rajasthan	50.67	160.54	202.12
Sikkim	1.35	0.62	3.31
Tamil Nadu	71.19	71.35	90.31
Telangana	NA	NA	72.29
Tripura	11.05	5.82	13.12
Uttar Pradesh	196.45	242.21	292.24
Uttarakhand	12.02	10.97	9.18
West Bengal	84.93	136.75	129.60
GRAND TOTAL	1212.83	1874.04	2265.38

\* Does not include kind grants.

# upto December 2014.

Source: State RoPs.

### **Promotion of organ donation**

112. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of organs for organ transplantation in the country;



(b) the number of patients which have been waiting for organs for organ transplantation in different hospitals in the country;

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to promote organ donation including cadaver donation; and

(d) whether Government is taking any steps to promote the NGOs working in the field of sensitisation and awareness creation of organ donation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

(b) Since Health is a State subject, the list of patients waiting for organs for organ transplantation is not maintained centrally.

(c) Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to promote organ donation including cadaver donation is that of the State Governments. The Government of India has, however, enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 which has been further amended in 2011 to promote cadaver organ retrieval/donation and making organs available to the persons in need of such organs. Further, a National Organ Transplant Programme has also been approved to promote organ donation from deceased donors and a website [www.notto.nic.in](http://www.notto.nic.in) has been made operational to provide information related to organ donation and organ pledging. Awareness activities such as Organ Donation Runs and other activities are organized for dissemination of information to the public in general including in India International Trade Fair. These activities help in spreading the message regarding importance of and need for deceased organ donation. SMSs are also sent to NIC mail users.

(d) The Government is coordinating efforts with non-Governmental organizations or associations working in the field of organ or tissue donation.

### **Free medicines included under NLEM**

113. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had decided to provide 348 medicines free included under National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would now distribute only 50 drugs out of these included under NLEM;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reasons for compromise with poor public's health?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No such decision has been taken.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) No such decision has been taken.
- (d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

### **Curbing black marketing of life saving drugs**

†114. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the black marketing of life-saving drugs in the country;
- (b) whether Government is also aware that the prices of cancer medicines in the country have increased eight fold since June, 2014; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb black marketing of life-saving drugs and cancer medicines and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not have any information about black marketing of drugs. However, the State Drug Controllers are empowered under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder for initiating action against such unauthorized activities.

(b) Pricing of drugs is dealt with by the Department of Pharmaceuticals. As per information provided by that Department, 51 cancer medicines are included in the scheduled category of Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO) out of which National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has already notified the ceiling prices of 47 cancer medicines. No person is authorized to sell formulations at a price higher than the ceiling price of scheduled formulations fixed under DPCO, 2013. In respect of non-scheduled formulations, not covered under price control, manufacturers are not allowed to increase the price beyond the permissible limit of ten per cent on a year to year basis under the provision of DPCO, 2013.

- (c) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Medicines failing quality control test**

†115. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the samples of medicines manufactured by six reputed companies have failed in the tests conducted by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations where these industries are set up and their names and details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by Government against such industries to prevent sample failures and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Reputed companies have not been defined in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. However, ten drug samples drawn by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization pertaining to seven companies have failed in tests in January, 2015. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The State Drug Controllers having jurisdiction in case of the manufacturing sites of these companies have been advised to take appropriate action against them under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*List of drugs, medical devices and cosmetics declared as not of standard quality/spurious/adulterated/misbranded, for the month of January, 2015*

Sl. No.	Name of Drugs/ medical device/ cosmetics	Batch No./Date of Manufacture/Date of Expiry/Manufactured By	Reason for failure with Report No. (in Form-13) & Date	Drawn By	From
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Elmox CV 1.2 g (Amoxycillin & Potassium Clavulanate injection IP 1.2g)	B. No.: AP3029 Mfg dt: 03/2013, Exp dt: 02/2015 Mfd by: M/s. Affy Parenterals, Vill: Gullerwala, P.O. Baddi, Distt. Solan, HP	Particulate Matter & Clarity of Solution 32-8/2014-SS/ DCA(E)-261/2082 Dt. 29.01.2015	CDSCO, East Zone, Kolkata	CDL, Kolkata
2.	Akuri T-3 Tablets (Rifampicin, Isoniazid & Ethambutol Hydrochloride Tablets)	B. No.: A2004RP Mfg dt: 12/2012, Exp dt: 11/2014 Mfd by: M/s. Lupin Ltd., 116 K.B. Complex, Opp. Mahavir Nagar, Vapi, Distt. Valsad, Gujarat, India	Assay & Dissolution of Rifampicin 32-8/2014-SS/ DCA(E)-107/1927 Dt. 06.01.2015	CDSCO, East Zone, Kolkata	CDL, Kolkata

3.	Forecox Tablets (Rifampicin, Isoniazid, Pyrazinamide & Ethambutol Hydrochloride Tablets IP)	B. No.: HRJ3202A Mfg dt: 12/2013, Exp dt: 09/2016  Mfd by: M/s. Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Survey No. 363/1 (8- 9), Plot No 8-9, Ganesh Industrial Estate, Kachigam, Daman 396 210	Assay of Rifampicin 32-9/2014-SS/ DCA(W)-137/2053 Dt. 20.01.2015	CDSCO, West Zone, Mumbai Kolkata
4.	Macox-ZH Tablets (Rifampicin, Isoniazid, Pyrazinamide Tablets IP),	B. No.: HRG319A Mfg dt: 11/2013, Exp dt: 10/2015  Mfd by: M/s. Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Survey No. 363/1 (8- 9), Plot No 8-9, Ganesh Industrial Estate, Kachigam, Daman 396 210	Assay & Dissolution of Rifampicin 32-9/2014-SS/ DCA(W)-129/2045 Dt. 20.01.2015	CDSCO, West Zone, Mumbai Kolkata

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	P-Quine 7.5mg (Primaquine Phosphate Tablets I.P.)	B. No.: KT-13025 Mfg dt: 02/2013, Exp dt: 07/2015 Mfd by: M/s Endolabs Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., Khasra No. 68, 69, 71, Village-Sikandarpur Bhaiswal, Near Bhagwanpur, Roorkee, Dist. Haridwar-247661 (UK).	Does not conform to IP 2010 standard with respect to the test for Assay	CDSCO, West Zone, Mumbai	CDTL, Mumbai
6.	Razocid 20 Tablets	B. No. PGT-2508, D/Mfg. 02/2014, D/Exp. 01/2016, Mfg. By. M/s Affy Parenterals, Vill-Gullarwala, P.O.- Baddi, Dist.-Solan, Himachal Pradesh.	Dissolution,  Report No. 10100/2014-15  Dated 02-01-2015	Drugs Control Department, Arunachal Pradesh	RDTL, Guwahati
7.	Ciprobiotic-Forte Tablets	B. No. GHB13007, D/Mfg. 05/2013,	Dissolution Report No. 10122/2014-15	Drugs Control Department,	RDTL, Guwahati

	D/Exp. 04/2016, Mfg. By. M/s Syncom Healthcare Ltd., D-42, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Selaqui, Dehradun, Uttarakhand-248197.	Dated 08-01-2015	Nagaland	
8. Serratopeptidase Tablets IP (LYSER FORTE)	B. No. B142405, D/Mfg. 06/2014, D/Exp. 05/2016, Mfg. By. Comed Chemicals Ltd., Solan (H.P.), Village Dassomajra, P.O. Bhud, Baddi, Tehsil- Nalagarh, Solan (H.P.)	Assay of Serratopeptidase (81.7% against the limit NLT-90% - 110%)  Report No. LSD/RDTL/0111/14-15,  Dated: 06-01-2015	CDSCO-Subzone, Chandigarh	RDTL, Chandigarh
9. Ciprofloxacin Tablets IP 500mg (ELCIP-500)	B. No. EEN-020, D/Mfg. 05/2014, D/Exp. 04/2016, Mfg. By. Elanco Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., H-1139, RIICO, Industrial Area, Phase IIIrd, Sitapura-Jaipur-302022	Dissolution  Report No. RDTL/0354/14-15,  Dated: 30-01-2015	CDSCO, North Zone, Ghaziabad	RDTL, Chandigarh

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride Tablets IP(CIPROLUP 250)	B. No. 13004AA-SC, D/Mfg. 02/2013, D/Exp. 01/2016, Mfg. By. Synocom Healthcare Ltd., D-42, UPSIDC, Industrial Area, Selaqui (Dehradun) 248197, Uttarakhand	Dissolution Report No. LSD/RDTL/0395/15-16, Dated: 30-01-2015	CDSCO, North Zone, Ghaziabad	RDTL, Chandigarh



**Non-issuing of prescribed medicines by CGHS dispensaries**

†116. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed the CGHS dispensaries not to issue such medicines especially Nephrozon and Ketosteril prescribed by the Government hospitals to the CGHS beneficiaries particularly to the patients suffering from incurable kidney-related diseases, which they have been taking for the last many years;

(b) if so, whether Government is aware of the fact that the doctors of the Safdarjung Hospital are not prescribing any medicines in place of these discontinued medicines on account of which kidney patients are suffering a lot; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, CGHS has taken a policy decision not to issue medicines like Nephrozon and Ketosteril to patients suffering from Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) based on the opinion of the Expert Committee of Nephrologists.

(b) A committee of Nephrologists considered the issue and opined that '*Evidence for use of Keto-Analogues/Amino Acids in CKD is very weak. KDIGO (Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcome) guidelines of 2012 also do not recommend the use of Keto-Analogues/Amino Acids in CKD. So the Committee is of the opinion that the use of Keto-Analogues/Amino Acids is not indicated in CKD patients*'. Accordingly, the doctors of Safdarjung Hospital have stopped prescribing these medicines.

(c) In view of the opinion of the Experts in the field of Kidney diseases, Government has decided not to issue such medicines where their use is not indicated in the control of the disease. Other medicines are issued as per need to Kidney patients.

**Funds for medical healthcare facility in Rajasthan**

†117. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount provided headwise for provisioning of medical facilities in rural areas of Rajasthan by the Centre in the year 2013-14; and

(b) whether the sanctioned amount has been utilized and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) A Statement showing funds provided to Rajasthan in the year 2013-14 by the Centre under different programmes of National Health Mission (NHM) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The status of utilization of funds for the period 2013-14 as given by Government of Rajasthan is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Funds under most of the programmes have been fully utilized. The utilization in National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) has been poor because approvals and releases could be provided only at the fag end of the financial year *i.e.* in February, 2014.

***Statement-I***

*Details showing the funds provided under National Health Mission for the  
F.Y. 2013-14 - Rajasthan*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme	2013-14
<b>A. NRHM Flexible Pool</b>		<b>565.06</b>
1.	RCH Flexible Pool	254.07
2.	Mission Flexible Pool	287.23
3.	Routine Immunization	11.11
4.	Pulse Polio Immunization	12.37
5.	National I.D.D. Control Programme	0.28
<b>B. Communicable Disease Control Flexible Pool</b>		<b>33.59</b>
1.	National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme	5.78
2.	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	24.78
3.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	1.08
4.	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme	1.95
<b>C. Non Communicable Disease Flexible Pool</b>		<b>5.33</b>
1.	National Programme For prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and stroke (NPCDCS)	0.59
2.	National Programme For Control of Blindness	4.29
3.	National Tobacco Control Programme	0.45
<b>D. National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool</b>		<b>40.80</b>
<b>E. Infrastructure Maintenance</b>		<b>278.13</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL(A+B+C+D+E)</b>		<b>922.91</b>

*Note:* The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include State share contribution.

**Statement-II***Details showing the utilisation for the F.Y. 2013-14- Rajasthan*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme	Utilisation
<b>A.</b>	<b>NRHM Flexible Pool</b>	<b>1017.49</b>
1.	RCH Flexible Pool	460.25
2.	Mission Flexible Pool	519.85
3.	Routine Immunization	23.71
4.	Pulse Polio Immunisation	13.63
5.	National I.D.D. Control Programme	0.05
<b>B.</b>	<b>Communicable Disease Control Flexible Pool</b>	<b>23.63</b>
1.	National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme	5.09
2.	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	14.41
3.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	1.09
4.	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	3.04
<b>C.</b>	<b>Non Communicable Disease Flexible Pool</b>	<b>11.22</b>
1.	National Programme for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and stroke (NPCDCS)	2.00
2.	National Programme For Control of Blindness	8.55
3.	National Programme for the Healthcare of the Elderly	0.62
4.	National Tobacco Control Programme	0.05
<b>D.</b>	<b>National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Infrastructure Maintenance</b>	<b>404.73</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)</b>		<b>1457.07</b>

*Note:* 1. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State Grants and Unspent balances at the beginning of the year as per FMR reported by the State.

**Fluoride in drinking water**

118. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge population is at risk of serious health conditions such as skeletal fluorosis in 14,132 habitations in 19 States due to drinking water, containing fluoride above the permissible levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has urged the Drinking Water and Sanitation Ministry to ensure the supply of safe drinking water in these habitations; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. State-wise number of habitation/population affected by fluorosis is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes.

(d) To address the problem of fluorosis, Government of India started the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) in the Eleventh Five Year Plan in 2008-09. From the Financial Year 2013-14 of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Non-Communicable Disease programmes (NCD) including NPPCF were brought under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and now renamed as National Health Mission (NHM) under the flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Disease to provide for preventive measures, testing, treatment and referral services up to the district level and below. Under this Mission, the States will have, within the broad parameters and guidelines outlined for each programme, the flexibility to address State specific felt needs. So far, 111 districts have been covered under the programme.

Rural water supply is a State subject. However the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country.

**Statement**

*Details of fluoride affected habitations & population as on 01.04.2014 as per Integrated Management Information System (MIS) posted on website of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation*

Sl. No.	State	No. of fluoride affected habitations	No. of people which are at risk due to excess fluoride in drinking water
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	745	1091394
2.	Bihar	893	491923
3.	Chhattisgarh	132	34720
4.	Goa	0	0
5.	Gujarat	62	96026
6.	Haryana	15	53455
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	7911
9.	Jharkhand	12	5260
10.	Karnataka	1122	1329602
11.	Kerala	102	275557
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1055	454054
13.	Maharashtra	307	672939
14.	Odisha	279	55269
15.	Punjab	1	568
16.	Rajasthan	7670	4884613
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
18.	Telangana	1174	1922783
19.	Uttar Pradesh	180	143967

1	2	3	4
20.	Uttarakhand	2	10889
21.	West Bengal	251	178205
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
23.	Assam	128	58780
24.	Manipur	0	0
25.	Meghalaya	0	0
26.	Mizoram	0	0
27.	Nagaland	0	0
28.	Sikkim	0	0
29.	Tripura	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		14132	11767915

### **Implementation of Ranjith Roy Choudhary Report on clinical trials**

119. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Contract Research Organisations (CROs) involved in conducting clinical trials at present in India;

(b) whether there is a mechanism in place for registration of CROs, monitoring and control of recruitment of trial participants and conduct of clinical trials;

(c) the number of clinical trials being carried out in the country currently and how many participants are involved;

(d) the number of participants involved in multiple trials; and

(e) whether Government is keen in implementing Ranjith Roy Choudhary Report on clinical trials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) 34 Contract Research Organizations/ Institutions have been granted permission by Drugs Controller General (India) for conduct of clinical trials in the country during 2014. The number of such permissions granted in the current year till 17th February, 2015 is 7.

(b) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 do not have any provision for registration of Contract Research Organizations involved in conducting clinical trials in the country. However, permission for conduct of each clinical trial in the country is granted to Organizations/ Institutions concerned after careful assessment of their applications and other details, in accordance with the Rules and subject to inspection by officers from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization and State Drug Controllers. In case of non-compliance, the Drugs Controller General (India) takes action including giving warning, rejection, suspension, cancellation or debarment of the license.

(c) and (d) Permissions granted by the Drugs Controller General (India) for conduct of clinical trial during 2012, 2013 and 2014 are 253, 73 and 198 respectively. As regards the number of participants, the exact information is not available with the Drugs Controller General (India) as the number of subjects in a specific trial at specific site may vary on day-to-day basis as the trial progresses. However, as per the registration of clinical trials in Clinical Trial Registry of India ([www.ctri.nic.in](http://www.ctri.nic.in)), maintained by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the target sample size for trials approved by the Drugs Controller General (India), during the last three years is as under:

Year	Target sample size*
2012	70879
2013	74291
2014	33538
(till 08/12/2014)	

\*These include Post Marketing Surveillance, bioavailability and bioequivalence studies.

(e) Yes.

**Redressal mechanism for grievances of patients**

†120. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to take any steps to redress the grievances of patients who face difficulties in medical institutes;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction so far; and
- (c) 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) Health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of State Government to take steps to redress the grievances of patients who face difficulties in medical institutes under their jurisdiction. As far as the three Central Government Hospitals, namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College and associated Hospitals located in Delhi are concerned, these hospitals have an institutionalized mechanism for grievance redressal *vide* which grievances of both public and staff are addressed. There is a Grievance Redressal Committee in each of these three hospitals. Complaint boxes are installed at strategic points all over the hospital which are opened at regular intervals. Complaints received are examined by the competent authorities and appropriate reply is given to the complainant. General public can also approach the competent authorities in the hospital administration for immediate redressal of complaints of emergency nature.

As far as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi is concerned, the Institute has installed suggestion boxes in all the wards/Casualty/OPD areas. These boxes are opened on regular intervals and complaints/suggestions are thoroughly examined. The shortcomings pointed out are forwarded to respective areas In-charges for necessary action. The patients admitted are also given feedback from at the time of their discharge. Further during the duty hours, patients can approach Medical Superintendents/all concerned HODs/Faculty members directly for their grievances and after the duty hours and on holidays including Saturdays/Sundays, they can approach to Duty Officer. All such grievances are attended immediately and remedial measures are taken.

In Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, the grievances of the patients are addressed by patients Public Grievances & Redrassal Committee/Medical Grievances Committee. The Medical Superintendent and faculty of Hospital Administration also addresses the patients public grievances as and when received.

In Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, Grievances Cell is functioning under the Chairmanship of Medical Superintendent. Each and every grievance of patients is sorted out immediately while brought under the knowledge of the Chairman of Grievances Cell.



**Prescribing of unnecessary tests by doctors**

121. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Government as well as private doctors prescribe unnecessary tests for the patients and earn commission from the pathological labs and diagnostic centres;

(b) if so, how many such cases have come to the light of Government and the details of action has been taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is aware that some of the AIIMS professors have raised this issue; and

(d) if so, what measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. A sting operation titled "Operation lank" was aired by News Nation TV channel on 21.07.2014 and another sting operation by NDTV 24x7 Channel on 11.08.2014.

The Ethics Committee of the Medical Council of India suspended registration of 12 doctors who were on the management of the Diagnostic Centres/Private Clinics. One person was found to be a quack and handed over to the police. The Ministry withdrew empanelment of the seven Diagnostic Centres shown in the sting operation which were empanelled with CGHS Scheme under this Ministry.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Violations of MCI Rules by Medical Colleges**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Council of India (MCI) has issued a notice cautioning to check the status of medical colleges before seeking admission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the notice follows violation of MCI rules by many medical institutions across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) As per section 10(A) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, no medical college/institution can start a medical college without prior permission of the Council/Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The Medical Council of India (MCI) has issued a notice cautioning all concerned to check the status of Medical Colleges from the list available on MCI's website before taking admission in any of the Medical Colleges. All students/parents/general public were informed that the admissions made by any Institution that imparts courses in modern medicine without the prior permission of the Central Government is illegal and students so admitted shall not get recognized medical qualification entitling them to practice medicine. The advertisements issued by the Singhanian University, Pachari Bair, Distt. Jhunjunu, Rajasthan and Surendra Medical College and Hospital, Khagol, Patna were declared to be illegal and void *ab initio* vide the said notice.

### **Impact of rising healthcare expenditure costs**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a whopping 63 million people are faced with poverty every year due to catastrophic expenditure over healthcare which neutralises the gains of rising income and various Government schemes aimed to reduce poverty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the draft National Health Policy cites this as a significant reason for a new health charter as it seeks to ensure universal access to affordable healthcare;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that healthcare costs are impoverishing more people than ever before and almost all hospitalisation event in public hospitals leads to catastrophic health expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per study conducted by Peter Berman and others on impoverishing effect of health care payments in India; New methodology and findings (2010), about 63 million people in India are faced with poverty every year due to healthcare expenditures.

(b) and (c) The draft National Health Policy 2015 has been formulated in the backdrop of contextual changes that have occurred since the National Health Policy 2002 which *inter-alia* include changing health priorities, emergence of a robust health care industry and growing incidence of catastrophic expenditure due to health care costs.

(d) The draft National Health Policy 2015 states that if healthcare costs are more impoverishing than before and almost all hospitalization even in public hospitals leads to catastrophic health expenditure, it is the lack of financial protection for a vast majority of healthcare needs, which is one of the dominant factors causing impoverishment.

### **Deaths from the Congo Disease**

†124. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been death cases in the country due to the Congo positive disease;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check this; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, there have been deaths reported due to Crimean – Congo Hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) in the country. The details of deaths due to CCHF reported in the last four years are given in statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Following are the steps taken by Government in relation to Disease Surveillance and response:

- Government of India has implemented the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) to detect and respond to disease outbreaks due to epidemic prone diseases including CCHF.
- Under IDSP the District and State capacities have been strengthened by providing additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team members for outbreak investigations and information and communications technology (ICT) equipment for data entry, analysis and data transfer.
- A Communicable Disease alert on CCHF is published and uploaded on National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) website for dissemination of information. It has also been circulated to States for ready reference.
- An Advisory from Director NCDC has been sent to all State Surveillance Officers to be oriented to look for human cases of CCHF in outbreaks due to undiagnosed Hemorrhagic fever.
- NCDC, Delhi and National Institute of Virology, Pune have facility to undertake laboratory diagnosis of CCHF.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Statement**

*Details of deaths during the last four years*

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No. of Deaths	4	2	7	3	3

**Deaths from Swine FLU**

125. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how far the swine flu (H1N1) has affected different States in the country;
- (b) the number of deaths that have taken place due to this infection; and
- (c) the steps Government has taken to stop the spread of the swine flu?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Influenza A H1N1 virus that caused the Influenza Pandemic during 2009-10 continues to circulate in the community causing sporadic outbreaks in various parts of the country. The impact of current outbreak of Seasonal Influenza A H1N1 has been largely on Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(b) As per details provided by the States/UTs, in the current year, the number of deaths as on 22nd February, 2015 is 841. All the deaths may not have occurred only due to Influenza A H1N1 infection but may also be due to co-morbid conditions (Lung disease, liver disease, kidney disease, blood disorders, Diabetes etc.) and patients being Immuno-compromised.

(c) Health is a State subject. However, for containment of the impact of this seasonal influenza, States have been provided guidelines on screening, risk categorization of patients, clinical case management and ventilator management.

To prevent transmission of the disease to the healthcare workers, N-95 masks and Personal Protective Equipment are being provided as per requirement of the States. Additional requirements, if any, required by the State Governments are being met by Ministry of Health. Ministry has already supplied 58,000 Capsules of Oseltamivir, 3000 N-95 masks and 9500 Personal Protective Equipment to the affected States. An emergency stock of Oseltamivir drug, N-95 masks and Personal Protective Equipment is also being maintained to meet any sudden requirement. To guide and assist the State Governments, teams from Union Health & Family Welfare Ministry have been sent to Telangana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Ministry of Health is in constant touch with affected State Governments/UTs to ascertain the

difficulties and assess the requirements, if any. Situation is being closely monitored by Ministry of Health.

The laboratory network of Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme and Indian Council of Medical Research comprising 21 laboratories across different parts of India is providing free testing facilities for Influenza A H1N1. The affected States have further supplemented these efforts by authorising private diagnostic laboratories for conducting tests.

Regular advertisements for guidance of public on Influenza A H1N1 are being issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 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 being done through Radio and Television. States have been advised to scale up IEC activities. The affected States have also put advertisements and media campaign in the local newspapers and aired Radio and Television spots.

### **Containing swine flu outbreak**

†126. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN:

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

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

(a) the number of cases of H1N1 (swine flu) reported in the country so far and the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to combat the outbreak of swine flu;

(c) whether the States have adequate testing facilities, medicines and personal protective equipments; and

(d) whether Government is conducting awareness drives on prevention and control of swine flu?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The number of Influenza A H1N1 cases reported by the States from January 1 to February 22, 2015 are given in statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Health is a State subject. However, the Central Government has been very closely monitoring the Influenza A H1N1 situation and is in regular touch with the affected State Governments. For combating outbreaks of Influenza A H1N1, the States have been provided guidelines on screening, risk categorization of patients, clinical case management and ventilator management. To guide and assist the State Governments, teams from Union Health and Family Welfare Ministry have been sent to Telangana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. To supplement procurement by States, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already supplied 58,000 capsules of Oseltamivir, 3000 N-95 masks and 9500 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to the affected States. An emergency stock of Oseltamivir drug, N-95 masks and PPE is being maintained in the Ministry for any emergent requirement. Video conferences are being regularly held with the State Government Officers to review the situation.

The laboratory network of Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme and Indian Council of Medical Research comprising 21 laboratories across different parts of India is providing free testing facilities for Influenza A H1N1. The affected States have further supplemented these efforts by authorizing private diagnostic laboratories for conducting tests.

(e) To increase awareness of the general public, the States have been undertaking Information Education Communication (IEC) campaign using different media. The focus is on how to prevent the transmission of the disease as also on the action to be taken with the onset of symptoms such as cough, fever etc. The Central Government is also undertaking IEC activities. Advertisements placed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in print media were published on regular basis in more than 200 newspapers in January and February, 2015 all over the country. These also included advertisements in vernacular languages. Radio and Television are also being used for information dissemination. States have been advised already to scale up IEC activities.

**Statement**

*Influenza A H1N1: Laboratory confirmed cases and deaths:*

*State/UT – wise for 2015 (As on 22nd February, 2015)*

Sl.No.	State	Cumulative cases since 1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2015
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	82
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	0

Sl.No.	State	Cumulative cases since 1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2015
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chandigarh	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	2241
11.	Goa	7
12.	Gujarat	3107
13.	Haryana	137
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	56
16.	Jharkhand	0
17.	Karnataka	699
18.	Kerala	36
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	630
21.	Maharashtra	1013
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	1
25.	Nagaland	3
26.	Odisha	11
27.	Puducherry	12
28.	Punjab	156
29.	Rajasthan	4549
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	251
32.	Telangana	1316
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttarakhand	14
35.	Uttar Pradesh	250
36.	West Bengal	69
CUMULATIVE TOTAL		14673

### **Funds for maintenance of medical equipments**

127. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 30-63 per cent of roughly ₹ 10,000 crores worth of existing medical equipment in public health facilities across all States is dysfunctional;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to allocate special funds to the States to engage medical equipment maintenance agencies to tackle this problem as part of the effort to improve the public health care infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) There is no published report to support such a finding. However, from primary data collected in 10 districts in five states, the status of dysfunctional medical equipment was observed as below:

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Bihar	upto 43%
Uttarakhand	upto 36.11%
West Bengal	upto 57%
Karnataka	upto 30%
Madhya Pradesh	upto 68.57%

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(c) and (d) Public Health being a State subject, under the National Health Mission (NHM) support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health care systems including support for medical equipment maintenance through agencies based on the Programme Implementation Plans submitted by the States/UTs. This support is provided within the resource envelope of the NHM for the State and no additional special funds are being allocated.

### **Upgradation of Government Medical Colleges**

128. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to upgrade the Government Medical Colleges in the country, particularly in Punjab;



- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the proposal;
- (c) the funds allocated for this purpose; and
- (d) the time by which the colleges are likely to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) With a view to upgrade and further strengthen medical education institutions in the country, the Government administers the following schemes:—

- (i) “Strengthening and up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats” with fund sharing between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25 ₹ 716.94 Crore has already been released to 72 State Government Medical Colleges in 20 States so far, including two colleges in Punjab.
- (ii) “Up-gradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country” with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category states and 70:30 for other states. Alongwith the proposals of many other State Governments, the proposals of the State Government of Punjab for additional MBBS seats in Government Medical College, Patiala from 150 to 200 and in Government Medical College, Amritsar from 150 to 200 stands approved.

(d) Upgradation of medical colleges is a continuous and ongoing process based on the receipts of proposals from the State/UT Governments and availability of financial resources.

### **Spread of cancer in North India**

129. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any effort to ascertain the causes of cancer, which is spreading rapidly in the country including the North India;
- (b) if so, the year-wise figures showing the spread of cancer in 2012, 2013 and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to prevent the deadly disease like cancer in these States and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The number of cancer cases may be attributed to

larger number of ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc.

The estimates provided by Indian Council Medical Research for incidence of Cancer cases in 2012, 2013 and 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the 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 sites namely breast, cervical and oral Cancer. Under NPCDCS, interventions up to district level include measures for Cancer prevention..

In addition, the Government of India under “Strengthening of Tertiary Care of Cancer” scheme of NPCDCS will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The SCIs and TCCCs shall mentor all Cancer related activities in their respective areas including activities for prevention of Cancer.

Messages for prevention of Cancer is also disseminated through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata etc. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS. Establishment of a National Cancer Institute, Jhajjar, Haryana has also been approved by Government. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are being taken up by the State Governments and the Govt. of India under NPCDCS and National Tobacco Control Programme, to generate awareness on risk factors of Cancer.

***Statement***

*\*Table 1: Estimated Incidence Cancer cases in India by State-wise  
All sites (2012-2014) - Both sexes*

States	2012	2013	2014
Jammu and Kashmir	11052	11428	11815
Himachal Pradesh	5966	6097	6230
Punjab	24006	24512	25026

States	2012	2013	2014
Chandigarh	915	937	960
Uttarakhand	8899	9173	9455
Haryana	22122	22721	23336
Delhi	14517	14836	15160
Rajasthan	60065	61743	63459
Uttar Pradesh	175404	180945	186638
Bihar	91721	94981	98346
Sikkim	513	539	571
Arunachal Pradesh	1134	1160	1187
Nagaland	1595	1612	1630
Manipur	2119	2092	2066
Mizoram	885	900	914
Tripura	3036	3141	3259
Meghalaya	2413	2460	2507
Assam	25119	25391	25663
West Bengal	79915	82087	84325
Jharkhand	29067	30026	31012
Odisha	36599	37478	38375
Chhattisgarh	22569	23325	24105
Madhya Pradesh	63814	65797	67831
Gujarat	52920	54469	56061
Daman and Diu	232	259	288
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	310	328	349
Maharashtra	97674	99871	102101
Andhra Pradesh	74900	77543	80334
Karnataka	53476	54886	56330
Goa	1266	1293	1321
Lakshadweep	58	60	63
Kerala	29434	30372	31400

States	2012	2013	2014
Tamil Nadu	62049	62830	63609
Puducherry	1114	1160	1208
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	326	331	335
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1057204</b>	<b>1086783</b>	<b>1117269</b>

\* Based on cancer incidence report (2009-2011) and the Report on Time Trends in Cancer incidence Rates (1982-2010).

### **HIV/AIDS awareness schemes in Himachal Pradesh**

†130. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes or programmes being prepared or implemented by Government for the publicity of awareness regarding spread of HIV/AIDS in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the appropriate efforts being made by Government for its prevention along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The HIV/AIDS control programme in Himachal Pradesh is implemented by Himachal Pradesh State AIDS Control Society (HPSACS).

For publicity of awareness regarding spread of HIV/AIDS is done using multimedia approach. The Multimedia campaigns are implemented for behavior change on mass media supported by outdoor media such as hoardings, bus panels, information kiosks, folk performances and exhibition vans for creating awareness and demand generation at service centres/facilities across the state among general population on services like Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre (ICTC), Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT), Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) etc.

The details of the activities undertaken in the current financial year is as follows:

- Campaigns including long format TV and Radio programmes on different issues related to HIV/AIDS have been implemented on TV, Radio through Doordarshan, All India Radio and other channels.
- The reach of the mass media campaigns is increased by outdoor activities through hoardings, display on government buses etc.
- The mid media activities like folk performances using IEC vans are implemented in rural areas.

- Events on special days like International Youth Day, Voluntary Blood Donation Day, World AIDS Day, National Youth and International Women's Day are observed at State and district levels.
- To reaching out to adolescent, Adolescence Education Programme for students of 9th & 11th standard is being implemented. Whereas, in colleges, Red Ribbon Club programme is being implemented in the state. To reach out to Out of School youth, the programme is being implemented through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS).
- Toll Free Helpline Number 1299 provides information on HIV/AIDS Prevention, Sexually Transmitted Infections and Blood Donation. In last one year 10724 people sought information about HIV/AIDS Prevention, Sexually Transmitted Infections and Blood Donation.

(b) For prevention of AIDS the following efforts are being made in Himachal Pradesh by HPSACS :

#### **Testing**

- Testing facility is being provided to general clients through 45 ICTCs, 2 Public Private Partnerships and 19 Facility Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres are running in Himachal Pradesh in the FY 2013-14.
- In this period 116825 people have got themselves voluntarily tested.
- Two ICTC Mobile Vans are also operationalized in HP. These Mobile Vans have tested 38825 people for HIV

#### **STI Programme (Sexually Transmitted Infection Programme)**

- Under this programme 20 STI Clinics are functional in HP. In last one year 46928 people got tested and treated from STI Problems.

#### **Targeted Interventions Programme**

- 24 Targeted Interventions (TIs) program are set up for prevention of transmission of HIV/AIDS amongst the high risk population comprising of Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDU). The services provided to these groups include Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), counselling, supply of free condoms, clean needle and syringes, Abscess Management, STI treatment and management, referral and linkages to other services.

#### **Preventive measures for swine flu**

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

(a) the number of people who have been affected and have died due to swine flu all over the country so far, State-wise;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) the date when the first information about swine flu was received and from where;

(c) when and what steps have been taken by Government to prevent swine flu;

(d) the reasons for delay in taking emergency steps; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure that concrete arrangements are made immediately in case of swine flu breaking out in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The number of cases and deaths reported for Influenza A H1N1, year-wise and State/UT wise from 2009 to 2015 is given in Statement (See below). All the deaths may not have occurred only due to Influenza A H1N1 infection but may also be due to co-morbid conditions (Lung disease, liver disease, kidney disease, blood disorders, Diabetes etc.) and due to patients being Immuno-compromised.

(b) The first information of Influenza A H1N1 case was in May, 2009 in Hyderabad.

(c) to (e) Health is a State subject. However, the Central Government monitors the Influenza A H1N1 situation and remains in regular touch with the affected State Governments. While declaring the Influenza A H1N1 Pandemic to be over in August, 2010, WHO had conveyed that the Pandemic virus would continue to circulate as seasonal influenza virus for some years to come. For combating outbreak of Influenza A H1N1, the States have been provided guidelines on screening, risk categorization of patients, clinical case management and ventilator management. To guide and assist the State Governments, teams from Union Health and Family Welfare Ministry are sent as per need. The Central Government also assists the State Governments by providing logistic support for drug, masks and Personal Protective Equipments.

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 laboratories equipped to test the virus. 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 regularly monitors the situation. There is no delay in taking steps to contain and respond to outbreak.

*Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu) – State/UT-wise, Year-wise for 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 2014 and 2015*

Sl.No	State	May, 2009-		Jan., 2010-		Jan., 2011-		Jan., 2012-		Jan., 2013-		Jan., 2014-		Jan., 2015-	
		Dec., 2009	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	777	52	733	49	11	1	326	34	71	8	10	5	82	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	47	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	257	8	75	0	0	0	1	0	37	5	0	0	13	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	46	2	50	12	0	0	10	3	1	1	0	0	4	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
10.	Delhi	8439	72	2725	77	25	2	78	1	1511	16	38	1	2241	8
11.	Goa	63	5	68	1	7	0	9	0	0	0	1	1	7	1
12.	Gujarat	697	125	1682	363	7	4	101	30	989	196	157	55	3107	207
13.	Haryana	1888	34	216	16	6	4	18	5	450	41	5	0	137	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14	7	10	3	14	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	21	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	93	2	20	2	13	1	0	0	76	2	0	0	56	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16.	Jharkhand	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	1872	138	2575	116	100	12	878	48	122	19	303	33	699	36
18.	Kerala	1579	32	1533	89	210	10	623	14	10	1	62	15	36	6
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	20	8	395	110	9	4	151	26	113	32	17	9	630	112*
21.	Maharashtra	4594	270	6814	669	26	5	1551	135	643	149	115	43	1013	99
22.	Manipur	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	1	0
25.	Nagaland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
26.	Odisha	26	3	92	29	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	3
27.	Puducherry	87	6	50	6	1	0	63	2	0	0	0	0	12	1
28.	Punjab	114	33	139	14	46	14	13	4	183	42	27	6	150	35
29.	Rajasthan	3032	150	1710	153	36	11	343	60	865	165	64	34	4549	214
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2062	7	1184	13	34	4	750	40	37	6	58	8	251	9
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	8	1316	51
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	129	10	25	7	0	0	1	1	24	7	0	0	14	3
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1215	14	376	29	57	0	124	0	98	8	2	0	250	6
36.	West Bengal	135	0	121	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	69	5
Cumulative Total		27236	981	20604	1763	603	75	5044	405	5253	699	937	218	14673	841



**Progress of NRHM in Maharashtra**

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

(a) whether Government has received the progress of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the shortcomings which have been noticed with details thereof; and

(c) the details of remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to plug these shortcomings and make NRHM a success in the State and across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The performance of key indicators namely, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR) as per Sample Registration System (SRS) published by Registrar General of India, in respect of Maharashtra is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Public Health is a State subject. However shortcomings in implementation as per SRS and District Level Household and Facility Survey - 4 (DLHS-4) for Maharashtra and remedial measures taken by Central Government to address these shortcomings are given in Statement-II

***Statement-I***

Key Indicators	NHM Goal (2017)	Status as per SRS
Infant Mortality Rate	25/ 1000 live births	24/ 1000 live births (SRS 2013)
Maternal Mortality Ratio	100/ lakh live births	68/ lakh live births (SRS 2011-13)
TOTAL Fertility Rate	2.1	1.8 (SRS 2013)

***Statement-II***

*Key shortcomings in implementation as per SRS and  
District Level Household and Facility Survey*

Indicator	Status (%)	Action Taken
Pregnant women who had full antenatal care	37.3	● In order to monitor the delivery of services to each and every pregnant woman and child, a web based Maternal and Child Health Tracking System has been implemented.

Indicator	Status (%)	Action Taken
High Neonatal Mortality	17/ 1000 live births (SRS 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newborns that are preterm or low birth weight or sick require care at special facilities. To manage them, Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Care Corners are being established at public health facilities.</li> <li>ASHAs have been trained in Module to equip them to provide Home Based New Born Care and are incentivized to improve newborn care practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies in first 42 days of life.</li> <li>India Newborn Action Plan has been launched to bring down neonatal mortality to a single digit,</li> </ul>
Children (6-59 months) having anaemia	73.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Iron + Initiative is a recent initiative to prevent and control iron deficiency anaemia. It provides for IFA Supplementation for children (above six months of age group), adolescents and women in reproductive age group.</li> </ul>
Adolescents (15-19 years) having anaemia	58.3	
Women (15-49 aged) having anaemia	65.3%	
Full vaccination	66.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mission Indradhanush has been launched on 25th December, 2014.</li> <li>The objective of Mission Indradhanush is to ensure that all unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children receive all vaccines that are due</li> </ul>
Delivery at home	7.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Janani Suraksha Yojana is a conditional cash transfer scheme, providing incentives to mothers in order to promote institutional deliveries.</li> <li>Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section.</li> </ul>

**Supply of adulterated milk by private dairies**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are disturbing reports about rampant adulteration of milk supplied by private dairies across the country;

(b) whether Government in consultation with State Governments proposes to bring more deterrent laws to stop milk adulteration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the reports received from the state/UT Governments, there are occasional instances of supply of sub-standard/adulterated milk.

(b) and (c) The menace of food adulteration and particularly milk adulteration needs to be eliminated through a series of measures including effective implementation of the Food Safety and Standard Act by State Government, Strengthening of the food safety structures in the country and to the extent necessary, by appropriately amending the laws after consultation with all concerned. While Government will take all measures considered necessary for eliminating milk adulteration, even under the existing Food Safety and Standards Act, manufacturing, selling, distributing or importing unsafe food which includes milk, is punishable under Section 59. The penalties provided for in section 59 (iv) of this Act include imprisonment for not less than seven years which may extend to imprisonment for life and also fine of not less than ₹ 10 lakh.

**Adulteration of food items**

134. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adulterated food items such as packaged water, milk, desi ghee, grinded spices etc. are being sold freely by unscrupulous traders without any fear;

(b) if so, the details of measures taken by Government to check and curb such rampant adulteration of food items in the country;

(c) the number of samples of food items lifted by Government during the last two years in Delhi and how many of them were found adulterated; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to educate consumers regarding how to check adulteration in food items at home?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per information received from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the number of samples of food items lifted and samples found adulterated during the last two years is as follow:

Year	Samples Lifted	Samples found adulterated
2013-14	1189	118
2014-15	1252	127

(d) The consumers are educated/made aware of all aspects related to adulteration of food and food products including methods for detection of such adulteration through consumer awareness programmes launched jointly by the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). These include advertisements in different media, campaigns launched by the FSSAI on social media such as Face-book, documentary films on YouTube, educational booklets, information on FSSAI website, stalls at Fairs/Melas/Events and mass awareness campaigns.

#### **Release of amount to Rajasthan under RAN**

†135. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the balance amount yet to be received by Rajasthan for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 under the provisions of Rashtriya Aarogya Nidhi (RAN) for providing free healthcare facilities to the members of the families belonging to below poverty line; and

(b) by when the said amount would be released to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Grants-in-aid are released to the extent of 50% of the contributions made by the State Governments/UTs to the State Illness Assistance Fund/Society set up by them. However, the Government of Rajasthan was requested to furnish the following documents before the request for release of funds could be considered:

(1) Memorandum of Association.

(2) Rules and Regulations of the Society.

- (3) Registration of Society Certificate.
  - (4) Documentary proof (photocopy of the pass book of the Bank Accounts in the name of Society) confirming that the contribution made by the Rajasthan Government has been credited to the Society.
  - (5) Application Form for Central Assistance duly filled in.
  - (6) Accounts of the Society shall be audited by AG, Rajasthan.
  - (7) List of hospitals recognized by the State Govt. for the purpose.
- (b) Grants will be released to the Government of Rajasthan on fulfilment of the above conditions and submission of the requisite documents.

**Measures to control Dengue**

136. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of death cases due to Dengue in India during last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to contain such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The number of deaths reported due to Dengue in the country during the last three years is as under:

Year	Deaths
2012	242
2013	193
2014	131

State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government of India developed a Long Term Action Plan and advised the States for implementation in January, 2007. Subsequently, a Mid Term Plan for prevention and control of Dengue duly approved by the Committee of Secretaries on 26.5.2011 was sent to the States for implementation. National guidelines for clinical management of dengue has been revised in December, 2014 and shared with States. Periodic reviews with the States are carried out and Advisories are also issued from time to time. Field visits are carried out to assess the preparedness of the States and to provide technical guidance. Focused IEC/BCC activities are carried out for awareness generation of the community at national and State level. ASHAs are

also involved in source reduction activities for dengue prevention and control. For augmenting diagnostic facilities, the number of Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) with laboratory support has been increased from 110 to 439 across the country and linked with 15 Apex Referral Laboratories with advanced diagnostic facilities for back up support for Dengue and Chikungunya. Test kits are provided to these institutes free of cost through National Institute of Virology, Pune. ELISA based NS1 test for early detection of cases from 1st day of disease is being used. This is in addition to IgM test which can detect the Dengue cases after five days of disease.

***Statement***

*State-wise dengue deaths in the country during 2012 to 2014*

Sl.No.	State	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	5	2	0
4.	Bihar	3	5	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	9
6.	Goa	0	2	1
7.	Gujarat	6	15	3
8.	Haryana	2	5	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	21	12	2
13.	Kerala	15	29	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	9	13
15.	Meghalaya	2	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	59	48	54
17.	Manipur	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	6	6	9

Sl.No.	State	2012	2013	2014
21.	Punjab	9	25	2
22.	Rajasthan	10	10	7
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	66	0	3
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Telangana	0	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4	5	0
28.	Uttarakhand	2	0	0
29.	West Bengal	11	6	4
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	0	0
32.	Delhi	4	6	3
33.	D and N Haveli	1	0	1
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	5	0	1
36.	Lakshadweep	Not reporting		
TOTAL		242	193	131

### **Pictorial warning on tobacco products packaging**

137. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canadian Cancer Society has hailed India's initiative to increase the pictorial warning on tobacco products packaging;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said society has asked Government to fulfil Government's commitment to enforce the new Rule that calls for devoting at least 85 per cent of the surface areas of all tobacco products packages on both sides to graphic statutory warning from 1 April, 2015; and

(d) if so, the response made by Government to the said society?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) The Canadian Cancer Society wrote a letter

dated January 2, 2015, to express congratulations to the Government of India for demonstrating national and international leadership by notifying the new pictorial health warnings on 15th of October, 2014, which will cover 85% of the front and back of tobacco product packages, and will come into effect from 1st April, 2015.

Since the letter from the Canadian Cancer Society was only a congratulatory message, no formal response is considered necessary.

### **Sale of spurious drugs in the country**

138. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of various reports doubting the quality of drugs manufactured in India and that they are being sold in the domestic and other markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has launched any facility to check and test spurious counterfeit and sub-standard medicines to analyze their quality;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government to prevent spurious drugs being manufactured and sold in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Isolated cases of export of drugs of sub-standard quality by some Indian pharmaceutical companies have appeared in the media and on the websites of the regulatory authorities of foreign countries, etc. from time to time. These include the websites of United State Food and Drugs Administration and Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, United Kingdom. Based on the samples taken by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization during 2011-12 to 2014-15 (up to September, 2014), 0.03% samples were found to be spurious or adulterated and 3.33% samples were found to be not of standard quality. Such medicines are not allowed to be sold either in the domestic or in other markets.

(c) and (d) Samples are drawn by the officers of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) and State Drug Regulatory officials regularly and these are tested at the drug testing laboratories. In cases, where samples are not found to be conforming to quality, appropriate action is taken by the State Drug Regulators. These include suspension, cancellation, rejection or debarment of the license.

(e) In order to check the problem of spurious/sub-standard drugs in the country, a number of steps have been taken by the Government. These include amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 which provides for stringent penalties for



manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Through that amendment, some offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable. Further, 21 States/UTs have already set up Special Designated Courts for trial of such offences and the structures in the CDSCO have also been strengthened.

**Filling up of medical seats earmarked for SC/ST candidates**

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

(a) whether the entire seats earmarked for SC/ST students in M.B.B.S./B.D.S. at AIIMS, New Delhi; PGIMER, Chandigarh and JIPMER, Puducherry were duly filled during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi does not conduct any Entrance Examination for B.D.S. course. The number of seats for SC/ST students advertised and filled during the last three years for admission in MBBS course at AIIMS, New Delhi is as under:

Year	Seats Advertised		Seats Filled	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
2012	11	5	11	5
2013	11	5	11	5
2014	11	5	11	5

There are no BDS seats in Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry. The number of seats for SC/ST students filled during the last three years for admission in MBBS course at JIPMER, Puducherry are as under:

Year	Seats Advertised		Seats Filled	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
2012	20	9	20	9
2013	21	8	21	8
2014	22	11	22	11

Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (PGIMER) is not pursuing any M.B.B.S./B.D.S. course.

**Rise in Cervical Cancer and Reproductive Tract Infections**

140. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large numbers of reproductive tract infections and cases of cervical cancer among women are being reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether lack of menstrual hygiene amongst women in the country especially in poor and rural women has been reported in various studies;

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government to create awareness about menstrual hygiene among girls/women particularly in the rural areas; and

(e) the other measures taken by Government for improving the reproductive health profile of women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) There is no separate evaluated national level data with regard to reproductive tract infections only.

As per the District Level Household and Facility Survey-3 data, 18.2% of women have symptoms of reproductive tract infection (19.6% in rural and 15% in urban women). Detailed report and comparison with District Level Household and Facility Survey -2 data is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The National Cancer Registry of the Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) shows a slight increase in absolute numbers of cancer cervix cases between the years 2012-2014

(b) The reasons for reproductive tract infections are broadly as follows:

- Procedures done on the cervix and adjoining area
- Abortion done in septic conditions
- Insertion of an intra uterine device without following full asepsis
- Poor menstrual hygiene

Similarly the risk factors for cervical cancer are multiple, as follows:

- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is the major cause of the main types of cervical cancer

- Co infection of Human Papilloma Virus with other Sexually transmitted infection.
- Multiple sexual partners increase the risk.
- Oral contraceptive pill.
- Smoking.
- Weakened immune system.
- Early and multiple pregnancies.
- Cancer cervix in a first degree relative.

Details of the incidence of cancer cervix in India, taken from the National Cancer Registry of the Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) over the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) and the National Health Mission, the Government of India has taken the following key steps for management of reproductive tract infections and cancer cervix :

- Universal, Comprehensive and Standardised quality free RTI services through all public health facilities.
- Free consultation and treatment of patients of RTI.
- Free testing and laboratory services for the patients.
- Free provision of condoms.
- Free services of counsellor for education on prevention and management of infection in client and their partners.
- Regular Pap smear of all women to diagnose early cervical cancer.
- Training of health providers to carry out Pap smear and testing.

(c) The data regarding use of sanitary napkins by women in India has not been captured from National Level Surveys.

Poor menstrual hygiene may lead to reproductive tract infections. A few small scale studies carried out in India do show a correlation between the low use of sanitary napkins and greater incidence of reproductive tract infections.

(d) Government of India is running a Menstrual Hygiene Scheme for the adolescent girls residing in the rural areas of our country. This scheme encompasses the following:

- To increase awareness among adolescent girls on Menstrual Hygiene

- To increase access to and use of high quality sanitary napkins to adolescent girls in rural areas.
- To ensure safe disposal of Sanitary Napkins in an environmentally friendly manner.
- ASHAs are provided funds to hold monthly meeting with adolescents to discuss issues related to menstrual hygiene.
- In addition, Information Education and Communication (IEC) material in the form of posters, leaflets and audio-visuais have been developed to promote good menstrual hygiene and end the cultural taboos associated with it.

(e) Multiple initiatives have been taken by the Government of India to improve the reproductive health profile of the women in our country including:

- Counsellor services at district hospital and medical colleges for promoting genital and menstrual hygiene and prevention of reproductive tract infections among women.
- Regular capacity building and training programs to educate and orient staff working at designated clinics at district hospital and medical colleges.
- Special emphasis on high risk groups and provision of counselling and educating women and men on reproductive tract infections control and prevention.
- National Guidelines on control and prevention of reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted infections among adolescents and pregnant women have been disseminated to the States.
- Regular Antenatal check-ups to detect and treat reproductive tract infections in pregnant women.
- Regular capacity building of service providers in correct intra uterine device (IUD) insertion techniques and insertion of IUD in full aseptic conditions to prevent occurrence of reproductive tract infections.
- Provision of free condoms to all clients.
- Provision of good quality sanitary napkins to adolescent girls to improve their menstrual hygiene.

**Statement-I****India – Key Indicators**

	DLHS-3 (2007-08)			DLHS-2 (2002-04)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total <sup>1</sup>	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Awareness about Diarrhoea and ARI</b>						
Women aware about danger signs of ARI <sup>12</sup> (%)	57.4	54.9	62.8	41.3	41.6	40.4
<b>Treatment of childhood diseases (women who had live birth during reference period)</b>						
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS <sup>13</sup> (%)	34.2	30.7	43.8	30.3	25.7	42.0
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who sought advice/treatment (%)	70.6	68.9	75.4	73.2	71.2	78.3
Children with acute respiratory infection or fever in last 2 weeks who sought advice/treatment (%)	77.4	75.0	84.8	73.9	71.7	79.6
<b>Awareness of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS</b>						
Women who have heard of RTI/STI (%)	33.3	28.6	43.6	43.9	41.5	50.1
Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS (%)	59.6	50.1	80.2	52.2	42.1	78.1
Women who have any symptoms of RTI/STI (%)	18.2	19.6	15.0	32.5	33.7	29.3
Women who know the place to go for testing of HIV/AIDS <sup>14</sup> (%)	61.7	56.5	68.9	NA	NA	NA
Women underwent test for detecting HIV/AIDS <sup>14</sup> (%)	11.5	8.9	14.9	NA	NA	NA
<b>Other reproductive health problems</b>						
Women had primary or secondary infertility (%)	8.2	8.4	8.0	NA	NA	NA
Women had problem of obstetric fistula (%)	1.5	1.6	1.2	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Quality of family planning services</b>						
Currently married non-users who ever received counselling by health personnel to adopt family planning (%)	15.9	16.2	15.4	11.7	11.4	12.6
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (%)	17.6	18.3	16.4	28.0	27.9	28.1
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (%)	76.4	75.3	78.6	NA	NA	NA
<b>Indicators based on unmarried women (age 15-24)</b>						
<b>Characteristics of women</b>						
Unmarried women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	45.3	34.9	57.9	NA	NA	NA
<b>Family life education</b>						
Unmarried women who opined family life education/sex education important (%)	80.9	77.4	85.1	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women who ever received family life education/sex education (%)	48.5	43.4	54.8	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women who are aware of legal minimum age at marriage for girls in India (%)	88.5	84.4	93.5	NA	NA	NA
<b>Awareness of contraceptive methods</b>						
Unmarried women who know about condom (%)	70.2	65.2	76.3	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women who know about pills (%)	78.5	75.4	82.3	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women who know about Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECP) (%)	30.4	24.0	38.2	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women who ever discussed about contraception with any one (%)	23.1	22.0	24.4	NA	NA	NA
<b>Awareness of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS</b>						
Unmarried women who have heard of RTI/STI (%)	33.1	28.2	39.0	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Unmarried women who have heard of HIV/AIDS (%)	78.9	72.0	87.3	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women who know the place for testing of HIV/AIDS <sup>14</sup> (%)	65.6	61.5	69.6	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women underwent test for detecting HIV/AIDS <sup>14</sup> (%)	1.3	1.1	1.6	NA	NA	NA

<sup>12</sup> Acute Respiratory Infection  
<sup>13</sup> Oral Rehydration Solution/Salt  
<sup>14</sup> Based on women who have heard of HIV/AIDS.

Statement-II

Based upon data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR, which covers approximately 7% of population of 16 states and 1 Union territory in country the estimated number of incidence cases of cancer cervix among women in the country, for the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 are given below.

Estimated number of incidence cases Cancer Cervix – (2012-2014) Females

Year	2012	2013	2014
Number of cases*	91696	92731	93786

\* Based on “Three Year population report of Population Based Cancer Registries 2009-11” and “Time Trends in Cancer incidence rates (1982-2020 Reports)”.

Unethical Practice by Healthcare Providers

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of media reports that many private sector hospitals/labs/diagnostic centres/individual doctors are resorting to tactics like unnecessary tests/investigations and even avoidable major surgical procedures in order to fleece innocent patients, especially the health insured one, thereby playing with their health; and
- (b) if so, the mechanism available and fresh steps being contemplated by the Ministry, including punitive laws, in consultation with the State Governments and various stakeholders, to prevent such practices as also to punish such entities severely and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. A sting operation titled “Operation Jonk” was aired by News Nation TV channel on 21.07.2014 and another sting operation by NDTV 24x7 Channel on 11.08.2014.

Clause 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, provides as follows:

A physician shall not give, solicit, or receive nor shall he offer to give solicit or receive, any gift, gratuity, commission or bonus in consideration of or return for the referring, recommending or procuring of any patient for medical, surgical or other treatment. A physician shall not directly or indirectly, participate in or be a party to act of division, transference, assignment, subordination, rebating, splitting or refunding of any fee for medical, surgical or other treatment.

Provisions of para 6.4.1 shall apply with equal force to the referring, recommending or procuring by a physician or any person, specimen or material for diagnostic purposes or other study/work. Nothing in this section, however, shall prohibit payment of salaries by a qualified physician to other duly qualified person rendering medical care under his supervision.

Medical Council of India (MCI) and the State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action against delinquent registered practitioners both in Public and Private which include removal altogether or for a specified period from the Medical Register.

### **Curb on black marketing of drugs**

†142. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that black marketing of drugs is taking place rapidly in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any concrete and effective steps to prevent it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not have

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



any information about black marketing of drugs. However, the State Drugs Controllers are empowered under the Drugs and Cosmetics, Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder for initiating action against such unauthorized activities.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Missing of Rights Perspective in Draft National Health Policy, 2015**

143. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact rights perspective is missing from the draft National Health Policy, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether public health system needs to be made accountable and participatory and that the 2015 draft does not talk about community action;

(d) if so, the response of Government thereon; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No. The Draft National Health Policy 2015 addresses the subject of legal framework for health care and the right to health and has highlighted the need for discussions as to whether health can be made a fundamental right along the lines of right to education and whether the country has reached the level of economic and health system development to make health as a justiciable right. The Ministry has placed the draft National Health Policy in public domain for wider stakeholder consultations and has invited suggestion, comments and feedback from stakeholders.

(c) to (e) The draft National Health Policy 2015 stresses the need for accountability in public health system as well as in the private health care industry. The Policy has also laid emphasis on community participation in the health care sector and health programmes. It underlines the importance of involving community based organizations and representatives in decision-making in hospital development societies and district bodies. The draft National Health Policy, 2015 has been uploaded/placed on public domain on 30th December, 2014 for eliciting feedback comments and suggestions from the stakeholders.

**Non-payment of salaries to CGHS doctors**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started engaging retired doctors to serve on CGHS dispensaries because of shortage of doctors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the appointed retired doctors have not been paid their salaries for the last few months; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and by when their salaries are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) There was some delay in payment to a few doctors due to shortage of funds under the relevant budget head. The additional funds have been received at RE stage and the salaries are being released.

**Under utilisation of allocated funds**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry could not fully utilize the allocated funds during 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the under-utilisation of allocated funds?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Against the Revised Estimates of ₹ 24440.00 crores (Plan), the expenditure upto 31st January 2015 is ₹ 18911.83 crores. It is expected that the balance amount will be spent during the remaining two months of the financial year.

**Filling up of Reserved Seats in Medical Institutions**

†146. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates selected from Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the pre-medical/pre-dental medical entrance examination against the reserved seats in the current year;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) whether many seats reserved for SCs, STs & OBCs are lying vacant in various medical institutions including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) New Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the corrective steps being taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether incidents of non-compliance of the reservation norms have been registered in the appointment of doctors and officials in AIIMS, Delhi and some other medical institutions in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per directions given by the Supreme Court of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been entrusted to fill the 15% All India Quota for MBBS/BDS seats. For the current year 2014-15, CBSE, New Delhi has conducted the All India Pre-Medical/Pre-Dental Entrance Examination and the following numbers of candidates were selected under 15% All India Quota MBBS/BDS seats:

Category	No. of candidates
SCs	507
STs	250
OBCs	65*

\* OBC reservation is applicable only in Central Government Institutions.

(b) and (c) The details of vacant seats reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs in States/UTs are not maintained at Central level. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has informed that no seat reserved for SC, ST and OBC candidates in MBBS course is lying vacant for the current session.

(d) and (e) As informed by AIIMS, New Delhi; PGIMER, Chandigarh and JIPMER, Puducherry, no instance of non-compliance of reservation norms in appointment of doctors and employees has been reported.

#### **Healthcare facilities to handle cancer cases**

147. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medical infrastructure in the country is far less to cope with the cancer disease;

(b) whether Government has proposed any new plan to speed up facilities to take care of cancer patients in the country;

(c) whether it is proposed to work out some system whereby poor people are afforded cheap and affordable treatment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Cancer can be diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system. However the number of teletherapy machine in the country is less than the norms of WHO and International Atomic energy Agency (IAEA). While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the 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 sites 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.

In addition, the Government of India under “Strengthening of Tertiary Care of Cancer” scheme of NPCDCS will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State Share for SCI is ₹ 120 crores and for TCCC is ₹ 45 crores.

The treatment of Cancer patients in various Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized both for the Central and State Government Hospitals. In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosing and treatment of Cancer.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Moreover, to increase the number of seats in Super speciality course in Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and broad speciality course in Radiotherapy, the ratio of number of Post-Graduate (PG) teachers to the number of students to be admitted has been now increased to 1:3 for a Professor subject to a maximum of 6 PG seats per

unit per academic year. Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has been approved.

The list of medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) which are included in the First Schedule of Drug Pricing Control Order (DPCO), 2013 also contain drugs used for the treatment of Cancer. 489 NLEM (drug formulations) medicines for which ceiling prices have been notified under DPCO, 2013, includes 47 anti-Cancer medicines. No person is authorized to sell any such formulation to any consumer at a price exceeding the ceiling price fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is available under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Besides this, the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMC PF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up in 2009 wherein 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 lakh to BPL Cancer patients.

### **Shortage of anti-rabies serum injection in Delhi**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-rabies serum injection was out of stock in various Government hospitals in Delhi, last month due to which the needy people had to face a lot of difficulties;

(b) if so, the reasons for not completing the procurement process before the outof-stock situation of the injection; and

(c) whether any negligence has been noticed in this matter, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) In so far as the Central Government hospital located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML hospital and Lady Hardinge and Medical College and its associated hospitals are concerned, anti-rabies serum injection was not available in Safdarjung Hospital for a short period due to non-supply of item by approved vendor. However, Safdarjung Hospital has made local purchase and also procured from CRI Kasauli.

There has been no shortage of anti-rabies serum injection in Dr. RML hospital during last month. As regards Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) and associated

Hospitals, there is no anti-rabies clinic running in the hospital. Since very few cases are reported at LHMC and associated hospitals, anti-rabies serum is made available as and when required.

(c) No negligence has been noticed in the procurement of anti-rabies serum injection in three Central Government hospitals in respect of the hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated hospitals.

### **Stringent Tobacco Control Measures**

149. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tobacco use accounts for 40 per cent of all cancers in India;

(b) whether it is also associated with high morbidity and mortality caused due to respiratory problems, heart diseases and TB among others;

(c) if so, whether Government has drawn any strategy to put into operation stringent tobacco control measures;

(d) whether the existing anti-tobacco law has many loopholes; and

(e) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to plug these loopholes and make the law more effective with stringent penalties?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the report of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), 50% of cancers in Males and 25% of cancers in Females in India are related to tobacco use.

(b) As per World Health Organization (WHO) the use of tobacco is a major risk factor for 4 major Non Communicable Diseases namely Cardio Vascular Disease, Cancers, Diabetes and Chronic Respiratory Disease. WHO studies also show that smoking substantially increases the risk of tuberculosis (TB) and deaths from TB, as per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey – India Report (2010) 40% of the TB burden in India may be attributed to smoking.

(c) The Government has taken a series of tobacco control measures, including the following:

- (i) Enactment of the “Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003”.

- (ii) Ratification of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
- (iii) Launch of the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the anti tobacco laws and (iv) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.
- (iv) Issuance of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.
- (v) Notification of rules to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes.
- (vi) Notification of rules on new pictorial health warnings on tobacco product packages, to come into effect from 1.4.2015.

(d) and (e) A Committee was constituted to review and suggest amendments to the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA). The Committee has made a number of recommendations with regard to, *inter alia*, prohibition of smoking in public places, advertisements at point of sale, minimum legal age for sale of tobacco products, loose sale of tobacco products, depiction of tar and nicotine contents and the penal provisions etc. The draft amendment bill along with the Notes on clauses has been placed in public domain, as part of pre-legislative consultations, with a view to eliciting comments/views of the stakeholders including the general public.

### **Rise in cancer cases**

150. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cancer patients in the country are on the rise particularly in Punjab;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of measures which have been taken by Government to contain this disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As estimated by Indian Council of Medical

Research (ICMR), there are about 11 lakh Cancer cases occurring every year in India. Estimated number of Cancer cases occurring in last three years State/UT-wise is given in Statement (*See below*). The incidence of Cancer is increasing in the Country. An ICMR team had visited several districts of Punjab in September, 2010 to assess, *inter alia*, the magnitude of Cancer occurrence in the State. The team noted that limited information on Cancer occurrence in these areas was available through survey reports and the limited data suggested that the prevalence of Cancer in the entire state of Punjab as indicated by the surveys was not higher than other parts of India.

(c) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the 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 sites namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Under NPCDCS, interventions up to district level include cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institute for treatment.

In addition, the Government of India under “Strengthening of Tertiary Care of Cancer” scheme of NPCDCS will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State Share for SCI is ₹ 120 crores and for TCCC is ₹ 45 crores.

Government of India also provides facilities for diagnosis and treatment of cancer through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata etc. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). There is also provision of Oncology Department in the new Super Specialty Blocks at Government Medical College, Amritsar under PMSSY Phase-II Upgradation Programme. Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has been approved.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are being taken up by the State Governments and the Government of India under NPCDCS and National Tobacco Control Programme, to generate awareness on risk factors of Cancer.



**Statement**

*\*Table 1: Estimated incidence cancer cases in India by State-wise  
All sites (2012-2014) - Both sexes*

States	2012	2013	2014
Jammu and Kashmir	11052	11428	11815
Himachal Pradesh	5966	6097	6230
Punjab	24006	24512	25026
Chandigarh	915	937	960
Uttarakhand	8899	9173	9455
Haryana	22122	22721	23336
Delhi	14517	14836	15160
Rajasthan	60065	61743	63459
Uttar Pradesh	175404	180945	186638
Bihar	91721	94981	98346
Sikkim	513	539	571
Arunachal Pradesh	1134	1160	1187
Nagaland	1595	1612	1630
Manipur	2119	2092	2066
Mizoram	885	900	914
Tripura	3036	3141	3259
Meghalaya	2413	2460	2507
Assam	25119	25391	25663
West Bengal	79915	82087	84325
Jharkhand	29067	30026	31012
Odisha	36599	37478	38375
Chhattisgarh	22569	23325	24105
Madhya Pradesh	63814	65797	67831
Gujarat	52920	54469	56061
Daman and Diu	232	259	288
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	310	328	349
Maharashtra	97674	99871	102101

States	2012	2013	2014
Andhra Pradesh	74900	77543	80334
Karnataka	53476	54886	56330
Goa	1266	1293	1321
Lakshadweep	58	60	63
Kerala	29434	30372	31400
Tamil Nadu	62049	62830	63609
Puducherry	1114	1160	1208
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	326	331	335
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1057204</b>	<b>1086783</b>	<b>1117269</b>

\* Based on Cancer incidence report (2009-2011) and the Report on Time Trends in Cancer incidence Rates (1982-2010).

### **Upgradation of Civil Hospital at Rohru, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh**

151. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation which was forwarded by PMO in the month of July, 2014 regarding opening of AIIMS like institution in Himachal Pradesh and upgradation of Civil Hospital, Rohru in Shimla district under NRHM assisted scheme;

(b) if so, the Government's response thereto; and

(c) whether Government would sanction adequate funds for upgradation of Civil Hospital, Rohru under NRHM assisted scheme on priority basis as this civil hospital provides medical facilities to the people of four tehsils in the State including bordering areas of Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Yes. Hon'ble Finance Minister in the budget of 2014-15 announced four new AIIMS at Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Vidarbha in Maharashtra and Poorvanchal in UP. Letters were written to states including Himachal Pradesh for proposals for setting up of new AIIMS in the State. The reply from Himachal Pradesh has been received.

Health is a state subject. However, under National Health Mission (NHM) financial support is provided to State/UT Governments for strengthening their health care system including for up-gradation of Public Health facilities based on the requirement posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIP).

**Use of vulgar languages in films**

†152. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vulgar language and expletives are being widely used in the film dialogues in the recent days;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to make the norms for certification to be awarded by the Central Board of Film Certification more stringent with the purpose of curbing the use of vulgar language and expletives in film dialogues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, certifies films for public screening in accordance with Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983. Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 provides principles for guidance in certifying films. Guidelines for certification of films notified under the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules lay down among other things that CBFC shall be guided by the following principles in this regard:—

(i) human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity or depravity;

(ii) such dual meaning words as obviously cater to baser instincts are not allowed;

**Advertisements in vernacular media**

153. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that English and Hindi media agencies receive more advertisement than other agencies publishing and broadcasting in vernaculars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) A statement showing the percentage of Government advertisements released to the Hindi, English and Regional and other language newspapers and audio visual channels in Rupee terms is mentioned below:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

*2014-15 (till 13.2.2015)*

Language	Print (Display)	Audio Visual
Hindi	32.38 %	55.7%
English	28.53%	2.79%
Regional and Others	39.09%	41.49%

**Action on letters received from members of parliament**

154. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from Members of Parliament by the Hon'ble Minister since August, 2014 till date;

(b) the number of letters on which interim and final reply has been sent to the Members of Parliament;

(c) the number of letters on which action has been taken and those on which action is still pending; and

(d) the number of letters on which neither any reply has been sent to the Members nor any action has been taken thereon, along with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) 169 (One hundred and sixty nine).

(b) 73 (Seventy Three).

(c) Action has been taken on all 169 letters received from the Members of Parliament including pending letters.

(d) Nil

**Separate regulator for broadcasting sector**

155. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to have a separate regulator for broadcasting sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a separate regulator for broadcasting sector is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The Broadcasting and Cable services are regulated by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) under the provisions of the TRAI Act, 1997. The Ministry had formulated a draft Broadcasting Service Regulation Bill for ensuring orderly growth of Broadcasting Services in 2007. Concerns have been expressed by various sections in the media with respect to the need, scope, functional and financial autonomy and independent functioning of the proposed regulator. The Ministry had constituted a Task Force in 2009 to evolve a consensus amongst stakeholders on the issue. However, there were a spectrum of views and opinions which emerged during the consultation process. Meanwhile, the News Broadcasters Association (NBA) and Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) have set up self-regulatory mechanisms for regulating News and general entertainment channels through the News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) and Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) respectively. The Ministry is exercising statutory powers conferred by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 with regard to violation of content.

#### **Satellite TV channels for NER**

156. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to launch two more satellite TV channels to offer area-specific round-the-clock beaming of programmes in the North-East region (NER);

(b) whether the newly proposed Arun Prabha TV Channel will cover Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, while the other DD MA-Na-Mi will serve Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram in the region; and

(c) whether the existing DD North-East Channel meant to serve Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura needs technical upgradation of technology and equipment at par with the proposed new channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan (DD) uses state of art technology for its channels including that for existing DD North East Region (NER) channel and technological upgradation is a continuous process that is taken up as and when required.

**Age limit of newsreaders**

†157. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the age limit of 60 years has been fixed for announcers in the All India Radio;
- (b) whether no age limit has been fixed for newsreaders;
- (c) if so, the reasons for not fixing same age limit for newsreaders also;
- (d) the reasons for doing so for announcers only while both are parts of PrasarBharati and the reasons for such a discrimination; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government for bringing parity for both?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) PrasarBharati has informed that the age of superannuation for all employees of PrasarBharati (including Announcers and Newsreaders) is 60 years.

- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Does not arise.

**National Data Bank**

158. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a need to bring social audit into all programmes and schemes that concern minorities;
- (b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has developed a National Data Bank as suggested by the Sachar Committee;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Minority Affairs

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

implements programmes/ schemes primarily for the educational and skill development, economic and women empowerment of minorities and area development in the identified minority areas. Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), which is an area development programme to address the development deficits by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities in identified minority concentration areas, the provision of monitoring through social audit mechanism exists. Other programmes/ schemes of the Ministry are mainly targeted towards individual beneficiaries belonging to minority communities. Under the scholarship schemes for minorities, sufficient checks and balances have evolved in the process of submission and scrutiny of applications for scholarship schemes for minority students, and as such the need is not felt for monitoring through social audit.

(c) to (e) As recommended by Sachar Committee, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has created a 'National Data Bank' webpage on its website and has maintained data on Socio-Religious categories in the form of more than 100 tables on population, education, health, labour and employment parameters.

#### **Schemes for development of minorities**

159. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference in the help and schemes provided and designed for minorities development in what the present Government has done and what was done in the previous Government;

(b) if so, the difference in schemes, quantum of help and long term goals;

(c) the number of districts which have been marked as minority-concentration districts for implementing the ministry's schemes; and

(d) the details of schemes aimed at minority development and their respective budget with the number of expected beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The quantum of loan available under the schemes of National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has been increased. Loan under the Term Loan scheme has been increased from ₹ 10.00 lakhs to ₹ 30.00 lakhs; under Education Loan scheme from ₹ 10.00 lakhs to ₹ 20.00 lakhs for courses in India and ₹ 20.00 lakhs to ₹ 30.00 lakhs for courses abroad and under Micro-Finance scheme from ₹ 50,000 to ₹ 1.50 lakhs per Self Help Group (SHG) member.

(c) The schemes of this Ministry are implemented all over the country. Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) were identified during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. To make the 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 Concentration Blocks (MCBs) and 66 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs).

(d) The details of schemes aimed at Minority Development alongwith their respective Budget and the expected number of Beneficiaries are as under:

- (i) Multi-sectoral Development Programme : The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is an area development initiative to address the development deficits by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities. Under MsDP, project proposal of ₹ 7040.90 crore has been approved since its inception.
- (ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme: Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students up to class X, who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and the annual income of their parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed ₹ 1.00 Lakh. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students. During the year 2014-15, funds to the tune of ₹ 11.00 crores have been allocated for 91.12 lakh anticipated beneficiaries.
- (iii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme: Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students from class XI onwards who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed ₹ 2.00 lakh. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students. During the year 2014-15, funds to the tune of ₹ 598.50 crores have been allocated for 9.75 lakh anticipated beneficiaries.
- (iv) Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship Scheme: The Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship Scheme provides financial assistance to the poor and meritorious minority students pursuing professional studies at graduate and post-graduate levels. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students. During the year 2014-15, funds to the tune of ₹ 335.00 crores have been allocated for 1.49 lakh anticipated beneficiaries.
- (v) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme - This scheme is to assist students belonging to the minority communities by way of special coaching for



qualifying examinations for admission in technical/ professional courses such as engineering, medical and Competitive examinations for recruitment to Group 'A' , 'B' and 'C' services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State Governments including public sector undertakings. During the year 2014-15, funds to the tune of ₹ 31.67 crores have been allocated for 8000 anticipated beneficiaries.

- (vi) Maulana Azad National Fellowship - The Fellowship is provided to students from minority communities, as notified by the Central Government to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The Fellowship is on the pattern of UGC Fellowships awarded to research students pursuing regular and full time M.Phil and Ph.D. courses. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for eligible girl students. During the year 2014-15, funds to the tune of ₹ 50 crores have been allocated for 4600 anticipated beneficiaries.
- (vii) Padho Pardesh- Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans - This scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad at Masters and Ph.D levels and enhance their employability. During the year 2014-15, funds to the tune of ₹ crores have been allocated for 573 anticipated beneficiaries.
- (viii) Support to minority candidates clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc. - This Scheme is to provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and State Public Service Commissions to adequately equip them to compete for appointment to Civil Services in the Union and the State Governments and to increase the representation of the minorities in the Civil Services. During the year 2014-15, funds to the tune of ₹ crores have been allocated for 632 anticipated beneficiaries.
- (ix) Seekho aur Kamao; Seekho aur Kamao is a scheme which aims at upgrading the skills of minority youth in various modern/traditional skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential, which can earn them a suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. During 2014-15, the Ministry has targeted to train 20,000 minority youth with revised estimates of ₹ 46.23 crore. An amount of ₹ 35.28 crore has been released for 16270 trainees during 2014-15 (upto 17.2.2015).

- (x) **Nai Roshni:** The objective of the scheme is to empower and instill confidence in women, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks, and intermediaries at all levels so that they are emboldened to move out of the confines of home and community and assume leadership roles and assert their rights, collectively and individually, in accessing services, facilities, skills and opportunities besides claiming their due share of development benefits for improving their lives and living conditions. During 2014-15, the Ministry set the target to train 40,000 women with a budget of ₹ 14 crore. So far, an amount of ₹ 12.63 crore have been released for providing training to 66,350 women.
- (xi) **Jiyo Parsi:** "Jiyo Parsi", is a new scheme for containing population decline of Parsis in India, that has been launched during the year 2013-14 with the objective of reversing the declining trend of Parsi population by adopting a scientific treatment protocol and structured interventions to stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India. MOMA extends financial assistance for outreach programmes/ advocacy and fertility treatment as per scheme guidelines. The scheme is implemented with assistance from Parzor Foundation and Bombay Parsi Punchayet (BPP). Financial outlay for Twelfth Plan is ₹ 10.00 crore under the scheme. As 'Jiyo Parsi' is a demand based scheme hence expected beneficiaries cannot be foreseen.
- (xii) Following schemes are being implemented by National Minorities and Finance, Development Corporation (NMDFC):
- (a) **Concessional Credit Schemes :**
1. **Term Loan:** Term Loans ranging from a maximum of ₹ 20 lakhs to ₹ 30 lakhs are offered at concessional interest rates depending on the income criteria. The scheme is implemented through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs).
  2. **Micro Finance:** The micro-finance scheme is primarily aimed at extending concessional credit to women beneficiaries. The scheme is implemented through SCAs and NGOs.
  3. **Education Loan:-** Educational Loans for professional and technical courses ranging from ₹ 3 lakhs to ₹ 20 lakhs in India and upto ₹ 30 lakhs for studying abroad are offered at concessional interest rates depending on the duration of the course and the gender of the applicant as the rates are lower for female applicants.

4. Mahila Samridhi Yojana:- Skill development training is imparted to group of women in women friendly trades. Training period is of maximum 6 months with training and raw material cost of upto ₹ 1,5001- per women and stipend @ ₹ 1,0001- per women. During the period of training, the women are formed into Self Help Group, followed by infusion of micro-credit maximum upto ₹ 1.00 lacs per member for the purpose of using the skill developed during the training, for income generation activities.

(b) Promotional Schemes:

1. Vocational Training Scheme: The Vocational Training Scheme of NMDFC aims at imparting skills to the targeted individual beneficiaries leading to wage/self employment. The scheme is implemented through the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) which organize need based skill development training with the help of local Government owned/recognized training institutes in trades having potential wage/self employment. Under the scheme, the training institutes/implementing agencies are being assisted to ensure employment of at least 80% trainees with at least 50% in the organized sector.
2. Marketing Assistance Scheme: The Marketing Assistance Scheme is meant for individual crafts persons, beneficiaries of NMDFC as well as SHGs and is implemented mainly through the SCAs. The scheme envisages promoting sale and marketing of their products at remunerative prices through participation/organizing exhibitions at State/District level.

An amount of ₹ 293.70 crore has been released by NMDFC for 60,700 beneficiaries during the current financial year 2014-15 (upto 31.1.2015). Since its inception, NMDFC has released an amount of ₹ 2883.13 Crore to 10.42 lakhs beneficiaries. For 2014-15, the target of NMDFC is ₹ 400 crore to 97,000 beneficiaries.

**Development of minorities**

†160. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any plan for the development of minorities; and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the extent of funds released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir. The focus of the Government is to improve the educational and skill level of minority communities for their gainful employment leading to improvement in the overall condition of minorities. For welfare of minority communities, Ministry of Minority Affairs implements following programmes/schemes:

- (i) **Schemes for educational empowerment:** Ministry implements 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 school, additional classrooms and toilets are taken up under Multi-sectoral Development Programme.
- (ii) **Scheme for economic empowerment :** National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides for concessional loans to minorities. Ministry has also launched "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)" for placement linked skill development of minorities in the year 2013-14. The scheme envisages a minimum of 75% employment of trained minority youth and out of them 50% in organized sector. A new Scheme 'Upgradation of Skills & Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development (USTTAD)' has also been approved for implementation. The scheme aims at capacity-building of minority artists and craftsmen including lesser known artists! craftsmen.
- (iii) **Scheme for area development :** Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) launched in 2008-09, is the flagship programme of the Ministry to address the development deficits by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities in identified minority concentration areas. Digital literacy under Cybergram as one of the components of the scheme is also being implemented.

- (iv) **Scheme for Women empowerment** : Ministry started "Nai Roshni", an exclusive Leadership Development Programme for Minority Women during 2012-13. The scheme aims to empower and instill confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, Banks and other institutions.
- (v) **Development of vulnerable minority community** : Ministry has launched a scheme with the name "Jiyo Parsi" during 2013-14 for containing population decline of Parsis in India. The scheme provides 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.

Besides the programmes! schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs, the Government has taken various steps to improve socio-economic and educational status of minority communities in the country through 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 such as Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Integrated Child Development Services, Indira Awas Yojana, Aajeevika! National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Swarn Jyanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana! National Urban Livelihoods Mission, Priority Sector Lending, Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), etc. by either earmarking 15% of physical targets! financial outlays for the minorities or specific monitoring of flow of benefits! funds to areas with substantial minority population.

(b) Under the Plan Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs ₹ 2722.67 crore (provisional upto 31.01.2015) has been incurred so far during the current year 2014-15.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Supplementary List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Papers to be laid.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — Contd.****Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission and  
Explanatory Memorandum on the Action Taken  
on the Recommendations contained therein**

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 article 281 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (Volumes I & II), December, 2014;
- (ii) Explanatory Memorandum on the action taken on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1802 A/16/15]

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**MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BILLS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion for withdrawal of Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... हम चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, we have given our notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we have moved motion for all the three. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you speak together, what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम चाहते हैं कि यह बिल बार-बार सदन में न आए। यह अच्छा बिल है। हम इसको पास कराना चाहते हैं। आप इसको क्यों withdraw कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप यह बिल यहां रखिए। हम सब लोग राजी हैं। आप बिल रखिए। हम सब लोग बिल पास कराएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... नरेश जी, आप बैठिए। Let the motion come, then only I can handle. ...*(Interruptions)*... Motion for withdrawal of the Bill, Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2014, Shri Piyush Goyal to move the motion for withdrawal of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** सर, मैं लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहूंगा कि यहां जो तीन बिल पेश किए गए थे, ये सदन से उनको withdraw करने की अनुमति चाहते हैं। ये तीन बिल जो यहां पेश किए गए थे, अब ये हाउस की property हैं। यह ठीक है कि सरकार जब भी चाहे, हाउस की अनुमति से इनको withdraw कर सकती है। हमने अभी इन पर चर्चा भी नहीं की है फिर सरकार को यह कैसे मालूम हो गया कि हम इसका विरोध करेंगे या समर्थन करेंगे? मेरे ख्याल में यह उचित नहीं है कि चर्चा के बगैर ही, बहस के बगैर ही, इनको इस सदन से withdraw किया जा रहा है। मेरी तरफ से और मेरे साथियों की तरफ से यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि अगर इनको withdraw न किया जाए, तो अच्छी बात है, वरना मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ेगा कि हमें इन पर अनुमति देने में शायद दिक्कत आएगी और हमारे लिए इस मामले में सरकार को सहयोग देना बहुत मुश्किल होगा।

†[قائد حزب اختلاف) جناب غلام نبی آزاد : (سر، میں لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس سے ریکویسٹ کرنا چاہوں گا کہ

یہاں جو تین بل پیش کئے گئے تھے، یہ سدن سے ان کو withdraw کرنے کی اجازت چاہتے ہیں۔ یہ تین بل جو یہاں پیش کئے گئے تھے، اب یہ ہاؤس کی پراپرٹی ہیں۔ یہ تھیک ہے کہ سرکار جب چاہے، ہاؤس کی اجازت سے ان کو withdraw کر سکتی ہے۔ ہم نے ابھی ان پر چرچا بھی نہیں کی ہے پھر سرکار کو یہ کیسے معلوم ہو گیا کہ ہم اس کا ورودہ کریں گے یا سمرتھن کریں گے؟ میرے خیال میں یہ صحیح نہیں ہے کہ چرچہ کے بغیر ہی، بحث کے بغیر ہی، ان کو اس سدن سے withdraw کیا جا رہا ہے۔ میرے طرف سے اور میرے ساتھیوں کی طرف سے یہ ریکویسٹ ہے کہ اگر ان کو withdraw نہ کیا جائے، تو اچھی بات ہے، ورنہ مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ یہ کہنا پڑے گا کہ ہمیں ان پر اجازت دینے میں شاید دقت آئے گی اور ہمارے لئے اس معاملے میں سرکار کو سہیوگ دینا بہت مشکل ہوگا۔]

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I will only request the Leader of the House to listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... First of all, this motion is for withdrawal of the Bills. These Bills are pending before the House and are the property of the House. In order to bypass the Houses' decision, that is what has been perceived, I do not know what was the Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now how can you oppose and ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please listen to me why I am saying this. The Ordinances were brought. Now after the ordinances were brought in by the Union Cabinet, you are now moving that the Bill should be withdrawn. If the Bills were to be withdrawn, why were the ordinances brought in the first place? If the ordinances are not to be ratified, why did you bring those ordinances? And instead of ratifying the ordinances, you are now withdrawing the Bill. Number two, Sir, as far as these Bills are concerned, on one of them a Select Committee was constituted.

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

It has given a Report. The Report is now the property of the House. Now we are in the process of legislating. The meaning of such withdrawal, I think, is against the propriety of the House and the procedures we have followed so far. That is why I am only requesting the Government, the ruling benches and the Leader of the House to please reconsider it seriously. Let us debate the Bill. We have already moved a motion on it that we are opposing this withdrawal. So, let us debate the Bill. Sir, as for one Bill, I had been associated with it as the Chairman of a Parliamentary Standing Committee, in studying it thoroughly and giving a very long Report to the Ministry which was considered by the Ministry. Eighty-eight official amendments and some 98 changes have been brought in – plus 98 changes.

Then, we asked despite 180 changes, why they wanted to bring the old Bill instead of a new Bill. That Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha. It was brought here for approval. Now, at this stage, after five years, the Government is proposing to withdraw the Bill. There has to be some merit and some meaningful consideration. So, please consider it properly. I appeal to the hon. Leader of the House to consider it properly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, you have given notice. So, you please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to appeal to you to please accept our motion, which has been given on behalf of our party, not to withdraw this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your motion comes only when it is moved.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I just want to add to what the Leader of the Opposition summed it beautifully. Yes, we have moved a motion because we are opposed to the withdrawal. As my colleague, Shri Sitaram, has opposed to the withdrawal, we have also given the motion. The spirit in which the LoP summed up the entire thing, speaking for all of us, we hope because in that spirit if the Leader of the House accepts it, then, it is the best solution to this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are all together. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want to make a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given a notice?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, just one point. I have submitted a notice for statutory motion against the Ordinance. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will be given an opportunity when it comes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then, you should have first taken up the statutory motion because if the Government is unable to discuss it ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Listen ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. Rajeeveji, your objection will be heard when the Bill is introduced to replace the Ordinance.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir. No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you please go through the rules that you have admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have admitted this statutory motion. The statutory motions are also the property of this House. And, the statutory motions, according to rule, are motions that cannot be left pending. They have to be disposed of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yeah; yeah. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Since that has been admitted that is also a property of the House. But you are not disposing off that. The Government is asking for withdrawal of the Bill. According to the rules, it is not permissible.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition. I do appreciate the spirit in which he has made that suggestion. Mr. Yechury mentioned twice that we should try and understand his point. I have understood the point that he has stated. I have also understood the actual point that he has in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my good friend, the Leader of the Opposition's capacity to understand ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, we know each other for more than forty years. We have literally grown up together. So, I know the way Mr. Yechury's mind is functioning.

Sir, in all the three cases, Ordinances have been proclaimed. Today, you have a valid law in existence. When there is a valid law in existence, that law has to be introduced in one of the Houses, let us say, in this case, the Lok Sabha. And, a Bill, substituting that Ordinance has to be simultaneously introduced. If there is a valid law in existence, an earlier law, identical or otherwise, pending in one of the Houses, as a Bill, become infructuous. I cannot understand the attachment which some of the hon. Members may have to an infructuous piece of legislation. But

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

since there is an element of attachment to an infructuous piece of legislation, it does no harm to me if the calendar of this House and its schedule continues to be occupied by a law which will never see the light of the day because another piece of legislation, if it is passed by the other House, will be transmitted to this House. And, once it is transmitted to this House, it will be taken up for consideration. So, if an earlier pending Bill, identical or otherwise, is pending in this House, what we are trying to suggest is that the Constitution of India has conferred and presumed a certain amount of constitutional wisdom, as far as this House is concerned.

And one of the wisdom is that this House does not deal with infructuous pieces of legislation. But if the hon. Members, because of the reality of the legislative numbers, want an infructuous piece of legislation to occupy the calendar and space of this House, I have no difficulty. Let it be occupied. Once that new Bill becomes a law, the infructuous Bill, which today you say is the property of the House, can be gifted to each one of you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, with all respect to the Leader of the House, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Motions to withdraw the infructuous pieces of Bills may be deferred for the present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to make one point. It is important. Since the Leader of the House has spoken, and like he said that we know each other for 40 years, and because he has spoken, I can also understand what he has not spoken. The point is very clear. The term that I used in the last Session was, and I repeat that, "because of the lack of the majority here, they want to use the tyranny of majority of the other House." That is why this is happening. This is number one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. He said he is agreeable to defer it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Number two, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, he said "tyranny of the other House", reflecting disrespect for the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is referred to the other House, it is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Calling it tyranny and trying to be disrespectful ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'Tyranny of the other House' is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My learned Minister of Law, you cannot expunge it. Last Session, it is on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; 'tyranny of the other House' is expunged.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I said, 'tyranny of majority', not 'tyranny of the other House'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'Tyranny of majority' I did not say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said, 'Tyranny of the other House' is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Yechury is insulting the ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury cannot insult the. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what I have said is clear. It is 'Tyranny of the majority in the other House'. It is not 'of the other House'.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, why he should withdraw is because the gist of what Mr. Yechury says is a majority in this House represents the democratic spirit and a majority in the other House represents the tyranny. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is, in effect, what you are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Yechuryji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you will have to permit me to clarify this point. The Leader of the House has said, a law exists and an ordinance exists. It is law until it is approved or disapproved by Parliament. The Constitution of India specifies very clearly and unambiguously that within six months the Ordinance has to be endorsed by the Parliament. Therefore, if not this, that Ordinance will come. This Bill is already there. One is gone to the Standing Committee. Detailed recommendations have come. One has gone to the Select Committee after the Standing Committee. Detailed recommendations have come. All this is property of the House. So, continue with those discussions and let us come to a conclusion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I want to ask you a question.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, one important point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, I will allow you. I want to ask a question.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have a simple question. It is at the initiative of the Government that these three will come up for discussion. We are not taking that initiative. As far as these Motions are concerned, you may for the present defer them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it can be deferred. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is, if the Government is prepared to defer it, should we have a discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, defer it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, Article 123 clearly says that. This Bill is the property of the House. The Ordinance already is laid on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Let me complete Sir. The Ordinance is laid on the Table of the House. An Ordinance is the property of the House. The Bill is the property of the House. But the difference is as per Constitution's Article 123, this Ordinance shall be laid before both the Houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiry of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then, this Ordinance will lapse after six weeks. But this Bill is the permanent property of this House. It is not infructuous. It is the permanent property of this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is not the point. The position is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Order, order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. See, the matter is very simple. You know that Ordinances are there. They are already the law of the land until or unless you disapprove them in this House.

That disapproval has not been done. So, it is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for the Government. If the Government wants to bring a Bill in place of the Ordinance, the Government may or may not do it, it is not our job. As far as I am concerned, there are three Bills for withdrawal, and the Leader of the House himself has suggested that the Government is willing to defer it. Then let us defer it and go to the next item of the Business. I think, that is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): The Members here who are opposing this thing must acknowledge to the nation that they don't want honest auctions. ...*(Interruptions)*... They want to do corrupt practices. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you saying? Why are you saying this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Since all of you are speaking, I can't hear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, give me an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप हमको भी तो बोलने का मौका दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are denationalizing the coal sector. That is not in the interest of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have to say something. I am not getting into ...*(Interruptions)*...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): वे पास भी नहीं करते और डैफर भी नहीं करने देते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, अब डैफर करने के बाद कितनी बहस होगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम तो शांति से बैठे हुए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब डैफर ही हो गया, तो किस पर बहस करेंगे आप? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, we are deferring it. So, in the light of that, you make your point.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a different issue. The matter is not of deferring. We did not say anything to that. I have got up on a different subject. Sir, once the Leader of the Opposition raised it and the Leader of the House — and it is his understanding of the Constitution and the law — explained something and agreed from the Government side to defer it, the House concurs with that. That's not the issue.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: वह बात समाप्त हो गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: बात अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: छोड़िए, छोड़िए, जावडेकर जी, रहने दीजिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह बात पूरा देश सुन रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कहना कि ईमानदारी से खदानों की नीलामी न हो, ऑनेस्ट ऑक्शन न हो, इसको हम अपोज करते हैं, यह गलत है। If the Government was only interested to have the open transparent auction, there was no need of this Ordinance. The 2010 Act is sufficient and there are guidelines also. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is back-door denationalization of coal. You are opening the coal sector for private trade. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Without taking note of mining infrastructure ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The intent of the Government is questionable. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they want to say, we have to question their intentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I am surprised that the senior leader himself does not understand that they ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is back-door denationalization for private trade and ...*(Interruptions)*... is being done away with. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are saying that 'we don't have an honest intention.' They should correct that and the Minister must withdraw that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you must withdraw that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that's okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I advise the Minister to withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You withdraw it.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: विदझा क्या है? कोयले में घोटाला हुआ, इसमें विदझा क्या करना है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: क्या हुआ है, वह सामने आ जाएगा।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उसको कोर्ट ने खारिज कर दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो लोग कानून नहीं जानते, उन मंत्रियों से कहिए कि सदन में आएँ, सदन आपको कानून पढ़ा देगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Minister raised a point ascribing motives to why we are opposing this Bill. Now that is not only unfair but patently wrong also. I am charging the Government by saying that they are denationalizing the coal sector by brining in that Ordinance, and they are doing a disservice to the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, my point is that once the matter has been settled after the assurance given by the hon. Leader of the House, how is it that the hon. Minister in Charge of the Coal Ministry makes this aspersion? He has made an aspersion on the Members of the Opposition questioning their integrity,

questioning their motives. That should be expunged from the record. That is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY. Sir, there is one last point.

And, Sir, I have one last point. It is high time that the Government be put on auction, to see whether there is any bidder for the Government or not! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I would ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we want you to direct the Minister to withdraw his allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard you. Let me now make my observation on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he has got to withdraw that allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Yechury, I want to make an observation on what you said. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have been waiting for my turn for quite a long time. Please make your observation after I have made my point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to make the observation that every Member in the House is an honest Member and a man of integrity. Whatever they say should be taken at face value. Don't question the motive of a Member or dispute it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please allow me to make my observation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Please read what I have said. I have said ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, इसको एक्सपंज किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, it should be expunged from the records. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if that is your ruling, please expunge that part of the records. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will look into the records. I would check the records. ...*(Interruptions)*...

## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत):** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि "हरियाणा, कर्णाटक तथा ओडिशा राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची का उपांतरण करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ) आदेश, 1950 तथा संविधान (दादरा और नगर हवेली) अनुसूचित जातियाँ आदेश, 1962 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए" ।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने अभी जो संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसमें हरियाणा, कर्णाटक, ओडिशा, दादरा और नगर हवेली की कुछ अनुसूचित जातियों के पर्यायवाची नामों को जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके साथ ही साथ, उत्तराखंड को पहले 'उत्तरांचल' नाम से जाना जाता था और सरकारी रिकॉर्ड में भी इसी प्रकार की प्रविष्टि थी, अब हम उसे 'उत्तरांचल' के बजाय 'उत्तराखंड' करने का प्रावधान इसमें कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, लम्बे समय से इन अनुसूचित जातियों को, जो अनुसूचित जातियों के पर्यायवाची नामों से जानी जाती हैं, उनको भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों की ओर से मिलने वाली अनुसूचित जाति से संबंधित जो सुविधाएँ हैं, वे नहीं मिल पाती थीं, इसलिए उनके हित में यह एक कारगर कदम उठाया गया है। यह जो प्रावधान हम ला रहे हैं, इसको लाने के लिए सबसे पहले संबंधित राज्य सरकार विचार-विमर्श करके भारत सरकार के पास प्रस्ताव भेजती है, तब भारत सरकार उस पर अपनी जानकारी और टिप्पणी लेने के लिए भारत के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल के पास उस प्रस्ताव को भेजती है। अगर रजिस्ट्रार जनरल के पास से उस पर सहमति आती है, तो उसके बाद हम अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की राय जानने के लिए उसके पास भी उस प्रस्ताव को भेजते हैं। अगर दोनों जगहों से सहमति हो जाती है, तो हम उस पर अपनी सहमति देते हैं और कानून में संशोधन करके उस प्रस्ताव में जिन जातियों का उल्लेख होता है, उनको उसमें समाहित कर देते हैं। यहां जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, उसमें राज्य सरकार की अनुशंसाएँ थीं और इसके साथ ही साथ आरजीआई ने भी, अर्थात् भारत सरकार के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ने भी सहमति दी है तथा अनुसूचित जाति आयोग ने भी सहमति दी है। इसलिए हम यह विधेयक माननीय सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि सदन इसको सर्वानुमति से पारित करने में सहयोग भी करे। धन्यवाद।

*The question was proposed.*



**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन विधेयक "दि कांस्टीट्यूशन (शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स) आर्डर्स (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 2014," के ऊपर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 241 के अंतर्गत एक व्यवस्था है, जिसके तहत सबसे पहले 1950 में राज्य सरकार से संस्तुति लेकर, सिफारिश लेकर और राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति की सूची को अनुमोदित किया गया, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ यह भी प्रावधान किया गया कि अगर भविष्य में इस सूची से किसी को निकालना होगा या जोड़ना होगा तो वह पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा अमेंडमेंट बिल लाकर, कानून के माध्यम से किया जा सकेगा। उसी के तहत माननीय मंत्री जी इस विधेयक को लेकर आए हैं। यह आवश्यकता थी और जैसा कि उन्होंने स्वयं इसका उल्लेख किया। अनेक जगहों पर कुछ अनुसूचित जाति की उपजातियां छूट जाती हैं। जिनको दूसरे शब्दों से बोला जाता है, वे छूट जाती हैं, जब कि वास्तव में वे उसी जाति से संबंध रखती हैं, उसी जाति में उनका विवाह होता है, उसी जाति के साथ उनके सामाजिक संबंध रहते हैं, उन्हीं को जोड़ने का प्रयास इस विधेयक के माध्यम से किया गया है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का इस बात के लिए आभार व्यक्त करूंगा कि पिछले सत्र में एक इसी तरह का प्रस्ताव और आया था और मैंने निवेदन किया था कि आपके यहां पर जितने भी ऐसे लंबित मामले हों, उन सबको लाया जाए और मुझे खुशी है कि आज उसी तरह का एक प्रस्ताव आया है, जो चार राज्यों से संबंधित है। उत्तराखंड की उत्तरांचल के नाम से संविधान में एंट्री है कि उत्तरांचल में कौन-कौन सी जातियां हैं, उसका उल्लेख है, लेकिन उत्तरांचल को अब उत्तराखंड बोला जाता है, इसलिए इसकी आवश्यकता थी, जिसको सही किया जा रहा है। बाकी हरियाणा में एक एंट्री, कर्णाटक में एक और ओडिशा में छः अलग-अलग एंट्रीज में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव है, जिसका हम समर्थन करते हैं।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसका उल्लेख किया कि इसकी प्रक्रिया निर्धारित है। इसके लिए सबसे पहले प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से आना चाहिए, वह आया और उसके बाद सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा सबसे पहले उसको रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ऑफ इंडिया के पास भेजा जाता है, वह उसका परीक्षण करते हैं, समीक्षा करते हैं और वह अपनी एडवाइस और संस्तुति मंत्रालय को भेजते हैं। अगर सकारात्मक संस्तुति आई, तो उसे राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग के परामर्श के लिए, एडवाइस के लिए भेजा जाता है और अगर उनकी भी सकारात्मक संस्तुति आती है, तो फिर कैबिनेट में जाकर, उसे पास करा कर यह बिल के रूप में यहां आता है। वही आज हमारे सामने आया है।

मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से पहले भी निवेदन किया था कि अनुसूचित जाति में आज जो-जो जातियां, उपजातियां सम्मिलित हुई हैं, आज से उनको अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में माना जाएगा और उनको वे सब अधिकार और सुविधाएं मिलेंगी, जो कि अनुसूचित जाति के वर्ग से संबंधित होती हैं। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि अनेक राज्य सरकारें यह संस्तुति तो भेज देती हैं कि इनको अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित किया जाए, लेकिन इनके आने से रिजर्वेशन के कोटे में जो बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिए, उसको करने में वे आना-कानी करती हैं, इसलिए इसके लिए भी एक प्रावधान होना चाहिए, इसके लिए भी एक कानून बनना चाहिए कि अगर इस तरह की जातियों को शामिल करने के बाद अनुसूचित जाति की आबादी बढ़ती है, तो उसी परसेंटेज के हिसाब से रिजर्वेशन का प्रावधान भी होना चाहिए। यह मेरा कहना है।

[श्री पी. एल. पुनिया]

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज जो अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित हैं, उनको अनेक तरह की दुश्चारियों से, कठिनाइयों से गुजरना पड़ता है। उनके लिए अनेक सुविधाएं हैं, नौकरी में आरक्षण का प्रावधान है, लेकिन आज भी किसी भी कैटेगरी में चाहे 'ए' कैटेगरी हो, 'बी' कैटेगरी हो, 'सी' कैटेगरी हो या 'डी' कैटेगरी हो, किसी में भी उसका आरक्षण का कोटा पूरा नहीं है।

इसका क़ानून बनाने का प्रस्ताव पहले से है। पहले यह राज्य सभा से पास हुआ था, लेकिन उसमें कुछ ऐसी श्रेणी लिख दी गई थी जिनके डिस्क्रिमिनेशन का प्रावधान था। तब यह कहा गया कि यह रिज़र्वेशन नहीं बल्कि डिस्क्रिमिनेशन बिल आया है, इसलिए लोक सभा में उसको रोका गया, लेकिन लोक सभा भंग होने के बाद वहां वह बिल लैप्स हो गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस पर जल्दी से जल्दी बिल लाएँ। उसे वे लोक सभा में लाएँ या राज्य सभा में लाएँ, लेकिन यह प्रोसेस जरूर शुरू होना चाहिए। इस पर सभी दलों की आम सहमति है, इसलिए इसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

एक Reservation in Promotion के विषय पर भी क़ानून राज्य सभा से पास हुआ था, लेकिन जब वह लोक सभा में गया तो लोक सभा भंग होने के बाद वहां वह क़ानून भी लैप्स हो गया। यह समय की आवश्यकता है। एम. नागराज केस में यह होल्ड किया जा चुका है कि जो संवैधानिक प्रावधान हैं, संवैधानिक संशोधन हैं, वे constitutionally valid हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि इसकी समीक्षा की जाए, कुछ आँकड़े तैयार किए जाएँ कि ये जातियां वास्तव में अभी भी बैकवर्ड हैं या इनका adequate representation नहीं है। चूंकि इन आँकड़ों को प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई थी, इसीलिए इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए यहां पर संविधान संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया गया। वह संविधान संशोधन राज्य सभा से पास होने के बाद लोक सभा में गया, लेकिन लोक सभा भंग होने के बाद वह भी लैप्स हो गया। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि उसमें भी ये पहल करें। उसे चाहे डीओपीटी लेकर आए या अन्य कोई डिपार्टमेंट लेकर आए, लेकिन वह आपसे संबंधित है, इसलिए आप इसमें पहल करें, आगे बढ़ें, यह ज्यादा जरूरी है।

इसी के साथ-साथ, हमें उत्पीड़न के मामले में तो सुरक्षा है, क़ानून है, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act है, Protection of Civil Rights Act तथा अन्य नियम भी बने हैं। इसके साथ-साथ, सामाजिक और आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी खत्म करने के लिए Special Component Plan, Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan या Tribal Sub-Plan में यह प्रावधान है कि इस संवर्ग की जितनी जनसंख्या है, उसके आधार पर अलग से बजट रखा जाएगा और वह केवल उन्हीं योजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत होगा, उन्हीं योजनाओं पर खर्च किया जाएगा, जो exclusively उसी समुदाय के benefit के लिए हैं। अगर आज इसे देखा जाए तो पता चलता है कि हर राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार यह कहती तो है कि हम इसमें पूरा प्रावधान रख रहे हैं, हम इसमें खर्चा भी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब हम देखते हैं कि यह किन योजनाओं पर खर्च हुआ है तो हमें यह देखकर हैरत होती है कि यह सामान्य योजनाओं पर खर्च हुआ है। वे इसे हाइवेज़ पर खर्च हुआ दिखाती हैं, बड़े-बड़े पुलों पर खर्च हुआ दिखाती हैं कि ये Special Component Plan, Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan या Tribal Sub-Plan के अंतर्गत फंड हैं और इन्हें हमने उनमें खर्च कर दिया है। हमने यह मांग भी रखी थी कि इसके ऊपर भी क़ानून बनना चाहिए। आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने इसमें पहल की और इस पर क़ानून बनाया।

कर्णाटक सरकार ने इस पर पहल की और इस पर क़ानून बनाया। इसलिए केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा भी इस पर क़ानून बनना चाहिए ताकि केंद्र सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों के ऊपर बाध्यता हो। उस क़ानून में यह प्रावधान भी होना चाहिए कि जो अधिकारी या संस्थान इसका पालन नहीं करेंगे, फंड्स को डायवर्ट करेंगे, उसका गलत तरीके से इस्तेमाल करेंगे, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाएगी। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक हमने जो सपना Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan और Tribal Sub-Plan के माध्यम से देखा था कि इनकी आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी खत्म की जाएगी, जब इनकी आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी खत्म होगी तो इनकी सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी भी खत्म होगी, वह सपना पूरा नहीं होगा।

मैं विशेष रूप से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस समुदाय की बहुत सी बैकलॉग की वैकेन्सीज़ को पूरा किए जाने का काम भी पेंडिंग है, इसलिए इस पर भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए। बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का 26, अलीपुर रोड पर एक बहुत बड़ा मेमोरियल बनाने की बात थी। माननीय मंत्री जी से हम लोगों ने इस बारे में पिछली बार भी गुजारिश की थी। हम उनसे अनुरोध करना चाहेंगे कि उसकी प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाएँ और हमारे मान-सम्मान से जुड़ा हुआ जो मसला है, उस पर तीव्रता से कार्रवाई करें। एक संदेश जाना चाहिए कि यह राष्ट्र अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों से संबंधित महापुरुषों का सम्मान करता है। मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आप इस क़ानून को एक संशोधन बिल के रूप में लेकर आए और बहुत समय से आवश्यकता थी और लोगों को इंतज़ार था कि यह बिल पार्लियामेंट से कब पास हो, कब हमको सुविधाएं मिलनी शुरू होंगी और इसके पास होने के बाद वे सुविधाएं उन्हें मिलनी शुरू होंगी। इसी के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। वास्तव में सब के साथ न्याय हो, कोई छूट न जाए और यदि कहीं भाषा में, बोली में भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों के कारण से जो लोग अनुसूचित जाति के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, किन्तु उच्चारण के कारण से, वहां की स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के कारण से जो नाम छूट गए, उन जातियों को सम्मिलित करने का प्रयास समय-समय पर संशोधनों के माध्यम से होता आया है। यह भी ऐसा ही एक उपाय किया गया है जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया। इसमें कहा गया है कि हरियाणा में प्रविष्टि-19 के स्थान पर जो पहले वहां पर स्थापित थी उसके स्थान पर प्रविष्टि-19 के अन्तर्गत कबीरपंथी, जुलाहा, कबीरपंथी जुलाहा, अब यह थोड़े-थोड़े से मात्राओं के अंतर के कारण से भी, विसर्ग के कारण से भी, अनुस्वार के कारण से भी यह जो अंतर हो जाता है, छोटी-बड़ी मात्राओं के कारण से भी जो अंतर हो जाता है उसके कारण से वे लोग छूट जाते हैं जिनको कि वे सुविधाएं, अधिकार, संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए हरियाणा के अंदर यह सुधार लाने का काम हुआ है और जैसा अभी बताया गया है कि इस सुधार को करने की एक प्रक्रिया है। यदि ऐसे कोई लोग जो छूट जाते हैं, समानार्थी समान रूप से वंचित लोग, सामाजिक न्याय से वंचित लोग, सामाजिक शैक्षिक आर्थिक न्याय से वंचित लोगों को तो सम्मिलित करने की एक प्रक्रिया है। उसमें अनुसंधान करके और क्या वे जातियां वास्तव में उस प्रकार के छुआछूत के प्रभाव से प्रभावित हैं? अनुसूचित जातियां वे जातियां हैं जिनको समाज के अंदर गैर-बराबरी, जिनको सामाजिक न्याय, समता से वंचित किया हुआ है, ऐसा समझा जाता है। जो इस प्रकार के लोग होते हैं जिनसे समाज में समानता का व्यवहार नहीं हो पाता, उनके साथ गैर-बराबरी का व्यवहार होता है और जैसे किसी भी स्थान पर उपयोग करने के लिए भारत के संविधान में वे सारे प्रावधान किए गए हैं। सैक्शन-17 में जब

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

कहा गया कि इस प्रकार की सारी छुआछूत को समाप्त किया जाता है तो यह "छुआछूत को समाप्त किया जाता है" का अर्थ यह हो गया कि समान रूप से व्यवहार करने से उनको वंचित रखना न्यायसंगत नहीं है। इसलिए ऐसे सारे लोगों को सम्मिलित करने के उपाय के रूप में हम देखते हैं कि थोड़ा सा सुधार जरूर गांवों में दिखाई देता है, थोड़ा सा शहरों में दिखाई देता है किन्तु मानसिक रूप से अब भी वह छुआछूत जारी है। इसके कारण से जो अंतर हो रहा है उसमें भोजनालयों में, धर्म स्थानों में, स्नान करने की जगहों पर, धार्मिक स्थानों पर और अन्य स्थानों पर चाहे वह श्मशान घाट ही क्यों न हो, श्मशान के अंदर भी यह मुर्दा यहां नहीं जलेगा क्योंकि यह इस जाति का है, इस प्रकार की विसंगतियां जो हैं, उनको समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से और भारत के संविधान में जो कहा गया है प्रिंएबल के अंदर, कि हम भारत के लोगो को भारत को एक सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न बनाना है इसलिए सबको बराबरी का दर्जा देना है, सबको समता का दर्जा देना है, न्याय, स्वतंत्रता, समता, बंधुता, सबको समानता का अधिकार इससे कम में समझौता नहीं होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की बातों को स्वीकार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए यह लोकतंत्र के विरुद्ध है। इन सारी बातों को समाप्त करने के उपाय के रूप में यह सब किया जाता है और उसके लिए अनुसंधान किए जाते हैं। उन अनुसंधानों के आधार पर यह पाया जाता है कि ये जातियां, ये लोग छूट गए हैं और उच्चारण शास्त्र के कारण से चाहे इनका उच्चारण अलग हो रहा होगा किन्तु ये अनुसूचित जाति के ही लोग हैं। ऐसा अनुसंधान करने के कारण प्रदेश की ओर से ऐसे प्रस्ताव आते हैं और फिर जो रजिस्ट्रार आफ सेंसस होते हैं, वे जनगणना आयोग, उनको सारी बात पर और उनके व्यवसाय के आधार पर, जन्म के आधार पर, उनके प्रकारों के आधार पर वे अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करते हैं। वह फिर कमीशन में जाता है तथा कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय में देता है और मंत्रालय प्रस्ताव बनाकर के केबिनेट में लाकर के उसको पारित करने के लिए भेजता है और फिर यह विधेयक के रूप में आता है। वह विधेयक के रूप में आता है और फिर राष्ट्रपति जी के यहां से संशोधन जारी होता है। इस तरह की प्रक्रिया है। उसमें जो लोग छूट गए थे, उन्हें शामिल करने का यह एक प्रयास है जोकि निश्चित रूप से एक न्यायपूर्ण कदम है।

कर्नाटक में प्रविष्टियां 23 के अंतर्गत थीं, उसमें भोवी, ओड, ओड्डे, वड्डुर, वोड्डार, वोड्डुर, बोवी - ये केवल बोली के कारण था, (बिस्ता को छोड़कर), कल्लूवाड्डार, व मन्नूवड्डार कहा गया है। इसी प्रकार ओडिशा में प्रविष्टि 26 व 27 के स्थान पर धोबा, धोबी, रजक, रजाका— ये देश भर में हैं, लेकिन उच्चारण के कारण कहीं-कहीं चूक रह गई, उसमें सुधार किया गया है। प्रविष्टि 27 में डोम, डोम्बों, दुरिया डोम, अधुरिया डोम, अधुरिया डोम्ब - को जोड़ा गया है। प्रविष्टि 44 और 45 के स्थान पर भी कटिआ, खाटिया कहा गया है। उसके आगे 45 में केला, सपुआ केला, नलुआ केला, सबखिया केला, मटिया केला, गोडिया केला कहा गया है। अब केला में उस प्रकार के विशेषण लगाकर उन्हें जोड़ने की कोशिश है। प्रविष्टि 46 में खदाल, खादल, खोदल है। प्रविष्टि 91 के स्थान पर तुरी, बेतरा को जोड़ने का प्रयास है। इसी तरह उत्तरांचल के स्थान पर उत्तराखंड रखा जाना है।

संविधान (दादरा और नगर हवेली) में अनुसूचित जातियां आदेश, 1962 की अनुसूची में प्रविष्टि 2 के स्थान पर चमार, रोहित को शामिल किया गया है। इस तरह निश्चित रूप से यह एक प्रक्रिया है। अब यह तो ठीक है कि हम इन सब को सम्मिलित कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सम्मिलित

करने के बाद सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हमें इस देश के सभी लोगों को साथ लेकर आगे चलना है। "सब समाज को लिए साथ में आगे ही बढ़ते जाना है" इस सिद्धांत की पूर्ति यदि हमें करनी है तो निश्चित रूप से इन के सामाजिक स्तर को बराबर करने के लिए हमें उपाय करने होंगे।

साथ-ही-साथ गांवों में स्थिति यह है कि गरीब लोग अपने शैक्षिक स्तर को ऊपर नहीं ले जा पाते, अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग उस शैक्षिक स्तर को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते, इस तरह वह शिक्षा का अंतर पीढ़ियों तक बना रहने वाला है क्योंकि शिक्षा के आधार पर ही व्यक्ति का व्यक्तित्व निर्माण होता है। इसलिए उन लोगों के लिए शिक्षा की पूर्ति के लिए हमें विशेष उपाय करने होंगे, विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। इनके पास रोजगार नहीं हैं और इस कारण ये लोग गरीब के गरीब रह जाते हैं। इनके परिवार में संपन्नता दूर तक नहीं दिखायी देती है, उन्हें स्वास्थ्य और दूसरी सुविधाओं का लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए सर्वांगीण रूप से जाति के सुधार का काम हमने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से कर लिया है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में बाकी कामों को करने के लिए भी उपाय किए जाएंगे। इसी आशा के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश संशोधन विधेयक, 2014 में अपने संशोधन प्रस्ताव रखने व बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

मैं माननीय प्रोफेसर साहब व नरेश अग्रवाल जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं। महोदय, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक और ओडिशा राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची का उपांतरण करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 तथा संविधान (दादरा और नगर हवेली) अनुसूचित जातियां आदेश, 1962 का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक संख्या 4 के साथ मैं कुछ संशोधन पेश कर रहा हूं :

पृष्ठ 2 पंक्ति 18 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किए जाएं, अर्थात्—

(ड.) भाग 18 उत्तर प्रदेश में -

- (1) प्रविष्टि 18 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं—  
"18 बेलदार, बिन्द",
- (2) प्रविष्टि 36 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं—  
"गोंड, गोडिया, कहार, कश्यप, बाथम",
- (3) प्रविष्टि 53 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं—  
"53. मझवार, मल्लाह, केवट, मांझी, निषाद, मछुवा,
- (4) प्रविष्टि 59 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं—  
"59. पासी, तरमाली, भर, राजभर"
- (5) प्रविष्टि 65 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं—  
"65. शिल्पकार, कुम्हार, प्रजापति"
- (6) प्रविष्टि 66 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं—  
"66. तुरैहा, तुरहा, धीमर, धीवर।"

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश की 17 पिछड़ी जातियों (कहार, कश्यप, केवट, मल्लाह, निषाद, कुम्हार, प्रजापति, धीवर, बिंद, भर, राजभर, धीमर, बाथम, तुरहा, गोडिया, मांझी, तथा मछुवा) को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित करने हेतु प्रस्ताव एससी/एसटी शोध एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान द्वारा इथनोग्राफिकल सर्वेक्षण/अध्ययन आख्या सहित भारत सरकार सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली को 10 मार्च, 2004, 31 दिसम्बर, 2004, 16 मई, 2006, 6 नवम्बर, 2006, 12 जनवरी, 2007, 4 मार्च, 2008 और 15 मार्च, 2013 को उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी द्वारा पत्र संख्या ओ-601/सीएम-1-2013, 16 दिसम्बर, 2013 को भेजा गया।

और दूसरे पत्रांक संख्या ओ-517/सीएम-1-2014, दिनांक 1 दिसंबर, 2014 द्वारा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से शीघ्र निर्णय लेने का अनुरोध किया गया।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध कर रही है कि ये जो 17 पिछड़ी जातियां हैं, जो इनकी पर्यायवाची जातियां हैं, उनको छोड़ दिया गया है। चूंकि आज यह बिल आया है, इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश भारतवर्ष में सबसे बड़ी आबादी वाला प्रदेश है, जहां उक्त जातियों की जनसंख्या 8 प्रतिशत से अधिक है, इनमें 65 से 90 प्रतिशत तक लोग मजदूरी करके जीवन-यापन करते हैं। इनके 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक पुरुष अशिक्षित हैं तथा महिलाएं 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक अशिक्षित हैं। इनके आपस में विवाह, जीवन शैली, व्यवसाय और रीतियों की दृष्टि से बेलदार, गोंड, मझवार, पासी, तरमाली, शिल्पकार, तुरैहा की परंपराएं एक जैसी हैं, क्योंकि ये इनके पर्यायवाची नाम हैं। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी भैया राम मुंडा बनाम अनिरुद्ध पटार, एआईआर 1971 पृष्ठ 2523 में मछुवा समुदाय की पर्यायवाची जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित करने का अधिकार दिया, जो पहले से छूट गयी थीं, लेकिन उन्हें अब भी अनुसूचित जातियों में शामिल नहीं किया गया है तथा देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में मछुवा समुदाय की उपजातियों का खान-पान, रहन-सहन, शादी-ब्याह, रीति-रिवाज एक जैसा है तथा एक-दूसरे से रोटी-बेटी का संबंध है। जो एक दूसरे की पर्यायवाची जातियां (पुकारू नाम) से जानी जाती हैं। असम में जलकुउट, झालो-मालो, कैबर्ता जालिया, पश्चिम बंगाल में बिंद, जालिया कैबर्त, झालो-मालो, केउट, केयोट, महार, मल्लाह, संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली में मल्लाह, त्रिपुरा में जालिया कैबर्ता, कहार, केउट, उत्तराखंड में बेलदार, गोंड, मझवार, मध्य प्रदेश में कीर, खैरवार, मांझी, मझवार, महाराष्ट्र में कोली, महादेव कोली, कल्हार कोली, डोंगर कोली एससी/एसटी सूची में शामिल हैं।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश के मछली शहर लोक सभा क्षेत्र से हमारे एक भारतीय जनता पार्टी से सांसद हैं, वे मल्लाह सर्टिफिकेट से चुनकर आए हैं, अनुसूचित जाति के हैं। उनकी पर्यायवाची जातियों को छोड़ दिया गया है। हमारा कहने का मतलब यह है कि इन्हें इसमें शामिल किया जाए। इसके अलावा आरक्षण न मिलने के कारण केंद्र व प्रदेश सरकार की नौकरियों में इनकी भागीदारी नगण्य है। आरक्षण न मिलने के कारण इन्हें राजनीति तथा आईएएस, आईपीएस की नौकरियों में भागीदारी नहीं मिल रही है।

मान्यवर, पिछले सत्र में जब एक और संशोधन आया था, तब हमारे माननीय राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी ने भी 27.11.2014 को माननीय सामाजिक न्याय अधिकारिता मंत्री से लोक सभा में कहा था कि कहार, कश्यप, केवल, मल्लाह, निषाद, कुम्हार, प्रजापति, धीवर, बिंद, भर, राजभर, धीमर,

बाथम, तुराहा, गोडिया, मांझी को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल किया जाए। इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश में जब माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी की सरकार थी, तो उन्होंने 10 अक्टूबर, 2005 को उक्त जातियों को, जिनकी आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक स्थिति पिछड़ी है, उनको सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण की सुविधा देने का काम किया था।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश में माननीय अखिलेश यादव की सरकार ने पुनः भारत सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई इथनोग्राफिकल सर्वेक्षण/अध्ययन आख्या में उक्त जातियों के नागरिकों के लिए भी जो अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित होने हेतु वांछित विशिष्टताएं, योग्यताएं व अर्हताएं रखती हैं, ऐसा मानते हुए इन्हें अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित करने हेतु दिनांक 15 फरवरी, 2013 को अपनी प्रबल संस्तुति सहित केंद्र सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा है। इसके बाद लगातार पत्र दिसंबर, 2013 और दिसंबर, 2014 को भेजा। प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी उन्होंने अनुरोध किया है कि इस पर शीघ्र निर्णय लिया जाए, लेकिन अभी तक केंद्र सरकार निर्णय नहीं ले पाई। हम अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि बार-बार इसमें कह दिया जाता है कि उनके साथ आज छुआछूत नहीं है। यह तो संविधान में व्यवस्था है कि किसी के साथ छुआछूत का व्यवहार नहीं किया जा सकता है। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि इस तथ्य के बावजूद भी इनकी पर्यायवाची जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया जा रहा है।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने विधेयक में, जैसे दादरा-नगर-हवेली के संबंध में पैराग्राफ संख्या 2, पंक्ति 17 में 'चमार' के साथ 'रोहित' को जोड़ा और अन्य पर्यायवाची जातियों को जोड़ा है, यह भी 17 अनुसूचित जातियों को जोड़ने जैसा ही कार्य है। इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि जो प्रस्ताव आपके पास लंबित है और उसके बारे में आप कह देते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भेज दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** महोदय, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूं।

माननीय मंत्री जी, माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी आपको बार-बार पत्र लिख रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिए। जब अनुसूचित जाति शोध संस्थान की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है और संस्तुति आ चुकी है, तो उसमें आप निर्णय क्यों नहीं लेते हैं और उसमें देरी क्यों हो रही है? माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को, अभी हाल ही में दो पत्र माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने लिखे हैं। उन पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, एक विसंगति है। वैसे भी यदि देखा जाए, तो अब भी कुछ जातियां ऐसी हैं, जैसे बाल्मीकि है, उसे आरक्षण का लाभ तो मिला है, लेकिन उनकी शासन और प्रशासन में भागीदारी नहीं होती है। इसी प्रकार पासी है, कठेरिया है और तमाम ऐसी जातियां हैं, जो जातियां राजनीतिक और आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न होते हुए भी अनुसूचित जातियों में हैं, वे जातियां अनुसूचित जाति के कोटे में भी हावी हो जाती हैं, वे ज्यादा लाभ ले जाती हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश अनुसूचित जाति शोध संस्थान की ओर से जो रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार को आई है, उसे स्वीकार किया जाए और इसी विधेयक के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत किया जाए। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार):** उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे समय देने के लिए आपको शुक्रिया। सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह बिल पेश किया है। यह अच्छा बिल है। इसका हम लोग समर्थन करते हैं। अलग-अलग नाम से एक ही जाति के लोग कई राज्यों में पुकारे जाते हैं। इसमें कुछ कन्फ्यूजन हो जाने से कई जातियाँ छूट जाती हैं। उर्दू में एक मसल है कि—

*"नुक्ते के फर्क से खुदा जुदा हो जाता है"*

कभी-कभी नुक्ते के फर्क से बेचारे लोग छूट जाते हैं।

महोदय, जटिया साहब, कवि भी हैं। उन्होंने बड़े अच्छे अंदाज में बातें रखी हैं। पुनिया साहब, तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमीशन के चेयरमैन हैं और उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बातें बताई हैं। मैं एक बात सदन में आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि piecemeal में आप ये सब चीजें ला रहे हैं। आप एक बड़े दायरे में चीजों को देखिए। और भी कई नीतिगत मामले हैं। संविधान की धारा 341 में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की रिजर्वेशन का मामला आता है और धारा 342 में शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का मामला आता है। इस मामले में सच्चर कमेटी और रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमीशन की भी सिफारिश आई है और national consensus भी बना है और पिछले हाउस में भी किसी न किसी रूप में यह मामला आया था। वह मामला यह है कि जिस तरह से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की लिस्ट में पूरे देश में कुछ लोगों को जोड़ने की जरूरत है, वैसे ही शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट में भी जोड़ने की जरूरत है और इसमें तो रिलीजन का कोई बंधन नहीं है।

महोदय, हरियाणा की बात यहां की जा रही है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा में एक कबीला 'मेव' है। जिस प्रकार से मीणा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में आते हैं, वैसे ही मेव कबीला है। वहां तो कहा ही जाता है कि 'मेव मीणा एक समान, हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान' और ब्रिटिशर्स ने, मेव और मीणा, दोनों को जरायम पेशा कबीला घोषित किया था, क्रिमिनल ट्राइब घोषित किया हुआ था, लेकिन आजादी के बाद, आपने मीणा को तो शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में शामिल कर दिया, अच्छी बात है, वे डिजर्व करते हैं, लेकिन मेव को आपने छंट दिया, सिर्फ इस बुनियाद पर कि वे मुसलमान हैं, उन्होंने इस्लाम धर्म को कुबूल किया है। उनका गोत्र, पाल, खान-पान, रहन-सहन और नाक-नक्श सारी चीजें एक तरह की हैं, लेकिन आपने उन्हें शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब घोषित नहीं किया और वह ऐसा कबीला है कि जिसने आजादी की लड़ाई में बढ़-चढ़ कर भाग लिया, उसका कोई दूसरा सानी नहीं है। 1527 ईस्वी में 12000 मेवाती मुसलमानों ने बाबर की सेना से लड़ाई लड़ी, जिसके बारे में आपके मोहन भागवत जी ने बयान दिया है। आप भी वहां थे। मेव कबीले ने बाबर की सेना के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी और उसमें वे शहीद हुए थे। उसके साथ आप इतनी बड़ी नाइंसाफी कर रहे हैं। आप बड़ा दिल दिखलाइए, मीणा पहले से है, मेव को भी, जो एक ट्राइब है, उसको भी उसमें शामिल कीजिए।

महोदय, दूसरी बात हम कहना चाहते हैं कि सच्चर कमेटी ने, रंगनाथ मिश्र कमिशन ने, माइनॉरिटी कमिशन ने स्टडी कराई है और जितनी भी दलित पार्टियां हैं, तमाम लोगों ने, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशन ने भी माना है कि ब्रिटिश पीरियड में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के मामले में रिलीजन का कोई bar नहीं था। उस समय हिंदू धोबी, हिंदू भंगी, उसी तरह से मुसलमानी धोबी और मुसलमान



हलालखोर भी, इस तरह नट, बक्खो, पवरिया, भटियारा, गडेरि, इस तरह की जो जातियां हैं, वे भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की लिस्ट में थीं, लेकिन 1950 में एक ऑर्डिनेंस के ज़रिए रिलीजन का bar लगा दिया गया। रंगनाथ मिश्र कमिशन की जो terms of reference थीं, इसी बुनियाद पर थीं कि आप तय करके बताइए और उपाय बताइए, तो आप बड़ा दिल दिखलाइए। आप अगर वास्तव में देश को यह संदेश देना चाहते हैं कि हम धर्म के आधार पर कोई भेदभाव नहीं करते हैं, तो ईसाई में जो दलित हैं, मुसलमानों में जो दलित हैं और कई राज्यों में हैं, हालत तो यह है कि हरियाणा में आपने जुलाहे को लिया है, लेकिन दूसरे राज्यों के जुलाहे, झारखंड के जुलाहे कहां जाएंगे? उनके नाक-नक्श देखिए, उनका खानपान देखिए, उनकी औरतें भी अपने बच्चे को पीठ पर लेकर जंगल में लकड़ी काटने जाती हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वे अपनी पीठ पर बच्चे को लेकर रोपनी और सोहनी करती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** उनके साथ आप अन्याय क्यों कर रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** हैला हैं, हलालखोर हैं, वही है, जो मैला साफ करता है, सिर पर ढोता है, वह मुसलमान है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** अंसारी जी, समाप्त कीजिए। कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** महोदय, अलग-अलग ग्रेवार्डर्ज हैं, अलग-अलग गिरिजाघर हैं। जो हिंदू दलित से मुसलमान बना है, जो हिंदू पहले था और ईसाई धर्म जिसने कबूल किया है, उसके साथ आप भेदभाव क्यों कर रहे हैं? तो आप बड़ा दिल दिखलाइए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... नैरो-माइंड से आप इतने बड़े देश का संचालन नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसलिए महोदय, आपका यह छोटा सा काम है, यह सही है, लेकिन हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि आप भविष्य में बड़ा दिल दिखलाकर इन लोगों को भी समाहित करेंगे, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद अंसारी जी। Now, Shri Ahamed Hassan.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, the whole process of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and including them in the list has a long history. Gandhiji devoted his whole life for the temple entry of the so-called untouchables. Our Constitution eliminated untouchability from the country. The main drafting was done by Baba Saheb Ambedkar, who was the champion of the Scheduled Castes. Then, for the first time, reservation was included or introduced.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*.]

The present Bill seeks to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962. It adds new communities to the list of Scheduled Castes in Haryana, Karnataka, Odisha and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It updates the name of Uttaranchal to Uttarakhand in the list.

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

Sir, the socio-economic and caste surveys being conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Urban Development must be completed at the earliest so that the Government can easily determine which communities should be included in or excluded from the list of Scheduled Castes. This has also been recommended by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee also pointed out that while several new communities have been added to the list of Scheduled Castes, the percentage of reservation has remained the same. The Government must revisit the reservation policy.

In this respect I want to mention that in my State of West Bengal, the Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee has started a new scheme called *Sikkha Shree* aimed at social and educational upliftment of SCs/STs and OBCs by providing financial assistance to the students of sixth class and eighth class. The Government of West Bengal has distributed 9.5 lakh caste certificates in 2013 alone whereas the previous Government has distributed 8.11 lakh caste certificates in 2009-10. In the last three years the Government of West Bengal has extended the facility of scholarships to almost 834 lakh students belonging to the SCs/STs and OBCs. Sir, the welfare of SCs/STs and OBCs is an affirmative action taken by the Government of West Bengal to remove the persistent, present and continuing efforts of caste discrimination of particular segments of the society. I would ask the Government to have a re-look at the funds allocated for this cause. Thank you.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014 which includes certain castes in the States of Haryana, Karnataka and Odisha in the List of Scheduled Castes, including certain group of men and women into the List of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is expected to emancipate, empower, and enrich them. It gives them equal share in the progress of the nation. Whatever the nation earns, whatever the nation acquires new, it is expected to be shared with this group of men and women when we include them in the List of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. What is the caste system? It is apartheid of enormous proportion. It is Jim-Crowism of fantastic proportion. It is the most sinful act man can do to his fellow human being. Untouchability is the most sinful act a human mind can think of. Untouchability has deprived millions of people for generations together from leading a reasonably good life. Life itself becomes a burden to them. Untouchables in this country have suffered much more tyranny, much more deprivation than any other section of human kind has experienced. In that context I urge upon this Government to pay heed to the demand of Dalit Christians to include them in the list of Scheduled Castes and Badagas in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

My respected hon. leader, the leader of the Tamil people Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has repeatedly written to the Government of India to include Dalit Christians and Badagas in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is a long pending demand. Let this Government pay heed to this demand. Thank you.

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 पर मैं अपनी पार्टी, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह विधेयक हरियाणा, कर्णाटक और ओडिशा राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची का उपांतरण करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ) आदेश, 1950 तथा संविधान (दादरा और नगर हवेली) अनुसूचित जातियाँ आदेश, 1962 का और संशोधन करने हेतु लाया गया है। महोदय, यह सही है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 (1) और (2) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियाँ निर्दिष्ट करने वाले राष्ट्रपति के आदेश जारी किए गए थे। जिन्हें संसद द्वारा समय-समय पर संशोधित किया गया था जिसके फलस्वरूप संबंधित राज्य संघ क्षेत्र की सरकारें कतिपय समुदायों को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में सम्मिलित किए जाने के लिए उपांतरण प्रस्तावित कर सकें। उक्त प्रस्तावों पर भारत के महा रजिस्ट्रार और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की सहमति आवश्यक है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के द्वारा यह विधेयक लाया गया जिसमें कुछ समुदायों व जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित किया जाए। यह माननीय मंत्री जी का बहुत अच्छा कदम है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि आपके द्वारा जो कुछ समुदायों को अनुसूचित जाति में जोड़ने का कदम उठाया गया है, यह बहुत अच्छा है। किन्तु अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है और भारतीय संविधान के तहत अनुसूचित जाति का जो कोटा है, वह उतना का उतना ही है। एक तरफ तो इनकी संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है और आरक्षण कोटे को बढ़ाया नहीं जा रहा है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से पूरे देश में समय-समय पर विभिन्न राज्यों से जो प्रस्ताव आए हैं, कुछ समुदायों को, जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में जोड़ने के लिए और उनकी संख्या बढ़ गई है, जब उनकी संख्या बढ़ी है, तो क्या आपने या आपसे पूर्व की सरकारों ने या आज आप इस आरक्षण कोटे को बढ़ाने का प्रावधान करेंगे? आप इस सवाल का उत्तर अवश्य दें।

आज पूरे देश में अनुसूचित जातियों की हालत बहुत ही गंभीर है। उनका जितना सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक विकास होना चाहिए था, उतना अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। शिक्षा के मामले में तो पूरे देश में अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों का बहुत ही बुरा हाल है। आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा प्रणाली दोहरी हो चुकी है। आज गरीब का बच्चा अच्छी शिक्षा ग्रहण नहीं कर सकता। जब वह अच्छी शिक्षा ग्रहण नहीं कर सकता, तो वह नौकरियों में भी नहीं जा सकता। शिक्षा को समान करना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ जो केंद्र सरकार से प्रदेश सरकारों को शिक्षा के लिए पैसा दिया जाता है, जो प्रवेश होता है, जो एडमिशन होता है, उसके लिए फीस एडमिशन से पहले जाती थी, आज पूरे देश में जितने भी प्राइवेट विद्यालय हैं, उनमें अनुसूचित जाति के छात्र जब प्रवेश लेने के लिए जाते हैं, तो उनसे पहले पैसा जमा करवाया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि जब सरकार से आपकी फीस का पैसा आ जाएगा, तब वह पैसा वापस कर दिया जाएगा। गरीब बच्चों के पास एडमिशन के समय पहले फीस जमा करने के लिए पैसा नहीं होता है इसलिए उनका एडमिशन नहीं हो पाता है और वे शिक्षा से वंचित रह जाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से

[श्री वीर सिंह]

अनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाए कि समय से पहले प्रदेश सरकारों को पैसा भेजा जाए जिससे कि समय से उनको छात्रवृत्ति मिल जाए और समय से उनका एडमिशन हो जाए।

आज पूरे देश में अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है। वे शिक्षा से वंचित हो रहे हैं। यह एक सोची-समझी साजिश है केंद्र सरकार की, चाहे पूर्व की सरकार रही हो, चाहे वर्तमान में आज आपकी सरकार है। पूरे देश में, तमाम प्रदेशों में अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों के लिए जो छात्रवृत्ति जाती है, वह उनको कई-कई साल की नहीं मिली है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल की छात्रवृत्ति रुकी हुई है। इस कारण से बच्चे बहुत परेशान हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** वीर सिंह जी, आपके बोलने का समय पूरा हो रहा है।

**श्री वीर सिंह :** आज देश के संविधान को लागू हुए 65 साल हो गए हैं। अभी तक सरकारी नौकरियों में अनुसूचित जाति का बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं है। डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब ने भारतीय संविधान को लागू करते समय कहा था **...(समय की घंटी)...** सर, मैं एक मिनट का टाइम लूंगा। उन्होंने कहा था कि भारतीय संविधान के तहत अनुसूचित जाति के वर्ग को और अन्य वर्गों को तमाम सुविधाएं मिलेंगी। किन्तु जो सुविधाएं भारतीय संविधान के तहत मिलने वाली हैं, वे सुविधाएं अभी मिलेंगी, जब सरकार चलाने वालों की नीयत साफ होगी।

सरकार किसकी रही है? सरकार या तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व की रही है या भारतीय जनता पार्टी की रही है। इन दोनों ही पार्टियों की नीयत ठीक नहीं थी, इसलिए आज तक किसी भी प्रदेश में backlog पूरा नहीं हुआ है। यदि कहीं पर backlog पूरा हुआ है, तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ है और वह भी उस समय हुआ है जब वहां पर आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती मुख्य मंत्री थी। उन्होंने अपने शासनकाल में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों का सरकारी नौकरियों में जो backlog था, उसको पूरा करने का काम किया था।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केंद्र सरकार से प्रदेश सरकारों को जो स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान का पैसा जाता है, प्रदेश सरकारें उस पैसे को अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों पर खर्च न करके अन्य मदों पर खर्च कर देती हैं। जैसे कि यूपीए शासनकाल में 2010 में दिल्ली में कॉमनवैलथ गेम्स हुए थे, तो 744 करोड़ रुपया **...(समय की घंटी)...**

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** श्री टी.के. रंगराजन।

**श्री वीर सिंह :** जो स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान का पैसा था, वह कॉमनवैलथ गेम्स पर खर्च कर दिया। खर्च कर दिया, अच्छी बात है, किंतु हमारी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती ने कई बार आवाज उठाई कि यह दलितों का पैसा है और यह उनके विकास के कार्य के लिए है तथा इस पैसे को उनके विकास पर ही खर्च किया जाए, तो आज तक वह पैसा वापस नहीं दिया गया है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से जो स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान का पैसा जाता है, वह उन्हीं पर खर्च होना चाहिए और प्रदेश सरकारें उस पैसे को अन्य मदों पर खर्च न करें। मैं इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ, इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am supporting the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014 for including some more Scheduled Castes in the list. After 65 years, we are still identifying State after State. We have to come to a final solution. So, I, on behalf of my Party, suggest that there must be a Commission and that Commission should go to every State. People have become conscious. They identify their caste and then they apply. It comes here after 10 years or 15 years. I request the Government to come out with some mechanism to include the rest of the SCs and STs in the list. As recommended by the Standing Committee, the socio-economic survey be conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Urban Development, and it should be completed at the earliest. This will facilitate the Government to find out which caste has to be included and which caste has not to be included. This has to be done at the earliest possible. This is my first suggestion.

Secondly, you are increasing the number. But the reservation stands as it is. You have to find out some way without affecting other reservations. You must provide some cushion to the incoming Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. You have to find it out.

Thirdly, now there is no Planning Commission. What are you going to do with the SC and ST Sub-Plan? Already, Sub-Plans have been misused. We have seen it. My colleague, Shri Veer Singh, has just now spoken about the Sub-Plan money being siphoned off during the Commonwealth Games. This is happening in so many States. You have no right to take that money. The money allotted for SCs and STs should be spent only on them for their future. There must be some strict approach towards tightening the regulation. Otherwise, what happens is, people do not have mouth. They will not cry, they will keep quiet.

My final point is about dalit Christians and dalit Muslims. When you are able to bring Buddhist dalits and sikh dalits into the Dalit list, why not Christians and Muslims? Some time back, our former Prime Minister received a delegation. He had assured them that the dalit Christian community would be included in the SC and ST list. I feel that the Government should consider this also.

With these words, I support the Bill.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** श्री रामदास अठावले ।

**श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आरपीआई (ए) पार्टी की तरफ से संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । एक बात तो यह है कि यहां पर हरियाणा, कर्णाटक और उड़ीसा की कुछ जातियों का उपांतरण करने के लिए विधेयक लाया गया है, लेकिन बाकी के राज्यों से भी कुछ जातियां

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

इसमें लेने के संबंध में एक स्टडी होनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की जो पॉपुलेशन 16.2 परसेंट थी, उसको आरक्षण 15 परसेंट ही मिलता है। पॉपुलेशन की परसेंटेज के मुताबिक 26 जनवरी, 1950 को संविधान लागू हुआ था। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने दलितों के लिए बहुत कष्ट झेलकर रिजर्वेशन लेने की कोशिश की थी। डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद जी के नेतृत्व में जो कांस्टीट्यूशनल असेम्बली थी, उसमें सभी पार्टीज के मैम्बर्स ने शुरू में इस आरक्षण का विरोध तो किया था, मगर बाद में इसको समर्थन देकर कानून बनाया। संविधान के माध्यम से शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट को 15 परसेंट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को 7.5 परसेंट आरक्षण मिला है। तब जितनी पॉपुलेशन थी, उसके हिसाब से उनको आरक्षण मिला था, लेकिन अभी पॉपुलेशन बढ़ी है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की यह पॉपुलेशन 15 परसेंट से बढ़कर 16.2 परसेंट हुई है और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की पॉपुलेशन 8.2 परसेंट हो गई है। इसके मुताबिक मुझे लगता है कि अगर आप अन्य जातियों को इसमें बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो आरक्षण को भी पॉपुलेशन के हिसाब से बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र के बालकृष्ण रेनके कमीशन ने घुमन्तु जातियों के विषय में कहा है। देश भर में जो घुमन्तु कम्युनिटीज हैं, यूपीए की सरकार के टाइम पर उनका सर्वे करने के लिए, स्टडी करने के लिए एक कमीशन अपॉइन्ट किया गया था। उसने उनकी स्टडी करके बताया था कि पूरे देश भर में जो घुमन्तु कम्युनिटीज हैं, उनके लिए अलग से 10 परसेंट आरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है। घुमन्तु कम्युनिटीज की स्थिति एस.सी./एस.टीज. से भी बहुत बदतर है, इसलिए उनको अलग से 10 परसेंट आरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है। यह जो आरक्षण है, यह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट/शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को मिलने से बाकी लोग नाराज हो जाते हैं, इसलिए मैंने लोक सभा में भी मांग की थी कि बाकी कम्युनिटीज—ब्राह्मण कम्युनिटी, क्षत्रिय कम्युनिटी, वैश्य कम्युनिटी, जिन जातियों को एस.सी./एस.टीज और ओबीसी में उपांतरण करने की बात है, ऐसी जातियों में भी कुछ फैमिलीज हैं, जिनमें इकोनॉमिकली बैकवर्ड क्लास की संख्या है, इसलिए उनको भी 20 या 25 परसेंट आरक्षण देना चाहिए। हमारा यह कहना है कि यह बात नहीं हो कि पूरा हमें ही मिलना चाहिए, हमारा हमको दे दो, तुम्हारा तुम ले लो, मतलब आप भी थोड़ा-थोड़ा खा लो, हमको भी थोड़ा-थोड़ा खाने दो। इसी तरह से ऐसी हमारी सोच है कि सभी जातियों को आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि इनका बैकलॉग पूरा होना चाहिए। मतलब यह है कि इनके हाथ में साठ, पैंसठ साल सत्ता रही, लेकिन इन लोगों ने बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं किया है, अभी आपके हाथ में सत्ता आ गई है, आप क्या करते हैं, हम यह देखेंगे। हम सभी लोग आपके साथ हैं, इसलिए आप वह बैकलॉग पूरा करने लिए स्पेशल ड्राइव लाएं। आपको एक स्पेशल ड्राइव लाकर वह बैकलॉग पूरा करना चाहिए।

प्रमोशन में भी रिजर्वेशन की आवश्यकता है। अगर कांस्टीट्यूशन ने 15 परसेंट और 7.5 परसेंट आरक्षण स्वीकारा है, तो इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि वह खाली क्लास 4 या क्लास 3 में है, यह आरक्षण हर कैटेगरी में होना चाहिए। चाहे हाई कोर्ट के जजज हों, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजज हों, अगर हमारे दलित समाज के जज वहां आ जाएंगे, तो अच्छी जजमेंट आ जाएगी। अभी बहुत अच्छी जजमेंट नहीं आती है, इसलिए वहां पर हमारे समाज के लोगों को भी मौका मिलना चाहिए। हमें क्लास वन और सुपर क्लास वन में भी आरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है। इसीलिए

मुझे लगता है कि अभी यूपीएससी ने यह जो निकाला है कि जो मेरिट में आने वाले स्टूडेंट्स हैं—यदि कोई एस.सी./एस.टी. का स्टूडेंट मेरिट में आता है, तो उनका नाम मेरिट की लिस्ट में जाना चाहिए, मगर वह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का है, इसलिए उसको शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की लिस्ट में ही डालते हैं, यह हमारे ऊपर अन्याय है। पहले ऐसा कानून था कि मेरिट में आने वाले ऐसे स्टूडेंट जनरल कैटेगिरी में चले जाते थे, इसलिए वह काम भी होना चाहिए। मैं इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दलितों को न्याय नहीं मिलेगा, तो उनका संसार कैसे चलेगा?

अगर गांव-गांव में दलितों का घर जलेगा, तो उनको न्याय कैसे मिलेगा? गहलोत जी हमारे अच्छे मित्र हैं और वे अच्छी तरह से मंत्रालय चला रहे हैं। चूँकि आप मंत्रालय अच्छा चला रहे हैं, इसलिए नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने आपको यह डिपार्टमेंट दिया है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि सभी लोगों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए। इसके लिए आप जो विधेयक लाए हैं, हम उसको पूरा सपोर्ट करते हैं। बाकी लोग भी, जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट से क्रिश्चियन बने हैं, जैसे तमिलनाडु, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा और कई राज्यों में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट से जो लोग धर्मांतरित हुए हैं, वैसे क्रिश्चियन लोगों को भी आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। उसी तरह मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी को भी आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। हिन्दू समाज के लिए मैंने जो मांग की है कि हिन्दू समाज में भी जो उच्च जातियां हैं, उनको भी आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। आप ब्राह्मण को भी आरक्षण दीजिए, और सब लोगों को भी आरक्षण दीजिए। इसलिए सोशल जस्टिस मंत्रालय में एक बार आप इसके बारे में अच्छी तरह से विचार कीजिए और सभी जातियों को आरक्षण दीजिए।

हमारी एक मांग है। महाराष्ट्र में एक 'धनगर' कम्युनिटी है। 'धनगर' कम्युनिटी को शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में लाने की मांग है। यह कम्युनिटी, जो एक ट्राइब थी, अभी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट में है। उनकी मांग है कि उनको नोमैडिक ट्राइब में डालना चाहिए। इस पर भी मंत्रालय को विचार करना चाहिए और सभी लोगों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए। जय भीम, जय भारत।

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ** (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाए हैं—The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014, मैं इसका समर्थन करती हूँ।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में हर राज्य की भौगोलिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिस्थितियां अलग-अलग हैं। राज्यों की स्थितियां भी अलग हैं। किसी राज्य में कुछ जातियां अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल की गई हैं, वहीं वे जातियां किसी अन्य राज्य में ओबीसी में शामिल की गई हैं, सिर्फ मात्रा या शब्दों की खामियों की वजह से। आज आप कुछ जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने के लिए यह बिल लाए हैं, मैं इसका स्वागत करती हूँ। संविधान में कुछ जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने के लिए हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने, आदरणीय बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने इनकी आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक परिस्थितियों का उन्नयन और विकास हो और देश की मुख्यधारा में इनका भी प्रतिनिधित्व हो, इस आशय और उद्देश्य को लेकर कुछ जातियों को इसमें शामिल किया है, लेकिन आजकल हम देख रहे हैं कि कुछ जातियां, जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम होती हैं, सिर्फ राजनीतिक लाभ लेने के लिए राज्यों से उनके प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार को आते हैं। कुछ राजनीतिक लाभ लेने के लिए और आरक्षण लेने के लिए वे इसमें शामिल होना चाहती हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि गुण-दोष के आधार पर उनकी सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं, उनकी आर्थिक व्यवस्थाओं और उनकी शैक्षणिक



[डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ]

व्यवस्थाओं को देखते हुए ऐसी जातियों को शामिल करना जरूरी होता है। केवल राजनीतिक दृष्टि से कि इसकी सरकार वहां है या उसकी यहां है, उस आधार पर अगर हम इन्हें शामिल करते रहेंगे, तो जो वास्तविक जातियां हैं, जिनको हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल किया है, वास्तविकता में जो बेनिफिशियरी है, जिसको बेनिफिट मिलना चाहिए, वे कहीं-न-कहीं मुख्यधारा से हट जाएंगी और जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से सक्षम जातियां हैं, वे कहीं-न-कहीं इसका लाभ लेती रहेंगी और जो मुख्य जातियां हैं, जिनको इसमें होना चाहिए, वे दूर हटती जाएंगी। इसलिए हमारे पूर्वजों का जो एक उद्देश्य और आशय था, हम कहीं-न-कहीं उससे भटकते जाएंगे। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से गुण-दोष के आधार पर इन जातियों को आज की परिस्थितियों में शामिल करने का निवेदन करना चाहूंगी।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि जातियां जुड़ती जाती हैं, लेकिन आरक्षण का जो प्रतिशत है, वह वहीं-का-वहीं रहता है। चूंकि संविधान में यह व्यवस्था है कि राज्यों की जनसंख्या के आधार पर आरक्षण की व्यवस्थाएँ लागू की गई हैं, लेकिन अगर आप इस तरह से जातियां जोड़ते जाएंगे और आरक्षण वहीं-का-वहीं रहेगा, तो उससे हमें कहीं-न-कहीं नौकरियों में या शिक्षा के स्तर पर वहां पर कमियां महसूस होंगी और उसकी जो पूर्ति होनी चाहिए, वह पूर्ति सही तरीके से नहीं हो पाएगी।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहती हूं, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा था कि शिक्षा के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जब सभी जातियां और सभी व्यक्ति शिक्षित होंगे, तो ऑटोमैटिकली वे सामाजिक रूप से सक्षम भी होंगे और समाज के अन्दर उनकी पहुंच भी बढ़ती जाएगी।

आज देश के अन्दर शिक्षा की जो गतिविधियां चल रही हैं, उनसे शिक्षा का स्तर घटता चला जा रहा है। अगर मैं यह कहूं कि जितने भी गवर्नमेंट स्कूल्स हैं, वे सिर्फ और सिर्फ आरक्षण की कैटेगरी के लोगों के लिए ही चल रहे हैं, तो गलत नहीं होगा। अन्य जो दूसरे लोग हैं, बड़े लोग हैं, कई ओबीसी भी हैं, वे अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा देने के लिए प्राइवेट स्कूलों में भर्ती करते जा रहे हैं। आज की तारीख में जो गवर्नमेंट स्कूल्स हैं, वे सिर्फ अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों तक ही सीमित रह गए हैं, इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों में जो मूलभूत सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए, जो व्यवस्थाएं होनी चाहिए, जिनसे बच्चों को अच्छी क्वालिटी की शिक्षा मिल सके, वह हम उन्हें नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। कहीं-कहीं पर तो प्राथमिक और मिडिल स्कूल्स को, जहां पर 200 से 300 बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, एक सिंगल टीचर ही चलाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त आप जानते ही हैं कि गवर्नमेंट स्कूल्स में टीचरों से कितनी सारी गतिविधियां करवाई जाती हैं। उनको निर्वाचन की प्रक्रिया में शामिल किया जाता है, जनगणना की प्रक्रिया में शामिल किया जाता है। वे बच्चों को पढ़ाएं या इन गतिविधियों में शामिल रहें? इन्हीं सब कारणों से शिक्षा का जो स्तर वहां होना चाहिए, वह नहीं के बराबर है।

हम देखते हैं, आरक्षण के माध्यम से नौकरियों के अन्दर जब इस कैटेगरी के बच्चे आवेदन करते हैं, तो कई बार यह कह कर उनकी भर्ती नहीं की जाती है कि हमें सुटेबल कैंडिडेट नहीं मिले। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि कहीं न कहीं हम लोग ही शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनको अच्छी गुणवत्ता नहीं दे पा रहे हैं।



मैं आपका ध्यान एक और मुद्दे की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। इस कम्युनिटी के बच्चे जब प्रोफेशनल कॉलेजिज़ में एडमिशन लेते हैं, चाहे मेडिकल कॉलेज हो, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज हो अथवा अन्य प्रोफेशनल कॉलेज हो, समय पर उनको स्कॉलरशिप नहीं मिलती है, जिसके कारण उनको कॉलेज तक छोड़ना पड़ता है। इन सब चीज़ों से कहीं न कहीं उनकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति पर कुप्रभाव पड़ता है।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने Special Component Plan के बारे में बात कही है। यह बात सही है कि सरकारें चाहे कोई भी रही हों, आजादी के बाद से ही इस कम्युनिटी के उत्थान के लिए राज्यों को बहुत सारा पैसा जाता रहा है, साथ ही अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों को भी इनके लिए पैसा जाता रहा है, लेकिन जिन योजनाओं पर वह पैसा लगना चाहिए, उन योजनाओं पर न लगते हुए वह पैसा कहीं न कहीं डायवर्ट हो जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश की बात करती हूँ। जब मैं वहां पर मंत्री थी, उस समय जब हमने इसका रिव्यू किया। हमें पता चला कि छोटे किसानों को खेती में बढ़ावा देने के लिए अगर किसी विशेष योजना के तहत कृषि विभाग को पैसा गया, तो उस पैसे का उपयोग एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी में टीचर्स को तनखावा देने में हुआ। कहीं पर वह पैसा अंगूर की खेती के लिए दिया जा रहा था। आज की डेट में जब पचास-पचास एकड़ भूमि वाले किसान भी अंगूर की खेती नहीं कर सकते, तो दो और तीन बीघा जमीन वाला किसान अंगूर की खेती कहां से करेगा? जो योजनाएं पचास साल पहले से चली आ रही हैं, आज भी वे वैसी की वैसी ही चल रही हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन योजनाओं को कहीं न कहीं रिव्यू करने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे सही मायने में सही व्यक्तियों तक उनका बैनिफिट पहुंच सके।

2005 से 2009 तक यूपीए की गवर्नमेंट ने Low-Cost Sanitation Scheme के लिए 400 करोड़ रुपया दिया था, जिसमें से सिर्फ 20% रुपया ही खर्च हो पाया था। इसका कारण यह है कि योजनाएं तो बहुत बन जाती हैं, कानून बहुत बन जाते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम उनको सही नीयत से लागू भी करें, तभी सही मायने में इन योजनाओं का लाभ इस कम्युनिटी के लोगों को मिल सकता है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय मंत्री, श्री गहलोत साहब से इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि इस कम्युनिटी के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बैनिफिट देने की आवश्यकता है। आप कानून बना दीजिए, योजनाएं ले आइए, लेकिन अगर उनका क्रियान्वयन सही तरीके से नहीं होगा, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि आजादी के इतने सालों बाद भी हम उनके लिए कुछ नहीं कर पाएंगे। आपकी मंशा अच्छी है, हमारी मंशा भी अच्छी है, लेकिन अगर योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन सही तरीके से नहीं होगा, तो इन योजनाओं का लाभ उन लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच पाएगा। आज हमें सही रूप से इन लोगों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे (छत्तीसगढ़):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश 1950 (संशोधन) विधेयक 2014 लाया गया है, जिसके अनुसार हरियाणा, कर्णाटक, ओडिशा, उत्तराखंड और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली की कुछ अनुसूचित जातियों के नाम, मात्रावश एवं स्थान के अनुसार एक ही जाति को अलग-अलग पुकारते हैं, जिसके कारण संविधान की 1950 की अनुसूची

[डा. भूषण लाल जांगड़े]

में समय-समय पर बदलाव होने लगा है। एक ही जाति को अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में अलग-अलग नामों से पुकारा जाता है, जबकि उनमें रोटी-बेटी का संबंध होता है। जैसे धोबी, धोबा, रज्जक, रजाका एक ही जाति के अलग-अलग नाम हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ में सूर्यवंशी जाति के मिशल में रोहीदास, रविदास, रैदास आदि लिखा हुआ है। वहां भी अनुसूचित जाति के प्रमाण पत्र लेने में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। अनेक जातियां अनुसूचित जाति का लाभ लेने के लिए अपनी जाति को अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग में जुड़वाने में लगी हुई हैं, जबकि उनके साथ कोई भेदभाव नहीं है। उन्होंने छुआछूत को कभी भी नहीं झेला है। उनका सामान्य वर्गों के साथ उठना-बैठना है। उन्हें सभी कार्यक्रमों में बुलाया जाता है। उन्हें धार्मिक अनुष्ठान एवं मंदिर प्रवेश में मनाही नहीं है। उन्हें अपशब्द से नहीं पुकारा जाता है। उनके साथ नाऊ, धोबी, राऊत काम करते हैं। आज भी अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के परिवार में नाऊ, धोबी, राऊत काम नहीं करते, उनके गाय-भैंस को भी नहीं चराते और उनका क्रिया-कर्म से बहिष्कार करते रहते हैं।

छत्तीसगढ़ के सतनामी, सूर्यवंशी, रामनामी के परिवार के लोग जीने-खाने के लिए पलायन कर अन्य प्रदेशों में बस गए हैं। उन्हें वहां अनुसूचित जाति का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। ये लोग असम, जम्मू-कश्मीर, पंजाब, हरियाणा, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, झारखंड, पश्चिमी बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, गुजरात आदि प्रदेशों में बस गए हैं, लेकिन वहां उन्हें अनुसूचित जाति न मानकर सामान्य वर्ग में रखा जाता है। इस प्रकार वे वहां अनुसूचित जाति का आरक्षण लाभ नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। वहां प्रमाण पत्र के लिए उनका नाम 50 वर्षों से मिशल में दर्ज होना चाहिए और उनका नाम वहां की मिशल में नहीं मिल पाता, इसलिए उन्हें मजदूरी के कामों में लगे रहना पड़ता है। पढ़े-लिखे होने के बाद भी वे मजदूरी करने के लिए विवश हो जाते हैं। वहां उनका प्रमाण पत्र नहीं बन पा रहा है। उन्हें निवास स्थान के प्रमाण पत्र की मान्यता नहीं दी जा रही है। गरीबी-रेखा के अंतर्गत उनका गरीबी राशन कार्ड नहीं बनाया जा रहा है। उनके निवास प्रमाण पत्र के अभाव में, उनका राशन कार्ड न होने से शासन के द्वारा जो चावल उनको एक रुपया, दो रुपये या तीन रुपये में मिलना चाहिए, उससे वे वंचित हो रहे हैं। सामान्य वर्ग और पिछड़े वर्ग के गरीब लोगों को गरीबी रेखा के राशन कार्ड बनवाने में कोई कठिनाई होती, लेकिन यह विडम्बना है कि अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लोगों को गरीबी रेखा के राशन कार्ड बनवाने में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है, उनका राशन कार्ड नहीं बन पा रहा है।

छत्तीसगढ़ में अन्य प्रदेशों के अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लोग आकर बसे हैं, वहां उन्हें छत्तीसगढ़ की सरकार से अनुसूचित जाति के लाभ भी मिल रहे हैं और उन्हें छत्तीसगढ़ की अनुसूचित जाति की अनुसूची में शामिल भी किया गया है, परन्तु छत्तीसगढ़ के सतनामी, रामनामी, सूर्यवंशी आदि को अन्य प्रांतों की अनुसूचित जाति की अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं किया जाना भी एक बहुत बड़ी विडम्बना है। इस पर सरकार का चिन्तन होना चाहिए। मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक पर सहमति प्रकट करता हूँ और विश्वास व्यक्त करता हूँ।

इसके अलावा, मुझे कुछ और बातें कहनी हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ में सतनामी, रामनामी, सूर्यवंशी की पीढ़ी के लोगों ने कभी भी चमड़े का कार्य नहीं किया। उन्होंने न तो कभी जूते बनाए और न ही कभी जूते की दुकान लगाई है। वे शुद्ध रूप से किसानों या खेती-मजदूरी करते रहे हैं। उन्हें छत्तीसगढ़ में अनुसूचित जाति की अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 14 में अंकित किया गया है, जो चमार की

श्रेणी में लिखा गया है, जबकि छत्तीसगढ़-मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने चमार और हरिजन शब्द को विलोपित कर दिया है। साथ ही, उन्हें चमार या हरिजन कहने, बोलने या लिखने पर अनुसूचित जाति एक्ट लग जाता है। परन्तु शासन की उस प्रविष्टि क्रमांक-14 में चमार शब्द को विलोपित क्यों नहीं किया गया? छत्तीसगढ़ में चमार जाति की कोई अनुसूचित जाति नहीं है। अतः प्रविष्टि क्रमांक-14 को चमार नाम से लिखा जाना न्यायोचित नहीं है। इसके अन्तर्गत सतनामी, रामनामी, सूर्यवंशी को दर्शाया गया है। चमार शब्द को विलोपित करने का आदेश 1926 में सी०पी० बरार प्रांत में ब्रिटिश शासनकाल में किया गया था। हरिजन शब्द को विलोपित करने हेतु 1991 में मुख्य मंत्री श्री सुन्दर लाल पटवा के शासनकाल में आदेशित किया गया था। अतः मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लोगों पर अत्याचार न हो और न्याय किया जाए। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने जो संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया है, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। साथ ही अभी जो हरियाणा, कर्णाटक और ओडिशा राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची के संबंध में यहां पर जो बिल लाया गया है, हमारे दल के अली अनवर साहब ने इसका समर्थन किया है और मैं भी इसके समर्थन में खड़ा हूँ। साथ ही अन्य साथी श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद और श्री वीर सिंह जी ने जो अभी प्रस्ताव किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं कुछ राज्यों के बारे में माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार से 1980 से कुछ जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति में शामिल करने के लिए बार-बार रिकमंडेशन आते रहे हैं, चाहे डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र की सरकार रही हो या लालू प्रसाद की सरकार रही हो, फिर राबड़ी देवी की सरकार रही हो या नीतीश कुमार जी की सरकार हो, उनकी सारी रिपोर्ट आपके पास आई हैं, जिनमें इन जातियों को शामिल करने के लिए बार-बार कहा गया, जो जातियाँ नूनिया, तुरहा, कहार, मल्लाह, निषाद, नाई, तांती, ततमा, कानू हलवाई, कश्यप, केवट, कुम्हार, प्रजापति, धीवर, विन्द, भर, मछुआ, गोड़, बेलदार हैं। इन जातियों की अभी तक आपने इथनोग्राफिकल रिपोर्ट मांगने के लिए कहा। मगर अब तक कौन सी रिपोर्ट बन रही है, इस पर आप जरा ध्यान दीजिए कि यैस (हां) या नौ (ना) के रूप में आपके पास कोई रिपोर्ट आई है या नहीं? अगर उसकी कुछ रिपोर्ट आई है तो सदन को बतलाने का कष्ट करें। साथ ही मैं कुछ ऐसी बातों पर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो कि एक मछुआ समाज है और इसको हर स्टेट में जैसे कि यह दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति में है, असम में है, जिसको अन्य नामों से जाना जाता है, जिसे असम में जलकुउट, झालो-मालो, कैबर्ता जालिया, पश्चिम बंगाल में बिन्द, जालिया कैबर्त, झालो-मालो, केउट, केयोट, महार, मल्लाह, संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली में मल्लाह, त्रिपुरा में जालिया कैबर्ता, कहार, केउट, उत्तराखंड में बेलदार, गोड, मझवार, मध्य प्रदेश में कीर, खैरवार, मांझी, मझवार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में गोड़, बेलदार, मझवार, खरवार, तुरेहा, महाराष्ट्र में कोली ढोर, महादेव कोली, मल्हार कोली, डोंगर कोली, एस०सी०, एस०टी० में आते हैं मगर खास करके बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में इन्हीं जातियों का जो वंशज है, इन्हीं जातियों के जो लोग वहां रहते हैं आज तक उनको अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति में नहीं रखा गया है। इसी की रिकमंडेशन माननीय मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा समय-समय पर, चाहे जिसकी भी सरकार रही हो, उन्होंने की है इन जातियों को शामिल करने के लिए। इन जातियों के बारे में आप एक सर्वेक्षण कराकर देख लीजिए कि इनका रहन-सहन, खान-पान, बोली-भाषा, कपड़ा-लत्ता, घर-द्वार सब एक तरह का है और किसी

[डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी]

अनुसूचित जाति से मिलता-जुलता है या नहीं, इसको आप देख लीजिए। अंग्रेजों का शासन दो सौ वर्षों तक इस देश में रहा और उन्होंने इन जातियों को एक नाम दिया, उसका नाम था फिशरमैन। इन जातियों को जिनका मैं नाम बोल रहा हूँ हर स्टेट का, उसका एक ही फिशरमैन नाम दिया गया। उनको पूछेंगे तो वह कहेंगे कि हम फिशरमैन हैं। कहीं पर मल्लाह कहेगा, कहीं पर निषाद कहेगा। समय खत्म हो चुका है मगर मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर आप इसको बढ़ाते हैं तो आरक्षण भी बढ़ाना चाहिए, जैसा हमारे वीर सिंह जी भी बोले, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि आप आरक्षण में भी बढ़ाइए, जब इन जातियों को बढ़ा रहे हैं। इसका सर्वेक्षण करवाइए कि आज तक बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने जो सपना देखा था कि जो शोषित, उपेक्षित, गरीब है, देश को आजाद हुए 68 वर्ष हो जाने के बाद भी आज तक उसको कुछ मान-सम्मान मिला है या नहीं, इसका सर्वेक्षण कराने का काम कीजिए, ताकि आने वाले दिनों में जो नक्सलवाद और माओवाद का बढ़ावा इस देश में हो रहा है, इन्हीं खामियों के कारण हो रहा है, इसी खाई के कारण हो रहा है। तो खाई पाटने का काम करें। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप इसकी जांच कराकर इन जातियों में से जो अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति में शामिल करने लायक जातियाँ हैं, उन्हें चंद सुविधाओं के साथ शामिल करने का कष्ट करें। मैं आपसे पुनः निवेदन करता हूँ कि अन्य राज्यों में आप एक सर्वेक्षण जरूर करा लें। जय हिन्द।

**श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़):** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने संविधान में कुछ अलग-अलग प्रदेशों—हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, ओडिशा और दादरा नगर हवेली के संशोधन प्रस्तुत किए हैं। इसके अलावा उत्तरांचल से उत्तराखंड वाला विषय भी इस में है। हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने बहुत से प्रदेशों की बहुत बड़ी सूची प्रस्तुत की है, उससे लगता है कि और भी क्षेत्रों में जो ऐसी जातियाँ बची हुई हैं, उनके बारे में भी विचार करने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस के लिए आयोग बनाने की बात भी कही है।

महोदय, पिछली बार भी इस बारे में हमने इस संबंध में चर्चा की थी और इन मामलों में मात्रा या अल्प-विराम में फर्क पड़ गया तो उस जाति के लोगों को वे सुविधाएं नहीं मिलेंगी। इसका सब से बड़ा कारण अंग्रेजी है। इसलिए मैंने पिछली बार भी सुझाव दिया था कि आप उसे हिंदी में लिखें, क्षेत्रीय भाषा में लिखें और आखिर में अंग्रेजी में लिखें ताकि यह जब फिर से लिखा जाए तो गलती की पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

महोदय, इस में दो-तीन और भी गड़बड़ियाँ शुरू हो गई हैं। असल में जो अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति वाले पिछड़ रहे हैं और नकली लोग सामने आ गए हैं। उनका प्रमाण-पत्र बहुत जल्दी बनता है और पुराने लोगों का जैसाकि अभी जांगड़े जी ने बताया, उनका मिसल बंदोबस्त नहीं मिलेगा, जमीन का रकबा लिखा हुआ नहीं मिलेगा तो उसे बनाया नहीं जाएगा। इसलिए इस तरह की अलग-अलग राज्यों में गड़बड़ियाँ हो रही हैं और मूल जातियों व मूल जनजातियों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। आप उन्हें रोकने की कोशिश कीजिए और नए लोग जो इन में शामिल हो रहे हैं, उन्हें रोकिए। वे अलग-अलग तरीके से आ रहे हैं। उनका कहीं प्रमाण नहीं है, लेकिन उनके प्रमाण-पत्र तुरंत बन जाते हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब संविधान सभा ने आरक्षण के संबंध में चर्चा आरंभ की तो उसकी अवधारणा यह थी कि ये जातियाँ आर्थिक, सामाजिक व सभी दृष्टि से बहुत कमजोर थीं

और इन्हें ऊपर उठाकर राष्ट्र में समान रूप से आर्थिक, सामाजिक व नैतिक स्तर पर बराबर की स्थिति में लाने के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया था। भारतीय वांगमय में इस राष्ट्र को राष्ट्र पुरुष कहा गया है। यह राष्ट्र पुरुष तब तक सबल नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि उस के सारे अंग मजबूत, स्वस्थ व ताकतवर न हो जाएं। इसी भावना को लेकर बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने अलग-अलग समाज व अलग-अलग जातियाँ—जो कमजोर व पिछड़ी हुई व वनों में रह रही थीं, उन्हें सभी दृष्टि से मजबूत बनाने के लिए उनके लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की थी। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज देश को आजाद हुए 6-7 दशक होने के बाद भी उनके लिए शिक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। आप सारे राज्यों में देखें, वहां प्राइमरी स्कूल्स कहां हैं? हमारे मित्रों ने बताया कि बहुत से स्कूलों में फीस बहुत है और उनके बच्चे भर्ती ही नहीं हो पाते। दूसरे शासकीय स्कूलों में शिक्षक ही नहीं हैं। अगर शिक्षक हैं भी तो वे जाते नहीं हैं, अगर शिक्षक हैं, वे जाने की कोशिश करते हैं तो वहां विद्यालय भवन नहीं हैं। अगर आप शिक्षा में भी उन लोगों को ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तो लिस्ट में उनको शामिल करके केवल थोड़ा बहुत उनको स्टाइपेंड मिल जाएगा, कई और सुविधाएं मिल जाएंगी, लेकिन जिस सीमा तक संविधान सभा की, बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब की जो मान्यता थी कि सारे समाज को खड़ा करना है, उसमें हम सफल नहीं हो पाएंगे। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस महान राष्ट्रपुरुष के विचार को उसी रूप में खड़ा करने के लिए, जैसी कल्पना की गई है, जो लोग आरक्षण में छूट गए हैं, उनके लिए फिर से विचार किया जाए, कैसे उनको हर स्तर पर सहयोग दिया जा सकता है और जो कमियां रह गई हैं, उन पर आप गंभीरता विचार करें।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, लंबे समय तक इसकी चर्चा शुरू हो जाती है कि ये जो आरक्षित लोग हैं, आखिर इनको कितना समय दिया जाएगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जिस समय तक समय दे रहे हैं, उसमें इनकी पूरी व्यवस्था तो करिए। लोगों का यह भी कहना है कि उनके लिए जो फंड्स आए हैं, उनको उनकी शिक्षा में, उनके अलग-अलग उन्नयन के लिए खर्च होना चाहिए, लेकिन वे फंड्स दूसरे मर्दों में खर्च हो जाते हैं और इस पर कोई रोक लग नहीं रही है। इसीलिए कहीं न कहीं इस आरक्षण में जो सुविधाएं उन लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए, नहीं मिल पा रही हैं। ट्राइबल सब-प्लान में या दूसरे प्लान में इन जातियों के लिए जो पैसा आ रहा है, वह भी ठीक से वहां तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। बीच में ही 95 पैसे गायब होकर के आखिरी में केवल 5 पैसे पहुंचे, तो यह नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन अभी तक यही हो रहा है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह जो संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक आया है, इसमें कुछ जातियों को सम्मिलित करने का विषय है, उसका तो हम समर्थन करेंगे ही, लेकिन इसके बाद भी बहुत सारे विषय, बहुत सारी लिस्ट बची हुई है, उनको भी आप कैसे करेंगे, कब शामिल करेंगे? इस पर माननीय मंत्री जी गंभीरता से विचार करें और इस पर चिंतन करके कोई न कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था ले आए। हम लोग आने वाले समय में हर दिन दो-चार जातियों को शामिल करते रहें, इसके बजाय समग्रता से देश के अलग-अलग राज्यों में इसकी जांच-पड़ताल हो और जो बचे हुए लोग हैं, उनको भी शामिल किया जाए। ऐसी व्यवस्था के लिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद देकर मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am very grateful to you for permitting me to participate in the discussion. I also take this opportunity to express my gratitude to my Party Leader, Dr. Kalaigñar, for giving me this opportunity. I am also very thankful to the Chair for permitting me to put forth the views on behalf of my Party, DMK.

Our Party, DMK, always works hard for the upliftment of downtrodden people. Sir, way back in 1969-71, when Dr. Kalaigñar was Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he created a separate Ministry for the Scheduled Castes. Our Leader, Dr. Kalaigñar, started the scheme of building concrete houses for Scheduled Castes. Sir, this shows how he is committed to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and their upliftment.

Sir, it is under the able leadership of our leader, Dr. Kalaigñar, that the quantum of reservation for SCs was increased from 16 per cent to 18 per cent. Not only this, he also made a separate provision of one per cent reservation for STs also. Thus, he always worked to eradicate social discrimination, which is considered as the most severe crime and the worst form of human discrimination.

Sir, people belonging to Badaga Kattunayakkan community in Tamil Nadu are demanding ST status for them. So, it is right time to give them that status. Moreover, *dalits* who converted to Christianity lost their Scheduled Caste status. Even after their conversion to Christianity, their social status remains the same. They are demanding SC status. In this regard, our Party Leader, Dr. Kalaigñar, has also written to the Prime Minister. There is justification in their claim. I request the Government to consider their demand and bring a suitable legislation in this regard.

During the Winter Session in December, 2014, also I was given an opportunity to put forth the views of DMK on the Bill pertaining to Sikkim and other States. With these vital submissions, I support the Bill and also urge the Minister to look into the suggestions of granting SC status to Christian *dalits*. Thank you.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी** (ओडिशा): उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि वे दोबारा यह संशोधित विधेयक सदन के सामने लाए हैं। इस विधेयक से हरियाणा और कर्नाटक के अलावा ओडिशा के कुछ समुदायों को एस.सी. की लिस्ट में शामिल करने की बहुत पुरानी मांग पूरी हुई है। यह बहुत जरूरी कदम था। ये जातियां पिछड़ी और आर्थिक रूप से काफी कमजोर थीं और इस लिस्ट में शामिल होने की हकदार थीं। मैं इस अवसर पर मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इन जातियों के अलावा भी ओडिशा सरकार ने कई अन्य जातियों को भी एस.सी. लिस्ट में शामिल करने की सिफारिश की हुई है। कृपया उस पर भी ध्यान देने का कष्ट करें। कई बार समान नाम से कई समुदाय एस.सी. की लिस्ट में शामिल होने से वंचित रह जाते हैं। मैं अपने इलाके सुंदरगढ़ में ऐसे परिवार को जानता हूँ जिसके रिश्तेदार एस.सी. लिस्ट में हैं, मगर किसी तकनीकी कारण से उस परिवार के लोग एस.सी. लिस्ट से बाहर हैं।

इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस लिस्ट की एक बार ठीक से स्टडी कर ली जाए।

महोदय, इसके अलावा मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज केंद्र सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों और पी.एस.यूज. में एस.सी. और एस.टी. के लोगों के पद बड़ी संख्या में खाली पड़े हैं। इन पदों को भरने के लिए आप स्पेशल ड्राइव चलाएं। तभी संशोधन का असली फायदा होगा।

महोदय, कई बार ऐसी रिपोर्टें आती हैं कि एस.सी. और एस.टी. फंड का डायवर्सन कर के अन्य कार्यों पर उसे खर्च कर दिया जाता है और कई बार जो फंड अलॉट होता है, उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल भी नहीं होता। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। मंत्री जी, कृपया आप इसे भी देखें।

महोदय, देश में एस.सी. और एस.टी. पर अत्याचारों की घटनाएं लगातार बढ़ रही हैं। यह बहुत चिन्ता की बात है। ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए जो बिल लाया गया था, वह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पास है। उसे जल्द से जल्द पास कराइए।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज सरकारी नौकरियों में इन लोगों की संख्या बहुत कम है। 10 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग सरकारी नौकरियों में नहीं जाते हैं। इसलिए अगर हम सचमुच एस.सी. और एस.टी. का विकास चाहते हैं, तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर में इनके लिए आरक्षण लागू करना बहुत जरूरी है। अमेरिका जैसे विकासशील देश में भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर में अश्वेतों के लिए अफरमेटिव एक्शन के नाम से आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है। प्रधान मंत्री जी का 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' के नाम से जो नारा है, वह तभी साकार होगा, जब एस.सी. और एस.टी. भी समाज की मुख्यधारा में आएँ और उन्हें समान अवसर मिले। इसलिए सरकार को इस बारे में आम सहमति बनाने के लिए पहल करनी है।

महोदय, अन्त में, मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जो क्रिश्चियन और मुस्लिम समुदाय में दलित हैं, उन्हें भी इसमें शामिल करने का प्रयास करेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Minister.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also have to say something on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you gave your name very late. Okay. Just make points.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Deputy Chairman, this Bill has been pending for almost one year. It would have been passed in February, 2014 itself. This order is being awaited by masses all across Karnataka, Odisha, Haryana and several other States. At this point, I would request the Union Government to have a socio-anthropological study in order to assess the occupational and social standards of several castes like Boya Valmiki, Rajakas, Vadderas, in particular, in the Telugu



[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

States, and the issue of the *Dalit* Christians. Besides, there is a lot of urge to have the anomalies corrected. As mentioned by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya from the Treasury Benches, with the words '*Sarga, Visarga*' missing, there is a sense of great deprivation among several castes which still have the status of being just '*Scheduled Castes*' only.

Sir, I call upon the Union Government to have a comprehensive socio-anthropological study at this juncture in order to attain a proper list and give it constitutional validity. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister, please.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक पर चर्चा में जिन 16 माननीय सदस्यों ने हिस्सा लिया और इसका समर्थन किया, मैं उन सबका बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे इस विधेयक को सर्वानुमति से पारित कराएंगे।

महोदय, कुछ बातें तो बहुत कॉमन हैं, जिनका मेरे ख्याल से अलग-अलग नाम लेकर जवाब देने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि विषय तो सीमित है, परन्तु जो चर्चा हुई, वह मेरे मंत्रालय, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय से संबंधित सभी विषयों पर हुई और उन सब विषयों पर विस्तार से जवाब देना मेरे लिए संभव नहीं होगा, परन्तु मैं इतना ज़रूर कह सकता हूँ कि हमने नवंबर, दिसंबर के सत्र में भी इसी प्रकार का एक विधेयक पारित किया था। उसमें हमने बहुत सारे अनुसूचित जातियों के पर्यायवाची नामों को सम्मिलित किया था और उन लोगों को जो उन जातियों में आते थे, परन्तु जिन्हें सुविधा नहीं मिलती थी, वह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई। अब तीन महीने बाद ही इस बजट सत्र में भी, विशेषकर पहले दिन ही, राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण के दूसरे ही दिन माननीय वेंकैया नायडु साहब और आसन्दी की कृपा से आज पहले दिन ही यह चर्चा में आया है और पारित होने जा रहा है। जिन जातियों के पर्यायवाची नाम हैं, उनको हम इसमें जोड़ रहे हैं, उसके बारे में फिर से कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता मैं महसूस नहीं करता हूँ। आप सबने उसका समर्थन किया है, परन्तु बहुत सारी बातें बताई हैं, जैसे प्रतिशत के आधार पर पैसा मिलना चाहिए, पैसे के आधार पर आरक्षण होना चाहिए, ऐट्रोसिटीज़ ऐक्ट के बारे में, प्रमोशन में आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए, सभी प्लान्स के पैसे का सही उपयोग होना चाहिए, उसका डाइवर्जन नहीं होना चाहिए, इन सब विषयों पर हमने सक्रियता से प्रयास प्रारंभ किया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐट्रोसिटीज़ ऐक्ट का मामले में हमने बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, परन्तु वह पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के पास विचाराधीन है और जैसे ही कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आएगी, उस पर हम विधेयक तैयार करेंगे और जो विधेयक आया है, उसको फिर से लाने का प्रयास करेंगे। उसको पारित कराने का भी प्रयास करेंगे।

पुनिया साहब ने महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए हैं, वे इसी से संबंधित थे। माननीय जटिया जी ने भी सुझाव दिए हैं, वे भी लगभग ऐसे ही हैं और अली अनवर अंसारी जी ने इसका समर्थन किया और उसके साथ कहा कि बार-बार बिल लाते हैं और पास कराते हैं, तो यह एकमुश्त क्यों नहीं करा लिया जाता? अब मैंने पहले भी बताया था कि राज्य सरकार अपने राज्य में कौन सी जाति को अनुसूचित जाति में मिलाना चाहती है, उसके लिए वह प्रथम दृष्टया उसका अध्ययन करती है और अध्ययन करने के बाद प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के पास, अर्थात् हमारे मंत्रालय के पास



भेजती है। फिर हम उसके गुण-दोषों पर विचार करने के लिए उसे आरजीआई को भेजते हैं और जो संविधान (अनुसूचित जाति) आदेश, 1950 है, जिसके आधार पर वे जातियां लिस्टेड हुई हैं, उसके आधार पर आरजीआई उनका बैकग्राउंड देखता है, उसके गुण-दोषों पर विचार करता है और फिर वे हां या न का जवाब देते हैं। अगर वे हमको हां कर देते हैं, सहमति दे देते हैं तो फिर हम उस पर विचार करके प्रतिवेदन देने के लिए उसको एससी आयोग के पास भेजते हैं और एससी आयोग भी अगर सहमति दे देता है, अर्थात् आरजीआई और एससी आयोग, दोनों सहमति दे दें और राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव हो, तो हम बिना किसी कठिनाई के उसको स्वीकृति दे सकते हैं और दे देते हैं। अभी तक इस प्रक्रिया का, इस परंपरा का हमने अनुपालन किया है। इसी आधार पर हम कर सकते हैं, इससे भिन्न उपाय हमारे पास नहीं है।

महोदय, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि हमारे यहां के प्रस्ताव आए हैं, आपने उन पर क्या विचार किया है? तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, जैसे अनिल कुमार जी ने कहा, तो बिहार का केवल एक प्रस्ताव हमारे पास है, जो आरजीआई के पास विचाराधीन है। बाकी कोई भी प्रस्ताव हमारे पास विचाराधीन नहीं है। जो प्रस्ताव पहले आए थे, वे प्रस्ताव या तो आरजीआई ने रिजेक्ट कर दिए और रिजेक्ट करने के बाद हमने राज्य सरकार को लिखित में भेज दिया कि आप इस पर कुछ टिप्पणी करना चाहें, तो आप कर दें। उनकी टिप्पणी का इंतजार है। अगर वे कोई सकारात्मक टिप्पणी देंगे, या फिर कोई सुझाव देंगे, तो मैं आश्वस्त करता हूं कि फिर हम उन्हें आरजीआई के पास भेजेंगे और एससी आयोग के पास भेजेंगे। जैसे उन्होंने जो जातियों के नामों की गिनती की थी, मैं बताना नहीं चाहता, नोनिया है, तांती है, ततवा है, कुम्हार है, प्रजापति है, कानू है, चंद्रवंशी है, कहार है, कमकर है, राजभर है, मल्लाह है, नाई है, धानुक है, बिंद है। इनमें से केवल बिंद जाति अभी हमारे विचाराधीन है, बाकी सबको आरजीआई ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया है। हमने फिर से राज्य सरकार के पास प्रतिक्रिया जानने के लिए पत्र भेजा है। जब उनका उत्तर आएगा तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। इसी प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश की जातियों के बारे में भी कहा गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आरजीआई ने जिन जातियों का नाम लिया था, पांच, सात, आठ जातियां, उन सबको रिजेक्ट कर दिया और हमने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को लिखा, उन्होंने फिर कुछ लिखा, हमने फिर आरजीआई को भेजा, आरजीआई ने फिर से रिजेक्ट कर दिया। हमने 24 मार्च, 2014 को उनको पत्र भेज रखा है कि इस संबंध में आपका क्या कहना है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से अभी तक कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। जवाब आने पर पता लगेगा कि उनकी जो प्रतिक्रिया होगी, जो टिप्पणी होगी, अगर वह आरजीआई के पास भेजने लायक होगा तो हम आरजीआई के पास भेजेंगे, एससी आयोग से राय लेनी होगी तो एससी आयोग के पास भेजेंगे और उनसे राय लेकर उन मुद्दों को हल करने का प्रयास करेंगे। इससे संबंधित बहुत सी बातें हैं, जैसे सब-प्लान की बात आयी है। अब एससी सब-प्लान population के मान से मिलना चाहिए और उसका उपयोग उन्हीं वर्गों के लिए, या तो individual या जिस मोहल्ले में वे रहते हैं, खर्च होना चाहिए। कुछ राज्यों से इस प्रकार की शिकायत आयी कि कहीं तनखाह दे दी, कहीं छात्रवृत्ति बांट दी, कहीं और किसी काम में उसे उपयोग में लाया गया। विशेषकर दिल्ली की शीला दीक्षित जी की सरकार के समय में 744 करोड़ रुपये, जो अनुसूचित जाति उप-योजना के पैसे थे, उन्हें स्टेडियम बनाने के लिए खर्च कर दिया। हमने उनसे भी पत्र व्यवहार किया है। जो नयी सरकार आयी है, उनके साथ भी हम चर्चा करेंगे, पत्र व्यवहार करेंगे और प्रयास करेंगे कि जिस धनराशि को अन्य किसी मद में खर्च कर दिया गया है, उसका

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

उपयोग, वापस जिस उद्देश्य से यह बनाया गया है, उसी में करें। मैं इस अवसर पर कुछ बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के हित संरक्षण की बहुत सारी योजनाएं अभी हमने बनायी हैं। हर स्तर पर, प्री-मैट्रिक हो या पोस्ट-मैट्रिक हो या उच्चतम शिक्षा की छात्रवृत्ति की बात हो, हमने अभी हरेक में बढ़ोतरी की है। उस बढ़ोतरी के साथ-साथ छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने वाले लोगों की जो आय लिमिट थी, उसमें भी वृद्धि की है। कुल-मिलाकर हमने हर स्तर पर सुविधा देने का प्रयास किया है और उसमें बढ़ोतरी की है। अगर कोई अनुसूचित जाति के छात्र-छात्राएं विदेश जाकर पढ़ना चाहें तो हमने उनके लिए भी ऋण सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था की है और उन्हें चार प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज की दर पर ऋण सुविधा देने की व्यवस्था की है। उस ऋण की वसूली की कार्यवाही भी तब होगी, जब वह पढ़-लिखकर अपने यहां वापस आ जाएंगे या कारोबार करने लग जाएंगे, उन्हें वेतन भत्ते आदि सुविधा मिलने लग जाएगी, आर्थिक आय होने लग जाएगी, तब हम वह वसूली की कार्यवाही करेंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ हमने अभी लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने की दृष्टि से एक योजना लांच की है और उसे अभी-अभी प्रारम्भ किया है। हमने उसमें 200 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की है, वह योजना है—उद्यमी योजना।

अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लोगों को ही वह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ एक हरित व्यवसाय योजना भी पिछली 16 जनवरी से लागू की है। इस योजना में हम गरीब से गरीब अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के व्यक्ति को सहायता देंगे। इसमें हम विशेषकर महिलाओं को प्राथमिकता देने का काम कर रहे हैं और एक लाख रुपये तक की, 45-50 हजार रुपये तक की सुविधा देते हैं तथा उस पर सबसिडी भी देते हैं। इसमें विशेषकर ई-रिक्शा के लिए तीन प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज की दर पर लोन देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके साथ ही साथ चार प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज की दर पर हम इन दोनों योजनाओं के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लोगों को स्वावलम्बी बनाने की दृष्टि से और कार्य योजना संचालित करने की दृष्टि से उनको सुविधा उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी ने कुछ संशोधन प्रस्तुत किए हैं। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन जातियों के लिए उन्होंने संशोधन प्रस्तुत किए हैं, वे आर.जी.आई. ने रिजेक्ट कर दिए हैं और उससे संबंधित जानकारी हमने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भेजी है। जैसा कि आपने कहा था कि 15.02.2013 को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जानकारी भेजी, फिर 19.02.2013 को भेजी, परन्तु उसके बाद 14.03.2014 को आर.जी.आई. ने असहमति देते हुए हमें सूचना दी और दस दिन के अन्दर हमने राज्य सरकार को विस्तृत ब्यौरा लिखकर भेज दिया। उनसे अभी टिप्पणी आनी अपेक्षित है और वह टिप्पणी आने के बाद ही हम आगे विचार कर पाएंगे। यह जो प्रस्ताव है, आपने भी बताया, उन्होंने भी बताया, परन्तु यह प्रस्ताव 2005-2007 से चल रहा है। हर बार जब आर.जी.आई. ने कोई टिप्पणी की और उनसे प्रतिक्रिया मांगी, तो वहां से जवाब आया कि यथास्थिति बनाए रखी जाए। इसके पहले भी जिस जाति को जोड़ने की बात कही, उस संबंध में भी वहां से यह जबाब आया था कि हम अपना प्रस्ताव वापस लेते हैं। जब उन्होंने प्रस्ताव वापस ले लिया, तो वह वहीं समाप्त हो गया। फिर से उन्होंने प्रस्ताव भेजा, फिर से आर.जी.आई. ने मना कर दिया और हमने फिर से टिप्पणी मांगी है। अगर उनकी टिप्पणी अनुकूल आएगी, तो हम उस पर आगे विचार करेंगे। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे अपने संशोधन वापस ले लें और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से आग्रह करें। हम भी आग्रह कर रहे हैं कि वह क्या टिप्पणी देना

चाहती है, क्या प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करना चाहती है, क्या सुझाव देना चाहती है, उन्हें वह जल्दी से जल्दी भेज दे ताकि हम आगे उस पर विचार कर सकें। मैं उनसे आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि वे अपने संशोधन वापस ले लें और इसके साथ ही वे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से आग्रह करें कि उसे इस संबंध में जो कहना है, वह कहे, ताकि हम आगे विचार कर सकें।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी साहब ने धर्मांतरित अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को जिन्होंने इस्लाम या ईसाई धर्म स्वीकार कर लिया है, उनको भी अनुसूचित जाति का दर्जा देने की बात कही है। इस संबंध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि संवैधानिक प्रावधान के अंतर्गत हिन्दू, सिख और बौद्ध के अलावा और किसी को अभी इस प्रकार के मामले में अनुसूचित जाति का दर्जा देने का प्रावधान नहीं है। आपकी मांग असंवैधानिक है। सरकार की मंशा अभी तक संविधान के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप ही कार्य योजना संचालित करने की है, नियम-कानून बनाए रखने की है। इस संबंध में इससे ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री अहमद हसन जी ने भी कुछ सुझाव दिए थे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिए थे, उन पर हमारे विभाग द्वारा बहुत सारी योजनाएं संचालित की जा रही हैं। डा. भूषण लाल जांगड़े जी ने बताया कि एक राज्य में एक जाति एस.सी. में है, दूसरे राज्य में वही जाति ओबीसी में है, तीसरे राज्य में किसी और में है। उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि एक ही प्रांत में दो जिलों में एक जाति अनुसूचित जाति में है, दूसरे दो जिलों में वही जाति ओबीसी में है, तीसरे दो जिलों में वही जाति एस.टी. में है। इस प्रकार के बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं, परन्तु इस संबंध में एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार उच्चतम न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिए हैं कि जिस राज्य में वह व्यक्ति गया है, वहां पर जो जाति दर्ज है, उसको उसी जाति की सुविधाओं का लाभ मिलेगा।

परन्तु केंद्र सरकार की नौकरी आदि में उस राज्य से इस राज्य में आ गया, फिर भी केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं में विशेषकर नौकरी में, उसको उसकी सुविधा प्राप्त होगी। इस प्रकार से कुल मिलाकर यह जो विधेयक है, यह बहुत सीमित है और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, वे बहुत विस्तृत हैं। मुझे मेरे विभाग की सब योजनाओं की जानकारी देनी पड़ेगी। अगर आप मुझे अनुमति दें, तो मैं एक-एक करके हर एक बिन्दु की जानकारी देने के लिए तैयार हूं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप लिख कर दे दीजिए।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** आप जैसा आदेश करेंगे, मैं वैसा ही करने के लिए तैयार हूं। अंत में, मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि यह अनुसूचित जाति के हित संरक्षण का विधेयक है। इसको सर्वानुमति से पास करने की कृपा करें। धन्यवाद।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचनाएं मंगाई गई हैं। मेरे पास मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा जारी की गई एक बुकलेट है। इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा केंद्र सरकार को प्रेषित किए गए महत्वपूर्ण प्रकरण हैं। इनमें माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने पत्र संख्या: ओ-517/ सीएम-1, एक दिसम्बर, 2014 को प्रधान मंत्री जी से सीधे निर्णय लेने का अनुरोध किया है। भारत सरकार से लगातार पत्राचार किया जा रहा है। मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जो आपने आपत्ति लगाई है, आप उसकी भेजी हुई कापी हमें दे दीजिए। मैं इस बारे में स्वयं बात करूंगा। वहां पर कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास से

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

कोई पत्र नहीं गया है। वहां से पत्र भेजा जाता है, तो आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास कोई पत्र नहीं आया है। मान्यवर, यह तो विरोधाभास है। यह सदन है और यहां यह नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... माननीय मुख्य मंत्री की कापी है, उन्होंने भेजा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और आप कह रहे हैं कि हमने उनको भेज दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** हो गया ।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** हम यह चाहते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Yes, Mr. Sahani, what is your question?

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाया था, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है कि कई बार वहां के मुख्य मंत्री की तरफ से, वहां के प्रशासन की तरफ से, आपको लिखकर आता है कि यथास्थिति बनाए रखिए, फिर उसके बाद किया जाता है। किसी-किसी मुख्य मंत्री ने ऐसा किया है और चुनाव के समय वे घोषणा करके वोट लेते हैं। हमें उसकी चिट्ठी दिखाइए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमें वह पत्र दिखाइए, ताकि हम यह सवाल कर सकें कि किस मुख्य मंत्री ने आपको यथा स्थिति बनाए रखने के लिए कहा था। और आपको दोबारा कहा जाता है कि फिर बनाइए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Gehlot. Would you like to react? क्या आप कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं ?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** सर, मैं पहले ही बता चुका हूं और फिर दोहरा देता हूं 24 मार्च 2014 को हमने RGJ के प्रतिवेदन के संबंध में वहां की राज्य सरकार को लिखा है, परन्तु अभी तक हमें किसी भी प्रकार की कोई जानकारी नहीं मिली है। हमारे सेक्रेटरी द्वारा लिखा हुआ यह 24 मार्च, 2014 का पत्र है। आप यदि कहेंगे, तो आपको मैं इस पत्र की प्रति दे दूंगा या जब आप मुझसे आकर मिलेंगे, तो मैं आपको सभी डॉक्यूमेंट्स बताकर, संतुष्ट करने का प्रयास करूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. So, hon. Member can get it from the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Castes in the States of Haryana, Karnataka and Odisha and the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No. 3) by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. I hope, you are...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** मान्यवर, चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है हम अपना पत्र उपलब्ध करा देंगे। मैं उनसे यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि यदि यह संस्तुति आ जाती है, तो क्या आप उन जातियों को इसमें जोड़ने का काम करेंगे? यदि आप यह करते हैं, तो मैं इसे मूव नहीं करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Amendment is not moved. I shall now put clause 2 to vote.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by hon. Minister, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

### **CLAUSE 1 - SHORT TITLE**

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि :

पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 4 में अंक '2014' के स्थान पर अंक '2015' प्रस्थापित किया जाए।

**The question was put and the motion was adopted.**

**Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.**

### **Enacting Formula**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is one amendment (No. 1) in the Enacting Formula by the hon. Minister.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि :

(1) पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 1 में शब्द "पैंसठवें" के स्थान पर "छियासठवें" प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि:

विधेयक यथासंशोधित रूप में पारित किया जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

### **The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants)**

### **Amendment Bill, 2014**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2014.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, that is for tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Rajeeve, you are supposed to work very hard. Every time you are asking for postponement. Sir, with your permission, ...(*Interruptions*)... It is there in the agenda. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in the List of Business. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have submitted a notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, Rajeeve, it is there in the List of Business. We have decided to sit up to 6.00 p.m. So, we can take it up.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But, my notice is there, Sir.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, with your permission, I rise to move:

That the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2014, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have submitted a notice to constitute a Select Committee. To move a motion, I have submitted a notice because this Bill has constituted some new clauses which have not been dealt with in the Standing Committee. That is for helping these companies. Sir, we want to send it to the Select Committee for a thorough consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The point is, you gave the notice only today but the amendment should come one day before. So, I cannot consider it.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the notice is for motion, not for amendment. This is a notice for motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what? It is an amendment.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is a notice for motion. There is no specific clause in the rules.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I appeal to the House, please Rajeeve, that this Bill was introduced in 2011 by the previous Government. We are continuing the same. And then it was referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee had gone through the entire Bill and then they made some recommendations. Four of the important recommendations of the Standing Committee have been accepted and incorporated in the Bill. There is also a Supreme Court observation with regard to eviction of unauthorized people in public premises. The Supreme Court has also made

twenty observations. Eighteen observations have been accepted. The Supreme Court observations and then Standing Committee recommendations have been incorporated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: One new clause is there.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please listen. Afterwards, you can ask.

So, they have been incorporated. Moreover, this Bill was also discussed in the Lok Sabha. There was a broad consensus and people from all sides have supported the Bill. I only request the House to take it up. It is a small Bill. It also pertains to Delhi Metro. Metro people want the work to be expedited. There are certain problems coming in the way. Also, on account of the interpretation of the word 'corporation', some practical problems have come. That's why these amendments are made. Keeping that in mind, we brought this Bill, Sir. The Standing Committee recommendations were received on 5.1.2012 in 20th Report of the Committee. The hon. Supreme Court judgement was made on 5.7.2013 in a civil appeal.

Both these things have been incorporated in this. It was amended three times earlier in 1980, 1984 and 1994. The present proposal seeks to amend this Act fourth time. The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act was enacted to provide for speedy machinery for the eviction of unauthorized occupants from public premises, for infrastructure for public purpose only. When this Bill came back from the Standing Committee, Fifteenth Lok Sabha got dissolved. That is why this Bill could not be pursued at that time. After the new House was constituted, the Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha, discussed at length and then was approved by the Lok Sabha. Keeping this in mind, I suggest that we should go ahead with this Bill. The meaning of public premises is 'premises belonging to, or taken on by lease'. It has been included in this amendment in Section 2 of the Act. Also, in the existing Act, public premises in relation to the National Capital Territory of Delhi means any premises belonging to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi or any Municipal Committee or notified area Committees. It is because there are a couple of corporations in Delhi. There are three Municipal Corporations and there is NDMC. So, the interpretations create problems sometimes. Keeping that in mind, it is now clear and it has been now specified. It is also proposed to substitute the word "Municipal Corporation" by the phrase "Corporation or Corporations" notified under Section (3) of the Municipal Corporation Act.

Sir, as proposed by the Government of the National Capital of Delhi and approved by the Cabinet, it was a proposal which came from the then Delhi Government. It was approved by the Cabinet. It proposed to bring any premises belonging to, or

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

taken on lease by, on or on behalf of the Government company as defined in Clause 45 of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 only in relation to National Capital Territory of Delhi. That is the suggestion that came from the State Government. That has been considered and we are bringing it. As the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 is being amended to include any successor company constituted under or referred to in this Act to the existing Board of Trustees, it is proposed to make similar changes in Section 2 of this PP(E) Act of 1971. Sir, this was proposed by Ministry of Law and Justice and now approved by the Cabinet. It is also proposed to make consequential amendments in Section 2 of the Act because officers of the proposed companies and Municipal Council can be appointed as estate officers under Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction) Act, 1971. So, as I told you, Sir, four recommendations of the Standing Committee and eighteen observations made by the hon. Supreme Court have been incorporated. There is no expenditure involved in this. It is only to facilitate the forward movement of the infrastructure and also public utility services. Keeping this in mind, I appeal to the House to take it for consideration, discuss it, give some valuable suggestions, if any, and then pass the Bill.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have one point. The Legislative Synopsis was circulated by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. In addition to the recommendation of the Standing Committee and Supreme Court's directions, 'This Bill aims to implement certain recommendations, suggestions of the Committee and the Supreme Court and also – that is an addition – to bring within the ambit of public premises the premises held by companies in which, at least, fifty-one per cent of the paid-up share capital is held partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments so that speedy and smooth eviction of unauthorized occupants from public premises is done in a fixed time frame'. This is a totally new Clause.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take part in the discussion and present your point. Let me start.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, no. That is why I have submitted the notice. Actually, this is an attack on democratic principle of our country. The Government has pushed a legislation bypassing the Standing Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You can go to the merit of the Bill.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is why I have submitted the notice to move an amendment to constitute a Select Committee to examine this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Notice was not on time.



SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is a very important thing. Actually, this is the duty of the Parliament to ensure the basic democratic principle. Now, all the Bills are pushed without sending to the Standing Committees.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. It has gone to the Standing Committee.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But, Sir, I would like to mention one experience. While I was working with the Standing Committee on Finance, the learned Yashwant Sinha ji was Chairman of the Committee. We examined the Companies Bill and submitted a very good Report. Thereafter, three new clauses were incorporated by the then Government.

Sir, the then Chairman, Mr. Yashwant Sinha ji, wrote to the then Speaker, Ms. Meira Kumar ji, that the Committee did not examine these new clauses.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is this.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Let me complete, Sir. The then Chairman of the Committee wrote to the then Speaker and requested her to send it again to the Standing Committee. As per the request of the then Chairman of the Committee, learned Yashwant Sinha ji, the then Speaker, Ms. Meira Kumar ji, sent it again to the Standing Committee. That was the precedent. But what is happening now is that the Government, by utilising the majority in the Lok Sabha, is pushing all the Bills without sending them to the Standing Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill is here.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is why we had constituted three Select Committees here. One was on Insurance Bill. One was on Repeal Bill. And one was on Payment and Settlement Bill. We forced them to constitute three Select Committees. This is again bypassing the Standing Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say all this when you participate in the discussion. Why are you saying it now?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I am pressing my amendment to constitute a Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that if it is an amendment, it has to come one day before it. As far as I am concerned, there is no amendment before me.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we got all these things today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You knew that this would be taken up.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is why I submitted a notice. It should be considered. This notice is there to ensure the basic principle of democracy, the basic principle of parliamentary system.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is the basic principle of democracy? We should have a thorough discussion and then pass legislations in the larger interest of the people. Blocking legislations, time and again, will not be going to help democracy and the people of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Because you are bypassing all ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If you want to bypass everybody and want to have your own voice, what can I do? My point is, this Bill was prepared by the Government earlier. It was referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee had gone through it and then gave its Report. Then the matter was discussed in the Lok Sabha and it approved it. Then I have come here. Now you are saying that I have included one new clause saying that companies means where the shareholding is 51 per cent or more held by the Central Government and one State or more than one State.

Sir, are the companies where States are involved for public interest or for private interest? For example, Metro Rail. It is held by both the Central Government and the State Government. If Delhi Metro is expanded to Faridabad, and it is already expanded to Gurgaon, then other State also comes in. Keeping such an eventuality, this provision has been brought in. Please try to understand that we are here to expedite the legislations in the larger interest of the people. If they are delayed, then the work will get stuck and the result will be escalation of cost and the burden will be on people. I am not going to bear the burden. You are not going to bear the burden. It is the ordinary people in the country who are the consumers who will be bearing the burden. Keeping that in mind, I appeal to the House, particularly Shri P. Rajeeve, that we are not standing on false prestige. Some of the Bills which you are mentioning were introduced in the Rajya Sabha and not passed in the Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, the problem is that there is no motion before me. I have to take up the Bill only.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Just a minute, Sir. If we send it to a Standing Committee, the Committee can hear the views of the State Governments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has already gone to the Standing Committee.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir. This clause was not dealt with by any Standing

Committee. I specifically stated that this is a completely new clause incorporating State Governments. As per the federal structure of the Constitution, we should hear the views of the State Governments. The Parliament cannot do it. It is only the Parliamentary Standing Committee which can hear the views of stakeholders.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. P. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Let me complete, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you are monopolising the House.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: There is no provision in the Constitution giving right to the Parliament to hear the views of stakeholders.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you take your seat. You have said what you wanted to say. Now you take your seat. The hon. Minister has already moved the motion. The Bill is now the property of the House. I cannot stop it other than through a motion which is a valid motion. There is no valid motion. Your motion relating to a Select Committee did not reach me one day before it, so that is not a valid motion. So I have to proceed.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: As far as formation of a Select Committee is concerned, which is the Rule which specifically states that one day's advance notice is required? I want to know the Rule.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. You point out the Rule.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I want to know the Rule.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Once a motion for consideration of the Bill is moved, a motion for Select Committee should come as an amendment. Now, the Bill is already moved. What you are bringing forward is, anyway, an amendment for which I need one-day notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I came only today.

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

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): It has a lot of bearing. The hon. Minister said that he has introduced one clause which was not under consideration before the Standing Committee. It may be one or two clauses. A new clause has been added which has far-reaching effect. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... For example, if it is for Delhi Metro, nothing prevents the Government to mention Delhi Metro. Now, they are bringing it forward for all. It is not only the public sector undertakings, but also undertakings with 51 per cent Government shareholding.

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

There may be small companies and PSUs with 51 per cent shareholding, which may be loss-making companies. They will misuse this provision and that will have a greater effect. So, I urge upon you that if you want to make it for Metro, nobody wants to stop some public sector undertaking which is more useful for public; but if you are bringing forward that provision, it will have a far-reaching effect because there are thousands of companies with 51 per cent shareholding. So, do not make it a general provision. My request is that please do not make it a general provision.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not making it a general clause. Sir, I would respectfully submit that on 29th August, 2011, when the Bill was introduced in the House, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it was mentioned that it is, therefore, proposed to include within the meaning of public premises any premises belonging to, or taken on lease by or on behalf of, any company as defined in Section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 in which not less than 51 per cent of the paid-up share capital is held partly by the Government and partly by one or more States and includes a company which is subsidiary. It was there in 2011. The Standing Committee has gone through it and approved it. We are now trying to find fault by saying that we are extending it to more companies with 51 per cent shareholding and all. This is part of the original Bill which has gone to the Standing Committee. The Select Committee has discussed it and sent it back.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have a point of order. Rule 95 relates to notice of amendments. It says that if notice of an amendment has not been given one day before the day on which the Bill is to be considered, any Member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Chairman allows the amendment to be moved. No Member raised any objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... Up to now, no Member raised any objection. I want the protection of the Chair. No Member raised any objection. Only the Chair raised this issue. No Member raised this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Minister raised it. Minister is a Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Fortunately, Sir, I am a Member of this House and a Minister also.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No Member raised any objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, you take your seat. Now, regarding Select Committee, you read Rule 71. In Rule 71, it has been very clearly said that

a motion for Select Committee can only be moved as an amendment to the motion moved by the Minister. It is very clearly stated. I will read it for your benefit and for the benefit of the House. Rule 71 says, "Members who may make motions in respect of Bills – No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any Member other than the Member in charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the Council or a Joint Committee of the Houses or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any Member other than the Member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the Member in charge." ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. Therefore, your motion for sending it to a Select Committee is an amendment to the motion moved by the Member and when it is an amendment to the motion, it has to come one day before.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Where is the rule? You kindly apply your wisdom.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which rule?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: "Rule 95 - Notice of amendments — (1) If notice of an amendment has not been given one day before the day on which the Bill is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the amendment" up to now. If you see the record you will find that no member has raised any objection to my amendment. If it is so, if any objection is there, it is with you Dy. Chairman. It is only the Chair who has raised this issue, not by any Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, No. You are putting words. What are you saying? Even otherwise..

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Nobody has raised the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even otherwise, you read the last line, "...unless the Chairman allows the amendment to be moved."

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes. What is the meaning? Then, read it fully. ...(*Interruptions*)... You read it fully. What is the rule, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen. You don't accept the objection of the Minister.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Go through the verbatim record. ...(*Interruptions*)... This House is working under the Constitutional provision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is an objection. The Minister was objecting. Please go through it. What are you talking?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The Minister is a party. You please give the ruling because the Minister has introduced the Bill. So, his objection may not be there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, he is a Member of the House. The Minister is a Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The Chair in his own discretion can do that based on the rule.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: If the Chair is a member and in his capacity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the Minister is a Member. Every Minister is a member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No. Honestly speaking no member in this House, except the Chair, raised the objection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not raise the objection. What are you talking? I said about the rule only.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: You please read the rule fully. If it is not submitted one day before *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, you please read the rule fully.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, आप इस पर रूलिंग दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, आप रूलिंग दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve you should know that there is a specific rule for a Select Committee. Rule 71 says, "A motion for the Select Committee should be in the form of an amendment." The general rule for an amendment is always that it should be one day before. This is the rule.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: There is no general rule in this book. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given a clear argument. You raised an objection.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I request the Chair to protect me. The Chair is the controller of rules. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying if a Minister is a member, then, his objection is valid. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: You please read Rule 71 along with Rule 95. I want a specific ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. Please listen. Your amendment has not been given one day before. So, it is not valid. So, I am proceeding with the Bill.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I will walk out.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: How can you give a questionable ruling? It is totally against the rules. It is a discrimination, Sir, I will walk out because it is against the democratic principles of the parliamentary system.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): I think we can't take this particular thing as a mere technicality, but it may require greater clarity for the benefit of all the Members, and also for the functioning of the House in such situations in future.

Sir, if the rule says that the amendment can be moved, once the motion is moved, it can be brought in the form of an amendment according to Rule 71 read along with Rule 95. Now, if the House has a situation that the revised List of Business includes this, and the hon. Members come to know less than one day before about the motion being moved before this House, how can Members preempt and move a motion in anticipation when this is not being conveyed to the Members.

This is fundamental. I want your ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... This needs greater clarity. ...*(Interruptions)*... It needs clarity, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was already there in the List of Business.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. This is very fundamental now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This Bill was laid on the Table of the House months ago. So, it is in the know of the Members.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. The Members cannot ...*(Interruptions)*... During the last Session, when this issue came up and when Shri Sitaram Yechury wanted to move an amendment to a Motion, the ruling from the Chair was — I recall it and we can refer to the records — that only when the Minister moves and that, Sir, was your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was on the Select Committee.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, that is what the amendment is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the notice should be given one day before. There is no notice.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But if the Government notice does not come a day before that this motion will be moved today...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is there. It was there in the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was in the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, आपकी रूलिंग के बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are not questioning the ruling.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: मुझे नहीं लगता कि इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय मंत्री जी ने बिल मूव किया है और मुझे लगता है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if your argument is taken, I am accepting the Minister as a Member and his objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us take it up now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Otherwise, I will move a motion against the Chair. If the verbatim record is different from this, then I have the constitutional right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Respecting your ruling, if I may just add something, Sir, the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is a senior parliamentarian. I think this is a bit ticklish. There is a grey area. It will need more clarification for the benefit of all the Members. Number two, there is one submission that I would like to make. It is not exactly what it was earlier; and from what has been given by the Rajya Sabha as Legislative Synopsis, it makes it very clear and the Minister has also said that certain recommendations of the Standing Committee as well as the Supreme Court observations have been included. But, Sir, there is one thing here about Section 5, because it is not specified that it will be applicable only to the companies in which Central Government has 51 per cent or some State PSUs or some other companies which have a shareholding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. This should be very clear whether it will be applicable to all the premises. Section 5 amendment of the Principal Act should be read very carefully — I have just gone through it — that will be applicable to all universally, and that makes it a very harsh provision, that is, seven days and, within 15 days, eviction. I think this is not that simple. That is why this particular issue has a potential of misuse, that in



15 days, by this amendment of this particular Section, you can throw out anyone. I think this needs more clarity because that has not been examined by the Committee. If the hon. Minister could shed some light on that, the House will benefit. I am requesting, through you, the hon. Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am really surprised that once the Chairman has given some ruling, somebody says, "I don't agree with your ruling. I want to challenge that".

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, we are not questioning.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: आप नहीं ।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We want only a clarification on the ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No discussion on the ruling. But Mr. Anand Sharma raised another point, to which the Minister can reply. Ruling is ruling; that is final. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister, ruling is final. I have said that the amendment is not valid. So, the discussion would be taken up. You are only clarifying to what Mr. Anand Sharma has said.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My point is, Sir, that this is being done for public purpose, not for any private activity. This is being done for public purpose of expanding the infrastructure. When we take up Clause-by-Clause consideration, I would be ready to clarify it. So, there is no problem on that account.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. No, no. One second, please. Shri Arvind Kumar Singh.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) संशोधन विधेयक, 2014 पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। उपसभापति जी, दिल्ली में जो सरकारी संस्थानों पर अनधिकृत कब्जा है, उसे हटाने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसे दिल्ली में ही क्यों लागू कर रहे हैं, बेहतर होता कि आप उसे पूरे देश में लागू करते। कानपुर में लाल इमली का कारखाना जो बहुत पुराना कारखाना है, ऊनी वस्त्र बनाता है, उसकी जमीनों पर अनधिकृत कब्जा है। लोग वर्षों से उसकी जमीनों पर अनधिकृत कब्जा जमाए हुए हैं और खाली नहीं कर रहे हैं। गोरखपुर में फर्टिलाइजर की कम्पनी बंद हो गई है, उसके बाद भी उसकी जमीनों पर अनधिकृत कब्जा है। पूरे देश में रेलवे की तमाम जमीन है, जिस पर लोगों ने अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा जमा रखा है। इतना ही नहीं, जगदीशपुर में कई कारखाने बंद हो गए हैं, फिर भी उनकी जमीनों पर लोगों ने कब्जा कर रखा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में इसको क्यों नहीं लागू कर रहे हैं? कोई व्यक्ति अपनी गाढ़ी कमाई से मकान बनाता है। जब कोई व्यक्ति उस मकान में किराएदार के रूप में प्रवेश करता है, तो नियम इतना जटिल है कि वह उस मकान पर कब्जा जमा लेता है।

## [उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई. एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए]

[श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह]

अदालत के भी कई ऐसे फैसले आए हैं कि जिनके नाम से मकान है, वह मकान उनको न मिलकर किराएदार को मिल जाता है। महोदय, अगर किसी व्यक्ति का भूखंड पड़ा हो, तो पहले पड़ौसी उस पर कूड़ा डालता है, फिर उस पर जानवर बांधता है और फिर धीरे-धीरे उस भूखंड पर कब्जा कर लेता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप जो बिल ला रहे हैं सिर्फ गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों के लिए ही अगर उसमें शामिल करें तो इससे ज्यादा लोगों का फायदा हो सकता है। महोदय, मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। बनारस में हमारे एक मित्र का भूखंड पड़ा था। एक व्यक्ति ने पहले उस पर कूड़ा डालना शुरू किया, फिर जानवर बांधना शुरू किया और धीरे-धीरे उस भूखंड पर कब्जा जमा लिया। जब जमीन का स्वामी अदालत में गया तो अदालत का फैसला उसके पक्ष में आने के बजाए जिस व्यक्ति ने अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा कर लिया था, उसको स्टे मिल गया। इसलिए मंत्री जी, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप सरकारी जमीनों के साथ-साथ, जो गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में लोगों के साथ नाइंसाफी हो रही है, लोगों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, उसको भी नियमानुसार शामिल करें, जिससे लोगों को राहत मिल सके। सरकार को सिर्फ सरकारी क्षेत्र ही नहीं, बल्कि सभी क्षेत्रों में सिक्योरिटी देनी चाहिए, अन्यथा यह सिस्टम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं बतलाऊँ कि बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनकी तमाम जमीनें पड़ी हैं लेकिन उस पर उनका कब्जा होने के बजाए अनधिकृत लोग उस पर कब्जा जमाए हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप सदन में ऐसा कानून लाएं कि जिसकी जमीन हो, जो जिस जमीन का स्वामी हो, उसको मिले, न कि अनधिकृत लोग उस पर कब्जा जमाए रखें।

आज आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं हृदय से आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय हिंद, जय समाजवाद।

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब) : धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सरकारी जमीनों से अवैध कब्जों को हटाने के लिए अमेंडमेंट लाकर एक टाइम-बाउंड तरीके से ऐसे कब्जों को खाली कराने का निर्णय लिया है। साथ-ही-साथ सुप्रीम कोर्ट व स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की ऑब्जर्वेंशंस का भी समावेश कर के एक ऐसा बिल लाए हैं, जिससे सरकारी जमीनें अवैध कब्जों से बच सकेंगी।

महोदय, इस कानून का दायरा भी काफी बढ़ाया गया है। इसमें अमेंडेड डीएमआरसी कंपनीज एक्ट को भी साथ में जोड़ा गया है, मेजर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट्स, म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन और सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी एस्टेब्लिशमेंट एक्ट—इन सभी को इस में जोड़ा गया है। महोदय, पिछले एक्ट और इस एक्ट में बेसिक अंतर है, मैं उस के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि पिछले एक्ट में टाइम बाउंड प्रोसीजर लेड नहीं किया गया था। मैं जानता हूँ क्योंकि एक वकील भी हूँ कि किसी जमीन, मकान या premises से कब्जा लेना बहुत टेढ़ी खीर होता है। उसमें चाहे कोर्ट का ऑर्डर हो या एस्टेट ऑफिसर का ऑर्डर हो, लेकिन उसकी टैक्निक व प्रोसीजर में सालों-साल लग जाते हैं जिस कारण unauthorized कब्जा बना रहता है। इसलिए पिछले एक्ट व इस एक्ट में थोड़ा सा अंतर रखा गया है और एक कॉशन बरतने की कोशिश की गयी है। पहले सेक्शन 3 में जो ओपिनियन था, उसकी जगह यह एड किया गया है कि, "If the estate officer knows or has reasons to believe that any person is in unauthorized occupation of the public

premises..." अब ओपिनियन तो कोई भी बना सकता है, लेकिन यहां पर एस्टेट ऑफिसर को खुद को सेटिसफाई करना होगा कि उसे विश्वास है कि यह कब्जा unauthorized है। उसके साथ-साथ vacation का एक सिस्टम बनाया गया है। ऑर्डर कितने समय में पास होगा, उस संबंध में भी प्रावधान है कि पहले 15 दिन और फिर 15 दिन का और समय मिलेगा। इस तरह एक महीने में उसे कब्जा खाली करना होगा और उसे reasoned judgement देनी होगी। अगर कोई कब्जा वैकेट नहीं करता तो पहले सिंपल इंटरेस्ट का प्रावधान था, अब कम्पाउंड इंटरेस्ट, डैमेज के तौर पर लिया जा सकता है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि आमतौर पर रिकवरी बहुत मुश्किल होती है। एक तो व्यक्ति unauthorized तौर पर सरकारी जमीन यूज करता है और अगर कोई पैनेल्टी या इंटरेस्ट उस व्यक्ति से वसूल करना होता है, तो उसे भी वह देने में आनाकानी करता है। अरविन्द जी ने भी बहुत से उदाहरण दिए हैं कि रेलवे और बहुत सी दूसरी जमीनें unauthorized occupation में हैं। महोदय, उसके लिए एक सिंपल प्रोसीजर है कि अगर हम इंटरेस्ट की वसूली उस व्यक्ति से as land revenue करें, तो यह रिकवरी अच्छी तरह और आसानी से हो सकती है अन्यथा एविकशन का ऑर्डर एक्जीक्यूट करना बहुत मुश्किल होता है और उसके एक्जीक्यूशन में तरह-तरह के ऑब्स्टीकल्स डाले जाते हैं। मान लीजिए एविकशन का ऑर्डर हुआ और स्टाफ unauthorized occupation का कब्जा लेने गया, तो पता लगा कि ताला लगा है। उस में एस्टेट ऑफिस कहेगा कि इसका ताला तोड़कर कब्जा लो। फिर ताला तोड़ने के लिए 15-20 लोग इकट्ठे हो गए और कहा गया कि कब्जा नहीं देंगे, तो पुलिस हैल्प से कब्जा लिया जाएगा। अब पुलिस हैल्प से कब्जा लेने में भी बड़ी कठिनाई है। उसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि अगर एस्टेट ऑफिसर की तरफ से कोई ऐसी रिकवैस्ट डीएम या एसएसपी को जाती है, तो वह टाइम बाउंड हैल्प देकर उस कब्जे को खाली कराएं। आपने तो बहुत अच्छा किया कि जल्द-से-जल्द इस का implementation हो, जब एप्लीकेशन आए तो पार्टीज को सुनकर उसके ऑर्डर कर दिए जाएं, लेकिन ऑर्डर करने के बाद बहुत सी समस्याएं आती हैं कि लोग जनरली कोर्ट्स में चाहे वह सिविल कोर्ट हो या हाईकोर्ट हो, किसी-न-किसी तरीके से उसे चैलेंज कर देते हैं।

तो मैं चाहूंगा कि यह ऑर्डर किसी भी कोर्ट में, चाहे वह सिविल कोर्ट हो या हाई कोर्ट हो, उसमें चेलेन्ज न हो सके और ऐसा माना जाए कि यह फायनल ऑर्डर है। इसी सिस्टम से चाहे वह अपीलेट अथोरिटी है या इस्टेट ऑफीसर है, यहीं तक यह सीमित रहे, नहीं तो एक बहुत लंबे प्रोसेस में टाइम वेस्ट होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इसमें मेरे माननीय मंत्री जी से दो निवेदन हैं। पहला निवेदन यह है कि इस्टेट ऑफिस जो डेमेजेज और रेंट की रिकवरी फिक्स करता है, उसको एज लैंड रेवेन्यू रिकवर किया जाए और दूसरा जब एक्जीक्यूशन हो, तो उसमें डीएम और एसएसपी को टाइम-बाउंड पुलिस हेल्प मिले। बहुत बार ऐसा देखा गया है कि सिम्पल सा रीजन आ जाता है कि आज वीआईपी मूवमेंट है इसलिए आज हम पुलिस नहीं भेज सकते हैं। इससे फिर काम खटाई में पड़ जाता है या फिर कहा जाता है कि आज पुलिस की ड्यूटी वहां लग गई है इसलिए आज पुलिस हेल्प नहीं दे सकते, फिर काम खटाई में पड़ गया। अगर टाइम बाउंड पुलिस हेल्प हो, तो जो इस बिल की मंशा है, उसे हम पूरी कर पाएंगे।

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए अपने इन सुझावों के साथ एक बार फिर माननीय मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने और जिनके डिपार्टमेंट ने पूरी मेहनत करके एक ऐसा बिल लाया है। इसमें काफी चीजों का समावेश हुआ है, इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट की काफी ऑब्जर्वेंशंस और स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की ऑब्जर्वेंशंस को सम्मिलित करके इसे बनाया गया है। मैं इसका पूरा-पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र):** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार जो यह बिल लाई है, यह लोक सभा में 11 दिसंबर को पारित हुआ था। जैसा वेंकैया जी ने प्वाइंट आउट किया, 2011 से यह बिल पेंडिंग चल रहा है। यह बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को गया, इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऑब्जर्वेंशंस भी आए और उसके बाद एक कंप्रेहेंसिव बिल को तैयार करने की कोशिश की गई, जिसको लोक सभा ने पास किया है और आज यह राज्य सभा में कंसीड्रेशन के लिए आया है।

मान्यवर, यह बात बिल्कुल जाहिर है कि देश में सरकारी संपत्तियों पर कब्जे बेतहाशा हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, जिसे हर सरकार ने फेस किया। अगर इसके क्वांटम में देखें, तो लाखों-करोड़ों की सरकार की जमीन लोगों के अवैध कब्जे में है, जो गवर्नमेंट लिटिगेशन में हर तरह से फंसी रहती है और उसका कोई हल नहीं मिलता। देश के तमाम ऐसे सरकारी प्रोजेक्ट हैं, जो इसकी वजह से अधर में लटके हुए हैं। इसमें रेलवे तो एक उदाहरण है, जो यहां दिया गया, इसके अलावा तमाम ऐसे सरकारी प्रोजेक्ट इसकी वजह से लटके हुए हैं। रेलवे की कितनी जमीन अवैध कब्जे में हैं, जैसा कि अरविन्द जी ने भी जिक्र किया, हर तरफ कहीं भी कोई इस पर कब्जा कर लेता है। खासतौर से ऐसे शहरों में, जैसे मुम्बई, दिल्ली जैसे देशों में इतनी बेशकीमती जमीन लोगों के अवैध कब्जे में है, जिसको निकालना मुश्किल हो रहा है और जिसकी वजह से सरकार को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। अब जब भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून अपनी तरफ से बना है, उसके बाद सरकार के लिए जमीन लेना और भी मुश्किल काम होगा, उसके लिए तमाम फॉर्मैल्टीज पूरी करनी होंगी। अगर सरकार अपनी ही जमीनों से जो अवैध कब्जे में हैं, उनसे ऐसे लोगों को बाहर करके विकास के कामों में उन्हें ले सके, तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी और इसका राज्य सरकारों को भी फायदा मिल सकता है।

मान्यवर, यह जो बिल माननीय वेंकैया जी लाए हैं, इसमें एक-दो चीजें ऐसी हैं, जो हम उनके संज्ञान में लाना चाहते हैं और उनसे अनुरोध है कि अगर वे इस मामले में आश्वस्त करें, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। जैसे कि इसमें In Section 4 of the principal Act "(1) If the Estate Officer has information that any person is in unauthorised occupation of any public premises and that he should be evicted, the Estate Officer shall issue in the manner hereinafter provided a notice in writing within seven working days..." एक तो एनी पर्सन, सपोज कि कहीं पर सरकारी जमीन है, उस पर तमाम लोगों का अवैध कब्जा है, तो वह जो लोग एक तरह से कंबाइंड करके अवैध कब्जा करते हैं, तो पर्सन और पर्सन्स, दोनों इन्क्ल्यूड करना चाहिए, ताकि इसमें जो तमाम लोगों ने मिलकर कब्जा कर रखा है, उनको निकाल सकें। आपने देखा होगा, तमाम जगह झुग्गी-झोपड़ियां हो जाती हैं, तमाम जगह वैसे अवैध कब्जे हो जाते हैं, जैसे मुम्बई वगैरह में हो जाते हैं। आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें और इसको करने की कोशिश करें। दूसरा, जो सबसे इंपोर्टेंट है, मुझे लगता है कि इस्टेट ऑफिसर को बहुत ज्यादा इनॉर्मस

**5.00 P.M.**

पावर्स दे दिए गए हैं। थोड़ा वहां भी देखने की जरूरत है, उसके ऊपर कोई ऐसी अथॉरिटी रहनी चाहिए, क्योंकि सात दिन, इसके बाद एनोदर सेवेन डेज़, मतलब पंद्रह दिन के अंदर इविक्शन हो जाएगा और पंद्रह दिन के बाद वह और मैक्सिमम पंद्रह दिन दे सकता है। एक महीने में उसको इवेक्ट करना ही पड़ेगा। मुझे लगता है कि पीरिएड कम है। पहले उसके डिस्क्रेशन पर था कि वह कितना टाइम लेता है, जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके, वह कराए। उसको एक टाइम फ्रेम में नहीं बांधा गया था, लेकिन यहां टाइम फ्रेम में बांधा गया है।

महोदय, सरकार अगर इसे टाइम-फ्रेम में बांधना चाहती है, तो कम से कम इसका पीरियड थोड़ा ज्यादा होना चाहिए। इतनी जल्दी यह काम नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि इतने बड़े कब्जे हैं कि उन्हें किसी के लिए एक महीने में खाली कराना संभव नहीं हो सकता और दूसरी बात यह है कि जो अपीलेंट अथॉरिटी है, उसे भी थोड़े से इस तरह के पावर्स होने चाहिए, लेकिन उसे भी टाइम-फ्रेम में बांध दिया गया है। अगर इन दोनों बातों पर गवर्नमेंट ध्यान दे, तो मुझे लगता है कि अच्छा रहेगा।

महोदय, सैक्शन-7 में कंपाउंड इंटरैस्ट की बात कही गई है, इससे हम पूरी तरह सहमत हैं। सिम्पल इंटरैस्ट की जगह कंपाउंड इंटरैस्ट और कुछ पैनल्टी और सजा रहनी चाहिए। इसलिए कंपाउंड इंटरैस्ट की बात अपने आप में बिल्कुल ठीक है।

महोदय, तीसरी बात मैं सैक्शन-9 के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, जिसमें कहा गया है कि "...that the appellate officer may entertain the appeal in exceptional cases after the expiry of the said period, if he is satisfied for reasons to be recorded in writing that there was compelling reasons which prevented the person from filing the appeal in time." Sub-clause (4) says, "Every appeal under this section shall be disposed of by the appellate authority as expeditiously as possible and every endeavour shall be made to dispose of the appeal finally within one month..." अगर यह एक महीने की जगह as expeditiously as possible रहे, तो मेरे ख्याल से ज्यादा ठीक रहेगा। इस पर यदि मंत्री जी विचार करें और एक आश्वासन दें कि इसका मिसयूज नहीं होगा और एक पूरा जैन्युइन टाइम-फ्रेम आदमी को एविक्ट करने के लिए मिलेगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि बिल सार्थक होगा। इतना ही कह कर मैं इस पर अपनी सहमति प्रकट करता हूं और इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार):** सभापति महोदय, सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) संशोधन विधेयक, 2014, जो माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा लाया गया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, क्योंकि आज सरकारी जमीनों पर जिस प्रकार से अवैध कब्जा होता जा रहा है और खासकर यहां पर हम सभी पॉलीटिकल पार्टियों के लोग बैठे हुए हैं, सभी जानते हैं कि जब-जब चुनाव आता है, तब-तब लोग झंडा लेकर खड़े हो जाते हैं कि झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी जिन्दाबाद। यह सिर्फ वोट लेने के लिए किया जाता है। इस पर आपने कानून बनाया और अभी इस पर हमारे श्री राजीव शुक्ल जी बोल रहे थे कि पहले 15 दिन और फिर 15 दिन, इस प्रकार एक महीना हो जाता है। इसलिए इसका दुरुपयोग किस प्रकार से रोका जाएगा, इस पर भी मंत्री जी जरा ध्यान देंगे। कि इस कानून से किसी गरीब को परेशानी न हो।

[डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी]

महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त जो गैर-सरकारी जमीनें हैं, जिनके बारे में अभी हमारे श्री अरविन्द जी बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने जो बात अभी कही, मैं उसका भी समर्थन करता हूं। सरकार द्वारा जब किसी व्यक्ति को कोई जमीन अलॉट की जाती है, तो उसे सिर्फ इसीलिए परेशान किया जाता है कि वे कमजोर एवं गरीब हैं उसके आसपास सभी मकान बन गए हैं। मेरे पास आज ही दिल्ली के कई लोग आकर मिले। इसी संबंध में मैं एक उदाहरण आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। यह राजेंद्र नगर का मामला है। एक प्लॉट नं. आर-536 है। इस प्लॉट का, श्री अमरीक सिंह नामक व्यक्ति के साथ बंदोबस्त किया जाता है। उस पर उसका कब्जा भी होता है। वर्ष 1990 में, हाईकोर्ट द्वारा उनसे 75 हजार रुपए जमा कराने का आदेश दिया गया, लेकिन अफसरशाही के कारण आज तक, डी.डी.ए. के लोगों और ऑफीसर्स की धांधली के कारण, उसे कब्जा नहीं दिया गया है। इस तरफ भी मंत्री जी ध्यान दें, ताकि आम लोगों को सरल तरीके से सुविधा मिल सके, कब्जा मिल सके और उन्हें न्याय मिल सके। मैं इनसे आपको मिलवाने का काम करूंगा। इस मामले में, मैं आपसे बाद में आकर मिलूंगा। इस मामले में आप अपने स्तर से आदेश दीजिए।

महोदय, गैर-सरकारी जमीनों पर लोगों का जो दखल होता है और कोई अपनी जीवन भर की कमाई लगाकर घर बनाने के लिए जमीन खरीदता है और उस पर दूसरे लोग आकर कब्जा कर लेते हैं। इसके बारे में भी कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि आम लोग दूसरे की जमीनों पर कब्जा न कर सकें एवं आम लोग परेशान न हो सकें। इन्हीं चन्द सुझावों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि आने वाले समय में आपके द्वारा इस बारे में काम किया जाएगा। जय हिन्द।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you. Sir, there is no denying the fact that a large amount of Government land and premises are in illegal occupation. Firstly, I earnestly request the Minister to let us know, through you, whether he has at least an estimate of the extent of land and premises that are in illegal occupation. We are passing a draconian law. The fact is that there are illegal occupations, we don't know the exact extent on which it is done. I request the hon. Minister, through his own machinery, to find out the total area, roughly, of the illegal occupation. It is not possible to have the exact extent, I know.

Sir, the Bill expands the definition of "public premises". It increases the ambit enormously. Very large areas have been taken into account in this. The process of eviction has been made almost draconian. So, I would request him, through you, Sir, that while there are good features in the Bill, the draconian features of the Bill also need to be looked into. Therefore, may I, through you, suggest to the Government that let it be sent to the Select Committee of this House so that it goes through threadbare on what is happening and see whether all the observations of the hon. Supreme Court have been fully incorporated and what could be done to free the illegal occupation. But, dealing with that, it should not be like throwing the baby out with

the bathwater. The genuine persons should not suffer too much because of this law.

Through you, Sir, I make an appeal for sending the Bill to the Select Committee. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to share my views. At the beginning, I would like to place on record the astounding victory, the greatest victory of the nation, which the people of Tamil Nadu gave, that is, acclaiming the hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma's services to the needy, to the poor, to the marginalized and to all the sections of the society. The people of Tamil Nadu have got a tremendous faith and hope in the people-friendly, loving leadership of our dynamic great leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. I want it to be placed on record in this august House the great victory, that is, the eleven consecutive Bye election victory, the State Assembly Elections victory, and the greatest of all, the resounding Parliamentary Elections' victory. The victory is because she is serving the nation by serving the poor, by serving the needy.

Sir, this Bill, amendment to the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 — that is, the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2014 — proposes to make suitable amendments. The Bill redefines “public premises” to include companies in which at least 51 per cent of the paid up share capital is held up with the Central and State Governments. Out of 20 suggestions made by the Supreme Court in 2013, 18 have been incorporated in this Bill. The Bill seeks to bring the properties of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation and other Metro Rail Corporations which may come up in future, as also the properties of the New Delhi Municipal Corporation, within the ambit of the 1971 Act. This Bill was placed in the House in May, 2012 and was sent to the Standing Committee. The Committee recommended that the Government should make provisions for provisional trial before the Estates Officer with respect to unauthorized occupation. The Committee was also satisfied with the safeguards provided in the guidelines and convinced that the provisions of the Bill will not allow the Estates Officer to exercise his/her powers arbitrarily against the genuine tenants.

Regarding allotment of accommodation — this is what I want to reiterate — to Members of Parliament and Ministers, I would like to urge the Government, through you, Sir, that they should ensure that this power is not arbitrarily used by the Estate Officer against these tenants. Besides, when we are making such laws, these laws should not affect the common people at large. Today we are giving 90 of our budgetary allocation for the urban areas of our country. The hon. Minister for Urban Development may agree with me that 90 per cent of every Budget is



[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

allotted for urbanisation of the country. But what is happening is that rural people are being evicted from metros and cities. So, we should not enforce this Bill arbitrarily because this may affect the common people. The common land should not go in the hands of the corporate houses. They not only take land on lease but also encroach upon some land. I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry has any data about how many acres of land so far have been taken away by the corporate houses. I also urge that necessary action should be taken to bring that land back and should be distributed among the poorest of the poor, the landless people. With these words, I support this Bill.

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, उसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। चूंकि यह विधेयक लोक सभा में पास हुआ है, जाहिर है, आज राज्य सभा में भी हो जाएगा। मेरी कुछ आशंकाएं और कुछ सुझाव हैं, जिन्हें मैं आपके माध्यम से थोड़े समय में देना चाहता हूं। चूंकि राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में खास तौर से सरकारी सम्पत्तियों या परिसम्पत्तियों पर अवैध कब्जाधारियों से कब्जा हटाकर सरकार उस जमीन का उपयोग अन्य किसी माध्यम के लिए करना चाहती है, यह नीयत कोई बुरी नहीं है, लेकिन हम आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहेंगे कि क्या इस विधेयक का विस्तार पूरे भारतवर्ष में होगा या एनसीआर तक सीमित रहेगा? दूसरा, एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। चाहे हम उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करें, चाहे हरियाणा की बात करें, पंजाब की बात करें या किसी और प्रदेश की बात करें। देश भर में रेलवे विभाग की, रेवेन्यू विभाग की बहुत सारी सम्पत्तियां और परिसम्पत्तियां ऐसी हैं, जो बहुत प्रभावी लोगों के कब्जे में आज भी हैं, पहले से भी थीं, जिन पर अवैध कब्जा होने से सरकार को न जाने कितनी हानि हो रही है। क्या सरकार उन तमाम बिन्दुओं पर, तमाम विषयों पर कोई बड़ी योजना बनाकर, कोई बड़ी प्लानिंग करके उन जमीनों को भी खाली कराने पर विचार करेगी? महोदय, देश के सामने मुश्किल यह है कि कानून बहुत बन जाते हैं, विधेयक भी पास हो जाता है, आप अध्यादेश भी ले आते हैं, लेकिन जब अनुपालन की बात आती है, जब execution की बात आती है, उस समय कई बार कानून भी, कोर्ट भी और सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी कहीं न कहीं असहाय साबित हो जाती है। मैं आपके बीच एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं, माननीय मंत्री जी उससे अवगत होंगे।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भारतवर्ष में पानी की किल्लत और जलस्तर गिरने के कारण को देखकर एक ऑर्डर किया था कि भारतवर्ष के तमाम तालाब, पोखर जो अवैध कब्जों में हैं, उन्हें अविलम्ब प्रांतीय सरकार या केंद्र की सरकार उस पर नियम बनाकर, प्रभाव जमाकर खाली कराए और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के इस ऑर्डर को पास हुए पांच साल से ज्यादा का समय हो गया है। पूरा देश पानी की किल्लत से परेशान होता है, लेकिन अभी तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस आदेश का अनुपालन भारत में नहीं हो रहा है। क्या मंत्री जी, ऐसे विषयों पर, ऐसे मुद्दों पर कोई अपनी राय, कोई अपना इरादा जाहिर करेंगे?

महोदय, एक आशंका और है, चूंकि अभी दिल्ली का चुनाव हुआ है। कई पॉलिटिकल पार्टिज़ ने इन्हें मुद्दा भी बनाया। दिल्ली में खासतौर से बहुत सारी कॉलोनियां बसी हुई हैं, करीब 1636 कॉलोनियां बसी हुई हैं। दिल्ली में 1636 कॉलोनियां ऐसी बसी हैं जिनके बारे में कई बार सरकार



कहती है कि ये अनधिकृत हैं। उनके कब्जे हैं, वे मालिक हैं, तो क्या इस विधेयक के माध्यम से कहीं दिल्ली की 1636 कालोनी वासियों के सिर पर कोई तलवार तो नहीं लटक रही है? बहुत सारे भारत के लोग जिनके पास अपने साधन-सुविधा नहीं थे, वे गरीबी, गुरबत से निकल कर आए हैं, उन्होंने दिल्ली में अपना ठिकाना बनाया है। मुझे याद है कि पीछे एक ऑर्डर रंगपुरी के बारे में हुआ था। रंगपुरी में करीब 600 लोग इसलिए उजाड़ दिए गए थे कि सरकार ने कहा था कि इनका कब्जा अवैध है। नवम्बर के महीने में पांच हजार से ज्यादा लोग सड़कों पर आए थे। इस बिल के माध्यम से, माननीय मंत्री जी, हम चाहेंगे कि आप सदन को आश्वस्त करें कि दिल्ली के अंदर यू.पी., बिहार, उत्तराखंड, तमाम प्रान्तों से आकर जो लोग बसे हैं, जो अपनी दिनचर्या चला रहे हैं, कहीं उनके लिए यह बिल घातक साबित न हो, इस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि बिल की मंशा और मकसद बुरा नहीं है, बशर्ते उसके अनुपालन का तरीका ठीक हो, बशर्ते किसी तरह से उसका मिसयूज न हो। जैसा कि शर्मा जी ने कहा कि 15 दिन के नोटिस का प्रावधान आपने इसमें रखा है और फिर उसको एक बार extend किया है। कई बार ऐसी चीजें भी आती हैं कि कुछ देरी भी होती है, तो उसमें कुछ relaxation देने का कोई प्रोविज़न भी सरकार अपने पास रखे, ताकि किसी के साथ में अन्याय न हो।

अंत में, मैं इस बिल के संदर्भ में यह कहूंगा कि इस बिल का मिज़ाज अच्छा है, अनुपालन आप कैसे कराएंगे? दिल्ली के लोग इस बिल से प्रभावित न हों, दिल्ली को कैसे आप बचाएंगे, देश की तमाम परिसम्पत्तियों को इससे कैसे जोड़ें, इस पर सरकार का विचार क्या होगा? माननीय मंत्री जी, इसके अनुपालन के लिए कैसे अपनी नीति बनाएंगे, इस पर क्लैरिटी हो जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shri Dilip Tirkey; not present. Shri K.T.S. Tulsi; not present.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, my name is there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your name is not here. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2014, is to amend the Principal Act, 1971. The main implication of this amendment would be to bring the properties of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation within the definition of 'public premises' to expedite the process. Sir, when the country is heading towards becoming a super power, when we expect the investors from abroad and inside for the development of our industry, the infrastructure forms the core part of it. The Metro Rail which serves the very main purpose is not able to take its speed because of the illegal occupants or unauthorized occupants. So, this Bill intends to strengthen the earlier Principal Act with certain amendments, which will expedite the process.

Sir, I would like to mention one or two things. At the same time, I would also seek one or two clarifications from the hon. Minister. Sir, clause 2 states very clearly that the organizations owned by the Central Government and any other

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

organization in which 51 per cent share is of the Central Government now it also include the State Government. Along with that, Sir, it also specifies the ambiguity in the expression of any Municipal Committee or notified area committee. It substitutes Municipal Corporation by the words 'Council, Corporation or Corporations', which is solicited only in New Delhi.

Sir, the second clarification which I would like to seek is, the principal Act includes premises owned or leased by the Board of Trustees constituted under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 and now it amends to include any 'successor company' constituted under or referred to in the Major Port Trusts Act. So, I need a definition for the 'Successor'. This is what I would like to know.

And so also, clause 3 of the principal Act does not specify any time-frame for the Estate Officer to give a Show Cause Notice or to evict. Now it gives a specific time that within one week time, after the receiving of the information, the Estate Officer should give a Show Cause Notice, and, within 15 days, the eviction should be taken up. Sir, the apprehension that everyone is having is that the Estate Officer may misuse it. What is the monitoring mechanism the Government is having to overlook the Estate Officer's activities? The apprehension is, we are used to misuse anything before learning to use it. So, when we enact a law to expedite a very essential process in this country, we should also look into the other aspects that there should not be any misuse in the way of implementation.

So also, the principal Act provided for payment of rent or damages of public premises by the unauthorized occupant along with simple interest. Now, the amending Bill seeks to impose compound interest. How can you collect rent from an authorized person? It should only be a penalty because when they are already decided as 'unauthorized occupants', if we collect rent, it will become legal that they are authorized, that they have been authorized like a *de novo* certificate or something. So, I think, the term doesn't apply right. Collecting rent from an unauthorized person indirectly admits that they are authorized occupants.

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

So, these are the two small ambiguous portions in the Bill on which I would like to seek clarifications from the Minister. Otherwise, it is a very, very important Bill. As our colleagues Mr. Bandyopadhyay and Mr. Rajeeve suggested, the suggestion of taking it to a Select Committee though cannot be dispensed with but certain very, very essential things which cannot be delayed for such reasons have to be taken very seriously. So, in that respect, passing this Bill at this time will help the Delhi Metro Railway Corporation to expedite the implementation. So, I support this Bill. Thank you very much.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the Members of the House from all sides for broadly extending their support to this Bill.

Sir, I would like to make only a few clarifications. I don't want to make a long speech. Number one, this Act is applicable only to public premises, defined premises, which belong to Central Government. This is number one. Secondly, 'Company' as defined in Section 3 of the Companies Act in which not less than 51 per cent share capital is held partly by Central Government and partly by the Government of NCT of Delhi. The properties belonging to other State Governments are not included because I cannot take any action without the consent of the State Governments because I am the Minister of Urban Development. The Urban Development also takes care of New Delhi which is also the National Capital. This Bill was recommended by the State of Delhi and then accepted by the Central Government Cabinet; and that is why it has come here.

With regard to the fears expressed about unauthorized colonies of Delhi quoting Jangpura example and all that, I would say Jangpura was because of the National Green Tribunal Order and not because of the Government. Secondly, with regard to the protection to the unauthorized colonies, Sir, the Government of India has already decided to regularize all the unauthorized colonies. The matter was shared with the Parliament also earlier. So, there should not be any fear on that count.

Then, with regard to the unauthorized occupants' rent, it is not actual rent, but only damages will be collected from those people because they have been overstaying against the permission given to them. Upon deciding unauthorized occupation, there are four phases – Notice : 7 days; Hearing: another 7 days; Passing of Order: within 15 days after that; and then eviction : after 15 days. It comes to a total of 45 days.

Then, in case of compelling reasons, another 15 days can be given. That means, totally it takes 60 days. Now, 60 days means two months. We should all understand that we are dealing with public property; public means Government; it is the people's property. Moreover, people who are encroaching upon such major areas are not poor people, for your information. It is the, what you call, land *sheiks* who control and then bring these people, put up huts and then collect rent. It is a practice everywhere. You have examples in Mumbai; you have examples in Delhi. We are trying to take action against such people. Ordinary people who are living in unauthorized colonies will not be touched at all. Let the House have this assurance from me.

Then, no new clause was added, after the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee, to modify the paid-up capital of public sector companies. Based on the proposal from Government of the NCT of Delhi in 2013, the companies registered under the Companies Act of 2013, with not less than 51 per cent paid-up capital

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

held by Government of India, were included. Now, as to why this confusion about 'corporations' and 'councils', it is because Delhi was earlier governed by one Corporation. Subsequently, three corporations were made, and also there was the New Delhi Municipal Council. So, there were some lacunae in interpretation. Keeping that in mind, we said 'corporations' and 'councils' to cover all these. That has been added here. Other than that, the Bill is as it was introduced by my friend, Shri Kamal Nath, at that time, which had been referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee had made a recommendation with regard to the Estate Officer too. Also, it was very specific on the time limit. If you give them more time, they would go and get some stay from here and there.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: They could go to the courts.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you know our legal system. People can get stay from somewhere. The entire work could get stuck for six months or one year. Keeping that in mind, these powers are given.

With regard to action taken by the Estate Officer, there is an appeal to the District Judge. The District Judge is a superior officer. We should have confidence in the District Judge. Enough safeguards have been taken while drafting this Bill.

As for certain apprehensions expressed by some of our hon. Members, I assure them that enough care will be taken in preparing the guidelines and rules. Care will be taken to keep in mind the apprehensions expressed by Members from different sides. The Bill had been sent to the Standing Committee and it came back. In the larger public interest, I request the House to kindly pass this Bill and approve it. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is :

That the Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 1; there is one amendment (No. 2) by Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu.

### **Clause 1 – Short Title and Commencement**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I move:

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

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Enacting Formula; there is one amendment (No. 1) by Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu.

### **Enacting Formula**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I move:

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

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I would like to thank Members from all sides, including the Opposition, from the bottom of my heart, for the support that they have extended to this Bill.

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### **STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement by Minister, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister may make the statement. This is a matter of great national concern. Since it is late and two Bills have been discussed in past, clarifications could be taken up when more Members are present. A large number of Members are absent. Our request, Sir, is that clarifications can be taken up tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): We can have the statement today and we can take up clarifications later.

**Regarding Outbreak of H1N1 Seasonal Influenza and  
the steps taken by Government of India in this regard**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Members about the recent outbreak of Influenza A H1N1 in certain parts of the country. Even though the Influenza is of a seasonal nature with maximum impact during this time of the year, the morbidity and more important the mortality associated with the Influenza are matters of great concern for all of us.

Hon. Members may recall that India, as also other parts of the world, were affected by Influenza A H1N1 pandemic in the year 2009 and 2010. The number of reported cases in 2009 was 27,236 and in 2010 the cases were 20,604. The number of deaths in 2009 was 981 and in 2010 the deaths increased to 1,763. Influenza is caused by virus of three types A, B and C. It is the type A virus which has caused major Pandemics and Epidemics across the globe. This is because Influenza A type of virus has the tendency to undergo mutation against which the affected population may not have sufficient immunity. The subtypes of Influenza A virus include H1N1, H2N2 and H3N2. While declaring the pandemic to be over in August 2010, WHO had conveyed that the pandemic H1N1 virus would continue to circulate as a seasonal influenza virus for some years to come. In the current year, from January 1 till February 22, 2015, the number of cases reported by the States is 14,673. The number of deaths for the same period is 841. For the information of the Hon. Members, year-wise figures of cases and deaths, from 2009 to 2015 reported for Influenza A H1N1 are being laid on the Table of the House. Many of these deaths, however, may be due to already present co-morbidities in the patients.

The Union Health and Family Welfare Ministry has been very closely monitoring the Influenza A H1N1 situation. We are in regular contact with the Governments of the affected States. For containment of the impact of this seasonal Influenza, States have been provided guidelines on screening, risk categorization of patients, clinical case management and ventilator management. The drug Oseltamivir is required for treating Influenza A H1N1. In addition, to prevent transmission of the disease to the healthcare workers who come in contact with patients, N-95 masks and Personal Protective Equipment are required. We are, on a regular basis, ascertaining from the State Governments regarding the stock position of the above items. Additional requirements, if any, required by the State Governments are being met by us. We have already supplied to the affected States 58,000 capsules of Oseltamivir, 3000 N-95 masks and 9,500 Personal Protective Equipment. We are also maintaining an emergency stock of Oseltamivir drug to meet any sudden requirement. In addition, we have in stock 10,000 N-95 masks and sufficient number of Personal Protective Equipment.

To guide and assist the State Governments, teams from the Union Health and Family Welfare Ministry have been sent to Telangana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. For guidance on ICU and Ventilator Management, a team of doctors was sent to Rajasthan on two occasions. Video conferences for review with the States are being held at the level of Secretary (Health and Family Welfare) and other Senior Officers. On 19th February, 2015, the Cabinet Secretary also held a video conference with the Chief Secretaries of the affected States to ascertain the difficulties and assess the requirements, if any. Regular review is also taking place at my level. I can assure the hon. Members that whatever help is required by the State Governments to deal with the outbreak, is being provided by us.

Certain media reports have incorrectly stated about the shortages of Oseltamivir, the drug used for treating Influenza A H1N1. I would like to inform the hon. Members that this drug, recommended by WHO, is manufactured in India. We have held meetings with the manufacturers on two occasions. These indigenous manufacturers have confirmed that they have sufficient capacity and stock of active pharmaceutical ingredients to meet requirements. In fact, one of the manufacturers is a Central Public Sector Undertaking. The drug Oseltamivir, however, cannot be sold over the counter. It is to be made available only against the prescription by a qualified doctor and sold through a chemist with licence under Schedule X of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. In addition, the drug is available through the public health system. We cannot afford a situation where due to irrational use of the drug, resistance is developed, rendering the drug incapable of fighting the virus. However, to ensure that general public requiring the drug does not face any inconvenience, we have advised the State Governments to review the locations of the Schedule X pharmacies and issue fresh licences for under-represented or not represented locations.

The laboratory network of the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme and the Indian Council of Medical Research, comprising of 21 laboratories across different parts of India, is providing free testing facilities for Influenza A H1N1. These laboratories have sufficient capacity and availability of diagnostic materials. The position is being constantly monitored. Orders have been placed already for the procurement of additional quantity of reagents. The affected States have further supplemented these efforts by authorising private diagnostic laboratories for conducting tests. We were concerned about certain media reports informing that very high rates were being charged by certain private laboratories. The Director General of Health Services has advised the concerned State Government to ensure that the private laboratories do not charge high rates. Rather the rates should be fixed by the State Government.

It has been confirmed, both by the National Institute of Virology (under ICMR) and the National Centre for Diseases Control (Delhi), that the cases of Influenza



[Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda]

A currently being reported are of H1N1. In other words, it is the same virus of 2009 and there is no mutation in the virus. Consequently, the drug Oseltamivir used during the time of pandemic 2009-2010 remains effective for treatment now also. As already stated, we have the diagnostic capacity and we are equipped and capable of detecting this virus.

I would like to inform the hon. Members that we have recommended vaccine only for the healthcare workers. Guidelines regarding the same have been sent to the State Governments. This decision has been taken after due consultations with experts. Vaccination of general public is not advocated as a public health strategy at this juncture. Hon. Members may also like to know that vaccination becomes effective after about three to four weeks of the injection and the immunity is only for about one year. Moreover, vaccination may not provide full protection against the virus. The healthcare workers are also advised to take proper precautions and use Personal Protective Equipment while examining and looking after Influenza A H1N1 patients. In addition, it is recommended for the healthcare workers to take prophylactic doses of Oseltamivir as a precaution.

As per information gathered from the State Governments, it appears that many of the deaths may be attributed to the co-morbid conditions of the Influenza A H1N1 affected patients. Such persons are immuno-compromised and consequently more vulnerable. In this category are the patients with diseases such as cancer, diabetes, tuberculosis, other respiratory diseases etc. The States have also informed that in many cases, the affected persons sought medical intervention at a very late stage resulting in deteriorated health status of patients.

To increase awareness of the general public, the States have been undertaking massive Information-Education-Communication (IEC) campaign using different media. The campaign focus is on how to prevent the transmission of the disease as also on the action to be taken with the onset of symptoms such as cough, fever etc. The Central Government is also supplementing the IEC efforts of the States. Advertisements placed by us in print media were published on regular basis in more than 200 newspapers in January and February, 2015 all over the country. These also included advertisements in vernacular languages. Radio and Television are also being used for information dissemination. States have been advised already to scale up IEC activities.

I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that the situation is being closely monitored by us and all necessary assistance is being provided to the State Governments. Adequate stocks of medicine, masks and Personal Protection Equipments (PPEs) are available. I would further like to assure the hon'ble Members that no efforts will be spared for effectively dealing with the situation.



**Statement****INFLUENZA A-H1N1**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cases	27236	20604	603	5044	5253	937	14673*
Deaths	981	1763	75	405	699	218	841*

\*As on 22.02.2015

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, clarifications will be taken up later.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, when will it be taken up?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, it cannot be delayed. It must be done tomorrow.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी):** सर, कल तो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव है, जो कल-परसों होगा। उसके बाद कभी भी कोई डेट देख कर तय कर लेंगे। कल तो सम्भव नहीं है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It would not take long.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** हम तो तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आनन्द जी, हम तैयार हैं। अगर आप अभी चाहें तो आधा घंटा समय बढ़ा कर आज इसे कर लीजिए।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** हाउस में अभी विपक्ष के बहुत से लोग नहीं हैं।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** कोई बात नहीं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, हर विषय पर हमारा आपस में मतभेद नहीं होना चाहिए। मैंने मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से निवेदन किया है, क्योंकि विषय ऐसा है कि इस पर सरकार और प्रतिपक्ष का मतभेद नहीं है।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** लेकिन यह आपके सुझाव पर ही हुआ है।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** कुछ लोग इस पर अपना क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछेंगे। उसमें ज्यादा समय नहीं लगेगा। उसके बाद आप राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा कर लें। यह मेरा निवेदन है। आप इसे मान लें। आप इसमें देरी मत करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** शर्मा जी, आपके सुझाव के आधार पर ही आज क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, वह बाद में तय कर लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैंने यही आग्रह सरकार से किया है कि इसे कल कर दें और उसके बाद राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा आरंभ कर दें। इसमें ज्यादा समय नहीं लगेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: May be, half-an-hour.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Yes, half-an-hour.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** नक्रवी जी, आप इसे मान जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it is not possible tomorrow.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** नक्रवी जी, आप इसे मान जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें हमेशा ऐसा होता रहा है कि ऐसे विषयों पर विलम्ब नहीं होता, क्योंकि यह एक गम्भीर बात है। जो सदस्य इस पर अपना प्रश्न पूछना चाहें, स्पष्टीकरण चाहें, मंत्री महोदय सक्षम हैं, वे उसका उत्तर दे देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस पर मान जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस पर निर्णय कर लीजिए।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक्रवी:** शर्मा जी, हम तो स्पष्टीकरण के लिए तैयार थे। हम अभी भी स्पष्टीकरण देने को तैयार थे। आप ही ने सुझाव दिया कि स्पष्टीकरण आज न हो, इस नाते यह आज नहीं हो रहा है। आपके सुझाव का सम्मान करते हुए ऐसा हुआ है। इसलिए, इस बात को हम बाद में तय कर लेंगे कि इसे कब करना है, लेकिन इस पर स्पष्टीकरण होगा।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सर, आप इसके महत्व को देखिए। इस पर एक-एक दिन का विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए। इतना अच्छा स्टेटमेंट आया है, इस पर थोड़ी सी बात पूछनी है। इसे कल करने में आपको क्या आपत्ति है? आपको तो स्वाइन फ्लू नहीं हुआ है!

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक्रवी:** आप ज़ीरो ऑवर में इसे कर लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है। इसे आप ज़ीरो ऑवर में कर लीजिए।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** अगर यह सबसे ज्यादा कहीं फैला है, तो आपके गुजरात, आपके राजस्थान में और आप के ही द्वारा शासित जो राज्य हैं, वहीं से यह आ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अहमद पटेल:** यह गुजरात के स्पीकर को भी हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक्रवी:** स्वाइन फ्लू किसी को न हो, इसीलिए माननीय मंत्री जी ने आपके स्वस्थ रहने की व्यवस्था की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** इसे कल कर लीजिए।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, whether clarifications will be taken up today or tomorrow, I don't know. They will be deciding it. I just want to know whether the N-95 masks will be made available to the Members of Parliament.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: These are available. ...**(Interruptions)**... If possible, let us have it at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow. Sharma ji, is it okay? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, I have no problem.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay. Let us do it from 11.30 to 12.00 tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you put it the other way, from 11.00 to 11.30?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It will be okay at 11.00 because even if it extends for five minutes or ten minutes, it will be okay. In case of 11.30 to 12.00, Question Hour will come at 12.00.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. I agree with you because if it is from 11.30 to 12.00, you will have to stop at 12.00.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : Sir, from 11.00 to 12.00 is okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't say from 11.00 to 12.00. It is okay from 11.00 to 11.30. So, that is the sense of the House.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Okay, Sir.

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### SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, not present. Shri Motilal Vora, not present. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao, not present.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*.]

#### **Need to resolve various problems being faced by farmers in the country**

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the current Rabi Season has been marked by unprecedented urea fertilizer crisis. The Government has not only failed to import the required quantity of urea for this crucial season but also failed in providing necessary subsidy for domestic manufacturing of urea resulting in large scale resentment among farmers all over the country. The Government has also failed to provide remunerative prices for farmers' crops by adding 50 per cent profit to the cost in terms of Swaminathan Commission Report. The Land Acquisition Ordinance has further added insult to injury.

Through this august House, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to resolve these burning issues of farmers.

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

**Need to take effective measures to expedite the disposal of  
pending cases in courts in the country**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the number of pending court cases that have crossed the three crore mark. In 2013, 63,843 cases were pending in the Supreme Court, registering a 9 per cent rise since 2011, and the number of such cases continues to increase. Over 2.6 crore cases are pending in district and subordinate courts and 44.63 lakh cases are pending in the High Courts, all waiting for justice.

Despite the 15 per cent increase in pending Supreme Court cases over the past four years, the Central Government's decision for the closure of Fast Track Courts and ceasing to fund Fast Track Courts has come as a blow to the State Governments. West Bengal Chief Minister, Kum. Mamata Banerjee, wrote a letter to the former Prime Minister and also raised the matter with the Centre regularly.

Following this order, the number of functioning Fast Track Courts reduced by over 50 per cent and by 2011, the 1,734 Fast Track Courts across the country had more or less wound up. After the gang rape and subsequent death of Nirbhaya, the Central Government said that the courts could continue until March, 2015. However, at present, there are fewer than 976 Fast Track Courts in the country. In Delhi, six Fast Track Courts deal exclusively with cases of sexual assault. As of April this year, 1,374 rape cases were pending in these courts.

There are 258 vacancies of Judges alone in the SC along with 4,706 vacant judicial positions in Supreme Court and High Courts that are fuelling the injustice borne by the victims.

Calcutta High Court has registered a 19 per cent decline over the past three years in pending court cases. Yet several case files still await justice before law. A move in this direction would be by establishing a permanent bench of the Supreme Court in Kolkata.

I urge upon the Government to take stringent and effective measures in addressing this situation that is growing in magnitude in the country because we all know that justice delayed is justice denied.

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

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh, not present. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy.

**Need for separate budgetary allocations to open Jan Aushadhi Stores  
in every primary health centre in the country**

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I request the Government of India to open Jan Aushadhi Stores in every Primary Health Centre in all Government Hospitals. We have, over the years, developed strong capability in producing quality branded and generic medicines by going up from mere ₹ 1,500 crores' industry in 1980 to a more than ₹ 1,30,000 crores' industry in 2014. Although these medicines are reasonably priced as compared to prices of their equivalent medicines in most other countries, yet a large population of poor people in the country finds it difficult to afford medicines. Accordingly, for ensuring availability of quality medicines at affordable prices to all, Government started Jan Aushadhi Scheme.

Initially, it started to set up 170 Jan Aushadhi Stores in various parts of the country, including two in Telangana — one in NIMS and one at Uppal — and one in Andhra Pradesh. But, out of these, only 89 are functional.

The main problem that these Stores are facing relates to the availability of medicines. Out of 361 medicines proposed for supply, only 200-odd are available. Secondly, there are extremely limited stores in the country. How can it be successful if you have two stores in Telangana for four crore population and one store in AP for nearly five crore population?

I understand that Government is proposing to open 3,000 Jan Aushadhi Stores in various parts of the country in Twelfth Plan. But, even after completion of two years of Twelfth Plan, targeted JASs were not being set up.

So, I strongly feel that Government should provide separate budgetary allocation and take steps to open Jan Aushadhi Shop in every Primary Health Centre. Only then can the objective of providing medicines at affordable price to poor be achieved. Thank you.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

**Need to take steps for effective functioning of ESI Hospital at  
Mukkudal in Tirunelveli District**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government of India the pathetic situation of the Central Hospital in Mukkudal, Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu. Thirty-bedded Central Hospital,

Mukkudal was opened to cater to the needs of the Beedi workers in Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu. More than ten crore rupees were spent by the Central Government for building and infrastructure. Lots of equipments were purchased and operation theatre established. Earlier, there was a thought of upgrading it to fifty-bedded hospital. But, now, there is a declining trend and, at present, the functioning of the Hospital is paralysed as mentioned below.

The first one is that three to four years back, daily thousand patients were treated. But, the present situation is that hardly 150 patients are treated. Three to four years back, all the thirty beds were full and extra beds were provided. But, the present situation is that no inpatients are admitted. Three to four years back, with a meagre amount of ₹ 30/- per patient as diet charges, food was served three times to the inpatients admitted. But, the present situation is that diet charges have been increased to ₹50/- but inpatients are not admitted and hence the food is not provided. The kitchen is closed. Three to four years back, the Hospital was running 24 hours. But, now it is hardly run for six hours. Three to four years back, patients were admitted in the hospital and according to necessity, patients were sent to the Government Hospital, Tirunelveli and Madurai, through ambulance. But, now the ambulance is kept idle. Three to four years back, scan and ECG was taken but now the scanning and ECG machines are not used. Three to four years back, Medical Officer and the staff pattern was there but now there is no change. The reason for this is ineffective supervision by the Welfare Commissioner and non-committed Medical Officers and Staff. I, therefore, demand that biometric machine should be installed immediately to regulate the attendance of Medical Officers and Staff. Steps should be taken to run the Hospital for 24 hours.

Sufficient medicines should be supplied and the patients who need in-patient care should be admitted. A Committee should be constituted by the Ministry to study the performance of the hospital and to initiate disciplinary action against the medical officers who hardly attend the hospital and the officials responsible for non-functioning of the hospital. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Bhupinder Singh, not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 25th of February 2015.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-six minutes past  
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Wednesday, the 25th February, 2015.*



