

Vol. 235  
No. 7



Tuesday  
5 May, 2015  
15 Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 5th May, 2015/ 15th Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

#### **II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), New Delhi and related papers**

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

- I. (a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:—
  - (1) G.S.R. 837 (E), dated the 24th November, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (2) No. 1-CA(7)/167/2014, dated the 23rd January, 2015, publishing the Chartered Accountants (First Amendment) Regulations, 2015.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2577/16/15]
- (b) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. CWR (1)/2014, dated the 12th November, 2014, publishing the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Regulation, 2014, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2578/16/15]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2573/16/15]

**I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the National Institute of Biologicals (NIB), NOIDA and related papers****II. Review (2012-13, 2013-14) of the working of the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS), New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH); AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biologicals (NIB), NOIDA, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2709/16/15]
- II. (a) Review by Government on the working of the \*Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the \*Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2710/16/15]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Defence****II. MoU between the Government of India and various PSUs**

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, on behalf of Shri Rao Inderjit Singh, I lay on the Table —

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. S.R.O. 6, dated the January 18 – January 24, 2015 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Navy Design Officers (Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts) Recruitment (Amendment)

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\*Annual Reports and Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS), New Delhi, along with the Audit Reports thereon, for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14, were laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha, on 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2015.

Rules, 2015, under Section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2711/16/15]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2591/16/15]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2590/16/15]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2593/16/15]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Garden Reach and Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2594/16/15]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2595/16/15]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2592/16/15]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation**

**II. Annual Accounts (2013-14) of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA), New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE  
MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND THE MINISTER

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, under sub-section (3) of Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, along with Explanatory Note:—

(1) G.S.R. 804 (E), dated the 30th December, 2013, publishing the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2562/16/15]

(2) G.S.R. 97 (E), dated the 18th February, 2014, publishing the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2712/16/15]

(3) G.S.R. 32 (E), dated the 14th January, 2015, publishing the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

(4) G.S.R. 78 (E), dated the 10th February, 2015, publishing the Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2562/16/15]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2561/16/15]

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs):—

(1) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/10/1577, dated the 26th September, 2014, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014.

(2) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/11/1576, dated the 26th September, 2014, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014.

(3) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/19/1973, dated the 30th December, 2014,

publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2638/16/15]

- (4) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/20/1972, dated the 30th December, 2014, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Venture Capital Investors) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2633/16/15]

**Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on various Departments/ Ministry**

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2014 - Union Government - Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes - Service Tax), Report No. 4 of 2015;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2497/16/15]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Supply and Infrastructure Development for Natural Gas for the year ended March 2014- Union Government - Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Report No. 6 of 2015, (Performance Audit);

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2498/16/15]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2014 - Union Government - Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes- Central Excise), Report No. 7 of 2015;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2499/16/15]

- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2014 - Union Government - Department of Revenue - Customs (Compliance Audit), Report No. 8 of 2015;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2500/16/15]

- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2014 on Performance of 100% Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Scheme- Union Government - Department of Revenue - Indirect Taxes - Customs, Report No. 9 of 2015;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2494/16/15]

- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013 - Union Government (Civil), Report No. 11 of 2015- Performance



Audit of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (Ministry of Agriculture); and

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2495/16/15]

- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2014 - Union Government - Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes-Customs), Report No. 13 of 2015, Performance of Import and Export Trade Facilitation through Customs Ports.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2496/16/15]

#### **Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on CPSEs**

**भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री अनंत गीते):** महोदय, मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151 के खंड (1) के अधीन मार्च, 2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखापरीक्षक के प्रतिवेदन-संघ सरकार (वाणिज्यिक), 2015 का प्रतिवेदन सं. 2, केन्द्रीय लोक क्षेत्र उद्यमों के साधारण प्रयोजन वित्तीय प्रतिवेदन (अनुपालन लेखापरीक्षा) की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2473/16/15]

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#### **REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:—

- (i) Two Hundred Fifty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Space;
- (ii) Two Hundred Fifty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Atomic Energy; and
- (iii) Two Hundred Fifty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

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#### **REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2014-15):—

- (i) Fifth Report on 'The Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2014' relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); and
- (ii) Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-third Report on the subject "Suburban Train Services of Indian Railways, with particular emphasis on Security of Women Passengers" relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

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#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the House from 23rd April to 13th May, 2015 on medical grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the entire (235th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from 23rd April to 13th May, 2015 of the current (235th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

*(No Hon. Member dissented)*

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

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#### INCIDENCE OF MOLESTATION OF A GIRL IN A BUS AT MOGA IN PUNJAB

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, the situation in Punjab has...

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

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: The situation in Punjab now merits the direct intervention of the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा भी एक नोटिस है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: There is a total breakdown of law and order.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please give notice. *...(Interruptions)*. Shrimati Ambika Soni, have you given notice? *...(Interruptions)*... Don't display any newspapers. *...(Interruptions)*... Have you given notice? Please give notice. *...(Interruptions)*... Sharad Yadavji has given a notice. I will call him first. *...(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji and Shrimati Ambika Soni, you have not given any notice. You first give the notice. *...(Interruptions)*... You have not given any notice. I have a notice under Rule 267. I have to attend to that first.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): The House should condemn it.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, it is not the forum. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, you have not given any notice. Shrimati Ambika Soni, why don't you give a notice? *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, it is *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have to take up Rule 267 first. *...(Interruptions)*... No, I have to take up Rule 267 first.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): You can dispense with the notice.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you can waive off the notice. It is a serious matter and those who are standing up to defend should think about the hon. colleagues. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to take up Rule 267 first. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, in broad day light such incident has happened.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give notice. Why don't you give notice? Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)*... I have called Shri Sharad Yadav. *...(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यह इश्यू इम्पोर्टेंट है। *...(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They should give notice. *...(Interruptions)*... Shri Satish Misra, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)*.... I am not saying anything about the merit of what you are raising. I am only saying that you give notice. I have already got a notice, under Rule 267 for suspension, from two hon. Membrs. So I have to listen to them first. *...(Interruptions)*.... You please give notice. I am not saying anything about the merit of the subject. Please give notice.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: How can we do justice? *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have only one point. Sir,

what you are saying is correct to give a notice, but there are some matters that come up so urgently. We are beseeching the Chair to allow us to discuss that. This is a matter, Sir, that cannot be raised formally. Therefore, I am saying, please allow us to raise it. I know it is not in strict adherence to the rules, but because of the importance of this incident, please allow us to raise it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First I have to dispose of two suspension notices. Let me do that. ...(Interruptions)... Let me first dispose of the suspension notice.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: After that, Sir, please allow us.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, जो बस कम्पनी के मालिक हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार उनके हाथ में है, ...(व्यवधान)... सत्ता उनके हाथ में है। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने देश का माथा झुका दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me first dispose of the suspension notice.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: This House should take cognizance of this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Ambika Soni, you are a senior Member. ...(Interruptions)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : सर, यह बहुत ही सीरियस इश्यू है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे ख्याल में इसके लिए नोटिस की जरूरत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसको तो डिस्कस होना चाहिए और इसमें कोई कॉम्प्रमाइज नहीं होना चाहिए। इस पर एक्शन लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह कम्पनी गवर्नमेंट की है, जो लोग हुक्मरान हैं, यह उनकी कम्पनी है। अगर हुक्मरान, उनकी पार्टी, उनकी कम्पनी इस तरह का अपराध कर सकती है, तो साधारण आदमी क्या करेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

آفانڈ حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، یہ بہت ہی سیرس ایشو ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میرے خیال میں اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس کو تو ڈسکس ہونا چاہئے اور اس میں کوئی کمپرومائز نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ اس پر ایکشن لینا چاہئے، کیونکہ یہ کمپنی گورنمنٹ کی ہے، جو لوگ حکمران ہیں، یہ ان کی کمپنی ہے۔ اگر حکمران، ان کی پارٹی، ان کی کمپنی اس طرح کا ابرادھ کر سکتی ہے، تو سادھارن آدمی کیا کرے گا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: After we first dispose of this issue, please announce that we will discuss this issue; then, we will have order in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I am surprised when Members say that it is a non-issue. They should withdraw those words. ...(Interruptions)...

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† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down. Ambika Soniji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) :** उपसभापति महोदय, जिस तरह से माननीय सदस्य राज्य सरकार के एक मुद्दे को यहां पर उठाना चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... राज्य सरकार ने इसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई भी की और जो लोग दोषी हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी राज्य सरकार ने कार्रवाई की। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके बाद अगर इस तरह का मुद्दा यहां पर उठेगा कि राज्य सरकारें क्या कर रही हैं, राज्यों में क्या घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, उन घटनाओं को लेकर अगर यहां पर हर दिन चर्चा करने की बात आएगी, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह उचित नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राज्य सरकार ने जिम्मेदारी के साथ, गम्भीरता के साथ कार्रवाई की। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आपको फिर भी विभिन्न राज्यों में जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, उन पर चर्चा करनी है, तो आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, please sit down. Ambika Soniji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not making any observations on what you said. I am only saying that I have two suspension notices under Rule 267. I have to listen to them and dispose of that. The second point that I am saying is, whatever subject that you are raising must be very important. I could not understand what the subject is. Whatever it is, why don't you give a notice and then raise it?...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you give a notice and raise it? ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you are standing, how can I understand? ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you are standing and talking, how will I understand the seriousness of the subject?...*(Interruptions)*... So, let me dispose it of first. Then, I will allow hon. LoP, if necessary.

**श्री शरद यादव :** उपसभापति जी, यह एक ऐसा मामला है...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी बीएसी में यह तय हुआ था कि यह एक सेंसिटिव मामला है। मामला यह है कि जो बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री जी हैं, उन्हें भारत सरकार की तरफ से जनकपुर जाने की परमिशन मिली थी, लेकिन उसे कैंसिल कर दिया गया। मैं सरकार से केवल इतना जानना चाहता हूँ, मेरा और कोई मतलब नहीं है कि इस तरह की बात क्यों हुई? यह बात एक बार नहीं हुई है, बल्कि यह वहां के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ एक-दो बार और हो चुका है, इसलिए मैं आपके संज्ञान में यह बात लाया हूँ। मैं इस नोटिस को प्रैस नहीं कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि यह मामला ऐसा नहीं है कि इसके लिए सदन के बिजनस को स्थगित किया जाए। इसलिए मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार को इस मामले को संज्ञान में लेना चाहिए और इस पर सफाई देनी चाहिए कि क्या मामला है?

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी :** सफाई देनी चाहिए।

**श्री शरद यादव :** इस पर सफाई देनी चाहिए कि क्या मामला है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Sharadji for not pressing your notice. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब से यह सरकार आई है, तब से हम सभी लोग इस बात से सशंकित थे कि इस देश में माइनोंरिटीज़ को एक तरफ कर दिया जाएगा, वह भयभीत रहेगी। श्रीमन्, अमेरिकन कांग्रेस की एक रिपोर्ट आई है, उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने साफ लिखा है कि जब से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it with regard to your notice under Rule 267?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** जी, Rule 267 में है। जब से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है, तब से माइनोंरिटीज़ के ऊपर अपराध और दंगे बढ़े हैं। उसका मुख्य कारण, जो उन्होंने बताया है ...(व्यवधान)... वह यह है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेताओं के जो बयान हैं...(व्यवधान)... भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेताओं के विवादित बयान उसका मुख्य कारण हैं। वह रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट के पास है। आप कहें तो मैं पूरी रिपोर्ट पढ़ दूँ। उन्होंने बताया है कि कौन-कौन से नेता क्या बयान दे रहे हैं। उन्होंने इसमें राज्य भी दिए हैं कि वे कौन-कौन से राज्य हैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no...(Interruptions)...No need. That is only if discussion is allowed.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** उपसभापति जी, यह रिपोर्ट काफी गंभीर है। मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार कम से कम यह स्पष्ट करे कि रिपोर्ट से जो तथ्य सामने आए हैं, वे तथ्य कितने सच हैं और सरकार ने इनको कितनी गंभीरता से लिया है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हम बराक ओबामा जी पर प्रेशर डालेंगे कि वे भारत की सरकार को यह एडवाइज़ दें कि उनके नेता इस तरीके के बयान देना बंद कर दें, क्योंकि अगर माइनोंरिटीज़ सुरक्षित नहीं रहीं, तो हिंदुस्तान सुरक्षित नहीं रहेगा। यह उनका बयान है। श्रीमन्, इस तरह की जो बात उठी है, उस पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसका संज्ञान ले...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing the notice. ...(Interruptions)... Please, sit down...(Interruptions)...I am not allowing it...(Interruptions)...I will tell you.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार):** उपसभापति जी, पूरी दुनिया में हमारे देश की बदनामी हो रही है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wait, wait...(Interruptions)...I am not allowing the suspension of business...(Interruptions)...Mr. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** उपसभापति जी, हमारे देश की धार्मिक आजादी, हमारे देश के सौहार्द, सहिष्णुता की कुछ लोग, कुछ संस्थाएँ, एनजीओज़...(व्यवधान)... हमारे देश की आजादी, हमारे देश की सहिष्णुता का आकलन कर रहे हैं। यह देश, हमारा संविधान, हमारा समाज, हमारी संस्कृति, इस देश की धार्मिक आजादी की गारंटी हैं, हमें किसी के सर्टिफिकेट की जरूरत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Alright. Therefore, I am not allowing the notices to be moved. I am not allowing the motion to be moved. I am not allowing notices given

under Rule 267...(Interruptions)...Now, let us take up the Zero Hour...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** उपसभापति जी, पूरी दुनिया में देश की बदनामी हो रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** उपसभापति जी, गृह मंत्री जी यह बयान दें कि इस रिपोर्ट में कितनी सत्यता है, इसके आधार पर कितनी गंभीरता है, क्योंकि इसके कारण माहौल खराब हुआ है...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में माहौल खराब हुआ है...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कैसे चलेगा?...**(व्यवधान)**... हम चाहेंगे कि होम मिनिस्टर इस पर बयान दे दें...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You made your point, Nareshji. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** उपसभापति जी, करोड़ों लोग लोकतंत्र में जी रहे हैं...**(व्यवधान)**... दुनिया भर में हमारे देश की बदनामी हो रही है...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** गृह मंत्री बयान दे दें...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I heard Mr. Naresh Agrawal. ...**(Interruptions)**... You sit down...**(Interruptions)**...I am not allowing. I have not allowed you ...**(Interruptions)**...आप बैठिए...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभापति जी, मुझे कुछ कहना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have not allowed the motion of Shri Naresh. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप ज़रा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...Naqviji, please ask him to sit. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति जी,...**(व्यवधान)**... इनके कहने पर यह हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनका नाम रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ज़रा मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Hon. Members, I have not allowed Shri Naresh's motion to be moved. I have ruled it out. That is the position. Therefore, if the Government wants to make a Statement on that, that is up to the Government. Now, I am going to take up Zero Hour Mentions. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन की भावना को देखते हुए आप सरकार को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that is ruled out. That subject is over. ..**(Interruptions)**.. How can I do that?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर नहीं, दूसरे इश्यू पर बोलना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: दूसरी बात पर? ...(व्यवधान)... Okay. ...(Interruptions).. That subject is over now.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Not on that, Sir.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: उपसभापति जी, मुझे एक बात कहनी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have ruled it out. I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing that subject. That subject is over. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): सर, आप पहले इनको मौका दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not on that subject. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister spoke. After that, there is no need.

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर : पहले आप इनको बोलने का मौका दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. The Minister spoke on behalf of the Government side. After that, there is no need of a Member speaking on that subject. If it is on any other subject, I will allow but not on that subject. This can't be allowed. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी ने उसी सब्जेक्ट पर बोला है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको उसी सब्जेक्ट पर बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उसी सब्जेक्ट पर बोलने के लिए अलाउ नहीं करूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... Not on that subject. ...(Interruptions)... Kumari Mayawatiji, not on the subject raised by Shri Naresh. I have ruled it out.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I have not allowed him.

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, यह ...(व्यवधान)... का मुद्दा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't violate the rule. I have ruled out a subject. ...(Interruptions)... You can't. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the hon. Member wants to raise some other issue.



**श्री उपसभापति:** अगर उनका दूसरा मुद्दा है, तो उसके लिए परमिशन लेनी होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके लिए नोटिस देना होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या इन्होंने नोटिस दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विनय कटियार:** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** क्या आपने नोटिस दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस पर मंत्री जी ने बोल दिया है, उसके बाद कैसे यह हो सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लिख कर दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... What are you doing? ...**(Interruptions)**... Go back, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... What are you doing? ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down ...**(Interruptions)**... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विनय कटियार:** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस पर हमला किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not allowing you. You can't speak. You can't browbeat me. Don't try to browbeat me. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not going on record. I am not allowing. Nothing should go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री विनय कटियार:** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Members, the position is, I allow leaders. I want to get the opinion of the leaders. I can understand. From the Government side, Mr. Naqvi, who is the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, has already spoken. So, I don't want to waste any time more. Please sit down. Yes; Kumari Mayawati. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give notice.

**सुश्री मायावती:** माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विनय कटियार:** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice for tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप कल के लिए नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कल के लिए नोटिस दे दीजिए। आप क्यों झगड़ा करते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन** (पश्चिम बंगाल): सर, इन्होंने तो राज्य सभा को भंग करने का recommendation कर दिया। अब और क्या बोलना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विनय कटियार:** \*

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\* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mayawati.

**सुश्री मायावती:** माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विनय कटियार:** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is my decision to call Kumari Mayawati and it is my decision not to call you. Sit down. It is my decision not to call you and to call her. Why are you questioning that? A Member cannot ask me why I called somebody. You sit down. No, no, I will not allow that. Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... I am not to satisfy you. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)....

**सुश्री मायावती :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, वैसे तो पूरा सदन इस बात से अच्छी प्रकार से अवगत है कि कुछ दिन पहले पंजाब के मोगा में जिस तरह की घटना घटी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: How can this be discussed? What is this?

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब):** सर ...(व्यवधान)...

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ठिंडसा (पंजाब):** सर ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र):** सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I have told you, for that notice is required. ...(Interruptions)...

**सुश्री मायावती:** वह और उसकी मां बस में सफर कर रही थी, जिस तरीके से उनके साथ छेड़छाड़ की गई ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, I want notice for that. No notice is there. ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you give notice? That is the problem.

**सुश्री मायावती:** और उनको बस से नीचे फेंका गया, लड़की की मौके पर ही मौत हो गई और मां जिन्दगी और मौत से जूझ रही है। ...(व्यवधान).... वहां पर काफी पार्टियों को एजिटेशन करना पड़ा, लेकिन इसमें जो असली दोषी लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप इसके लिए नोटिस दे दीजिए। इस पर जीरो ऑवर नोटिस भी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान).... मैं क्या करूं? ...(व्यवधान).... Why don't you give notice?

**सुश्री मायावती:** सर, इनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए और दोषी लोगों को सख्त से सख्त

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\* Not recorded.

सजा मिलनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)... मैं समझती हूँ कि वह नहीं हो रही है। जो दोषी लोग हैं, सरकार उनको प्रोटेक्ट कर रही है, इसके कारण उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई अभी तक नहीं हुई है।  
...(व्यवधान)... मैं समझती हूँ कि पंजाब के अंदर जो हमारी महिलाएं हैं, खास तौर से जो बहन-बेटियां हैं, उनकी जान-माल वहां पर सुरक्षित नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: How can this be discussed? What is this?

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: ऐसी स्थिति में अगर सरकार उनको न्याय नहीं दे पा रही है, तो वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लगना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; please. I will have to adjourn the House only.  
...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार को इस बात से नहीं हटना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mayawati, this issue should be raised with proper notice. How can I allow such a discussion?

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, अमेरिका की रिपोर्ट में यह जो कहा गया है कि भारत के अंदर जो अल्पसंख्यक समाज के लोग हैं, वे सुरक्षित नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान)... जब से केन्द्र में बीजेपी के नेतृत्व वाली एनडीए की सरकार बनी है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that for this subject you please give notice. ... (Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: पूरे देश के अंदर जो अल्पसंख्यक लोग हैं और उसमें भी खास तौर से जो मुस्लिम समाज के लोग हैं, जो ईसाई समाज के लोग हैं, उनके ऊपर आए दिन हमले हो रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour; Shri Rajeev Shukla.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, पहले शांत तो कराइए, the House should be in order, Sir. Then only can I speak. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla. ... (Interruptions)... I have called Shri Rajeev Shukla, please. ... (Interruptions)... Rajeev Shukla, please. ... (Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश गुजराल: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, वहां पर 14 साल की लड़की की मौत हुई है और उनकी मां जिन्दगी और मौत से जूझ रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

सुश्री मायावती: मुआवजा देने से जो लड़की मर गई, वह वापस नहीं आने वाली है। ...(व्यवधान)...

इसमें जो असली दोषी हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are speaking. What do I do? Without permission so many are speaking. What do I do? I will have to adjourn the House. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, उनके मालिक के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

खासतौर से जो सत्ता का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

वे महिलाओं के साथ जुल्म कर रहे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

खास तौर से दलितों के साथ जुल्म कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

मैं समझती हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार को इसमें जरूर दखल देना चाहिए।

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What to do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you said that after disposing of these two notices, you will allow us to raise this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, you said that you will allow us to raise this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If everybody listens to me and occupy the seats, then, I can say something. But I am not being allowed... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you said that you will allow us to raise this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, you say this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you see both the sides; this side and that side. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you said that you will allow us to raise this issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will adjourn the House for ten minutes. That is the only way. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes  
past eleven of the clock.*

*The House met at thirty-six minutes past eleven of the clock,  
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, जब हम लोग और हमारे साथी पंजाब के मोगा के मुद्दे को लेकर खड़े हुए थे, आपने कहा कि दूसरे सदस्यों ने, दूसरी पार्टी के हमारे सीनियर लीडर्स ने नोटिस दिया है डिफ्रेंट इश्युज पर, तो उसके बाद इस पर बोलने की इजाजत दी जाए। हम समर्थन करते हैं कि हमारे साथियों ने जो मुद्दे उठाए, चाहे बिहार को लेकर या दूसरा मुद्दा, लेकिन यह जो मोगा का इश्यू है, यह बहुत बड़ा सीरियस इश्यू है।...(व्यवधान)...

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** مائٹے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، جب ہم لوگ اور ہمارے ساتھی پنجاب کے مोगا کے مدعے کو لے کھڑے ہوئے تھے، آپ نے کہا کہ دوسرے ممبروں نے، دوسری پارٹی کے ہمارے سینئر لیڈرس نے نوٹس دیا ہے ڈیفرینٹ ایشوز پر، تو اس کے بعد اس پر بولنے کی اجازت دی جائے۔ ہم سمرتھن کرتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ساتھیوں نے جو جو مدعے اٹھائے، چاہے بھار کو لے کر یا دوسرا مدعا، لیکن یہ جو مोगا کا ایشو ہے، یہ بہت بڑا سیریس ایشو ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, what is this? ...(Interruptions)... How can you allow him? ...(Interruptions)...

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

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** इसमें जो लोग सरकार चला रहे हैं वे ही इस कम्पनी के मालिक हैं। तो जो पुलिस ने कार्यवाही की है, सिर्फ उन लोगों को जो मॉलस्टेशन में शामिल थे, सिर्फ उनको पकड़ने की नहीं, बल्कि जो कम्पनी के मालिक हैं, जब तक उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही नहीं होती तो यह काम तो अधूरा रहेगा। इसलिए हम जानना चाहेंगे कि जो एफ.आई.आर. लॉज हुई है, वह कम्पनी के मालिकों के खिलाफ भी हुई है या खाली ड्राइवर, कंडक्टर और जो मॉलस्टेशन में इवोल्व रहा, उनके खिलाफ भी हुई?

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** اس میں جو لوگ سرکار چلا رہے ہیں وہ ہی اس کمپنی کے مالک ہیں۔ تو جو پولیس نے کارروائی کی ہے، صرف ان لوگوں کو جن میں مولیسٹیشن میں شامل تھے، صرف ان کو پکڑنے کی نہیں، بلکہ جو کمپنی کے مالک ہیں، جب تک ان کے خلاف بھی کارروائی نہیں ہوتی تو یہ کام تو ادھورا رہے گا۔ اس لئے ہم جاننا چاہیں

گے کہ جو ایف۔آئی۔آر۔ درج ہوئی ہے، وہ کمپنی کے مالکوں کے خلاف بھی ہوئی ہے یا خالی ٹرانسپورٹ، کنڈکٹر اور جو مولیسٹیٹیشن میں شامل رہا، ان کے خلاف بھی؟

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

**ش्री گولام نبی آجڑا** : جب تک کمپنی کے مالکوں کے خلاف ایکشن نہیں لیا جاتا ہے تو کیس ادھورا رہتا ہے۔

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد** : جب تک کمپنی کے مالکوں کے خلاف ایکشن نہیں لیا جاتا ہے تو کیس ادھورا رہتا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. ...(Interruptions)...

**ش्री گولام نبی آجڑا** : آج پورا آکروش ہے देश में, पंजाब में और यही कारण है कि उसके परिवार के लोगों ने और गांव के लोगों ने उस लड़की का अंतिम संस्कार तीन दिन तक नहीं होने दिया, ऐसा कभी हुआ नहीं है।

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد** : آج پورا آکروش ہے دیش میں، پنجاب میں اور یہی وجہ ہے کہ اس کے پریوار کے لوگوں نے اور گاؤں کے لوگوں نے اس لڑکی کا اتم سنسکار تین دن تک نہیں ہونے دیا، ایسا کبھی ہوا نہیں ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री गोलाम नबी आज़ाद**: इसलिए पंजाब की जनता का आक्रोश देखते हुए, देश की जनता का आक्रोश देखते हुए कम्पनी के मालिकों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, यह हमारी मांग है।

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد** : اس لئے پنجاب کی جنتا کا آکروش دیکھتے ہوئے، دیش کی جنتا کا آکروش دیکھتے ہوئے کمپنی کے مالکوں کے خلاف کاروائی ہونی چاہئے، یہ ہماری مانگ ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

Please allow me to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

No; no. After me. ...(Interruptions)...

I will allow you later on. ...(Interruptions)...

Let me say something. ...(Interruptions)...

Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

सतीश जी जरा बैठें...(व्यवधान)...

आप जरा बैठिए, प्लीज।

...(व्यवधान)...

I am only saying what our convention is, that either there should be a Zero Hour Notice or there should a notice under rule 267 to raise a subject. There should be some notice. So, my difficulty was that there was no notice at all. ...(Interruptions)...

Therefore, how can I allow? ...(Interruptions)...

Hon. LOP and others are asking for a discussion. You know that this subject is very important. You are aware of it. What prevented you from giving a notice? Please believe me, I am not against any discussion. But I would only say that just to facilitate the Chair to take a decision, what prevents you from giving a notice. For example, say, notice under 267 was given. Okay. At least, there could be 267 Notice or Special Mention or Zero Hour notice. ...(Interruptions)...

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Please sit down. You are an advocate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I am speaking that how can it be. See, my only point is, you are putting the Chair into real dilemma and the problem is that without giving a notice, all of you want to speak. That is the problem. That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, Mr. Vinay Katiyar also has a problem. If your subject is on a different thing, you give notice. Give notice. I will allow. Without giving a notice, I may allow, perhaps, the Leaders of the Parties. When the Leaders of the Parties stand up, I may allow. That is always being done. That is understandable. But without notice, if everybody stands up, what do I do? I cannot allow it. So, my humble request to the hon. LOP is that please give notice. Otherwise, without notice, if there is a consensus in the whole House, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... But there is no consensus. There is stiff opposition from this side. To take up the discussion for what you say without notice, there is stiff opposition from here. That is my problem. ...*(Interruption)*... If notice is given according to the rule, the hon. Chairman will look into it and allow it or may not allow it. We will go according to that. But, without notice, if a subject is to be discussed, I want consensus, *i.e.*, from this side also, which I am not getting. That is my problem. So, please bear with me. I am not against any discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you but let me listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I want to inform you, Sir, that the first reaction of what the LOP has raised, what Mayawatiji, what Sitaramji and other leaders have raised was not providing any protection to the family and taking action against the guilty. ...*(Interruptions)*... Eight hundred police gypsies were diverted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Venkaiah Naidu. ....*(Interruptions)*... Shri Venkaiah Naidu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, if all this could go on record ... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, no please. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Venkaiahji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Leaders have spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Mr. Vankaiah Naidu, I will ..... *(Interruptions)*... See, hon. LOP has spoken. Nothing more than that is needed. ... *(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing a discussion. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: There is a competition among the Congressmen. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear the Government side. If they are ready for a discussion, I will allow. ... *(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ... *(Interruptions)*... See, let me listen to the Government side. If Government is also for a discussion, I have no problem. Please sit down. Let me listen to that. Let me listen to that, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I feel sad. When the Chair gives an opportunity to the Leader of the Opposition, the Leader of the Opposition makes a point but if the same party people – four or five people -- want to say something and go on adding, that is not normally done because the Leader of the Opposition has a status which we should respect. That is why we kept quiet. But when there is a notice given, the notices are admitted by the Chair. Without allowing those notices and discussion, if we go to other issues, then we are trying to score political points. You say something and then I want to say something. ... *(Interruptions)*... I know that we are politicians also. But, at the same time, we are in a House. If you want to say something against a particular Government, against action of a Government, then the Members of the Parliament from that State also got a right. When others are trying to score a political point ... *(Interruptions)*... So, my point is .... ... *(Interruptions)*... Amma, please. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): It is an issue that affects women. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he is speaking. ... *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, he is speaking. ... *(Interruption)*... Please listen to the Minister. ... *(Interruptions)*... Renukaji, please listen to what the hon. Minister is saying. Please listen. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Was he listening to us, Sir? ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Let the Minister speak, Sir. ... *(Interruptions)*...



22 *Incidence of molestation ...* [RAJYA SABHA] *... bus at Moga in Punjab*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We were listening to you, Amma.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Amma is that side, Sir. I am Akka.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you know the difference between 'Amma' and 'Akka'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes, I know.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: 'Amma' is mother; 'Akka' is sister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But there is another connotation. When we have some love and affection for somebody, we call 'Amma'. I call my granddaughter 'Amma' -- I have a granddaughter also -- because it is an affectionate word.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Affection and respect both.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: So, I have affection towards Renukaji.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is affection and respect both. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, my point is, I request the Chair to please give an opportunity to the people who have given notice, exhaust them and subsequently, other issues could be taken up. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no notice on this subject. There are notices on other subjects.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is what I am saying, Sir. Notices were given on separate issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. That is why I called her name.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Chair, in its wisdom, has agreed on it and only then these have been put on the agenda. Without allowing these, if somebody wants something else to be taken up, that should be taken up subsequently, and that too, with the consent of the House. With no consent and serious political differences, if somebody wants to politicize it and then criticize the Government or the Ruling Party in the State, we cannot be silent spectators to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please go by the agenda. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the ruling I gave. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you had said you would call my name. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a point to make. Sir, I heard the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs very attentively. In the same spirit and language I want to say, like he has called her amma and explained the difference between *amma* and *akka*, we are calling him *anna*, which means elder brother. The elder brother has to listen when we are saying this. He is right and you are right, that notices should be given in order to discuss an issue. Today, what we are telling you is, the House is supreme, which is something you have told all of us a number of times. The House is supreme. We are saying that the incident that happened in Moga is something that has caused.....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But there is opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no consensus on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, you are again allowing this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are allowing them to raise this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? How can this be allowed? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a State subject, Mr. Naresh Agrawal. Any atrocities on women, tribals and *dalits* cannot be considered just as a State subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... With all your experience, please correct your understanding and don't say that it is a State subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, you cannot allow this to go on record. This is not.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point here is, we are beseeching you to. We understand that there is no notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They don't agree. That is my point. Where is the consensus? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please listen to me. Let them say what they want to say about it. The point is, I want to raise, for instance, that a Minister has said that this is an act of God; there is no crime in it. ..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, this should not be.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I think such a Minister should not remain in office. ... (Interruptions)... I will raise the issue. ... (Interruptions)... Just listen to us. Answer it. ... (Interruptions)... Let that happen. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give notice. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And you assured me, Sir, that after these two notices under rule 167 are disposed of, you would allow us to raise this. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no consensus on this subject. That is the point. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You said, Sir. ... (Interruptions)... Let us raise that issue. ... (Interruptions)... Let us raise that issue and address this very grievous matter. ... (Interruptions)... My appeal to you, Sir, is, let us raise this issue and let us discuss it. Please consider this. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, let the Minister... ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, let their mikes be switched off. ... (Interruptions)... Why don't you switch off his mike also? ... (Interruptions)...

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Let me speak. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : हमारा आग्रह है कि इस पर चर्चा हो।... (व्यवधान)... आप चर्चा के लिए तैयार हो जाइए।... (व्यवधान)... पूरे देश में इसे लेकर आक्रोश है।... (व्यवधान)... ये तो उनकी ही वकालत करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have a point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ... (Interruptions)... Let me hear him also. ... (Interruptions)... Anyhow, without permission, all of you spoke. Let me hear him too. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : यहां पर गुनहगारों को सजा दिलाने की बात हो रही है, वकालत की नहीं। ... (व्यवधान)... यह गम्भीर बात है, इस पर वकालत नहीं हो सकती है।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear him too. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : यह पूरे देश के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है।... (व्यवधान)... गुनहगारों की वकालत नहीं हो सकती, गुनहगारों को सजा दी जानी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear him also. ... (Interruptions)... I want

to hear this side also. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Let me hear him too. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... I heard her. She has spoken already. ...(Interruptions)... The LoP spoke, you spoke. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Dhindsa, you may speak. ...(Interruptions)...

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा :** सर, मैं अपनी बात बोलना चाहता हूँ, मुझे बोलने दीजिए।  
...(व्यवधान)... राजनीति मत कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please; this is unfair. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back. ...(Interruptions)... You have not given notice and now...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hours.

*The House then adjourned at fifty minutes past eleven of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Establishment of new ordnance factory

\*91. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to establish new ordnance factory in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) At present there is no proposal to set up any new Ordnance Factory in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Hon. Chairman, Sir, hon. Minister has replied, "At present, there is no proposal to set up any new Ordnance Factory in the country." In view of the fact that the materials that our ordinance factories produce for our defence network are not being able to meet the need of our defence forces, we have to procure a part of that from outside the ordinance factory network. In view of the present situation in our present ordinance factory network, there is a serious need for their

modernization, updating of their technologies and also filling vacancies. Because of natural separation of ordinance factory employees, a lot of vacancies are there. So, the manpower addition is required; modernization is required and updating of technology is required in the interest of our defence workforce. In view of all these, will the hon. Minister consider strengthening of present ordinance factory network, including recruitment of manpower, and also plan for expanding its network by setting up new ordinance factories in the interest of our defence workforce so that we can remain dependent on ourselves alone to meet the needs of our defence forces?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question is about ordinance factory. The Government, at this stage, doesn't consider it as required to increase the number of ordinance factories, but that doesn't mean that the Government doesn't consider increasing the capacity and functioning of the existing ordinance factories. I would like to mention that in the last five years, ordinance factories are hovering in ₹ 10,000-11,000 crore production range. What we have done is that we have planned to increase it to ₹ 13,500 crore during the current year; ₹ 15,300 crore for the year thereafter; ₹ 20,000 crore in 2017-18 and around ₹ 22,000 crore by 2018-19. This will be achieved by modernization for which, during the year that just passed by, 2014-15, ₹ 1302 crores have been spent on modernization. The next year, the plan is for ₹ 2,632 crores for modernization; in 2016-17, it is ₹ 3,400 crores. So, in these three years, a lot of amount will be pumped into the ordinance factories for modernization by which production will increase. Yes, we are aware that the number of total workforce is coming down; we intend to find out which are the workforce required by the ordinance factories for improving the production and we will definitely consider employing people to fill in the gap where it is required. Ordinance factories also have been told to increase the vendor list so that they can increase their production not necessarily by doing everything in-house but also getting help from small scale and medium scale industries by giving them this contract for which from this year onwards we have started issuing orders for three years of requirement together.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for his elaborate and assuring answer. Here, I would like to raise a point about the manpower. No doubt, along with the development of technology, the same manpower may not be required after the technology is changed. I am sure the Minister will be aware that there are two types of separation. One, because of that technology, the same manpower may not be required, but there are still certain areas where in the core production area, the separation that has taken place, that is not being fully filled up and that is affecting the utilisation of the capacity of those ordinance factories to the fullest extent. Will the hon. Minister enquire into this aspect, particularly because of the non-replenishment of the workmen who are getting separated and those vacancies,

as to whether our production, capacity utilisation and augmentation of production are affected or not? I have a report that they are being affected in certain areas and some serious inspection or enquiry is required there so that our ordnance factories' productivity does not suffer in the greater interest of the nation.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, the manpower, from 2010-11, has reduced from 97,574 to 92,464. That means, around 5,000 people have retired. Now, I agree with the hon. Member that in certain categories, we do require replacement and we are already working out areas where this replacement is required. In fact, in some areas, we might require a new type of manpower. For example, in Kanpur, we have got the CNC machines. We require to train the old manpower, plus we may require to get in new manpower that has got the competence or technical training for the operation of the CNC machines. So, we will examine these issues and definitely, wherever required, manpower will be engaged.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अभी नई ordnance factory बनाने का कोई विचार नहीं है। मैं उनके इस विचार से सहमत हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा नई ordnance factory बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन अभी जो आपकी existing ordnance factories हैं, आप उन्हें modernize करिए, आप उन्हें strengthen करिए। अब क्या हो रहा है कि आपकी जो cost of production है, वह बाहर की फैक्ट्रियों की cost of production से बहुत ज्यादा है।

श्रीमान्, इजरायल जैसा एक छोटा सा मुल्क, पूरी दुनिया में अपने हथियार सप्लाई करता है। सेंट्रल यूरोप की जो कंट्रीज हैं, छोटी-छोटी कंट्रीज हैं, वे अपने बड़े-बड़े एस्टाब्लिशमेंट को यूज कर के एक्सपोर्ट करते थे।

महोदय, हमारे पास technology है, हमारे पास manpower है, हमारे पास will है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा 'Make in India', तो मेक इन इंडिया खाली बोलने से नहीं होगा। आपको मेक इन इंडिया को factually कैसे अमलीजामा पहनाना है, इसके बारे में आपने क्या प्लान किया है? आपने 1,400 करोड़ रुपए मॉडर्नाइजेशन के लिए रखे हैं। That is nothing. आज आप बोलते हैं कि नैक्स्ट ईयर में 1,400 करोड़ रुपए मॉडर्नाइजेशन के लिए रखे हैं। This is nothing; this is a meagre amount. आपकी 200 बिलियन डॉलर की अगले 10 साल में परचेज होनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मान्यवर, मेरा question यह है कि क्या हम अपने देश को Defence products का manufacturing and export hub बना सकते हैं या नहीं और इसके लिए सरकार की क्या long-term planning है?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, I would like to stress one thing that जो मॉडर्नाइजेशन चल रहा है, वह एग्जिस्टिंग फैक्ट्रीज में चल रहा है। उसमें काफी हद तक नए

इक्विपमेंट लाने के बारे में हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जो पुराने इक्विपमेंट्स में obsolescence आ गई है, उनमें बदलाव करने के लिए नए इक्विपमेंट लाने के लिए खर्चा है और वह एक वर्ष में नहीं है। In the current year, we have planned ₹ 2,600 crores. माननीय सदस्य जिन 1400 करोड़ रुपए के बारे में बोल रहे हैं, वह जो वर्ष अभी समाप्त हो गया है। In financial year, which has passed by, that is, 2014-15, we have spent around ₹1,400 crores. In the next year, we are spending ₹ 2,600 crores, and after that, we will be spending around ₹ 3,400 crores. This is a continuous process for the Eleventh Plan and the Twelfth Plan. So, इस Plan में टोटल ₹ 9 हजार से ज्यादा खर्चा है। Secondly, the kinds of products, which are being manufactured by the ordnance factories, have been indigenised on a large scale. "मेक इन इंडिया" की अगर कहीं सक्सेस है, there may be some cost factor involved, लेकिन "मेक इन इंडिया" की अगर कहीं सक्सेस है, तो वह ऑर्डिनेंस फैक्टरी है। 85.4 per cent of the products of ordnance factories are indigenously made and only 14.6 per cent has imported component in it.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** मंत्री जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No disruption, please.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** वह प्रोडक्ट 1950s का है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gupta ji, we cannot have a discussion.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: They are of 1950s ..(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please observe the procedure.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: There is no technology ..(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no discussion on this.

**श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर :** एक तो मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर 1950s में ऑर्डिनेंस फैक्टरी चालू हो गई, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि प्रोडक्ट 1950s का है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: No, no; it is a fact.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, I do not want a discussion. Just take the answer.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I will only say that the products are suitable to the latest requirement of the Army. We are not manufacturing products which are age-old. We have been already changing our technologies and we are spending money in-house for technology development under which even a gun, 155/45 का गन, "धनुष" हमने सक्सेसफुली डेवलप कर दिया है और उसकी सप्लाय अभी आर्मी को चालू हो जायेगी।

**श्री शरद यादव :** श्रीमन्, मंत्री जी जो जवाब दे रहे हैं, वे नए हैं, लेकिन आप जाकर ऑर्डिनेंस

फैक्टरीज की हालत देखिए। वे उजड़ गई हैं। मैं जिस शहर से आता हूँ, जबलपुर, कभी वह गढ़ था, लेकिन अब व्हीकल फैक्टरी में कौए और कबूतर रह रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... चीलें तो मर गई हैं, कोई हलचल नहीं है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप प्रश्न पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री शरद यादव :** सर, प्रश्न यह है कि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि दूसरे विश्व युद्ध में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर जो आर्म्स थे, तो इन्हीं ऑर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज से हमारा देश उनको देता था। आप जो सुधार की बात कह रहे हैं, वह कहीं परिलक्षित नहीं होती और वर्कफोर्स इतनी तेजी से डिक्लाइन हो रहा है, मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ मामलों में वर्कफोर्स नीचे जाएगा, लेकिन भर्ती ही बंद हो गई और ऐसी हालत है कि नए रिक्रूटमेंट नहीं हो रहे हैं। तो मेरी आपके माध्यम से यह विनती है कि आप सब जगह दौरा करके वहां की फैक्टरीज के जो कर्ता-धर्ता हैं, उनसे भी बात कीजिए, लेकिन वहां के मजदूरों से भी थोड़ी बात करके देखिए कि वहां क्या हालत है? आज से बीस साल पहले, तीस साल पहले क्या हालत थी और आज क्या हालत है? इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप वहां जाकर, खासकर कानपुर, जबलपुर, पुणे और हमारे यहां नालंदा में जॉर्ज फर्नांडीज साहब ने जो नई फैक्टरी लगाई है, उसकी हालत क्या है, इसको आप थोड़ा सा रिव्यू कीजिए, तो रास्ता आगे बनेगा, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion which can be considered.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I will just say that I have visited eight factories. कानपुर एवं पुणे की 8 फैक्टरीज को मैं विजिट कर चुका हूँ और अगले दो-तीन महीनों में मुझे लगता है कि करीब सभी फैक्टरीज की मेरी विजिट हो जाएगी। स्थिति मुझे मालूम है, उनका सजेशन मैंने ले लिया है, लेकिन थोड़े समय बाद ही उनको इम्प्रूवमेंट दिखाई देगी।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, we are talking about renovation and upgradation of technology. Let me get to the nitty-gritty of it, and the nitty-gritty here is that the ordnances are supplied to the civilians also. They make 12 bore cartridges; they make Webley; they make .315 rifles. They are obsolete. They used to be there hundred years ago. Here is a shooter sitting next to me. Ask him if he will be shooting with these cartridges. Why do they have to import them? But nobody does it because they are so bad. So, how are you going to do it? When are we going to get to that level? Webley is a hundred year-old pistol and I think it is better to throw it than to fire it.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Member has raised a very valid point. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that in the category of friendly fire?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: This is an attack on the defence of our country by the Ruling Party. ...(Interruptions)...



SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: If the Government agrees, fix Half-an-Hour discussion on the issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Okay, fine. Give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... Give notice for it.

**श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर :** आप जो कह रहे हैं, वह सच है कि जो बदलाव होता है वह 6 महीने या एक वर्ष में नहीं होता है, बदलाव करना चालू हो गया है। We have started changing. We have started inducting new products and we have also started giving more freedom to ordnance factories. In fact, they have been asked to go by certain practices, which are normally followed by corporate world. उसके ऊपर थोड़ा कन्प्यूजन करने की साजिश हो गयी।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In addition, our ordnance factories are not that bad and the country is very much dependent on them. The country has fought a number of wars ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Thank you. No more ...(*Interruptions*)... No more ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Opposition is supporting ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let us get on to the next Question. We have taken too long ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I can assure as a Minister that...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You are talking in the terms of the arms' suppliers of other countries. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Points raised by him are already into consideration of ordnance factories and the Defence Ministry and we will take steps required to ensure that they perform better. But I will like to add that ordnance factories' output is pretty steady. It also supplies a lot of requirements. More than eighty-five per cent is indigenously manufactured, which is very important. It is because मेक इन इंडिया कहीं हुआ है तो, with all the facts, it is here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 92 ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री तरुण विजय :** प्रोडक्शन हमेशा टाइम टेस्टेड रहे हैं, यह भी कहना चाहिए। कुछ प्रॉब्लम्स हैं But we are proud of what ordnance factories ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... That is not the issue here. ...(Interruptions)... Please.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: When Kargil war started, we multiplied our local production capacity by 2.5 times. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is supportive fire. It is all right.

### **Down Syndrome in babies**

\*92. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that one out of six hundred babies in the country is born with Down Syndrome problems;
- (b) if so, the action proposed by Government to prevent the disease; and
- (c) the report of the study test of using non-invasive technology and its success rate?

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***

As per available scientific literature, one case of Down Syndrome out of every 800 live births is reported in western countries whereas in India it is one in 1000 live births.

The Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) to screen all the children upto 18 years of age through early detection of 4 Ds *i.e.* birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and to provide comprehensive care including surgeries at the tertiary level free of cost under National Health Mission. Early detection of birth defects including Down Syndrome is carried out by clinical screening of all children from 0-18 years of age and provision has also been made for initiating early intervention for the management of Down Syndrome.

The Non-invasive test for detection of Down Syndrome in early pregnancy is called NACE test (Non Invasive Analysis for Chromosomal Examination). This test detects chromosomal abnormality using sequencing technology where cell free fetal DNA is extracted from the mother's blood. Based on various studies, this test has an overall sensitivity of 99.6 percent. The finding of non-invasive test is, however,

confirmed through invasive procedures like amniocentesis and chorionic villous sampling.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Generally, Down Syndrome is detected in the late stage of motherhood till the age of thirty five. So, nowadays, the couples are postponing parenting till a later date and, probably, children could have been saved from that because since in the answer you have stated, there is pre-natal testing and all that, with blood sample and everything, without any invasive surgery. But whether there can be any direction from the Government to the physicians for counselling the couples that if they at all want to have a child, then it should be before thirty-five years of age so that there cannot be any sort of Down Syndrome.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, the Member's question is very pertinent and very important as the Down Syndrome is more seen when the conception takes place, when the mother is more than thirty-five years of age. Naturally, the gynaecologists and the consultants always give this counselling and see to it. But to include it in our programme, is a good suggestion. We shall think about it.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: My second question is that many a time there is detection of Congenital Heart Disease on the child. But in India, in general, surgery is not performed till the child attains the weight of 10 kgs whereas in some advanced countries, they do it early because it needs early intervention. So, may I ask the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether Government will issue some directive and give proper training to our physicians and surgeons that in case of necessity, surgery be performed before the child attains the weight of 10 kgs.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: This is a very technical question in the sense that, frankly speaking, at this point of time I will not be able to respond accordingly. But, yes, the life of the child is very important. At the same time, the life of mother is very important. Under the NUHM and the NHM, we always take care of prenatal and postnatal delivery system and whatever interventions are needed are taken care of in rural areas as well as urban areas. The hon. Member has asked a very technical question and we will look into the matter.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Sir, the Government...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked your second question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Sir, only half a question. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is half a question? ...(Interruptions)... You have already asked two questions. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry, you cannot depart from the procedure. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Athawale. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** सभापति महोदय, पश्चिमी देशों में प्रत्येक 800 जीवित जन्मों में से मानसिक मंदता का एक मामला होता है, लेकिन अपने भारत में यह आंकड़ा 1000 जीवित जन्मों में से एक होता है। आपने बताया है कि प्रारंभिक गर्भावस्था में मानसिक मंदता की पहचान हेतु एन.ए.सी.ई. की जांच होती है, लेकिन यह जांच होने के बाद क्या इसकी संख्या कम होती है? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो मंदबुद्धि बालक होते हैं, इनके लिए भारत में कितने स्कूल हैं और उनको भारत सरकार कितनी मदद कर रही है?

**श्री जगत प्रसाद नड्डा :** सभापति महोदय, जहां तक विदेश का सवाल है या वेस्टर्न कंट्रीज़ का सवाल है, इस बारे में आपने सही कहा है कि वहां 800 केसेज़ में एक मानसिक मंदता का केस होता है और हमारे यहां 1,000 में एक केस होता है। इसका कारण यह है कि वहां लेट मेरिजेज़ होती हैं and they conceive at 30 plus or 35 plus तो इसलिए वहां पर इसके चांसेज़ ज्यादा हैं। भारत में शादी early age में होती है और conception भी early age में होता है, इसलिए इसके चांसेज़ कम होते हैं, per thousand में one होता है। इसको डिटेक्शन के माध्यम से और दूसरे मैथड्स से हम ठीक करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

जो Down Syndrome का बच्चा होता है, उसको early detect कर लिया जाए, तो उसके लिए जो हम लोग ट्रीटमेंट देते हैं, उसके तहत हम उसकी क्वालिटी ऑफ लाइफ को इम्प्रूव कर सकते हैं और इसके लिए हम कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं।

जहां तक उनके स्कूल्स की ट्रेनिंग का सवाल है, इसको स्वास्थ्य विभाग नहीं देखता है, इसको दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स देखते हैं। इनके लिए उस दृष्टि से कई स्कूल्स देश में चल रहे हैं।

**श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब के माध्यम से सदन को बताया है, उसके बारे में, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि खास तौर से मंदबुद्धि वाले बच्चे, जिनकी ग्रोथ बहुत लेट हो रही है, इसके लिए भारत सरकार के द्वारा क्या फ्री इलाज कराने की, देश के किसी बड़े अस्पताल में कराने की, सरकार की आने वाले दिनों में या आज की डेट में कोई इस तरह की स्कीम है? अगर कोई स्कीम है, तो वे कौन-कौन से अस्पताल हैं, जहां इस तरह के बच्चों का आसानी से इलाज किया जा सकता है? क्या इसका प्रचार-प्रसार करके देश के लोगों को बताना चाहेंगे?

† جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی سبھاپتی: سبھاپتی مہودے، مانینیئے منتری مہودے نے اپنے جواب کے مادھیم سے سدن کو بتایا ہے، اس کے بارے میں، میں مانینیئے منتری مہودے سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ خاص طور سے من بڈی والے بچے، جن کی گروتھ بجٹ لیٹ ہو رہی ہے، اس کے لئے بھارت سرکار کے ذریعہ کیا مفت علاج کرانے کی دیش کے کسی بڑے اسپتال میں کرانے کے، سرکار کی آنے والے دنوں میں یا آج کی ڈیٹ میں کوئی اس طرح کی اسکیم ہے؟ اگر کوئی اسکیم ہے، تو وہ کون کون سے اسپتال ہیں، جہاں اس طرح کے بچوں کا آسانی سے علاج کیا جاسکتا ہے؟ کیا اس کا پرچار پرसार کر کے دیش کے لوگوں کو بتانا چاہیں گے؟

**श्री जगत प्रसाद नड्डा :** सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रीय बाल स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

(आर.बी.एस.के.) के तहत defects in birth, childhood diseases, deficiencies, development delays and disabilities इन 4 हैड्स में 30 डिजीज़ हैं। जो 30 किस्म की डिजीज़ हैं, इनका हम राष्ट्रीय बाल स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम के तहत इलाज करते हैं। इनके इलाज के लिए जो स्थानीय इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, जो इसके लिए बताए गए इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उनमें इसकी व्यवस्था है। हम इसको अच्छी तरह से प्रचारित भी करते हैं। माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे, तो मैं अलग से भी इनके पास इस कार्यक्रम की डिटेल्स भिजवा दूंगा। इसमें हम फ्री इलाज करते हैं और उनकी interventions की दृष्टि से जो कुछ भी आवश्यक होता है, वह हम करते हैं।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I wish to ask, through you, the hon. Minister this question. You have stated in your statement that in India, Down Syndrome is detected in one in one thousand live births. Is there a database or a databank with you that shows that? In the number which you have reflected about maternal mortality and infant mortality, where does it say that the mothers are above 35 years of age? So, do you believe that Down Syndrome is only because of late marriages and late conception, depending upon the mother's age? There are other symptoms and other contributing factors for Down Syndrome. Has India taken cognizance of these other factors? What is the devolvment of such information down to the *Anganwadis*? Have you done anything on that? What is the infrastructure that you have set up for taking care and looking after of these children with Down Syndrome? Is there a difference in the data, whether Down Syndrome is more prevalent in urban cities than in rural areas like breast cancer?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the data from the hospitals in India. 75,103 births showed that the frequency of Down Syndrome is reported to be one in 920 births. That is 1.09 per 1000. That is for one thousand live births in the country. This is the data which we have got from the hospitals. That is the answer to the first question. As far as the other issue is concerned, research shows that three types of chromosomal changes can lead to Down Syndrome -- complete trisomy 21, mosaic Down Syndrome and translocation Down Syndrome. These are the two issues which lead to Down Syndrome. These are the terminologies which have been used, but these are the reasons for chromosomal disorder. There were no known behavioural or environmental factors that cause Down Syndrome. This is one aspect which I would like to share.

About advancing maternal age, by the age of 35, a woman's risk of conceiving a child with Down Syndrome is about one in 350; by the age of 40, the risk is about one in 100; and, by the age of 45, the risk is about one in 30. Research shows this. These are the factors which I have mentioned. Then, about carriers of genetic translocation from Down Syndrome, both men and women can pass the genetic translocation of

Down Syndrome to their children. So, it is also a genetic issue which I have stated. At the same time, late conception is also one of the reasons. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 93. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... You can take the information from the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 93.

### सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में प्रतिभाशाली कार्मिकों की भर्ती

\*93. श्री हरिवंश : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में वर्ष 1990 से भर्ती पर प्रतिबंध की वजह से सक्षम एवं वरिष्ठ स्तर के मैनेजर्स की कमी हो गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक कम वेतन के कारण प्रतिभाओं को आकर्षित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने वर्ष 2010 से 2020 तक के दशक को सेवा-निवृत्ति दशक की संज्ञा दी है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि न्यायालय के आदेश के अनुसार, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक कैम्पस भर्ती नहीं कर सकते; और

(ङ.) सरकार सही प्रतिभावान व्यक्तियों की समयबद्ध भर्ती के बिना देश के बैंकों को किस प्रकार से सक्षम और सफल बनाएगी?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली): (क) से (ङ.) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) जी, नहीं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पीएसबी) में वरिष्ठ स्तर के प्रबंधकों की कोई कमी नहीं है। आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, बैंकों में वरिष्ठ तथा कनिष्ठ, दोनों स्तरों पर पर्याप्त स्टाफ मौजूद हैं।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक पदानुक्रम संरचना का अनुसरण करते हैं, जिसमें अधिकारियों को वरिष्ठ स्तर तक आंतरिक चयन प्रक्रिया के जरिए पदोन्नत किया जाता है। वेतन का निर्धारण द्विपक्षीय समझौता प्रक्रिया द्वारा प्रति पांच वर्ष में उद्योग स्तर पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, कर्मचारियों तथा वरिष्ठ प्रबंधन, दोनों के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजनाएं हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में पीएसबी अधिकारियों के लिए बोर्ड स्तरीय नियुक्तियां भी उपलब्ध हैं। यह सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में सेवाओं को और आकर्षक बनाता है।

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने ऐसा कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दिया है।

(घ) जी, हां। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने माननीय बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय के 01 अप्रैल, 2013 के आदेश, जिसमें बैंकों को इसके पश्चात कैम्पस भर्ती/साक्षात्कार के द्वारा नियमित आधार

पर स्थायी रिक्तियों के निमित्त कोई नियुक्ति न करने का निदेश दिया था, के विरुद्ध सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा दायर विशेष अनुमति याचिका (एसएलपी) को खारिज कर दिया है। तथापि, बैंकिंग कार्मिकों की नियमित भर्ती पर कोई रोक नहीं है।

(ड.) सरकार ने बैंकों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार भर्ती सहित मानव संसाधन के मामले में उन्हें प्रबंधकीय स्वायत्तता प्रदान की है। सरकार ने सभी पीएसबी को पदारोहण योजना तैयार करने की भी सलाह दी है। तदनुसार, पीएसबी पदारोहण योजना, भर्ती, पदोन्नति, प्रशिक्षण आदि के जरिए अपनी श्रमशक्ति को प्रबंधित करते हैं। इसके अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार बाजार संबद्ध वेतन पर संविदा आधार पर डोमेन विशेषज्ञ की सेवाएं लेने की शक्तियां प्राप्त हैं।

### **Recruitment of talented personnel in PSBs**

†\*93. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of capable and senior ranked managers in the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) due to the ban on recruitment since 1990s;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the PSBs are unable to attract talent due to meagre salaries;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has termed the decade from 2010 to 2020 as retirement decade;

(d) whether it is also a fact that as per the Court orders campus recruitment can not be undertaken by the PSBs; and

(e) how the Government proposes to make the banks of the country capable and successful without recruiting persons of right talent in a time bound manner?

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

### ***Statement***

(a) No Sir, there is no shortage of senior ranked managers in Public Sector Banks (PSBs). As of now, the banks are sufficiently staffed both at senior level as well as lower level.

(b) PSBs follow a hierarchical structure where officers up to senior levels are promoted through internal selection process. The salaries are decided at industry level every five years by a bipartite negotiation process, further, there are incentive schemes both for employees as well as senior management. Besides this, the Board level

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

appointments in PSBs are also available to the officers from the PSBs. This makes service in PSBs even more attractive.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not made any such statement.

(d) Yes Sir, Hon'ble Supreme Court has dismissed the Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by the Central Bank of India against the order dated 1st April, 2013 of Hon'ble Bombay High Court which directed the Bank to forbear from making any appointments against the permanent vacancies on regular basis by resorting to Campus Recruitment/Interview mechanism hereafter. However, there is no stay on regular recruitment of banking personnel.

(e) Government has granted managerial autonomy to Banks in the matters related to Human Resource (HR) including recruitment as per their requirements. Government has also advised all PSBs to prepare a succession plan. PSBs, accordingly, manage their manpower requirements through succession planning, recruitments, promotions, training, etc. Moreover, PSBs are empowered to hire domain experts on contract basis at market linked salaries as per their requirement.

**श्री हरिवंश :** माननीय सभापति जी, आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे सवाल पूछने का मौका दिया। मेरा पहला सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के चेयरमैन के एक बयान के संदर्भ में है। उन्होंने एक फरवरी को यह बयान दिया and I quote, "PSU banks should be allowed to tap best talent: SBI Chairman". मेरी सूचना के अनुसार 1973 तक बैंकों में प्रतिभाएं आती थीं। तब तक कुछेक बैंकों में तनखाह और बेहतर सुविधाएं IAS ऑफिसरों के बराबर थीं, लेकिन 1973 में पिल्लै कमेट्री की रिपोर्ट के बाद बड़ा फर्क आया। उदारीकरण के बाद निजी बैंकों की तनखाह....

**श्री सभापति :** सवाल क्या है?

**श्री हरिवंश :** सर, मैं सवाल पर ही आ रहा हूँ। उदारीकरण के बाद निजी बैंकों की तनखाह और सुविधाएं बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ीं। प्रशासनिक क्षेत्र के लोगों को पे-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से फायदा हुआ, लेकिन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक पिछड़ गए। मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि हमारे जैसे लोग...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We don't want a statement. We want a question.

**श्री हरिवंश :** सर, मैं उस पर ही आ रहा हूँ। मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि हमारे जैसे लोग डॉ. लोहिया की इस बात में यकीन करते हैं कि सबसे नीचे बैठे और सबसे ऊपर बैठे नौकरीपेशा की तनखाह एक और सौ के बीच होनी चाहिए ।\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid this is not going on record because this is not a question.



**श्री हरिवंश :** सर, मैं सवाल पर आ रहा हूँ। निजीकरण की अर्थव्यवस्था ने यह सीमा तोड़ दी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are reading a statement.

**श्री हरिवंश :** सर, क्या कारण है कि बड़े पैमाने पर अपने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों के बैंकों में नियुक्तियां होनी हैं, पद खाली हैं और लोगों की नियुक्ति नहीं हो रही है?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the actual situation pertaining to a public sector, I would say, is quite different from what the hon. Member has suggested. If you actually look at the attrition rate that our banks have right now, you will find that it is only four to five per cent, which is well below private sector banking levels and it shows that we are able to attract good people and they stay in the system. The other thing that the hon. Member should know is that every year, the Indian Banking Personnel Selection Board runs a very competitive process to recruit people. We recruit every year somewhere between 25,000 to 30,000 people in the officer cadre, and about the same number in the clerical cadre. There are 15 lakh people taking the exam for the officer cadre, and about 14 lakh people taking the exam for the clerical cadre, and the acceptance rate is only 1.7 or 1.8 per cent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if these were not competitive employers, we wouldn't have those numbrs.

**श्री हरिवंश :** सभापति जी, मैं सैकिंड क्वेश्चन का प्रश्न करूंगा। मैंने पांच सवाल बैंकिंग से जुड़े पूछे हैं। उनमें से दो के उत्तर नकारात्मक हैं और तीन के उत्तर बिल्कुल साफ नहीं हैं। पहला सवाल ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: See you can't go back to another question. Just ask the supplementary question.

**श्री हरिवंश :** सभापति जी, मैं सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मेरा सवाल है कि 1973 से 1985 के बीच सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों की शाखाओं में तेज विस्तार के द्वारा बड़ी नियुक्तियां हुईं। वे लोग बड़े पैमाने पर 2015 से 2020 के बीच रिटायर हो रहे हैं। आपने कहा है कि रिज़र्व बैंक ने ऐसा नहीं कहा है कि यह, "decade of retirement for bank officers" मैं प्रमाण के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल के मिनट में यह खबर छपी है, हिंदू में यह खबर छपी है। मैं प्रमाण के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि पीटीआई ने दो-दो दिन यह खबर दी है कि किस तरह संख्या कम हो रही है और बैंकों में ऐज ऑफ रिटायरमेंट का दौर चल रहा है। वे उस संख्या को भर नहीं पा रहे हैं। इन्होंने यह गलत सूचना कैसे दी, मैं यह तथ्य आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Obviously, precis writing has gone out of this school curricula.  
..**(Interruptions)**..

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I endeavour to be brief.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He doesn't have to give a long statement to ask the question. *..(Interruptions)...* No, no, the question is valid. *..(Interruptions)...* The question is valid, the preface is not.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, again I will point out to the hon. Member the facts. I don't think we should believe every thing that is bandied about. But if you actually look to the facts, the facts are as following: Over the last five years we had retirements to the tune of about 1.65 lakh. So, the total number of retirements across all three cadres, officers, clerical and sub-staff have been 1.65 lakhs. These are the total number of retirements in the last five years. In the last five years the total number of hirings that have been done is 3.37 lakhs. So, if you actually look at the inflow of people *versus* the people who are retiring, you see they are hiring many more people than are leaving. Therefore, I would not say at all there is a problem of workforce in our public sector banks, even as they are hiring people, they are following the recommendations of the Khandelwal Committee, and in the Khandelwal Committee we have suggested that even if they hire people for the various slots and the whole succession planning and the workforce planning is done in a very systematic and scientific way. It should be done keeping into account all the productivity measures that the banks are subjected to.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to part (e) of the question. It says, "How the Government proposes to make the banks of the country capable and successful without recruiting persons of right talent in a time bound manner?" Sir, a number of public sector banks, like the Bank of Baroda, the Canara Bank, the Syndicate Bank, the Punjab National Bank, for the last six months, they have not appointed Chairmen. Now you have separated Chairman and MD posts. When are you going to recruit? Is there any time factor? Sir, these banks are without Chairmen for the last six months. How do you expect efficiency from the banks? The Ministry is keeping on changing the rules. A few days back you have announced that 57 years is necessary for the recruitment to the post of MD. If he is 58 years, he loses the opportunity for the post of ED. A lot of injustice is being done to several people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am coming to that. I want a categorical reply. What is the time factor? How are you going to solve this problem? How are you going to make the public sector banks more efficient by recruiting personnel, including Chairmen and MD, in time?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, the Government has introduced a series of very far-reaching reforms as far as the public sector banks are concerned. Those have been

widely discussed in the media and elsewhere. I myself have spoken about it many times. So, I will not go through those. But one, which is very important, element in the manner in which we are changing the functioning of the public sector banks is changing the way in which we recruit senior most people. We have separated the post of Chairman from the Managing Director. We have ensured that the selection process of both the Chairmen and Managing Directors is done openly through a web-base selection process where people apply on line. Then, there is a selection committee that goes through them in a very meritocratic way. This is a very different process from that was followed in the past. Naturally as this would happen, it is taking time to fill some of these very key, sensitive and vital posts; in a way, that is very different from the way it was done in the past. As a result of that, right now, there are five Chairmen and Managing Directors who are being selected, at the Bank of Baroda, Canara Bank, Punjab National Bank, IDBI Limited and Bank of India. And even as these posts are lying vacant, we have asked the senior-most EDs who are there to play the role of acting Chairmen and Managing Directors. So, even while we are going through a very revamped and a much better selection process, we are ensuring that the normal operations continue. The senior-most EDs are acting CMDs right now and the Banks are proceeding forward in the very important task of nation-building that they are doing.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Hon. Chairman, through you, first of all, I wish to compliment the hon. Finance Minister because the move to separate the roles of Chairman and Managing Director is very, very critical for the future development of the banks. However, the delay in completing the process of recruiting in the five banks that he has mentioned is inexplicable and it must be dealt with a greater sense of urgency. The issue really is not separation of the powers only. The issue is of governance. And, because of poor governance, the number of willful defaulters is increasing. There is no action being taken against willful defaulters. There has been a lot of debate on this. My question to the hon. Minister is: What specific steps is the Finance Ministry taking in order to deal, most severely, with willful defaulters? It has become a pastime of many leading people in this country to willfully default and get away with it.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with respect to the urgency with which we are tackling with these vacancies, the hon. Member can be assured that we see this as a very important task. It is a very high priority-task. As I have said, we have changed the selection process. And I would ask hon. Members to recognize that what we are doing now, the separation of the Chairman's role from the MD's role, the willingness to be able to bring in people from the outside, the willingness to have both private sector and public sector executives to be running these banks, re-staffing

the Boards, are very far-reaching, broad changes and they cannot be done hastily. ...*(Interruptions)*... Again, as the hon. Member himself has said, it is very important that the governance of these banks be done in the right way, so that you can prevent willful defaulters and the excessive NPAs that they have in the system right now. That is why, while we want to proceed with urgency, we also recognize that haste makes waste in this particular case.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, in the public sector banks, the promotion policy for Class-III is very sluggish and age-old and because of the sluggish promotion policy, there is hardly any chance for the Class-III employees to go up the ladder. Since there was a gap between the higher and the lower managements, there used to be a recruitment in the public sector banks at the middle management cadre. Now, recruitment in that category has been stopped for quite a while and that has really reflected on the working of the public sector banks. Will the Government take steps to ask the Indian Banks Association authorities to undertake a drastic change in the promotion policy and resume the middle management category recruitment?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, the public sector banks have complete autonomy as far as the human resource practices are concerned, but the hon. Member's suggestion is good. We should consider it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 94. ...*(Interruptions)*...

#### **Prevention of neo-natal mortality**

\*94. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that India accounts for 29 per cent of the global deaths of newborns on their very first day of birth;
- (b) whether Government is contemplating any measures to prevent neo-natal mortality among children and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has been able to bring down neo-natal mortality and if so, the details thereof?

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

#### ***Statement***

- (a) Yes, as per “State of the World’s Mothers 2013” report, an estimated 3,09,000 babies die each year in India on the day they are born accounting for

29 percent of the total global deaths.

(b) In order to reduce neo-natal mortality, Government of India has developed India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) under National Health Mission (NHM). This plan considers life cycle approach to address neonatal mortality and has well defined timelines and targets.

The various interventions under this plan are: Promotion of Institutional deliveries, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, provision of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU) and Kangaroo Mother Care Units for care of sick and small babies. Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid supplementation of adolescent and pregnant women, home visitation by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and early detection and referral of sick newborn and empowering ANM to give injection gentamicin for treatment of neonatal infections and use of antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour. Besides this, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. This stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, diet, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home and free blood, if required. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick children upto one year of age accessing public health institutions for treatment.

(c) The neonatal mortality has reduced from 37 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 28 per 1000 live births in 2013.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the last year show that the allocation for Reproductive and Child Health under the National Rural Health Mission was ₹ 5,700 crores. This year, the amount allocated under the RCH is around ₹ 4,500 crores, which is a decrease by 20 per cent. With such decrease in funds, how does the Government propose to implement the schemes and achieve the Millennium Development Goals in the future? For example, because of less funds allocated towards this, the ASHAs, who are a very important and integral part of this Scheme, are being paid very low wages. They are not even being paid the minimum wages; they are getting just one-fifth of the minimum wages. So, how are you going to make sure that this would be a successful mission, with such low funds?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to make it clear that there is no cut in the funds. It was the new devolution which has taken place where the Centre-State relationship... (*Interruptions*)... A Committee has been formed under the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shivraj Singh

Chauhan, where they are working out the percentage which has to be given by the State and the Centre together and how the programme has to go forward. As far as the flagship programmes are concerned, we will take care that all necessary funds are provided accordingly as per the decided ratio. That is number one. Secondly, NHM, NUHM and NRHM are the flagship programmes, which come under NHM. These flagship programmes come under PIP, that is, Plan Implementation Programme. It is not done by us; it is done by the States. It is first done at the district level and then at the State level. Whatever plans are approved, we give the finances accordingly. Sir, through you, I assure the Member, the House and the nation that there will be no cut. Whatever is needed, that will be given accordingly. That is what I would like to assure the hon. Membrs.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Budget papers say that there is a cut.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, please sit down. It is not your question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: May be, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of may be. It is not.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The Budget papers say that there is a cut.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I will answer accordingly. This year, according to the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission, the ratio is now different. A Committee has been formed. According to that, the money has been devolved to the States. They have also to contribute accordingly. Whatever is decided, we will work accordingly. Whatever we have to give, we will give. That is my assurance. As far as ASHA is concerned, the accredited workers who are working, we are there to support them. The thing is, progression of ASHA workers has to be programmed and planned by the States. Whatever they plan, we are going to give the support accordingly. So, it is the States who have to decide how the career progression system has to be developed. Accordingly, the PIP part has to be taken care of by them. Whatever they plan, we will give the funds accordingly.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, Tamil Nadu has been showing good results in reducing the Infant Mortality Rate. In the last ten years, IMR has dropped by around 50 per cent. However, the recent incidents in Dharmapuri and Villupuram have resulted in the deaths of 13 and 7 infants within the space of 24 hours. We have come to know by research that medical negligence and poor Government services ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, there is no medical negligence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, there is no medical negligence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister handle it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot have a situation ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, she is levelling a false allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. It is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Ballot is held ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot interfere like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, let me finish the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the Infant Mortality Rate has been reduced. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry this kind of indiscipline is not acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry I will have to name the Members if they are not careful. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I have said that IMR has reduced in Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the data is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot show banners or anything resembling banners. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, I am not interested in it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think the intention of the hon. Members is to disrupt the rest of the Question Hour. If that is so, then, it is an injustice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Let the question be answered. The hon. Minister will handle the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your question. Why are you interfering? *(Interruptions)*... Madam, you please address the Chair.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, let them allow me to complete the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, false statements cannot go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is a false statement, you know the procedures. Please allow the question to be handled by the hon. Minister to whom the question has been addressed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: It is a State subject, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for the Minister to decide. It is not for you to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your question. How can you interfere in it? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very sad thing that nine Members are interfering with the proceeding...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, I am not interested in it because this is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your question. If an allegation has been made, you know how to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, you cannot show that here. Don't you know the rules of the House? You are a party leader here. You are also an eminent person in your own right. Why are you interfering like this? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, this is not permitted.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, there has been...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, can I finish the supplementary?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please listen to the supplementary that has been raised, or, rather the second part of the supplementary.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, there are complaints from different States all over the country that maternity benefits reach mothers, in many cases, only after the delivery has happened. It really does not help mothers during pregnancy. And these cases are there all over India. So, I would like the Minister to answer about that in the context of the entire country.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, first of all, I would like to say that as far as NMR is concerned, the situation globally is that there is forty per cent decrease. But, in India, the decrease is more than 46 per cent. From 1990 to 2013, there has been a considerable decrease in the NMR and IMR. This has been done with the good intervention of NHM and the India New Born Action Plan whereby we are taking care of women, right from the adolescent stage, then, the conception stage and then the delivery stage and post-delivery stage. In all these stages, various programmes are there. One such programme is the Janani Suraksha Yojana or the Janani-Sishu Suraksha Karyakram whereby we encourage institutional deliveries, and we see to it



that the mother is provided with free transportation, including dropping the mother and child back, free medical facilities, surgical interventions, including donation of blood, etc. All these types of interventions are done. So, keeping a very close watch and the involvement of ASHA workers, ANM workers, there has been a considerable decrease in MMR and IMR and in coming times, in 2015-16, it is further going to decrease. We are going to see to it that a close monitor is being kept. This is the first point.

The second point is, as far as the issue related to Dharmapuri Government Medical College, Tamil Nadu, is concerned, there have been reports of eleven infant deaths, eight females and three males, in the span of four days on 14.11.2014 at Dharmapuri Medical College Hospital in Tamil Nadu. The State has responded to the situation by immediately conducting an inquiry and taking action. As per the report, the main cause of the death in the new borns was prematurity, LBW, asphyxia etc. The maternal health care during pregnancy is closely linked with the newborn health. The Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at Dharmapuri Medical College is adequately staffed and has 29 radiant warmers, 10 phototherapy units, seven ventilators. It is manned by 19 staff nurses; 24x7 doctors are available.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahmed Patel.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is all. You have put your question. *...(Interruptions)...* You have put your two questions. If the answer is inaccurate, please point out. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I would like to know whether the infant died or not despite all this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, this is not your question. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: In a span of 24 hours, 30 children have died.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; Shrimati Kanimozhi, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)....* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)....*

**श्री अहमद पटेल:** सर, neonatal mortality को घटाने के लिए यूपीए सरकार ने कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए थे, जिसमें से 1. Incentivizing Institutional Delivery; 2. Establishing Newborn Care Units in all districts and deploying ASHA workers under the National Health Mission. मंत्री जी, अभी-अभी आपने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि जो बजट कट हुआ, उससे इस

कार्यक्रम पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा। लेकिन, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि on what basis he is saying that क्योंकि एक साल हुआ, एक साल में आपके पास कोई ऐसी मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम है, आपने कोई ऐसा सर्वे कराया है कि जिसकी वजह से बजट एलोकेशन में जो कट हुआ है, उससे नेशनल हेल्थ मिशन है पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं होगा? यूपीए सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए थे, उससे mortality rate 39 परसेंट से घट कर 28 परसेंट पर आ गया। कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस बजट कट की वजह से एक साल में on what basis आप यह कह सकते हैं कि इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा? क्या आपके पास कोई ऐसा सिस्टम है, कोई मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम है?

आज 'आशा' वर्कर्स की जो सैलरी की समस्या है, वह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। आप इनकी समस्या कब तक हल कर पाएंगे, ताकि ये जो प्रोग्राम्स हैं, उन पर इसका असर न पड़े?

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को समझाना चाहूंगा कि नेशनल हेल्थ मिशन को चलाने के लिए, for example, X amount is needed. Now, new devolution has taken place. According to the devolution, States have got ten per cent more. They have to spend on these heads accordingly. A Committee has been set up. That Committee is led by Shri Shivraj Singh, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, and another seven or nine members, Chief Ministers are there. They are going to decide the ratio of all these programmes, national flagship programmes, what is going to be the ratio of the State and the Centre. Whatever ratio is there, whatever less money is there, that will be taken care of by the Government of India. So, there is no cut in funds. चूंकि एलोकेशन का differentiation इस साल ही हुआ है, it is evolving. This process is evolving. But whatever amount is needed for NHM and all flagship programmes, किसी में भी कोई कटौती नहीं होगी। यह मैं आपके माध्यम से सबको assure करना चाहता हूँ और इसको हम इसी तरीके से पूरा करेंगे। Now, how is NHM done? It is not done by us. The State Governments develop the programme. They develop the Plan Implementation Programme (PIP). From the districts it goes to the State level. From State level it comes to Delhi where we sit and accordingly the share is decided. And we did give accordingly. 9 स्टेट्स का स्टेट प्लान अप्रूव हो चुका है, बाकी स्टेट्स आ रहे हैं। जो-जो जिस तरीके से आएगा, जितना पैसा चाहिए होगा, वह दिया जाएगा।

'आशा' वर्कर्स के लिए भी हम लोगों ने जो एक incentive दिया है, progression का जहां तक सवाल है, उनको एएनएम के रूप में सीट्स मिलें, उनकी आगे प्रोग्रेस कैसे हो सकती है, ये सब स्टेट्स को डिसाइड करना है। स्टेट्स अपने प्रोग्राम के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में जो बजटिंग रखेंगी, उसमें हम सपोर्ट करेंगे, यह हम कहना चाहते हैं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, वैसे तो मंत्री जी, आपने काफी विस्तार में उत्तर दिया है, लेकिन आपको शायद मालूम है, आप खुद स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि बच्चों की मृत्यु दर का एक कारण पीलिया है, जो बच्चों में बहुत होता है। दूसरा, आपके पास वेंटिलेटर्स की बहुत कमी है, जो जरूरी होते हैं और मेरे ख्याल से जो अधिकांश डिस्ट्रिक्ट हॉस्पिटल्स में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

श्रीमन्, दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि जो तमाम प्राइवेट नर्सिंग होम्स हैं, उन्होंने बच्चों की केयर करनी इसलिए बन्द कर दी कि बच्चा जैसे ही मरता है, झगड़ा शुरू हो जाता है और बहुत से डॉक्टर्स मारे जा रहे हैं। इस कारण सारे डॉक्टर्स ने अपने आप यह बन्द कर दिया।

**श्री सभापति:** सवाल पूछ लीजिए, समय कम है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पीलिया के कारण जिन बच्चों की मृत्यु होती है, उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या पूरे कंट्री में सारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट हॉस्पिटल्स में वेंटिलेटर्स आदि ऐपरेटस लगाने की कोई योजना बनाई है? यदि हां, तो ये कब तक लगा दिए जाएँगे?

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** सर, एनयूएचएम के प्रोग्राम में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के डेवलपमेंट के लिए, पीएचसीज़ के डेवलपमेंट के लिए, सीएचसीज़ के लिए तथा हमारे जो स्पेशल न्यू बॉर्न केयर यूनिट्स हैं, जो कंगारू मदर केयर यूनिट्स हैं, उनमें डिलीवरी की दृष्टि से जितने भी इक्यूपमेंट्स और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की आवश्यकता है, उस बारे में स्टेट्स जो प्लान करके देंगी, जितना करके देंगी, उसको हम पूरा करेंगे। यह देश की कमिटमेंट है, एनएचएम की कमिटमेंट है, वह हम पूरा करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लांस उनको लाकर देने हैं। If it is related to incubator or if it is related to ventilator, the number and place where they wanted have them has to be included by them in the plan. We will, accordingly, support them.

**SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA:** Sir, it is an important matter and the hon. Minister has explained many schemes. But, it is also a matter of privilege. And, my question is very short. Will the hon. Minister reassure the House that in spite of devolution under the 14th Finance Commission, there will be no cuts in the budget allocated for health?

**SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA:** Sir, I told very specifically that there will be no dearth of funds as far Flagship Programmes are concerned from the Centre...**(Interruptions)**...I am very clear about it. We have given an assurance...**(Interruptions)**... Whatever amount is needed will be given by the Government of India. That is what I would like to say. ...**(Interruptions)**...But, at this point of time, since the devolution has taken place, a Committee has been set up. The Committee will decide the ratio. And, accordingly, whatever the ratio that the Centre owes will be given and that will be taken care of.

**SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA:** Sir, in spite of devolution, there is a cut. I want the hon. Minister to reassure us.

### **Implementation of NUHM in Bihar**

\*95. **SHRI K.C. TYAGI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Union Cabinet had approved the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) with effect from 1 May, 2013;
- (b) if so, the number of urban centres started in Bihar under NUHM;
- (c) the modality to include rickshaw pullers, street vendors, construction site workers etc. under NUHM; and
- (d) the details of NUHM, State-wise and urban centre-wise in the country?

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) Yes.
- (b) 28 urban primary health centres have been established in 15 cities of Bihar under National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, as per the information received from the Government of Bihar.
- (c) Vulnerable population like street vendors, construction workers, rickshaw pullers etc. are provided health services through urban Primary Health Centers and special outreach camps. States have been asked to map such vulnerable population and organize special outreach camps for them.
- (d) Urban centre-wise details are not maintained in this Ministry. Under NUHM, fund is released to the States/UTs. An amount of ₹662.23 crore was released to 29 States/UTs during FY 2013-14, including ₹13.91 crore to Bihar [Statement-I (See below)]. An amount of ₹1345.82 crore was released to 34 States/UTs in FY 2014-15, including ₹16.93 crore to Bihar [Statement-II( See below)]. The State-wise break-up of 906 cities and towns covered under NUHM is given in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Amount released during FY 2013-14 under NUHM*

|         |                   | (₹ in crore) |
|---------|-------------------|--------------|
| Sl. No. | State/ UT         | 2013-14      |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 65.00        |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.54         |
| 3.      | Assam             | 4.88         |

| Sl. No. | State/ UT         | 2013-14 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|
| 4.      | Bihar             | 13.91   |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 10.9650 |
| 6.      | Goa               | 0.32    |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 52.87   |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 25.88   |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.85    |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 10.35   |
| 11.     | Jharkhand         | 6.7275  |
| 12.     | Karnataka         | 38.11   |
| 13.     | Kerala            | 13.60   |
| 14.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 23.36   |
| 15.     | Maharashtra       | 121.94  |
| 16.     | Manipur           | 0.7650  |
| 17.     | Meghalaya         | 2.48    |
| 18.     | Mizoram           | 1.09    |
| 19.     | Nagaland          | 0.94    |
| 20.     | Odisha            | 19.33   |
| 21.     | Pudducherry       | 0.9450  |
| 22.     | Punjab            | 25.5975 |
| 23.     | Rajasthan         | 40.80   |
| 24.     | Sikkim            | 0.3870  |
| 25.     | Tamil Nadu        | 78.99   |
| 26.     | Tripura           | 1.22    |
| 27.     | Uttar Pradesh     | 54.72   |

| Sl. No. | State/ UT   | 2013-14  |
|---------|-------------|----------|
| 28.     | Uttarakhand | 1.00     |
| 29.     | West Bengal | 44.66    |
|         | TOTAL       | 662.2270 |

**Statement-II***Amount released during FY 2014-15 under NUHM*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State/ UT                   | 2014-15 |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.4709  |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh              | 57.5475 |
| 3.      | Arunachal Pradesh           | 0.9422  |
| 4.      | Assam                       | 33.18   |
| 5.      | Bihar                       | 16.9334 |
| 6.      | Chandigarh                  | 2.1875  |
| 7.      | Chhattisgarh                | 24.30   |
| 8.      | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.4723  |
| 9.      | Delhi                       | 62.41   |
| 10.     | Goa                         | 1.4740  |
| 11.     | Gujarat                     | 77.3025 |
| 12.     | Haryana                     | 38.63   |
| 13.     | Himachal Pradesh            | 1.08    |
| 14.     | Jammu and Kashmir           | 8.4194  |
| 15.     | Jharkhand                   | 16.5001 |
| 16.     | Karnataka                   | 64.6825 |
| 17.     | Kerala                      | 23.07   |

| Sl No. | State/ UT      | 2013-14   |
|--------|----------------|-----------|
| 18.    | Madhya Pradesh | 78.71     |
| 19.    | Maharashtra    | 240.9225  |
| 20.    | Manipur        | 2.1066    |
| 21.    | Meghalaya      | 13.17     |
| 22.    | Mizoram        | 4.0954    |
| 23.    | Nagaland       | 2.5286    |
| 24.    | Odisha         | 23.73     |
| 25.    | Pudducherry    | 2.2062    |
| 26.    | Punjab         | 39.07     |
| 27.    | Rajasthan      | 56.66     |
| 28.    | Sikkim         | 1.0010    |
| 29.    | Tamil Nadu     | 118.28    |
| 30.    | Telangana      | 48.63     |
| 31.    | Tripura        | 1.8358    |
| 32.    | Uttar Pradesh  | 152.01    |
| 33.    | Uttarakhand    | 9.71      |
| 34.    | West Bengal    | 121.55    |
| TOTAL  |                | 1345.8184 |

***Statement-III***

*State-wise number of cities approved under NUHM*

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT        | No. of Cities approved under NUHM in 2013-14 | No. of Cities approved under NUHM in 2014-15 |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1       | 2                           | 3  | 4  |
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0  | 1  |

| 1   | 2                      | 3   | 4  |
|-----|------------------------|-----|----|
| 2.  | Andhra Pradesh         | 116 | 74 |
| 3.  | Arunachal Pradesh      | 2   | 2  |
| 4.  | Assam                  | 14  | 14 |
| 5.  | Bihar                  | 15  | 15 |
| 6.  | Chandigarh             | 0   | 1  |
| 7.  | Chhattisgarh           | 15  | 19 |
| 8.  | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0   | 1  |
| 9.  | Daman and Diu          | 0   | 0  |
| 10. | Delhi                  | 0   | 1  |
| 11. | Goa                    | 4   | 4  |
| 12. | Gujarat                | 70  | 70 |
| 13. | Haryana                | 29  | 28 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh       | 3   | 3  |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir      | 7   | 7  |
| 16. | Jharkhand              | 14  | 14 |
| 17. | Karnataka              | 5   | 23 |
| 18. | Kerala                 | 15  | 37 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep            | 0   | 0  |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh         | 50  | 70 |
| 21. | Maharashtra            | 95  | 95 |
| 22. | Manipur                | 3   | 3  |
| 23. | Meghalaya              | 3   | 3  |
| 24. | Mizoram                | 2   | 2  |
| 25. | Nagaland               | 2   | 4  |



| 1     | 2             | 3   | 4   |
|-------|---------------|-----|-----|
| 26.   | Odisha        | 18  | 36  |
| 27.   | Pudducherry   | 4   | 4   |
| 28.   | Punjab        | 40  | 40  |
| 29.   | Rajasthan     | 33  | 33  |
| 30.   | Sikkim        | 1   | 1   |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu    | 88  | 88  |
| 32.   | Telangana     | 0   | 41  |
| 33.   | Tripura       | 1   | 3   |
| 34.   | Uttar Pradesh | 83  | 131 |
| 35.   | Uttarakhand   | 0   | 6   |
| 36.   | West Bengal   | 32  | 32  |
| TOTAL |               | 764 | 906 |

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, मैं मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ हेल्थ अफेयर्स का एक प्रेस नोट पढ़ता हूँ। नेशनल अर्बन हेल्थ मिशन के तहत — इस मिशन को व्यय वित्त समिति ने 9 अक्टूबर 2012 को प्रतिपादित किया। इसे धर्मदास जी, प्लानिंग कमीशन ने आवंटित किया, जिसके अनुसार 2012-17, फाइव ईयर प्लान के बीच, 15,143 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन होना था, परन्तु 2013-14 के लिए मात्र एक करोड़ रुपया आवंटित हुआ है। सोशल सेक्टर के नाम पर इस तरह की जो कटौती हो रही है, यह उसका नंगा सबूत है, परन्तु अब प्लानिंग कमीशन भी निलंबित कर दिया गया है।

**श्री सभापति:** सवाल पूछ लें।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** अब इसके लिए आवंटित धनराशि का आधिकारिक स्रोत क्या होगा, वह कहाँ से आएगी? इस वर्ष बजट में स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च का प्रावधान और भी कम कर दिया गया है।

**श्री सभापति:** सवाल क्या है?

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** क्या इसके लिए धनराशि इसी स्वास्थ्य बजट से आएगी या फिर और कोई प्रावधान है?

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** सर, इन्होंने इस प्रश्न से संबद्ध जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसका इससे संबंध नहीं है। यह एनयूएचएम के बारे में प्रश्न है, जबकि इन्होंने जनरल बजट के बारे में प्रश्न किया है। ये एनयूएचएम के बारे में प्रश्न पूछें, मैं जवाब देता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका कोई दूसरा सवाल है?

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, अब राष्ट्रीय शहरी स्वास्थ्य मिशन को एनजीओज के हवाले करने का प्रयास है। चूंकि ये शहरी गरीब, अस्थायी रूप से शहर में रहते हैं और काम करते हैं, इस हालत में उन लोगों का स्पष्ट और उचित पंजीकरण करवाने के लिए सरकार का क्या प्रावधान है?

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** सर, वैसे प्रश्न फिर भी स्पष्ट नहीं हुआ, लेकिन फिर भी मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि नेशनल अर्बन हेल्थ मिशन, जो 2013 में कंसीव किया गया, it is at the stabilizing stage. बिहार में एनयूएचएम को एनजीओज के साथ पीपीपी मॉडल पर आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया गया है। जो कुछ भी इन्होंने फंडिंग कही है, उस फंडिंग को देने का प्रयास किया गया है। 2014 ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, Question Hour is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Trauma Centres on National Highways

\*96. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy regarding setting up of Trauma Centres on National Highways;
- (b) whether there are sufficient number of Trauma Centres on National Highways to ensure prompt medical aid to accident victims;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the number of Trauma Centres on Mumbai-Goa National Highway-17?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a scheme namely "Capacity Building for developing Trauma Care Facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highways" with the objective to bring down preventable road accident deaths to 10% by developing a pan-India trauma care network where no trauma victim has to be transported for more than 50 kilometres and designated Trauma care facility is available at every 100 km on the National Highways.

The scheme focuses on upgrading and strengthening the existing Government Hospitals by providing financial support to be shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 70:30, while for the North-East and Hill States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, in the ratio of 90:10 during Twelfth Plan.

As per norms of the Scheme, these new Trauma care facilities would be established on identified locations on the following National/State Highways:

- Connecting two capital cities
- Connecting major cities other than capital cities
- Connecting ports to major cities
- Connecting industrial townships with capital city

Under this Scheme, assistance is provided to the State Governments for infrastructure, human resource and equipment, integrated communication network, human resource training, etc.

(b) and (c)

The total length of National Highways is approximately 96,260 kms. As per norms of availability of designated Trauma care facility at every 100 km, more than 963 trauma care facilities would be required on National Highways. However, 140 Trauma care facilities were identified during Eleventh Five Year Plan (FYP) under the Scheme, the details of which are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). In addition, it has been decided to establish 85 Trauma care facilities during the Twelfth FYP, out of which 30 new Trauma care facilities have been approved. The details of these Trauma care facilities are available in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) There are 7 Trauma care facilities on Mumabi-Goa National Highway. These are, however, set up by the State Government and not under the Scheme of Capacity building for developing Trauma Care Facilities in Government Hospital.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise List of Trauma Care Facilities under Capacity Building for developing trauma care facilities in Govt. Hospitals on National Highways during Eleventh FYP*

| Sl.No. | State          | District     | Trauma Care Facility                        | Level |
|--------|----------------|--------------|---|-------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | Adilabad     | Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences | II    |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh | Nizamabad    | Distt. Hqr Hospital                         | II    |
| 3.     | Andhra Pradesh | Kamareddy    | Area Hospital                               | III   |
| 4.     | Andhra Pradesh | Mehboobnagar | District Hospital                           | III   |

| Sl.No. | State          | District      | Trauma Care Facility                            | Level |
|--------|----------------|---------------|---|-------|
| 5.     | Andhra Pradesh | Kurnool       | Govt. General Hospital and Medical College      | II    |
| 6.     | Andhra Pradesh | Anantapur     | Govt. General Hospital and Medical College      | II    |
| 7.     | Andhra Pradesh | Penukonda     | Community Hospital                              | III   |
| 8.     | Andhra Pradesh | Tekkali       | Taluk Hospital                                  | III   |
| 9.     | Andhra Pradesh | Srikakulam    | District Hospital                               | II    |
| 10.    | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam | King George Hospital/<br>Andhra Medical College | II    |
| 11.    | Andhra Pradesh | East Godavari | Area/Tuni Taluk Hospital                        | III   |
| 12.    | Andhra Pradesh | East Godavari | District Hospital                               | II    |
| 13.    | Andhra Pradesh | West Godavari | District Hospital, Eluru                        | III   |
| 14.    | Andhra Pradesh | Guntur        | Medical College                                 | II    |
| 15.    | Andhra Pradesh | Ongole        | District Hospital                               | III   |
| 16.    | Andhra Pradesh | Nellore       | District Hospital                               | II    |
| 17.    | Andhra Pradesh | Nayadupet     | Taluk Hospital                                  | III   |
| 18.    | Assam          | Silchar       | Medical College and Hospital                    | II    |
| 19.    | Assam          | Haflong       | Civil Hospital                                  | III   |
| 20.    | Assam          | Diphu         | Civil Hospital                                  | III   |
| 21.    | Assam          | Nagaon        | District Hospital                               | II    |
| 22.    | Assam          | Guwahati      | Medical College and Hospital                    | II    |
| 23.    | Assam          | Nalbari       | District Hospital                               | III   |
| 24.    | Assam          | Bongaigaon    | Civil Hospital                                  | III   |
| 25.    | Bihar          | Kishanganj    | Civil Hospital                                  | III   |
| 26.    | Bihar          | Purnia        | District Hospital                               | II    |

| Sl.No. | State   | District     | Trauma Care Facility                       | Level |
|--------|---------|--------------|--|-------|
| 27.    | Bihar   | Madhepura    | Civil Hospital                             | III   |
| 28.    | Bihar   | Darbhangha   | Darbhangha Medical College Hospital        | II    |
| 29.    | Bihar   | Muzaffarpur  | S.K. Medical College Hospital              | II    |
| 30.    | Bihar   | Gopalgunj    | Civil Hospital                             | III   |
| 31.    | Bihar   | Jhanjarpur   | Civil Hospital                             | III   |
| 32.    | Bihar   | Sasaram      | Sadar Hospital, Rohtas                     | III   |
| 33.    | Bihar   | Gaya         | AN Magadh Medical College Hospital         | II    |
| 34.    | Gujarat | Palanpur     | Civil Hospital                             | II    |
| 35.    | Gujarat | Radhanpur    | Civil Hospital                             | III   |
| 36.    | Gujarat | Kutch        | S.A. Hospital, Bachau                      | III   |
| 37.    | Gujarat | Morbi        | General Hospital                           | II    |
| 38.    | Gujarat | Rajkot       | Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital          | II    |
| 39.    | Gujarat | Jetpur       | CHC  | III   |
| 40.    | Gujarat | Porbandar    | General Hospital                           | II    |
| 41.    | Gujarat | Valsad       | General Hospital                           | II    |
| 42.    | Gujarat | Surat        | Govt. Medical College                      | II    |
| 43.    | Gujarat | Bharuch      | District Hospital                          | III   |
| 44.    | Gujarat | Vadodara     | SSG Hospital and Medical, Badodara College | II    |
| 45.    | Gujarat | Himmat Nagar | District Hospital                          | III   |
| 46.    | Haryana | Ambala       | District Hospital                          | II    |
| 47.    | Haryana | Panipat      | B.S.S. General Hospital                    | III   |

| Sl.No. | State             | District      | Trauma Care Facility                       | Level |
|--------|-------------------|---------------|--|-------|
| 48.    | Haryana           | Rewari        | District Hospital                          | III   |
| 49.    | Jammu and Kashmir | Anantnag      | MMAM District Hospital                     | III   |
| 50.    | Jammu and Kashmir | Doda          | Trauma Hospital, Ramban                    | III   |
| 51.    | Jammu and Kashmir | Udhampur      | Government District Hospital               | II    |
| 52.    | Jharkhand         | Hazirabagh    | District Hospital                          | III   |
| 53.    | Jharkhand         | Dhanbad       | Patliputra Medical College                 | II    |
| 54.    | Karnataka         | Tumkur        | Tumkur District Hospital                   | III   |
| 55.    | Karnataka         | Sira          | Taluk Hospital                             | III   |
| 56.    | Karnataka         | Chitradurga   | Civil Hospital                             | II    |
| 57.    | Karnataka         | Devangere     | Civil Hospital                             | III   |
| 58.    | Karnataka         | Dharwad       | Karnataka Institute of<br>Medical Sciences | II    |
| 59.    | Karnataka         | Haveri        | District Hospital                          | III   |
| 60.    | Karnataka         | Belgaum       | District Hospital                          | III   |
| 61.    | Karnataka         | Chickballapur | District Hospital                          | III   |
| 62.    | Madhya Pradesh    | Shivpuri      | Civil Hospital                             | II    |
| 63.    | Madhya Pradesh    | Gwalior       | G R Medical College<br>Hospital            | II    |
| 64.    | Madhya Pradesh    | Sagar         | District Hospital                          | II    |
| 65.    | Madhya Pradesh    | Narasimhapur  | District Hospital                          | III   |
| 66.    | Madhya Pradesh    | Seoni         | Indira Gandhi District<br>Hospital         | III   |
| 67.    | Maharashtra       | Kolhapur      | Govt. Medical College<br>Hospital          | II    |
| 68.    | Maharashtra       | Satara        | District Hospital                          | III   |

| Sl.No. | State       | District    | Trauma Care Facility                | Level |
|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 69.    | Maharashtra | Pune        | BJ Medical College                  | II    |
| 70.    | Maharashtra | Vashi       | Municipal Hospital                  | III   |
| 71.    | Maharashtra | Thane       | Sub District Hospital Danau         | III   |
| 72.    | Maharashtra | Wardha      | Sub District Hospital               | III   |
| 73.    | Odisha      | Balasore    | District Hospital                   | II    |
| 74.    | Odisha      | Bhadrak     | District Hospital                   | III   |
| 75.    | Odisha      | Cuttuck     | SCB Medical College                 | I     |
| 76.    | Odisha      | Khurda      | District Hospital                   | III   |
| 77.    | Odisha      | Behrampur   | MKCG Medical College                | II    |
| 78.    | Punjab      | Gurdaspur   | Sub-District Hospital,<br>Pathankot | III   |
| 79.    | Punjab      | Jalandhar   | District Hospital                   | II    |
| 80.    | Punjab      | Khanna      | District Hospital                   | III   |
| 81.    | Rajasthan   | Baran       | Govt. Hospital                      | III   |
| 82.    | Rajasthan   | Kota        | New Medical College<br>Hospital     | II    |
| 83.    | Rajasthan   | Chittorgarh | SS Hospital                         | III   |
| 84.    | Rajasthan   | Sabarkantha | Civil Hospital, Dungarpur           | III   |
| 85.    | Rajasthan   | Udaipur     | RNT Medical College                 | II    |
| 86.    | Rajasthan   | Bhilwara    | District Hospital                   | III   |
| 87.    | Rajasthan   | Ajmer       | JLN Medical College                 | II    |
| 88.    | Rajasthan   | Jaipur      | SMS Medical College                 | II    |
| 89.    | Rajasthan   | Alwar       | Taluk Hospital, Kotputli            | III   |
| 90.    | Rajasthan   | Sirhoi      | Govt. Hospital                      | III   |
| 91.    | Tamil Nadu  | Chennai     | Kilpauk Medical College             | II    |

| Sl.No. | State         | District    | Trauma Care Facility                          | Level |
|--------|---------------|-------------|---|-------|
| 92.    | Tamil Nadu    | Vellore     | Government Medical College and Civil Hospital | II    |
| 93.    | Tamil Nadu    | Dharmapuri  | Taluk Hospital, Krishnagiri                   | III   |
| 94.    | Tamil Nadu    | Karur       | Govt. District Hqr. Hospital                  | III   |
| 95.    | Tamil Nadu    | Dindigul    | District Hospital                             | II    |
| 96.    | Tamil Nadu    | Madurai     | Govt. Rajaji Hospital and Medical College     | II    |
| 97.    | Tamil Nadu    | Kovilpatti  | District Hqr. Hospital                        | III   |
| 98.    | Tamil Nadu    | Tirunelveli | Govt. Medical College Hospital                | II    |
| 99.    | Tamil Nadu    | Kanyakumari | Govt. Medical College Hospital                | II    |
| 100.   | Uttar Pradesh | Gorakhpur   | BRD Medical College                           | II    |
| 101.   | Uttar Pradesh | Faizabad    | District Hospital                             | III   |
| 102.   | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow     | KGM College                                   | II    |
| 103.   | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur      | LLR Hospital and GSVM Medical College         | II    |
| 104.   | Uttar Pradesh | Jalaun      | District Hospital, Orai                       | III   |
| 105.   | Uttar Pradesh | Jhansi      | MLB Medical College                           | II    |
| 106.   | Uttar Pradesh | Basti       | District Hospital                             | III   |
| 107.   | Uttar Pradesh | Agra        | SN Medical College                            | II    |
| 108.   | Uttar Pradesh | Etawah      | Shri B.A. District Hospital                   | III   |
| 109.   | Uttar Pradesh | Fatehpur    | District Hospital                             | III   |
| 110.   | Uttar Pradesh | Allahabad   | MLN Medical College                           | II    |
| 111.   | Uttar Pradesh | Meerut      | LLRM Medical College                          | II    |
| 112.   | Uttar Pradesh | Mathura     | District Hospital                             | III   |



| Sl.No. | State         | District       | Trauma Care Facility                      | Level |
|--------|---------------|----------------|---|-------|
| 113.   | Uttar Pradesh | Lalitpur       | District Hospital                         | II    |
| 114.   | West Bengal   | Siliguri       | North Bengal Medical College and Hospital | II    |
| 115.   | West Bengal   | Uttar Dinajpur | Islampur SD Hospital                      | III   |
| 116.   | West Bengal   | Asansol        | Sub Divisional Hospital                   | II    |
| 117.   | West Bengal   | Burdwan        | Burdwan Medical College and Hospital      | II    |
| 118.   | West Bengal   | Kharagpur      | Sub-District Hospital                     | III   |

*State-wise list of Trauma Care Facilities approved under PMSSY or set up from their own funding*

| Sl. No. | State             | Trauma Care Facility                                      | Level |
|---------|-------------------|---|-------|
| 119.    | New Delhi         | All India Institute of Medical Sciences                   | I     |
| 120.    | New Delhi         | Dr. RML Hospital  | I     |
| 121.    | Odisha            | Bhubaneswar   | I     |
| 122.    | Madhya Pradesh    | Bhopal  | I     |
| 123.    | Rajasthan         | Jodhpur   | I     |
| 124.    | Bihar             | Patna   | I     |
| 125.    | Chhattisgarh      | Raipur  | I     |
| 126.    | Uttarakhand       | Rishikesh   | I     |
| 127.    | Jammu and Kashmir | Government Medical College, Jammu                         | I     |
| 128.    | Jammu and Kashmir | Government Medical College, Srinagar                      | I     |
| 129.    | West Bengal       | Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata                          | I     |
| 130.    | Uttar Pradesh     | Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences | I     |
| 131.    | Uttar Pradesh     | Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi              | I     |

| Sl. No. | State          | Trauma Care Facility   | Level |
|---------|----------------|--|-------|
| 132.    | Andhra Pradesh | Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad                 | I     |
| 133.    | Andhra Pradesh | Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati      | I     |
| 134.    | Tamil Nadu     | Government Medical College, Salem                              | I     |
| 135.    | Gujarat        | B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad                                | I     |
| 136.    | Karnataka      | Banglore Medical College, Nangalore                            | I     |
| 137.    | Maharashtra    | Grants Medical College and Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals, Mumbai | I     |
| 138.    | Kerala         | Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram                            | I     |
| 139.    | Jharkhand      | Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi          | I     |
| 140.    | Maharashtra    | Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur                     | I     |

**Statement-II**

| Sl. No. | State                      | District             | Name of Hospital                                 | Level |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|-------|
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Island | Mayabunder           | Dr. R. P. Hospital                               | III   |
| 2.      | Chhattisgarh               | Raipur               | BR Ambedkar Memorial                             | II    |
| 3.      | Chhattisgarh               | Bilaspur             | Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences       | II    |
| 4.      | Chhattisgarh               | Kanker               | Govt. Komaldeo District Hospital                 | III   |
| 5.      | Dadra and Nagar Haveli     | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | CHC Khanvel                                      | III   |
| 6.      | Himachal Pradesh           | Kangra               | Dr. Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College –Tanda | II    |

| Sl. No. | State            | District     | Name of Hospital              | Level |
|---------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 7.      | Himachal Pradesh | Hamirpur     | Regional Hospital             | III   |
| 8.      | Himachal Pradesh | Chamba       | District Hospital             | III   |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh | Mandi        | Zonal Hospital                | III   |
| 10.     | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla       | Regional Hospital<br>– Rampur | III   |
| 11.     | Kerala           | Alappuzha    | Govt. Medical College         | II    |
| 12.     | Kerala           | Kannur       | District Hospital             | III   |
| 13.     | Kerala           | Ernakulam    | General Hospital              | III   |
| 14.     | Manipur          | Imphal       | RIMS                          | I     |
| 15.     | Manipur          | Churachanpur | District Hospital             | III   |
| 16.     | Meghalaya        | Tura         | Civil Hospital                | III   |
| 17.     | Mizoram          | Aizwal       | Civil Hospital                | II    |
| 18.     | Nagaland         | Tuensang     | District Hospital             | III   |
| 19.     | Nagaland         | Kiphiri      | District Hospital             | III   |
| 20.     | Nagaland         | Mon          | District Hospital             | III   |
| 21.     | Odisha           | Puri         | District Hospital             | III   |
| 22.     | Uttarakhand      | Roorkee      | Govt. Combined Hospital       | II    |
| 23.     | Uttarakhand      | Haldwani     | Govt. Medical College         | II    |
| 24.     | Uttarakhand      | New Tehri    | District Hospital             | III   |
| 25.     | Manipur          | Senapati     | District Hospital             | III   |
| 26.     | Manipur          | Bishnupur    | District Hospital             | III   |
| 27.     | Mizoram          | Lwangtlai    | District Hospital             | III   |
| 28.     | Mizoram          | Saiha        | District Hospital             | III   |
| 29.     | Sikkim           | Namchi       | District Hospital             | III   |
| 30.     | Tripura          | Dharma Nagar | District Hospital             | III   |

**Making tax evasion a predicate offence**

\*97 DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to make 'tax evasion' a 'predicate offence';

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to include tax evasion under the list of predicate offences contained in the schedule attached to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Bill, 2015 which has been tabled in Lok Sabha on 20-03-2015 proposes to provide that wilful attempt to evade tax in relation to undisclosed foreign income and asset will be a predicate offence. The Bill *vide* clause 88 provides that in the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 in the Schedule, in Part C, after entry 3 relating to the offences against property under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:-

*“(4) willful attempt to evade tax in relation to undisclosed foreign income and asset referred to in section 51 of the Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Act, 2015”.*

The offence of evasion of duty or prohibitions under Section 135 of the Customs Act, 1962 is already a predicate offence under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. Further, offence of false declaration, false documents, etc., under section 132 of the Customs Act, 1962 is proposed to be brought under PMLA *vide* Finance Bill, 2015.

**Long term plans for Muslims**

\*98. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that by 2050 India will surpass Indonesia and will have the largest Muslim population; and

(b) if so, the details of the long term plans it has for Muslims?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA) :

(a) No such information is available with the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

- (b) Does not arise.

**CCI probe on cartelisation**

\*99. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India (CCI) has undertaken any probe with regard to the issue of cartelisation in various sectors such as pharmaceuticals, cement, telecom, petroleum, etc.; and

- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):

(a) Competition Commission of India (CCI) has ordered investigation regarding cartelisation in pharmaceuticals, cement and petroleum sectors, but no such investigation has so far been ordered in telecom sector.

- (b) The Sector-wise details are as under:—

- (i) **Pharmaceutical Sector:** The Commission has probed and imposed penalty in following cases related to pharmaceutical sector:—

- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Chemists and Druggists, — | ₹ 2.00 Lakh                         |
| Association, Goa              |                                     |
| (b) All India Organization —  | ₹47.41 Lakh                         |
| of Chemists and<br>Druggist   |                                     |
| (c) Assam Drug Dealers —      | ₹ 5.61 Lakh                         |
| Association and Ors.          |                                     |
| (d) Bengal Chemists and —     | Imposed penalty on the              |
| Druggist Association          | association and such office         |
| (BCDA)                        | bearers who are directly            |
|                               | responsible for running its offices |
|                               | and play a lead role in decision    |
|                               | making at 10%, and on the           |
|                               | executive committee members at      |
|                               | 7% of their respective turnover/    |
|                               | income/receipts based on the        |
|                               | financial statements filed by them. |

- (e) Chemists and Druggist Association, Ferozpur — Imposed penalties on the office bearers of the association at 10% of their respective average turnover.
- (ii) **Cement Sector:** CCI has probed two cases against Cement Manufacturing Companies *i.e.* Case No.29/2010 filed in the Commission under Section 19 and Case No. RTPE 52/2006. The Commission in Case No.29/2010 has imposed a penalty of ₹6317.32 crore on various cement manufactures namely, ACC, Ambuja Cement, Binani Cement, Century Textiles, India Cements, J. K. Cement, Lafarge India, Madras Cements, Ultratech Cement, Jaiprakash Associates; as well as on the Cement Manufacturers Association. In Case No. RTPE 52/2006, the Commission has imposed a penalty of ₹397.51 crore on Shree Cement Ltd.
- (iii) **Petroleum Sector:** The Commission has referred the matter of fixing of petrol price by Oil Marketing Companies for investigation by Director General, Competition Commission of India. However, the matter has been stayed by the Delhi High Court.

All the final orders passed by the Commission are also available on its web-site [www.cci.gov.in](http://www.cci.gov.in).

### **Community Radio Stations in Hyderabad-Karnataka region**

\*100. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Community Radio Stations (CRS) functioning in Hyderabad-Karnataka region *i.e.* Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadagiri, Raichur and Koppal districts of Karnataka;
- (b) the details of those stations; and
- (c) whether there is any special provision for the awareness to start community radio station by which, region may come forward as per other parts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) At present 13 Community Radio Stations (CRS) are functioning in Karnataka. Out of them one CRS is functioning in Hyderabad-Karnataka region which is run by Sharnbasveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Kalaburagi (Gulbarga), Karnataka.

(c) Permission to set up Community Radio Stations (CRS) is granted to Not-for-Profit organizations like Educational Institutions, Registered Societies/NGOs and Krishi Vigyan Kendras etc., subject to fulfillment of conditions laid down in the Policy Guidelines for setting up of Community Radio Stations in India. These guidelines are available at Ministry's website, [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in). Eligible organizations from any region/part of the country can apply for permission to set up CRS.

The Ministry has been encouraging enhancement of reach of CRS in all regions/districts of the country. Towards this, awareness workshops are being organized by this Ministry to sensitize people about the CRS policy and create awareness amongst aspiring applicants about issues relating to setting up, operation and maintenance of Community Radios. So far 63 awareness workshops have been organised across the country since 2007. Out of them two awareness workshops have been organized in Karnataka at Bengaluru and Budhikote.

#### **Use of unregulated and un-certified medical devices**

\*101. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of medical devices being used in the country are not regulated or certified by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the list of medical devices being regulated or certified by Government and the list of medical devices being used in this sector, both imported and indigenous?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) In terms of Section 3(b) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, drugs include such medical devices intended for internal or external use in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of disease or disorder in human beings or animals, as may be specified from time to time by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board. So far, 14 categories of medical devices have been notified under the said provision and are being regulated as drugs.

(c) While a list of medical devices being used in the country is not maintained by the Government, the following categories of medical devices are being regulated in accordance with the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder:

1. Disposable Hypodermic Syringes

2. Disposable Hypodermic Needles
3. Disposable Perfusion Sets
4. In Vitro Diagnostic Devices for HIV, HBsAg and HCV
5. Cardiac Stents
6. Drug Eluting Stents
7. Catheters
8. Intra Ocular Lenses
9. I.V. Cannulae
10. Bone Cements
11. Heart Valves
12. Scalp Vein Set
13. Orthopedic Implants
14. Internal Prosthetic Replacements

**Government spending on advertisements**

\*102. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Government on advertisements through print media, electronic media, hoardings and other forms of media along with the details thereof, department-wise; and

(b) whether any study or assessment has been made to ascertain usefulness or benefits derived from such advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The total amount spent on advertisements released through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), the nodal agency for release of Government advertisements on behalf of various Central Government Ministries/Departments, Attached and Subordinate Offices etc., during the last financial year (2014-15) and the media-wise details are as under:



| Sl. No. | Media             | Amount spent in 2014-15<br>(₹ in crore) |
|---------|-------------------|---|
| 1.      | Print media       | 424.84                                  |
| 2.      | Electronic Media  | 473.67                                  |
| 3.      | Outdoor Publicity | 81.27                                   |
| 4.      | Printed Publicity | 12.80                                   |
| 5.      | Exhibition        | 5.76                                    |
| TOTAL   |                   | 998.34                                  |

The break-up of Ministry/Department-wise and media-wise expenditure is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Impact assessment is part of monitoring and evaluation of a programme, the timing and appropriateness of conducting impact assessment is required to be decided by concerned implementing Ministry/Department. For programmes/schemes commenced during 2014-15, concerned implementing Ministry/Department has to decide on conduct of impact assessment. DAVP, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, undertakes impact assessment exercise on the request of client Ministry/Department. No such request has been received from any of the clients Ministries/Departments during 2014-15.

### ***Statement***

*Media-wise expenditure amount for the Financial Year 2014-15*

*Print Media Expenditure Amount Report*

Ministry/Department-wise during 2014-2015

| Sl. No. | Name of Ministry/Department/Organisation | Expenditure<br>Amount (in ₹) |
|---------|--|------------------------------|
| 1       | 2  | 3                            |
| 1.      | Agriculture                              | 25955674                     |
| 2.      | Chemical and Fertilizers                 | 1073921                      |
| 3.      | Civil Aviation                           | 1215666                      |
| 4.      | Coal                                     | 236940                       |

| 1   | 2  | 3           |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 5.  | Commerce and Industry                          | 17094958    |
| 6.  | Communication and IT                           | 54629597    |
| 7.  | Corporate Affairs                              | 21840890    |
| 8.  | Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution | 187056488   |
| 9.  | Culture  | 14363495    |
| 10. | Defence  | 770346126.8 |
| 11. | Development of North Eastern Region            | 693163      |
| 12. | Earth Sciences                                 | 3245080     |
| 13. | Environment and Forests                        | 12038154    |
| 14. | External Affairs                               | 17754926    |
| 15. | Finance  | 702951593   |
| 16. | Food Processing Industries                     | 20485820    |
| 17. | Health and Family Welfare                      | 339307093   |
| 18. | Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises        | 16966907    |
| 19. | Home Affairs                                   | 155114400   |
| 20. | Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation          | 1576911     |
| 21. | Human Resources Development                    | 109398136   |
| 22. | Information and Broadcasting                   | 616473380   |
| 23. | Labour and Employment                          | 32099296    |
| 24. | Law and Justice                                | 2799375     |
| 25. | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises            | 30819812    |
| 26. | Mines  | 949574      |
| 27. | Minority Affairs                               | 67223314    |
| 28. | New and Renewable Energy                       | 12498041    |

| 1   | 2   | 3         |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 29. | Panchayati Raj                            | 440297    |
| 30. | Parliamentary Affairs                     | 16399428  |
| 31. | Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions | 52165896  |
| 32. | Petroleum and Natural Gas                 | 66272773  |
| 33. | Power                                     | 104816313 |
| 34. | Rural Development                         | 52540169  |
| 35. | Science and Technology                    | 16313663  |
| 36. | Shipping, Road Transport and Highways     | 42444763  |
| 37. | Social Justice and Empowerment            | 292145154 |
| 38. | Statistics and Programme Implementation   | 29388867  |
| 39. | Steel                                     | 88446     |
| 40. | Textiles                                  | 35186435  |
| 41. | Tourism                                   | 39162942  |
| 42. | Tribal Affairs                            | 5299787   |
| 43. | Urban Development                         | 3927995   |
| 44. | Water Resources                           | 23361008  |
| 45. | Women and Child Development               | 54657444  |
| 46. | Youth Affairs and Sports                  | 2058120   |
| 47. | Atomic Energy (Independent Department)    | 2063631   |
| 48. | Election Commission of India              | 8769555   |
| 49. | National Human Rights Commission          | 196864    |
| 50. | Planning Commission                       | 21232886  |
| 51. | Union Public Service Commission           | 125686669 |
| 52. | President Secretariat                     | 1360816   |

| 1     | 2                            | 3                |
|-------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 53.   | Cabinet Secretariat          | 5450974          |
| 54.   | Central Vigilance Commission | 7465312          |
| 55.   | Reserve Bank of India (RBI)  | 2300622          |
| 56.   | Railways                     | 999926           |
| TOTAL |                              | ₹ 4,24,84,05,486 |

*Electronic Media\* Expenditure amount 2014-15*

| Sl. No. | Name of Ministry/Department/Organisation  | Amount (in ₹) |
|---------|---|---------------|
| 1.      | Army (Recruitment)  | 15112525      |
| 2.      | Bharat Nirman   | 112257416     |
| 3.      | BSNL, Delhi   | 1307300       |
| 4.      | Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Delhi   | 7005136       |
| 5.      | Bureau of Energy Efficiency   | 81866170      |
| 6.      | Business Development and Marketing Directorate, Dak Bhavan                          | 2840484       |
| 7.      | Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), Ministry of Women and Child Development | 11546136      |
| 8.      | Coast Guard   | 950849        |
| 9.      | Coconut Development Board   | 4195738       |
| 10.     | Department of Agriculture and Cooperation   | 280613175     |
| 11.     | Department of Consumer Affairs  | 95502119      |
| 12.     | Department of Health and Family Welfare   | 407968086     |
| 13.     | Directorate General of Health Services (TB Division)                                | 41972868      |
| 14.     | Department of Road Transport and Highways   | 127230342     |
| 15.     | Ministry of AYUSH (IEC)   | 900757        |
| 16.     | Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances                          | 10002216      |

| Sl. No. | Name of Ministry/Department/Organisation       | Amount (in ₹) |
|---------|--|---------------|
| 17.     | Department of Drinking Water Supply            | 493924191     |
| 18.     | Department of Higher Education                 | 3270764       |
| 19.     | Department of Personnel and Training           | 21328241      |
| 20.     | Department of Rural Development                | 100628098     |
| 21.     | Department of School Education and Literacy    | 26077465      |
| 22.     | Director General of Military Intelligence      | 3316146       |
| 23.     | Directorate of Postal Life Insurance           | 10285511      |
| 24.     | EEPC India, New Delhi                          | 255192        |
| 25.     | Election Commission of India                   | 1361241       |
| 26.     | Family Welfare (IEC)                           | 106103218     |
| 27.     | Food Safety and Standard Authority of India    | 36206014      |
| 28.     | General Insurance Council, Mumbai              | 15316539      |
| 29.     | Information and Broadcasting Plan Funds (PL)   | 344950424     |
| 30.     | IFFI, Directorate of Film Festival (P)         | 898558        |
| 31.     | Income Tax (PR and RSP), Delhi                 | 167440992     |
| 32.     | Indian Air Force (Recruitment)                 | 44944086      |
| 33.     | Indian Navy (Recruitment)                      | 97428911      |
| 34.     | M/o Home Affairs (JS, Admn., Public etc.)      | 19422659      |
| 35.     | M/o Corporate Affairs                          | 811494        |
| 36.     | MSME Development Institute (MSME)              | 847587        |
| 37.     | Information and Broadcasting (Manual Non-Plan) | 3647629       |
| 38.     | Information and Broadcasting (Manual Plan)     | 514565564     |
| 39.     | Minority Affairs                               | 48461226      |
| 40.     | New and Renewable Energy                       | 8466463       |

| Sl. No. | Name of Ministry/Department/Organisation                                | Amount (in ₹)    |
|---------|---|------------------|
| 41.     | Tourism   | 516496072        |
| 42.     | Tribal Affairs (R and M)  | 2544793          |
| 43.     | Water Resources   | 22509149         |
| 44.     | Women and Child Development   | 276433534        |
| 45.     | National AIDS Control Organisation (AIDS)                               | 322099826        |
| 46.     | National AIDS Control Organisation (Blood Donation)                     | 55825524         |
| 47..    | National Book Trust   | 341803           |
| 48.     | National Centre of Organic Farming                                      | 1638995          |
| 49.     | National Commission for Women   | 6563629          |
| 50.     | National Disaster Management Authority                                  | 4451917          |
| 51.     | National Institute of Disaster Management                               | 1095510          |
| 52.     | National Payments Corporation of India                                  | 2230019          |
| 53.     | National Population Stabilisation Fund, New Delhi                       | 167707           |
| 54.     | National Sample Survey Organisation                                     | 27986681         |
| 55.     | Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan   | 532160           |
| 56.     | Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA)                      | 7943741          |
| 57.     | PR Customs and Central Excise   | 58720994         |
| 58.     | Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority                       | 33972137         |
| 59.     | RGI (VS Division) and Directors of Census Operations                    | 74616912         |
| 60.     | Registrar General of India (Headquarters),<br>Man Singh Road, New Delhi | 30236460         |
| 61.     | Reserve Bank of India (RBI)   | 9800019          |
| 62.     | Unique Identification Authority of India<br>UIDAI (Paying)              | 9221563          |
| TOTAL   |   | ₹ 4,73,66,58,675 |

\* Includes TV, Radio, Internet, Digital Cinema and SMS.

*Outdoor Publicity Expenditure amount details for 2014 - 2015*

| Sl. No. | Name of Ministry/Department/Organisation  | Amount (in ₹) |
|---------|---|---------------|
| 1.      | Assistant Director, CPMG, Delhi Circle  | 97888         |
| 2.      | Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Delhi   | 723500        |
| 3.      | Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Mumbai  | 580375        |
| 4.      | Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Bhubaneswar                                       | 148800        |
| 5.      | Bureau of Energy Efficiency   | 14931128      |
| 6.      | Business Development and Marketing Directorate, Dak Bhavan                          | 8249905       |
| 7.      | Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), Ministry of Women and Child Development | 6719656       |
| 8.      | Department of Consumer Affairs  | 143202078     |
| 9.      | Department of Health and Family Welfare   | 44096086      |
| 10.     | DG, NCC   | 321399        |
| 11.     | Directorate General of Health Services (Leprosy)                                    | 800000        |
| 12.     | Directorate General of Health Services (TB Division)                                | 15971148      |
| 13.     | Directorate General of Health Services Headquarter                                  | 5000000       |
| 14.     | Department of Pensions  | 55371         |
| 15.     | Ministry of AYUSH (IEC)   | 11639093      |
| 16.     | Department of Drinking Water Supply   | 118330721     |
| 17.     | Department of Rural Development   | 1818000       |
| 18.     | Department of School Education and Literacy   | 3707880       |
| 19.     | Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Faridabad                                  | 2050561       |
| 20.     | Directorate of Postal Life Insurance  | 10371350      |
| 21.     | Family Welfare (IEC)  | 1679934       |
| 22.     | Food Safety and Standard Authority of India   | 2394831       |

| Sl. No. | Name of Ministry/Department/Organisation                                | Amount (in ₹)  |
|---------|---|----------------|
| 23.     | Income Tax (PR and RSP), Delhi  | 31719747       |
| 24.     | Indian Air Force (Recruitment)  | 5922050        |
| 25.     | Indian Navy (CL)  | 1685400        |
| 26.     | Indian Navy (Recruitment)   | 3514212        |
| 27.     | Coal  | 71475          |
| 28.     | Information and Broadcasting (Manual Non-Plan)                          | 2013927        |
| 29.     | Information and Broadcasting (Manual Plan)                              | 63401122       |
| 30.     | Minority Affairs  | 90000          |
| 31.     | Social Justice  | 1669557        |
| 32.     | Tourism   | 110075741      |
| 33.     | Women and Child Development   | 126904352      |
| 34.     | National Disaster Management Authority                                  | 1685400        |
| 35.     | National Sample Survey Organisation                                     | 7839335        |
| 36.     | Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA)                      | 6319245        |
| 37.     | PR Customs and Central Excise   | 55041247       |
| 38.     | Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority                       | 726000         |
| 39.     | The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI), New Delhi | 858000         |
| 40.     | UIDAI, Regional Office, Bengaluru                                       | 281700         |
| TOTAL   |   | ₹ 81,27,08,214 |

*Printed Publicity Expenditure amount 2014-15*

| Sl. No. | Name of Ministry/Department/Organisation | Amount (in ₹) |
|---------|--|---------------|
| 1.      | ADG, Movement                            | 2811395       |
| 2.      | AIIMS                                    | 572812        |



| Sl. No. | Name of Ministry/Department/Organisation                  | Amount (in ₹) |
|---------|---|---------------|
| 3.      | AIR, News Services Division, New Delhi                    | 176126        |
| 4.      | Army (Recruitment)  | 11709439      |
| 5.      | Border Roads Organisation                                 | 216378        |
| 6.      | Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)                     | 445670        |
| 7.      | Central Ground Water Authority                            | 852315        |
| 8.      | Central Health Education Bureau, Delhi                    | 808100        |
| 9.      | D/o Agriculture and Cooperation                           | 19202         |
| 10.     | DG, EME   | 1172080       |
| 11.     | DG, NCC   | 2785375       |
| 12.     | Department of Official Language                           | 291388        |
| 13.     | Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare<br>(DG, Resettlement) | 361529        |
| 14.     | Director General of Military Intelligence                 | 547008        |
| 15.     | Director of Coordination (Police Wireless)                | 87960         |
| 16.     | Directorate General of Army Air Defence, IHQ (Army)       | 484069        |
| 17.     | Directorate General Factory Advice, Mumbai                | 77434         |
| 18.     | Employees Provident Fund Organisation                     | 210870        |
| 19.     | HUDCO   | 703612        |
| 20.     | IFFI, Directorate of Film Festival (P)                    | 3620235       |
| 21.     | Income Tax (PR and RSP), Delhi                            | 485386        |
| 22.     | Indian Air Force (Recruitment)                            | 16469731      |
| 23.     | Information and Broadcasting (Non-Plan)                   | 5516000       |
| 24.     | Information and Broadcasting (Plan)                       | 64990657      |
| 25.     | Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs                       | 222766        |

| Sl. No. | Name of Ministry/Department/Organisation           | Amount (in ₹)  |
|---------|--|----------------|
| 26.     | Ministry of Social Justice                         | 1124040        |
| 27.     | Ministry of Tribal Affairs (R and M)               | 380780         |
| 28.     | Ministry of Women and Child Development            | 445598         |
| 29.     | National Foundation for Teachers Welfare           | 177343         |
| 30.     | National Institute of Disaster Management          | 1354229        |
| 31.     | National Savings Organisation                      | 2018434        |
| 32.     | Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority  | 5534621        |
| 33.     | Territorial Army                                   | 198950         |
| 34.     | Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) | 422700         |
| 35.     | Election Commission of India (ECI)                 | 393152         |
| 36.     | Ministry of Home Affairs                           | 336010         |
| TOTAL   |  | ₹ 12,80,23,394 |

*Exhibition Expenditure amount 2014-15*

| Sl. No. | Name of Ministry                        | Amount (in ₹) |
|---------|---|---------------|
| 1.      | Information and Broadcasting (Non-Plan) | 14626000      |
| 2.      | Information and Broadcasting (Plan)     | 19613000      |
| 3.      | Defence                                 | 117000        |
| 4.      | Health and Family Welfare               | 7936606       |
| 5.      | Women and Child Development             | 15349999      |
| TOTAL   |   | ₹ 5,76,42,605 |

**Amendment of Companies Act on Corporate Social Obligations**

\*103. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the provisions of the Companies Act will be amended to make Corporate Social Obligation measurable and quantifiable?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): As

per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013, companies eligible to comply with CSR provision of the act are mandated to make disclosure on the contents of their CSR policies in their Board's report in a prescribed manner. Rule 8(1) in Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, prescribes the format in which annual disclosure on CSR, containing particulars, is to be made (Copy of the format is given in the Statement) See below). There is no proposal to amend these provisions.

### Statement

*Format for the annual report on CSR activities to be included in the board's report*

1. A brief outline of the company's CSR Policy, including overview of projects or programmes proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programmes.
2. The Composition of the CSR Committee.
3. Average net profit of the company for last three financial years.
4. Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two per cent of the amount as in item 3 above).
5. Details of CSR spent during the financial year.
  - (a) Total amount to be spent for the financial year;
  - (b) Amount unspent, if any;
  - (c) Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed below.

| 1       | 2                                  | 3                                      | 4   | 5  | 6  | 7   | 8   |
|---------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Sl. No. | CSR project or activity identified | Sector in which the Project is covered | Projects or programmes (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the State and district where projects or programmes was undertaken | Amount outlay (budget) project or programmes wise. | Amount spent on the projects or programmes Sub-heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programmes (2) Overheads | Cumulative expenditure upto to the reporting period | Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency |
| 1       |                                    |  |   |  |  |   |   |
| 2       |                                    |  |   |  |  |   |   |
| 3       |                                    |  |   |  |  |   |   |
| TOTAL   |                                    |  |   |  |  |   |   |

\*Give details of implementing agency:

6. In case the company has failed to spend the two per cent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in its Board report.
7. A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company.

Sd/-  
(Chief Executive Officer or  
Managing Director or  
Director)

Sd/-  
(Chairman CSR Committee)

Sd/-  
[Person specified under  
clause (d) of sub-section (1) of  
section 380 of the Act]  
(wherever applicable)

### Cases pending before NCM

\*104. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are pending before the National Commission for Minorities (NCM), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there are several vacant posts in National as well as State Commissions for Minorities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of State Minorities Commissions functional in the country; and
- (e) the steps undertaken to establish such Commissions in all the States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):  
(a) No, Sir. The details of petitions received in the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) alongwith status of pending cases for the last three years is given below:—

| Years   | No. of petitions<br>received | No. of cases<br>disposed | Pendency      |               |       |
|---------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
|         |                              |                          | Report Called | Under Process | Total |
| 2012-13 | 2127                         | 1837                     | 67            | 223           | 290   |
| 2013-14 | 2637                         | 2151                     | 215           | 271           | 486   |
| 2014-15 | 1995                         | 1742                     | 230           | 23            | 253   |

(b) and (c) As on date, there is no vacancy of any Member/Chairperson in NCM. No data are available on the issue of vacancy position in State Minorities Commissions as they come under the purview of the respective State Governments.

(d) and (e) NCM has informed that the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, NCT of Delhi, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have set up State Minority Commissions. Setting up of State Minorities Commissions comes under the purview of the respective State Governments. National Commission for Minorities (NCM) has been pursuing the matter of formation of State Minorities Commission in different States/UTs where they do not exist.

#### **Tax exemption for expenditure under Corporate Social Responsibility**

\*105. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the money spent under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes do not come under tax exemption;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any companies have requested Government for providing tax exemption on the money spent on CSR activities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):  
(a) and (b) There are no Tax benefits prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for expenditure incurred by companies towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). However, spending by companies on several activities like rural development projects, skill development projects, agricultural extension projects, contribution to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund etc., which find place in Schedule-VII of the Companies Act, 2013, may qualify for tax exemptions under relevant provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 subject to the fulfilment of any specified conditions.

(c) and (d) A number of representations received in the Ministry of Finance during 2014 and 2015 requesting tax exemption for the money spent on CSR activities have been considered but not found acceptable.

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### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

#### **Allocation of fund to Rajasthan for homoeopathy promotion**

†905. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to State:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the plan to promote the treatment through homoeopathy (AYUSH) system of medicines;
- (b) the amount allocated to promote the treatment through homoeopathy system in Rajasthan; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Government has constituted Central Council of Homoeopathy under the provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to regulate education and practice of Homoeopathy.

The Central Government has also established an apex Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy to carry out research activities in different aspects of Homoeopathy. It has a network of 22 research centers and 05 Homoeopathic treatment centers and is carrying out intramural research including collaboration with institutes of excellence. CCRH is undertaking various public health initiative programmes like 'Homoeopathy for Healthy child' with Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RSBK) launched by Government of India, and Integrating AYUSH Systems (Homoeopathy) in National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and stroke.

The Central Government has provided treatment facilities in Homoeopathy under its CGHS Scheme in seventeen (17) different towns and cities.

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

Government of India has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 29.09.2014, which *inter alia* includes the component of AYUSH services, where there is provision of financial assistance for co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), upgradation of existing Government AYUSH hospitals, setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals and supply of essential drugs to AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries including Homoeopathy system.

(b) and (c) An amount of ₹ 2312.205 lakhs (₹ 1778.285 Lakh as Central Share and ₹ 533.92 lakhs as State share) has been indicated as resource pool for the year 2015-16 to the State of Rajasthan under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) including Homoeopathy System of Medicine.

**Recognition for BNYS degree courses**

906. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of regulatory framework, there is lack of distinction between Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yoga Sciences (BNYS) degree and other diploma and certificate courses resulting in problems for BNYS degree holders;

(b) whether any deliberations are going on in the Ministry to regulate naturopathy and yoga courses and give due recognition to such courses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No, Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yoga Sciences (BNYS) is a combined Naturopathy and Yoga 5½ years Degree Course. Many Institutions under different Universities are conducting three years Degree Course in Yoga, two years Master Degree Course in Yoga and also Ph. D programmes; besides, diploma/ certificate courses of various durations. Those, who have studied (BNYS) degree from a recognized University, are eligible to be registered as doctors in Naturopathy and Yoga Sciences. Those, who have studied any degree/diploma such as B.A./B.Sc./M.A./M.Sc., Diploma/Certificate courses in Yoga normally work as Yoga Teacher/ Instructor/Therapist, but they are not registered as Yoga doctors.

(b) to (d) A Task Force has been constituted by the Ministry to deliberate and make recommendations on various important issues concerning the Ministry of AYUSH, including the preferred option for promotion, development and regulation of yoga and naturopathy for education and practice.

**Utilisation of budgetary allocated funds**

907. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the manner in which the Ministry is going to spend its funds allocated in the Budget;

(b) whether Government should allocate more funds to the Ministry to propagate natural healing methods and processes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) For Ministry of AYUSH a total Budgetary provision of ₹ 1214 crore has been earmarked for the current financial year 2015-16. Out of the above ₹ 1008 crore are earmarked for Plan and ₹ 206 crore are earmarked for Non-Plan. Out of the Plan Budget ₹ 690 crore is earmarked for Central Sector Schemes and ₹ 318 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The above outlay is proposed to be distributed amongst various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry. The amount will be spent in accordance with the guidelines stipulated in the scheme documents, General Financial Rules and keeping in view instructions issued by the Government of India, from time to time.

(b) Yes. More provision is likely to be needed in case of Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National Ayush Mission' (NAM) under Promotion of AYUSH, which was approved and notified on 29.9.2014 as the States/UTs are gearing up to absorb the funds for development and promotion of AYUSH.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Abortion by AYUSH practitioners**

908. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is facing severe opposition for its proposal to allow AYUSH practitioners (excluding Yoga and Naturopathy) to administer medical methods of abortion;

(b) if so, the reasons on the basis of which it is being opposed; and

(c) the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Some Associations like Indian Medical Association (IMA) and FOGSI (Federation of Obstetric and Gynaecological Societies of India) have supported most of the proposed amendments in the Draft Bill on MTP Act, 1971 but raised objections to expand provider base to include AYUSH and other non-MBBS practitioners for conducting abortion services. According to



them MTP only is to be done by registered medical practitioners who are all trained qualified MBBS doctors, as defined in the current MTP Act, 1971.

(c) The Government is of the view that expanding the provider base by way of including AYUSH practitioners, homeopath and paramedical staff (excluding Yoga and Naturopathy) in the public sector to administer medical methods of abortion on pregnant women with strict conditionalities including requisite training and certification will enhance the access and availability of safe abortion services to women without compromising on quality of service.

### **Segregation of AYUSH/Allopathic doctors**

909. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that AYUSH Doctors are treated as second rate by Allopathic Doctors and Para Medical Staff of Hospitals and PHCs as well as by patients; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures Government is taking or proposing including segregation of AYUSH Doctors from their Allopathic counterparts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No, however, it is observed that in some States there are disparity in the salary of AYUSH Doctors with that of their allopathic counterparts.

(b) The National policy on Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM and H) in its strategy highlighted that States would be encouraged to consolidate the ISM infrastructure and raise the salary and social/professional status of ISM practitioners to encourage inflow of talent and an enhanced work-culture. The aim would be to provide parity with the Central Government pattern which has established equivalence/relativities with the allopathic profession.

The States/UTs have been accordingly advised to look in to the matter and take necessary action.

Further, 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), engagement of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani,

Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) doctors/paramedics is being supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India 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 collocated health facilities.

**Comprehensive policy for promotion of AYUSH practices**

†910. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to implement any comprehensive policy to promote AYUSH medical practices like Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether sufficient infrastructure is not available in the country to promote AYUSH medical education; and
- (d) if so, the action plan available with Government to strengthen the infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Government has already laid down the national policy on Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy-2002 which *inter alia* envisage overall growth and development of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy. The Government of India formulated the programmes and operational measures for promotion of AYUSH medical practices like Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy through Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) and various Central Sector Schemes as per the details furnished is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No, there are a total Number of 543 AYUSH educational institutions in the country. Further, Government is providing the Grant-in Aid to the State/UT Governments under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for upgradation of under-graduate and post-graduate AYUSH Educational Institutions and setting up of new AYUSH Educational Institutions under State/UT Government in States where such institutions are not available.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Ayush Mission (NAM) and other Major Central Sector Schemes for promotion of Ayush Medical Practices like Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy*

**1. National AYUSH Mission (NAM):**

The Government of India has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014 which envisages better access to AYUSH services; strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU & H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU & H raw-materials in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan.

The new initiatives under NAM include School Health Programme through AYUSH, Public Health outreach activity to focus on increasing awareness about AYUSH strength in managing community health problems, adoption of villages for propagating AYUSH way of life and interventions of health care through AYUSH Gram, early prevention of non-communicable diseases and promotion of health care by way of Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) integrated with the principles and practices of AYUSH systems and Yoga and Naturopathy wellness centres.

**2. Central Sector Scheme for promotion of Information, Education and Communication:**

The Ministry of AYUSH has been implementing the Central Sector Scheme for promotion of Information, Education and Communication in AYUSH for creation of awareness amongst the masses about the efficacy of the AYUSH Systems, their cost-effectiveness and dissemination of proven results or Research and Development work conducted in AYUSH Systems.

The Scheme provides for organization of Arogya Fairs both at the National and State Level; participation in Health Fairs/Melas/Exhibitions organized by Government Departments, State Governments and other reputed Organizations; preparation and distribution of authentic Publicity material on AYUSH Systems including Multi-media/print media campaigns, audio visual materials for popularization of AYUSH Systems; providing financial assistance to reputed organizations, NGOs, educational/research institutes for organizing Seminars, Conferences, Symposiums, Workshop, meeting, etc. on AYUSH Systems and providing incentives to AYUSH Industry to participate in Arogya and other Fairs/Melas/Exhibitions/Conferences/Seminars etc.

**3. Central Sector Scheme for “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants”:**

Central Sector Scheme for “Conservation, Development, and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” was approved by Government to provide support for Survey, Inventorization, *in-situ* conservation, *ex-situ* conservation/herbal gardens, linkage with JFMCs, Research and Development etc. The Scheme is being implemented since 2008 and continued during the Twelfth Plan.

**4. Centre of Excellence Scheme:**

The main aim of the scheme is to support creative and innovative proposals for upgrading both functions and facilities of reputed AYUSH institutions to levels of excellence. Both the Government as well as private organizations are eligible under this scheme. Maximum ₹10.00 Crore is provided to the grantee organization for a period of three years for implementing the scheme.

**5. Public Health Initiatives:**

Ministry of AYUSH is implementing one Central Sector Grant-in Aid Scheme for promotion of AYUSH Intervention in Public Health Initiatives. The main aim of the scheme is to promote AYUSH intervention for community health care and to encourage utilization of AYUSH practitioners in different public health programmes. Both Government as well as private organizations are eligible under this scheme. Maximum ₹ 1.50 Crore are provided to the grantee organization for the period of three years for implementing the scheme.

**Reasons for rising fiscal deficit of the country**

†911. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the fiscal deficit of the country is growing rapidly;
- (b) the details of current deficit and the details of steps Government has taken to control the deficit and bring it to acceptable level;
- (c) the details of measures taken by Government during the last six months to enforce financial discipline in the country; and
- (d) the reasons for increasing fiscal deficit?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (d) No, Sir. As seen from the table below, fiscal deficit as percentage of GDP is showing declining trend.

| Financial Year        | Fiscal Deficit (₹ in crore) | Fiscal Deficit (% of GDP) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2011-12               | 5,16,269                    | 5.8                       |
| 2012-13               | 4,90,190                    | 4.8                       |
| 2013-14 (Provisional) | 5,02,858                    | 4.4                       |
| 2014-15 (R.E.)        | 5,12,628                    | 4.1                       |
| 2015-16 (B.E.)        | 5,55,649                    | 3.9                       |

(b) and (c) The fiscal deficit for 2014-15 was budgeted at ₹ 5,31,177 crore. In the revised estimates, it has been revised at ₹ 5,12,628 crore which is 4.1 per cent of GDP.

Government is firmly committed to the path of fiscal consolidation. Fiscal consolidation over medium term has been designed with the judicious mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. Government has taken measures for fiscal prudence and economy to rationalize expenditure and optimize available resources.

Government has constituted Expenditure Management Commission (EMC) which has been mandated to review the major areas of Central Government expenditure and suggest ways for creating fiscal space to meet developmental expenditure needs, without compromising the commitment to fiscal discipline. Government is committed to progressively pursuing subsidy reforms. Both petroleum and diesel are now decontrolled. The Government has launched a new universal Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for LPG subsidy from 1st January, 2015 onwards to avoid duplication and prevent leakages. Measures have also been taken by the Government to improve revenue collection.

#### **Impact of reduction in prices of aviation fuel**

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

- (a) the details of reduction in the prices of aviation fuel since June, 2014;
- (b) the details of reduction in the cost of operation on this account;

- (c) whether the airlines reduced air fare commensurate to this reduction; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of the prices of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) in the four metro cities as per Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The price of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) varies in the country from State to State due to variation in Value Added Tax (VAT) etc. ATF constitutes about 40-50% of the operating cost of an airline. With a decrease in ATF price the cost of operation of airline has accordingly come down.

(c) and (d) No such analysis has been carried out by the Ministry. Under the existing regulation airfares are not regulated by the Government and airlines are free to fix reasonable charges/fee subject to compliance with rule 135 of Aircraft Rules 1937.

***Statement***

*Prices at 4 Metros including Sales Tax for domestic airlines are as under*

| Month              | Delhi    | Kolkata  | Mumbai   | Chennai  |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| April 01, 2015     | 49338    | 58614    | 50713    | 54457    |
| March 01, 2015     | 50363    | 59479    | 51704    | 55346    |
| February 01, 2015  | 46513.03 | 55444.15 | 47691.9  | 51182.36 |
| January 01, 2015   | 52423    | 61525    | 53862    | 57457    |
| December 01, 2014  | 59943    | 69386    | 61695    | 65556    |
| November 01, 2014  | 62537.93 | 72214.17 | 64414.98 | 68432.11 |
| October 01, 2014   | 67525.63 | 77372.56 | 69610.5  | 73775.91 |
| September 01, 2014 | 69603.25 | 79537.36 | 71829.42 | 76023.95 |
| August 01, 2014    | 70044.87 | 79956.79 | 72289.44 | 76470.76 |
| July 01, 2014      | 70161.76 | 80076.09 | 72411.21 | 76527.22 |
| June 25, 2014      | 69779.91 | 79869.08 | 71940.36 | 76049.69 |
| June 01, 2014      | 69747.98 | 79869.08 | 71940.36 | 76049.69 |

**International status to Airports in Madhya Pradesh**

†913. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports run by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of airports which are proposed to be upgraded to the international standards and the action taken for this and the names of the airports which have been expanded to the international level; and

(c) by when the international flights would be commenced after the expansion of airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and manages 7 Airports and 1 Civil Enclave viz., (i) Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal (ii) Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Indore (iii) Jabalpur Airport (iv) Khajuraho Airport (v) Khandwa Airport (vi) Panna Airport (vii) Satna Airport and (viii) Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Terminal, Gwalior Airport (Civil Enclave) in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending on traffic demand, socio-economic considerations, availability of land etc. In order to facilitate international operations at Bhopal and Indore Airports, AAI has constructed New Integrated Terminal Buildings (NITB) capable of handling 500 domestic and 200 international peak hour passengers at these airports. NITB, Bhopal was commissioned on 20th June, 2011 and NITB Indore was commissioned on 14th February, 2012. Runway and Apron at both these airports are suitable for handling AB-321 type of aircraft.

(c) Indian carriers are free to mount services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air service agreements. However, actual operations is always guided by its commercial judgement.

**Shortage of manpower in DGCA**

914. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of manpower in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), including the flight operations inspection department;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has proposal to appoint a technically qualified person as Director General; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame by which such an appointment will be done?

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

(b) Given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per notified Recruitment Rules, mode of recruitment is promotion failing which by deputation. The criteria prescribed in brief are:

1. **Promotion:** Promotion is to be made from amongst Joint Director Generals with three years regular service in the grade, failing which Joint Director General and Deputy Director General/Deputy Director General (Research and Development) of which two years shall be in the grade of Joint Director General.

2. **Deputation:**

1. From amongst officers under Central Government including All India Services:-

(a) (i) holding analogous posts on regular basis in the parent cadre/department or (ii) with three years' service in the grade rendered after appointment thereto on regular basis in the scale of pay of ₹ 18,400-22,400 or equivalent in the parent cadre/department.

(b) Having experience as under:-

Twelve years' of experience in Aviation/Flying/Aircraft Engineering/Airworthiness. Out of which, a minimum of five years' of experience should be in Administration and Finance Disciplines at the Senior Management level.

2. Officers from the Indian Air Force of the rank of Air Marshal I the pay scale of ₹ 22,400-24,500 and possessing experience as at (b) above.



**Statement***The details showing shortage of manpower in DGCA*

| Sl. No. | Group of Posts | Total Sanc-tioned Strength | No. of Posts filled | No. of Posts vacant | Remarks   |
|---------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1.      | Gr. 'A'        | 658                        | 302                 | 356                 | In addition to 302 filled posts, 52 posts of CFO/Dy. CFOs/SFOs/FOIs have already been filled up on short term contract basis. Interview for filling up of remaining posts on short-term contract basis were held on 11.3.2015. Three persons were selected, out of which two have joined and one has declined. A fresh Vacancy Circular for filling up the remaining posts on short-term contracts basis has been issued on 27th March, 2015 and last date of receipt of applications is 30th May, 2015. A Vacancy Circular for filling up of posts of Cabin Safety Inspector and Dangerous Goods Inspector on short term basis on contract was again circulated on 26th December, 2014. Interview of the eligible candidates was held on 10.3.2015. Three Cabin Safety Inspectors as Consultants have joined. The recruitment process in DPC cases in respect of 33 Posts has been completed. The proposals for filling up of 137 posts have already been accepted by UPSC. Separately, an advertisement for filling of 5 posts of Administrative Officers on deputation basis was advertised in the Employment News dated 31.1.2015 - 6.2.2015. 18 applications were received and none of them were found eligible for consideration as per prescribed educational qualification and experience. The Proposals requiring one time relaxation in respect of 48 posts have not been agreed to by the DOPT with the recommendations to amend RRs. Accordingly, action has been initiated to amend RRs. Proposal for revival of posts is under process. |
| 2.      | Gr. 'T3'       | 208                        | 66                  | 142                 | Proposal for revival of posts is under process. Action to fill up the vacant posts will be initiated after approval on the revival proposal. Proposal to fill up 91 posts of MTS through DR basis (53 newly created and 38 vacant posts) is under process for onward submission to SSC. Separately 8 candidates have been selected by the Committee to fill up the posts of MTS on compassionate grounds. In addition, to this, 192 Ministerial posts which are to be filled by Department of Personnel and Training are also vacant. The remaining posts belong to Regional Offices and these are filled up by them through SSC directly.  |
| 3.      | Gr. 'C'        | 527                        | 230                 | 297                 |   |
| TOTAL   |                | 1393                       | 598                 | 795                 |   |

**Allotment of new aircraft to Government Flying Training Institute, Bangalore**

915. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the absence of new aircraft for training at the Government Flying Training Institute, Jakkur Aerodrome, Bangalore, a request has been made on 31st July, 2014 for allotment of a new aircraft from the Aero Club who are in the process of procuring new aircraft; and

(b) whether this request would be considered for such allotment of new aircraft to the training institute, Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Shri Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Minister of Urban development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs *vide* DO letter dated the 24th December, 2014 recommended to allot one new trainer aircraft to Government Flying Training School Jakkur, Bangalore. However, due to budgetary constraints, no proposal is currently under consideration.

**Psychological tests for pilots and cabin crew**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to have regular psychological tests for pilots and cabin crew members;

(b) whether it is also a fact that airlines need a programme wherein an employee can be treated without being ridiculed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that officers who manned Air Traffic Controls (ATCs), are stressed due to tough working hours and conditions; and

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to reduce the stress among the officers of ATCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No change in the medical standards of pilots is proposed as they are in line with International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) requirements. However, many airlines are carrying out psychometric test of pilots at the time of induction.

(b) As per the system in place, medical records of the crew are kept confidential.

(c) The situation at times is stressful at the airports where high density operations takes place.

(d) Suitable measures are already in place to mitigate the stress level of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCs) such as:

1. The working conditions in the ATC units are congenial and ATCs are given adequate relief during duty period and the interval between two successive duties.
2. Introduction of weekly off (clear off).
3. Harmonization of airspace with multiple sectors to reduce the stress level of ATCs has been implemented at Chennai and Kolkata airport.
4. Performance Based Navigation Procedures in terminal and Enroute Airspace is in place at all major airports.
5. Regular yoga classes are conducted for ATCs for stress management.
6. Recreation facilities, rest room and at major airports gymnasiums are provided for ATCs.

#### **Change in mascot of Air India**

917. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to change the mascot of Air India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the justification to change the logo mascot of Air India therefor?

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

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

#### **Construction of new airports in various States**

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

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government has taken any decision to construct new airports in various States of the country;
- (b) if so, the names of the places where new airports will be constructed;
- (c) whether the Ministry will consider upon the proposal of those States whose proposals have not been received yet; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of 15 Greenfield airports across the country namely, Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Shimoga, Gulbarga, Hassan and Bijapur in Karnataka, Kannur and Aranamula in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Pakyong in Sikkim, Datia/Gwalior (Cargo) in Madhya Pradesh, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh and Karaikal in Puducherry. However, in case of Aranamula airport project, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has set aside the environment clearance granted to the project and the same has been upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hence, the clearance is not operational.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008, the project of setting up of a new Greenfield airport is considered by the Steering Committee on Greenfield Airports only after the receipt of a duly filled application in the prescribed proforma either from Airports Authority of India or State Governments or from a private entity licensed as an Airport Company.

#### **Non-compliance of guidelines for skill test of pilots**

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

- (a) whether any guidelines for pilot skill test from time-to-time have been issued to various aviation companies;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the fact that such guidelines are not being complied with by the aviation companies; and
- (c) if so, the names of such aviation companies against whom action has been taken during the last six months for non-compliance of the guidelines?

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

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 8 Series F Part II specify the requirements for Pilot Proficiency Check and skill test. CAR is applicable to schedule and non schedule operators having aeroplane with all up weight exceeding 5700 Kg.
- (ii) Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 8 Series H Part-I specify the requirements for Pilot Proficiency Check and skill test for helicopter pilots. CAR is applicable to commercial helicopter operation.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The non-compliance of requirements was detected during the audit conducted by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) team in August 2014. Thereafter all the scheduled airlines reviewed their system and the details of non-compliance detected were submitted to DGCA. However, all these cases were prior to November 2014. The actions were taken by DGCA based on period of exceedence. The details of action taken are given in the Statement.

### *Statement*

#### *The details of action taken by DGCA*

| Sl. No. | Airline                    | No. of Pilots exceeded validity of Pilots Proficiency Check | Action by DGCA |            |
|---------|----------------------------|---|----------------|------------|
|         |                            |   | Warning        | Suspension |
| 1.      | Air India                  | 101   | 26             | 05         |
| 2.      | Spice jet                  | 10  | 02             | 01         |
| 3.      | IndiGo                     | 18  | Nil            | Nil        |
| 4.      | Air India Charters Limited | 70  | 23             | 02         |
| 5.      | Jet Airways                | 142   | 08             | Nil        |

In addition to the action against individual pilots as above, DGCA issued Warnings to the management of Airline for non-compliance. In one such case the chief of training was also removed from his position.

### **Near miss of two Gulf carriers over Indian airspace**

920. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently a possible mishap involving aircrafts of two Gulf carriers over Indian airspace on the intervening night of 29-30 March, 2015 was averted when Air Traffic Controller alerted one of the commanders of the two Gulf carriers;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has sought explanations from the airlines involved in this regard; 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. On 30th March, 2015 M/s Emirates A332 aircraft A6EKT while operating flight UAE 706 from Seychelles to Dubai and M/s Etihad Airways A320 aircraft operating flight ETD622 from Abu Dhabi to Seychelles were involved in an airprox incident at oceanic airspace. Both aircrafts reported to Mumbai ATC about triggering of the "Resolution Advisory".

(c) and (d) DGCA has instituted an investigation in the matter. The matter has also been taken up with the Regulatory Authority of the State of Registry of the involved aircrafts *i.e.*, General Civil Aviation Authority, UAE.

#### **Overstressed AI fleet**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Mumbai bound Air India flight with over 250 people on board was forced to return to an airport in Newyork, U.S. recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that after landing, one of the blades of the engine was found fractured due to stress, and this resulted in violent vibrations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On Flight AI-144 operating on Mumbai-Newyork sector with Boeing 777-300 ER aircraft, the right hand engine experienced vibrations which crossed the normal levels. Hence, the pilot returned to Newyork after fuel jettison.

(c) On inspection conducted on landing, one fan blade of the engine was found damaged.

#### **Replacement of Boeing 787-800 aircrafts with Boeing 787-900 aircrafts**

922. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India may replace the yet to be delivered Boeing 787-800 planes for which it had placed an order with a lower number of the bigger Boeing 787-900 aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the national carrier has already received 20 of the 27 Boeing 787-800 aircrafts and delivery of the 21st plane is due on June, 2015; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As part of the Model Substitution rights available under the Purchase Agreement for the B787-8 aircraft signed by Air India with Boeing, Air India has the option of substituting the B787-8 aircraft with the B-787-9 aircraft.

M/s Boeing have provided four interior layout options for the B787-9 in two class (Executive + Economy) configuration viz.  $24 + 270 = 294$ ,  $24 + 274 = 298$ ,  $18 + 286 = 304$  and  $18 + 292 = 310$ .

The B787-8 aircraft in the Air India fleet have a  $18 + 238 = 256$  seats configuration. In addition to the higher seating capacity the B787-9 also offers 18.9 tones of cargo capacity compared to 15 tones for the B787-8.

Air India has constituted a Senior Committee comprising of representatives from Finance, Commercial, Engineering and Strategy and Planning for evaluating on merit this option to exercise the model substitution rights.

(c) and (d) Out of the order placed for 27 B787-8 aircraft, as of date, Air India has taken delivery of 20 aircraft. The delivery of 21st Boeing 787-8 is expected by the end of June, 2015.

#### **Psychometric test for induction of pilots and cabin crew members**

923. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India has made psychometric tests a mandatory part of its induction process for pilots and cabin crew members;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Air India has got written tests conducted by the Indian Institute of Psychometry for the 350 cabin crew members it was going to hire and that a large number of applicants failed these tests;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to make these tests mandatory for all the airlines in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Air India has made Psychometric test mandatory part for recruitment of Trainee Pilots (Commercial Pilot License Holders). However, candidates recruited as Cabin Crew are not subjected to any Psychometric Test.

(b) The recruitment test for the post of Trainee Cabin Crew was conducted by Indian Institute of Psychometry on 11th January, 2015 at Delhi and Chennai. 401 candidates were called for Written Test, 394 candidates appeared, out of which 357 candidates qualified the same.

(c) and (d) No change in the medical standards of pilots is proposed as they are in line with ICAO requirements. However, many airlines are carrying out psychometric test of pilots at the time of induction.

**Demand of extra land by Madhya Pradesh Government from AAI**

†924. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports for which the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has been given land by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development work;

(b) whether the development work has been completed there;

(c) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has demanded extra land from the Airports Authority of India; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Government of Madhya Pradesh has provided land to Airports Authority of India for development of Bhopal, Indore, Khajuraho and Jabalpur airports.

(b) Work has been completed at Bhopal and Indore Airports.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Madhya Pradesh Government has requested for additional land measuring 4.23 acres at Bhopal Airport. The transfer of land at Bhopal Airport is subject to signing of MoU by Madhya Pradesh Government for earlier leased land measuring 5.87 acres.

#### **Commencement of civil operations from Bidar Airport**

925. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the proposal of the State Government of Karnataka to commence civil operations at the Bidar Airport has been pending with the Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that the permission of the Ministry is held up for want of NoC from GMR Hyderabad for commencing civil operations; and

(c) whether the Ministry has sorted out the matter with GMR Hyderabad and issued necessary permission to commence civil operations at Bidar Airport in view of huge investment already made at the Airport which has been taken note of by the joint inspection team of Airports Authority of India and Ministry of Defence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Bidar Airport belongs to Ministry of Defence. On receipt of in principle approval from Indian Air Force (IAF), Ministry of Defence for establishment of Civil Enclave for civil flight operation from Bidar Air Force Station, Government of Karnataka had constructed a prefabricated Passenger Terminal Building with capacity to handle 100 peak hour passengers at a time. Subsequently, Government of Karnataka requested for commencement of civil operations from the new civil enclave.

(b) and (c) The civil enclave is within the aerial distance of 150 Km from Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA), Shamshabad and the Concession Agreement entered into between Government of India (GoI) and M/s Hyderabad International Airport Limited (HIAL) imposes obligation on GoI against operationalization of the same. Hence, the commencement of civil flight operations have not taken place as HIAL raised objection that development of Bidar Airport for civil flight operations is in contravention of the Concession Agreement.

#### **Regulating use of sky lanterns near airports**

926. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of sky lanterns being launched in South parts of the country and particularly near airports posing serious danger to the aeroplanes and helicopters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision to regulate the use of these sky lanterns/hot air balloons; 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) No, Sir. No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is no provision in the Aircraft Rules 1937 with regards to sky lanterns. However, the requirements for manufacture, registration and airworthiness of control of hot air balloons have been laid down by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) *vide* Civil Aviation Requirement, Section 2 - Airworthiness Series F, Part XV issue II dated 01.09.1993. The pilot licence (Balloon) is also issued to fly Hot Air Balloons Section D and Section H of Schedule-II of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

#### **Air India routes taken over by private airlines**

927. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private airlines have taken over the sectors operated by Air India, both domestic and international;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the revenue loss to Air India because of such a takeover; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to re-capture the viable and profitable, but lost routes of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Operation on any Domestic or International route is based on the commercial judgement of airlines and Air India is given first priority before making any allocation to any private carriers operating on international sectors.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Conversion of old airport terminals into cargo terminals**

928. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the old airport terminals into cargo terminals in various States/UTs of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including West Bengal;

(c) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has given its approval to the proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said conversion work is likely to start and be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The following twenty four airports have been initially identified region wise for development of Common User Domestic Air Cargo Terminals(CUDCT): North Region: Amritsar, Lucknow, Jaipur, Varanasi, Srinagar West Region: Ahmadabad, Surat, Aurangabad, Pune, Goa Southern Region: Chennai, Coimbatore, Manglore, Trichy, Trivandrum, Calicut, Madurai, Vizag Eastern Region: Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Ranchi, Gaya, Raipur North East Region: Guwahati Development of these airports is subject to cargo feasibility study. CUDCT facility has already been established at Coimbatore, Jaipur and Lucknow airports. Outsourced agencies have been appointed at Madurai, Mangalore, Visakhapatnam and Raipur airports for Operation and Management of CUDCT.

**Civil aviation projects under PPP mode**

929. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to take up most of the civil aviation projects in collaboration with States and private entities under Public Private Participation (PPP) mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of projects that are identified to be taken up under PPP mode, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

(DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government of India has formulated a policy namely, Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008 outlining the guidelines for setting up of new airports across the country. As per Policy, an airport can be developed and operated either by Airports Authority of India, State Government or by an Airport Company (including private entities) that has been given a license by Directorate General of Civil Aviation as per its licensing conditions.

(c) So far, GoI has granted 'in-principle' approval to State Governments for setting up of Greenfield Airports in the respective State under Public Private Partnership Mode. These projects are: Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Kannur in Kerala, Kushi Nagar in Uttar Pradesh etc.

#### **Reduction in budgetary allocation to Air India**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that allocations have been halved to ₹ 3341 crore for financial year 2015-16 from ₹6711 crore for the current financial year in respect of AI;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has not released to Air India about ₹720 crore out of ₹6500 crore announced for financial year 2015 due to financial constraints; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Air India Ltd. had sought a Budgetary Support of ₹ 4277 crores for the FY 2015-16 comprising of the shortfall in Equity Infusion uptill FY 2014-15 and the infusion for FY 2015-16 as laid down in the Turnaround Plan approved by the Government. As against this amount of ₹ 4277 crores, the Government has approved an Equity Infusion of ₹ 2500 crores for the FY 2015-16.

(b) and (c) For the FY 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 6500 crores was provided in the Budget. However, at the time of finalization of the final Supplementary Grants for the FY 2014-15, the Budgetary Support for Air India was reduced by ₹ 720 crores and the final amount released to Air-India for 2014-15 was ₹ 5780 crores.

#### **Turnaround plan of Air India**

931. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Turnaround Plan (TAP) projections, the national carrier is to be fully operationally profitable by financial year 2016-17;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Air India had reported a net profit of ₹ 14.16 crore in December last year from a loss of ₹ 168.7 crore in the corresponding period of 2013; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the milestones laid down in Turn Around Plan (TAP), Air India is targeted to become

(i) EBIDT A Positive by FY 2013 (Target has been achieved by AI)

(ii) Operating Profit Positive by FY 2018

(iii) Cash Positive by FY 2019

(iv) Net Profit before Tax Positive by FY 2022

(v) Total Net Worth Positive by FY 2028

The National Carrier is expected to be operationally profitable in financial year 2015-16 itself.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details are as under:

| (₹ in crores)               |                |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Particulars                 | December, 2014 | December, 2013 |
| Operating Revenue           | 1908.18        | 1800.21        |
| Operating Expenses          | 1725.14        | 1797.55        |
| Operating Profit/Loss       | 183.04         | 2.66           |
| Total Revenue               | 2,070.00       | 1,944.51       |
| Total Expenses              | 2,055.38       | 2,113.22       |
| Net Profit/(Loss) After Tax | 14.62          | (168.71)       |

**Re-opening of Warangal Airport in Telangana**

932. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is setting up a new airport or re-opening the Warangal Airport in Telangana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned so far and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The existing airport at Warangal belongs to Airports Authority of India (AAI) and is non-operational. Re-opening of Warangal Airport is subject to acquisition and handing over of land measuring 438 acres by the State Government of Telangana to AAI and compliance with the provisions of the Concession agreement signed between Ministry of Civil Aviation and M/s Hyderabad International Airport Ltd. Fund allocation for airport projects is done after the availability of land and finalisation of detailed project report.

**Air service facility in Madhya Pradesh**

†933. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Madhya Pradesh which have facility of air travel at present along with places connected and frequencies thereof; and

(b) the details regarding commencement of new air services in Madhya Pradesh by Air India and other airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Presently, five airports in Madhya Pradesh are having air travel facility at Bhopal, Jabalpur, Khajuraho, Indore and Gwalior. The details of air connectivity and frequencies are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Indian carriers are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by Government. However, it is upto the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*Madhya Pradesh Airports and Air Connectivity in Summer 2015  
(19.04.15 to 25.04.15)*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Airport | Total departures per week | Cities connected  | Airlines departures per week  |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| 1.      | Bhopal              | 68                        | Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Raipur, Indore                          | Air India      28<br>Jetlite          6<br>Jet Airways    34                          |
| 2.      | Jabalpur            | 17                        | Delhi, Mumbai   | Spicejet       14<br>Alliance Air    3  |
| 3.      | Khajuraho           | 10                        | Varanasi, Agra  | Jet Airways    7<br>Air India        3  |
| 4.      | Gwalior             | 2                         | Mumbai, Delhi   | Alliance Air    2   |
| 5.      | Indore              | 146                       | Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Raipur, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Pune | Indigo          63<br>Jet Airways    62<br>Air India        14<br>Jetlite          17 |

**Green field airport at Jewar in Uttar Pradesh**

934. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to revise the proposal of green field airport at Jewar, U.P.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had held any discussion about this proposal with the State Government of UP at Minister/CM level; and

(c) the response of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and by when any decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received from State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Pilots flying without clearing the PPC**

935. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has detected a fresh list of pilots who had flown without clearing the mandatory pilots proficiency check or PPC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is the second time in six months that the aviation regulator has found pilots flying without clearing the mandatory test; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. M/s Indigo has made a voluntary disclosure that 09 pilots had flown after the expiry of their pilots proficiency check. However, all these cases are of the period prior to November 2014. This is the second time the airline has made the voluntary disclosure.

**Cases of corporate espionage**

†936. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases of corporate espionage have come to light recently wherein companies have been found involved in influencing the Government policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to make corporate law related to this more stringent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir, no such instance has come to notice.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**National Competition Policy**

937. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated and implemented the National Competition Policy to achieve highest sustainable levels of economic growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which it is likely to be formulated/implemented;

(c) the details of goals, if any, set under the said policy; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to achieve the said goals?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) In view of the above, question does not arise.

**National Foundation for Corporate Governance**

938. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objective behind setting up of the National Foundation for Corporate Governance;

(b) how far it has performed so far; and

(c) how it has propagated the need for following good Corporate Governance?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):  
(a) The objectives of National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG) set up in 2003, as per the Trust Deed, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) With the objective of fostering a culture of good corporate governance, NFCG has accredited forty-four premier Indian Institutions/Organizations such as IITs, IIMs, National Law Universities etc. as National Centres for Corporate Governance. These Centres conduct seminars, conferences, workshops, directors' orientation programmes etc. for promoting good corporate governance and also carry out research works in this field. NFCG is also working closely with international institutions like the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and Asian Corporate Governance Association to promote good corporate governance practices through

joint initiatives such as workshops, seminars, discussion forums etc. Till the end of 2014-15, 248 events have been organized and 27 research works completed under the aegis of NFCG, besides publication of a compendium on corporate sector and inclusive growth. The research reports of the Foundation, which include subjects such as the role of independent directors, CSR, corporate governance in energy sector, reforms in banking sector etc. have also been hosted on its website for the benefit of the stakeholders.

### ***Statement***

#### *The Objectives of National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG)*

- (a) To provide a platform to deliberate issues relating to good corporate governance as the key to sustainable wealth creation;
- (b) To sensitize corporate leaders on the importance of good corporate governance, self-regulation and directorial responsibilities—statutory, social and environmental;
- (c) To stimulate and to facilitate exchange of experiences and ideas between corporate leaders, policy makers, regulators, law enforcing agencies, non government organizations and voluntary agencies with a view to developing a framework for corporate governance reforms in the context of liberalization and globalization;
- (d) To provide research, training, practice, capacity building, standard setting, advocacy, rating, monitoring, recognition and related support in the field of corporate governance;
- (e) To provide financial or any other assistance directly or indirectly for activities which seek to promote corporate governance including research and training;
- (f) To develop strategies that enhance value for all stakeholders and ensure long term benefits to the shareholders and the society at large;
- (g) To establish and deepen links with organizations in various parts of the world which promote corporate governance for exchange of ideas and for collaborative actions, projects and programmes;
- (h) To institute national awards and recognitions for excellence in corporate governance and develop a system of corporate governance rating;

- (i) To collaborate and to support, directly or indirectly, the initiative of any individual, group, organization or institution in promoting corporate governance;
- (j) To develop a code of best practices for corporate governance taking into consideration the international examples and to promote its voluntary adoption by the corporate bodies;
- (k) To prepare, print and publish any papers, periodicals or newspapers, books or leaflets either on its own or in collaboration with other persons/entities through print or other media and to contribute to any papers or periodicals to disseminate information and knowledge in the area of corporate governance;
- (l) To facilitate, promote, commend and collaborate on the proposals from individuals, associations and organizations for funding by national, international and multi-lateral organizations as also industry-associations, regulators and governments;
- (m) To provide advice, consultancy and technical and managerial support to the beneficiaries of the Trust's programmes through a network of advisors drawn from the industry and institutions of excellence; and
- (n) Other related objects.

#### **Withdrawal of cases by ROC**

939. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Registrar of Companies (ROC) has withdrawn more than 3500 cases which were filed against various companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for withdrawing of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Registrars of Companies have withdrawn the following number of prosecution cases, filed against various companies during the last three years and the current year:

|                        | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | Current Year |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| No. of cases withdrawn | 4912    | 3375    | 2182    | 38           |

(c) The cases withdrawn relate to defaults in filing of Balance Sheets and Annual Returns for respective years. Broadly, reasons for withdrawal are:

- (i) The companies had already made the default good by filing the Balance Sheets and Annual Returns.
- (ii) The companies were found to be defunct/non-active for a period of three years and above and continuing with prosecution in such cases would have been futile. Such cases were processed for striking off such companies u/s 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (iii) The companies had compounded offences in terms of section 621A (4) of the Companies Act, 1956.

#### **Easing of compliance norms under Companies Act**

940. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the plausible rationale behind easing the compliance norms in the rules under the Companies Act, 2013;
- (b) whether the decision of the Ministry to replace meeting obligations with board resolutions will help mitigate malpractices in companies; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) After commencement of various provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules thereunder, various issues received from Industry Chambers and stakeholders were examined in consultation with stakeholders. In order to address the issues received, certain rules have been amended. The compliance norms, wherever changed have been done keeping in view the need to strike a balance between regulatory requirements and ease of doing business and without compromising on the Board's accountability to the members of the company. The objective behind the amendment of Rule 8 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 is to allow the Board to pass resolutions to take note of appointments or removal of one level below

the Key Managerial Personnel, to take note of disclosure of director's interest and shareholding, etc. as contained in sub-rule (3), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) of the said Rule without holding a meeting.

### **Decommissioning of INS Sindhurakshak**

941. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decommissioned INS Sindhurakshak, the Kilo class submarine, which catastrophically exploded in Mumbai Naval docks on 14 August, 2013, resulting in the Indian Navy's worst peace time disaster including loss of human lives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an inquiry was conducted into the reasons for explosion in INS Sindhurakshak;

(d) if so, the result of this inquiry and its recommendation;

(e) the result of other inquiries and recommendations received by Government regarding accidents/incidents involving Indian Navy's Vessels; and

(f) the action taken on each of these inquiries and recommendations thereof?

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Board of Inquiry (BoI) has concluded that the incident onboard INS Sindhurakshak in the night of 13/14 August 2013 was an accident probably induced during the process of arming of the torpedoes. Since none of the officers and sailors present inside the submarine survived, it has not been possible to attribute any blame to any individual for failure or negligence, if any. However, disciplinary action against two officers in the chain of command has been initiated for individual lapses.

(e) and (f) 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 have been 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.

Status of inquiries into accidents/incidents involving Indian Navy's Vessels since January 2014 is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Status of Inquiries into Accidents/Incidents involving Indian Navy's Vessels  
since January 2014*

| Sl. No. | Incident  | Status of Inquiry   |
|---------|---|---|
| 1.      | Crack on sonar dome of INS Betwa on 08.01.2014.   | Board of Inquiry (BoI) has found error of Judgement by Crew as cause of accident. 03 officers were found culpable. Disciplinary action against the 02 officers has been completed and the disciplinary actions against one officer have been initiated at HQWNC.  |
| 2.      | Suspended movement of INS Sindhughosh while securing to alongside berth 17.01.2014.                 | BoI has found incorrect tidal predictions as cause of accident. 01 officer was found culpable and disciplinary actions against him has been initiated at HQWNC.   |
| 3.      | Sea water ingress into tiller flat through a crack/ hole in Ship side of INS Vipul 23.01.2014.      | BoI has found the cause of accident as unethical work practices by sub-contractors, poor quality control, inadequate preservations, failure of supervisory/monitoring agencies, poor refit management and contravention of laid down orders/SOPs. 05 officers were found culpable and disciplinary actions against them have been initiated at HQWNC. |
| 4.      | Damage to Port propeller of INS Airavat whilst entering Harbour 30.01.2014.                         | BoI has found non adherence to laid down SOPs in pilotage waters as cause of accident. 02 officers were found culpable and disciplinary actions against them have been initiated at HQENC.  |
| 5.      | Incident of fire in third compartment and death of two officers onboard INS Sindhuratna 26.02.2014. | BoI has found electrical short circuit in cables as cause of accident. 07 officers were found culpable and disciplinary actions against them have been initiated at HQWNC.  |

| Sl. No. | Incident   | Status of Inquiry  |
|---------|--|--|
| 6.      | Accident onboard Yard 12701 (Kolkata) under construction at MDL while carrying out trials of Engine Room firefighting system | BoI has found material failure as cause of accident. No individual or organization has been held responsible for the cause of incident and the incident was treated as an accident. The death of the officer was considered as attributable to Service.<br>07.03.2014. |
| 7.      | Incident of smoldering and thick smoke in armoury during Hot Work of INS Matanga   | Board Proceedings are under examination by Professional Directorates at IHQ MoD(N) for causative analysis and approval.<br>06.04.2014.   |
| 8.      | Damage to Port propeller of INS Kuthar while coming alongside at Port Blair  | Board Proceedings are under examination by Professional Directorates at IHQ MoD(N) for causative analysis and approval.<br>28.06.2014.   |
| 9.      | Touching bottom of INS Cheetah while entering Kochi Harbour  | Board Proceedings are under examination by Professional Directorates at IHQ MoD(N) for causative analysis and approval.<br>02.07.2014.   |
| 10.     | Collision of INS Kora with MV Madeleine Rickmers at Sea  | Board Proceedings are under examination by Professional Directorates at IHQ MoD(N) for causative analysis and approval.<br>31.10.2014.   |
| 11.     | Sinking of TRV-72  | BoI is in progress at HQENC.<br>06.11.2014.  |
| 12.     | Ditching of IN Dornier aircraft at Sea INDO 240  | BoI is in progress at HQWNC.<br>25.03.2015   |

#### **Defence deals with foreign companies**

942. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of defence deals signed with foreign companies in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): During the last three years, contracts have been signed with foreign vendors including those from USA, Russia, Israel, France, Germany, U.K. and Switzerland for Capital Procurement of defence equipment such as Missiles, Aircrafts, Rockets, Guns and Simulators.

### Implementation of Civil Defence Act in the NER

943. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of the Civil Defence Act, 1968 with a focus on its implementation in border States of the North-Eastern Region (NER);
- (b) the names of States that have constituted a Civil Defence Corps pursuant to Section 4 of the Act, and strength of each of the Corps thus constituted;
- (c) the names of States that have not yet constituted a Civil Defence Corps and reasons for the same;
- (d) whether Government is planning to revise and amend the said Act;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The Civil Defence Act, 1968 extends to whole of India. The rules and regulations under the Act have been framed and issued for implementation by States/Union Territories. The States that have constituted Civil Defence Corps and the target strength of each of the corps is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) States/Union Territories, other than those indicated in the Annexure have not yet constituted a Civil Defence Corps. It is for the States/Union Territories to constitute the Civil Defence Corps.

(d) to (f) At present, the Government has no plan to revise and amend the Act. The Act was amended in 2010 to include the Disaster Management as additional role for the Corps while retaining its primary role.

### Statement

*States/UTs having Civil Defence Corps and their target strength:*

| Sl. No. | State/UT                   | Target strength |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 907             |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh             | 72823           |
| 3.      | Assam                      | 22335           |



| Sl. No. | State/UT          | Target strength |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 4.      | Bihar             | 14858           |
| 5.      | Chandigarh        | 3578            |
| 6.      | Chhattisgarh      | 3600            |
| 7.      | Delhi             | 90270           |
| 8.      | Goa               | 2120            |
| 9.      | Gujarat           | 124059          |
| 10.     | Haryana           | 15094           |
| 11.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 26149           |
| 12.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 33366           |
| 13.     | Jharkhand         | 11151           |
| 14.     | Karnataka         | 97740           |
| 15.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 40288           |
| 16.     | Maharashtra       | 146790          |
| 17.     | Meghalaya         | 38403           |
| 18.     | Nagaland          | 23300           |
| 19.     | Odisha            | 20076           |
| 20.     | Punjab            | 67201           |
| 21.     | Rajasthan         | 59924           |
| 22.     | Sikkim            | 59              |
| 23.     | Tripura           | 4320            |
| 24.     | Uttar Pradesh     | 116392          |
| 25.     | Uttarakhand       | 3614            |
| 26.     | West Bengal       | 275610          |

**Capability for domestic production of Rafale Aircrafts**

944. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) is not capable of producing an advance aircraft such as Rafale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether no private player in India has the capability to execute such a sophisticated project;

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to buy 36 Rafale fighters in direct purchase from France;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is a possibility to make Rafale fighters in India in near future; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (g) An advance aircraft such as Rafale can be produced in India after Transfer of Technology (ToT) by the Original Aircraft Manufacturer. As per the India-France Joint Statement issued by the two countries during the Prime Minister's visit to France, Government of India conveyed to the Government of France that in view of the critical operational necessity for Multirole Combat Aircraft for Indian Air Force (IAF), Government of India would like to acquire 36 Rafale jets in fly-away condition as quickly as possible. The two leaders agreed to conclude an Inter-Governmental Agreement for supply of the aircraft on terms that would be better than conveyed by Dassault Aviation as part of a separate process underway, the delivery would be in time-frame that would be compatible with the operational requirement of IAF and that the aircraft and associated systems and weapons would be delivered on the same configuration as had been tested and approved by IAF, and with a longer maintenance responsibility by France.

**Infiltrations by Chinese troops into Indian Territory**

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

(a) the details of the number of incidents of infiltrations by the Chinese soldiers into Indian territory during the last three years, year-wise;

- (b) whether Government is aware that the Chinese are trying to capture Pangong area on the border of India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (e) whether Government held any talks with the Chinese Premier in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Chinese authorities thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) There have been no incident of infiltration by Chinese soldiers into Indian territory during last three years.

(b) to (d) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. There are areas along the border where India and China have differing perception of LAC. Transgressions occur on account of both sides undertaking patrolling upto their perception of the LAC. Due to such difference of perceptions, transgressions have occurred in the general area of Pangong Tso Lake.

Government regularly takes up any violation along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings and Working Mechanism on Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs wherein they are guided by various agreements between India-China.

(e) and (f) During the visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to India, Prime Minister raised concern over incidents along the border. The two leaders agreed that peace and tranquility in the border region constitutes an essential foundation for mutual trust and confidence and for realizing the full potential of our relationship. It was suggested that clarification of Line of Actual Control would greatly contribute to the efforts to maintain peace and tranquility.

#### **Discarding of outdated arms and ammunitions**

946. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present system in the Defence Forces to check and discard the outdated arms and ammunitions;
- (b) whether any case of usage of outdated arms and ammunitions during training or exercise has been reported in the past two years ending 31 December, 2014;

- (c) if so, what action the Ministry has taken against those responsible; and
- (d) the measures the Ministry proposes to ensure that such things are not repeated?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The Government has well established procedure to inspect, segregate and discard arms/ammunitions which are beyond valid service life and shelf life.

(b) to (d) No unserviceable arms and ammunitions are used by Defence Forces for training and exercise.

### **Intrusion by Chinese forces into Indian Territory**

947. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of times Chinese forces entered into territories/areas which are claimed by India and in possession of Indian forces;
- (b) whether these forces are ousted from Indian posts;
- (c) the total area which China has entered into which belongs to India and/or on which India has rightful claim;
- (d) the attempts made by India to gain these areas in the last ten months; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. There are areas along the border where India and China have differing perception of LAC. Transgressions occur on account of both sides undertaking patrolling upto their perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any violation along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings and Working Mechanism on Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs wherein they are guided by various agreements between India-China.

(c) to (e) Indian territory under the occupation by China in Jammu and Kashmir is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan 'Boundary Agreement' signed between China and Pakistan on 2nd March, 1963, Pakistan illegally proceeded approximately 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. India and China have appointed Special Representatives

to work out the framework for a boundary settlement. The 18th Round of Special Representative Level talk was held in New Delhi on 23-24 March, 2015.

During the visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping in September 2014 to India both sides agreed that peace and tranquility in the border region constitutes an essential foundation for mutual trust and confidence and for realizing the full potential of our relationship.

**Cases of custodial killings, rape and torture against army personnel**

948. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints of custodial killings, rape, torture and enforced disappearances against army personnel received during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of cases filed in such cases in civil courts;

(c) the details of cases where the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 has been invoked in the civil courts; and

(d) the details of cases where action has been taken by the armed forces itself?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The details of complaints of custodial killings, rape, torture and enforced disappearances against army personnel received by the Army Head Quarters from different sources during last three years are as under:-

| Year  | North East States |         |                   |         | Jammu and Kashmir | Total |
|-------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-------|
|       | Assam             | Manipur | Arunachal Pradesh | Tripura |                   |       |
| 2012  | 20                | 04      | 02                | -       | 04                | 30    |
| 2013  | 11                | 03      | -                 | -       | 05                | 19    |
| 2014  | 07                | 07      | 02                | 02      | 10                | 28    |
| TOTAL | 38                | 14      | 04                | 02      | 19                | 77    |

(b) The information relating to cases filed in all the Courts throughout the country is not centrally maintained. However, the lists of cases filed in High Courts of Jammu and Kashmir and States of North East are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) During the last three years, request for prosecution in respect of following two cases in North East under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 has been received:

| Sl. No. | Prosecution Sanction Against   | Allegation                          | Date of incident |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1.      | Captain Tejpratap Singh and Others of 8 Sikh Regiment in connection with Harangajao<br>PS case No 05/2008<br>U/S 448/302 IPS | Killing of Shri Projit Langthasa    | 24.02.2008       |
| 2.      | Lieutenant Dhaka Naveen Kumar and Others in connection with Algapur<br>PS case No 243/2010<br>U/S 365/302/IPS                | Death of Shri Ikbali Hussain Laskar | 09.10.2010       |

(d) Pursuant to newspaper reports about killing of innocent civilians in an operation launched in general area Katwari Forest (Kalaroos-Machhil Sector, Jammu and Kashmir) from 30.04.2010 to 02.05.2010, a Court of Inquiry was ordered and subsequently disciplinary actions have been taken against 14 Army personnel.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *List of court cases filed in High Court of Jammu and Kashmir*

| Sl. No.                                      | Title  | Date of Incident | Allegation        | Current Status  |
|--|--|------------------|-------------------|---|
| <b>Cases Registered in 2012 ( 03 Cases):</b> |  |                  |                   |   |
| (a)  | OWP 195/2012<br>Gh Mohd War Vs<br>State and others | 23rd April 1996  | Custodial killing | Reply Affidavit filed has denied allegations. Police have filed Status Report on 28th January 2014 of challan of case and of sanction being sought from Central Government for prosecuting Maj. Duhoon. |
| (b)  | OWP No 412/2012<br>Abdul Salam Vs<br>UOI           | 13th August 1993 | Disappearance     | Reply Affidavit filed on 3rd August 2012. During Hearing on 3rd December 2013, Reply Affidavit by Army taken on record. Last heard on 19th February 2015. Next date not fixed.                          |

| Sl. No.                                      | Title   | Date of Incident       | Allegation        | Current Status   |
|--|---|------------------------|-------------------|--|
| (c)  | OWP 894/2012<br>Mst Fazi Vs<br>State of Jammu<br>and Kashmir                      | 14th July 2012         | Disappearance     | Reply Affidavit filed on 17th September 2012 has denied the allegations. Case last heard on 5th February 2015. Case listed for Hearing in March 2015.  |
| <b>Cases Registered in 2013 ( 05 Cases):</b> |   |                        |                   |  |
| (d)  | OWP 332/2013<br>Mst Farida Vs<br>UOI  | 23rd June 2003         | Disappearance     | FIR No 08/2005 registered by PS Kothibagh on directions of CJM, Srinagar and investigation in progress. Reply Affidavit filed on 8th August 2013. Court directed IGP on 10th October 2013 to file Status Report. Last Hearing on 18th February 2014. Case not listed since then. |
| (e)  | OWP 1559/2013<br>Abdul Rehman<br>Beigh Vs<br>UOI Others<br>Jammu and Kashmir      | October 2001           | Disappearance     | Came up for Hearing on 4th November 2013. Court directed filing Reply Affidavit within four weeks. Last listed on 11th August 2014 but not heard. No fixed date for next Hearing.  |
| (f)  | OWP 1534/2013<br>Ab Ahad Shah and<br>Ors. Vs UOI and<br>Others                    | 23/24 February<br>1991 | Rape              | Court directed to State to grant compensation has been challenged by the State through an SLP in the Apex Court. Case last heard on 23rd February 2015. No fixed date for next Hearing.  |
| (g)  | OWP 1782/2013<br>and CMA 2471/2013 1999<br>(Regd. in 2013)                        | 15/16 October          | Disappearance     | Para-wise comments being filed by Legal Cell, HQ 16 Corps.   |
| (h)  | OWP 266/2013 and<br>CMA 329/2013<br>titled Mst Safiya<br>Begum Vs<br>UOI and Ors. | 3rd October 2003       | Custodial killing | Case under progress. Reply Affidavit is being filed.   |
| <b>Cases Registered in 2014 ( 03 Cases):</b> |   |                        |                   |  |
| (j)  | OWP 80/2014<br>Akhter Hussain<br>Nazar Vs<br>UOI and Ors.                         | 1996                   | Disappearance     | First Hearing on 28th January 2014. Reply Affidavit filed on 30th August 2014. Case not listed for Hearing thereafter.   |

| Sl. No. | Title  | Date of Incident    | Allegation        | Current Status   |
|---------|--|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| (k)     | OWP 452/2014<br>Abida Vs UOI,<br>HCP 107/1996<br>in High Court | 29 December<br>1995 | Disappearance     | Prosecution sanction denied by Ministry of Defence on 12th February 2010. First listed on 3rd April 2014.  |
| (l)     | OWP 917/2014<br>Saleema Begum Vs<br>UOI and Ors.               | 2006                | Custodial killing | SHRC in Complaint 193/2007, dated 14th March 2013 recommended compensation by State. First Hearing on 13th June 2014. Reply Affidavit being filed. Case not listed since September 2014. |

### Statement-II

#### List of court cases filed in High Courts of North-Eastern States

| Sl. No.                     | Title and Case No  | Date of Incident      | Allegation                    | Present Status   |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Year 2012 (07 Cases)</b> |  |                       |                               |  |
| (a)                         | Sri John Kennedy<br>Marak Vs<br>UOI and Others<br>WP (C) 383/2012-<br>Assam                                    | 7th June 2011         | Torture/ Illegal<br>Detention | Case disposed off on 13th February 2012. Allegation not proved.  |
| (b)                         | Lileswar Moran<br>and Two Others Vs<br>UOI and Others<br>WP (C) 6/2012 –<br>Assam                              | 25th December<br>2011 | Custodial Death               | Case disposed off on 15th November 2013. Compensation of ₹ 9.3 lac awarded by Court to the Petitioner. |
| (c)                         | Smt Mithinga<br>Narzary Boro<br>wife of Shri<br>Sankhang Boro<br>Vs UOI and Others<br>WP(C) 12/2012 –<br>Assam | 25th January<br>2012  | Disappearance                 | Case disposed off on 19th June 2012. Allegation not proved.  |
| (d)                         | Sri Jugeswar<br>Daimary Vs<br>UOI and Others<br>WP(C) 5243/2012–<br>Assam                                      | 20th May 2002         | Killing                       | In progress. Last Hearing of the Case was in September 2014.   |



| Sl. No.                      | Title and Case No   | Date of Incident      | Allegation        | Present Status   |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| (e)                          | Smt Gurumayum<br>(O) Radha Devi Vs<br>UOI and others<br>WP (C) 8/2012–<br>Assam         | 18th August<br>2011   | Disappearance     | Case disposed off on 18th<br>September 2012. Allegation not<br>proved.                       |
| (f)                          | Sh Sarangthem <i>alias</i><br>Sajoaba Singh<br>WP (C) 92/2012–<br>Manipur               | 23rd February<br>2011 | Torture           | Case disposed off on 26th July<br>2013. Allegation not proved.                               |
| (g)                          | Smt. Mangolnganbi<br>Devi Vs UOI and<br>Others<br>WP (C) 616//2012–<br>Manipur          | 15th January<br>2012  | Custodial Killing | Case disposed off on 4th October<br>2012. Allegation not proved.<br>Liberty to file new one. |
| <b>Year 2013 (10 Cases):</b> |   |                       |                   |  |
| (h)                          | Sri Raj Kumar<br>Rabha and Others<br>Vs UOI and Others<br>WP (C) 4256/2013 –<br>Assam   | 21st December<br>2012 | Torture/Killing   | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 9th May 2014.                                    |
| (j)                          | Sri Henjen Narzary<br>and Others Vs<br>UOI and Others<br>WP(C) 7388/2013–<br>Assam      | 11th December<br>2013 | Killing           | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 23rd April 2014.                                 |
| (k)                          | Sri Sumitra<br>Basumatary Vs<br>UOI and Others<br>WP (C) 4013/2013–<br>Assam            | 8th November<br>2010  | Killing           | Case disposed off on 26th July<br>2013. Allegation not proved.                               |
| (l)                          | Nailin Malangmei<br>Vs UOI<br>WP (C) 538/2013–<br>Manipur                               | 14th July 2013        | Torture           | Case dismissed by Manipur High<br>Court on 21st May 2014.<br>Allegation not proved.          |
| (m)                          | Shri N Muhendro<br>Meiti Vs State of<br>Manipur and Others<br>WP(C) 29/2013–<br>Manipur | 12th January<br>2012  | Killing           | In progress. Last date of hearing<br>was on 18th December 2014.                              |

| Sl. No.                      | Title and Case No   | Date of Incident     | Allegation                          | Present Status   |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| (n)                          | Smt. Tingu Jam<br>Ongbi Devi <i>Vs</i><br>State of Manipur<br>and Others<br>WP (C) 32/2013 -<br>Manipur | 12th January<br>2012 | Custodial death                     | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 18th December 2014.  |
| (o)                          | Smt Mangolnganbi<br>Devi <i>Vs</i> UOI and<br>Others<br>WP (C) 92/2013-<br>Manipur                      | 15th January<br>2013 | Custodial Killing                   | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 5th December 2014.   |
| (p)                          | Mr. Thuinilung<br>Kamei <i>Vs</i> UOI and<br>Others<br>WP(C) 24/2013-<br>Manipur                        | 22nd June 2013       | Torture/<br>Illegal Detention       | Case disposed off on 8th July<br>2013. Allegation not proved.    |
| (q)                          | Mst Hamida <i>Vs</i><br>State of Manipur and<br>05 Others WP (C)<br>25/2013<br>- Manipur                | 15th January<br>2012 | Killing                             | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 19th November 2013.  |
| (r)                          | Smt Hawaibam<br>Ongbi Maipakpi<br>Leima <i>Vs</i> UOI and<br>03 Others<br>WP (C) 38/2013-<br>Manipur    | 18th March<br>2010   | Illegal<br>Detention and<br>Killing | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 18th October 2014.   |
| <b>Year 2014 (09 Cases):</b> |   |                      |                                     |  |
| (s)                          | Sri Bhupen<br>Basumatary <i>Vs</i><br>UOI and Others<br>WP (C) 144/2014-<br>Assam                       | 22nd June 2009       | Killing                             | Case disposed off on 9th January<br>2014. Allegation not proved. |
| (t)                          | Sri Lakhiram<br>Basumatary <i>Vs</i><br>UOI and Others<br>WP (C) 2179/<br>2014-Assam                    | 8th December<br>2013 | Killing                             | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 25th June 2014.      |

| Sl. No. | Title and Case No  | Date of Incident      | Allegation | Present Status  |
|---------|--|-----------------------|------------|---|
| (u)     | Shri Phijam<br>Manikumar <i>Vs</i><br>UOI and Others<br>WP (C) 2481/2014 –<br>Manipur                    | 13 March 2010         | Killing    | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 16th July 2014.     |
| (v)     | Konto Warisa and<br>Anr <i>Vs</i> UOI and<br>Others<br>WP(C) 4368/2014 –<br>Assam                        | 14-19 July 2009       | Killing    | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 20th February 2015. |
| (w)     | Smt Meitieram <i>Vs</i><br>UOI and seven<br>Others<br>WP (C) 14/2014–<br>Assam                           | 12th March<br>2012    | Killing    | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 29th May 2014.      |
| (x)     | Smt Soro Khibam<br>Ongbi Nandini<br>Devi <i>Vs</i> UOI and<br>four Others<br>WP (C) 656/2014-<br>Manipur | 4th January<br>2009   | Killing    | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 5th December 2014.  |
| (y)     | Smt Seram Ongbi<br>Sunita Devi <i>Vs</i><br>UOI and 05 Others<br>WP (C) 840/2014-<br>Manipur             | 30th June 2009        | Killing    | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 3rd December 2014.  |
| (z)     | Smt Laishram<br>Ongbi Prema<br>Devi <i>Vs</i> UOI<br>and 05 Others<br>WP (C) 841/<br>2014- Manipur       | 30th June 2009        | Killing    | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 3rd December 2014.  |
| (aa)    | Mr Guangbi<br>Dangmei <i>Vs</i> UOI<br>and 05 Others<br>WP (C) 943/2014-<br>Manipur                      | 31st December<br>2012 | Killing    | In progress. Last date of Hearing<br>was on 20th February 2015. |

**Purchase of French and Russian Jets**

949. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to ink new deals for the purchase of fighter jets and aircrafts from France and Russia;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount involved;
- (c) whether the safety measurements in these fighter aircrafts are adequate enough to curb and stop the frequent fighter aircraft mishaps happened during the past;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the amount allocated for the purchase of fighter jets and other weapons exclusively for combating Chinese and Pakistanis aggression in LoC has been fully disbursed and spent during the last five years; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) As per the India-France Joint Statement issued by the two countries during the Prime Minister's visit to France, Government of India conveyed to the Government of France that in view of the critical operational necessity for Multi Role Combat Aircraft for Indian Air Force (IAF), Government of India would like to acquire 36 Rafale jets in fly-away condition as quickly as possible. The two leaders agreed to conclude an Inter-Governmental Agreement for supply of the aircraft on terms that would be better than conveyed by Dassault Aviation as part of a separate process underway, the delivery would be in time-frame that would be compatible with the operational requirement of IAF; and that the aircraft and associated systems and weapons would be delivered on the same configuration as had been tested and approved by IAF, and with a longer maintenance responsibility by France.

An Inter-Governmental Agreement has been signed with Russian Federation for design, development, production etc. of a Prospective Multi Role Fighter Aircraft.

(c) and (d) All aircrafts that are developed or procured are tested for their operational performance, maintainability and safety features.

(e) and (f) The modernization of the armed forces is undertaken in consonance with the roadmap laid down in the Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), which specifies the desired capabilities that the armed forces need to acquire over a 15 year period giving due consideration to the current capabilities of the armed forces, the emerging threats in the region and the prevailing technological environment. The

budgetary allocation that has been made towards modernization of the IAF has been fully utilized over the past five years.

**Progress of road construction by BRO**

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

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has to meet the deadline in 2012 for completing of road projects totalling 3500 Kms given in 2006;

(b) if so, the total length of road constructed by BRO so far;

(c) the reasons for very slow progress of road construction works given to BRO; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the work ethics in BRO?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) 73 roads are identified as strategic Indo-China border roads (ICBR), out of which 61 roads have been entrusted to Border Roads Organisation (BRO) with a length of 3410 km which were planned to be completed by 2012.

(b) Out of 61 ICBRs with BRO, 19 roads of length 625 km have been completed and connectivity has been achieved on 24 roads. Of the remaining 18 roads, work is under progress on 16 roads, while works on 2 roads is yet to commence due to pending wildlife clearance (Road Flag Hill-Dokala in Sikkim) and non connectivity to start point (Road Timbu-Mago-Chuna in Arunachal Pradesh). Of a total length of 3409.27 km, 2704.58 km formation and 1983.85 km surfacing works have been completed.

(c) There are certain delays in execution of road projects mainly due to the following reasons:

(i) Delay in Forest/Wildlife clearance.

(ii) Hard rock stretches.

(iii) Limited working season.

(iv) Difficulties in availability of construction material.

(v) Due to natural disaster such as flash flood of Leh in 2010, earthquake in Sikkim in 2011 and Jammu and Kashmir flood in 2014, resources are diverted.

- (vi) Delay in land acquisition.
- (d) The following measures has been taken to improve the work ethics in BRO:
  - (i) In order to improve the operational efficiency of BRO and to achieve clarity and accountability, Government of India (Allocation of Business rules 1961) has been amended *vide* notification dated 9th January 2015 to include 'all matters relating to Border Roads Development Board and Border Roads Organisation (BRO)' in the list of business allocated to Ministry of Defence.
  - (ii) E-procurement is being done for ensuring transparency.
  - (iii) The financial powers of ground executive have been enhanced for speedy sanction and execution of works.
  - (iv) In order to introduce the latest art of technology being used by various developed countries the officers of BRO are being sent on training in various foreign countries.
  - (v) Inspection of works on roads is being carried out regularly by executives at Project, Task Force level and by Regional inspection teams to ensure the quality of works.
  - (vi) In case of delay in completion of works Chief Engineer Projects are counseled to show greater diligence in the achievement of laid down targets.

#### **Purchase of Rafale Aircraft**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Rafale aircraft is a less fuel efficient aircraft;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that due to lack in essential performance characteristic, no country in the world has agreed to buy these aircrafts; and
- (c) if so, the reasons behind buying these aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) In a multi-vendor procurement case initiated by the Government to procure 126 Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA), the Rafale aircraft met all the performance characteristics stipulated in the Request for Proposal (RFP), during the evaluation conducted by Indian Air Force (IAF). Defence equipment are procured after taking into consideration threat perception, operational requirements etc.

**Defence deals with Israel**

952. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is close to finalizing several defence deals with Israel; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Capital Procurement of defence equipment is guided by the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) and cases are finalized when they reach conclusion in accordance with provisions of the DPP. Capital Procurements are made from various indigenous as well as foreign sources, including vendors from Israel.

**Nuclear weapons with Pakistan**

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

- (a) whether as per an American report, Pakistan has surpassed India in possessing nuclear weapons;
- (b) if so, whether the security of India is at stake due to the same; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) There are reports in the public domain that Pakistan is involved in a build up of its nuclear weapons arsenal. Government of India monitors all developments which have a bearing on national security and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard its national security.

**Procurement of components from BAE Systems Inc**

954. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allowed BAE Systems Inc. for fabricating/manufacturing of more components in India for the ISS-millimeter/39-Calibre M777ULU assembly;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposal of BAE Systems;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether components produced by BAE Systems are superior than developed by Ordnance Factory Board; and

(d) if not, the reasons for procuring components from BAE Systems?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) No such order has been issued by Government in respect of 155 millimeter/39 calibre M777ULH guns.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Projects drawn up under 'Make in India' programme**

955. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects drawn up by the Ministry as part of Make in India programme;

(b) how many of them are indigenous, and how many foreign funded;

(c) the number of foreign firms which have confirmed their offer to set up defence production centres in India;

(d) the expected investment in them; and

(e) how many Indian private investors have shown interest to participate in this venture in defence sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The objectives of 'Make in India' programme of the Government are pursued through Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) for Capital procurements in Ministry of Defence, wherein the emphasis has been given by according a preference to the 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories of acquisition over Buy (Global), to boost the Indian Defence Industry, both in the Public and the Private sector.

Since the launch of 'Make in India' programme in September 2014, Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) has been accorded to 20 Procurement proposals amounting to approximately ₹ 88480 Crore, by Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) till March 2015, under 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories.

33 FDI proposals/Joint Ventures have been approved in defence sector, since April 2000, for manufacture of various defence equipment, both with Indian public and private sector companies. Since launch of 'Make in India' programme, Department



of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has issued 46 Industrial Licenses (ILs) for manufacture of various defence equipment. Further, 28 fresh applications have been received by DIPP for issue of Industrial Licenses during this period.

### **Defence deals with foreign countries**

†956. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which Government has signed deals to procure weapons and fighter planes during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 and also the details of those weapons and fighter planes;

(b) the time by when the arrival of these weapons and fighter planes will commence and the total cost likely to be incurred on these procurements;

(c) whether more future defence deals with other countries are under process; and

(d) if so, the names of those countries with which defence deals are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) The capital procurement of defence equipment/weapons is made from various indigenous and foreign sources as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). The capital procurement cases are progressed as per Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP) 2014-16.

During 2014-15, contracts have been signed with foreign vendors including those from USA, Russia, Israel, Germany, France and UK for procurement of major equipment such as Missiles, Rockets, Simulators and Guns.

The delivery schedule for the equipment is specified in each contract.

### **Indigenous manufacturing of AWACS aircraft**

†957. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to manufacture AWACS reconnaissance aircraft indigenously;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction so far; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has sanctioned a project for development of Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) (I) in two phases (2 systems during Phase-I and 4 systems during Phase-II).

### Opening of Sainik School at Jodhpur

†958. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Sainik Schools in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is proposed to open Sainik School in the Jodhpur district of Rajasthan; and
- (c) if so, by when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) There are 25 Sainik Schools functioning in the country. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

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

### Statement

#### *Sainik Schools functioning in the country*

| Sl. No. | Name of School           | State          |
|---------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1.      | Sainik School, Korukonda | Andhra Pradesh |
| 2.      | Sainik School, Kalikiri  | Andhra Pradesh |
| 3.      | Sainik School, Goalpara  | Assam          |
| 4.      | Sainik School, Nalanda   | Bihar          |
| 5.      | Sainik School, Gopalganj | Bihar          |
| 6.      | Sainik School, Ambikapur | Chhattisgarh   |
| 7.      | Sainik School, Balachadi | Gujarat        |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Sl. No. | Name of School                  | State             |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 8.      | Sainik School, Kunjpura         | Haryana           |
| 9.      | Sainik School, Rewari           | Haryana           |
| 10.     | Sainik School, Sujanpur Tira    | Himachal Pradesh  |
| 11.     | Sainik School, Nagrota          | Jammu and Kashmir |
| 12.     | Sainik School, Tilaiya          | Jharkhand         |
| 13.     | Sainik School, Bijapur          | Karnataka         |
| 14.     | Sainik School, Kodagu           | Karnataka         |
| 15.     | Sainik School, Kazhakootam      | Kerala            |
| 16.     | Sainik School, Rewa             | Madhya Pradesh    |
| 17.     | Sainik School, Satara           | Maharashtra       |
| 18.     | Sainik School, Imphal           | Manipur           |
| 19.     | Sainik School, Punglwa          | Nagaland          |
| 20.     | Sainik School, Bhubaneswar      | Odisha            |
| 21.     | Sainik School, Kapurthala       | Punjab            |
| 22.     | Sainik School, Chittorgarh      | Rajasthan         |
| 23.     | Sainik School, Amaravathi Nagar | Tamil Nadu        |
| 24.     | Sainik School, Ghorakhal        | Uttarakhand       |
| 25.     | Sainik School, Purulia          | West Bengal       |

#### **Requirement for aircraft carriers**

959. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India lags behind China in respect of aircraft carriers;
- (b) if so, the manner in which Government plans to address the deficit;
- (c) whether Government has short-listed any technologies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how does Government plan to meet the requirement in the short run since it takes at least a decade to build an aircraft carrier?

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

(b) to (e) Indian Navy has two operational aircraft carriers *viz.*, INS Viraat and INS Vikramaditya. An Indigenous Aircraft Carrier (IAC-I) is already under construction at Kochi.

Further, Government endeavors to have the latest technologies for all assets planned for induction in Indian Navy.

#### **Test firing of cruise missile by Pakistan**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that recently Pakistan successfully test fired new Stealth cruise missile;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of preparatory and other measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) In terms of provisions of Article 5 and 6 of the Agreement between Pakistan and India on Pre-notification of Flight Testing of Ballistic Missiles signed on 3rd October, 2005, Pakistan Government has informed the Government of India of the following flight tests during 2015:—

| Sl. No. | Flight Test Launch Details                                   | Broad date/time window |
|---------|--|------------------------|
| 1.      | Long Range Missile involving international sea and air space | 9-11 March, 2015       |
| 2.      | Surface-surface ballistic missile                            | 15-19 April, 2015      |

(c) Government regularly reviews the threat perception to secure our borders and protect national interests. Appropriate measures are taken from time to time to maintain/upgrade the country's defence preparedness to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India.

**Parameters for measuring inflation**

†961. SHRI NARESH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any practical parameter to measure the inflation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the reasons for the gap between Government's data on rate of inflation and actual rate of inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Inflation is measured in terms of price indices. There are two comprehensive or all-sector price indices for measuring inflation. Inflation in prices of commodities traded at wholesale level is measured by Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and inflation in prices of goods and services traded at retail level are measured by Consumer Price Index (CPI). While the WPI is compiled/released by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, the CPI is compiled/released by Central Statistics Office under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. In addition, there are inflation measures specific to certain sectors. These are price indices like CPI-Industrial Workers (IW), CPI-Agricultural Labourers (AL) and CPI-Rural Labourers (RL). These are compiled/released by Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c) These indices reflect actual rate of inflation only. The difference in the inflation rate reflects (1) the level of transaction, *i.e.*, whether wholesale or retail, at which the prices are collected, (2) the base year of the price indices, (3) the basket of goods and services for which the prices are taken for computing the indices, (4) the weights assigned to different goods/services, or, weighting pattern, used for computing the indices, and (5) the sector covered by the price index.

**Diversion of agricultural credit**

962. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated quantum of subsidized agricultural credit allegedly being diverted for non-agricultural purposes; and
- (b) the corrective measures taken or being taken by Government or RBI to address the issue?

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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 Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have informed that they have no information in this regard.

(b) The studies carried by RBI and NABARD in some select banks revealed certain deficiencies in implementation of the Interest Subvention Scheme for short term crop loans. All the banks were therefore, advised by RBI/NABARD to take corrective steps immediately. Banks were advised to conduct a comprehensive scrutiny of their entire agriculture loan portfolio with special focus on the agriculture gold loan portfolio.

**PSBS loans to corporate houses and farmers**

963. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loan disbursed by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last three years to the farmers and to the corporate houses respectively;

(b) the quantum of loan recovered by the Banks from the farmers and corporate houses respectively during the last three years;

(c) whether the PSBs are giving more loan to corporate houses than farmers despite poor recovery of loans from corporate houses; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House .

**Black money in foreign countries**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Switzerland, UK, Spain, etc. have provided black money accounts details to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether the Special Investigation Team (SIT) has scrutinised the reports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to get back the black money into our country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No black money account details have been provided by Switzerland, UK or Spain. However, in specific cases, on requests made, necessary information is provided by the countries with which India has a tax treaty.

(c) and (d) Whenever a request is made by the Special Investigation Team (SIT) for information/reports, the same are provided to SIT.

(e) The Government has taken effective measures to curb the menace of tax evasion/black money. Such measures include (i) Introduction of a comprehensive new law in the ongoing Budget Session 2015, specifically to deal with black money stashed abroad – The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Bill, 2015 – *inter alia*, providing for stringent penalties (equal to three times the amount of tax payable) and prosecutions (rigorous imprisonment up-to ten years with fine) in this regard; (ii) Constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in May 2014, Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, *inter alia*, to deal with issues relating to black money stashed abroad; (iii) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest possible for credible deterrence against tax evasion; (iv) Strengthening and streamlining the information collection and enforcement mechanism, *inter alia*, through extensive use of information technology, capacity building, etc.; (v) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on Automatic Exchange of Information on a fully reciprocal basis facilitating exchange of information regarding persons hiding their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens; (vi) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency; (vii) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention; (viii) Exploring non-governmental sources to obtain information regarding undisclosed foreign assets; (ix) Effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance.

**Outflow of black money from the country**

965. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the study report of Global Financial Integrity, Washington, around ₹ 6 lakh crores of black money were illegally taken out of India during 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with details of black money which went out of India during 2013 and 2014;

(c) whether flow of black money to other countries from India has not stopped so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of steps Government has taken to check flow of black money from India to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The figure of about ₹ 6 lakh crore appears to be based upon a report on 'Illicit Financial Flows from Developing Countries: 2003-2012' released in December 2014 by Global Financial Integrity, a Washington DC based non-profit research and advisory organization. Varying estimations of the amount of illicit money moving out of the country have been reported by different persons/institutions. Such estimations are based upon different sets of facts, data, methods, assumptions, etc. leading to varying inferences. However, there is no official estimation of the amount of black money stashed abroad/black money taken out of the country.

(b) Case specific details in respect of black money taken out of the country are not given in the above-mentioned report. As submitted above, there is no official estimation of the amount of black money stashed abroad/black money taken out of the country.

(c) to (e) Appropriate action against evasion of taxes/duties, including through cross-border transactions, is an on-going process. Such actions include investigation, levy of taxes/duties, imposition of penalties/fines and prosecution of accused persons under relevant laws. The Government has put in place appropriate regulatory mechanism to check illicit movement of money out of the country. Such mechanism includes regulatory framework for making foreign remittances, taking appropriate action in cases involving misuse of the medium of trade for moving money out of



the country illegally including through overvaluation in imports, undervaluation in exports, remitting foreign exchange on forged import documents, payments/remittances for non-genuine purchases of goods/services/technical know-how, etc. Further, the Government has taken effective measures to curb the menace of black money stashed abroad. Such measures include (i) Introduction of a comprehensive new law in the ongoing Budget Session 2015, specifically to deal with black money stashed abroad – The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Bill, 2015 – *inter alia*, providing for stringent penalties (equal to three times the amount of tax payable) and prosecutions (rigorous imprisonment up-to ten years with fine) in this regard; (ii) Constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in May 2014, Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, *inter alia*, to deal with issues relating to black money stashed abroad; (iii) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest possible for credible deterrence against tax evasion; (iv) Strengthening and streamlining the information collection and enforcement mechanism, *inter alia*, through extensive use of information technology, capacity building, etc.; (v) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on Automatic Exchange of Information on a fully reciprocal basis facilitating exchange of information regarding persons hiding their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens; (vi) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency; (vii) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention; (viii) Exploring non-governmental sources to obtain information regarding undisclosed foreign assets; (ix) Effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance.

#### **Gold deposits**

966. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated gold deposits with Government and people in the country separately;
- (b) the amount of foreign exchange that India has been losing due to import of gold in the last three years, year-wise;

- (c) the aims and objectives of Gold Deposit Schemes;
- (d) whether any guidelines have been issued for depositing gold in banks; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The Reserve Bank of India holds 557.75 tonnes of gold. The Government does not maintain the data on gold held by the people in the country. As per some reports, there is approximately 20,000 tonnes of gold held by the people in the country.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange used for importing 'gold' during last three years is given below:

| Year    | Value (Million USD) |
|---------|---------------------|
| 2012-13 | 53820.63            |
| 2013-14 | 28704.67            |
| 2014-15 | 34405.93            |

*Note:* Figures for 2014-15 is provisional.

(c) The Gold Deposit Scheme was launched by the Government of India in the year 1999 with the aim and objective of mobilizing the idle gold in the country.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Gold Deposit Scheme was notified by the RBI on September 14, 1999 and *vide* enabling circulars dated October 5th, 1999; RBI formulated the enabling guidelines. Later *vide* notification dated January 24, 2013 and February 14, 2013, certain changes were introduced in the scheme.

#### **Interest free agricultural loan**

†967. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/RBI has issued any guidelines for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to provide interest free agricultural loans to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the banking sector thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have not issued any guidelines for public sector banks to provide interest free agricultural loans to the farmers. However, with a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reasonable cost, the Government provides interest subvention to make short-term crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakhs available to farmers at the interest rate of 7% per annum and in case of prompt repayment, the same gets reduced to 4%. In addition, to discourage distress sale of crops by farmers, the benefit of interest subvention is also available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months (post- harvest) for keeping their produce against negotiable warehouse receipts, at the same rate as available to crop loan.

Further, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, under the Interest Subvention Scheme of Government of India, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured loan amount and such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by RBI.

#### **Subsidy on petro products**

968. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of various taxes levied on petrol, diesel and aviation turbine fuel in the country; and

(b) the amount of subsidy given to the petroleum products and taxes collected from each such product during the financial years 2012-13, 2013-14 and the first six months of the financial year 2014-15 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The current rates of Central Excise and Customs duties on Petrol, Diesel, and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) are as under:

#### **Central Excise :**

| Petroleum Product  | Central Excise Duty |           |           |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                    | BED                 | SAED      | AED       |
| 1                  | 2                   | 3         | 4         |
| Petrol (Unbranded) | 5.46 ₹/litre        | 6 ₹/litre | 6 ₹/litre |
| Petrol (Branded)   | 6.64 ₹/litre        | 6 ₹/litre | 6 ₹/litre |

| 1                           | 2            | 3   | 4         |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----|-----------|
| Diesel (Unbranded)          | 4.26 ₹/litre | Nil | 6 ₹/litre |
| Diesel (Branded)            | 6.62 ₹/litre | Nil | 6 ₹/litre |
| Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) | 8%           | Nil | Nil       |

# BED – Basic excise duty (levied under the Central Excise Tariff Act)

# SAED – Special additional excise duty (levied under section 147 of the Finance Act, 2002)

# AED – Additional duty of Excise [levied under section 111 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 1998 (Petrol) and section 133 of the Finance Act, 1999 (Diesel)], commonly known as Road Cess.

### Customs :

| Petroleum Product           | Customs Duty |           |   |     |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------|---|-----|
|                             | BCD          | ACD       | CVD                                     | SAD |
| Petrol (Unbranded)          | 2.5%         | 6 ₹/litre | 11.46 ₹/litre<br>[5.46 BED +<br>6 SAED] | Nil |
| Petrol (Branded)            | 2.5%         | 6 ₹/litre | 12.64 ₹/litre<br>[6.64 BED +<br>6 SAED] | Nil |
| Diesel (Unbranded)          | 2.5%         | 6 ₹/litre | 4.26 ₹/litre                            | Nil |
| Diesel (Branded)            | 2.5%         | 6 ₹/litre | 6.62 ₹/litre                            | Nil |
| Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) | Nil          | Nil       | 8%                                      | Nil |

# BCD-Basic Customs Duty (levied under the Customs Tariff Act)

# CVD-Additional Duty of Customs levied u/s 3(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (commonly known as CVD)

# SAD- Additional Duty of Customs levied u/s 3(5) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (commonly known as SAD)

# ACD - Additional Duty of Customs [levied under section 103 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 1998 (Petrol) and section 116 of the Finance Act, 1999 (Diesel)], commonly known as Road Cess.

(b) The amount of revenue from Petrol, Diesel, and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) during the financial year 2012-13, 2013-14, and the first six months of the financial year 2014-15 is as under:

(₹ In crore)

| Petroleum Product | F.Y.2012-13     |                        | F.Y.2013-14     |                        | F.Y.2014-15<br>(first 6 months) |                        |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
|                   | Customs Revenue | Central Excise Revenue | Customs Revenue | Central Excise Revenue | Customs Revenue                 | Central Excise Revenue |
|                   |                 |                        |                 |                        |                                 |                        |
| Petrol            | 492             | 23710                  | 626             | 22424                  | 554                             | 11332                  |
| Diesel            | 211             | 22513                  | 26              | 27146                  | 33                              | 13459                  |
| ATF               | 9               | 1242                   | 11              | 1401                   | 28                              | 701                    |

Since the price of Petrol was made market determined effective 26th June 2010, there is no subsidy payment for Petrol by Government since then. Further, the price of Diesel has also been deregulated effective 19th October 2014. As regards Diesel, the Oil Bonds/ Cash assistance by GOVERNMENT towards (Oil Marketing Companies) OMCs' under recoveries is as under:

(₹ in crore)

| F.Y.2012-13 | F.Y.2013-14 | F.Y.2014-15<br>[first 6 months) Prov.] |
|-------------|-------------|--|
| 100000      | 70772       | 17000                                  |

#### Financial assistance of PMJDY account holders

†969. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to extend financial assistance to account holders under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) for starting self-employment and extending the same;

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

(c) whether engaging the whole family in any self-employment would not be beneficial for making the whole family financially capable?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the Government has created Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) for funding the unfunded. MUDRA will refinance Micro-Finance Institutions through a Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana. MUDRA will

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

support small business units, mostly individual proprietorship, who run small manufacturing, trading or service businesses and help them to access formal systems of credit.

### **GFR provisions for procurement of goods**

970. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per Rule 150 of General Financial Rules – 2005, invitation to tenders by advertisement is mandatory for procurement of goods of estimated value ₹ 25 lakh and above and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether in order to tackle corruption and to improve transparency in public procurement, e-procurement is mandatory, where the estimated value of the goods to be procured is five lakh and above and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the circumstances under which goods worth more than ₹ 25 lakhs can be procured without inviting open tender?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Sir, as per the rule 150 of the General Financial Rules (GFR), 2005, invitation to tenders by advertisement is mandatory for procurement of goods of estimated value of ₹ 25 lakhs and above. This is subject to exceptions as mentioned in rule 151 and 154.

(b) Instructions have been issued to all the Ministries/Departments, that the Ministries/Departments, their attached and subordinate offices, autonomous bodies etc. need to commence e-procurement in respect of all procurements with estimated value of ₹ 5 lakhs or more *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2015. The limit of ₹ 5 lakhs will further come down to ₹ 2 lakh *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2016.

(c) Procurement of goods worth more than 25 lakhs may be made without inviting open tender under the following rules of the GFR :—

(i) rule 151 – Limited Tender Enquiry; and

(ii) rule 154 – Single Tender Enquiry.

### **Incentivizing States under GST regime**

971. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the prospect of revenue jolt for producing States with regard to Goods and Services Tax (GST); and

(b) how does Government plan to incentivize producing States under GST regime?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As tax rates during Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime will be closely aligned to the Revenue Neutral Rates (RNR) of the Centre and the States, the revenues of the Central and State Governments will not be impacted in the long run. To help States in the transition phase, the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014 for amending the Constitution to facilitate introduction of GST in the country provides for:

- (i) Levy of an additional tax on supply of goods, not exceeding one per cent in the course of inter-State trade or commerce to be collected by the Government of India for a period of two years, and assigned to the States from where the supply originates;
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) In the case of petroleum and petroleum products, it has been provided that these goods shall not be subject to the levy of Goods and Services Tax till a date notified on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

#### **NPAS in infrastructure project**

972. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased:

- (a) the number of stalled infrastructure projects and the quantum of investments in such projects;
- (b) the status of these projects and amount of credit extended by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for such projects;
- (c) whether any of the loans for major projects have been categorized as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Arrears of non-tax revenue**

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

- (a) the details of arrears of non-tax revenue and distribution of the net proceeds of the Union taxes and duties, State-wise in the end of year 2013-14;
- (b) the details of companies, PSUs individuals whose arrears are more than 1 crore in non-tax revenue;
- (c) the details of all entities that have arrears pending since over 5 years as of 2014; and
- (d) how does Government propose to recover the amount overdue and what action are being taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (c) Details of arrears of non-tax revenue and distribution of the net proceeds of the union taxes and duties for the year 2013-14 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) The Ministries/Departments with higher amounts of arrears of non-tax revenues are as follows:—

|                                |                                 | (₹ in Crore) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Name of Ministries/Departments |                                 | Amount       |
| i.                             | Department of Telecommunication | 46796.29     |
| ii.                            | Ministry of Home Affairs        | 15257.39     |
| iii.                           | Department of Fertilizers       | 15042.03     |
| iv.                            | Department of Heavy Industries  | 11072.49     |
| v.                             | Department of Revenue           | 98664.27     |

(d) While making estimates of non-tax revenue instructions are issued to make a realistic assessment of interest due from Public Sector Undertakings and other loanes taking into account the need to ensure that the loanes fully discharge their current interest obligations. Financial performances of PSUs is regularly reviewed to ensure that the amount due as dividend have been paid as per the procedure and extant guidelines.



***Statement-I****Details of arrears of Non-Tax Revenue as at the end of reporting year 2013-14*

(₹ in crore)

| Description  | Amounts Pending |             |             |             |                 | Total     |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
|  | 0-1<br>year     | 1-2<br>year | 2-3<br>year | 3-5<br>year | Above<br>5 year |           |
| Fiscal Services  | 1321.55         | 1337.21     | 1394.55     | 2228.11     | 31300.00        | 37581.42  |
| Interest receipts  | 1281.45         | 1337.21     | 1394.55     | 2228.11     | 31300.00        | 37541.32  |
| of which   |                 |             |             |             |                 |           |
| From State Government and<br>Union Territory Governments | 0.03            | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.15        | 1328.50         | 1328.68   |
| From Railways  | 0.00            | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00            | 0.00      |
| From Departmental<br>Commercial Undertakings             | 0.34            | 74.38       | 90.32       | 227.79      | 1916.75         | 2309.58   |
| From Public Sector and<br>other Undertakings             | 1281.08         | 1262.83     | 1304.23     | 2000.17     | 28054.75        | 33903.06  |
| Dividend and Profits                                     | 40.10           | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00            | 40.10     |
| General Services   | 4128.29         | 3193.64     | 2506.27     | 2746.76     | 2357.83         | 14932.79  |
| Police receipts  | 4128.29         | 3193.64     | 2506.27     | 2746.76     | 2357.83         | 14932.79  |
| Economic Services  | 5033.81         | 8663.17     | 193.81      | 761.21      | 1791.63         | 16443.63  |
| Petroleum Cess/Royalty                                   | 37.96           | 6.91        | 2.31        | 0.77        | 5.56            | 53.51     |
| Communications<br>(Licence Fee) Receipts                 | 4995.85         | 8656.26     | 191.50      | 760.44      | 1786.07         | 16390.12  |
| Other Receipts   | 728.99          | 30593.75    | 623.46      | 1036.55     | 9275.51         | 42258.26  |
| TOTAL  | 11212.64        | 43787.77    | 4718.09     | 6772.63     | 44724.97        | 111216.10 |

**Statement-II***Details of States Share in the Union Taxes and duties for the year 2013-14*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Amount   |
|---------|-------------------|----------|
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 21842.95 |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 1032.22  |
| 3.      | Assam             | 11423.45 |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 34374.49 |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 7777.36  |
| 6.      | Goa               | 837.47   |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 9575.28  |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 3299.60  |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 2459.00  |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 4125.13  |
| 11.     | Jharkhand         | 8822.63  |
| 12.     | Karnataka         | 13628.02 |
| 13.     | Kerala            | 7371.20  |
| 14.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 22418.73 |
| 15.     | Maharashtra       | 16370.20 |
| 16.     | Manipur           | 1420.01  |
| 17.     | Meghalaya         | 1284.95  |
| 18.     | Mizoram           | 846.89   |
| 19.     | Nagaland          | 988.24   |
| 20.     | Odisha            | 15048.04 |
| 21.     | Punjab            | 4373.61  |

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Amount    |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| 22.     | Rajasthan         | 18429.32  |
| 23.     | Sikkim            | 752.66    |
| 24.     | Tamil Nadu        | 15645.81  |
| 25.     | Tripura           | 1608.97   |
| 26.     | Uttar Pradesh     | 61957.20  |
| 27.     | Uttarakhand       | 3526.72   |
| 28.     | West Bengal       | 22872.51  |
| TOTAL   |                   | 314112.66 |

#### **Aggrement with World Bank for Urban Sector Development**

974. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed an agreement with the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank for the States Urban Sector Development Investment Programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period, State-wise, with particular reference to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and the number of projects executed along with funds spent for each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of agreements signed with World Bank and Asian Development Bank for State Urban Sector Development Projects during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan, State-wise and the funds spent on each project are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Urban Sector (including Urban Transport) Projects, implemented in States, which were signed with the World Bank during Eleventh (2007-2012) and Twelfth (2012-17) Plan Period*

| Sl. No. | Name of project                                    | State /Central   | Date of signing | Date of closing | Loan amount (US\$ million)   | Disbursement (USD Million) |
|---------|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1.      | Sustainable Urban Transport Project                | Madhya Pradesh (Indore) Maharashtra (Pimpri-Chinchwad)/ Chhattisgarh (Naya Raipur)/ Karnataka (Hubli-Dharwad and Mysore) | 05.02.10        | 30.11.15        | 105.23<br>(In addition, there is a grant component of US\$ 18.45 million from GEF) | 42.59                      |
| 2.      | Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A                  | Maharashtra  | 23.07.10        | 15.06.15        | 385  | 119.14                     |
| 3.      | Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Municipal Development | Andhra Pradesh and Telangana   | 22.01.10        | 15.12.17        | 300  | 49.48                      |

**Statement-II**

*Details of Urban Sector (including Urban Transport) Projects, implemented in States, which were signed with the Asian Development Bank during Eleventh (2007-2012) and Twelfth (2012-17) Plan Period*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project  | State / Central | Date of Loan Signing | Date of Loan Closing | Loan Amount (USD Million) | Disbursement (USD Million) |
|---------|--|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1       | 2  | 3               | 4                    | 5                    | 6                         | 7                          |
| 1.      | 2806-IND Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Programme Project-1 | Assam           | 9 Mar. 12            | 30 Jun. 18           | 61.00                     | 3.93                       |

| 1   | 2   | 3                    | 4             | 5          | 6      | 7     |
|-----|---|----------------------|---------------|------------|--------|-------|
| 2.  | 2861-IND Bihar<br>Urban Development<br>Investment Programme<br>Project-1                            | Bihar                | 25 Mar.<br>13 | 30 Jun. 17 | 57.00  | 6.4   |
| 3.  | 2528-IND North<br>Eastern Region Capital<br>Cities Dev. Invest<br>Programme Project-1               | Central              | 4 Aug.<br>09  | 30 Apr. 16 | 25.54  | 18.12 |
| 4.  | 2660-IND National<br>Capital Region<br>Urban Infrastructure<br>Financing Facility                   | Central              | 17 Mar.<br>11 | 31 Dec. 14 | 60.00  | 60    |
| 5.  | 2834-IND North<br>Eastern Region Capital<br>Cities Development<br>Investment Programme<br>Project-2 | Central              | 19 Nov.<br>12 | 30 Jun. 16 | 60.00  | 13.76 |
| 6.  | 2331-IND Jammu<br>and Kashmir Urban<br>Sector Development<br>Investment Programme<br>Project-1      | Jammu and<br>Kashmir | 28 Dec.<br>07 | 30 Apr. 15 | 37.20  | 32.24 |
| 7.  | 2925-IND Jammu<br>and Kashmir Urban<br>Sector Development<br>Investment Programme<br>Project-2      | Jammu and<br>Kashmir | 16 May.<br>13 | 31 Mar. 17 | 110.00 | 15.68 |
| 8.  | 3132-IND Jammu<br>and Kashmir Urban<br>Sector Development<br>Investment Programme<br>Project-3      | Jammu and<br>Kashmir | 30 Dec.<br>14 | 31 Mar. 17 | 60.00  | 3.77  |
| 9.  | 2312-IND North<br>Karnataka Urban Sector<br>Investment Program -<br>Project-1                       | Karnataka            | 23 Jan.<br>08 | 23 Jul. 14 | 23.42  | 23.42 |
| 10. | 2638-IND North<br>Karnataka Urban Sector<br>Investment Programme<br>Project-2                       | Karnataka            | 16 Dec.<br>10 | 30 Jun. 16 | 123.00 | 65.22 |

| 1   | 2   | 3                                 | 4             | 5          | 6      | 7     |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------|-------|
| 11. | 2882-IND North<br>Karnataka Urban Sector<br>Investment Programme<br>Project-3                   | Karnataka                         | 19 Jul.<br>13 | 30 Jun. 16 | 60.00  | 16.01 |
| 12. | 3088-IND North<br>Karnataka Urban Sector<br>Investment Programme<br>Project-4                   | Karnataka                         | 16 Sep.<br>14 | 5 Dec. 16  | 63.30  | 4.96  |
| 13. | 3148-IND Karnataka<br>Integrated Urban<br>Water Management<br>Investment Programme<br>Project-1 | Karnataka                         | 30 Dec.<br>14 | 30 Sep. 19 | 75.00  | -     |
| 14. | 2456-IND Urban<br>Water Supply and<br>Environmental<br>Improvement Project in<br>MP (supp)      | Madhya<br>Pradesh                 | 10 Nov.<br>08 | 24 Jun. 14 | 51.58  | 51.58 |
| 15. | 2676-IND Infrastructure<br>Development<br>Investment Programme<br>for Tourism-<br>Project-1     | Punjab and<br>Himachal<br>Pradesh | 20 Jul.<br>11 | 30 Jun. 17 | 43.42  | 13.25 |
| 16. | 2366-IND Rajasthan<br>Urban Sector<br>Development<br>Investment Program -<br>Project-1          | Rajasthan                         | 17 Jan.<br>08 | 31 Dec. 14 | 54.00  | 49.83 |
| 17. | 2506-IND Rajasthan<br>Urban Sector<br>Development<br>Investment Program<br>Project-2            | Rajasthan                         | 18 Feb.<br>09 | 30 Jun. 16 | 131.30 | 93.09 |
| 18. | 2725-IND Rajasthan<br>Urban Sector<br>Development<br>Investment<br>Programme<br>Project-3       | Rajasthan                         | 17 Mar.<br>11 | 30 Jun. 16 | 63.00  | 34.32 |
| 19. | 2578-IND South Asia<br>Tourism Infrastructure<br>Development<br>Project                         | Sikkim                            | 4 Oct.<br>10  | 15 Sep. 16 | 12.00  | 3.46  |

| 1   | 2  | 3                                | 4             | 5          | 6      | 7     |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------|-------|
| 20. | 2833-IND<br>Infrastructure<br>Development<br>Investment Programme<br>for Tourism-Project-2 | Tamil<br>Nadu and<br>Uttarakhand | 2 Apr.<br>12  | 31 Dec. 17 | 42.54  | 3.78  |
| 21. | 2410-IND<br>Uttarakhand Urban<br>Sector Development<br>Investment Programme<br>Project-1   | Uttarakhand                      | 23 Oct.<br>08 | 25 Jan. 16 | 60.00  | 38.26 |
| 22. | 2797-IND<br>Uttarakhand Urban<br>Sector Development<br>Investment Programme<br>Project-2   | Uttarakhand                      | 31 Jan.<br>13 | 31 Dec. 15 | 100.00 | 14.6  |
| 23. | 3053-IND Kolkata<br>Environment<br>Improvement<br>Investment<br>Programme                  | West Bengal                      | 3 Mar.<br>14  | 30 Jun. 19 | 100.00 | 4.84  |

#### **Borrowing calender of Government**

975. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared the borrowing calendar for the first half of 2015-16 in the recently held meeting between Government and the central bank officials;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has set a target of borrowing ₹ 3.60 lakh crore in the first half of this fiscal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts being made to reduce borrowing as much as possible?

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

(b) Yes Sir, Government of India decided to raise funds to the extent of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore (60% of the total estimated gross borrowing for the year 2015-16) by issuing Government dated securities in the first half of the 2015-16.

(c) An Indicative Market Borrowing Calendar containing information about the amount of borrowing, the tenor of security and likely period during which auction

will be held etc. for the first half of 2015-16 was issued by the Government of India in consultation with RBI on 23rd March 2015.

(d) The Government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in Fiscal deficit from 4.1 per cent of GDP in RE 2014-15 to 3.9 per cent of GDP in BE 2015-16 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. With reprioritization of expenditure towards developmental side and curtailing the growth in non-development expenditure, total expenditure is estimated to decline as percentage of GDP.

#### **Reduction in rate of interest on farm credit**

976. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to cut the rate of interest on farm credit;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by when the decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The interest rates on loans have been deregulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and it is now based on the Base Rate fixed by the banks. However, with a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reasonable cost, the Government provides interest subvention to make short-term crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakhs available to farmers at the interest rate of 7% per annum and in case of prompt repayment, the same gets reduced to 4%. In addition, to discourage distress sale of crops by farmers, the benefit of interest subvention is also available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months (post- harvest) for keeping their produce against negotiable warehouse receipts, at the same rate as available to crop loan.

Further, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, under the Interest Subvention Scheme of Government of India, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured loan amount and such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by RBI.

#### **Banking network in Bihar**

977. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



- (a) whether it is a fact that the banking network in rural districts of Bihar is poor;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of applications or requests received from the banks to open their branches in rural districts of Bihar; and
- (d) the number of applications or requests accepted and the time by when their branches will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as on 31.12.2014, Bihar had 5860 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) out of which 3212 branches are in rural areas (54.81%). Nationwide as on 31.12.2014, there are 122861 branches of SCBs, out of which 47487 branches are in rural areas (38.65%). State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC), Bihar has informed that as on 31.03.2015, in addition, 10375 Business Correspondents/Bank Mitras are also operating in rural areas covering all rural Sub Service Areas (SSAs) of the State.

(c) and (d) In order to extend the banking network in unbanked areas, general permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches/mobile branches/Administrative Offices/CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

SLBC, Bihar has informed that in view of RBI guidelines no separate request is required to be made by banks to RBI for opening of rural branches. Banks in Bihar have opened 751 branches in rural areas during the last three years, which is around 52% of total number of branches opened during this period.

#### **Interest waiver on loans**

978. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Questions 3634 and 3372 replied on 12 August and 23rd December, 2014 in the Rajya Sabha and state:

- (a) the rationale for allowing waiver of interest on loans secured fraudulently under Bank's Compromise Scheme by Purvanchal Bank;

(b) whether NABARD is aware that RRBs are waiving interests on loans secured on forged documents;

(c) if so, the action NABARD would take against guilty officials of RRBs including Purvanchal Bank, Narahi, Ballia who are illegally waiving loans/interests thereon to benefit the fraudsters;

(d) whether the interests on forged loans sanctioned to fraudsters by Purvanchal Bank, Narahi have not increased since several years though these were recovered in 2014, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when the waived interests with accurate calculations would be recovered from fraudsters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Purvanchal Bank has reported that its Narahi Branch has waived interest in respect of 3 Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans under the Bank's Compromise Scheme at the Rashtriya Lok Adalat. However, as regards waiver of interest, the Bank has initiated action against erring officials as per their Service Rules.

(b) and (c) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have informed that the matter was reported to them. However, prevention/detection and management of frauds is the basic responsibility of the bank concerned and any action against guilty officials, indulging in any illegal practice including waiving of interest of loans to benefit fraudsters is governed by the Service Rules of the respective Bank.

(d) As reported by Purvanchal Bank, during the settlement of these accounts in Rashtriya Lok Adalat, interest portion was taken into consideration while arriving at the compromise amount.

(e) Purvanchal Bank has reported that suitable action will be taken against erring officials after concluding investigation/inquiry.

### **Regulating norms for insurance agents**

979. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms that regulate insurance agents in India;
- (b) how many registered insurance agents are currently operating in India;
- (c) what is the incidence of mis-selling of insurance products in India;

(d) whether Government is taking steps to prevent such mis-selling in India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has informed that in exercise of powers conferred on it *vide* section 42 of Insurance Act, 1938 the Authority has, from time to time, notified Guidelines on Appointment of Insurance Agents. The latest circular No IRDA/AGTS/CIR/GLD/046/03/2015 dated 16. 03. 2015, issued under the said Section specifies norms for appointment of Insurance agents by Insurers and for monitoring their functioning.

(b) As per IRDAI, as on 31st December 2014, the numbers of agents under Life and Non-life insurance sectors were 21,59,795 and 5,45,710 respectively.

(c) IRDAI puts all complaints of mis-selling under the category of Unfair Business Practices at the Point of Sale and keeps track of such instances. Primarily these complaints relate to life insurance policies. The number of such complaints respectively for the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 were 34,799, 68,123, 79,978 and 62,835.

(d) and (e) The following initiatives have been put in place by IRDAI to educate the consumers against mis-selling of insurance products and unfair business practices of Insurance Companies:—

1. Publicity in English, Hindi and various Indian languages *via* mass media such as Television, Radio, Print and Internet and other channels such as Metro, alerting the Public against mis-selling.
2. IRDAI has an exclusive Consumer Education Website ([www.policyholder.gov.in](http://www.policyholder.gov.in)) which gives advices to the public regarding guarding themselves against mis-selling.
3. IRDAI has published Policyholder Handbooks and these handbooks are also uploaded on the web and every insurance company in India has on its website a link to IRDA's Consumer Education Website.
4. IRDAI has also published a series of comic books titled 'Ranjan and his Tryst with Insurance' on the theme of guarding against mis-selling which are distributed through various channels. The Comic book series has also been converted into animation films.

5. IRDAI also supports seminars by various consumer bodies to spread the message on guarding against mis-selling.

**Logistics for PMJDY account**

980. Dr. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to initiate Direct Cash transfer system to millions of poor beneficiaries under various Government Schemes under the Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY);

(b) the details of the foolproof system adopted by Banks to avoid multiple and duplicate accounts out of 12.5 crores of new bank accounts throughout the country so far;

(c) the expected targets to be reached before 2016-17 under the PMJDY; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide all Banks with adequate logistics and administrative facilities to maintain and monitor such huge volume of bank accounts created under the PMJDY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Government has laid down Electronic Payment Framework *vide* O.M. dated 13.2.2015 and 19.2.2015 where all schemes (Central Sector Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Schemes) whether Plan or Non-Plan where components of cash is transferred to individual beneficiaries had been brought on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) platform. Any person can open more than one bank account in the country after fulfilling the due diligence process in the banks. However, the subsidy transfer will happen to only one bank account either through Aadhaar seeded bank accounts or through the non-Aadhaar route. The target for ensuring all households with the facility of one bank account has already been achieved. All banks have been asked to upgrade their IT systems if needed to cater to the expected large volume of transactions in DBT.

**Replacement of Swavalamban Scheme with Atal Pension Yojana**

981. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government is planning to replace Swavalamban Scheme with Atal Pension Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main features of the new APY Scheme and guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Swavalamban Scheme, a co-contributory pension scheme, was launched in September, 2010, to extend the coverage of National Pension System (NPS) to the weaker and economically disadvantaged sections of the society and to encourage them to save voluntarily for their old age. Under the Swavalamban Scheme, Government contributes ₹ 1,000 per year to each NPS account of eligible subscribers whose contribution to NPS is minimum ₹ 1,000 and maximum ₹ 12,000, per annum. The Government funding for the Swavalamban Scheme is available up to 2016-17.

It has been, *inter alia*, announced in the Budget Speech 2015-16, that the Government proposes to work towards creating a universal social security system for all Indians, specially the poor and the under-privileged. Therefore, two insurance schemes and one pension scheme have been proposed for ensuring social security of the citizens. The Government has proposed to launch the Atal Pension Yojana (APY), which will provide a defined pension, depending on the contribution, and its period. To encourage people to join APY, the Government will contribute 50% of the contribution, subject to a limit of ₹1, 000 each year, for five years, in the new accounts opened under the APY before 31st December, 2015.

The subscribers under the Swavalamban Scheme, who are eligible to join APY, would be enrolled under APY, unless they decide to opt out.

#### **Quality and genuineness of currency notes issued by RBI**

982. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the currency notes of the denominations from ₹ 2 and above are issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) but are guaranteed by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details of competent legal authority responsible for maintaining the quality and genuineness of such bank notes issued by the RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Under the provisions of the RBI Act, 1934, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has the sole right to issue bank notes of denominational value of ₹ 2 and above and currency notes of the Government of India.

(b) All banknotes issued by RBI are genuine and RBI is responsible for maintaining the quality of banknotes in circulation.

**Tax concession on interest paid on education loan**

983. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has extended/proposes to extend tax concession against interest paid on education loan to students especially to those belonging to the weaker sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) and (b) Section 80E of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides that in computing the total income of an individual, there shall be allowed a deduction of the amount paid by way of interest on loan taken by him from any financial institution or approved charitable institution for the purpose of pursuing his own higher education or higher education of his spouse, or children, or the student for whom he is the legal guardian. The deduction is available for eight assessment years beginning with the assessment year in which the payment of interest on such loan is first made or until the interest is paid in full, whichever is earlier. This deduction is available to every individual who is liable to income-tax. No specific funds are earmarked for the purposes of extending tax concession against interest paid on education loan.

**Proposals for large investment**

984. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals of large investment which the Cabinet Committee on investment has cleared since its notification;

(b) the details of large investment proposals which are still pending with various Ministries and the reasons for their pendency;

(c) the total investment both domestic and foreign in infrastructure projects in the last three years;

(d) whether there has been a decline in the investments compared to previous years; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to boost investment in infrastructure sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) As per information received from the Project Monitoring Group (PMG), which was set up in the Cabinet Secretariat with a view to putting in place an institutional mechanism to track stalled projects, both in the public and private sectors involving investment of ₹ 1000 crore or more, or any other critical projects in sectors such as infrastructure, manufacturing, etc., issues pertaining to 217 projects have been resolved. 231 projects, in sectors such as coal, civil aviation, mines, petroleum, power, roads etc, are pending as on 18.4.2015 for resolution of issues at different levels, for want of various clearances, land etc.

(c) to (e) Gross Capital Formation by infrastructure sector comprising electricity, construction, transport, storage, water supply etc, at current prices for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 was recorded at ₹ 7,20,542 crore, ₹ 7,44,598 crore, and ₹ 7,37,987 crore, respectively. Government has taken steps to mobilize funds from various sources for development of infrastructure including establishment of Infrastructure Debt Funds, issuing guidelines for creation of Real Estate/Infrastructure business trusts, relaxation in External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) norms, encouraging of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure, issuing a Harmonized List of Infrastructure, establishing the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) etc. Government is also taking various additional steps to increase investment in infrastructure including through public investment, establishing a fund that can leverage its equity, reviewing the sharing of risks in PPP projects, etc.

#### **Reduction in corporate tax rates**

985. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to reduce corporate tax rate and to phase out exemptions to reduce litigations, corruption and ambiguity at various levels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

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

(b) As mentioned in the speech of the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha while presenting the Union Budget 2015, it is proposed to reduce the rate of corporate tax from 30% to 25% over the next 4 years to be necessarily accompanied by rationalisation and removal of various kinds of tax exemptions and incentives for corporate taxpayers.

**Waiver of taxes of corporate houses**

986. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has waived ₹ 5.73 lakh crores and ₹ 5.90 lakh crores of central taxes of corporate houses during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively;

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

(c) the basic rules under which waiver of such huge amount of taxes to super rich corporates is allowed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The details of Revenue Impact on central taxes due to various concessions and exemptions have been given in the Budget Document 2015, *i.e.* Statement of Revenue Impact of Tax Incentives under the Central Tax System which has already been laid on the Table of the House while presenting the Budget, 2015-16. The revenue impact in respect of corporate tax payers during the year 2013-14 is ₹ 57793 crore (after taking into account collection due to MAT). The revenue impact figures in respect of corporate tax payers for financial year 2014-15 have been estimated at ₹ 62398.6 crore. An assessee can claim deduction under various sections of the Income-tax Act. Data in respect of revenue impact is maintained and reported section wise and not assessee wise.

(c) Tax incentive/exemptions under Central Taxes have been provided to promote exports, balanced regional development, creation of infrastructure facilities, generation of employment, rural development, scientific research and development, co-operative sector and also to encourage savings by individuals and donations for charity to achieve the policy objectives of the Government.

**Picture of Bharat Ratna Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar on currency**

†987. DR. SATYANARAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the proposal for inscribing the picture of Bharat Ratna Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar on currency notes to commemorate his 125th jubilee year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): There is no proposal for inscribing the picture of Bharat

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Ratna Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar on currency notes to commemorate his 125th jubilee year.

**RBI norms for consumer protection**

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

(a) whether Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have finalized the norms for protecting the consumers from being cheated by entities which are regularised by the RBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many cases of cheating by such entities were detected or reported during the last three years, year-wise which prompted Government to fix the norms?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is working to improve consumer standards for financial consumers in terms of fair treatment, suitability and choice of products and services offered, disclosure of information and transparency, privacy and use of personal information and fair and honest business practices. The objective is to provide better protection for poorer and vulnerable sections of society without stifling business development. Based on these lines, RBI has prepared and released a Charter of Customer Rights. The Charter enshrines broad, overarching principles for protection of bank customers and enunciates the 'five' basic rights for bank customers *i.e.* (i) Right to Fair Treatment; (ii) Right to Transparency, Fair and Honest Dealing; (iii) Right to Suitability; (iv) Right to Privacy; and (v) Right to Grievance Redress and Compensation. The draft policy encapsulating the principles enshrined in the Charter was prepared by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) and Banking Codes and Standard Board of India (BCSBI) and on RBI's approval of the same IBA has advised the Model Customer Rights Policy to all the member banks with instructions to frame their own Board Approved Policy at the earliest but not later than July 31, 2015. Meanwhile, banks have been advised to have internal periodical review of the implementation of the Charter.

RBI also regulates the companies whose 'Principal Business' is financial activity as defined in the Sec 45-I (c) of the RBI Act, 1934, and the same is assessed on the basis of the Financial Assets and Financial Income generated out of those Financial Assets. In terms of Sec 45-IA, such companies need to get registered with the RBI.

In order to protect the interest of the customers of the companies which are registered with RBI as Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), RBI has issued Guidelines on Fair Practices Code in 2008 and revised from time to time, the last such

revision was on February 18, 2013. The objective of the Guidelines on Fair Practices Code is to ensure transparency in operations including adoption of interest rate models of NBFCs and also guidelines on corporate governance.

Further, RBI has a Grievance Redress mechanism for Depositors of NBFCs in place. In terms of Section 45QA of the RBI Act, 1934 every deposit accepted by an NBFC, unless renewed, has to be repaid in accordance with the terms and conditions of such deposit.

If an NBFC registered with RBI fails to return depositor's money, the depositor can register complaint against the NBFC to the nearest Regional Office of RBI. Violations with regard to deposit acceptance by NBFCs registered with RBI / required to be registered with RBI are addressed through penal provisions in RBI Act, 1934 issuing prohibitory orders, cancellation of Certificate of Registration (CoR), winding up proceedings and in case of vanishing companies, advising the State Police or the Economic Offensive Wing (EOW) of the concerned State. Depositors can also approach the civil court or Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums for recovery of their money. Affected persons can complain to the State Police authorities / EOW of the State Police as well.

(c) The Banking Ombudsman Scheme has specified 27 grounds of complaints under which complaints can be lodged with the Banking Ombudsman on grievances related to deficiency in banking services provided by commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and scheduled primary co-operative banks. In so far as NBFCs are concerned, no cases of depositor cheating by the entities regulated by RBI have come to the notice of RBI during the last four years.

#### **Compensation to Odisha for CST loss**

989. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps to fully compensate the Odisha for the Central Sales Tax (CST) loss and release the outstanding amount of ₹ 3420.00 crore towards compensation on account of CST loss;

(b) will the Ministry permit to restore the CST rate to 4 per cent till the implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST); and

(c) if so, indicate how soon the amount of ₹ 3420.00 crore will be released?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Central Government has decided to pay 100% CST compensation for the year 2010-11, 75% CST compensation for 2011-12 and 50% CST compensation for 2012-13, to all the States/UTs including State of Odisha on account of loss due to reduction of

CST rate from 4% to 2%. Accordingly, a total amount of ₹ 579.68 crore has been paid towards CST compensation to the State of Odisha for year 2010-11. Balance CST compensation of Odisha along with other States/UT's for 2011-12, 2012-13 is proposed to be released in FY 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

#### **Investment by LIC into Railways**

990. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is investing over ₹1.5 lakh crore into the Indian Railways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the term and condition of investing such a large sum in Railways and what will be the gain to LIC in this venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that LIC has entered into an MoU with Ministry of Railways on 11.03.2015 to arrive at a broad understanding for funding transaction on the basis of ongoing and new projects of Ministry of Railways and availability of investible surplus with LIC of India. As per MoU, LIC shall make available to Ministry of Railways/its entities, a non-renewable financial assistance with limit of ₹ 1,50,000 Crore and Ministry of Railways shall borrow, subject to its requirements, within this limit over a period of 5 years. Ministry of Railways would get the financial assistance through the issue of bonds. This would be a binding agreement between LIC of India and Ministry of Railways for a period of 5 years, starting from 01.04.2015. LIC's investible funds are being gainfully invested in long term infra bonds of Railways.

#### **Exposure limit of PSBs to business houses**

991. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are on the rise with gross NPAs of these banks marked at ₹ 2,60,531 crores as on December 2014, up from ₹ 71,080 crores in 2011;
- (b) whether currently the banks in India are placed comfortably on large loan exposures *vis-a-vis* limits prescribed under the Large Exposure Framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision;

(c) whether as an abundant caution the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has proposed to reduce the exposure of a bank to a business group to 25 per cent of its capital, down from the existing level of 55 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The data on gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as at ended Mar-11, Mar-12, Mar-13, Mar-14 and Dec-14, is given in the table below:

| (Amount in ₹ Crore) |        |          |          |          |          |
|---------------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Bank Group          | Mar-11 | Mar-12   | Mar-13   | Mar-14   | Dec-14   |
| Nationalised Banks  | 42,940 | 66,795   | 95,922   | 1,40,709 | 1,82,379 |
| Public Sector Banks | 71,080 | 1,12,489 | 1,55,890 | 2,16,739 | 2,61,265 |

Source: RBI

(b) Banks in India are currently comfortably placed on their exposures to single name counterparties as also their group borrower exposures *vis-a-vis* the large exposure limits proposed under the 'Supervisory framework for measuring and controlling large exposures' Standards of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). This is evidenced from a study carried out by the RBI and included in the Discussion paper (DP) on "Large Exposures Framework and Enhancing Credit Supply through Market Mechanism" issues on March 27, 2015.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. RBI, in its DP mentioned above, has proposed to gradually converge the current prudential norms with the BCBS standards on 'Supervisory framework for measuring and controlling large exposures' published in April 2014. At present, RBI's Exposure Norms allow banks to have an exposure upto 55% of Capital Funds (Tier 1 capital + Tier 2 capital) towards their groups of borrowers. However, under the proposed Large Exposures Framework, banks' exposure limit will be 25% of their Tier I capital to their groups of connected counter parties as well as single counterparties. The proposed Large Exposures Framework would be applicable by January 1, 2019.

#### **Appointment of non-official members on boards of State run financial institutions**

992. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated new norms for appointment of non-official members under the boards of State run banks, insurance companies and financial institutions; and

(b) if so, the details of new norms for appointment of directors thereof?

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

(b) The details of new norms/criteria are as follows:

#### **I. Criteria of experience**

The following categories of persons will be considered for appointment of Part-Time Non-Official Director on the Boards of Public Sector Banks/Reserve Bank of India/Financial Institutions/Public Sector Insurance Companies:

- a. Persons of eminence with special academic training or practical experience in the fields of agriculture, rural economy banking, cooperation, economics, business management, human resources, finance, corporate law, Risk Management, industry and IT will ordinarily be considered. 20 years of industry experience at a senior position, established expertise in respective areas (successfully led a reputed organization, brought turnaround in a failing organization) would be preferred.
- b. Retired senior Government officials with total experience of 20 years and minimum 10 years of experience at Joint Secretary and above level. Retired CMDs/EDs of Public Sector Banks after one year of retirement. The ex-CMDs/EDs will not be considered for appointment as NoD on the Board of the PSB from which they have retired. Serving CMDs/EDs of a PSB will not be considered for appointment as NoD on the Board of any other PSB.
- c. Academicians Directors of premier Management Banking Institutes and Professors having more than 20 years experience.
- d. Chartered Accountants with 20 years experience (excluding audit experience) would also be preferred.
- e. However, the experience criteria may be relaxed with the approval of the Finance Minister in exceptional cases based on merits of the case.
- f. Wherever possible representation may also be given to women and the persons belonging to SC/ST/OBC community.

**II. Criteria of Educational Qualification**

An NoD should at least be a graduate in any stream preferably with specialization in Business Management, Risk Management, Finance, Human Resource and IT.

**III. Criteria of age**

The age of the Director, on the date of recommendation by Search Committee should not be more than 67 years.

**IV. Criteria of Work Experience**

Professionals/academicians should ordinarily have 20 years of work experience in their particular field.

**V. Criteria of Disqualification**

- (a) A Director already on a Bank/Financial Institution (FIs)/RBI/Insurance Company, under any category, may not be considered for nomination as NoD in any other Bank/FI/RBI/Insurance Company.
- (b) Persons connected with hire purchase, financing investment, leasing and other para-banking activities, MPs, MLAs, MLCs and Stock Brokers will not be appointed as non-official directors on the boards of Banks/FIs/RBI/Insurance Companies. Investors in a hire purchase, financing investment, leasing and other para banking activities would not be disqualified for appointment as NoD, if they are not having any managerial control in such companies.
- (c) No person may be re-nominated as an NoD on the Board of a Bank/FI/RBI/Insurance Company on which he/she has served as Director in the past under any category for two terms or six years whichever is longer.

**VI. Criteria of Tenure**

An NoD would not be considered for nomination as a Director on the Board of a Bank/FI/RBI/Insurance Company if such Director has already been a NoD/Shareholder Director on the board of any other Bank/FI/RBI/Insurance Company for six years, whether continuously or intermittently.

**One time settlement of loan**

993. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect

of interest rate charged on agricultural loan, minor, small and medium enterprises loan to the nationalised and other co-operative banks;

(b) whether the interest can be more than the principal loan taken by the above category persons;

(c) the details of norm, procedure or guideline prescribed, if the party is ready to settle the loan under one time settlement; and

(d) whether the RBI has prescribed specific guideline fixing responsibility on bankers in case of bankers delayed in one time settlement?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The interest rates on loans have been deregulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and it is now based on the Base Rate fixed by the respective banks. However, with a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit to farmers at a reasonable cost, the Government provides interest subvention to make short-term crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakhs at the interest rate of 7% per annum and in case of prompt repayment, the same gets reduced to 4%.

(b) RBI has informed that in terms of its Circular dated June 6, 1985, it has been stipulated in respect of agricultural advances that the total interest debited to an account should not exceed the principal amount for short term advances granted to small and marginal farmers.

(c) and (d) RBI has prescribed the guidelines on Compromise or Negotiated Settlements on Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), which have been issued to all Scheduled Commercial Banks and All India Financial Institutions.

#### **GDP estimates**

994. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the projected/estimated growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2014-15;

(b) the details of expected contribution of various sectors viz. agriculture, infrastructure and service sectors etc. in the projected/estimated GDP for 2014-15;

(c) whether the growth rate of the country is expected to increase during 2015-16;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating projected GDP during 2015-16 along with the factors which are likely to contribute for the accelerated GDP; and

(e) the reaction of Government regarding widespread doubts and confusion as reported by media about revision in the method of calculation of GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per the advance estimates of national income for 2014-15 published by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12 base) market prices is estimated to be 7.4 percent in 2014-15.

(b) For the year 2014-15, sector-wise contribution to Gross Value Added at current basic prices is given in the following table:

| Sector   | Contribution (%) |
|--|------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing                                      | 17.0             |
| Industry total   | 30.1             |
| Mining and quarrying   | 2.5              |
| Manufacturing  | 17.0             |
| Electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services              | 2.5              |
| Construction   | 8.0              |
| Services total   | 53.0             |
| Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants                                  | 12.2             |
| Transport, storage, communication and services related to broadcasting | 6.5              |
| Financial, real estate and professional services                       | 20.9             |
| Community, social and personal services                                | 13.4             |
| GVA at basic prices  | 100.0            |

Source: CSO.

Note: Contributions may not add up to 100 per cent owing to rounding off.

(c) and (d) The Economic Survey 2014-15 indicates that the growth rate of GDP at constant market prices can be expected to increase and is likely to be in the range of



8.1 to 8.5 per cent in 2015-16. The increase in GDP growth can be expected on account of factors like benign oil prices, likely monetary policy easing facilitated by lower inflation and lower inflationary expectations and the cumulative effect of various reforms under taken by the Government including fiscal consolidation and reforms and fillip to agriculture, industry and infrastructure.

(e) Apart from revising the base year of national accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) has covered the corporate sector, financial sector and the activities of local bodies and autonomous institutions in the new series of national accounts more comprehensively. The CSO has put in public domain changes in the methodology and other details on the new series. They have also put a compilation of frequently asked questions on new series along with replies in the public domain. In addition, CSO also organized a Data Users' Conference on the new series of national accounts in April 2015.

#### **Ban on Future Trading in Agriculture Commodities**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to put ban on Future Trading in Agriculture Commodities that indulge in high price volatility;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the commodities which are facing ban on Future Trading, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Forward Markets Commission (FMC), the regulator of the commodity futures markets under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 keeps a close watch on the price trends of all the commodities traded on the commodity futures exchanges and takes measures such as imposition of special margins, additional margins, increasing initial margin, change in position limits etc., to intervene in the market as required. The FMC has also undertaken a number of initiatives to check excessive speculation that impacts price volatility. These measures include introduction of staggered delivery system, dis-allowing contracts in the lean season, scrutiny of volume to open interest ratio and public disclosure of more trade related information.

- (c) At present, no commodity is banned from futures trading.

#### **Permission to Urban Co-operative Banks for ATMs**

996. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has decided to allow Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) to open Automated Teller Machines (ATMs);
- (b) if so, the criteria fixed therefor;
- (c) whether the UCBs are allowed to set up off site and mobile ATMs without prior approval of the central bank; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that Financially Sound and Well Managed (FSWM) Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) fulfilling certain criteria are permitted to open On-site ATMs without the prior approval of RBI. These criteria, *inter alia*, include CRAR of not less than 10 per cent, Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of less than 7%, Net NPA of not more than 3% and certain other parameters related to net profit, sound internal control system, full implementation of Core Banking Solution (CBS), regulatory comfort, etc.

However, non-FSWM UCBs are required to take prior approval of RBI for setting up On- site ATMs.

(c) and (d) RBI has informed that FSWM UCBs having a networth of more than ₹ 50 crore are permitted to open Off-site/mobile ATMs without the approval of RBI subject to reporting within a fortnight of opening the ATM. FSWM UCBs not fulfilling the networth criteria are required to take prior approval of RBI for opening off-site/mobile ATMs.

#### **Financing of real estate and infrastructure projects**

997. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed Real Estate Investment Trusts and Infrastructure Investment Trusts for financing real estate and infrastructure projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the salient features of these investment trusts;
- (d) the details of the guidelines, regulations under which these trusts will function; and

(e) whether suggestions on setting up of such trusts have also been invited by Government from various stakeholders and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Budget for the FY 2014-15 had announced a separate chapter in the Income Tax Act with regards to the Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvITs), collectively referred as Business Trust in the Income Tax Act. Further, few more provisions with regards to the Business Trusts have been announced in the Budget of 2015-16. Details are available at The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2014 and The Finance Bill, 2015. Further, SEBI has notified the SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trust) Regulations, 2014 and SEBI (Real Estate Investment Trust) Regulations, 2014 on September 26, 2014.

(c) Some of the salient features of these Trusts are as follows:

#### **InvITs**

1. InvITs shall be set up as a trust and registered with SEBI. It shall have parties such as Trustee, Sponsor(s) and Manager.
2. The trustee of a InvIT shall be a SEBI registered debenture trustee who is not an associate of the Sponsor.
3. InvITs shall invest in infrastructure projects, either directly or through SPV. In case of PPP projects, such investments shall only be through SPV.
4. InvIT to hold controlling interest and not less than 50% of the equity share capital or interest in SPV, except where the same is not possible because of a regulatory requirement/ requirement emanating from the concession agreement. In such cases sponsor shall enter into an agreement with the InvIT, to ensure that no decision taken by the sponsor, including voting decisions with respect to the SPV, are against the interest of the InvIT/ its unit holders.
5. Value of the assets owned/proposed to be owned by InvIT shall be at least ₹ 500 crore. Minimum issue size for initial offer shall be ₹ 250 crore.
6. Maximum borrowing permitted is 49% of the value of the InvIT assets. Further, post 25% unit holders approval and credit rating is mandatory.

#### **REITs**

1. REITs shall be set up as a trust and registered with SEBI. It shall have parties such as Trustee, Sponsor(s) and Manager.

2. The trustee of a REIT shall be a SEBI registered debenture trustee who is not an associate of the Sponsor or Manager.
3. REIT to invest in commercial real estate assets, either directly or through SPVs.
4. REIT to hold controlling interest and not less than 50% of the equity share capital or interest in SPV.
5. Value of the assets owned/proposed to be owned by REIT shall be at least ₹ 500 crore.
6. Minimum issue size for initial offer shall be ₹ 250 crore.
7. Listing is mandatory.
8. The minimum subscription size for units of REIT shall be ₹ 2 lakhs and trading lot of ₹ 1 lakh.
9. Permitted Investments by REIT
  - a. At least 80% in completed and revenue generating properties.
  - b. Not more than 20% in developmental properties and other eligible investments. Provided, investment in developmental assets is not more than 10% of the value of REIT assets.
10. REIT to distribute not less than 90% of the net distributable cash flows, subject to applicable laws, to its investors.
11. Maximum borrowing permitted is 49% of the value of the REIT assets. Further, post 25% unit holders approval and credit rating is mandatory.
12. Full valuation atleast once a year and half yearly updation of the same.

(d) and (e) SEBI while framing the REIT and InvIT Regulations had done wide public consultation. The draft consultation paper for Real Estate Investment Trust was placed on SEBI website on October 10, 2013 and the concept paper and draft regulations on Infrastructure Investment Trust was placed on SEBI website on December 30, 2013 and July 17, 2014, respectively. The gist of comments received on the above said consultation paper and draft regulations are part of the agenda for the SEBI Board meeting, held on August 10, 2014. The Guidelines for REITs and InvITs have been notified by SEBI on September 26, 2014. Detailed Guidelines/Regulations governing these Trusts are available on the website of SEBI.

**Probing of major corporate loan default cases**

998. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to make the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the lead agency for probing all major corporate loan default cases; and

(b) if so, the reasons which have prompted this proposal and the modalities for future probes in the banking sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Transfer of money market regulation from RBI to SEBI**

999. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to strip the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) of its powers to regulate Government bonds;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry is also planning to transfer money market regulation from RBI to SEBI; and

(d) if so, whether the Ministry will augment SEBI's official strength to deal with the new assignments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

**Proposed bankruptcy code**

1000. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the surge in bad loans, aggravated over 2013-2014, and the large number of cases filed and pending in debt recovery tribunals;

- (b) the details of global standards that the proposed bankruptcy code is going to conform to;
- (c) the details of the proposed time-line for the introduction of such a code;
- (d) how does the code accommodate the necessity to boost judicial capacity for bankruptcy, insolvency and debt recovery; and
- (e) how is the proposed code different from the existing framework of Sick Industrial Companies Act (SICA) and Bureau for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The data on gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as at period ended Mar-14 and Dec-14, is given in the table below.

| (Amount in ₹ Crore) |          |          |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| Bank Group          | Mar-14   | Dec-14   |
| Nationalised Banks  | 1,40,709 | 1,82,379 |
| Public Sector Banks | 2,16,739 | 2,61,265 |

Source: RBI

The data on the large number of cases filed and pending in debt recovery tribunals (DRTs) is as under:

| Period  | No. of cases Filed | No. of cases Pending |
|---------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 2012-13 | 1393               | 42819                |
| 2013-14 | 1861               | 50128                |
| Dec-14  | 2959               | 59645                |

(b) to (d) The Government has 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, enabling entrepreneurs to close down unviable business, and liquidation procedure for all companies.

The Committee submitted an Interim Report on 5th February 2015 and has dealt

with provisions relating to ‘revival/rescue and rehabilitation of sick companies’ and ‘winding up/liquidation of companies. The recommendations of the Interim Report *inter alia* include:

(i) providing for a simple liquidity based test for initiating rescue proceeding; (ii) allowing unsecured creditors of a certain value of unsecured debt to initiate rescue proceedings; (iii) reducing timelines and streamline the process for assessing the viability of a business; (iv) providing for involvement of secured creditors in the appointment of the company administrator; (v) provision for raising ‘rescue finance’ and granting super-priority to such financiers; (vi) strengthening the framework for insolvency practitioners; and amending certain provisions relating to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) for operationalisation of NCLT. As per the terms of reference of the Committee, the time fixed for submitting the final report is February 2016.

(e) The Committee in its interim report has stated that Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (“SICA”) remains to date the only central corporate rescue law in force (although, it applies to industrial companies only). The Companies Act (CA), 2013 provides for a new comprehensive regime for revival and rehabilitation of companies under Chapter XIX. Unlike SICA which applied to specified industrial companies only, the CA 2013 for corporate rescue is applicable to all companies. The procedure under the CA 2013 in relation to corporate rescue shall be administered by the NCLT, a quasi-judicial body. The Committee has suggested the following change in CA 2013:

Section 253(1) of CA 2013 should be amended to specify that any secured creditor may initiate rescue proceedings if the debtor company fails to pay a single undisputed debt owed to such secured creditor exceeding a prescribed value within thirty days of the service of the notice of demand or fails to secure or compound such debt to the reasonable satisfaction of such creditor; Section 253(4) should be amended to specify that the debtor company itself may initiate rescue proceedings on the ground of inability or likely inability to pay any undisputed debt of a prescribed value owed to any creditor whether secured or unsecured; the prescribed value for making a reference can be provided by rules and may be amended from time to time; the NCLT should be empowered to impose sanctions/costs/damages on a petitioner and disallow re-applications on the same grounds if it finds that a petition has been filed to abuse the process of law.

**Black money**

†1001. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to rein in black money through cheques and cards;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) As per the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, acceptance or repayment of any loan or deposit of an amount of ₹ 20,000 or more otherwise than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account is prohibited. Violation of these provisions attracts penalty of an amount equal to the amount of such loan or deposit. Further, subject to certain exceptions, any expenditure for which payment or aggregate of payments in a day exceeding ₹ 20,000 is made otherwise than by an account payee cheque or an account payee bank draft is not allowable as a deduction while computing the income from business or profession of an assessee.

Further, in order to obtain trail of transactions, rule 114B of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 requires mandatory quoting of PAN in respect of certain specified transactions such as sale or purchase of any immovable property valued at five lakh rupees or more, sale or purchase of a motor vehicle, payment to hotels and restaurants for an amount exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees at any one time etc.

In order to curb generation of black money in real estate transactions, Finance Bill, 2015 proposes to prohibit acceptance of any payment, or repayment of advance, of ₹ 20,000/- or more otherwise than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft or by electronic clearing system through a bank account, in relation to transfer of an immovable property by providing penalty of an equivalent amount.

**Availability of black money in the country**

†1002. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the availability of black money in the country;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any assessment of the amount of black money available in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the concrete steps being taken by Government to curb black money in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Varying estimations of the amount of black money have been reported by different persons/institutions. Such estimations are based upon different sets of facts, data, methods, assumptions, etc. leading to varying inferences.

(c) and (d) There is no official estimation regarding the amount of black money available in the country. However, the Government commissioned a study, *inter alia*, on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth inside and outside the country, which was conducted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM). Reports received from these Institutes are under examination of the Government.

(e) The Government has taken effective measures to curb the menace of black money. Such measures include (i) Introduction of a comprehensive new law in the ongoing Budget Session 2015, specifically to deal with black money stashed abroad – The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Bill, 2015 – *inter alia*, providing for stringent penalties (equal to three times the amount of tax payable) and prosecutions (rigorous imprisonment up-to ten years with fine) in this regard; (ii) Other legislative measures introduced through the Budget 2015-16 which include the following – (a) The Finance Bill, 2015 includes a proposal to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 to prohibit acceptance or payment of an advance of ₹ 20,000 or more in cash for purchase of immovable property, (b) Quoting of PAN is being made mandatory for any purchase or sale exceeding the value of ₹ 1 lakh; (iii) Constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in May 2014, Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, *inter alia*, to deal with issues relating to black money stashed abroad; (iv) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest possible for credible deterrence against tax evasion; (v) Strengthening and streamlining the information collection and enforcement mechanism, *inter alia*, through extensive use of information technology, capacity building, etc.; (vi) Joining

the global efforts to combat cross-border tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on Automatic Exchange of Information on a fully reciprocal basis facilitating exchange of information regarding persons hiding their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens; (vii) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency; (viii) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention; (ix) Exploring non-governmental sources to obtain information regarding undisclosed foreign assets; (x) Effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance.

**Disbursement of loans to small and marginal farmers**

1003. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed targets for disbursement of loans to small and marginal farmers during the current years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has achieved the targets fixed for last financial year, if so, the number of small and marginal farmers who were provided loans during last financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s Circular dated April 23, 2015 on 'Priority Sector Lending - Targets and Classifications', a target of 8 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, has been prescribed for Small and Marginal Farmers within agriculture to all Scheduled Commercial Banks, to be achieved in a phased manner *i.e.*, 7 per cent by March 2016 and 8 per cent by March 2017.

(c) As against the target of ₹ 8 lakh crore for agriculture credit during [2014-15, the Public Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks have disbursed ₹ 5,35,464.68 crore(provisional) upto 31.12.2014. During the year 2014-15, as on 31.12.2014, the number of farm loan accounts of small and marginal farmers

who were provided agricultural loans by Public Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks and RRBs stood at 375.07 lakh (Provisional) constituting 63.72% of total agricultural loan accounts financed by these banks. However, the State-wise data in this regard is not maintained.

#### **Assistance received from World Bank**

1004. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount received or assistance provided by the World Bank for various projects including infrastructure development in the country during the last two years; and

(b) the details of activities for which the Government seeks World Bank assistance along with loan received and amount spent on various projects during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government seeks Financial Assistance from the World Bank for taking up activities in the areas such as Transport, Urban Development, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Health, Education, Environment and Forest, Finance and Power Sector etc. The details of the assistance received from the World Bank for various projects including infrastructure development in the country during the last two years, both as Grants and Loans project-wise is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Utilisation of Government Grants received from World Bank from 2013- 2014 and 2014 - 2015*

INR (Indian ₹ in Crore)

| Donor /Grant   | Date of Agreement | 2013 - 2014 | 2014 - 2015 |
|--|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</b>                             |                   |             |             |
| TF-016123 Improving Development Programmes in Tribal Areas                               | 19/12/2013        | NA          | 0.18        |
| TF011381 Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Biodiversity Conservation and Magmt. | 21/03/2012        | 0.00        | 0.58        |
| TF011445 Strengthening Capacity of Bihars Road Construction Department Project           | 22/02/2012        | 0.42        | 1.00        |

| Donor /Grant   | Date of Agreement | 2013 - 2014  | 2014 - 2015  |
|--|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| TF011446 Scaling UP of Assam PWRD<br>Computerization Project                                 | 02/04/2012        | 0.90         | 7.27         |
| TF011450 T.A. Pgm for supporting Disability and<br>Development for the Tamil Nadu            | 13/03/2012        | 0.10         | 2.47         |
| TF012765 Enhancing Capacity for NAP<br>Alignment and Reporting to UNCCD Secretariat          | 17/09/2012        | 0.49         | 0.00         |
| TF017363 JSDF Grant For Karnataka Multi-<br>Sectoral Nutrition Pilot Project                 | 15/07/2014        | NA           | 3.33         |
| TF094322 IDF Grant for Rajasthan PFM and<br>Procurement Capacity Building                    | 20/05/2009        | NA           | NA           |
| TF094442 National Agricultural Innovation<br>Project   | 26/08/2009        | 14.57        | 4.45         |
| TF094443 Watershed Management Directorate-<br>Uttarakhand                                    | 26/08/2009        | 2.18         | NA           |
| TF094676 Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation<br>Project                                     | 17/12/2009        | 33.99        | 47.31        |
| TF095549 Sustainable Urban Transport Project   | 05/02/2010        | 10.13        | 12.89        |
| TF096841 Bihar Flood Management<br>Implementation Support Project II                         | 31/05/2010        | 1.56         | 2.33         |
| TF097126 Global Environment Facility-<br>Financing Energy Efficiency at MSMEs Project        | 13/09/2010        | 2.70         | 1.27         |
| TF099872 Design of market based emissions<br>trading schemes to improve Air quality          | 13/09/2011        | 0.00         | 0.00         |
| TF099884 Karnataka Public Financial<br>Management Capacity Building Project                  | 26/07/2011        | 0.63         | 0.48         |
| TF95445-IN Karnataka-Improving Education<br>Governance                                       | 23/10/2009        | 0.43         | 0.83         |
| TF96651-IN GEF Grant (Biodiversity<br>Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement<br>Proj | 14/06/2011        | 1.54         | 0.93         |
| TF98416-IN Scaling up Deployment of Ren.<br>Energy Techn. for Promoting Innovative Business. | 21/04/2011        | 0.00         | 0.57         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |                   | <b>69.64</b> | <b>85.89</b> |
| <b>International Development Association</b>   |                   |              |              |
| TF054009 Tsunami Disaster Recovery<br>in India   | 24/04/2007        | -0.01        | NA           |
| TF92825-IN Preparation of Bihar Panchayat<br>Strengthening Project                           | 29/10/2008        | NA           | NA           |

| Donor /Grant   | Date of Agreement | 2013 - 2014 | 2014 - 2015 |
|--|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| TF97375-IN Enhance Financial Access to the Poor through Technology in Andhra Pradesh | 27/09/2010        | 1.23        | 5.97        |
| TOTAL  |                   | 1.22        | 5.97        |
| GRAND TOTAL  |                   | 70.86       | 91.86       |

*Note :* Data for last two financial year (2013-14) and (2014-2015) is upto 31/03/2015 .

# NA Stands for Not Applicable.

\* The negative figure indicate that certain expenditure incurred by implementing agency has not been allowed for reimbursement by the World Bank.

### **Statement-II**

#### *Utilisation of Government Loans received from World Bank from 2013 - 2014 and 2014 – 2015*

|  |                   | INR (Indian ₹) in crore |             |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Donor/Loan   | Date of Agreement | 2013 - 2014             | 2014 - 2015 |
| <b>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</b> |                   |                         |             |
| 4653-IN Kerala State Transport Project                       | 06/05/2002        | NA#                     | NA          |
| 4665-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project                       | 05/08/2002        | NA                      | NA          |
| 4684-IN Uttar Pradesh State Road Project                     | 19/02/2003        | NA                      | NA          |
| 4706-IN Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project                       | 28/08/2003        | NA                      | NA          |
| 4730-IN Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project     | 18/02/2005        | NA                      | NA          |
| 4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II                   | 19/01/2006        | 80.60                   | 79.53       |
| 4750-IN Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project    | 30/11/2004        | 271.45                  | 341.15      |
| 4753-IN Rural Road Project                                   | 08/11/2004        | NA                      | NA          |
| 4764-IN Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project         | 18/11/2005        | NA                      | NA          |
| 4796-IN Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project         | 19/08/2005        | 133.35                  | 45.79       |
| 4798-IN Third Tamilnadu Urban Development Project            | 14/09/2005        | 141.97                  | 117.55      |
| 4818-IN Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project                  | 02/05/2006        | 143.39                  | 196.89      |
| 4843-IN Punjab State Road Sector Project                     | 26/02/2007        | 130.56                  | 81.51       |

| Donor/Loan  | Date of Agreement | 2013 - 2014 | 2014 - 2015 |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 4846-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration | 12/02/2007        | 305.55      | 530.31      |
| 4857-IN Andhra Pradesh Commun-Based Tank Management Project                         | 08/06/2007        | 70.77       | 26.51       |
| 4860-IN Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project  | 07/08/2007        | 57.97       | 61.73       |
| 4862-IN Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperative Project                              | 02/11/2007        | NA          | NA          |
| 4872-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project                           | 02/11/2007        | NA          | NA          |
| 7576-IN Odisha Community Tanks Management Project                                   | 27/01/2009        | 20.22       | 33.11       |
| 7577-IN Odisha State Roads Project  | 27/01/2009        | 143.55      | 0.00        |
| 7687-IN Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project                                | 17/12/2009        | 263.59      | 53.23       |
| 7748-IN Haryana Power System Improvement Project                                    | 17/08/2009        | 408.89      | 59.59       |
| 7792-IN Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project  | 22/01/2010        | 200.09      | 48.81       |
| 7816-IN Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project                                | 22/01/2010        | 144.23      | 0.00        |
| 7818-IN Sustainable Urban Trasport Project  | 05/02/2010        | 50.53       | 39.93       |
| 7865-IN Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project  | 06/07/2010        | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| 7897-IN Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project                             | 14/08/2010        | 262.89      | 9.10        |
| 7941-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A   | 23/07/2010        | 93.11       | 247.74      |
| 7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project                                  | 21/12/2011        | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| 7980-IN NHAI Technical Assistance Project   | 22/12/2010        | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| 7995-IN PMGSY Rural Roads Project   | 14/01/2011        | 0.00        | 1,294.33    |
| 8022-IN Second Karnataka State Highway Imporvement Project                          | 30/05/2011        | 120.33      | 60.11       |
| 8029-IN e-Delivery of Public Services Development Policy Loan                       | 10/05/2011        | NA          | NA          |
| 8065-IN National Ganga River Basin Project  | 14/06/2011        | 0.00        | 0.00        |

| Donor /Loan   | Date of Agreement | 2013 - 14       | 2014-15         |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 8066-IN Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor-I Project                                    | 27/10/2011        | 226.25          | 257.14          |
| 8090-IN West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor irrigation Project                 | 21/12/2011        | 0.00            | 0.00            |
| 8136-IN Assam State Roads Project   | 05/11/2012        | 68.99           | 81.25           |
| 8196-IN H.P.Develop. Policy Loan to Promote Inclusive Green Growth and Sustain Develop. | 29/09/2012        | NA              | NA              |
| 8199-IN Himachal Pradesh State Road Project-Additional Financing                        | 21/01/2013        | 0.00            | 0.00            |
| 8254-IN Second Kerala State Transport Project -II                                       | 19/06/2013        | 47.75           | 39.74           |
| 8301-IN National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project                         | 01/07/2014        | NA              | 54.21           |
| 8313-IN Second Gujarat State Highway Project  | 12/02/2014        | 16.68           | 87.11           |
| 8330-IN Technology Centre Systems Programme   | 10/11/2014        | NA              | 4.62            |
| P4250 Gujarat Urban Development Project   | 01/02/2006        | NA              | NA              |
| P451-0-IN Capital Markets, Debt Management and Pension Reform Tech Assistance Project   | 14/01/2009        | NA              | NA              |
| TF16957 2nd DPL to Promote Inclusive Green Growth and Sustainable Development in HP     | 11/06/2014        | NA              | 610.72          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |                   | <b>3,402.71</b> | <b>4,461.71</b> |
| <b>International Development Association</b>  |                   |                 |                 |
| 3602-IN UP Water Sector Restructuring Project   | 08/03/2002        | NA              | NA              |
| 3603-IN Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project                                    | 15/03/2002        | 36.10           | NA              |
| 36181-IN Mizoram State Road Project   | 01/08/2007        | NA              | NA              |
| 3635-1-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project                             | 02/11/2007        | NA              | NA              |
| 3635-IN Karnataka Community-Based Tank Management                                       | 04/06/2002        | NA              | NA              |
| 3662-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project  | 05/08/2002        | NA              | NA              |
| 3867-IN Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project                                    | 03/06/2004        | NA              | NA              |

| Donor /Loan   | Date of Agreement | 2013 - 14 | 2014-15 |
|---|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| 3907-IN Uttaranchal Decentralised Watershed Develop. Pro.                               | 30/07/2004        | NA        | NA      |
| 3952-IN Integrated Disease Surveillance Project   | 23/09/2004        | NA        | NA      |
| 4013-IN Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project                                      | 14/01/2005        | 34.43     | 53.54   |
| 4054-IN-PO Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (PO)                                | 12/05/2005        | -0.6*     | NA      |
| 4054-IN-TN Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (TN)                                | 12/05/2005        | NA        | NA      |
| 4103-IN TN Empr. and Pov.Reduction Vazhndhu Kaatuvom Proj.                              | 14/09/2005        | NA        | NA      |
| 4133-IN H.P. Mid Himalayan Watershed Dev. Pr.   | 19/01/2006        | 15.49     | 10.10   |
| 4162-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project  | 24/07/2006        | 109.82    | 117.06  |
| 4211-IN Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project                                      | 24/07/2006        | 58.72     | 8.34    |
| 4227-IN Reproductive and Child Health Project Phase-II                                  | 16/10/2006        | NA        | NA      |
| 4228-IN Tuberculosis Control Project Phase - II   | 16/10/2006        | NA        | NA      |
| 4229-IN Karnataka Health System Dev and Reform Project                                  | 16/10/2006        | 79.93     | 22.01   |
| 4232-IN Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and San. Proj                                    | 16/10/2006        | 94.00     | 16.40   |
| 4251-IN Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project                                | 26/02/2007        | 210.06    | 77.80   |
| 4255-IN Tamilnadu Irrigated Agri Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Managem | 12/02/2007        | NA        | NA      |
| 4291-IN Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project                          | 08/06/2007        | 76.06     | 17.91   |
| 4299-IN Third National HIV/AIDS Control Project   | 05/07/2007        | 26.16     | NA      |
| 4319-IN Vocational Training Improvement Project   | 02/11/2007        | 241.24    | 130.93  |
| 4323-IN Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP)  | 09/08/2007        | NA        | NA      |
| 4461-IN National Vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Prj.        | 13/02/2009        | 30.91     | 8.06    |



| Donor /Loan   | Date of Agreement | 2013 - 14 | 2014-15 |
|---|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| 4472-IN Odisha Rural Livelihood Project-TRIPTI                                      | 27/01/2009        | 171.68    | 43.58   |
| 4499-IN Odisha Community Tanks Management Project                                   | 27/01/2009        | 20.35     | 33.03   |
| 4632-IN Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project                  | 20/07/2009        | 82.57     | 48.45   |
| 4640-IN Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project                           | 20/07/2009        | 202.68    | 94.14   |
| 4653-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project                    | 22/01/2010        | 181.86    | 63.19   |
| 4675-IN Addl. Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project          | 29/12/2009        | NA        | NA      |
| 4685-IN Second Technical/Engineering Education Quality Improvement Project.         | 14/07/2010        | 0.00      | 202.11  |
| 4700-IN Second Elementary Education Project (Additional Credit)                     | 07/05/2010        | NA        | NA      |
| 4709-IN Additional Financing for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring               | 21/05/2010        | 3.28      | NA      |
| 4754-IN Scaling up Sustainable and Responsible Micro Finance Project                | 09/07/2010        | 2.88      | NA      |
| 4755-IN Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project               | 22/07/2010        | 5.64      | 0.75    |
| 4756-IN Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project                  | 06/07/2010        | 114.12    | 64.69   |
| 4758-IN West Bengal Institutional Strengthening of Gram Panchayats Project          | 15/07/2010        | 320.04    | 16.88   |
| 4765-IN Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project                                  | 22/07/2010        | 137.11    | 105.54  |
| 4768-IN Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project                  | 17/07/2010        | 159.45    | 206.77  |
| 4772-IN National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project                                    | 14/01/2011        | 216.56    | 222.97  |
| 4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project                                  | 21/12/2011        | 12.62     | 54.02   |
| 4802-IN Bihar - Kosi Flood Recovery Project   | 12/01/2011        | 16.64     | 99.94   |
| 4809-IN Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project                            | 02/11/2010        | 45.99     | 81.30   |
| 4812-IN Second Additional Financing for Mizoram States Road Project                 | 22/10/2010        | 0.00      | 0.00    |
| 4837-IN Addl. Financing for TN Empr and Poverty Reduction "VazhndhuKaattuvom" Proj. | 23/12/2010        | 278.54    | 67.22   |

| Donor /Loan  | Date of Agreement | 2013 - 14 | 2014-15  |
|--|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| 4849-IN PMGSY Rural Roads Project  | 14/01/2011        | 1,820.16  | 644.64   |
| 4850-IN Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Pr. | 17/03/2011        | 0.00      | 0.00     |
| 4859-IN Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project  | 24/05/2011        | 54.07     | 15.15    |
| 4872-IN Kerala Local Government and Service Delivery Project                         | 04/07/2011        | 142.09    | 243.10   |
| 4943-IN Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project          | 14/06/2011        | 1.83      | 0.41     |
| 4955-IN National Ganga River Basin project   | 14/06/2011        | 0.59      | 104.31   |
| 4978-IN National Rural Livelihoods Project   | 18/07/2011        | 272.43    | 266.90   |
| 4997-IN Capacity Building for Urban Development Project                              | 08/12/2011        | 4.51      | 13.34    |
| 5014-IN West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project              | 21/12/2011        | 52.96     | NA       |
| 5027-IN Second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project                      | 15/02/2012        | 13.82     | 145.39   |
| 5033-IN Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project                           | 21/03/2012        | 43.90     | 9.33     |
| 5035-IN North East Rural Livelihood Project  | 20/01/2012        | 12.89     | 6.64     |
| 5062-IN Addl. Financing for Assam Agri. Competitiveness Project                      | 13/04/2012        | 19.58     | 49.45    |
| 5074-IN National Dairy Support Project   | 13/04/2012        | 29.86     | 112.12   |
| 5085-IN Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project                               | 13/04/2012        | 2.88      | 2.13     |
| 5087-IN Karnataka Watershed Development Project II                                   | 11/02/2013        | 1.97      | 5.68     |
| 5088-IN Secondary Education Project  | 05/10/2012        | 591.72    | 1,228.51 |
| 5123-IN Additional Financing for Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project                     | 09/07/2012        | 156.84    | 67.06    |
| 5150-IN ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project                 | 05/11/2012        | 5.21      | 7.23     |
| 5159-IN Addl. Financing for Himachal Pradesh Mid-Himalayan Watershed Dev. Project    | 20/11/2012        | 23.06     | 35.87    |
| 5160-IN Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project  | 27/06/2013        | 0.51      | 2.19     |

| Donor /Loan  | Date of Agreement | 2013 - 14 | 2014-15   |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 5161-IN Addl. Financing for Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project     | 21/11/2012        | 28.03     | 76.17     |
| 5236-IN National AIDS Control Support Project  | 18/06/2013        | 101.68    | 110.94    |
| 5279-IN Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project              | 11/11/2013        | 298.18    | 131.13    |
| 5283-IN Low Income Housing Finance Project   | 14/08/2013        | 30.23     | 22.39     |
| 5298-IN Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project Phase-II                      | 24/10/2013        | 58.47     | 102.97    |
| 5310-IN Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project                                    | 02/01/2014        | NA        | 254.96    |
| 5313-IN Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project  | 09/01/2014        | 107.62    | 144.54    |
| 5345-IN Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States                | 07/02/2014        | NA        | 8.69      |
| 5349-IN Bihar Integrated Social Protection Strengthening Project                       | 28/05/2014        | NA        | 0.90      |
| 5369-IN Uttarkhand Decentralised Watershed Development Project Phase-II-GRAMYA II      | 30/05/2014        | NA        | 7.20      |
| 5372-IN Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project | 30/05/2014        | NA        | 15.96     |
| 5376-IN Accelerating Universal Access to Early and Effective Tuberculosis Care Proj    | 30/05/2014        | NA        | 28.17     |
| 5378-IN Odisha Disaster Recovery Project   | 11/07/2014        | NA        | 62.76     |
| 5448-IN Third Elementary Education Project   | 29/05/2014        | NA        | 1,207.02  |
| Q942-IN Preparation of Proposed Nagaland Health Project Preparation Advance            | 17/10/2014        | NA        | 1.27      |
| TOTAL  |                   | 6,860.02  | 7,001.25  |
| GRAND TOTAL  |                   | 10,262.73 | 11,462.96 |

*Note :* Data for last two financial year (2013-14) and (2014-2015) is upto 31/03/2015.

# NA stands for Not Applicable.

\* The negative figure indicate that certain expenditure incurred by implementing agency has not been allowed for reimbursement by the World Bank.

**Promotion of manufacturing growth under “Make in India” programme**

1005. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has pledged to remove entry barriers in business and ensure a competitive tax regime to push manufacturing growth under the “Make in India” programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the entry point into the manufacturing sector has to be eased and the high interest rate regime which is one singular factor and which has contributed to the slowdown in manufacturing growth have to be lowered and perhaps to be removed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c)

- (I) The “Make in India” initiative is targeted towards making India an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. The ‘Make in India’ initiative aims to achieve this by creating an investor friendly environment, modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging partnership between government and industry through a positive mindset. Significant improvements have been made in the regulatory environment through deregulation, delicensing and simplification of procedures. An action plan has been proposed for improvement in the regulatory environment and improving Ease of Doing Business. Initiatives taken for ease of doing business are given in the Statement-1 (*See below*).
- (II) Measures taken or proposed to be taken for promotion of manufacturing sector under “Make in India” programme with regard to tax policy, are as under:—

**(a) Direct Taxes**

- To facilitate ease of doing business, rule 114 and 114A relating to allotment of PAN and TAN has been amended so as to enable the allotment of PAN and TAN through a composite form INC-7 filled up on e-Biz portal for incorporation of a company.
- Corporate Identity Number (CIN) has been included as a proof

of identity, address and date of incorporation for PAN applicants being companies registered in India.

In addition to above, following measures for promotion of manufacturing sector under “Make in India” programme have been proposed in Finance Bill, 2015:—

- An additional investment allowance (@15%) and additional depreciation (@15%) to new manufacturing units set-up during the period 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2020 in notified areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Telangana and West Bengal.
- The rate of tax on royalty and fees for technical services to be reduced from 25% to 10%.
- Additional depreciation @ 20% is allowed on new plant and machinery installed by a manufacturing unit or a unit engaged in generation and distribution of power. However, if the asset is installed after 30th September of the previous year only 10% of the additional depreciation is allowed. It is proposed to allow the remaining 10% of the additional depreciation in the subsequent financial year.
- With a view to facilitate generation of employment, it is proposed to amend the provisions of section 80JJAA of the Income-tax Act so as to provide that tax benefit under the said section shall be available to every ‘person’, instead of only Indian Company, deriving profits from manufacture of goods in a factory and paying wages to new regular workmen in excess of 50 workmen employed during the year.

**(b) Indirect Taxes**

**(i) Customs**

- Reduction in Basic Customs Duty on certain inputs to address the problem of duty inversion for sectors such as electronics and IT, telecommunication, steel, chemicals and petrochemicals, and renewable energy such as wind energy and solar energy.
- Reduction in Basic Customs Duty to reduce the cost of raw materials for sectors such as electronics and IT, telecommunication, renewable energy such as wind energy and solar energy, textiles,

steel, ship breaking, chemicals and petrochemicals and medical devices.

- Reduction in special additional duty of customs (SAD) to address the problem of CENVAT credit accumulation for sectors such as electronics, iron and steel, and chemicals and petrochemicals
- Increase in export duty on bauxite.
- Extension of the concessional customs duty structure [presently available upto 31.03.2015] of Nil Basic Customs Duty, 6% CVD and Nil SAD on specified parts of electrically operated vehicles and hybrid vehicles upto 31.03.2016.
- Full exemption from customs duty on bunker fuels, namely IFO 180 CST and IFO 380 CST for use in Indian Flag vessels for carrying export-import (EXIM) containers and empties.

**(ii) Excise**

- Reduction of excise duty on specified food processing and packaging machinery, inputs for sectors such as electronics and IT, wind and solar energy, medical devices and machinery, equipments, etc. required for setting up of compressed biogas plant (Bio-CNG). Restructuring of excise duty on mobile handsets, tablet computers and solar water heater and system so as to induce domestic value addition.
- Extension of the concessional rate of excise duty from 12% to 10% on capital goods and consumer durables sectors upto 31-12-2014 and on automobiles [from 12% to 8% for small cars, 2-wheelers and commercial vehicles; from 24% to 20% for mid-segment cars; from 27%/30% to 24% for large cars/SUVs] upto 31-12-2014.
- Full exemption from excise duty on bunker fuels, namely IFO 180 CST and IFO 380 CST for use in Indian Flag vessels for carrying export-import (EXIM) containers and empties.

**(iii) Improving the ease of doing business**

- Reduction in number of levies: Exemption from Education Cess

and Secondary and Higher Education Cessleviable on excisable goods.

- Ensure certainty and uniformity in valuation of the goods by notifying specified goods for the purposes of levy of excise duty w.r.t. the Retail Sale Price.
- Reduction in excise duty on chassis for ambulances.
- Clarifications issued on various issues arising out of varied interpretations of exemption notifications so as to ensure uniformity in assessment practice, eliminate litigation, reduce compliance cost and provide a non-adversarial tax administration.

(III) Measures taken by Central Bank

Interest rates have been deregulated by Reserve Bank of India and the rates of interest are fixed by the banks with the approval of their Boards based on their cost of funds, base price formula, inflationary expectations and type and tenor of financing.

***Statement-1***

*Initiatives by Government of India*

- Number of documents required for export and import of goods reduced to three Registration with Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) made online and real-time
- Payments for ESIC and EPFO made online with 56 accredited banks
- Requirement of No Objection Certificate (NOC)/Consent to Establish for new electricity connection eliminated
- Colour coded maps to locations requiring NOC from Airports Authority of India hosted online
- 14 Government of India Services through online single window portal of eBiz Investor Facilitation Ceil created LO guide assist and handhold investors
- Large number of defence products and dual use items taken Off Licensing Requirement
- Forms for Industrial Licence and Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum simplified Validity period for implementing Industrial Licence extended

- Validity of security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs extended to three years
- Partial commencement of production treated as commencement of production for all products
- Process of applying for Environment and forest Clearances made online
- Requirement of Environment Impact Assessment eased for industrial sheds schools colleges and hostels up to 1,50,000 square meter of build-up area
- Unified portal (Shram Suvidha) for registration of Units for Labour Identification Number (LIN), reporting of inspections, submission of returns and Grievance redressal launched.

#### **Generation of black money in the country**

1006. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the factors mainly responsible for generation of black money in the country;
- (b) whether any study has been done on how black money is generated in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the quantum of black money generated since liberalization and opening of economy, sector-wise and year-wise; and
- (e) the measures taken so far to curb generation of black money and the results of such measures?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Government had commissioned a study, *inter alia*, on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth inside and outside the country, which was conducted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM). One of the terms of reference of the study was – “To identify important sectors of economy in which unaccounted money is generated and examine causes and conditions that result in generation of unaccounted money”. Reports received from these Institutes are under examination of the Government.

(d) There is no official estimation regarding the amount of black money generated in the country. Varying estimations of the amount of black money have been



reported by different persons/institutions. Such estimations are based upon different sets of facts, data, methods, assumptions, etc. leading to varying inferences. However, sectoral analysis of seizure of valuables and admission of undisclosed income in the searches conducted by the Income Tax Department in the last three financial years indicates that the main sectors in this regard are real estate, trading and manufacturing, contractors, gems and jewellery, services, etc.

(e) The Government has taken effective measures to curb the menace of black money. Such measures include (i) Introduction of a comprehensive new law in the ongoing Budget Session 2015, specifically to deal with black money stashed abroad – The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Bill, 2015 – *inter alia*, providing for stringent penalties (equal to three times the amount of tax payable) and prosecutions (rigorous imprisonment up-to ten years with fine) in this regard; (ii) Other legislative measures introduced through the Budget 2015-16 which include the following – (a) The Finance Bill, 2015 includes a proposal to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 to prohibit acceptance or payment of an advance of ₹ 20,000 or more in cash for purchase of immovable property, (b) Quoting of PAN is being made mandatory for any purchase or sale exceeding the value of ₹ 1 lakh; (iii) Constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in May 2014, Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, *inter alia*, to deal with issues relating to black money stashed abroad; (iv) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest possible for credible deterrence against tax evasion; (v) Strengthening and streamlining the information collection and enforcement mechanism, *inter alia*, through extensive use of information technology, capacity building, etc.; (vi) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on Automatic Exchange of Information on a fully reciprocal basis facilitating exchange of information regarding persons hiding their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens; (vii) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency; (viii) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention; (ix) Exploring non-governmental sources to obtain information regarding undisclosed foreign assets; (x) Effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance.

These measures have equipped the Government better in curbing the menace of black money.

#### **Restructuring of farm loans**

1007. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any plans to restructure the existing farm loans; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Standing Guidelines for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. The moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities, these Guidelines have been so designed that they are automatically set in motion without any intervention and this saves precious time.

In view of the recent unseasonal rains and hailstorms in several parts of the country, Government has issued advisory to all State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs), to take immediate steps to mitigate the hardship of farmers in accordance with the guidelines/instructions issued by RBI/Government.

#### **Report of Fourteenth Finance Commission**

1008. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Fourteenth Finance Commission has submitted its report to Government;
- (b) if so, the details of the major recommendations made by the Commission;
- (c) whether Government has accepted all the recommendation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the further steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (e) Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended 42% share in

the net proceeds of the Union Tax Revenues as States shares as compared to 32%, recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has also recommended Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant (for 11 States), Local Body Grants for rural and urban local bodies and grants for State Disaster Relief Fund. Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission has been laid in the Parliament on 24th February 2015 along with the Explanatory Memorandum as to Action Taken on the recommendations of the Commission.

#### **Deaths due to tobacco usage**

1009. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of deaths occurred due to use of tobacco and tobacco products during the years 2010 to 2014;
- (b) the amount spent on the treatment of patients inflicted with diseases due to use of tobacco and its products during the period;
- (c) the amount spent on the advertisements restraining the use of tobacco and tobacco products; and
- (d) whether the Ministry would consider banning the use of tobacco and its products completely in the interest of public health?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the Report of Tobacco Control in India (2004) each year 8-9 lakh deaths in India can be attributed to tobacco use.

(b) As per the findings of the study titled "Economic Burden of Tobacco Related Diseases in India (2014)" commissioned by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the total economic costs attributable to tobacco use from all diseases in India in the year 2011 for persons aged 35-69 amounted to ₹ 1,04,500 crores.

(c) The expenditure under National Tobacco Control Programme including advertisement at National, State and District level is

2010-11: ₹ 29.32 cr.

2011-12: ₹ 29.61 cr.

2012-13 : ₹ 10.48 cr

2013-14: ₹ 27.86 cr. (Health) and ₹ 7.34 cr. (NHM)

(d) 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, smokeless tobacco/chewing tobacco products like Gutkha is a prohibited product under this regulation. So far 34 States/Union Territories have issued orders for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations banning manufacture, sale and storage of Gutka and Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine.

#### **Hysterectomy of women on false ground**

†1010. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of women were subjected to hysterectomy by creating the fear of cancer among them in Chhattisgarh in 2014;
- (b) if so, the dates and the location at which those incidents took place;
- (c) the action taken against the guilty doctors and the date on which action was taken against them; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in taking action against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No, case of hysterectomy operations by creating a fear of cancer of uterus has been reported in the State of Chhattisgarh in the year 2014.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Autonomous status for AIIMS like institutions**

1011. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to provide autonomous status to all six new AIIMS being set up at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh like AIIMS, New Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) By the AIIMS Act, 1956 passed by the Parliament of India, AIIMS, New Delhi, an autonomous body came into existence. This Act has further been amended by AIIMS Amendment Act, 2012 by including all six new AIIMS being established at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh.

(c) Does not arise.

**Inclusion of vaccines in CGHS medicinal formulary**

1012. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some vaccines which are also essential for children to protect them from various diseases like Chicken Pox, Rota Virus, Cervical Cancer etc. are not provided in Government Hospitals and CGHS dispensaries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to include them in the Formulary of CGHS medicines for supply in CGHS dispensaries/reimbursement to CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) All the essential vaccines under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) are also provided in Government Hospitals and CGHS dispensaries. These vaccines are Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DPT), Polio, Measles, Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) and Hepatitis B provided nationally. Additionally, two vaccines are administered sub-nationally *i.e.* Japanese Encephalitis (JE) (in endemic districts) and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) as Pentavalent vaccine combination (DPT+Hib+Hepatitis B), in selected States.

(b) and (c) Introduction of any licensed vaccines which are not already under the Universal Immunization Programme is discussed by National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization, and on their recommendation they are then considered for introduction.

**Withdrawing of incentives for female sterilizations**

1013. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the total sterilization operations performed in 2012-13 tubectomy/laparoscopic sterilizations account for 97.4 per cent, while male

vasectomy operations considered less complicated and risky, accounts for only 2.5 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has a proposal under consideration to make changes in the sterilization campaigns encouraging male sterilization by withdrawing the incentives for female sterilizations and mass camps?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Out of the total sterilizations, 44,49,020 (97.4%) tubectomy/laparoscopic sterilizations and 1,20,864 (2.6%) male sterilizations/vasectomy operations were conducted during 2012-13 in the country according to the data uploaded by States/UTs on the Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal of the Ministry.

(c) No. There is no such proposal at present.

#### **Track and trace mechanism for authenticating drugs**

1014. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to tackle the menace of spurious drugs supply in the country, Government has developed 'Track' and 'Trace' mechanism which will enable consumer to check safety and authenticity of a drug through the internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which it will work and the time by which it will be implemented;

(d) whether Government will also introduce such mechanism to medical devices also;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the initiatives taken by Government so far in this regard; and

(f) the other steps taken by Government of curb the malpractices in medical practice?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

(b) A 'Track and Trace' mechanism has been developed with the objective of

authenticating that the medicines being sold and stored in the country are the genuine products of the manufacturer.

(c) The primary, secondary and tertiary packs of medicines will have a unique bar code allotted to a particular manufacturer. The data relating to all medicinal products will be available on the internet and any person having access to internet would be able to cross check the authenticity of the medicines.

(d) At present there is no proposal for track and trace mechanism for medical devices is under consideration of the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Medical Council of India under various provisions of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 takes measures to curb the malpractices in medical practices.

**Pictorial warning on packaging of tobacco products**

†1015. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to extend the coverage of pictorial warning on the packet of tobacco products upto 85 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether difference exists between the suggestion of Parliamentary Committee and the proposal of Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Government has notified the new Rules related to depiction of specified health warnings on tobacco product packages *vide* G.S.R. 727 (E) dated 15th October, 2014. As per the new Rules the Health warnings shall cover at least 85% of the principal display area and on both the sides/panels.

(c) and (d) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation (COSL), 16th Lok Sabha is currently examining the Rules. The Committee submitted its interim report

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in Lok Sabha on 18 March 2015, recommending, *inter alia*, to keep in abeyance implementation of the Rules till the Committee finalize the examination of the subject and arrive at appropriate conclusions and present an objective report in the House. Considering that the report of the Committee is interim in nature, the Ministry decided to keep the notification in abeyance. Accordingly, a corrigendum was issued on 26 March 2015 suspending the date of implementation and stating that the rules shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

### **Stagnancy in allocation for health sector**

1016. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocation for health sector during 2015-16 is stagnant and has not gone up from 1.2 per cent of GDP to 2 to 2.5 per cent as suggested in the draft National Health Policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether decision by Government to shelve the free drugs and diagnostics and spending cuts in major health schemes have ensured that 'Aachhe Din' in healthcare of Indians are still elusive; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public health expenditure in recent years has been hovering around 1.2 per cent of GDP. However, in absolute terms health expenditure in the country, by the Central and State Governments, has increased from ₹ 110228 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 154567 crore in 2014-15, as per Economic Survey 2014-15.

The Draft National Health Policy 2015 proposes a potentially achievable target of raising public health expenditure to 2.5 per cent of GDP over a minimum of five year period, keeping in view the financial capacity of the country and the institutional capacity to utilize the increased funding in an effective manner.

(c) and (d) Public Health being a State subject, under the National Health Mission (NHM) support is being provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including support for provision of free drugs and free diagnostics,



and also for strengthening warehouses, drug testing labs, procurement systems and capacities, quality assurance and IT infrastructure for improved logistics.

Further to encourage States to provide free essential drugs in public health facilities, upto 5 per cent funding over and above the normal allocation of the State is also provided as an incentive for those States that implement free medicines policy.

**Ensuring safeguard of medical personnel from infections**

†1017. SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the personnel working in the field of medical are getting exposed to infection and diseases like Hapatitis, State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether steps are being taken by Government to safeguard medical personnel from various diseases; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating on formulating a necessary concrete policy to safeguard the medical personnel and their family members from getting exposed to infection and Hepatitis?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Since the health care workers interface with patients suffering from various infectious diseases, exposure to infectious diseases cannot be ruled out. The State wise details of personnel in health care getting exposed to infection and diseases like Hepatitis are not collected centrally.

(b) and (c) Universal precautions for health care workers is a knowledge and skill taught in the Medical Colleges and Para-medical institutes.

The Government of India has also published the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) which the State Health Care Facilities are encouraged to follow.

In the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) Guidelines for Secondary Level Hospitals [Revised edition 2012] specific mention has been made for the guidelines for Health Care Workers Safety and recommended the following:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Provision of Protective gears like gloves, masks, gowns, caps, personal protective equipment, lead aprons, dosimeters etc. and their use by Health Care workers as per standard protocols.
- Promotion of Hand Hygiene and practice of Universal precautions by Health Care Workers.
- Display Standard operating procedures at strategic locations in the hospitals.
- Implementation of Infection control practices and Safe Bio Medical Waste Management.
- Regular Training of Health Care Workers in Universal precautions, Patient safety, infection control and Bio Medical Waste Management.
- Immunization of Health Care Workers against Tetanus and Hepatitis B.
- Provision of round the clock Post exposure prophylaxis against Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in cases of needle sticks injuries.

#### **Operational status of AIIMS like institutes**

1018. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AIIMS or AIIMS like institutes announced in the Budget 2006 have started functioning;

(b) if so, at what stage is the functioning of the six Institutes announced in the 2006 Budget;

(c) whether Government announced setting up of four AIIMS like institutes in the 2014 Budget; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and at what stage is their construction and by when they are expected to be ready to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Government of India had approved establishment of six new AIIMS like Institutes at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur, in March, 2006. These Institutes are operational with Indoor and Outdoor Patient Department services related to MBBS teaching. Three batches of MBBS students and two batches of B.Sc (Nursing) students are receiving education.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Government has announced establishment of four AIIMS in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh (Poorvanchal) in Budget 2014-15. State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal have identified site(s) for setting up of new AIIMS. The Central Team has conducted preliminary inspection of the sites offered by these States. Reports submitted by the Central teams have been accepted by the Competent Authority. Government has decided to undertake Pre-investment activities on the sites for new AIIMS and it has approved funds of ₹ 50 Crore for the purpose. An amount of ₹ 10 crore has already been released to HSCC(I) Ltd. for the purpose. For establishment of AIIMS in Poorvanchal (UP), Government of Uttar Pradesh have identified locations in Gorakhpur District. A Central Team has been sent to Gorakhpur for carrying out preliminary inspection of the site. Timelines to start the AIIMS functional depends upon the receipt of various due approvals of EFC and CCEA.

#### **Medicines in formulary of CGHS Unani**

1019. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2113 given in the Rajya Sabha on 11 February, 2014 and state:

- (a) the names of the medicines included in the Formulary of CGHS Unani;
- (b) whether Government is aware that most of the Doctors of CGHS Unani Dispensaries are not prescribing medicines over and above the medicines included in the Formulary;
- (c) whether Government is also aware that these Doctors still believe that they are not authorised to prescribe medicines over and above the Formulary; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) List of the medicines is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) No such complaint has been received. Doctors are empowered to make local purchase of essential medicines if these are not available in the CGHS Formulary.

**Statement***C.G.H.S. Unani Formulary*

## PART –A1-List of Classical Unani Medicines

(Manufactured by M/s Indian Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited —  
a Government of India Enterprise)

| Sl. No.                     | Name of Medicine       | Book Ref. | Page No. | A/U Pkg/Qty |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| <b>Arqqiyat (Saiyyalat)</b> |                        |           |          |             |
| 1.                          | Arq-e-Badiyan          | N.F.UM.-I | 214      | 200 ml      |
| 2.                          | Arq-e-Gaozaban         | N.F.UM.-I | 215      | 200 ml      |
| 3.                          | Arq-e-Kasni            | N.F.UM.-I | 217      | 200 ml      |
| 4.                          | Arq-e-Mako             | N.F.UM.-I | 219      | 200 ml      |
| 5.                          | Arq-e-Ajeeb            | N.F.UM.-I | 211      | 05ml        |
| <b>Haboob</b>               |                        |           |          |             |
| 6.                          | Habb-e-Azaraqi         | N.F.UM.-I | 32       | 30 pills    |
| 7.                          | Habb-e-Bawaseer Amya   | N.F.UM.-I | 11       | 30 pills    |
| 8.                          | Habb-e-Bukhar          | N.F.UM.-I | 12       | 30 pills    |
| 9.                          | Habb-e-Hindizeeqi      | N.F.UM.-I | 18       | 30 pills    |
| 10.                         | Habb-e-Jawahir         | N.F.UM.-I | 20       | 30 pills    |
| 11.                         | Habb-e-Jund            | N.F.UM.-I | 21       | 30 pills    |
| 12.                         | Habb-e-Kabir Naushadri | N.F.UM.-I | 22       | 30 pills    |
| 13.                         | Habb-e-Mudir           | N.F.UM.-I | 24       | 30 pills    |
| 14.                         | Habb-e-Muqil           | N.F.UM.-I | 26       | 30 pills    |
| 15.                         | Habb-e-Rasaut          | N.F.UM.-I | 31       | 30 pills    |
| 16.                         | Habb-e-Shifa           | N.F.UM.-I | 31       | 30 pills    |
| 17.                         | Habb-e-Suranjan        | N.F.UM.-I | 33       | 30 pills    |

| Sl. No.           | Name of Medicine       | Book Ref. | Page No. | A/U Pkg/Qty |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 18.               | Habb-e-Surfa           | N.F.UM.-I | 34       | 30 pills    |
| 19.               | Habb-e-Tinkar          | N.F.UM.-I | 35       | 30 pills    |
| 20.               | Habb-e-Tursh Mushtahi  | N.F.UM.-I | 36       | 30 pills    |
| 21.               | Habb-e-Musaffi-e-Khoon | B.K.II    | 55       | 30 pills    |
| 22.               | Habb-e-Raal            | N.F.UM.-I | 30       | 30 pills    |
| <b>Aqras</b>      |                        |           |          |             |
| 23.               | Qurs-e-Ghafis          | N.F.UM.-I | 38       | 30 tabs     |
| 24.               | Qurs-e-Mulaiyyin       | N.F.UM.-I | 41       | 30 tabs     |
| 25.               | Qurs-e-Zarishk         | N.F.UM.-I | 46       | 30 tabs     |
| 26.               | Qurs-e-Ziabetes        | N.F.UM.-I | 46       | 30 tabs     |
| 27.               | Qurs-e-Kafoor          | N.F.UM.-I | 39       | 30 tabs     |
| 28.               | Banadiq-ul-Bazoor      | N.F.UM.-I | 09       | 30 pills    |
| <b>Itrifalat</b>  |                        |           |          |             |
| 29.               | Itrifal-e-Shahtra      | N.F.UM.-I | 96       | 100 gms     |
| 30.               | Itrifal-e-Ustukhuddoos | N.F.UM.-I | 96       | 100 gms     |
| 31.               | Itrifal-e-Kishnizi     | N.F.UM.-I | 94       | 100 gms     |
| 32.               | Itrifal-e-Zamani       | N.F.UM.-I | 97       | 100 gms     |
| <b>Jawarishat</b> |                        |           |          |             |
| 33.               | Jawarish-e-Anarian     | N.F.UM.-I | 98       | 100 gms     |
| 34.               | Jawarish-e-Amla Sada   | N.F.UM.-I | 97       | 100 gms     |
| 35.               | Jawarish-e-Bisbasa     | N.F.UM.-I | 98       | 100 gms     |
| 36.               | Jawarish-e-Jalinoos    | N.F.UM.-I | 100      | 100 gms     |
| 37.               | Jawarish-e-Kamooni     | N.F.UM.-I | 100      | 100 gms     |
| 38.               | Jawarish-e-Mastagi     | N.F.UM.-I | 101      | 100 gms     |

| Sl. No.           | Name of Medicine        | Book Ref. | Page No. | A/U Pkg/Qty |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 39.               | Jawarish-e-Pudina       | N.F.UM.-I | 101      | 100 gms     |
| 40.               | Jawarish-e-Shahi        | N.F.UM.-I | 104      | 100 gms     |
| 41.               | Jawarish-e-Zanjabeel    | N.F.UM.-I | 106      | 100 gms     |
| 42.               | Jawarish-e-Zarooni sada | N.F.UM.-I | 106      | 100 gms     |
| <b>Khamirajat</b> |                         |           |          |             |
| 43.               | Khamira Abresham Sada   | N.F.UM.-I | 109      | 60 gms      |
| 44.               | Khamira Marwareed       | N.F.UM.-I | 111      | 60 gms      |
| 45.               | Khamira Gaozaban Sada   | N.F.UM.-I | 110      | 60 gms      |
| <b>Kushtajat</b>  |                         |           |          |             |
| 46.               | Kushta-e-Marjan Sada    | N.F.UM.-I | 72       | 10 gms      |
| 47.               | Kushta-e-Sankh          | N.F.UM.-I | 77       | 10 gms      |
| 48.               | Kushta-e-Sadaf          | N.F.UM.-I | 75       | 10 gms      |
| 49.               | Kushta-e-Faulad         | N.F.UM.-I | 70       | 10 gms      |
| 50.               | Kushta-e-Gaodanti       | N.F.UM.-I | 70       | 10 gms      |
| 51.               | Kushta-e-Baiza-e-Murgh  | N.F.UM.-I | 69       | 10 gms      |
| <b>Laoqiyat</b>   |                         |           |          |             |
| 52.               | Laoq-e-Khashkhash       | N.F.UM.-I | 123      | 100 gms     |
| 53.               | Laoq-e-Khiyarshambar    | N.F.UM.-I | 116      | 100 gms     |
| 54.               | Laoq-e-Sapistan         | N.F.UM.-I | 116      | 100 gms     |
| <b>Marham</b>     |                         |           |          |             |
| 55.               | Marham-e-Quba           | N.F.UM.-I | 165      | 50 gms      |
| 56.               | Marham-e-Kafoori        | N.F.UM.-I | 164      | 50 gms      |
| <b>Majoonat</b>   |                         |           |          |             |
| 57.               | Majoon-e-Arad Khurma    | N.F.UM.-I | 126      | 100 gms     |

| Sl. No.      | Name of Medicine             | Book Ref. | Page No. | A/U Pkg/Qty |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 58.          | Majoon-e-Azaraq              | N.F.UM.-I | 122      | 100 gms     |
| 59.          | Majoon-e-Ispand Sokhtani     | N.F.UM.-I | 128      | 100 gms     |
| 60.          | Majoon-e-Chobchini           | N.F.UM.-I | 128      | 100 gms     |
| 61.          | Majoon-e-Dabid-ul-ward       | N.F.UM.-I | 124      | 100 gms     |
| 62.          | Majoon-e-Flasifa             | N.F.UM.-I | 125      | 100 gms     |
| 63.          | Majoon-e-Hajr-ul-Yahood      | N.F.UM.-I | 127      | 100 gms     |
| 64.          | Majoon-e-Jograj Guggal       | N.F.UM.-I | 123      | 100 gms     |
| 65.          | Majoon-e-Najah               | N.F.UM.-I | 138      | 100 gms     |
| 66.          | Majoon-e-Piyaz               | N.F.UM.-I | 139      | 100 gms     |
| 67.          | Majoon-e-Rahul Momeneen      | N.F.UM.-I | 137      | 100 gms     |
| 68.          | Majoon-e-Supari Pak          | N.F.UM.-I | 148      | 100 gms     |
| 69.          | Majoon-e-Suranjan            | N.F.UM.-I | 144      | 100 gms     |
| 70.          | Majoon-e-Ushba               | N.F.UM.-I | 145      | 100 gms     |
| 71.          | Majoon-e-Zabeeb              | N.F.UM.-I | 146      | 100 gms     |
| 72.          | Majoon-e-Kundur              | N.F.UM.-I | 133      | 100 gms     |
| 73.          | Majoon-e-Masik-ul-Baul       | N.F.UM.-I | 134      | 100 gms     |
| 74.          | Majoon-e-Nankhwah            | N.F.UM.-I | 138      | 100 gms     |
| 75.          | Anoshdaru Sada               | N.F.UM.-I | 86       | 100 gms     |
| 76.          | Dawa-ul-misk<br>Motadil Sada | N.F.UM.-I | 90       | 100 gms     |
| 77.          | Tiryaq-e-Arba                | N.F.UM.-I | 154      | 100 gms     |
| 78.          | Tiryaq-e-Nazla               | N.F.UM.-I | 154      | 100 gms     |
| <b>Other</b> |                              |           |          |             |
| 79.          | Sunoon-e-Mukhrij-e-Rutubat   | N.F.UM.-I | 249      | 50 gms      |

| Sl. No.            | Name of Medicine          | Book Ref. | Page No. | A/U Pkg/Qty |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 80.                | Zuroor-e-Qula             | N.F.UM.-I | 252      | 10 gms      |
| <b>Raughaniyat</b> |                           |           |          |             |
| 81.                | Raughan-e-Amla            | N.F.UM.-I | 189      | 100 ml      |
| 82.                | Raughan-e-Babuna Sada     | N.F.UM.-I | 190      | 100 ml      |
| 83.                | Raughan-e-Laboob Saba     | N.F.UM.-I | 196      | 50 ml       |
| 84.                | Raughan-e-Surkh           | N.F.UM.-I | 200      | 25 ml       |
| 85.                | Raughan-e-Turb            | N.F.UM.-I | 201      | 05 ml       |
| 86.                | Raughan-e-Baiza-e-Murgh   | N.F.UM.-I | 191      | 100 ml      |
| <b>Sufoof</b>      |                           |           |          |             |
| 87.                | Safoof-e-Chutki           | N.F.UM.-I | 234      | 50 gms      |
| <b>Sharbat</b>     |                           |           |          |             |
| 88.                | Sharbat-Unnab             | N.F.UM.-I | 224      | 200 ml      |
| 89.                | Sharbat-e-Buzoori Motadil | N.F.UM.-I | 222      | 200 ml      |
| 90.                | Sharbat-Anjbar            | N.F.UM.-I | 221      | 200 ml      |
| 91.                | Sharbat-Deenar            | N.F.UM.-I | 222      | 200 ml      |
| 92.                | Sharbat-Sadar             | N.F.UM.-I | 224      | 200 ml      |
| 93.                | Sharbat-Zoofa Murrakkab   | B.K.II    | 84       | 200 ml      |
| 94.                | Sharbat-Khaksi            | N.F.UM.-V | 140      | 200 ml      |

PART- A2: List of classical Unani Medicines which are not manufactured by M/s. IMPCL and may be procured through tender process.

| Sl. No.       | Name of Medicine | Book Ref. | Page No. | A/U Pkg/Qty |
|---------------|------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| <b>Haboob</b> |                  |           |          |             |
| 1.            | Habb-e-Asgand    | N.F.UM.-I | 32       | 30 pills    |
| 2.            | Habb-e-Mumsik    | N.F.UM.-I | 24       | 30 pills    |



| Sl. No.          | Name of Medicine        | Book Ref. | Page No. | A/U Pkg/Qty |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 3.               | Habb-e-Hilteet          | N.F.UM.-I | 15       | 30 pills    |
| 4.               | Habb-e-Jadwar           | N.F.UM.-I | 19       | 30 pills    |
| 5.               | Habb-e-Jiryan           | N.F.UM.-I | 33       | 30 pills    |
| 6.               | Habb-e-Khabsul Haded    | N.F.UM.-I | 22       | 30 pills    |
| 7.               | Habb-e-Pechish          | N.F.UM.-I | 30       | 30 pills    |
| 8.               | Habb-e-Zahar Mohra      | N.F.UM.-I | 37       | 30 pills    |
| 9.               | Habb-e-Jograj Guggal    | Q.S.      | 31       | 30 pills    |
| <b>Aqras</b>     |                         |           |          |             |
| 10.              | Qurs-e-Anjbar           | N.F.UM.-I | 37       | 30 tabs     |
| 11.              | Qurs-e-Dawa-ul-Shifa    | N.F.UM.-I | 35       | 30 tabs     |
| 12.              | Qurs-e-Deedan           | N.F.UM.-I | 37       | 30 tabs     |
| 13.              | Qurs-e-Gulnar           | N.F.UM.-I | 38       | 30 tabs     |
| 14.              | Qurs-e-Malti Basant     | B.K.II    | 168      | 30 tabs     |
| 15.              | Qurs-e-Ziabetes Khas    | N.F.UM.-I | 46       | 30 tabs     |
| <b>Marham</b>    |                         |           |          |             |
| 16.              | Marham Gulabi           | N.F.UM.-I | 163      | 50 gms      |
| <b>Kushtajat</b> |                         |           |          |             |
| 17.              | Kushta-e-Abrak Siyah    | N.F.UM.-I | 62       | 10 gms      |
| 18.              | Kushta-e-Hajr-ul-Yahood | N.F.UM.-I | 70       | 10 gms      |
| 19.              | Kushta-e-Qalai          | N.F.UM.-I | 75       | 10 gms      |
| <b>Itrifalat</b> |                         |           |          |             |
| 20.              | Itrifal-e-Kabir         | N.F.UM.-I | 94       | 100 gms     |
| 21.              | Itrifal-e-Deedan        | N.F.UM.-I | 92       | 100 gms     |

| Sl. No.           | Name of Medicine                                    | Book Ref. | Page No. | A/U Pkg/Qty |
|-------------------|---|-----------|----------|-------------|
| <b>Khamirajat</b> |   |           |          |             |
| 22.               | Khamira Abresham<br>Hakim Arshad Wala               | N.F.UM.-I | 108      | 60 gms      |
| 23.               | Khamira Abresham<br>Sheera Unnab Wala               | B.K.-II   | 50       | 60 gms      |
| 24.               | Khamira Banafsha                                    | N.F.UM.-I | 109      | 60 gms      |
| 25.               | Khamira Gaozaban<br>Ambri Jawahar Wala              | N.F.UM.-I | 110      | 60 gms      |
| 26.               | Khamira Gaozaban<br>Ambri Jadwar<br>Ood Saleeb Wala | B.K.-II   | 53       | 60 gms      |
| 27.               | Laboob-e-Kabir                                      | N.F.UM.-I | 117      | 100 gms     |
| <b>Laoqiyat</b>   |   |           |          |             |
| 28.               | Laoq-e-Badam  | N.F.UM.-I | 118      | 100 gms     |
| 29.               | Laoq-e-Hulba  | N.F.UM.-I | 114      | 100 gms     |
| 30.               | Laoq-e-Katan  | N.F.UM.-I | 115      | 100 gms     |
| 31.               | Laoq-e-Shamoon                                      | N.F.UM.-I | 116      | 100 gms     |
| <b>Majoonat</b>   |   |           |          |             |
| 32.               | Majoon-e-Aqrab                                      | N.F.UM.-I | 121      | 100 gms     |
| 33.               | Majoon-e-Muqawwi-<br>e-Reham                        | N.F.UM.-I | 137      | 100 gms     |
| 34.               | Majoon-e-Muqil                                      | N.F.UM.-I | 138      | 100 gms     |
| 35.               | Majoon-e-Saalab                                     | N.F.UM.-I | 145      | 100 gms     |
| 36.               | Majoon-e-Sangdana-<br>e-Murgh                       | N.F.UM.-I | 141      | 100 gms     |
| 37.               | Majoon-e-Seer Alvi Khani                            | N.F.UM.-I | 141      | 100 gms     |
| 38.               | Majoon-e-Suhag Sonth                                | N.F.UM.-I | 142      | 100 gms     |

| Sl. No.            | Name of Medicine         | Book Ref. | Page No. | A/U Pkg/Qty |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 39.                | Majoon-e-Lana            | N.F.UM.-I | 134      | 100 gms     |
| 40.                | Mufarreh Dilkusha        | N.F.UM.-I | 193      | 100 gms     |
| 41.                | Mufarreh Yaqooti Motadil | N.F.UM.-I | 152      | 100 gms     |
| <b>Raughaniyat</b> |                          |           |          |             |
| 42.                | Raughan-e-Gul            | N.F.UM.-I | 193      | 50 ml       |
| 43.                | Raughan-e-Haft Barg      | N.F.UM.-I | 194      | 50 ml       |
| 44.                | Raughan-e-Malkangni      | N.F.UM.-I | 197      | 50 ml       |
| 45.                | Raughan-e-Mom            | N.F.UM.-I | 198      | 50 ml       |
| 46.                | Raughan-e-Suranjan       | N.F.UM.-I | 200      | 50 ml       |
| 47.                | Raughan-e-Kahu           | N.F.UM.-I | 196      | 50 ml       |
| 48.                | Raughan-e-Zaitoon        | N.F.UM.-I | 201      | 50 ml       |
| 49.                | Raughan-e-Qaranfal       | N.F.UM.-I | 152      | 05 ml       |
| <b>Arqiyat</b>     |                          |           |          |             |
| 50.                | Arq-e-Gulab              | N.F.UM.-I | 215      | 50 ml       |
| 51.                | Arq-e-Mundi              | N.F.UM.-I | 218      | 200 ml      |
| 52.                | Arq-e-Ajwayin            | N.F.UM.-I | 211      | 200 ml      |
| 53.                | Arq-e-Naana              | N.F.UM.-I | 219      | 200 ml      |
| <b>Sharbat</b>     |                          |           |          |             |
| 54.                | Sharbat-e-Anar Shirin    | N.F.UM.-I | 221      | 200 ml      |
| 55.                | Sharbat-e-Gurhal         | B.K.II    | 86       | 200 ml      |
| 56.                | Sharbat-e-Toot Siyah     | N.F.UM.-I | 224      | 200 ml      |
| 57.                | Sharbat-e-Belgiri        | N.F.UM.-V | 139      | 200 ml      |
| <b>Sufoof</b>      |                          |           |          |             |
| 58.                | Sufoof-e-Bars            | N.F.UM.-I | 233      | 50 gms      |

| Sl. No. | Name of Medicine         | Book Ref. | Page No. | A/U Pkg/Qty |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 59.     | Sufoof-e-Habis-ud-Dam    | N.F.UM.-I | 234      | 50 gms      |
| 60.     | Sufoof-e-Muhazzil        | N.F.UM.-I | 239      | 50 gms      |
| 61.     | Sufoof-e-Teen            | N.F.UM.-I | 245      | 50 gms      |
| 62.     | Sufoof-e-Sailan          | N.F.UM.-I | 242      | 50 gms      |
| 63.     | Sufoof-e-Satt-e-Gilo     | N.F.UM.-I | 242      | 50 gms      |
| 64.     | Sufoof-e-Ziabetus Dulabi | N.F.UM.-I | 247      | 50 gms      |

**Others**

|     |  |           |     |         |
|-----|--|-----------|-----|---------|
| 65. | Sikanjabeen-e-Naanai   | N.F.UM.-I | 220 | 200 ml  |
| 66. | Dawa-ul-Kurkum   | N.F.UM.-I | 220 | 100 gms |
| 67. | Dayaqoozah   | N.F.UM.-I | 220 | 100 gms |
| 68. | Safoof-e-Namak-e-Shaikur-Raees   | N.F.UM.-I | 220 | 50 gms  |
| 69. | Joshanda (Unnab 5 in number, Sapistan 7 in number, Behdana, Gaozaban, Gul-e-Banafsha, Aslus-soos, Tukhm-e-Khatmi and Misri 5 gms each) |           |     |         |
| 70. | Gul-e-Tesu   |           |     | 25 gms  |
| 71. | Raughan-e-Kamila   |           |     | 25 ml   |
| 72. | Raughan-e-Neem   |           |     | 50 ml   |
| 73. | Saboos-e-Asapghol  |           |     | 50 gms  |
| 74. | Khaksi   |           |     | 50 gms  |
| 75. | Zimad-e-Mohallil   | N.F.UM.-I | 170 | 50 gms  |

**Part-B – Proprietary Medicine**

| Sl.No. | Name of the Disease | Approved Medicine/firm            | Accounting Unit |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1.     | Shaqiqa (Adhasisi)  | Acco Balm/Ahmad and Co, Hyderabad | 25 gm           |

| Sl.No. | Name of the Disease | Approved Medicine/firm                | Accounting Unit |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2.     | Warm-e-Halaq        | Tonirex/Rex (A and U) Remedies, Delhi | 25 ml           |
| 3.     | Hasatul Kuliya      | Kidklin/Drug Lab Meerut               | 30 Tablets      |
| 4.     | Sailanur Rehman     | Lucorin/Unani and Co, Delhi           | 30 Tablets      |
| 5.     | Waja-ul-Mafasil     | Depane Ointment/New Shama Labs, Delhi | 25gm            |
| 6.     | Waja-ul-Mafasil     | Depane Tablet/New Shama Labs, Delhi   | 30 Tablets      |
| 7.     | Fasaduddam          | Musaffi Syrup/Unani and Co., Delhi    | 200 ml          |

**Funds allocated for preventing communicable diseases**

1020. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of funds spent during last three years to prevent communicable diseases and those engendered by life style;
- (b) the number of people cured, died and still afflicted during these years;
- (c) the amount earmarked for current year and whether it is less or greater than that of last year;
- (d) whether allocation of less funds if any, is due to new Finance Commission awards allocating more funds to States and local bodies; and
- (e) whether the Ministry with this allocation will be able to maintain and expand its activities in these fields, so that huge morbidity prevalent in India can be wiped out?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The funds spent during last three years under the National Disease Control Programmes on communicable diseases and major life style diseases are detailed in the Statement-I (*See below*). Prevention is an integral component of these programmes. Major programmes for these diseases are as under:—

1. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

2. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)
3. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)
4. National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)
5. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease, Stroke (NPCDCS).

(b) Number of people reported cured and died under RNTCP in last 3 years is:

| Year                              | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number reported cured under RNTCP | 674498 | 644539 | 628826 |
| Number reported died under RNTCP  | 63265  | 61887  | 57095  |

*Number of deaths in respect of HIV/AIDS under NACP is:*

| Year    | No. of Deaths |
|---------|---------------|
| 2011-12 | 31990         |
| 2012-13 | 35265         |
| 2013-14 | 29466         |

The number of people cured and new leprosy cases detected during last three years is as below:

| Year                       | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15<br>(Provisional) |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| No. of people cured        | 127830  | 134140  | 121672                   |
| New leprosy cases detected | 134752  | 126913  | 124078                   |

No deaths were reported due to leprosy.

The disease-wise details of the cases and deaths with respect to vector borne diseases *viz.* Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis and Kala-azar are given in the Statement-II, III, IV, V and VI (*See below*).

As per data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated incidence, prevalence and mortality due to Cancer in the country for the last three years is as under:

|            | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Incidence  | 1057204 | 1086783 | 1117269 |
| Prevalence | 2820179 | 2934314 | 3016628 |
| Mortality  | 465169  | 478180  | 491598  |

No data on mortality is maintained centrally, however, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) conducts studies on incidence and prevalence of major Non-Communicable Diseases diseases. Among the Major Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), as per Diseases Burden study on Non-Communicable Diseases by ICMR, the number of estimated cases and deaths for Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD), Diabetes Mellitus and Stroke in 2004 are as under :—

| Disease  | Number of cases<br>(in lakhs) | Number of deaths<br>(in lakhs) |
|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| IHD      | 224                           | 5.5                            |
| Diabetes | 378                           | 1.0                            |
| Stroke   | 9.3                           | 6.4                            |

(c) The allocation in the current financial year 2015-16 for the communicable diseases control programmes under National Health Mission is at the same level of the Revised Estimate (RE) for 2014-15. For NACP, there is an increase of ₹ 97 crores between the allocation for RE 2014-15 and Budget Estimate (BE) for 2015-16. Further, for NPCDCS, the available amount has been placed in the Non-Communicable Diseases flexible pool which includes, in addition to NPCDCS, other Non-Communicable Disease Programmes such as Blindness Control, etc. The Budget Estimate for non-communicable diseases flexible pool during 2015-16 is ₹ 554.50 crore whereas during 2014-15, the revised estimate figure was ₹ 514.50 crore.

(d) and (e) As per recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the share of States in the net proceeds of Union taxes has been fixed at 42 per cent, which is a significant increase over 32 per cent awarded by the 13th Finance Commission. The higher devaluation will allow States greater autonomy in financing and designing of schemes as per their needs. Since health is a State subject, the fund availability of health sector is to be viewed by taking into account the total funds being made available through the Central and State Government allocations.

**Statement-I***Expenditure during last three years in respect of RNTCP*

(₹ in crores)

| 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 466.14  | 516.54  | 639.94  |

*Expenditure during last three years in respect of NACO*

(₹ in crores)

| 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15* |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 812.39  | 860.55  | 787.73   |

\*Release figure as on 31.12.2014.

*Expenditure during last three years in respect of NVBDCP*

(₹ in crores)

| 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15                 |
|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| 304.38  | 368.48* | 452.62<br>(Provisional) |

\*Includes an expenditure of 13.43 crores and ₹ 16.77 crores from IDSP and RNTCP respectively.

*Expenditure during last three years in respect of NLEP*

(₹ in crores)

| 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 36.89   | 47.73   | 42.54   |

*Expenditure during last three years in respect of  
Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme (TCCs)*

(₹ in crores)

| 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 87.25*  | 3.91    | 352.37  |

\* Includes NPCDCS



*Expenditure during last three years under NPCDCS*

| (₹ in crores) |         |         |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| 2012-13       | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
| 87.25*        | 75.67   | 217.8   |

\* Includes TCCs

***Statement - II****Malaria situation in the Country*

| States/UTs        | 2012   |        | 2013   |        | 2014(P) |        |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
|                   | Cases  | Deaths | Cases  | Deaths | Cases   | Deaths |
| 1                 | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6       | 7      |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 24699  | 2      | 19787  | 0      | 24044   | 0      |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 8368   | 15     | 6398   | 21     | 5991    | 9      |
| Assam             | 29999  | 13     | 19542  | 7      | 14536   | 11     |
| Bihar             | 2605   | 0      | 2693   | 1      | 1729    | 0      |
| Chhattisgarh      | 124006 | 90     | 110145 | 43     | 122480  | 53     |
| Goa               | 1714   | 0      | 1530   | 0      | 824     | 0      |
| Gujarat           | 76246  | 29     | 58513  | 38     | 40902   | 15     |
| Haryana           | 26819  | 1      | 14471  | 3      | 3715    | 1      |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 216    | 0      | 141    | 0      | 102     | 0      |
| Jamu and Kashmir  | 864    | 0      | 698    | 0      | 291     | 0      |
| Jharkhand         | 131476 | 10     | 97786  | 8      | 96140   | 8      |
| Karnataka         | 16466  | 0      | 13302  | 0      | 12335   | 2      |
| Kerala            | 2036   | 3      | 1634   | 0      | 1752    | 6      |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 76538  | 43     | 78260  | 49     | 97785   | 26     |
| Maharashtra       | 58517  | 96     | 43677  | 80     | 53385   | 63     |

| 1                          | 2       | 3   | 4      | 5   | 6       | 7        |
|----------------------------|---------|-----|--------|-----|---------|----------|
| Manipur                    | 255     | 0   | 120    | 0   | 145     | 0        |
| Meghalaya                  | 20834   | 52  | 24727  | 62  | 39151   | 78       |
| Mizoram                    | 9883    | 25  | 11747  | 21  | 23145   | 27       |
| Nagaland                   | 2891    | 1   | 2285   | 1   | 1955    | 2        |
| Odisha                     | 262842  | 79  | 228858 | 67  | 388451  | 73       |
| Punjab                     | 1689    | 0   | 1760   | 0   | 1037    | 0        |
| Rajasthan                  | 45809   | 22  | 33139  | 15  | 14167   | 2        |
| Sikkim                     | 77      | 0   | 39     | 0   | 40      | 0        |
| Tamil Nadu                 | 18869   | 0   | 15081  | 0   | 8714    | 0        |
| Telangana                  |         |     |        |     |         |          |
| Tripura                    | 11565   | 7   | 7396   | 7   | 47448   | 96       |
| Uttarakhand                | 1948    | 0   | 1426   | 0   | 1171    | 0        |
| Uttar Pradesh              | 47400   | 0   | 48346  | 0   | 41674   | 0        |
| West Bengal                | 55793   | 30  | 34717  | 17  | 25803   | 62       |
| Andaman<br>Nicobar Islands | 1539    | 0   | 1005   | 0   | 557     | and<br>0 |
| Chandigarh                 | 201     | 0   | 150    | 0   | 114     | 0        |
| Dadra and<br>Nagar Haveli  | 4940    | 1   | 1778   | 0   | 698     | 1        |
| Daman and Diu              | 186     | 0   | 91     | 0   | 55      | 0        |
| Delhi                      | 382     | 0   | 353    | 0   | 98      | 0        |
| Lakshadweep                | 9       | 0   | 8      | 0   | 0       | 0        |
| Puducherry                 | 143     | 0   | 127    | 0   | 79      | 0        |
| TOTAL                      | 1067824 | 519 | 881730 | 440 | 1070513 | 535      |

(P) Provisional

***Statement - III****Dengue situation in the Country*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs        | 2012  |        | 2013  |        | 2014* |        |
|---------|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
|         |                   | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| 1       | 2                 | 3     | 4      | 5     | 6      | 7     | 8      |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 2299  | 2      | 910   | 1      | 1214  | 5      |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 346   | 0      | 0     | 0      | 27    | 0      |
| 3.      | Assam             | 1058  | 5      | 4526  | 2      | 85    | 0      |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 872   | 3      | 1246  | 5      | 309   | 0      |
| 5.      | Chhattishgarh     | 45    | 0      | 83    | 2      | 440   | 9      |
| 6.      | Goa               | 39    | 0      | 198   | 2      | 168   | 1      |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 3067  | 6      | 6272  | 15     | 2274  | 3      |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 768   | 2      | 1784  | 5      | 214   | 2      |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 73    | 0      | 89    | 2      | 2     | 0      |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 17    | 1      | 1837  | 3      | 1     | 0      |
| 11.     | Jharkhand         | 42    | 0      | 161   | 0      | 36    | 0      |
| 12.     | Karnataka         | 3924  | 21     | 6408  | 12     | 3358  | 2      |
| 13.     | Kerala            | 4172  | 15     | 7938  | 29     | 2575  | 11     |
| 14.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 239   | 6      | 1255  | 9      | 2131  | 13     |
| 15.     | Meghalaya         | 27    | 2      | 43    | 0      | 8     | 0      |
| 16.     | Maharashtra       | 2931  | 59     | 5610  | 48     | 8425  | 54     |
| 17.     | Manipur           | 6     | 0      | 9     | 0      | 0     | 0      |
| 18.     | Mizoram           | 6     | 0      | 7     | 0      | 19    | 0      |
| 19.     | Nagaland          | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      |
| 20.     | Odisha            | 2255  | 6      | 7132  | 6      | 6433  | 9      |

| 1     | 2                              | 3     | 4   | 5     | 6   | 7     | 8        |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----------|
| 21.   | Punjab                         | 770   | 9   | 4117  | 25  | 470   | 2        |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                      | 1295  | 10  | 4413  | 10  | 1243  | 7        |
| 23.   | Sikkim                         | 2     | 0   | 38    | 0   | 5     | 0        |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                     | 12826 | 66  | 6122  | 0   | 2804  | 3        |
| 25.   | Tripura                        | 9     | 0   | 8     | 0   | 6     | 0        |
| 26.   | Telangana                      | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0   | 652   | 1        |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh                  | 342   | 4   | 1414  | 5   | 200   | 0        |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand                    | 110   | 2   | 54    | 0   | 106   | 0        |
| 29.   | West Bengal                    | 6456  | 11  | 5920  | 6   | 3934  | 4        |
| 30.   | Andaman and<br>Nicobar Islands | 24    | 0   | 67    | 0   | 139   | 0        |
| 31.   | Chandigarh                     | 351   | 2   | 107   | 0   | 13    | 0        |
| 32.   | Delhi                          | 2093  | 4   | 5574  | 6   | 995   | 3        |
| 33.   | Dadra<br>Nagar Haveli          | 156   | 1   | 190   | 0   | 641   | and<br>1 |
| 34.   | Daman and Diu                  | 96    | 0   | 61    | 0   | 46    | 0        |
| 35.   | Puducherry                     | 3506  | 5   | 2215  | 0   | 1322  | 1        |
| TOTAL |                                | 50222 | 242 | 75808 | 193 | 40295 | 131      |

\*Provisional till 31st December, 2014

**Statement - IV***Clinically suspected Chikungunya situation in the country*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs     | 2012 | 2013 | 2014* |
|---------|----------------|------|------|-------|
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh | 2827 | 4827 | 1359  |
| 2.      | Assam          | 0    | 742  | 0     |
| 3.      | Bihar          | 34   | 0    | 0     |
| 4.      | Goa            | 571  | 1049 | 1205  |

| Sl. No. | States/UTs                     | 2012  | 2013  | 2014* |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5.      | Gujarat                        | 1317  | 2890  | 574   |
| 6.      | Haryana                        | 9     | 1     | 3     |
| 7.      | Jharkhand                      | 86    | 61    | 11    |
| 8.      | Karnataka                      | 2382  | 5295  | 6962  |
| 9.      | Kerala                         | 66    | 273   | 272   |
| 10.     | Madhya Pradesh                 | 20    | 139   | 161   |
| 11.     | Meghalaya                      | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| 12.     | Maharashtra                    | 1544  | 1578  | 1572  |
| 13.     | Odisha                         | 129   | 35    | 10    |
| 14.     | Punjab                         | 1     | 0     | 2     |
| 15.     | Rajasthan                      | 172   | 76    | 22    |
| 16.     | Tamil Nadu                     | 5018  | 859   | 543   |
| 17.     | Telangana                      |       | 0     | 1687  |
| 18.     | Tripura                        |       | 0     | 34    |
| 19.     | Uttar Pradesh                  | 13    | 0     | 3     |
| 20.     | Uttarakhand                    | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| 21.     | West Bengal                    | 1381  | 646   | 910   |
| 22.     | Andaman and<br>Nicobar Islands | 256   | 202   | 161   |
| 23.     | Chandigarh                     | 0     | 1     | 0     |
| 24.     | Delhi                          | 6     | 18    | 8     |
| 25.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli         | 100   | 2     | 0     |
| 26.     | Lakshadweep                    | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| 27.     | Puducherry                     | 45    | 146   | 399   |
| TOTAL   |                                | 15977 | 18840 | 15898 |

\*Provisional till 31st December, 2014.

No Death reported due to Chikungunya in India.

**Statement - V***AES/ Japanese Encephalitis situation in the country*

| Sl. No. | Affected States/UTs | 2012  |        | 2013  |        | 2014(P) |        |
|---------|---------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|
|         |                     | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases   | Deaths |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh      | 64    | 0      | 345   | 3      | 31      | 0      |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh   | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 88      | 9      |
| 3.      | Assam               | 1343  | 229    | 1388  | 272    | 2194    | 360    |
| 4.      | Bihar               | 745   | 275    | 417   | 143    | 1358    | 355    |
| 5.      | Delhi               | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0       | 0      |
| 6.      | Goa                 | 84    | 0      | 48    | 1      | 17      | 0      |
| 7.      | Haryana             | 5     | 0      | 2     | 0      | 6       | 1      |
| 8.      | Jharkhand           | 16    | 0      | 270   | 5      | 288     | 2      |
| 9.      | Karnataka           | 189   | 1      | 162   | 0      | 75      | 0      |
| 10.     | Kerala              | 29    | 6      | 53    | 6      | 6       | 2      |
| 11.     | Meghalaya           | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 212     | 3      |
| 12.     | Maharashtra         | 37    | 20     | 0     | 0      | 0       | 0      |
| 13.     | Manipur             | 2     | 0      | 1     | 0      | 1       | 0      |
| 14.     | Nagaland            | 21    | 2      | 20    | 0      | 20      | 1      |
| 15.     | Punjab              | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 2       | 0      |
| 16.     | Tripura             | 0     | 0      | 211   | 0      | 323     | 0      |
| 17.     | Telangana           |       |        |       |        | 155     | 5      |
| 18.     | Tamil Nadu          | 935   | 64     | 77    | 8      | 346     | 4      |
| 19.     | Uttar Pradesh       | 3484  | 557    | 3096  | 609    | 3329    | 627    |
| 20.     | Uttarakhand         | 174   | 2      | 0     | 0      | 2       | 0      |
| 21.     | West Bengal         | 1216  | 100    | 1735  | 226    | 2381    | 347    |
| TOTAL   |                     | 8344  | 1256   | 7825  | 1273   | 10834   | 1716   |

P = Provisional

***Statement - VI******Kala-azar situation in the country***

| Sl. No. | States           | 2012  |        | 2013 (P) |        | 2014 (P) |        |
|---------|------------------|-------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
|         |                  | Cases | Deaths | Cases    | Deaths | Cases    | Deaths |
| 1.      | Bihar            | 16036 | 27     | 10730    | 17     | 7615     | 10     |
| 2.      | Jharkhand        | 3535  | 1      | 2515     | 0      | 937      | 0      |
| 3.      | West Bengal      | 995   | 0      | 595      | 2      | 668      | 1      |
| 4.      | Uttar Pradesh    | 5     | 0      | 11       | 1      | 11       | 0      |
| 5.      | Uttarakhand      | 7     | 1      | 0        | 0      | 4        | 0      |
| 6.      | Delhi*           | 11    | 0      | 6        | 0      | 0        | 0      |
| 7.      | Assam            | 6     | 0      | 4        | 0      | 1        | 0      |
| 8.      | Sikkim           | 5     | 0      | 8        | 0      | 5        | 0      |
| 9.      | Madhya Pradesh   | 0     | 0      | 0        | 0      | 0        | 0      |
| 10.     | Himachal Pradesh | 0     | 0      | 0        | 0      | 0        | 0      |
| 11.     | Punjab*          | 0     | 0      | 0        | 0      | 0        | 0      |
| TOTAL   |                  | 20600 | 29     | 13869    | 20     | 9241     | 11     |

*Note :* \*= Imported, P = Provisional

**Deaths from swine flu**

1021. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of swine flu deaths have been reported from various States;

(b) if so, the State-wise cases identified and the number of patients treated and the number of patients died; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent spread of the deadly viral infection?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The number of cases and deaths reported State-wise for Influenza A H1N1, State/UT wise from 1st January 2015 to 26th April 2015 is given in the 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.

(c) The Central Government closely monitored the Influenza A H1N1 situation and remains in regular touch with the affected State Governments. 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 were sent as per need. The Central Government also assisted the State Governments by providing logistic support for drug oseltamivir, H1N1 Vaccine, 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. The Central Government has also established a network of 21 laboratories equipped to test the virus.

Regular advertisements for guidance of public on Influenza A H1N1 were issued by MOHFW in national and local newspapers. These also included vernacular languages. A campaign was also launched from 14-28th February, 2015 on Portals registered with Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity. Radio Jingles were aired on All India Radio and private FM channels. TV spots were broadcast on Doordarshan and private TV channels from 21 February to 7th March 2015. The affected States have also placed advertisements and undertaken media campaign in the local newspapers and aired Radio and Television spots.



**Statement**

*Influenza A H1N1: laboratory confirmed Cases and Deaths:  
State/UT-wise for 2015 (1st January 2015 –26th April, 2015)*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs                  | Cumulative Cases<br>since<br>1st Jan, 2015 | Cumulative Deaths<br>since<br>1st Jan, 2015 |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 1       | 2                           | 3  | 4   |
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4  | 0   |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh              | 182  | 23  |
| 3.      | Arunachal Pradesh           | 0  | 0   |
| 4.      | Assam                       | 30   | 3   |
| 5.      | Bihar                       | 352  | 6   |
| 6.      | Chandigarh                  | 22   | 7   |
| 7.      | Chhattisgarh                | 162  | 27  |
| 8.      | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 17   | 4   |
| 9.      | Daman and Diu               | 5  | 1   |
| 10.     | Delhi                       | 4267                                       | 12  |
| 11.     | Goa                         | 60   | 4   |
| 12.     | Gujarat                     | 6584                                       | 439   |
| 13.     | Haryana                     | 425  | 55  |
| 14.     | Himachal Pradesh            | 113  | 24  |
| 15.     | Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu)   | 88   | 5   |
|         | (Kashmir)                   | 407  | 15  |
| 16.     | Jharkhand                   | 11   | 4   |
| 17.     | Karnataka                   | 3054                                       | 85  |
| 18.     | Kerala                      | 266  | 22  |

| 1                | 2              | 3     | 4    |
|------------------|----------------|-------|------|
| 19.              | Lakshadweep    | 0     | 0    |
| 20.              | Madhya Pradesh | 2276  | 319  |
| 21.              | Maharashtra    | 5113  | 492  |
| 22.              | Manipur        | 5     | 2    |
| 23.              | Meghalaya      | 0     | 0    |
| 24.              | Mizoram        | 4     | 0    |
| 25.              | Nagaland       | 4     | 0    |
| 26.              | Odisha         | 47    | 9    |
| 27.              | Puducherry     | 57    | 4    |
| 28.              | Punjab         | 290   | 56   |
| 29.              | Rajasthan      | 6701  | 434  |
| 30.              | Sikkim         | 0     | 0    |
| 31.              | Tamil Nadu     | 673   | 17   |
| 32.              | Telangana      | 2340  | 79   |
| 33.              | Tripura        | 0     | 0    |
| 34.              | Uttarakhand    | 96    | 13   |
| 35.              | Uttar Pradesh  | 1545  | 45   |
| 36.              | West Bengal    | 487   | 26   |
| CUMULATIVE TOTAL |                | 35687 | 2232 |

#### **Multi-pronged initiatives to curb tobacco consumption**

1022. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various multi-pronged initiatives taken by Government to reduce consumption of tobacco and tobacco products;
- (b) the extent to which these have been implemented;

- (c) whether Government is under pressure from the tobacco lobby; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for deferring two important legislations as well as printing of warning in expanded form?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has undertaken a number of multipronged initiatives which *inter alia* includes;

- 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 (WHO FCTC).
- III. Launch of the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (a) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (b) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (c) ensure effective implementation of the anti-tobacco laws and (d) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.
- IV. Launch of the pilot project titled “Alternative Crops to Bidi and Chewing Tobacco in different Agro-ecological Sub-Regions” in collaboration with Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI), Ministry of Agriculture (2008-10).
- V. 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.
- VI. Notification of rules to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes after series of negotiation with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- VII. Constitution of Inter-Ministerial Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, to review and develop a comprehensive policy on tobacco and tobacco related issues.
- VIII. Organization of National Consultation on Economics of Tobacco in December, 2012.

(c) and (d) The Government is not under any pressure from tobacco lobby.

The draft bill to amend the provisions under the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA) along with the Notes on clauses were placed in public domain, as part of pre-legislative consultations, with a view to eliciting comments/views of the stakeholders including the general public, upto 15th February, 2015. The comments received are being examined.

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation (COSL), 16th Lok Sabha is currently examining the Rules related to implementation of the new pictorial health warnings notified *vide* G.S.R. 727 (E ) dated 15.10.2014. The Committee submitted its interim report in Lok Sabha on 18 March 2015, recommending, *inter alia*, to keep in abeyance the implementation of the Rules till the Committee finalize the examination of the subject and arrive at appropriate conclusions and present an objective report to the House. Considering that the report of the Committee is interim in nature, the Ministry decided to keep the notification in abeyance.

#### **Diabetes detection programme**

1023. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is launching an ambitious plan to test people for diabetes in various States in the country during the current five year plan;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far, State-wise including in UP;
- (c) the funds earmarked and spent so far in UP; and
- (d) the objectives thereof and involvement of NGOs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Government of India launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 Districts of 21 States. From 2013-14 the programme activities up to District level have been subsumed under the National Health Mission and expanded to cover more districts. Screening for major NCDs such as Diabetes, Hypertension is undertaken in the programme. Diagnosis and treatment facilities for diabetes are provided through different levels of healthcare including NCD Clinics located in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

The details of funds released to Government of Uttar Pradesh and Expenditure reported by them under the Programme in the last 3 years is as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

| Year    | Amount released to Uttar Pradesh | Expenditure reported by UP |
|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2012-13 | 2431.25                          | 89.29                      |
| 2013-14 | 1398.00                          | 347.12                     |
| 2014-15 | 2027.00                          | 595.39                     |

(d) The objectives of the programme include:

- Prevent and control common NCDs through behaviour and life style changes.
- Provide early diagnosis and management of common NCDs.
- Build capacity at various levels of health care facilities for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of common NCDs.
- Train human resource within the public health setup to cope with the increasing burden of NCDs.

The prevention and control of NCDs requires potentials of all stake holders including State Governments, Local Bodies, Doctors, Health Care Providers, Community, Civil Society etc.

#### **Progress made under NPCDCS**

1024. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made by the National Programme for the prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes and Cardiovascular (NPCDCS) diseases in the country;
- (b) whether enough doctors and other health personnel are available to undertake the screening, diagnosing and management of these diseases;
- (c) the steps being taken to tackle these diseases which account for over 42 per cent of all deaths due to diseases; and
- (d) whether the country have enough diagnostic equipments and clinics for these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Government of India launched a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in July, 2010 in 100 Districts in 21 States. From 2013-14, the programme has been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM) and expanded to cover more districts in all States and UTs.

During 12th Plan, the activities under the programme include strengthening of health infrastructure by setting up of NCD clinics, providing necessary manpower for programme activities, health promotion activities, screening, early diagnosis, treatment and referral of patients suffering from these diseases through public health delivery system.

The following infrastructure is created under the programme:

- i. Districts, NCD clinics established in 152 districts.
- ii. Districts NCD cell established in 147 districts.
- iii. Cardiac care units set up in 65 districts.

Under NPCDCS programme, one time support for providing necessary equipments for laboratories at the rate of ₹ 8 lakh/ NCD clinic in Community Health Centres (CHC) and ₹ 10 lakh/ NCD clinic in districts hospital is provided. Necessary manpower in these clinics is also supported under the programme by providing annual recurrent grant of ₹ 21.50 lakh in districts NCD clinics and ₹ 13.68 lakh in CHC NCD clinics.

While health is a State subject, the Central Govt. supplements the efforts of the State Governments to provide health care including tertiary level health care for NCDs.

Under Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC) Scheme, Government of India is assisting States to set up/establish State Cancer Institute (SCI) and TCCC in different parts of the country.

The Central Government, through its hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences, (AIIMS), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals, Delhi, Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, Post Graduate Institute Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal, 6 AIIMS like Institutes at Patna, Bhubaneswar, Rishikesh, Bhopal, Raipur and

Jodhpur, augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country.

**Centralizing of medical history of patients**

1025. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is mulling over centralizing medical history of patients for easy access to hospitals and laboratories through a new platform called the National e-Health Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this initiative will allow healthcare professionals access to complete and accurate health history for better diagnosis and treatment without compromising on patient confidentiality; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) Establishment of National e-Health Authority (NeHA) is at a concept stage, as of now and views/suggestions from various stakeholders including the States have been invited on the Concept Note of NeHA.

It is proposed that NeHA will promote standardization of Electronic Health Records (EHRs) and establishment of Health Information Exchanges (HIEs). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already notified the EHR Standards to promote inter-operability of electronic health records.

**Formation of united front to eradicate polio**

1026. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's two key neighbouring countries, Afghanistan and Pakistan, have high polio burden and as such it runs a high risk of importing the virus;

(b) whether India has extended a helping hand to them in an attempt to form a united front to eradicate the disease;

(c) whether both the countries have shown their positive response in the matter and as such have agreed to send their teams to visit India and adopt its model for eradicating polio; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. It is a fact that India's two key neighbouring countries, Afghanistan and Pakistan, have high polio burden and as such it runs a high risk of importing the virus. As per WHO data source, these are the only two countries worldwide that have persistent transmission due to wild polio virus in year 2013-2014 and remain endemic.

Details of cases as under:

| Neighbouring countries | Total No. of cases<br>in 2014 | Total No. of cases<br>in 2015<br>(as on 22nd April,15) |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Pakistan               | 306                           | 21   |
| Afghanistan            | 28                            | 1  |

(b) and (c) Yes. India has extended a helping hand to them in an attempt to form a united front to eradicate the disease. Both the countries have shown their positive response in the matter and as such have agreed to send their teams to visit India and adopt its model for eradicating polio.

(d) Polio has been successfully eradicated from most of the SAARC nations including India. However, polio remains endemic in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Until poliovirus transmission is interrupted in these countries, all countries remain at risk of importation of polio, especially India which shares border with Pakistan and has lots of Afghanistan nationals visiting India on frequent basis. The Polio Programme of India now serves as a model health programme globally. India has already indicated its willingness through Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) to host technical missions from Pakistan and Afghanistan during National/Sub-National Immunization Days.

### Population growth

1027. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether birth rate in India is greater than that of China and if this trend continues, India will surpass the population of China by 2025 A.D.;



- (b) if so, Government's response thereto;
- (c) whether it is a fact that population control measures taken by Government are ineffective and need to be revived immediately;
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and
- (e) the details of concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check population growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

(b) As per World Population Prospects – The 2012 Revision, the population of India will cross the population of China by 2028.

(c) No.

(d) As a result of the efforts of the Government, the decadal growth rate of the country has declined significantly from 21.54% for the period 1991-2000 to 17.64% during 2001-11. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) also declined from 3.6 in 1991 to 2.3 in 2013 as per Sample Registration System (SRS). 24 States/UTs have achieved the replacement TFR of 2.1 or less.

(e) The details are given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *Strategies for attaining population stabilization*

#### **Interventions under family planning program:**

1. Scheme for *Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs* at doorstep of beneficiaries: The Government has launched a scheme to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries. 8.85 ASHAs are now distributing contraceptives at the door step.
2. Scheme for ASHAs *to ensure spacing in births*: The scheme is operational from 16th May, 2012. Under this scheme, services of ASHAs are being utilised for counselling of newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.

3. *Pregnancy testing kits* have been made an integral part of ASHA kit and are being used to diagnose pregnancy early, so as to ensure early registration of pregnancy/safe abortion services.
4. A new family planning method, *i.e. post-partum IUCD (PPIUCD)* has been introduced in the program. PPIUCD services are being provided by trained health providers in Government hospitals, within 48 hours after the delivery.
5. Basket of choice has been expanded with introduction of a new *IUCD-375* of 5 years effectivity, in addition to the already existing *IUCD-380A* of 10 years effectivity.
6. Dedicated counsellors (*RMNCH counsellors*) are placed at high case load facilities for providing family planning counselling to clients.
7. Celebration of *World Population Day 11th July and Fortnight*: The event is observed over a month long period, split into fortnight of mobilization/sensitization followed by a fortnight of assured family planning service delivery and has been made a mandatory activity from 2012-13 and starts from 27th June each year.
8. Other On-going interventions:
  - **Assured delivery of family planning services** for both IUCD and sterilisation.
  - **National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme' (NFPIS)** under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.
  - **Compensation scheme** for sterilization acceptors - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (and team) for conducting sterilisations.
  - More emphasis on Spacing methods like IUCD.
  - Availability of Fixed Day Static Services at all facilities.
  - **Quality care in Family Planning** services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at State and district levels.
  - Contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities.

- **Demand generation activities** in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities.

**Following strategies have been taken up by Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh/National Population Stabilization Fund as Population Control Measures:**

**Advocacy and IEC activities:** JSK as a part of its awareness and advocacy efforts on population stabilization, has established networks and partnerships with other ministries, development partners, private sectors, corporate and professional bodies for spreading its activities at the national, state, district and block level.

**Prerna Strategy:** JSK has launched this strategy for helping to push up the age of marriage of girls and delay in first child and spacing in second child birth in the interest of health of young mothers and infants. The couple who adopt this strategy awarded suitably. This helps to change the mindsets of the community.

**Santushti Strategy:** Under this strategy, Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, invites private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership mode. The private hospitals/nursing home who achieved target to 10 or more are suitably awarded as per strategy.

**Enforcing of Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010**

1028. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 that provide immediate medical treatment to the serious patients and pregnant women free of cost, is being implemented only in a few States;

(b) if so, the names of States/UTs where this act is not applicable, along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to enforce Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 in all the States and UTs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Yes. The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been adopted by 9 States namely Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and all Union Territories (UTs), except Delhi. All other States have not adopted the Act as yet and, therefore, its provisions cannot be enforced

in the States which have not adopted the Act. This Act does not envisage provisions of free medical treatment.

(c) Health is a State subject. The States/UTs can only be persuaded to adopt the Act.

#### **Reduction in tobacco usage**

1029. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evaluated the performance and impact of the schemes and awareness programmes aimed at reducing tobacco consumption;

(b) whether Government has stakes in a number of cigarette manufacturing companies in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the rationale behind the same; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to frame a national policy to tackle the issue with the due consideration to balance public health?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The Government of India got an external evaluation done of the National Tobacco Control Programme through Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI). Recommendations of this evaluation have been suitably incorporated in the 12th Five Year Plan for National Tobacco Control Programme, to make the outcomes more effective.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Government of India has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee of Secretaries, under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, to review and develop a comprehensive policy on tobacco and tobacco related issues.

#### **PG medical seats in the country**

1030. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical colleges in the country;

(b) the total number of seats available for admission in a year;

(c) the number of seats available in post graduate diploma and degree courses after passing graduation in Medicine;

(d) whether such number of seats are adequate to meet the growing demand for post graduate education; and

(e) if not, the proposal of Government to overcome the bottleneck?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Till the academic year 2014-15, there are 404 medical colleges in the country.

(b) and (c) The total number of undergraduate, post graduate diploma and post graduate seats in various colleges are 54348, 3801 and 19259.

(d) and (e) The Government is implementing the following three Centrally Sponsored Schemes for capacity building of medical education infrastructure in the country:

- (i) “Strengthening and up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats”;
- (ii) “Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with District/ Referral hospitals”; and
- (iii) “Up-gradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country”.

#### **Overcrowding at PGI Chandigarh**

1031. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that PGI Chandigarh is overcrowded and facing difficulty to accommodate patients due to shortage of accommodation;

(b) if so, whether a Government hospital exists at Mohali having sufficient bed capacity for indoor patients; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to accommodate the patients of PGI to Government Hospital, Mohali to decrease the burden of PGI and for the benefit of the patients, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) PGI is providing services to patients as per its handling capacity.

(b) There is a 200 bedded Civil Hospital at Mohali under the Government of Punjab.

- (c) A patient visits a particular hospital as per his choice.

**NRHM in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh**

1032. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features and objectives of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);
- (b) whether Government has identified some districts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh which need more attention under NRHM; and
- (c) if so, the details alongwith the funds allocated to the districts?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched to improve accessibility to quality healthcare particularly for the rural population, bridge gaps in healthcare, facilitate decentralized planning in the health sector and bring about inter-sectoral convergence. It sought to provide effective healthcare to rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 States, which have relatively weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure.

Broad objectives of NRHM included the following:

- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).
- Universal access to public health services such as Women's health, child health, immunization and nutrition.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary healthcare.
- Population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.

Major Components of NRHM/NHM are as follows:

- Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A)- includes services for maternal health, child health, family planning etc.

- Health System Strengthening under NRHM and NUHM including the human resources for health, infrastructure, ambulances, communitisation including ASHAs, drugs and equipment etc.
- Control of Communicable Diseases like TB, Malaria, Leprosy etc.
- Control of Non-Communicable diseases like Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases, Diabetes, Mental Illnesses, Blindness.
- Infrastructure Maintenance to pay for the salary requirement of salaries of the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and the Lady Health Visitors (LHVs), Urban Family Welfare Centres, ANM/LHV Training Schools, Health and Family Welfare Training Centers, and Training of Multi-Purpose Workers (Male).

(b) and (c) Government of India has identified some districts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh as High Priority Districts (HPDs) as mentioned below:

| State          | High Priority Districts |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Telangana      | Adilabad                |
| Telangana      | Mahbubnagar             |
| Andhra Pradesh | Vizianagaram            |
| Andhra Pradesh | Cuddapah                |
| Andhra Pradesh | Kurnool                 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Vishakhapatnam          |

The States are expected to allocate about 30% more funds per capita to HPDs as compared to the non-High Priority Districts. The Ministry does not allocate/release funds district wise. The details of funds released during the year 2014-15 for the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh programme-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

**Statement**

*The details showing the Release during the  
Financial Year (F.Y.) 2014-15 for Telangana*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No.                      | Programme  | Release |
|------------------------------|--|---------|
| <b>A. NRHM Flexible Pool</b> |  |         |
| 1.                           | RCH Flexible Pool  | 102.76  |
| 2.                           | Mission Flexible Pool  | 101.61  |
| 3.                           | Routine Immunization   | 5.11    |
| 4.                           | Pulse Polio Immunisation   | 6.27    |
| 5.                           | National I.D.D. Control Prog.  | 0.23    |
| 6.                           | Infrastructure Maintenance   | 80.26   |
| 7.                           | Communicable Disease Control Programmes  | 24.29   |
| a.                           | National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme   | 4.29    |
| b.                           | Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme  | 17.95   |
| c.                           | National Leprosy Eradication Programme   | 1.18    |
| d.                           | Integrated Disease Surveillance Project  | 0.88    |
| 8.                           | Non Communicable Disease Programmes  | 9.27    |
| a.                           | National Prog. for Prevention and Control<br>of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and<br>Stroke (NPCDCS) | 4.01    |
| b.                           | National Prog. for Control of Blindness  | 3.00    |
| c.                           | National Mental Health Prog.   | 1.66    |
| d.                           | National Programme for the Healthcare of the Elderly   | 0.00    |
| e.                           | National Prog. for prevention and Control of Deafness  | 0.00    |



| Sl. No.   | Programme   | Release |
|---|---|---------|
| f.  | National Tobacco Control Prog.  | 0.60    |
| g.  | Other New Initiative under Non-Communicable Disease Injuries and Trauma | 0.00    |
| h.  | National Oral Health Programme  | 0.00    |
| SUB TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)                           |   | 329.80  |
| <b>B. National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool</b> |   | 48.63   |
| GRAND TOTAL   |   | 378.43  |

*Note:*

Release for the F.Y. 2014-15 are updated up to 31.03.2015 and is provisional.

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include state share contribution.

*The details showing the Release during the  
Financial Year (F.Y.)- 2014-15 for Andhra Pradesh*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No.                      | Programme  | Release |
|------------------------------|--|---------|
| <b>A. NRHM Flexible Pool</b> |  |         |
| 1.                           | RCH Flexible Pool                                | 172.92  |
| 2.                           | Mission Flexible Pool                            | 148.05  |
| 3.                           | Routine Immunization                             | 0.00    |
| 4.                           | Pulse Polio Immunisation                         | 7.82    |
| 5.                           | National I.D.D. Control Prog.                    | 0.25    |
| 6.                           | Infrastructure Maintenance                       | 85.58   |
| 7.                           | Communicable Disease Control Programmes          | 34.66   |
| a.                           | National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme | 7.67    |
| b.                           | Revised National Tuberculosis Control Prog.)     | 24.12   |
| c.                           | National Leprosy Eradication Prog.               | 1.65    |

| Sl. No.   | Programme   | Release |
|-----------|---|---------|
|           | d. Integrated Disease Surveillance Project  | 1.22    |
| 8.        | Non Communicable Disease Programmes   | 12.55   |
|           | a. National Prog. for Prevention and Control<br>of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and<br>Stroke (NPCDCS) | 5.61    |
|           | b. National Prog. for Control of Blindness  | 4.34    |
|           | c. National Mental Health Prog.   | 1.66    |
|           | d. National Programme for the Healthcare of the Elderly   | 0.00    |
|           | e. National Prog. For Prevention and Control of Deafness  | 0.00    |
|           | f. National Tobacco Control Prog.   | 0.94    |
|           | g. Other New Initiative under Non-Communicable<br>Disease Injuries and Trauma                                       | 0.00    |
|           | h. National Oral Health Programme   | 0.00    |
|           | SUB TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)   | 461.83  |
| <b>B.</b> | <b>National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool</b>  | 57.55   |
|           | GRAND TOTAL   | 519.38  |

*Note:*

Release for the F.Y. 2014-15 are updated up to 31.03.2015 and is provisional.

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include state share contribution.

### **Handling of Ebola outbreak in the country**

1033. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of India's preparedness for dealing with the outbreak of Ebola virus in India and its neighbouring countries;

(b) whether India has been rated as fragile and weaker than Ebola effected Liberia; and

(c) if so, what is the plan of action that has been formulated?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) Pursuant to the declaration of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) as Public Health Emergency of International Concern by World Health Organization, Government of India commenced screening of passengers arriving from or transiting through EVD affected countries at identified Airports and Ports. At present, such passengers coming by Air are being routed through seven International airports. Passengers / crew arriving through ships are screened at nine major Ports. Special Health units are functioning at these Airports and Ports and are manned by trained medical and paramedical staff.

The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme is tracking the passengers who arrive in India from EVD affected countries and who have history of contact with a suspect or confirmed EVD case. The tracking is done for 30 days. Two laboratories namely National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune and National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi are testing clinical samples of high risk passengers. 10 more existing laboratories with required Bio Safety Level (BSL) standards have been identified to collect, test and store samples.

The States have been provided guidelines on screening, risk categorization of patients, clinical case management and infection control practices.

State Governments have identified isolation facilities to manage cases of Ebola Virus Disease. Master Trainers of 25 States have been trained and Mock-drill conducted. Rapid Response Teams of all States/Union Territories have been trained. Personal Protective Equipment provided to all States/Union Territories to deal with EVD cases. A helpline is also functioning from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

#### **AIIMS-like hospital in Jammu and Kashmir**

†1034. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to open a big hospital in Jammu and Kashmir on the line of AIIMS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) Yes.

The Central Government has planned to set up AIIMS in each State in a phased manner.

While presenting the Budget for the year 2015-16, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced to set up AIIMS in Jammu and Kashmir along with other States.

State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been requested on 31.03.2015 to identify suitable alternate locations for setting up of new AIIMS in the State. The State Government has to undertake to provide land approximately 200 acres free of cost and other required infrastructure such as suitable road connection, sufficient water supply, electricity connection of required load and regulatory / Statutory clearances. A copy of prescribed checklist has also been sent for furnishing the required details.

#### **Funds to Chhattisgarh for healthcare infrastructure**

†1035. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chhattisgarh is to get ₹ 16.50 crore under the head Strengthening of Health Infrastructure every year from 2011-12 to 2014-15, as per the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, if so, by when the said amount will be released; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Rajnandgaon and Sarguja Medical Colleges have not received the amount of grant, if so, whether this amount will be released immediately?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the award of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, a grant of ₹ 66.00 crore was recommended for the Government of Chhattisgarh for Strengthening Health Infrastructure under State Specific Needs for the award period 2011-15. In keeping with the Action Plan of the State Government, an amount of ₹ 16.50 crore was available to the State in 4 instalments, subject to fulfillment of conditionalities as specified for release of these grants. The first instalment of ₹16.50 crore has been released to the Government of Chhattisgarh. Subsequent installments were not released due to non-submission, by State Government, of utilization certificate, physical progress and Action Plan duly approved by High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The grants recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission was for construction of 500 Sub-Health Centres (SCs), 25 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 5 Community Health Centres (CHCs) and 100 AYUSH Dispensaries. There is no mention of grants for Rajnandgaon and Sarguja Medical Colleges.

**Doctor-population ratio**

1036. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of doctors available per 10,000 of population in India;

(b) the number of doctors available per 10,000 of population in rural India and urban India, respectively;

(c) whether the country has met the WHO requirements regarding availability of doctors per 10,000 population; and

(d) if not, the measures taken by the Government to meet that requirement?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The State-wise estimate of density of doctors per 10,000 population in the country as per HRH Technical Report, 2008 (by Krishna D. Rao *et al*) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No such data is maintained Centrally.

(c) Yes. As per the Report of the Steering Committee on Health for the 12th Five Year Plan of the Planning Commission, we have 19 health workers (doctors-6, nurses and midwives-13) per 10,000 people in India. Additionally, there are 7.9 Lakh AYUSH practitioners registered in the country (approx. 6.5 per 10,000). WHO norms provide for 25 per 10,000 people.

(d) The Government has taken the following steps in order to meet the shortage of doctors in the country:

- I. The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology and Surgical Oncology.
- II. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- III. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.

- IV. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- V. Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure.
- VI. Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- VII. Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- VIII. Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

**Statement***Doctor Density (Per 10000 Population) by State and Area*

| State/UT          | Total |        |
|-------------------|-------|--------|
|                   | NSSO  | Census |
| 1                 | 2     | 3      |
| India             | 4.28  | 6.07   |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 4.52  | 7.84   |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1.97  | 0.17   |
| Assam             | 0.16  | 2.83   |
| Bihar             | 2.06  | 3.96   |
| Chhattisgarh      | 2.59  | 4.09   |
| Delhi             | 1.53  | 15.03  |
| Goa               | 6.35  | 10.99  |
| Gujarat           | 3.89  | 4.4    |
| Haryana           | 4.02  | 8.21   |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 5.97  | 5.96   |

| 1                           | 2     | 3     |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Jammu and Kashmir           | 1.81  | 6.77  |
| Jharkhand                   | 4.23  | 3.94  |
| Karnataka                   | 7.58  | 7.32  |
| Kerala                      | 4.45  | 6.28  |
| Madhya Pradesh              | 2.68  | 4.89  |
| Maharashtra                 | 7.09  | 7.88  |
| Manipur                     | 1.91  | 4.54  |
| Meghalaya                   | 1.12  | 2.51  |
| Mizoram                     | 0.47  | 5.32  |
| Nagaland                    | 2.05  | 3.37  |
| Odisha                      | 0.48  | 2.69  |
| Punjab                      | 6.57  | 11.14 |
| Rajasthan                   | 5.03  | 3.97  |
| Sikkim                      | 1.66  | 7.49  |
| Tamil Nadu                  | 9.07  | 6.09  |
| Tripura                     | 1.05  | 3.21  |
| Uttar Pradesh               | 3.76  | 6.04  |
| Uttarakhand                 | 4.19  | 7.4   |
| West Bengal                 | 3.16  | 7.07  |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00  | 7.59  |
| Chandigarh                  | 14.03 | 23.17 |
| Dadar and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00  | 2.7   |
| Daman and Diu               | 0.00  | 4.95  |
| Lakshadweep                 | 13.64 | 5.24  |
| Puducherry                  | 7.85  | 10.6  |

*Source:* National Sample Survey Organisation 2004-05; Census of India 2001;  
Central Bureau of Health Intelligence 2005

#### **Central assistance to Punjab for cancer treatment**

1037. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any Central assistance to Punjab to fight increasing cases of cancer, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is going to take/has taken initiatives to support the State Government in making cancer treatment for the patients in the State more affordable?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) 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. Under the said programme, an amount of ₹ 8.03 crore have been released to the State of Punjab during the financial year 2014-15.

The Government of India under “Strengthening of Tertiary Care of Cancer” scheme of NPCDCS is assisting for strengthening/establishment of State Cancer Institute (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The financial assistance is upto ₹ 120 crores for SCI and upto ₹ 45 crore for TCCC (including State Government share of 25%) subject to eligibility as per scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

During the financial year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 4.80 crore was released to Guru Govind Singh Medical College and Hospital Faridkot, Punjab under the Tertiary Cancer Centre scheme.

There is also a provision of Oncology Department in the new Super Speciality Blocks at Government Medical College, Amritsar under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY) Phase-II upgradation programme. A 500 bedded satellite centre of PGI Chandigarh at Sangrur (Punjab) has been approved at an estimated cost of approximately ₹ 449 cr.

As informed by Government of Punjab, Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India is setting up the Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital and Research



Centre at Mullanpur (Medicity, New Chandigarh) under the aegis of Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), Mumbai.

Further, 25 bedded Cancer care facilities at District Hospital Sangrur is established by TMC, Mumbai.

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 medicines for which ceiling price 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 Fertilizrs.

Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is provided under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). The Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund within RAN has been set up in 2009 wherein 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto ₹ 2,00,000/- to BPL cancer patients.

#### **Production of FDCS without permission**

1038. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 294 drugs with fixed dose combination (FDC) are in production without proper permission of Drug Controller General of India;
- (b) if so, the action taken or proposed by Government; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The case regarding 294 FDCs, licensed by the State Licensing Authorities without approval of Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG (I)], is *sub-judice* in Madras High Court. In addition, in response to the directions issued to the manufacturers to prove the safety and efficacy of FDCs being manufactured by them, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization received 6220 applications. The rationality, safety and efficacy of these FDCs have been examined by an Expert Committee constituted for this purpose.

- (c) Does not arise.

**Swine flu patients in hospitals**

1039. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the hospitals in our country have registered growing swine flu cases during the last three months;
- (b) if so, the hospital-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government to control and treat the H1N1 patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Influenza A H1N1 virus that caused the Influenza Pandemic during 2009-10 continues to circulate in the community causing outbreaks in various parts of the country. Records of Influenza A H1N1 cases hospital-wise are not maintained at Central level. However, State/UT wise cases reported since January 2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Central Government monitored the Influenza A H1N1 situation and remained in regular touch with the affected State Governments. 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 were sent as per need. The Central Government also assisted the State Governments by providing logistic support for drug oseltamivir, H1N1 Vaccine, 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. The Central Government has also established a network of 21 laboratories equipped to test the virus. The affected States have further supplemented these efforts by authorizing private diagnostic laboratories for conducting tests.

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 also regularly monitors the situation.

Regular advertisements for guidance of public on Influenza A H1N1 were issued by MOHFW in national and local newspapers. These also included vernacular languages. A campaign was also launched from 14-28th February, 2015 on Portals registered with Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity. Radio Jingles were aired on All

India Radio and private FM channels. TV spots were broadcast on Doordarshan and private TV channels from 21 February to 7th March 2015. The affected States have also placed advertisements and undertaken media campaign in the local newspapers and aired Radio and Television spots.

***Statement***

*Influenza A H1N1: laboratory confirmed Cases: State/UT-wise for 2015  
(1st January 2015 – 26th April, 2015)*

| S. No. | State/ UT              | January<br>2015<br>Cases | February<br>2015<br>Cases | March<br>2015<br>Cases | April<br>2015<br>Cases |
|--------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1      | 2                      | 3                        | 4                         | 5                      | 6                      |
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar    | 0                        | 1                         | 3                      | 0                      |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh         | 33                       | 57                        | 78                     | 14                     |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh      | 0                        | 0                         | 0                      | 0                      |
| 4.     | Assam                  | 0                        | 0                         | 26                     | 4                      |
| 5.     | Bihar                  | 0                        | 21                        | 321                    | 10                     |
| 6.     | Chandigarh             | 4                        | 13                        | 4                      | 1                      |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh           | 0                        | 4                         | 142                    | 16                     |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0                        | 11                        | 5                      | 1                      |
| 9.     | Daman and Diu          | 0                        | 2                         | 3                      | 0                      |
| 10.    | Delhi                  | 439                      | 2452                      | 1346                   | 30                     |
| 11.    | Goa                    | 5                        | 2                         | 34                     | 19                     |
| 12.    | Gujarat                | 270                      | 4098                      | 2160                   | 56                     |
| 13.    | Haryana                | 56                       | 119                       | 242                    | 8                      |
| 14.    | Himachal Pradesh       | 0                        | 36                        | 67                     | 10                     |
| 15.    | Jammu and Kashmir      | 0                        | 113                       | 380                    | 2                      |
| 16.    | Jharkhand              | 0                        | 0                         | 11                     | 0                      |
| 17.    | Karnataka              | 38                       | 1117                      | 1658                   | 241                    |
| 18.    | Kerala                 | 5                        | 42                        | 119                    | 100                    |
| 19.    | Lakshadweep            | 0                        | 0                         | 0                      | 0                      |

| 1                       | 2              | 3           | 4            | 5            | 6           |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 20.                     | Madhya Pradesh | 49          | 961          | 1196         | 70          |
| 21.                     | Maharashtra    | 68          | 1667         | 2890         | 488         |
| 22.                     | Manipur        | 0           | 0            | 5            | 0           |
| 23.                     | Meghalaya      | 0           | 0            | 0            | 0           |
| 24.                     | Mizoram        | 0           | 1            | 3            | 0           |
| 25.                     | Nagaland       | 0           | 4            | 0            | 0           |
| 26.                     | Odisha         | 0           | 13           | 31           | 3           |
| 27.                     | Puducherry     | 0           | 22           | 32           | 3           |
| 28.                     | Punjab         | 9           | 184          | 91           | 6           |
| 29.                     | Rajasthan      | 180         | 5348         | 1078         | 95          |
| 30.                     | Sikkim         | 0           | 0            | 0            | 0           |
| 31.                     | Tamil Nadu     | 87          | 207          | 307          | 72          |
| 32.                     | Telangana      | 594         | 938          | 734          | 74          |
| 33.                     | Tripura        | 0           | 0            | 0            | 0           |
| 34.                     | Uttarakhand    | 2           | 16           | 68           | 10          |
| 35.                     | Uttar Pradesh  | 25          | 544          | 870          | 106         |
| 36.                     | West Bengal    | 0           | 115          | 364          | 8           |
| <b>CUMULATIVE TOTAL</b> |                | <b>1864</b> | <b>18108</b> | <b>14268</b> | <b>1447</b> |

#### Health scheme for rural children

1040. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started any health scheme in the States for rural children who are considered to be the most vulnerable from point of view of health care;

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds spent for this purpose during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) if no specific scheme, by when such scheme will be implemented for rural children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Under National Health Mission (NHM) the provision of health care to children particularly in rural areas is given priority attention. The details of the interventions to improve the health of children is as below.

1. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home and free blood if required. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment till one year of age.
2. Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC) at different levels to reduce child morbidity and mortality: Setting up of facilities for care of sick newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NHM.
3. Home Based New Born Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHAs has been initiated to improve newborn practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick newborn babies.
4. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) has been launched with an aim to reduce neonatal mortality and stillbirths.
5. Newer interventions to reduce newborn mortality- Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour, kangaroo mother care and injection gentamicin to young infants in cases of suspected sepsis.
6. Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD) launched in four states with highest child mortality (UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan).
7. Management of Malnutrition: Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition in children.
8. Appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
9. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mothers and to improve child care practices.

10. Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS): A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and tracking of all pregnant women and newborn babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured.
11. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening and early intervention services have been launched to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community. The purpose of these services is to improve the overall quality of life of children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability.
12. Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, age and dose specific Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation programme is being implemented for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups like under-5 children, children of 6 – 10 years of age group, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and women in reproductive age along with treatment of anaemic children and pregnant mothers at health facilities.
13. Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under NHM to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children. These trainings are on Navjaat Shishu, Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC), Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF), etc.
14. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) covers about 13.5 crore children for vaccination against seven vaccine preventable diseases, through 90 lakh immunization sessions each year.
15. To sharpen the focus on vulnerable and marginalized populations in underserved areas, 184 High Priority Districts have been identified across the country for implementation of Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

The State-wise detailed expenditure of funds under reproductive and child health programme for last three years, under NHM are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (c) Does not arise.

**Statement****State-wise Allocation under RCH Flexible Pool, Routine Immunization and Pulse Polio Immunization for the F.Ys. 2012-13 to 2014-15**

| Sl. No. | States/UTs                  | 2012-13           |                                    |   | 2013-14           |                                    |   | 2014-15           |                                    |   | ₹ in crore |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------|
|         |                             | RCH Flexible Pool | Routine Immunization (Cash Grants) | Pulse Polio Immunization (Operational Cost) | RCH Flexible Pool | Routine Immunization (Cash Grants) | Pulse Polio Immunization (Operational Cost) | RCH Flexible Pool | Routine Immunization (Cash Grants) | Pulse Polio Immunization (Operational Cost) |            |
| 1       | 2                           | 3                 | 4                                  | 5   | 6                 | 7                                  | 8   | 9                 | 10                                 | 11  |            |
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1.16              | 0.06                               | 0.26  | 1.26              | 0.06                               | 0.24  | 3.91              | 0.07                               | 0.24  |            |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh              | 258.76            | 12.66                              | 20.13                                       | 280.40            | 14.06                              | 20.05                                       | 189.11            | 9.54                               | 11.69                                       |            |
| 3.      | Arunachal Pradesh           | 17.30             | 0.68                               | 0.90  | 18.53             | 0.76                               | 0.90  | 64.55             | 0.76                               | 0.91  |            |
| 4.      | Assam                       | 390.06            | 15.38                              | 9.46  | 417.68            | 17.09                              | 9.46  | 367.06            | 17.09                              | 9.46  |            |
| 5.      | Bihar                       | 412.43            | 20.17                              | 75.17                                       | 446.91            | 22.41                              | 51.47                                       | 390.04            | 20.05                              | 29.12                                       |            |
| 6.      | Chandigarh                  | 3.22              | 0.16                               | 0.44  | 3.49              | 0.18                               | 0.18  | 2.73              | 0.20                               | 0.25  |            |
| 7.      | Chhattisgarh                | 117.09            | 5.73                               | 4.90  | 126.88            | 6.36                               | 4.94  | 160.50            | 4.93                               | 4.94  |            |
| 8.      | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 1.05              | 0.05                               | 0.06  | 1.14              | 0.06                               | 0.06  | 3.53              | 0.07                               | 0.06  |            |

| 1   | 2                 | 3      | 4     | 5     | 6      | 7     | 8     | 9      | 10    | 11    |
|-----|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| 9.  | Daman and Diu     | 0.74   | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.80   | 0.04  | 0.04  | 2.50   | 0.05  | 0.04  |
| 10. | Delhi             | 51.20  | 2.50  | 14.96 | 55.48  | 2.78  | 8.70  | 43.31  | 3.24  | 5.99  |
| 11. | Goa               | 4.46   | 0.22  | 0.19  | 4.83   | 0.24  | 0.19  | 5.01   | 0.28  | 0.19  |
| 12. | Gujarat           | 184.55 | 9.03  | 14.12 | 199.98 | 10.03 | 12.96 | 230.48 | 11.67 | 12.29 |
| 13. | Haryana           | 77.49  | 3.79  | 12.26 | 83.96  | 4.21  | 5.84  | 82.13  | 4.90  | 7.67  |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh  | 31.43  | 1.54  | 1.95  | 71.68  | 1.71  | 1.95  | 70.07  | 1.32  | 1.98  |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 57.53  | 2.81  | 3.95  | 161.34 | 3.13  | 3.98  | 157.71 | 2.42  | 3.98  |
| 16. | Jharkhand         | 151.13 | 7.39  | 8.52  | 163.77 | 8.21  | 7.93  | 163.41 | 6.37  | 8.32  |
| 17. | Karnataka         | 186.83 | 9.14  | 10.27 | 202.45 | 10.15 | 10.33 | 230.76 | 11.81 | 10.36 |
| 18. | Kerala            | 102.04 | 4.99  | 3.93  | 110.57 | 5.55  | 3.71  | 99.91  | 6.45  | 3.71  |
| 19. | Lakshadweep       | 0.23   | 0.01  | 0.04  | 0.21   | 0.01  | 0.04  | 0.66   | 0.01  | 0.04  |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh    | 288.44 | 14.11 | 15.76 | 312.56 | 15.68 | 15.72 | 382.77 | 14.03 | 15.72 |
| 21. | Maharashtra       | 343.44 | 16.80 | 41.24 | 372.16 | 18.67 | 36.16 | 407.37 | 21.71 | 28.65 |
| 22. | Manipur           | 34.06  | 1.34  | 1.28  | 36.47  | 1.49  | 1.30  | 41.32  | 1.49  | 1.3   |
| 23. | Meghalaya         | 37.09  | 1.46  | 1.69  | 39.72  | 1.63  | 1.73  | 43.82  | 1.63  | 1.76  |
| 24. | Mizoram           | 13.65  | 0.55  | 0.50  | 14.62  | 0.60  | 0.49  | 23.54  | 0.60  | 0.49  |



| 1   | 2             | 3        | 4      | 5      | 6        | 7      | 8      | 9        | 10     | 11     |
|-----|---------------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| 25. | Nagaland      | 24.79    | 0.98   | 0.95   | 26.54    | 1.09   | 0.90   | 30.24    | 1.09   | 0.9    |
| 26. | Odisha        | 166.66   | 8.15   | 6.43   | 180.60   | 9.06   | 6.37   | 211.33   | 8.10   | 6.38   |
| 27. | Pondicherry   | 3.80     | 0.18   | 0.15   | 4.12     | 0.21   | 0.15   | 3.34     | 0.24   | 0.15   |
| 28. | Punjab        | 84.67    | 4.14   | 9.32   | 91.75    | 4.60   | 7.01   | 90.28    | 5.35   | 5.82   |
| 29. | Rajasthan     | 272.64   | 13.34  | 15.46  | 295.44   | 14.82  | 15.51  | 385.98   | 13.26  | 16.23  |
| 30. | Sikkim        | 7.61     | 0.30   | 0.22   | 8.14     | 0.33   | 0.22   | 10.51    | 0.33   | 0.22   |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu    | 220.48   | 10.78  | 9.77   | 238.91   | 11.98  | 9.73   | 231.86   | 13.94  | 9.85   |
| 32. | Tripura       | 45.94    | 1.81   | 1.45   | 49.19    | 2.01   | 1.46   | 43.96    | 2.01   | 1.46   |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 792.97   | 38.79  | 74.99  | 859.27   | 43.10  | 130.69 | 776.30   | 38.56  | 85.8   |
| 34. | Uttarakhand   | 46.38    | 2.27   | 8.63   | 98.45    | 2.52   | 4.51   | 96.23    | 1.95   | 5.99   |
| 35. | West Bengal   | 279.19   | 13.65  | 41.29  | 302.53   | 15.17  | 35.85  | 268.62   | 17.65  | 27.78  |
| 36. | Telangana     |          |        |        |          |        |        | 135.15   | 6.82   | 8.36   |
|     | GRAND TOTAL   | 4,710.51 | 225.00 | 410.69 | 5,281.82 | 250.00 | 410.77 | 5,450.00 | 250.00 | 328.10 |

Note: Allocation is as per Original outlay/B.E and does not include Kind Grants.

**Handling of drug resistant TB**

1041. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the tuberculosis (TB) crisis in the country has created an epidemic of drug resistant (DR) TB with large number of such cases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to tackle the epidemic;
- (d) whether Government will declare tuberculosis as national emergency; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) No. The estimated proportion of Multi Drug Resistant TB (MDR TB) Cases in India is not increasing. It is less than 3 per cent among new TB cases and between 11 to 19 per cent among retreatment TB cases and has not increased in the recent years.

Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) services are provided under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) throughout the country.

The core components of PMDT implementation are:

- Accurate timely diagnosis through quality assured culture and drug susceptibility testing
- Appropriate treatment utilizing second line drugs under supervision
- Uninterrupted supply of quality assured anti TB drugs, and
- Standardized recording and reporting system

Under RNTCP, diagnosis of Drug Resistant TB is conducted through quality assured drug susceptibility testing at 62 Culture and drug susceptibility testing (C-DST) laboratories, of which 50 laboratories are also equipped with rapid molecular test named Line Probe Assay (LPA). Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification (CBNAAT) Test Machines have been installed at 119 sites for early detection of Rifampicin resistance among TB cases. The main reason for MDR-TB is incomplete and/or incorrect treatment for drug-sensitive TB. Hence, under RNTCP, complete and correct treatment under DOTS strategy is implemented. Diagnosis and treatment for both drug sensitive and drug resistant TB, under RNTCP, is free of cost.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis in India has come down from 586 per 100,000 population in 1990 to 211 per 100,000 population in 2013. Mortality has reduced from 42 per 100,000 population to 19 per 100,000 population during this period. The estimated incidence of TB has also been declining.

**Reining in of quacks and sale of fake drugs**

†1042. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are 40 thousand MBBS doctors in Delhi and an equal number of quacks too;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rein in the quacks;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the fact that generic medicines are still out of reach of the patients;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to make the common patients aware of the generic medicines and to ensure their availability for them;
- (e) whether Government will lay concrete infrastructure to probe the doctors and the chemists of Delhi and of other parts of the country; and
- (f) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As informed by Government of NCT of Delhi, 65,000 doctors are registered with Delhi Medical Council. No data on quacks is maintained.

(b) The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, prohibits a person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in the State. Punishment of imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with a fine which may extend to ₹ 1,000/- or both is also prescribed.

(c) and (d) For popularizing and promoting generic drugs in the country, the Government through its agency – BPPI has been publicizing through print media to generate awareness among general public about the advantages of generic medicines and availability of generic medicines from Jan Aushadhi Stores.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, under NHM upto 5% funding over and above the normal allocation of the States is also provided as an incentive for those States that implement policy and systems to provide free generic medicines to all in public health facilities.

(e) and (f) Medical Council of India (MCI) in its regulations namely the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 under Clause 1.5 has prescribed as under:

“Use of Generic names of drugs: Every physician should, as far as possible, prescribe drugs with generic names and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs.”

### **High per centage of women undergoing sterilization**

1043. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 10 times more women than men undergo sterilization surgeries in sterilization camps, even though female sterilization involves a more complicated operation than male sterilization;

(b) whether Government recognizes the fact that this has taken a toll on the health of large sections of women in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that the public health infrastructure is not geared to manage sterilization and that very often the staff do not counsel women or seek their informed consent; and

(d) whether it is a fact that offering monetary incentives could result in taking undue advantage of the vulnerability of the poor and the illiterate to achieve population control?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. Female sterilization is one of the most accepted methods of contraception in India. Government offers a basket of choice to the clients who adopt a method as per their choice.

(b) It is a safe procedure which leads to full recovery post the surgery.

(c) Public health infrastructure is adequate to provide sterilization services. Moreover no sterilisation procedure is carried out without the written informed consent of the client.

(d) The Government of India does not offer incentives but provides compensation to the clients for the loss of wages experienced for undergoing the procedure.

**Mistreatment by Government doctors**

1044. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a number of cases of mistreatment by doctors of Central Government hospitals in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps undertaken by Government to minimise this number;

(d) whether Government has any system of training medical practitioners at some interval during their service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital, and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals are concerned, no case of mistreatment by doctors has been reported.

These Hospitals have an institutionalized mechanism for grievance redressal *vide* which grievances of public 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.

Each doctor in Safdarjung Hospital has been allowed to attend two conferences in a year. Regular health education is given to the doctors in Dr. RML Hospital. Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals has started conducting workshop on communication and behavior change in health care settings for doctors.

**Safe abortion services in rural areas**

1045. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is striving to expand the provider base with strict conditionalities to enhance access and availability of safe abortion services in rural areas through training and certification of Ayush practitioners;

(b) whether the Indian Medical Association in an attempt to safeguard the

vested interests of a 2.5 lakh strong lobby of allopathic practitioners has opposed the move; and

(c) whether many State chapters of the IMA like Kerala have opposed the move stating that there is no shortage of doctors of modern medicine for posting in PHCs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The Government of India has formulated a Draft Bill on Amendments to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 in which there is proposal to allow AYUSH practitioners, homeopaths and paramedical staff (excluding Yoga and Naturopathy) in the public sector to administer medical methods of abortion on pregnant women with strict conditionalities including the requisite training and certification with a view to enhance access and availability of safe abortion services in rural areas.

(b) Indian Medical Association (IMA) has supported most of the proposed amendments but raised objections to expand provider base to include AYUSH and other non-MBBS practitioners for conducting abortion services. According to them MTP only is to be done by registered medical practitioners who are all trained qualified MBBS doctors, as defined in the current MTP Act, 1971.

(c) As per the records, no such letter or suggestion has been received.

**Inclusion of magazines/periodicals in the list for issue of advertisements**

1046. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any magazines, periodicals or dailies were added to the list for issuing advertisements in the last ten months;

(b) if so, the details of the names of the magazines, periodicals and the dailies;

(c) the amount in rupees spent on these publications; and

(d) the reasons for their inclusion in the list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) 555 Newspapers/Journals were added to the list of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, a media unit under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and also the nodal agency for release of Government advertisement on behalf of various Central Government Ministries/Departments, for releasing advertisements during the last ten months.

The name of the newspapers, magazines, periodicals and the quantum of advertisements in rupee given to these publications are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) As per the Advertisement Policy of the Government, DAVP invites fresh applications from Newspaper/Journals twice every year and these applications are examined by a Panel Advisory Committee. Based on their recommendations, DAVP empanels Newspaper/Journals. DAVP empanels Newspapers/Journals with a view to reach its advertisement to readers from different sections of the society.

***Statement***

*List of Publications Empaneled During Last 10 Months*

|         |                            |           |                        | (in ₹) |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Sl. No. | NP Name                    | City      | Periodicity            | Amount |
| 1.      | Dainik Savera Times        | Ambala    | Daily(M)               | 184845 |
| 2.      | Apna Uttarakhand           | Dehradun  | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 3.      | Samvedana Express          | Silvassa  | Fortnightly            | 11049  |
| 4.      | Voodayam                   | Adilabad  | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 75467  |
| 5.      | Focus Today                | Agra      | Daily(M)               | 5137   |
| 6.      | Kalyug Crime Times         | Agra      | Weekly                 | 11049  |
| 7.      | R.S. News                  | Agra      | Monthly                | 33541  |
| 8.      | Rajdeep Sandesh            | Agra      | Daily(E)               | 0      |
| 9.      | Ramanjan Sandesh           | Agra      | Daily(E)               | 2712   |
| 10.     | Sulahkul                   | Agra      | Daily(M)               | 70955  |
| 11.     | Swadesh                    | Agra      | Daily(M)               | 86850  |
| 12.     | Times Day                  | Ahmedabad | Daily(M)               | 239085 |
| 13.     | Aankhodekhi Gujarat        | Ahmedabad | Fortnightly            | 0      |
| 14.     | Metro Media                | Ahmedabad | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 15.     | Tapobhumi Gujarat          | Ahmedabad | Daily(M)               | 5509   |
| 16.     | Tender Auction<br>Samachar | Ahmedabad | Daily(M)               | 91517  |
| 17.     | The Economic<br>Revolution | Ahmedabad | Weekly                 | 3707   |
| 18.     | Zindagi                    | Ahmedabad | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 19.     | Alfaz Today                | Ajmer     | Fortnightly            | 7969   |
| 20.     | Honslo Ki Udaan            | Ajmer     | Daily(M)               | 0      |

| Sl. No. | NP Name            | City       | Periodicity | Amount |
|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 21.     | Hukmanama Samachar | Ajmer      | Daily(M)    | 22786  |
| 22.     | Morning News       | Ajmer      | Daily(M)    | 6519   |
| 23.     | Roshan Bharat      | Ajmer      | Fortnightly | 10087  |
| 24.     | Divya Marathi      | Akola      | Daily(M)    | 5137   |
| 25.     | Malayala Manorama  | Alappuzha  | Daily(M)    | 161606 |
| 26.     | Sahar Azad         | Aligarh    | Daily(M)    | 653558 |
| 27.     | Allahabad Express  | Allahabad  | Daily(M)    | 22599  |
| 28.     | Bharat Samvad      | Allahabad  | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 29.     | City Times         | Allahabad  | Daily(M)    | 9383   |
| 30.     | Jan Sandesh Times  | Allahabad  | Daily(M)    | 81781  |
| 31.     | Justice Express    | Allahabad  | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 32.     | Triveni Pusp       | Allahabad  | Monthly     | 0      |
| 33.     | Takshashila        | Amethi     | Bi-Weekly   | 0      |
| 34.     | Udayachi Baat      | Amravati   | Daily(E)    | 23542  |
| 35.     | Attach Express     | Aurangabad | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 36.     | Maharashtra Times  | Aurangabad | Daily(M)    | 106645 |
| 37.     | Rajkiya Tufan      | Aurangabad | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 38.     | Son Varsha Vani    | Aurangabad | Daily(M)    | 235598 |
| 39.     | Hind Asar          | Badarpur   | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 40.     | Baba Express       | Baharaich  | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 41.     | Ahde-E-Nouw        | Bahraich   | Daily(M)    | 26202  |
| 42.     | Anudhyana          | Balasore   | Daily(M)    | 97053  |
| 43.     | Anchalik Swar      | Ballia     | Daily(E)    | 2712   |
| 44.     | Hosadigantha       | Bangalore  | Daily(M)    | 524789 |
| 45.     | Sandauli Times     | Barabanki  | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 46.     | Hafte Ki Baat      | Barmer     | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 47.     | Anurag Lakshya     | Basti      | Daily(M)    | 50941  |
| 48.     | Kautilya Ka Bharat | Basti      | Daily(M)    | 82722  |
| 49.     | Vijayavani         | Belgaum    | Daily(M)    | 71439  |
| 50.     | Abhay Path         | Bhilai     | Daily(M)    | 32863  |
| 51.     | Nava Bharat        | Bhilai     | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 52.     | Bharat Ki Takat    | Bhopal     | Monthly     | 0      |
| 53.     | Bhoo Mandal Gaatha | Bhopal     | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 54.     | Hamara Swaraj      | Bhopal     | Daily(M)    | 2712   |
| 55.     | Hari Bhoomi        | Bhopal     | Daily(M)    | 76371  |
| 56.     | Janta Sarkar       | Bhopal     | Daily(M)    | 22352  |
| 57.     | Lok Maya           | Bhopal     | Daily(M)    | 210730 |
| 58.     | Pradeshik Janmat   | Bhopal     | Daily(M)    | 22786  |



| Sl. No. | NP_Name                      | City        | Periodicity            | Amount  |
|---------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------|
| 59.     | Saeban                       | Bhopal      | Daily(M)               | 17716   |
| 60.     | Sandhya Dainik 6 PM          | Bhopal      | Daily(E)               | 124263  |
| 61.     | Shikhar Vani                 | Bhopal      | Daily(E)               | 10306   |
| 62.     | Vichar Prem Ke               | Bhopal      | Weekly                 | 0       |
| 63.     | Bhirna Sampark               | Bhubaneswar | Monthly                | 0       |
| 64.     | Indus Valley Times           | Bhubaneswar | Fortnightly            | 18319   |
| 65.     | Jagrata Odisha               | Bhubaneswar | Daily(M)               | 80091   |
| 66.     | Sahana Mela                  | Bhubaneswar | Daily(M)               | 0       |
| 67.     | Sindhuja                     | Bhubaneswar | Monthly                | 0       |
| 68.     | Singhasana                   | Bhubaneswar | Daily(M)               | 3669    |
| 69.     | Kachchh Aam Tak              | Bhuj        | Daily(E)               | 19354   |
| 70.     | Rajsuya                      | Bikaner     | Daily(M)               | 20009   |
| 71.     | Vinayak                      | Bikaner     | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 35359   |
| 72.     | Patrika                      | Bilaspur    | Daily(M)               | 203137  |
| 73.     | Samay Darshan                | Bilaspur    | Daily(M)               | 97269   |
| 74.     | Khushal-E-Kashmir            | Budgam      | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 22786   |
| 75.     | Dainik Savera Times          | Chandigarh  | Daily(M)               | 111326  |
| 76.     | The Economic Times           | Chandigarh  | Daily(M)               | 45013   |
| 77.     | Transport Times              | Chandigarh  | Weekly                 | 23341   |
| 78.     | Dakshin Bharat<br>Rashtramat | Chennai     | Daily(M)               | 265670  |
| 79.     | Dinamalar                    | Chennai     | Daily(M)               | 2747003 |
| 80.     | Lokmat Samachar              | Chhindwara  | Daily(M)               | 27082   |
| 81.     | City Times                   | Chittor     | Daily(M)               | 28343   |
| 82.     | Dinamalar                    | Coimbatore  | Daily(M)               | 1354984 |
| 83.     | Thamizh Murasu               | Coimbatore  | Daily(E)               | 36027   |
| 84.     | Praja Mata                   | Cuttack     | Monthly                | 0       |
| 85.     | Navbharat Times              | Daman       | Daily(M)               | 176558  |
| 86.     | Face of Rajasthan            | Dausa       | Fortnightly            | 0       |
| 87.     | Jaipur Mahanagar Times       | Dausa       | Daily(M)               | 0       |
| 88.     | Nav Surya                    | Dausa       | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 25832   |
| 89.     | Matru Chhaya                 | Deesa       | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 63490   |
| 90.     | Abhiyan Times                | Dehradun    | Daily(M)               | 7225    |
| 91.     | Ankita Darpan                | Dehradun    | Weekly                 | 11049   |

| Sl. No. | NP Name                         | City     | Periodicity | Amount |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 92.     | Aryan Express                   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 93.     | Aspast Bharat                   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 94.     | Chak De Bharat                  | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 95.     | Dehshat Ka Dushman              | Dehradun | Monthly     | 0      |
| 96.     | Dev Bhoomi Prahari              | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 97.     | Devbhoomi Express               | Dehradun | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 98.     | Dhara-Pukarte                   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 99.     | Divine Story                    | Dehradun | Weekly      | 10977  |
| 100.    | Divine Story                    | Dehradun | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 101.    | Divya Himgiri                   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 102.    | Divyanshi News                  | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 103.    | Doon Vichar                     | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 104.    | Drona Puri                      | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 105.    | Duniya Times                    | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 106.    | Galaxy Times of Dehradun        | Dehradun | Weekly      | 10977  |
| 107.    | Garhwal Ki Pukar                | Dehradun | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 108.    | Gitika Mail                     | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 109.    | Him Vani                        | Dehradun | Monthly     | 10801  |
| 110.    | Himalaya Ki Sachchai            | Dehradun | Monthly     | 18723  |
| 111.    | Himalaya Parvat                 | Dehradun | Monthly     | 0      |
| 112.    | India Times The Perfect Package | Dehradun | Monthly     | 27265  |
| 113.    | Jamhoori Qiyadat                | Dehradun | Daily(M)    | 3254   |
| 114.    | Janhit Darpan                   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 115.    | Jeet Ki Rah                     | Dehradun | Monthly     | 0      |
| 116.    | Kalam Dawat                     | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 117.    | Kanchan Mail                    | Dehradun | Monthly     | 0      |
| 118.    | Kargar Bulletin                 | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 119.    | Kaumi Guldasta                  | Dehradun | Daily(M)    | 13943  |
| 120.    | Kusum Vihar                     | Dehradun | Monthly     | 0      |
| 121.    | Morning Boost                   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 122.    | News Virus                      | Dehradun | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 123.    | Nisbat                          | Dehradun | Weekly      | 14687  |
| 124.    | Prakrati Ka Sparsha             | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 125.    | Prashn Paheli                   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 126.    | Purush Helpline                 | Dehradun | Monthly     | 0      |
| 127.    | Ritesh Times                    | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |

| Sl. No. | NP Name  | City     | Periodicity | Amount |
|---------|--|----------|-------------|--------|
| 128.    | RTI Right to Information<br>Accounts and Audit<br>News | Dehradun | Monthly     | 0      |
| 129.    | Sada-E-Uttarakhand                                     | Dehradun | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 130.    | Sahitya Prabha   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 131.    | Samaj Ki Kalam   | Dehradun | Fortnightly | 0      |
| 132.    | Satat Sadhna   | Dehradun | Monthly     | 0      |
| 133.    | Satat Sadhna   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 134.    | Shabd Mahanayak  | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 135.    | Shri Sai Sahara  | Dehradun | Monthly     | 0      |
| 136.    | Shrishi Mail   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 137.    | Swayam Sudhar Buletin                                  | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 138.    | Uttar Ninad  | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 139.    | Uttarakhand Aaj Tak                                    | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 140.    | Uttarakhand Ka Vikas                                   | Dehradun | Monthly     | 0      |
| 141.    | Uttarakhand Tehkikat                                   | Dehradun | Monthly     | 0      |
| 142.    | Uttarakhand Janjagran                                  | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7719   |
| 143.    | Uttarakhand Kranti                                     | Dehradun | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 144.    | Vani Today   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 2674   |
| 145.    | Vishal Darpan  | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 146.    | Vishva Ki Ore  | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 147.    | Vishwa Purodha   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 148.    | Vishwakarma Times                                      | Dehradun | Fortnightly | 11049  |
| 149.    | Yamkeshwar Times                                       | Dehradun | Weekly      | 0      |
| 150.    | Yatra Uttarakhand Ki                                   | Dehradun | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 151.    | Aapki Khabar   | Delhi    | Weekly      | 18440  |
| 152.    | Aina Ki Gunj   | Delhi    | Weekly      | 20715  |
| 153.    | All Rights   | Delhi    | Monthly     | 0      |
| 154.    | Antim Pravakta   | Delhi    | Monthly     | 0      |
| 155.    | Asia Khabar  | Delhi    | Weekly      | 6187   |
| 156.    | Azad Nama  | Delhi    | Daily(M)    | 186667 |
| 157.    | Ballia Mail  | Delhi    | Fortnightly | 0      |
| 158.    | Bande Bharat   | Delhi    | Weekly      | 14687  |
| 159.    | Bhadavar Times   | Delhi    | Fortnightly | 14838  |
| 160.    | Book Link  | Delhi    | Monthly     | 11924  |
| 161.    | Citizen Express  | Delhi    | Monthly     | 27265  |
| 162.    | City Bulletin  | Delhi    | Daily(E)    | 80497  |
| 163.    | City Times   | Delhi    | Daily(M)    | 0      |

| Sl. No. | NP Name                      | City  | Periodicity            | Amount |
|---------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------|--------|
| 164.    | Dainik Saver Times           | Delhi | Daily(M)               | 36269  |
| 165.    | Delhi Darshan                | Delhi | Monthly                | 10247  |
| 166.    | Desh Ki Aawaz                | Delhi | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 167.    | Deshhit Sandesh              | Delhi | Daily(E)               | 117499 |
| 168.    | Forward Press                | Delhi | Monthly                | 13572  |
| 169.    | Growth Story                 | Delhi | Monthly                | 0      |
| 170.    | Hamari Duniya                | Delhi | Daily(M)               | 12950  |
| 171.    | Hind Swabhimani              | Delhi | Monthly                | 0      |
| 172.    | Independent News<br>Analysis | Delhi | Weekly                 | 32368  |
| 173.    | Iqar Times                   | Delhi | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 174.    | Keshav Times                 | Delhi | Weekly                 | 14687  |
| 175.    | Khabar Hardum                | Delhi | Daily(M)               | 4657   |
| 176.    | Khari Dilli                  | Delhi | Daily(M)               | 9265   |
| 177.    | Lok Samaj Times              | Delhi | Weekly                 | 11049  |
| 178.    | Majdoor Prahari              | Delhi | Monthly                | 14791  |
| 179.    | Medico-Technical Times       | Delhi | Monthly                | 0      |
| 180.    | Meri Dilli Meri Shan         | Delhi | Weekly                 | 13985  |
| 181.    | Meri Sajni                   | Delhi | Monthly                | 50680  |
| 182.    | Nangloi Samarpan<br>Times    | Delhi | Weekly                 | 11049  |
| 183.    | News Opener                  | Delhi | Daily(M)               | 31098  |
| 184.    | Newsmail                     | Delhi | Daily(M)               | 31659  |
| 185.    | Perfect Khabar               | Delhi | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 186.    | Prabhat Abhinandan           | Delhi | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 187.    | Qaumi Bharat                 | Delhi | Daily(M)               | 13696  |
| 188.    | Rann Times                   | Delhi | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 189.    | Real Watch                   | Delhi | Monthly                | 20646  |
| 190.    | Rimjhim                      | Delhi | Monthly                | 28157  |
| 191.    | Saahas Samachar              | Delhi | Fortnightly            | 18591  |
| 192.    | Sant Gadge Ambedkar          | Delhi | Daily(M)               | 19937  |
| 193.    | Siyasi Times                 | Delhi | Monthly                | 37185  |
| 194.    | Star Reporter                | Delhi | Fortnightly            | 0      |
| 195.    | The Emerging World           | Delhi | Daily(M)               | 359001 |
| 196.    | The Equator Line             | Delhi | Monthly                | 0      |
| 197.    | Top Story                    | Delhi | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 80015  |
| 198.    | Ujjawal Duniya               | Delhi | Daily(M)               | 149718 |

| Sl. No. | NP Name                                | City                   | Periodicity            | Amount |
|---------|--|------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| 199.    | Vedic Samachar                         | Delhi                  | Fortnightly            | 7342   |
| 200.    | Virat Bharat                           | Delhi                  | Daily(M)               | 307868 |
| 201.    | Yagya Bharati                          | Delhi                  | Fortnightly            | 23719  |
| 202.    | Zohair Times                           | Delhi                  | Daily(M)               | 223494 |
| 203.    | Ekta Hamari Praacheen<br>Parampara Hai | Deoria                 | Daily(M)               | 14706  |
| 204.    | Ekta Hamari Praacheen<br>Parampara Hai | Deoria                 | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 205.    | Ajay Bharat                            | Dholpur                | Daily(M)               | 5324   |
| 206.    | Deshdoot                               | Dhule                  | Daily(M)               | 7594   |
| 207.    | Lohit                                  | Dibrugarh              | Daily(M)               | 6803   |
| 208.    | Sathi Sandesh                          | Durg                   | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 209.    | Sakthi                                 | Eluru                  | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 5137   |
| 210.    | Press And Etah                         | Etah                   | Monthly                | 19483  |
| 211.    | Surag Bureau                           | Etah                   | Monthly                | 0      |
| 212.    | Aapki Takat                            | Faizabad               | Daily(M)               | 2712   |
| 213.    | Satyajay Times                         | Faridabad              | Daily(M)               | 140570 |
| 214.    | Siyasat Doot                           | Farrukhabad            | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 215.    | Kashmir Thunder                        | Gandarbal              | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 216.    | Avataran                               | Gandhinagar            | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 217.    | Lok Sansar                             | Gandhinagar            | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 218.    | Saamna                                 | Gandhinagar            | Daily(M)               | 6536   |
| 219.    | Samajvad Ka Uday                       | Gautam Buddha<br>Nagar | Daily(M)               | 45613  |
| 220.    | Aap Abhi Tak                           | Ghaziabad              | Daily(M)               | 16408  |
| 221.    | Hindustan Kal Tak                      | Ghaziabad              | Daily(M)               | 173777 |
| 222.    | Kaumi Mukam                            | Ghaziabad              | Daily(M)               | 72187  |
| 223.    | Moon India                             | Ghaziabad              | Daily(M)               | 252702 |
| 224.    | Sarvotam Patra                         | Ghaziabad              | Monthly                | 0      |
| 225.    | Uma Shree                              | Ghaziabad              | Monthly                | 0      |
| 226.    | Aawaz-E-Gani                           | Gonda                  | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 227.    | Sachcha Faisla                         | Gopeshwar              | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 228.    | City Times                             | Gorakhpur              | Daily(M)               | 30778  |
| 229.    | Friday Gurgaon                         | Gurgaon                | Weekly                 | 21253  |
| 230.    | Gurgaon Today                          | Gurgaon                | Daily(M)               | 20861  |
| 231.    | Aalok Pravanjyan                       | Guwahati               | Bi-Weekly              | 16785  |

| Sl. No. | NP Name                            | City             | Periodicity | Amount |
|---------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|
| 232.    | Asom Pravah                        | Guwahati         | Weekly      | 7342   |
| 233.    | Dainandin Barta                    | Guwahati         | Daily(M)    | 242522 |
| 234.    | Eclectic Northeast                 | Guwahati         | Monthly     | 0      |
| 235.    | Good Times                         | Guwahati         | Monthly     | 3981   |
| 236.    | Ichemma                            | Guwahati         | Monthly     | 0      |
| 237.    | Ajay Bharat                        | Gwalior          | Daily(M)    | 13446  |
| 238.    | Dabang Duniya                      | Gwalior          | Daily(M)    | 61764  |
| 239.    | Dainik Sandhya Prakash             | Gwalior          | Daily(E)    | 30547  |
| 240.    | Rudraksh                           | Hamirpur         | Daily(M)    | 41004  |
| 241.    | Uday Kesari                        | Hanumangarh Town | Fortnightly | 0      |
| 242.    | City Bulletin                      | Hapur            | Daily(E)    | 5821   |
| 243.    | Narad Wani                         | Hapur            | Daily(E)    | 0      |
| 244.    | Aaj Ki Surkhiyan                   | Hardoi           | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 245.    | Sach Ki Maryada                    | Hardoi           | Daily(M)    | 3669   |
| 246.    | Sach Ki Maryada                    | Hardoi           | Daily(M)    | 78654  |
| 247.    | Adhyatam Jagat                     | Haridwar         | Fortnightly | 7342   |
| 248.    | Aviral Bharat                      | Haridwar         | Weekly      | 0      |
| 249.    | Hindustan Express                  | Haridwar         | Daily(M)    | 282420 |
| 250.    | Kaumi Guldasta                     | Haridwar         | Weekly      | 7969   |
| 251.    | Naval Times                        | Haridwar         | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 252.    | Gujarat Pravha                     | Himatnagar       | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 253.    | 30 Days Sameeksha                  | Hyderabad        | Monthly     | 0      |
| 254.    | Asian Mirror                       | Hyderabad        | Monthly     | 27067  |
| 255.    | Good Morning Andhra                | Hyderabad        | Daily(M)    | 224330 |
| 256.    | Greatandhra                        | Hyderabad        | Weekly      | 32193  |
| 257.    | Hakkim                             | Hyderabad        | Weekly      | 0      |
| 258.    | Haritha Vani                       | Hyderabad        | Daily(M)    | 5588   |
| 259.    | Image Health                       | Hyderabad        | Fortnightly | 0      |
| 260.    | Image Health                       | Hyderabad        | Fortnightly | 0      |
| 261.    | Janam Sakshi                       | Hyderabad        | Daily(M)    | 137078 |
| 262.    | Kramasikshana                      | Hyderabad        | Monthly     | 0      |
| 263.    | Mana Telangana                     | Hyderabad        | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 264.    | Naqeeb-E-Deccan                    | Hyderabad        | Weekly      | 0      |
| 265.    | Sriven Times                       | Hyderabad        | Monthly     | 0      |
| 266.    | Standard Post                      | Hyderabad        | Daily(M)    | 26981  |
| 267.    | Telugu Nari                        | Hyderabad        | Daily(M)    | 10306  |
| 268.    | Varthamaanam Telugu<br>Dinapatrika | Hyderabad        | Daily(M)    | 42468  |

| Sl. No. | NP Name                      | City      | Periodicity            | Amount |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| 269.    | Vikalangula Pilupu           | Hyderabad | Monthly                | 18723  |
| 270.    | Vyevastha                    | Hyderabad | Daily(M)               | 3669   |
| 271.    | Yuva Shakti                  | Hyderabad | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 80529  |
| 272.    | Aaj Ka Abhimanyu             | Indore    | Weekly                 | 15766  |
| 273.    | Agaz -E- Chandan             | Indore    | Daily(M)               | 10306  |
| 274.    | Balwas Times                 | Indore    | Daily(M)               | 93201  |
| 275.    | Estate Express               | Indore    | Daily(M)               | 3669   |
| 276.    | Lok Swami                    | Indore    | Fortnightly            | 0      |
| 277.    | Samana Times                 | Indore    | Daily(M)               | 39206  |
| 278.    | Eastern Sentinel             | Itanagar  | Daily(M)               | 743313 |
| 279.    | The Arunachal Pioneer        | Itanagar  | Daily(E)               | 121660 |
| 280.    | Agniban                      | Jabalpur  | Daily(E)               | 0      |
| 281.    | Dabang Duniya                | Jabalpur  | Daily(M)               | 10830  |
| 282.    | Karmkranti                   | Jagdalpur | Daily(M)               | 37359  |
| 283.    | Devote Hindustan             | Jaipur    | Fortnightly            | 13985  |
| 284.    | Dumdumi                      | Jaipur    | Fortnightly            | 3707   |
| 285.    | Golden Rajasthan             | Jaipur    | Fortnightly            | 7969   |
| 286.    | Jaipur Metro Track           | Jaipur    | Fortnightly            | 7969   |
| 287.    | Jat Express                  | Jaipur    | Fortnightly            | 0      |
| 288.    | Kalam Kasouti                | Jaipur    | Fortnightly            | 7969   |
| 289.    | Loktantra Ka Pahla<br>Stambh | Jaipur    | Weekly                 | 5295   |
| 290.    | National Duniya              | Jaipur    | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 291.    | News One Times               | Jaipur    | Fortnightly            | 7969   |
| 292.    | Raj Shakti                   | Jaipur    | Fortnightly            | 0      |
| 293.    | Rajganga                     | Jaipur    | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 294.    | Sabse Badi Khabar            | Jaipur    | Fortnightly            | 11049  |
| 295.    | Shyam Gram Sandesh           | Jaipur    | Fortnightly            | 11049  |
| 296.    | Vir Bhumi Rajasthan          | Jaipur    | Weekly                 | 5295   |
| 297.    | Yadav Rakshak                | Jaipur    | Monthly                | 11016  |
| 298.    | The Suryasta                 | Jajpur    | Monthly                | 11784  |
| 299.    | Lokmat Samachar              | Jalgaon   | Daily(M)               | 82633  |
| 300.    | Early Post                   | Jammu     | Daily(M)               | 15940  |
| 301.    | Jammu Jyoti                  | Jammu     | Daily(M)               | 32484  |
| 302.    | Jammu Metro                  | Jammu     | Daily(M)               | 54192  |
| 303.    | Kashmir Uzma                 | Jammu     | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 304.    | Nawai Duggar                 | Jammu     | Daily(M)               | 8204   |

| Sl. No. | NP Name                 | City             | Periodicity         | Amount |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------|
| 305.    | North In News           | Jammu            | Daily Except Sunday | 0      |
| 306.    | Truth Prevail           | Jammu            | Daily(M)            | 0      |
| 307.    | Prakash Kunj            | Jhalawar         | Daily(M)            | 222002 |
| 308.    | Aziz E Hindustan        | Jhansi           | Daily(M)            | 0      |
| 309.    | Janseva Mail            | Jhansi           | Daily(M)            | 0      |
| 310.    | Sunday Reporter         | Jodhpur          | Weekly              | 11049  |
| 311.    | Awami Tarjuman          | Kannauj          | Daily(M)            | 0      |
| 312.    | Haqo Batil Ki Jung      | Kanpur           | Fortnightly         | 4928   |
| 313.    | Khushnawa-E-Shan        | Kanpur           | Daily(M)            | 0      |
| 314.    | Pratipal Times          | Kanpur           | Weekly              | 14687  |
| 315.    | Saughat E Kanpur        | Kanpur           | Weekly              | 11049  |
| 316.    | Vidhik Bharat           | Kanpur           | Weekly              | 0      |
| 317.    | Vamaa Samachar          | Kanpur Nagar     | Weekly              | 0      |
| 318.    | Vaaritha Bhoomi         | Karimnagar       | Daily Except Sunday | 158607 |
| 319.    | Chitrakoot Jadeed Varta | Karwi Chitrakoot | Daily(M)            | 33991  |
| 320.    | Aman Yuvraj Times       | Kashipur         | Fortnightly         | 11049  |
| 321.    | Bhaskar Chetana         | Kashipur         | Weekly              | 7342   |
| 322.    | Uttarakhand Ki Sachchai | Kashipur         | Fortnightly         | 0      |
| 323.    | Young Bites             | Kashmir          | Daily(M)            | 174633 |
| 324.    | Pradesh Today           | Katni            | Daily(E)            | 18952  |
| 325.    | Jagruti                 | Khambhat         | Weekly              | 0      |
| 326.    | Aawami News             | Kolkata          | Daily(M)            | 6519   |
| 327.    | Bhorer Varta            | Kolkata          | Daily(E)            | 153253 |
| 328.    | Coalfield Times         | Kolkata          | Weekly              | 32368  |
| 329.    | Ei Samay Sangbadpatra   | Kolkata          | Daily(M)            | 472722 |
| 330.    | Gyan-Aloke              | Kolkata          | Monthly             | 14791  |
| 331.    | Morning India           | Kolkata          | Daily(M)            | 0      |
| 332.    | Qaumi Tanzeem           | Kolkata          | Daily(M)            | 29596  |
| 333.    | Sadhaker Jnanbarta      | Kolkata          | Monthly             | 18723  |
| 334.    | Safalya                 | Kolkata          | Monthly             | 64061  |
| 335.    | Saptahik Bartman        | Kolkata          | Weekly              | 175278 |
| 336.    | Sarparast               | Kolkata          | Fortnightly         | 8795   |
| 337.    | Siyasi Paigham          | Kolkata          | Daily(M)            | 95929  |
| 338.    | Yuva Shakti             | Kolkata          | Daily(M)            | 40304  |
| 339.    | Lok Sadan               | Korba            | Daily(E)            | 61787  |
| 340.    | Jaipur Mahanagar Times  | Kota             | Daily(M)            | 640471 |



| Sl. No. | NP Name                      | City        | Periodicity | Amount |
|---------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| 341.    | The Hindu (Chennai)          | Kozhikode   | Daily(M)    | 105905 |
| 342.    | Nandi Times                  | Kurnool     | Daily(M)    | 3802   |
| 343.    | Jag Marg                     | Kurukshetra | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 344.    | Punya Nagari<br>(Aurangabad) | Latur       | Daily(M)    | 94017  |
| 345.    | Amar Lekhani                 | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 346.    | Arjit Times                  | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 12005  |
| 347.    | Awami Adalat                 | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 17695  |
| 348.    | Bahujan Rakshak              | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 45901  |
| 349.    | Business Link                | Lucknow     | Weekly      | 0      |
| 350.    | Crime Pahal                  | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 9357   |
| 351.    | Dairah-E-Adab                | Lucknow     | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 352.    | Deshpath                     | Lucknow     | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 353.    | Duniyabi Hakikat             | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 35874  |
| 354.    | Garib Nawaj Express          | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 355.    | Gramya Warta                 | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 356.    | Haqeeqat Today               | Lucknow     | Weekly      | 14684  |
| 357.    | Haqeeqat Today               | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 234982 |
| 358.    | Hightech News                | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 359.    | Hindustan Kal Tak            | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 5588   |
| 360.    | Home News                    | Lucknow     | Weekly      | 0      |
| 361.    | Independent Voice            | Lucknow     | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 362.    | India Inside                 | Lucknow     | Monthly     | 0      |
| 363.    | India Voice Times            | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 364.    | Jan Express                  | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 51125  |
| 365.    | Lohiya Darpan                | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 24838  |
| 366.    | Nakeeb                       | Lucknow     | Weekly      | 14687  |
| 367.    | Nakeeb                       | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 368.    | Nav Durga Times              | Lucknow     | Weekly      | 0      |
| 369.    | New India Herald             | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 7843   |
| 370.    | New India Herald             | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 117127 |
| 371.    | News Guide                   | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 372.    | Nihsandeh                    | Lucknow     | Monthly     | 10801  |
| 373.    | Nirbandh                     | Lucknow     | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 374.    | North India Statesman        | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 149811 |
| 375.    | Paarkhi                      | Lucknow     | Weekly      | 18440  |
| 376.    | Pichhdo Ka Masiha            | Lucknow     | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 377.    | Pichhro Ka Masiha            | Lucknow     | Weekly      | 0      |

| Sl. No. | NP Name                      | City         | Periodicity | Amount |
|---------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| 378.    | Pradesh Prahari              | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 5821   |
| 379.    | Prince News                  | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 17695  |
| 380.    | Public Asia                  | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 13038  |
| 381.    | Qaumi Mohaz                  | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 14502  |
| 382.    | Rameshwaram Times            | Lucknow      | Weekly      | 0      |
| 383.    | Rashtriya Avtar              | Lucknow      | Weekly      | 22109  |
| 384.    | Rashtriya Politics           | Lucknow      | Weekly      | 18440  |
| 385.    | Roznama Aairah               | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 386.    | Rudad-E-Watan                | Lucknow      | Weekly      | 7342   |
| 387.    | Rudra Ki Kalam               | Lucknow      | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 388.    | Sabmat                       | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 389.    | Samar Saleel                 | Lucknow      | Monthly     | 0      |
| 390.    | Sanchar Bulletin             | Lucknow      | Monthly     | 0      |
| 391.    | Sanchar Prakash              | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 34640  |
| 392.    | Sarvapratham                 | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 38093  |
| 393.    | Shahr E Ilam                 | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 13943  |
| 394.    | Soochna Kranti               | Lucknow      | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 395.    | Spashtvakta                  | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 396.    | Swatantra Kesari             | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 6991   |
| 397.    | Tafseel                      | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 2797   |
| 398.    | Tender Auction<br>Samachar   | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 12005  |
| 399.    | The Daily Report of<br>India | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 400.    | Times Day                    | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 6536   |
| 401.    | Times Day                    | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 21886  |
| 402.    | Tribhuvan Times              | Lucknow      | Weekly      | 0      |
| 403.    | Vidhan Kesari                | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 404.    | Waheed Bharat Times          | Lucknow      | Daily(M)    | 22352  |
| 405.    | Yuva Josh                    | Lucknow      | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 406.    | Zoya Times                   | Lucknow      | Weekly      | 14687  |
| 407.    | Kalam Di Jubani              | Ludhiana     | Daily(M)    | 9804   |
| 408.    | Dhina Suriyan                | Madurai      | Daily(M)    | 132682 |
| 409.    | Dinamalar                    | Madurai      | Daily(M)    | 850168 |
| 410.    | Akshara Yuddham              | Mahabubnagar | Daily(M)    | 3669   |
| 411.    | Akshra Netram                | Mahabubnagar | Fortnightly | 11049  |
| 412.    | Madhura Smruthulu            | Mahabubnagar | Monthly     | 0      |
| 413.    | Namaste Telangana            | Mahabubnagar | Daily(M)    | 112042 |

| Sl. No. | NP Name           | City         | Periodicity            | Amount |
|---------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------|
| 414.    | Palamoor Times    | Mahabubnagar | Daily(M)               | 25613  |
| 415.    | Vartha Vedika     | Mahabubnagar | Daily(M)               | 4657   |
| 416.    | Vekuva Samayam    | Mahbubnagar  | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 3669   |
| 417.    | Guru Express      | Mandsaur     | Daily(M)               | 13943  |
| 418.    | Praja Sandheshalu | Medak        | Daily(M)               | 45839  |
| 419.    | Gunvani           | Meerut       | Monthly                | 14791  |
| 420.    | Rashtra Sewa      | Meerut       | Monthly                | 0      |
| 421.    | Rozgar Path       | Meerut       | Weekly                 | 4928   |
| 422.    | Samasya Darpan    | Mirzapur     | Daily(M)               | 17612  |
| 423.    | Ajay Bharat       | Morena       | Daily(M)               | 73378  |
| 424.    | Samay Kavach      | Morena       | Weekly                 | 23341  |
| 425.    | Vraj Sandhya      | Morena       | Daily(E)               | 3669   |
| 426.    | Forever News      | Mumbai       | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 427.    | New India Herald  | Mumbai       | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 428.    | Purnviram         | Mumbai       | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 17382  |
| 429.    | Sangathan Bharat  | Mumbai       | Weekly                 | 7969   |
| 430.    | Swatantra Sagar   | Mumbai       | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 431.    | The Speaking Tree | Mumbai       | Weekly                 | 17642  |
| 432.    | Hakikat Times     | Muzaffarpur  | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 433.    | Charotar Mitra    | Nadiad       | Weekly                 | 7342   |
| 434.    | Badte Kadam       | Nagaur       | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 435.    | Lokvahini         | Nagpur       | Weekly                 | 13985  |
| 436.    | Maharashtra Times | Nagpur       | Daily(M)               | 200616 |
| 437.    | Rudra Times       | Nainital     | Daily(M)               | 186511 |
| 438.    | Siyasi Paigham    | Nalanda      | Daily(M)               | 52793  |
| 439.    | Akshitha          | Nalgonda     | Daily(M)               | 4657   |
| 440.    | Ippudu            | Nalgonda     | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 441.    | Lokmanthan        | Nashik       | Daily(M)               | 47637  |
| 442.    | Lokmat Times      | Nashik       | Daily(M)               | 112390 |
| 443.    | Maharashtra Times | Nashik       | Daily(M)               | 165012 |
| 444.    | The Speaking Tree | New Delhi    | Weekly                 | 10109  |
| 445.    | Maru Parikrama    | Nohar        | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 10306  |
| 446.    | Chauthi Duniya    | Noida        | Weekly                 | 56156  |
| 447.    | Hindustan Express | Noida        | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 448.    | India Unlimited   | Noida        | Monthly                | 0      |

| Sl. No. | NP Name                 | City                | Periodicity            | Amount |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------|
| 449.    | Public Asia             | Panipat             | Daily(M)               | 279831 |
| 450.    | Tiranga Hindustan       | Paonta Sahib        | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 451.    | Mahi Pravah             | Partapur (Banswara) | Weekly                 | 10087  |
| 452.    | Nirpakh Charcha         | Patiala             | Daily(M)               | 80777  |
| 453.    | Aalmi Darpan            | Patna               | Daily(M)               | 16662  |
| 454.    | Ghar Ghar Ki Aawaz      | Patna               | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 455.    | Hindustan Express       | Patna               | Daily(M)               | 123397 |
| 456.    | Kewal Sach Times        | Patna               | Monthly                | 24332  |
| 457.    | Pratha Kiran            | Patna               | Daily(M)               | 192623 |
| 458.    | Shafina                 | Patna               | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 459.    | Arz-O-Sama              | Pilibhit            | Daily(M)               | 4403   |
| 460.    | Info India              | Port Blair          | Daily(M)               | 236829 |
| 461.    | Today Times             | Port Blair          | Daily(M)               | 312479 |
| 462.    | Dinamalar               | Puducherry          | Daily(M)               | 446249 |
| 463.    | Life 365                | Pune                | Daily(M)               | 959894 |
| 464.    | Lokmanthan              | Pune                | Daily(M)               | 9844   |
| 465.    | Lokmat Samachar         | Pune                | Daily(M)               | 55080  |
| 466.    | Pune Satta              | Pune                | Weekly                 | 7969   |
| 467.    | Nava Bharat             | Raigarh             | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 468.    | Aviral Samachar         | Raipur              | Monthly                | 14915  |
| 469.    | Bhartiya Pravakta       | Raipur              | Daily(M)               | 3458   |
| 470.    | Cartoon Watch           | Raipur              | Monthly                | 0      |
| 471.    | Edu Junction            | Raipur              | Monthly                | 24269  |
| 472.    | Hindsat                 | Raipur              | Daily(M)               | 5588   |
| 473.    | Sun Star                | Raipur              | Daily(M)               | 100481 |
| 474.    | Vishwa Pariwar          | Raipur              | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 475.    | Amrit Darshan           | Raisen              | Daily(M)               | 38390  |
| 476.    | Rural Today             | Rajahmundry         | Daily(M)               | 249446 |
| 477.    | Aajno Yug               | Rajkot              | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 63955  |
| 478.    | Shaley Samachar Patrika | Rajnandgaon         | Monthly                | 20646  |
| 479.    | Sanaka                  | Ramnagar            | Weekly                 | 11049  |
| 480.    | Alan E Jharkhand        | Ranchi              | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 481.    | Khabar Express          | Ranchi              | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 482.    | Morning India           | Ranchi              | Daily(M)               | 379898 |
| 483.    | News Wing               | Ranchi              | Weekly                 | 2674   |
| 484.    | Qaumi Nara              | Ranchi              | Daily(M)               | 159225 |
| 485.    | Ranchi Weekly           | Ranchi              | Weekly                 | 4928   |

| Sl. No. | NP Name                | City             | Periodicity | Amount |
|---------|------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|
| 486.    | Roznama Al Hayat       | Ranchi           | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 487.    | Arrow Times            | Rangareddy       | Monthly     | 0      |
| 488.    | Nethaji                | Rangareddy       | Daily(E)    | 0      |
| 489.    | Vidya Sopanam          | Rangareddy       | Monthly     | 0      |
| 490.    | Shraddha Today         | Ratlam           | Monthly     | 0      |
| 491.    | Aarasa                 | Ratnagiri        | Weekly      | 10087  |
| 492.    | Jan Ghatna             | Rewa             | Daily(M)    | 2712   |
| 493.    | Tarun Hind             | Rishikesh        | Weekly      | 0      |
| 494.    | Amar Ujala             | Rohtak           | Daily(M)    | 84237  |
| 495.    | Param Nagrik           | Roorkee          | Daily(M)    | 51704  |
| 496.    | Swatantra Bharat Satta | Roorkee          | Weekly      | 11049  |
| 497.    | Aapni City             | Sadulshahar      | Fortnightly | 10087  |
| 498.    | Thamizh Murasu         | Salem            | Daily(E)    | 30427  |
| 499.    | Hiranchal              | Sambalpur        | Daily(M)    | 292452 |
| 500.    | Deedar E Mulk          | Sant Kabir Nagar | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 501.    | Bheega Samachar        | Sardarshahar     | Fortnightly | 11049  |
| 502.    | Media Darshan          | Sasaram          | Daily(M)    | 529638 |
| 503.    | Pradesh Times Sehore   | Sehore           | Daily(M)    | 140831 |
| 504.    | Apaar Bharat Shakti    | Shamli           | Daily(M)    | 78145  |
| 505.    | Dainik Savera Times    | Shimla           | Daily(M)    | 222428 |
| 506.    | Himachal Darpan        | Shimla           | Weekly      | 0      |
| 507.    | Himachal Dastak        | Shimla           | Daily(M)    | 985449 |
| 508.    | Vijayavani             | Shimoga          | Daily(M)    | 29846  |
| 509.    | Qaumi Raftar           | Siddharth Nagar  | Daily(M)    | 46055  |
| 510.    | Vindhya Tiger          | Sidhi            | Daily(M)    | 2712   |
| 511.    | Janadesh               | Silvassa         | Daily(M)    | 114289 |
| 512.    | Saamna Times           | Silvassa         | Daily(M)    | 17279  |
| 513.    | Daman Khabar           | Silvassa, DNH    | Daily(M)    | 355959 |
| 514.    | Panch Path             | Sitapur          | Daily(M)    | 13863  |
| 515.    | Shourya                | Solapur          | Weekly      | 0      |
| 516.    | Hari Tilak             | Sonipat          | Fortnightly | 11049  |
| 517.    | Khabar Prabah          | Sonitpur         | Daily(M)    | 149204 |
| 518.    | Vision of The People   | Srikakulam       | Daily(M)    | 71370  |
| 519.    | Asian Express          | Srinagar         | Daily(M)    | 74218  |
| 520.    | Global Post            | Srinagar         | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 521.    | Kashmir Digest         | Srinagar         | Weekly      | 0      |
| 522.    | Precious Kashmir       | Srinagar         | Daily(M)    | 0      |
| 523.    | Udaan                  | Srinagar         | Daily(M)    | 27921  |

| Sl. No. | NP Name                 | City              | Periodicity            | Amount |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------|
| 524.    | Ummat                   | Srinagar          | Weekly                 | 14687  |
| 525.    | New Geetanjali Times    | Sultanpur         | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 526.    | Gujarat Guardian        | Surat             | Daily(M)               | 478815 |
| 527.    | Jan Pratibha            | Surat             | Daily(M)               | 118178 |
| 528.    | Lok Nayak               | Surat             | Weekly                 | 23341  |
| 529.    | Salam Surat             | Surat             | Daily(M)               | 49188  |
| 530.    | Salam Surat             | Surat             | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 531.    | Satya Day               | Surat             | Daily(M)               | 6519   |
| 532.    | Surat Bhoomi            | Surat             | Daily(M)               | 72195  |
| 533.    | Samay Sauno             | Surendranagar     | Daily(M)               | 16272  |
| 534.    | Thane Vaibhav           | Thane             | Daily(M)               | 415515 |
| 535.    | Vision of the People    | Tirupati          | Daily(E)               | 59548  |
| 536.    | Neti Mana Desam         | Tirupati          | Daily(M)               | 15127  |
| 537.    | Badta Rajasthan         | Tonk              | Daily(M)               | 11503  |
| 538.    | Madadgaar               | Udaipur           | Daily(E)               | 43932  |
| 539.    | Kelakheda Darshan       | Udam Singh Nagar  | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 540.    | News Print              | Udham Singh Nagar | Daily(E)               | 15750  |
| 541.    | Gandhi Sudha            | Ujjain            | Monthly                | 11784  |
| 542.    | Pradesh Today           | Ujjain            | Daily(M)               | 0      |
| 543.    | Ujjainyani Warta        | Ujjain            | Fortnightly            | 7342   |
| 544.    | Vikrant Bhairav Darshan | Ujjain            | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 545.    | Praja Samachar          | Valsaad           | Daily(M)               | 24082  |
| 546.    | Satya Day               | Valsad            | Daily(M)               | 9383   |
| 547.    | Thamizh Murasu          | Vellore           | Daily(E)               | 42192  |
| 548.    | Mana Arogyam            | Vijayawada        | Monthly                | 0      |
| 549.    | Nadhi Vaaram Vaaram     | Vijayawada        | Weekly                 | 0      |
| 550.    | Grama Darshini          | Visakhapatnam     | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 3669   |
| 551.    | Greater News            | Visakhapatnam     | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 2712   |
| 552.    | Success News            | Visakhapatnam     | Monthly                | 10801  |
| 553.    | Vishaya Suchana         | Visakhapatnam     | Daily Except<br>Sunday | 74934  |
| 554.    | Neti Andhra             | Vizianagaram      | Daily(M)               | 27009  |
| 555.    | City Times              | Warangal          | Daily(E)               | 3669   |

**Operationalisation of doordarshan transmitter towers**

†1047. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the doordarshan transmitter towers commissioned at various places are not operational despite being technically ready;
- (b) if so, the location-wise details thereof;
- (c) the dates when these Transmitter Towers got ready and the reasons for these towers not becoming operational so far; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan (DD) has a network of 1412 Analogue Transmitters. Further there are, eight digital High Power TV transmitters two each at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai which are technically ready since December, 2014 and are under test.

**FM radio stations in Jharkhand and Gujarat**

1048. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposals regarding setting up of FM radio stations from various States including Jharkhand and Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) by when the pending proposals are likely to get approval from Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) As informed by Prasar Bharati, details of proposals received regarding setting up of FM radio stations from various States including the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

- (c) FM-station is a continuous process and FM transmitters are installed in areas which do not have FM coverage on the basis of available resources.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*Details of proposal received for setting up of FM Radio Stations during last three calendar years (upto March, 2015)*

| Sl. No. | Location                             | State                                | Action on the proposals   |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1.      | Guntur                               | Andhra Pradesh                       | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.  |
| 2.      | Kakinada                             | Andhra Pradesh                       | 100 Watt FM transmitter is already functional. Scheme for setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.                         |
| 3.      | Khammam                              | Andhra Pradesh                       | A 100 Watt FM transmitter is already operational.   |
| 4.      | Ramagundam                           | Andhra Pradesh                       | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.   |
| 5.      | Chayangtajo                          | Arunachal Pradesh                    | A 100 Watt FM transmitter is under installation.  |
| 6.      | Jamui                                | Bihar                                | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.   |
| 7.      | Shibhar                              | Bihar                                | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.  |
| 8.      | Sitamarhi                            | Bihar                                | 100 Watt FM transmitter is already functional at Sitamarhi.   |
| 9.      | Kawardha                             | Chhattisgarh                         | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.  |
| 10.     | Dadar and Nagar Haveli (UT) Silvassa | Dadar and Nagar Haveli (UT) Silvassa | 100 Watt FM Transmitter at Diu, is under installation. At present, there is no approved scheme at other places in Dadar and Nagar Haveli (UT) Silvassa. |
| 11.     | Gangapur (Sawai Madhopur )           | District Collector                   | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.  |
| 12.     | Amreli                               | Gujarat                              | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.   |
| 13.     | Dahod                                | Gujarat                              | Scheme for setting up of a 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.   |
| 14.     | Kutch                                | Gujarat                              | 5 kWatt FM transmitter at Bhuj is under installation.   |



| Sl. No. | Location        | State            | Action on the proposals   |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|---|
| 15.     | Surendranagar   | Gujarat          | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.                                 |
| 16.     | Rewari          | Haryana          | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.  |
| 17.     | Dharmapur       | Himachal Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.  |
| 18.     | Kamlagarh       | Himachal Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.  |
| 19.     | Kinnaur         | Himachal Pradesh | Scheme for replacement of existing 1 kW MW transmitter by 1 kW FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.    |
| 20.     | Chamba          | Himachal Pradesh | 100 Watt FM transmitter is operational each at Chamba, Chaurikhas and Barmour in Chamba district.                   |
| 21.     | Deoghar         | Jharkhand        | A 100 Watt FM transmitter is already operational.   |
| 22.     | Godda           | Jharkhand        | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.                                 |
| 23.     | Santhal Pargana | Jharkhand        | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.  |
| 24.     | Bagalkot        | Karnataka        | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.                                 |
| 25.     | Belgaum         | Karnataka        | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.  |
| 26.     | Belgavi City    | Karnataka        | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.  |
| 27.     | Bidar           | Karnataka        | Setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.  |
| 28.     | Chickmangalur   | Karnataka        | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.                                 |
| 29.     | Sringeri        | Karnataka        | A 100 Watt FM transmitter is operational.   |
| 30.     | Udupi           | Karnataka        | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, a 10 kW FM transmitter is operational at Mangalore. |
| 31.     | Kanhangad       | Kerala           | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.  |

| Sl. No. | Location      | State          | Action on the proposals  |
|---------|---------------|----------------|--|
| 32.     | Kollam        | Kerala         | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 33.     | Mavelikkara   | Kerala         | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 34.     | Palakkad      | Kerala         | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 35.     | Pathanapuram  | Kerala         | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 36.     | Punalur Taluk | Kerala         | A 100 Watt FM transmitter is operational at Punalur  |
| 37.     | Ashok Nagar   | Madhya Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 38.     | Bina          | Madhya Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 39.     | Harda         | Madhya Pradesh | 100 Watt FM transmitter is already functional.   |
| 40.     | Jaora         | Madhya Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 41.     | Katni         | Madhya Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme. However, scheme for setting up of a 100 Watt FM transmitter at Murwara (Katni) has been approved under 12th Plan. |
| 42.     | Mandasur      | Madhya Pradesh | A 100 Watt FM transmitter is operational.  |
| 43.     | Nagda         | Madhya Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 44.     | Neemuch       | Madhya Pradesh | A 100 Watt FM transmitter is operational.  |
| 45.     | Rewa          | Madhya Pradesh | Scheme for setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.   |
| 46.     | Sagar         | Madhya Pradesh | 6 kW FM transmitter is already functional at Sagar.  |
| 47.     | Shajapur      | Madhya Pradesh | A scheme for setting up of a 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.  |
| 48.     | Shamgarh      | Madhya Pradesh | 100 Watt FM transmitter is already functional at Neemuch and Mandsaur. At present, there is no approved scheme for Shamgarh.                               |

| Sl. No. | Location                           | State          | Action on the proposals  |
|---------|------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| 49.     | Shivni                             | Madhya Pradesh | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.  |
| 50.     | Badwani                            | Madhya Pradesh | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.  |
| 51.     | Buldhana                           | Maharashtra    | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 52.     | Latur                              | Maharashtra    | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 53.     | Nandurbar                          | Maharashtra    | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.  |
| 54.     | Sakoli                             | Maharashtra    | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 55.     | Satana                             | Maharashtra    | Scheme for setting up of a 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.  |
| 56.     | Jiribam                            | Manipur        | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 57.     | Sambalpur                          | Odisha         | A 5 kW FM transmitter is under installation.   |
| 58.     | Sundargarh                         | Odisha         | A 100 Watt FM transmitter is operational.  |
| 59.     | Firozpur                           | Punjab         | A 100 Watt FM transmitter is already operational.  |
| 60.     | Ludhiana                           | Punjab         | A 5 kW and a 100 Watt FM transmitter is already operational at Ludhiana. A scheme for setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter in place of 5 kW transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan. |
| 61.     | Bharatpur                          | Rajasthan      | 100 Watt FM transmitter is already functional.   |
| 62.     | Gangapur City, Swai Madhopur Dist. | Rajasthan      | Scheme for upgradation of 6 kW FM transmitter at Swai Madhopur with 10 kW FM has been approved under 12th Plan.  |
| 63.     | Hanumangarh                        | Rajasthan      | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter at Hanumangarh and Bhadre (Hanumangarh) district has been approved under 12th Plan.   |
| 64.     | Phalodi                            | Rajasthan      | Scheme for setting up of a 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.  |

| Sl. No. | Location                  | State         | Action on the proposals  |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------|--|
| 65.     | Rajsamund                 | Rajasthan     | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 66.     | Sriganganagar             | Rajasthan     | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter at Srikanpur (Sriganganagar) has been approved under 12th Plan. |
| 67.     | Srikanpur (Sriganganagar) | Rajasthan     | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.  |
| 68.     | Kalakurichi Constituency  | Tamil Nadu    | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 69.     | Krishnagiri Constituency  | Tamil Nadu    | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 70.     | Kumbakonam                | Tamil Nadu    | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.  |
| 71.     | Suryapet                  | Telangana     | A 1 kW FM transmitter is already operational. A scheme for setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter in place of 1 kW transmitter is under implementation.                              |
| 72.     | Meerut                    | Uttar Pradesh | Scheme for setting up of a 10 kW FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.   |
| 73.     | Amethi                    | Uttar Pradesh | A 5 kW FM transmitter is already operational at Gauriganj. A scheme for setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter in place of 5 kW transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.       |
| 74.     | Bahraich                  | Uttar Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 75.     | Balrampur                 | Uttar Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 76.     | Etawah                    | Uttar Pradesh | Scheme for setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan.   |
| 77.     | Janpath Gonda             | Uttar Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |
| 78.     | Jaunpur                   | Uttar Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.   |

| Sl. No. | Location         | State         | Action on the proposals   |
|---------|------------------|---------------|---|
| 79.     | Lalitpur         | Uttar Pradesh | Scheme for setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been approved under 12th Plan. |
| 80.     | Shravasti        | Uttar Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.                              |
| 81.     | Sitapur          | Uttar Pradesh | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.                              |
| 82.     | Dharchula        | Uttarakhand   | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.                              |
| 83.     | Munsyari         | Uttarakhand   | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.                              |
| 84.     | Bankura          | West Bengal   | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.                              |
| 85.     | Chanchal (Malda) | West Bengal   | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.                              |
| 86.     | Ranaghat (Nadia) | West Bengal   | At present, there is no approved scheme at this place.                              |

#### **Review of ongoing projects of Prasar Bharati**

†1049. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the fixed and actual targets and achievement with regard to completion of the ongoing projects and setting up of the network of the ongoing projects and other basic network of Doordarshan/Akashwani during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of yearly progress till date in the last three years and the reasons of tardy progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Review of targets and achievements is a continuous process which is carried out from time to time.

(b) Prasar Bharati has informed that although it is a constant endeavour of AIR and DD to complete the projects at the earliest but there has been some delay due to reasons such as delay in tower work, getting suitable sites and tender related problems. The details of yearly progress with regard to various ongoing projects of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



| 1  | 2  | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9   |
|--|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 1.7. Replacement of 250 kW SW transmitter (2 Nos.)                       |    |   |    |    |    |    |    | Scheme deferred   |
| 1.8. Replacement of 100 kW SW transmitter ( 2 Nos.)                      |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Placement of order   | 2  | 0 | 2  | 2  | -  | -  | -  |   |
| Receipt of Transmitter   | -  | - | -  | -  | 2  | 2  | -  |   |
| Installation of equipment  | -  | - | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | Installation to be taken up   |
| 1.9. Replacement of 1000 kW transmitter at Rajkot                        |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Installation and commissioning   | 1  | 1 | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | commissioned  |
| <b>2. FM Transmitters</b>  |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 2.1. Replacement of 10 kW FM transmitter (7 Nos.)                        |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Placement of order   | 7  | 7 | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  |   |
| Receipt of equipment   | -  | - | 7  | 7  | -  | -  | -  |   |
| Installation of equipment  | -  | - | -  | -  | 7  | 7  | -  | Under testing and commissioning   |
| 2.2. Replacement of 6 kW FM transmitter (27 Nos.)                        |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Placement of order   | 27 | 0 | 27 | 27 | -  | -  | -  |   |
| Receipt of equipment   | -  | - | -  | -  | 27 | 27 | -  |   |
| Installation of equipment  | -  | - | -  | -  | -  | -  | 27 | In progress   |
| 2.3. Replacement of 1 kW MW Transmitter by 10 kW FM transmitter (6 Nos.) |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Placement of order   | 6  | 6 | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  |   |
| Receipt of equipment   | -  | - | 6  | 6  | -  | -  | -  |   |
| Installation of equipment  | -  | - | -  | -  | 6  | 6  | -  | 5 Under testing and commissioning.<br>Transmitter Commissioned at Keonjhar. |
| 2.4. Setting up of 20 kW FM transmitter (4 Nos.)                         |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Placement of order   | 4  | 0 | 4  | 4  | -  | -  | -  |   |

| 1  | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6  | 7  | 8 | 9  |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|--|
| Receipt of equipment   |     |     | 4   | 4   |    |    |   |  |
| Installation of equipment  | -   | -   | -   | -   | 4  | 4  | - | Under testing and commissioning. 5 kW FM interim setup commissioned at Raebareilly.            |
| 2.5. Setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter (6 Nos.)                     |     |     |     |     |    |    |   |  |
| Placement of order   | 6   | 6   | -   | -   | -  | -  | - | Site yet to be acquired at Haldwani and erection work of tower at Coochbihar is in progress.   |
| Receipt of equipment   | -   | -   | 6   | 6   | -  | -  | - |  |
| Installation of equipment  | -   | -   | -   | -   | 6  | 6  | - |  |
| 2.6. Setting up of 5 kW FM transmitter (13 Nos.)                     |     |     |     |     |    |    |   |  |
| Receipt of Transmitter   | 13  | 13  | -   | -   | -  | -  | - | -  |
| Installation of equipment  | -   | -   | 13  | 0   | 13 | 13 | - | Under testing and commissioning  |
| 2.7. Setting up of 1 kW FM transmitter (14 Nos.)                     |     |     |     |     |    |    |   |  |
| Receipt of Transmitter   | 14  | 14  | -   | -   | -  | -  | - | Site yet to be acquired at Champawat   |
| Installation of equipment  | -   | -   | 14  | 0   | 14 | 14 | - |  |
| 2.8. Setting up of 100 W FM Tx ( 100 Nos.)                           |     |     |     |     |    |    |   |  |
| Receipt of Transmitter   | 100 | 100 | -   | -   | -  | -  | - |  |
| Installation of equipment  | -   | -   | 100 | 100 | -  | -  | - | All 100 Trs. Installed. Commissioning of Transmitter at Haridwar and Basanti is still awaited. |
| <b>3. North East Special Package</b>                                 |     |     |     |     |    |    |   |  |
| 3.1. New FM stations with 1 KW FM transmitter at 19 places           |     |     |     |     |    |    |   |  |
| Acquisition of pending sites   | 3   | 1   | 2   | -   | 2  | -  | 2 | Demand note for one site is under process and location for other site is being changed         |
| Completion of building works at 17 sites (10 completed upto 2011-12) | 3   | 3   | 2   | 2   | 1  | -  | 2 | Out of 17 sites acquired, building completed at 15 places and is in progress at 2 places.      |



| 1  | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5  | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   |
|--|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Completion of Installation<br>(5 completed upto 2011-12)         | 5   | 1  | 5   | 5  | 4   | 4   | 2   |   |
| 3.2. New 5 kW FM transmitter at Silchar (1 No.)                  |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |   |
| Installation of transmitter                                      | 1   | 1  | -   | -- | -   | -   | -   | Under testing and commissioning           |
| 3.3. Replacement of 1000 kW MW Tr. at Chinsurah                  |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |   |
| Installation of transmitter                                      | 1   | 1  | -   | -  | -   | -   | -   | commissioned                              |
| 3.4.10 kW MW Tr. for Kavaratti                                   |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |   |
| Installation of transmitter                                      | 1   | 0  | 1   | 0  | 1   | 1   | -   | Under testing and commissioning           |
| <b>4. Jammu and Kashmir Special Package, Ph III</b>              |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |   |
| 4.1. New 10 kW FM transmitter at 4 places                        |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |   |
| Acquisition of sites ( 3 places)                                 | 3   | 3  | -   | -  | -   | -   | -   | One of the site at Nausera already exist. |
| Placement of order for FM transmitters ( 4 Nos.)                 |     |    | 4   | -  | 4   | 4   | -   |   |
| Receipt of equipment   | -   | -  | -   | -  | -   | -   | 4   |   |
| Award of Civil works   | -   | -  | 4   | -  | 4   | 4   | -   |   |
| Completion of civil works  | -   | -  | -   | -  | -   | -   | 4   |   |
| 4.2. New 100 Watt FM transmitter at existing AIR site ( 4 Nos.). |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |   |
| Procurement of 100 Watt FM transmitter                           | 4   | 4  | -   | -  | -   | -   | -   |   |
| Installation of transmitter                                      | 4   | 4  | -   | -  | -   | -   | -   | commissioned                              |
| <b>5. Studio transmitter Links 115</b>                           |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |   |
| Placement of Order   | 115 | -  | 115 | -  | 115 | 115 | -   |   |
| Receipt of Equipment   | -   | -  | -   | -  | -   | -   | 115 | PDI is in progress.                       |
| <b>6. Installation of RN Terminals (44 Nos.)</b>                 |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |   |
| Procurement of Equipment   | 44  | 44 | -   | -  | -   | -   | -   |   |
| Installation of Equipment  | -   | -  | 44  | 44 | -   | -   | -   | Scheme completed                          |

| 1  | 2  | 3 | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9                |
|--|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| <b>7. CES (Uplink) at 5 places</b>   |    |   |     |     |     |     |     |                  |
| Placement of Order   | 5  | - | 5   | -   | 5   | -   | 5   | Retendered       |
| <b>8. Provision of High End Servers at 48 stations</b>   |    |   |     |     |     |     |     |                  |
| Installation of equipment at 48 stations   | 48 | - | 48  | 48  | -   | -   | -   | Scheme completed |
| <b>9. Augmentation of Archival facility at Delhi and creation of Archival facility at Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata and Hyderabad</b> |    |   |     |     |     |     |     |                  |
| Augmentation of Archival facility at Delhi   | 1  | - | 1   | 1   | -   | -   | -   | Scheme completed |
| creation of Archival facility at Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata and Hyderabad  | 4  | - | 4   | 4   | -   | -   | -   | Scheme completed |
| <b>(B) New Schemes under 12th Plan</b>   |    |   |     |     |     |     |     |                  |
| <b>1. Expansion of FM:</b>   |    |   |     |     |     |     |     |                  |
| <b>1.1 New FM setups at 11 places</b>  |    |   |     |     |     |     |     |                  |
| Approval of scheme   | -  | - | 11  | 11  | -   | -   | -   |                  |
| Issue of Project notes   | -  | - | -   | -   | 11  | 11  | -   |                  |
| Issue of NIT   | -  | - | -   | -   | -   | -   | 11  |                  |
| <b>1.2 100 W FM setups at 100 places</b>   |    |   |     |     |     |     |     |                  |
| Approval of scheme   | -  | - | 100 | 100 | -   | -   | -   |                  |
| Issue of Project notes   | -  | - | -   | -   | 100 | 100 | -   |                  |
| Issue of NIT   | -  | - | -   | -   | -   | -   | 100 |                  |
| <b>1.3 Additional FM channel at 7 places</b>   |    |   |     |     |     |     |     |                  |
| Approval of scheme   | -  | - | 7   | 7   | -   | -   | -   |                  |
| Issue of Project notes   | -  | - | -   | -   | 7   | 7   | -   |                  |
| Issue of NIT   | -  | - | -   | -   | -   | -   | 7   |                  |
| <b>1.4. Replacement of old FM Trs. at 77 places</b>  |    |   |     |     |     |     |     |                  |
| Approval of scheme   | -  | - | 77  | 77  | -   | -   | -   |                  |

| 1  | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9 |
|--|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Issue of Project notes   | - | - | -  | -  | 77 | 77 | -  |   |
| Issue of NIT   | - | - | -  | -  | -  | -  | 77 |   |
| 1.5. Replacement of 1 kW MW Trs. at 6 places                   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Approval of scheme   | - | - | 6  | 6  | -  | -  | -  |   |
| Issue of Project notes   | - | - | -  | -  | 6  | 6  | -  |   |
| Issue of NIT   | - | - | -  | -  | -  | -  | 6  |   |
| 2. Digitization of 29 Studios                                  |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Approval of scheme   | - | - | 29 | 29 | -  | -  | -  |   |
| Issue of Project notes   | - | - | -  | -  | 29 | 29 | -  |   |
| Issue of NIT   | - | - | -  | -  | -  | -  | 29 |   |
| 3. Refurbishing of studio at 6 places                          |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Approval of scheme   | - | - | 6  | 6  | -  | -  | -  |   |
| Issue of Project notes   | - | - | -  | -  | 6  | 6  | -  |   |
| Issue of NIT   | - | - | -  | -  | -  | -  | 6  |   |
| 4. Setting up of Regional Archive Centre at Guwahati           |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Approval of scheme   | - | - | 1  | 1  | -  | -  | -  |   |
| Issue of Project notes   | - | - | -  | -  | 1  | 1  | -  |   |
| Issue of NIT   | - | - | -  | -  | -  | -  | 1  |   |
| 5. Replacement of 2-Pole to 4-Pole Feeds & Dishes at 24 places |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Approval of scheme   | - | - | 24 | 24 | -  | -  | -  |   |
| Issue of Project notes   | - | - | -  | -  | 24 | 24 | -  |   |
| Issue of NIT   | - | - | -  | -  | -  | -  | 24 |   |

T = Target, A = Achieved

**Statement-II***Progress of major Doordarshan projects*

| Sl. No | Schemes   | 2012-13   | 2013-14  | 2014-15   |
|--------|---|---|--|---|
| 1.     | Digitalization of Studios and Transmitters                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>31 Studios made digital (except Camera chains).</li> <li>8 Studios made digital (except Camera chains and Digital Recorders)</li> <li>Order placed for 19 digital HPTs.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital Recorders supplied at 8 Studios</li> <li>5 digital HPTs under installation.</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>04 digital HPTs installed and tested.</li> <li>14 digital HPTs installed and under testing.</li> <li>Media Asset Management System set up at Kolkata.</li> </ul>   |
| 2.     | High Definition TV (HDTV)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HDTV Studio set up at Delhi.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HDTV Studio set up at Mumbai.</li> <li>4 HDTV transmitters installed.</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HDTV OB Vans supplied at Delhi and Mumbai.</li> </ul>  |
| 3.     | Expansion of DTH  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenders received for upgradation of DTH platform from 59 to 97/112 TV channels, and processed. Purchase proposal formulated for financial sanction.</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Order placed for upgradation of DTH platform from 59 to 97/112 TV channels and part equipment supplied</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of equipment completed for upgradation of DTH platform from 59 to 97 TV channels.</li> <li>Tenders received and processed for CAS and purchase proposal formulated for financial sanction.</li> </ul> |
| 4.     | Modernization, Augmentation and Replacement of Studio and Transmitter equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Order placed for 60 automode LPTs.</li> <li>Order placed for 15 analog HPTs for replacement of old ageing HPTs.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>59 automode LPTs installed and installation of one LPT in progress.</li> <li>03 HPTs under installation.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remaining one automode LPT installed.</li> <li>Installation of 03 HPTs completed and under testing.</li> </ul>   |

| Sl. No. | Schemes  | 2012-13   | 2013-14   | 2014-15  |
|---------|--|---|---|--|
| 5.      | Modernization, Augmentation and Replacement of Satellite Broadcast equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One new Earth station commissioned and installation of 3 new Earth stations completed.</li> <li>For upgradation of 5 existing Earth stations, all equipment except RF equipment installed.</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 new Earth stations commissioned.</li> <li>Upgradation of Earth station including RF equipment completed at Leh.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>06 New DSNG Van supplied.</li> </ul>  |
| 6.      | Staff quarters and other misc. works   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 15 buildings completed.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 09 buildings completed</li> <li>Super structure of Tower 'C' building at Delhi completed.</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 01 building completed.</li> <li>All civil works of Tower 'C' completed and electrical works in progress.</li> </ul>   |
| 7.      | Other misc. ongoing schemes  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HPT, Mehaboobnagar (Int. Setup) commissioned.</li> <li>Tower for HPT Amritsar (Pmt. Setup) erected to full height.</li> <li>Order placed for 50 automode LPTs.</li> <li>05 C-band flyaway DSNG system supplied.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 automode LPTs installed.</li> <li>Erection of 150 mtr. tower completed at HPT, Cannanore.</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remaining 10 automode LPTs installed.</li> <li>HPT, Cannanore (Pmt. Setup) commissioned.</li> <li>Building works completed at Permanent Studio setup, Dehradun. Installation of AC plant, Lighting grids etc. in progress.</li> </ul> |

**Use of obsolete equipment in Doordarshan Kendras**

1050. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of equipments installed and used in Doordarshan Kendras have become obsolete;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to install new equipments in place of these equipments; and
- (d) the achievements made so far as a result of the efforts made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that modernization of Doordarshan Kendras *i.e.* replacing old ageing equipment and augmentation/ upgradation of facilities is a continuous process. Schemes in this regard are formulated and implemented from time to time, depending upon availability of resources/funds.

There are 67 Doordarshan Studio Centres in DD network. Breakup details, prior to 11th Plan, where digitization is concerned are as under:

|                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Fully digital Studio centres     | 23 |
| Partially digital Studio centres | 31 |
| Analog Studio centres            | 13 |

Out of 67 DD Studio centres, 62 have been made fully digital (except Camera chains) whose procurement as informed by Prasar Bharati is in progress.

**Unregistered cable operators**

1051. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether every cable operator is required to get himself registered with the Telecom Regulating Authority and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many cable operators are operating without getting themselves registered with the Regulating Authority; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, cable operator-wise, and corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) does not give any registration to Cable Operators. As per Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act 1995, Cable Operators are required to get registrations from Post Offices. However, as per amendment in Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act 2011, the Multi System Operators are required to get registration from Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for operation in Digital Addressable Systems (DAS) notified areas. Local Cable Operators are required to get registration from Post Office even for DAS notified areas.

Section 3 of the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act 1995, no person shall operate a cable television network unless he/she is registered as a cable operator under the Act. Further, as per Section 11 of the Act, the authorized officer (District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, within his local limits of jurisdiction) have power to seize the equipment used for operating cable television network if he has reasons to believe that provision of Section 3 has been or are being contravened by cable operators.

(b) and (c) Government does not have any information that cable operators are operating without registrations.

**Shortage of manpower in Prasar Bharati and Doordarshan**

1052. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are manpower shortage in Prasar Bharati and Doordarshan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps undertaken by Government to fill those posts; and
- (d) whether cases of corruption have been found in Prasar Bharati in last five years and the details of action taken by Government therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that in All India Radio and Doordarshan, as against the sanctioned strength of 46756, 29993 posts are filled up. However, due to rapid technology upgradation in the broadcasting sector, improved connectivity and various special services available, manpower audit is required. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) After rigorous exercise, the Government had identified 3452 posts as essential category posts for filling up in Prasar Bharati. Out of these, 3067 posts identified by Government as essential category of posts in Prasar Bharati, to be filled up through direct recruitment have been revived. Special onetime dispensation was obtained to recruit these through Staff Selection Commission. Prasar Bharati has informed that Staff Selection Commission has already recommended 2367 candidates for appointment. Prasar Bharati is in the process of issue of appointment orders.

In addition, 38 middle/ senior level Programme posts have been revived for filling up on deputation basis.

(d) Consequent upon notification of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Authorities for Disciplinary Proceedings Regulations, 2012 on 22.11.2012, Prasar Bharati is disciplinary authority for imposing minor and major penalties, except the power to impose major penalties of compulsory retirement, removal or dismissal from service in respect of officers and employees borne on the cadres of All India Radio and Doordarshan.

Prasar Bharati has reported that some cases of corruption have been found in Doordarshan and All India Radio in last five years and that they have initiated action as provided under the Rules.

The details of action taken by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in respect of officers and employees of Doordarshan and All India Radio, from 2010 till date, is as under:

- (i) 11 Group 'A' officers have been charge sheeted for major penalty proceedings.
- (ii) Prosecution sanctions have been accorded to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) against seven employees.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of sanctioned strength and filled posts in Prasar Bharati*

|         | All India Radio     |          | Doordarshan         |          |
|---------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
|         | Sanctioned Strength | Filledup | Sanctioned Strength | Filledup |
| Group A | 2002                | 719      | 1083                | 517      |
| Group B | 4571                | 2840     | 5964                | 4365     |
| Group C | 14182               | 9023     | 10647               | 7634     |
| Group D | 5374                | 2956     | 2933                | 1939     |



**Impact of obscenity and vulgarity through media**

1053. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the youths are influenced by the obscenity and vulgarity through the electronic media and print media and due to careless attitude of the film industry resulting in the rapes, murders and other anti-social activities in the society;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) No such study has been brought to the notice of this Ministry. There is no pre-censorship of programmes telecast on Private TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels and transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. These codes contain a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements including suitable restrictions on content of vulgarity and obscenity in TV programmes and advertisements. The Programme Code includes certain provisions pertaining to obscenity and vulgarity such as Rule 6(d) which stipulates that no programme should be carried in the cable service which 'contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half truths' and Rule 7 (8) of Advertising Code which envisage 'indecent, vulgar, suggestive, repulsive or offensive themes or treatment shall be avoided in all advertisements'. Action is taken as per rules whenever violation of these Codes is brought to the notice of the Ministry.

The existing provisions contained in the Programme and Advertising Codes are considered adequate to regulate the content on TV channels including obscene and vulgar content.

In so far as Print Media is concerned, in pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of press, the Government does not interfere in the functioning of the Press. However, the Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. The PCI, in furtherance of its objective under Section

13(2) of the Act has formulated 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' for adherence by the print media. The relevant Norm 17 "Obscenity and vulgarity to be eschewed" and Norm 36 'Advertisements' are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below). The role of PCI comes into play after the publication of the contents in the print media. The PCI takes cognizance, *suo-motu* or on complaints, of the contents in print media which are in violation of the 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct'. As per Section 14 of the Act, the Council-after holding an inquiry, may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist or disapprove the conduct of the editor or the journalist as the case may be."

In respect of Film industries, the guidelines issued under Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 stipulates the following:

- (i) Scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner are not presented.
- (ii) Scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, rape or any form of molestation, or scenes of a similar nature are avoided, and if any such incident is germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown.

The Board of Film Certification shall also ensure that the film is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *Extract of Norms of journalistic conduct*

#### **17. Obscenity and vulgarity to be eschewed**

- (i) Newspapers/journalists shall not publish anything which is obscene, vulgar or offensive to public good taste.
- (ii) Newspapers shall not display advertisements which are vulgar or which, through depiction of a woman in nude or lewd posture, provoke lecherous attention of males as if she herself was a commercial commodity for sale.
- (iii) Whether a picture is obscene or not, is to be judged in relation to three tests; namely:
  - (a) Is it vulgar and indecent?
  - (b) Is it a piece of mere pornography?
  - (c) Is its publication meant merely to make money by titillating the sex feelings

of adolescents and among whom it is intended to circulate? In other words, does it constitute an unwholesome exploitation for commercial gain. Other relevant considerations are whether the picture is relevant to the subject matter of the magazine. That is to say, whether its publication serves any preponderating social or public purpose, in relation to art, painting, medicine, research or reform of sex.

- (iv) A photograph or a painting is a work of art and the artist enjoys artistic liberty in its portrayal. However, it is to be understood that a work of art is enjoyed, judged and appreciated by the connoisseurs. The pages of a newspaper may not be the most appropriate place for such painting.
- (v) The globalisation and liberalisation does not give licence to the media to misuse freedom of the press and to lower the values of the society. The media performs a distinct role and public purpose which require it to rise above commercial consideration guiding other industries and businesses. So far as that role is concerned, one of the duties of the media is to preserve and promote our cultural heritage and social values.
- (vi) Columns such as 'Very Personal' in a newspaper replying to personal queries of the readers must not become grossly offensive presentations, which either outrage public decency or corrupt public moral.
- (vii) The attempt of the press should be to ensure coverage that is in keeping with the norms of the society at large and not merely a few. It is also our duty to prevent the degeneration of culture and standards and press with its reach and impact carries an immense potential in moulding the psyche and thought process of a society.
- (viii) The Indian reader is much more mature and able to appreciate good journalism and in the long run, the attempts to copy the west by promoting the 'so-called popular permissiveness' may defeat the very aim of the paper to boost circulation.
- (ix) The newspaper may expose the instances of immoral activities in public places through its writings but with proper caution of restrained presentation of news or photographic evidence.

**Statement-II***Extract of Norms of journalistic conduct***36. Advertisements**

- (i) Commercial advertisements are information as much as social, economic or political information. What is more, advertisements shape attitude and ways of life at least as much, as other kinds of information and comment. Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from news content carried in the newspaper.
- (ii) No advertisement shall be published, which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor and other intoxicants.
- (iii) Newspaper shall not publish advertisements, which have a tendency to malign or hurt the religious sentiments of any community or section of society.
- (iv) Advertisements which offend the provisions of the Drugs and Magical Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act as amended in 2002, or any other statute should be rejected.
- (v) Newspapers should not publish an advertisement containing anything which is unlawful or illegal, or is contrary to public decency, good taste or to journalistic ethics or propriety.
- (vi) Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from editorial matter carried in the newspaper. Newspapers while publishing advertisements should specify the amount received by them. The rationale behind this is that advertisements should be charged at rates usually chargeable by a newspaper since payment of more than the normal rates would amount to a subsidy to the paper.
- (vii) Publication of dummy or lifted advertisements that have neither been paid for, nor authorised by the advertisers, constitute breach of journalistic ethics specially when the paper raises a bill in respect of such advertisements.
- (viii) Deliberate failure to publish an advertisement in all the copies of a newspaper offends against the standards of journalistic ethics and constitutes gross professional misconduct.
- (ix) There should be total co-ordination and communication between the advertisement department and the editorial department of a newspaper in the

matter of considering the legality propriety or otherwise of an advertisement received for publication.

- (x) The editors should insist on their right to have the final say in the acceptance or rejection of advertisements, specially those which border on or cross the line between decency and obscenity.
- (xi) Newspapers to carry caution notice with matrimonial advertisements carrying following text\* “Readers are advised to make appropriate thorough inquiries before acting upon any advertisement. This newspaper does not vouch or subscribe to claim and representation made by the advertiser regarding the particulars of status, age, income of the bride/bridegroom”.
- (xii) An editor shall be responsible for all matters, including advertisements published in the newspaper. If responsibility is disclaimed, this shall be explicitly stated beforehand.
- (xiii) Tele-friendship advertisements carried by newspapers across the country inviting general public to dial the given number for ‘entertaining’ talk and offering suggestive tele-talk tend to pollute adolescent minds and promote immoral cultural ethos. The Press should refuse to accept such advertisements.
- (xiv) Classified advertisements of health and physical fitness services using undignified languages, indicative of covert soliciting, are violative of law as well as ethics. The newspaper should adopt a mechanism for vetting such an advertisement to ensure that the soliciting advertisements are not carried.
- (xv) Advertisements of contraceptive and supply of brand item attaching to the advertisement is not very ethical, given the social milieu and the traditional values held dear in our country. A newspaper has a sacred duty to educate people about precautionary measures to avoid AIDS and exhibit greater farsight in accepting advertisement even though issued by social welfare organisation.
- (xvi) Employment News which is trusted as a purveyor of authentic news on Government jobs should be more careful in accepting advertisements of only *bonafide* private bodies.
- (xvii) While accepting advertisements of educational institutes newspapers may ensure that such advertisements carry the mandatory statement that the concerned institutes are recognized under the relevant enactments of law.

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\* The Hon’ble High Court of Delhi in connection with FAO No 65/1998 of Smt Harjeet Kaur Vs Shri Surinder Pal Singh directed the Press Council of India to instruct the newspaper to publish classified/matrimonial advertisement by advising them to alongside publish the said caution notice in their newspapers.

(xviii) Advertisements play extremely vital role in shaping the values and concerns of the present day society and as more and more lenient view is taken of what is not the norm, the speedier may be acceptability of such matters in 'public perception' but at what cost is the essential point for consideration. It should be borne in mind that in the race to be globally relevant we do not leave behind the values that have earned India the unique place it enjoys globally on moral and ethical plane.

**Guidelines for portrayal of women in mass media**

1054. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn a fresh set of guidelines for portrayal of women in mass media like films, TV programmes, advertisement, Radio and print media;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to consult all the stakeholders in the media industry in order to evolve transparent guidelines to curb commodification and stereotyping of women in soap operas, advertisement and films, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) No fresh set of guidelines for portrayal of women have been drawn up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, as such guidelines are already in existence. They are as under :—

**Films :** The Cinematograph Act, 1952 which stipulates Guidelines for Certification of films by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), lays down the following as per Section 5 (B) read with Guidelines issued thereunder:

\* Scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner are not presented.

\* Scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, rape or any form of molestation or scenes of a similar nature are avoided, and if such incident is germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no detail are shown.

**Television and Advertisement:** As per existing regulatory framework, there is no provision for pre-censorship of the content telecast on such TV channels. However, all such TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes

prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. Action is taken whenever any violation of the codes is noticed or brought to the notice of the Ministry. The said Rules provide for a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements including portrayal of women in a positive manner and curbing of commodification and stereotyping of women. Specifically, the following provisions of the said codes deal with the issues pertaining to portrayal of women on TV channels:-

**Rule 6 (1) (k) of the Programme Code** provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which denigrates women through the depiction in any manner of the figure of a women, her form or body or any part thereof in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent, or derogatory to women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality or morals.

**Rule 6 (2) of the Programme Code** provides that the cable operator should strive to carry programmes in his cable service which project women in a positive, leadership role of sobriety, moral and character building qualities.

**Rule 7 (2) (vi) of the Advertising Code** provides that no advertisement shall be permitted which in its depiction of women violates the constitutional guarantees to all citizens. In particular, no advertisement shall be permitted which projects a derogatory image of women. Women must not be portrayed in a manner that emphasises passive, submissive qualities and encourages them to play a subordinate, secondary role in the family and society. The cable operator shall ensure that the portrayal of the female form, in the programmes carried in his cable service, is tasteful and aesthetic, and is within the well established norms of good taste and decency.

The existing provisions contained in the Programme and Advertising Codes are considered adequate to regulate the content on TV channels including portrayal of women.

**Print Media:** In pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of press, the Government does not interfere in the functioning of the Press. However, the Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. The PCI, in furtherance of its objective under Section 13(2) of the Act has formulated 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' for adherence by the print media. Norm 17 specifically deals with the subject "Obscenity and vulgarity to be eschewed". The role of PCI comes into play after the publication of the contents in the print media. The PCI takes cognizance, *suo-motu* or on complaints, of the contents in print media which are in

violation of the 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct'. As per section 14 of the Act, the Council, after holding an inquiry, may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist or disapprove the conduct of the editor or the journalist as the case may be."

As guidelines are already in place, the issue of consultation with stakeholders to evolve any other transparent guidelines does not arise.

#### **Recommendation of TRAI for DTH portability**

1055. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has made any recommendations for Direct to Home (DTH) portability like mobile number portability, for DTH consumers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when such a facility is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendation on "Issues relating to New DTH Licenses" dated 23.07.2014 has *inter-alia* recommended that the DTH license conditions should mandate the licensee to comply with the tariff order/scheme prescribed by TRAI for commercial interoperability. Moreover, in order to ensure effective commercial interoperability, TRAI notified on 01 April 2015, a Tariff Order (TO), namely the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Seventh) (the Direct to Home Services) Tariff Order, 2015 (2 of 2015). The said TO prescribes a framework for commercial interoperability of Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) offered by the Direct-to-Home (DTH) operators to their subscribers. With regard to interoperability of DTH STBs, the interests of consumers can largely be protected through the provision of Commercial interoperability of CPEs. Commercial interoperability provides for an exit option to a DTH subscriber in case he wishes to change the operator/platform and avail the services from another DTH operator/platform for any reason. Details are available on TRAI website at [www.traai.gov.in](http://www.traai.gov.in).

#### **Free to air channels**

1056. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to broadcast more than 600 channels as



free to air through new technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it will operationalised in the country;

(c) whether consumer can view all these free channels without any monthly subscriptions, particularly poor families, who could not afford to any monthly subscription fees;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(e) whether Government is seriously considering any strategy to view all free to air channels, without monthly subscription, particularly poor family, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (e) Prasara Bharati has informed that Doordarshan is operating its free to air DTH service 'DD Free Dish' with a capacity of 64 TV Channels in its bouquet. All the channels are free to air and the viewers don't have to pay monthly subscription fee as in the case of Cable TV and Pay DTH.

Capacity of Doordarshan's DTH platform has recently been upgraded to 112 TV channels. Out of these, 64 Channels can be seen through now Digitally Addressable System (DAS) set top box.

#### **Communication University**

1057. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to establish a Communication University;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such a university is likely to start providing education in sectors related to media, films and animation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to standardize the education system in the sectors related to journalism, media, films, animation and visual effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up a communication university. However, there has been a demand from certain sections of media that a communication university be set up to

meet the growing demands of all types of communication systems. In order to discuss the feasibility of setting up such type of institution along with its proposed structure and mechanism, this Ministry has initiated the process to hold the consultations with various stake holders. No time line has been fixed in the matter, so far.

(c) An Inter-Ministerial Task Force on Education in Media related courses, with representatives from the concerned Ministries and regulators as also persons of repute and eminence from the fields of Cinema, TV, print media, theatre and performing arts, has been constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) for the purpose.

#### **Computerisation of Wakf record**

1058. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in 2009 launched a scheme for computerisation of records of State Wakf Boards;

(b) if so, the present status of the same along with the reasons for very slow progress of data entry work and digitisation of records; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for generating revenues from large number of idle wakf properties and use of these financial resources for socio-economic development of the community including starting schools, colleges and hospitals on wakf properties in a transparent manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Government had launched a scheme for 'Computerization of records of State wakf Boards' during 2009. As on date 3,61,336 Wakf properties have been entered in Wakf Management System of India (WAMSI) and Pre-digitisation work in respect of 1,26,380 wakf properties have been completed. The reason for slow progress is non-availability of records of many Wakf properties in the State wakf Boards.

(c) 'National Wakf Development Corporation Limited' (NAWADCO) was established under the Ministry of Minority Affairs on 31st December, 2013 under the Companies Act, 1956 with specific mandates to assist the State/UT Wakf Boards and Mutawallis to develop invaluable Wakf properties by building commercial and social infrastructure like schools, colleges and hospitals and to enhance the income of Wakf Boards/Wakf Institutions.

**Nai Roshni Scheme**

1059. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of 'Nai Roshni' scheme in the country including in the States of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh and also the details of schemes including those for skill development being implemented' by Government for welfare of women belonging to the minority communities;

(b) whether Government has devised any programme to augment skills of women belonging to minority communities engaged in chikan embroidery in the Lucknow and Barabanki Region and promote entrepreneurship among them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government will promote such schemes under CSR and rope in Private and Public Sector companies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing 'Nai Roshni', the scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women since 2012-13, with the objective to empower and instill confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, Banks and other institutions at all levels. The scheme is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) all over the country including the States of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. Since 2012-13 to 2014-15, ₹ 36.40 Crore has been released for training of 1,68,900 minority women in the entire country. While during the same period, ₹ 0.58 Crore and ₹ 19.10 Crore have been released for training of 825 and 80525 women trainees in Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

The following schemes including the schemes of Skill Development are implemented by the Ministry for welfare of minorities including women:

- (i) Ministry awards scholarships to minority students for Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-means based scholarship for technical and professional courses. Ministry also awards fellowships to the students. For overseas studies for Post graduate, M.Phil and Ph.D., Ministry provides interest subsidy on the bank loans taken by minority students. Upto 2014-15, Ministry has awarded scholarships and fellowships to about 3.87 crore minority students including girls. In addition, under the scheme of Free Coaching and Allied, the students

are supported for coaching to prepare for competitive examinations in reputed coaching institutions. In all the programmes, minimum 30% seats have been earmarked for minority girls. Maulana Azad Education Foundation also implements an exclusive scholarship scheme for meritorious minority girls studying in Class XI and XII.

- (ii) Multi-sectoral Development Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented through State Governments/ UT Administrations for the construction of basic amenities and infrastructure in identified 710 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) and 66 Towns (MCTs) falling in 196 Districts. Under this programme, construction of 7 Degree Colleges, 4 ITIs, 1 Polytechnic for girls have been sanctioned in minority concentration areas. In addition, 13,056 number of bi-cycles for minority girls have also been sanctioned.
- (iii) "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)" is a scheme for skill development of minorities. The scheme aims at upgrading the skills of minority youths in various Modular Employable Skills (MES) including traditional skills like Chikankari of Lucknow and surrounding regions, recognized by Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE and T) and National Council of Vocational Training, which can earn them suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. The scheme ensures placements of minimum 75% trainees, out of which at least 50% placement is in organized sector. Minimum 33% seats are earmarked for minority girl/women under this scheme.
- (iv) A new scheme namely "USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)" has been approved in 2014-15 to preserve traditional arts/crafts of minorities including the Chikankari of Lucknow and surrounding regions. The scheme aims to build capacity of poor traditional artisans/craftsmen and train minority youths in traditional arts/crafts. The scheme also aims to set standards for traditional arts/crafts, establishment of their market linkages, design development and documentation. Under the component of training in traditional arts/crafts, minimum 33% seats are earmarked for minority girl/women under this scheme.
- (v) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under Ministry of Minority Affairs, provides loans at concessional interest rates to persons belonging to

minorities, for self-employment and income generating ventures. Women are given preference under all its schemes. However, the micro-finance scheme of NMDFC is primarily aimed at extending concessional credit to women beneficiaries organized in the form of Self-Help Groups. Women having annual family income upto ₹ 6.00 lakh are eligible and the loans are extended at maximum upto 8% interest rates. Further, NMDFC implements "Mahila Samridhi Yojana", under which training is given to women in any suitable women friendly craft activity such as tailoring, cutting and embroidery etc. for a period of 6 months. The group is formed into SHG during the training and need based micro-credit is provided to the members of the SHG after the training for the purpose of using the skill developed during the training, for income generation activities.

NMDFC also implements "Vocational Training Scheme" which aims at imparting skills to the minorities including women leading to wage/self-employment. Under the scheme need based skill development training programmes of upto 6 months duration are organized through local Government owned/recognized training institutes.

NMDFC has established a special purpose vehicle namely, "Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS)" as a non-profit society in November, 2014 for promoting entrepreneurship with credit linkages among minorities including women. Based on market demand, the academy provides an All India level framework for Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (E and SDP), for imparting training.

(vi) As an integrated education and livelihood initiative for the minority communities, a pilot "Nai Manzil" has been launched in the year 2015-16 with IL and FS Skill Development Corporation. The pilot aims for educational enhancement and Skill training especially for the School dropouts from the minority communities as well as the youths including women getting education from the Madarsa system of education, who are not able to come into/continue formal/mainstream education. It may enhance sustainable inclusive learning through mainstream formal education and skill certification. It aims to ensure that the youths from the minorities may continue education and are subsequently employed so as to ensure their suitable social inclusion.

(d) There is no such proposal.

**Scholarship of minority students in Bihar**

1060. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority students who have been provided scholarships in Bihar in last two years; and

(b) the details of scholarships provided for pre-matric, post-matric and higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) 2,85,189 students belonging to the minority communities in the State of Bihar have been awarded scholarships in the last two years *i.e.* 2013-14 and 2014-15.

(b) The details of scholarships provided for pre-matric, post-matric and higher education given is as under.

| Sl. No. | Scheme                               | No. of<br>scholarships<br>sanctioned in<br>2013-14 | No. of<br>scholarships<br>sanctioned in<br>2014-15 | Total  |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--------|
| 1.      | Pre-matric Scholarship               | 65663  | 122883   | 188546 |
| 2.      | Post-matric Scholarship              | 34485  | 42248  | 76733  |
| 3.      | Merit-cum-means based<br>Scholarship | 6417   | 13393  | 19810  |
| 4.      | Maulana Azad National<br>Fellowship  | 50   | 50   | 100    |
|         | TOTAL                                | 106615   | 178574   | 285189 |

**Aid to NGOs by MAEF**

1061. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maulana Azad Educational Foundation (MAEF) provides Grant-in-aid to NGOs for infrastructure development of their educational institutions duly recognized by the concerned authorities where the per centage of minority students enrolled is more than fifty per cent; and

(b) if so, the details of educational institutions developed during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) does not develop educational institutions. The Grants-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for infrastructure development of existing educational institutions functioning under them. During the last five years, the MAEF has sanctioned Grants-in-aid to 473 NGOs. The list of assisted NGOs are available on website of MAEF [www.maef.nic.in](http://www.maef.nic.in).

### **National crafts programme for minorities**

1062. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch a National Crafts Programme called "USTTAD" for the benefit of minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agencies have been selected to devise the modalities of the programme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total funds earmarked/sanctioned for the programme during the Financial Year 2015-16; and

(e) the time by which the programme is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) and (b) During 2014-15, Ministry of Minority Affairs has finalized a new scheme "USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)" to preserve rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities, build capacity of poor traditional artisans/craftsmen and train minority youths in traditional arts/crafts. The scheme also aims to set standards for traditional arts/crafts, establishment of their market linkages, design development and documentation. The scheme has an inherent aim to develop dignity of labour.

(c) The scheme has a provision to involve expert knowledge partners like Institutions of Ministry of Textiles, National Institute of Fashion Technology, Sectoral Export Promotion Councils, Ministry of Culture etc. to devise the modalities of the programme.

(d) For 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 17.10 crore has been allocated for the programme.

(e) Formal launching has been scheduled for 14th May, 2015.

### **Multi-sectoral Development Programme in Telangana**

1063. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of blocks and towns identified in Telangana for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MSDP), district-wise;

(b) the programmes/schemes under MSDP which have been implemented, block and town-wise; and

(c) the physical targets set and achieved under MSDP since its implementation, year-wise, block and town-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) The district-wise details of Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns (MCBs/MCTs) identified in Telangana for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme are given below:

| Sl.No. | Name of the District | Name of MCBs | Name of MCTs      |
|--------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1.     | Medak                | Nyalkal      | -                 |
|        |                      | Zahirabad    | -                 |
|        |                      | Kohir        | -                 |
| 2.     | Nizamabad            | Ranjal       | Nizamabad (M)     |
|        |                      | Yedpalle     | Bodhan (M)        |
| 3.     | Adilabad             | -            | Adilabad (M)      |
|        |                      | -            | Kagaznagar (M)    |
| 4.     | Rangareddi           | -            | Rajendranagar (M) |
|        |                      | -            | Tandur (M)        |

(b) and (c) As this is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, it is implemented by the States/UTs based on the local needs of the minorities and therefore targets are not be fixed by the Ministry. Complying with the guidelines of the MsDP, project proposals focusing education, health, skill and drinking water sectors based on local requirements, are submitted for implementation by the States/UTs. The year-wise, block and towns-wise details of projects approved under MsDP for Telangana, since its implementation from 2013-14, is given in the Statement.



**Statement****Projects Details under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for Telangana since 2013-14**

| Year    | Block/Town        | School Building | Hostel | Teaching Aid | Approved units in different sectors |        |                      |    | Angan-wadi Centers | Skill Training Institute | Bicycle for girls |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|----|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
|         |                   |                 |        |              | Additional Classrooms (ACRs)        | Health | Computers in schools |    |                    |                          |                   |
| 2013-14 | Nyalkal           | 1               |        | --           | 10                                  | 2      | 40                   | 10 | 475                |                          | 50                |
|         | Zahirabad         | 1               |        | --           | 30                                  | 3      | --                   | -- | 1425               |                          | 200               |
|         | Kohir             | 1               |        | 7            | 34                                  | --     | 100                  | 20 | 775                |                          | 100               |
|         | Ranjal            | 1               |        | 10           | 28                                  | 2      | 100                  | 10 | 775                |                          | 200               |
|         | Yedpalle          |                 |        | 10           | 31                                  | 2      | 100                  | 10 | 775                |                          | 150               |
| 2014-15 | Nizamabad (M)     |                 | 2      |              |                                     |        |                      |    |                    | 1                        | 796               |
|         | Bodhan (M)        |                 | 2      |              |                                     |        |                      |    |                    |                          | 200               |
|         | Adilabad (M)      |                 | 2      |              |                                     |        |                      |    |                    |                          | 500               |
|         | Kagaznagar (M)    |                 | 2      |              |                                     |        |                      |    |                    | 1                        | 200               |
|         | Rajendranagar (M) |                 | 2      |              |                                     |        |                      |    |                    |                          | 300               |
|         | Tandur (M)        |                 | 2      |              |                                     |        |                      |    |                    |                          | 200               |
| TOTAL   |                   | 4               | 12     | 27           | 133                                 | 9      | 340                  | 50 | 4225               | 2                        | 2896              |

**Office space for head quarters of Maharashtra State Haj Committee**

1064. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received a proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for providing office space for head quarters of Maharashtra State Haj Committee and Mumbai Regional Office of the Maharashtra Board of Wakf, Aurangabad;
- (b) if so, the present status of the proposal; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) to (c) All the matters related to Haj are dealt by the Ministry of External Affairs. However, as per information received from Ministry of External Affairs, Haj Committee of India has received a request for providing office space in its building for Headquarters of Maharashtra State Haj Committee. Due to shortage of space in the office building of Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, the proposal from Maharashtra State Haj Committee for office space was not agreed to by the Ministry of External Affairs. There is however, a provision that in case land is provided to State Haj Committee by the concerned State Government, Haj Committee of India will provide financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 3 crore or 1/3 of the total construction cost whichever is less, for a Haj House building for the concerned State Haj Committee. This Ministry has not received any proposal for providing office space for Maharashtra Board of Wakf, Aurangabad.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 1873 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 11th December, 2012 regarding 'Dreamliner service from Trivandrum.

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**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA****The Finance Bill, 2015**

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

1. "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Finance Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th April, 2015.
2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at one minute past one of the clock.*

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*The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

**AN ISSUE REGARDING REFERRING 'THE REAL ESTATE  
(REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) BILL 2013' TO SELECT COMMITTEE**

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have a point of order. Before I start you are coming with a point of order.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : सर, मैं इसे पहले रेज़ कर लूँ क्योंकि फिर यह नहीं हो पाएगा। श्रीमन्, आज की रिवाइज्ड लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में पहला लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस "The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill 2013 है। श्रीमन्, मुझे याद है, 30 तारीख को आदरणीय वेंकैया नायडु जी जब इस सदन में यह बिल लाए थे, तो हम लोगों ने इस पर आपत्ति की थी और मैंने इसे Select Committee को भेजने का प्रस्ताव भी दिया था। तब वेंकैया जी ने हाउस में कहा था कि सभी दलों के नेताओं से वार्ता के बाद, हम तय करेंगे कि Select Committee बनायी जाए या इस बिल पर डिस्कशन करें, लेकिन श्रीमन्, इन्होंने किसी से बात नहीं की और बातचीत न कर के इसे लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में कैसे लगा दिया गया? श्रीमन्, यह एक assurance हाउस को दिया गया था कि बात कर के तय करेंगे कि इसे लगाया जाएगा या नहीं। श्रीमन्, जब आदरणीय वेंकैया जी ने यह कहा था, तब

آپ چیر پر بٹے تھے۔ اُسکے باء بھی اِسے لِسٹ آف بیزنس مں لے آئے، اِس سے سَرکار کی مَنشا سا ف پرتیت نھئی توتی۔

شَرمَن، اِک باء اور کی چُکی اِھ اِاوس کی پُورٹئی اِے، تو خالی اِس مں Select Committee بن سکتی اِے، جوائنٹ کمتی نھئی بن سکتی کُیونکی اِھ اِس اِاوس کی پُورٹئی اِے۔ اِھ لُک سبھا کی پُورٹئی نھئی اِے کی جوائنٹ کمتی کی باء کی آئے۔ اِسلئے مں آپکا سَنکشان آاھتا اُں کی کُا اِس اِاوس مں assurance دےنے کے باء، سَرکار اِبردستی لِسٹ آف بیزنس مں اُن وِشُیوں کو listed کر سکتی اِے، آو چیژے سدن کے سامنے تھی اور اِین پر اُبی تک نرنُا نھئی اُا؟ مں اِس بارے مں آپکی رُلینگ آااُگا۔

**وِپکھ کے نِتا (شَری گُلام نَبی آاآاء) :** مھوَدُا، مں اُبی اِھ وِشُا نھئی اُاانا آاھتا آا، لَکین چُکی اُمارے colleague نے اِھ مَسلا اُااا اِے، مں کھنا آااُگا کی اِھ سَآُ اِے کی مںے ماننُی چَینمَین ساھب کو آا اِی اِس بارے مں نوتس دیا اِے اور Select Committee کے لئے نام بھی recommend کئے اِے۔ اُب آاھیر اِے کی اِب گورنمَنٹ اُگری کرے گی تو اُت سے اور اُسری پارٹئ کے لُگ بھی Select Committee کے مَبرس اُوے، لَکین شَرء آاءو آو اور مِرا نوتس آا اِی وِشُا مں اِے اور اُمنے 24 اُتے پھلے کَل سُبھ اِھ نوتس دیا اِے کی اِھ بِل Select Committee کو مَآا آانا آاھئے۔ پِخلی دُفا، اِاں تک مِزے مالُوم اِے، آپ اِی چَیر پر تھے اور بڑی بھس کے باء آپنے فائنل اِسیژن لیا آا کی ماننُی مَنتری وُکَآا ناُڈو آو سب پُلیٹکل پارٹئ سے چُا کر کے، بِل نھئی لااُے بلکے اِسی سدن مں واپس آااُے کی اِھ بِل Select Committee کو مَآا اِے یا نھئی۔ اُبی اِس بَچ مں تو آا تک اُماري اِس بِل کے بارے مں چُا نھئی اُی اِے، لَکین آا اُن سے باء اُی اِے۔ اِسلئے اُمنے آو نوتس دیا اِے، وھ اِسیلئے دیا اِے کی اِس بِل کو Select Committee کو مَآا آانا آاھئے، not to the Joint Committee.

† **آاء اِزب اِآلاف (آنا ب غلام نبی آزاد) :** مہوَدے، مں اُبی اِھ مَآووع نِیں اُاانا آااا تها، لَکین آونکے مَمارے سااھوں نے اِھ مَسئلہ اُااا اِے، مں کُنا آاوں گا کہ اِھ صَحیح اِے کہ مں نے ماننُے چَیرمَین صااب کو آا اِی اس بارے مں نوتس دیا اِے اور سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے لئے نام بھی تجویز کئے ہیں۔ اب ظاہر اِے کہ جب گورنمنٹ اِگری کرے گی تو بَٹ سے اور اُسری پارٹیوں کے لُگ بھی سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے مَبرس ہونگے، لَکین شَرء آاءو آو اور مِرا نوتس آا اِی اِی مَآووع سے مَآلُق اِے اور ہم نے آو بَیس گھنٹے پُبلے کَل صَبح اِھ نوتس دیا اِے کہ اِھ بِل سلیکٹ کمیٹی کو بھِآا آانا آااُے۔ پِچھلی دُفعہ، اِباں تک مِھے معلوم اِے، آپ اِی چَیر پر تھے اور بڑی بَٹ کے باء آپ نے فائنل ڈسِزن لیا تها کہ ماننُے مَنتری وِنکِآا ناٹو آو سب پُلیٹکل پارٹئ سے گُفنگو کر کے، بِل نِیں لائیں گے بلکہ اِسی سدن مں واپس آائینگے کہ اِھ بِل سلیکٹ کمیٹی کو بھِآا اِے یا نِیں۔ اُبی اس بَچ مں تو آا تک مَمارے اس بِل کے بارے مں چُچہ نِیں ہوی اِے، لَکین آا اُن سے باء ہوی اِے۔ اس لئے ہم نے آو نوتس دیا اِے، وھ اِسی لئے دیا اِے کہ اس بِل کو سلیکٹ کمیٹی کو بھِآا آانا آااُے، آوانٹ کمیٹی کو نِیں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will consider the notice at the time of consideration.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would have raised this at the appropriate time. But since my colleague has raised this issue at this...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, notice is a different issue. That we will consider at the time when we take the Bill. But your point of order is that ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Minister wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, Nareshji and Ghulam Nabiji have rightly referred to the issue that I brought the Bill here for consideration of the House, and then, as some hon. Members suggested that it should be referred to the Select Committee. I have urged the Chair at that time that, Sir, I am not pursuing the Bill. I would like to consult different political parties before taking a final view whether to refer it to the Select Committee or to do something else. So, that being the case, the Chair has observed from the Chair that this is the decision. "The Minister will consult political parties and come back to the House before the completion of this Session."

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): That we objected, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let him complete.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Some hon. Members have objected to that also. That means, 'not before the end of the Session.' That implies like that; I don't take it otherwise. My point is very simple, Sir. I gave this assurance in the House. I am very well aware of the assurance. So, I started consulting political parties. In between, there were four-days continuous holidays. I could not complete the consultation process, and I don't want to do it in a hurry-burry. So, the process is on. I consulted some people on telephone. When I spoke to some people on telephone, they said, "Venkaiaji, why don't we sit and discuss this?" I said, "Okay; no problem." I spoke to some people today, during the Session, as rightly said by the Leader of the Opposition. So, Sir, this Business, which was there 'that day', has been carried forward for today. That does not mean, unless I stand up and insist that I am moving this for consideration, that I am

going to take it up today and then complete it today. As a matter of abundant caution, the Bill has been carried forward for today's Business. The consultation process is on. I will be able to complete it in a day or two, and, then, I will come to the House. I will keep the sentiments of the House in mind that the maximum number of leaders were suggesting that it should be referred to a Select Committee. I have that in my mind; I will act accordingly, Sir. Once I complete the consultation process, I will come back to the House.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा है। मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर इस पर है कि जब वेंकैया जी ने 20 तारीख को हाउस को यह एश्योर कर दिया था कि लीडर्स से वार्ता करने के उपरांत हम इसे लाएंगे और तभी इन्होंने बिल को डेफर किया था। यहां प्रश्न यह है कि आज की कार्य-सूची में जो इसे लगाया गया है, मंत्री जी खुद कह रहे हैं कि मैं बात नहीं कर पाया, लोगों से बात करूंगा, दो-तीन दिनों में बात करने के बाद पूरा हो जाएगा, तो फिर इसे क्या कार्य-सूची में लगाया जा सकता है या नहीं? मैं इस पर आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, the Minister has made it very clear that he has put it in the List of Business as a matter of abundant caution. He is not pressing it for today; he is not at all pressing it. He is on the process of discussion with the leaders of the Opposition, which he will complete, and then, he will take a decision whether it is to be sent to a Select Committee or not, and he will come back. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no; listen. No, no, no. That it is in the List of Business does not mean that it should be taken up today. Everybody knows it. Not only that it was on the last day, it was carried for this day. Therefore, as long as the Minister is not insisting for its passing and taken up today, there is no problem. The Minister explained it, and that is enough. That is okay. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us take up the Calling Attention, Mr. O'Brien; otherwise, you will lose your time. *...(Interruptions)...* I have to take up the Calling Attention.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no;

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: All I have to say is, we don't need to do anything behind closed doors.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you are losing time of your discussion, your subject.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, just one sentence. Since the Leader of the Opposition and the Samajwadi Party have made it so clear. What their stance is on the Real Estate Bill, it needs to be further examined. Let us not do it behind closed doors. My party's view is that it should go to a Select Committee. That is all I want to say. That is all.

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

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): सर, हमारी पार्टी चाहती है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. If it is to be sent to a Select Committee, then, a Motion has to come for that. Let us wait for that. If the Government wants... *...(Interruptions)...* No, no; not now. Let me now dispose of the Calling Attention. After that, if it is to be moved, I will come back to you. I will allow you, if necessary.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी**: उपसभापति महोदय, नरेश अग्रवाल जी के प्रस्ताव को मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति**: जब मैंने रूलिंग दे दी, तो फिर सपोर्ट की क्या जरूरत है? मैंने रूलिंग दे दी है, इसके बाद सपोर्ट की जरूरत नहीं है। Now, Calling Attention, please. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien to call the attention of the Minister.

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### CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### **The issue of safeguarding net neutrality in the country**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, firstly, our sincere thanks to the Chair for two things. One is for prioritizing and, last week, putting the agrarian crisis discussion up, first, before having this Calling Attention on Net Neutrality. We really thank you and appreciate the Chairman's gesture.

Sir, this Net Neutrality is a complicated-sounding subject. But let me start by trying and simplifying it for those of us who are not so familiar with Net Neutrality.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. O'Brien, the normal practice is that the concerned Minister makes a statement first. And, after that, you can...*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to first just raise the subject.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Okay, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Let me begin by making a commitment, an assurance to this hon. House and through the House to the people of India — this Government is committed to the fundamental principles and concept of net neutrality, that is, keep the Internet accessible and available to all without discrimination. Within 100 days of assumption of office, the Government under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, initiated the programme of Digital India in a mission mode, designed to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Digital India is designed to bridge the divide between the digital haves and digital have-nots and reach digital connectivity to a billion citizens. Digital India has basically three components: (a) creation of digital infrastructure as a utility for the citizen of India; (b) digital delivery of services; and (c) digital empowerment of citizens. Digital connectivity has emerged as a key driver of economic and social development in an increasingly knowledge intensive global scenario, in which India needs to play a leadership role. The programme is designed to ensure that the socio-economic scenario across India is transformed through accelerated equitable and inclusive economic growth by laying special emphasis on providing affordable and quality access to broadband and the Internet in rural and remote areas. We are confident that sustained adoption of technology would offer viable options in overcoming developmental challenges in education, health, employment generation, financial inclusion and a host of other services designed to make life more meaningful. We recognise that digital technology can afford means for millions of our citizens to improve their economic lives.

The world has changed so much in a short time. Countries across the world have moved from an emphasis on physical connectivity to economic connectivity and lately to digital connectivity. At the heart of digital connectivity is the public Internet — which has connected near and far, poor and rich alike. Internet is a new technology — its protocols were written not more than forty years ago. The public Internet — the worldwide web is only 23 years of age. In this short span of time, it has come to occupy the centre of the world. This has been made possible by the open, democratic structure of the public Internet - equal and accessible to all those who are connected to the network. In India too, the new age economic growth is being fuelled by the Internet. This Government notes with confidence the growth of Internet in India and wide platform it has offered for innovation, investment and creativity. In particular, the



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Government compliments the initiative and entrepreneurship of the young in making India a power-house in Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES). Studies by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) show that every 10% increase of internet subscribers leads to 1.08% increase in our GDP. A similar study by the World Bank showed that for every 10% increase in broadband leads to 1.3% growth in national GDP. While it has significant macroeconomic contribution towards growth, productivity and employment, its empowering influence not only benefits large enterprises but also start-up entrepreneurs and individual citizen.

The Internet has also emerged as a destination for public discourse. In a free, democratic country, the Internet has increasingly become an important platform of information dissemination and exchange of opinion and views. Just as India values its constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and expression, it also values an Internet that is open. Discourse on Internet on a variety of issues has led to the empowerment of the common man. While reiterating this Government's commitment to the core principles of net neutrality, we must recognize that there are nuances to the issue which needs deliberation to make it more meaningful. If this had not been so, the issue of net neutrality would not have become an issue of debate and litigation across the world — even in the Western world — where the Internet occupies a much more central role in the nation's economy and society. I have had occasion to study the debate on net neutrality in the United States of America from where the Internet originated. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the communications regulator in USA, declared a set of regulations for an open Internet in 2010. These regulations were challenged in U.S. Courts by Internet Service Providers and were struck down in January 2014. Thereafter, FCC came out with a consultation paper in May 2014 that asked for a response, amongst other questions, to a query as to whether 'paid prioritization' that permits Internet Service Providers to charge content providers to provide greater bandwidth for their end-users, should be allowed. FCC was swamped by over three million mails in response to the consultation paper. The recent FCC rules announced in February 2015 have been decided by the regulator with a slim 3-2 majority and have promptly been challenged in U.S Federal Courts. As per media reports, the European Commission is meeting in early May to decide on whether Over-the Top (OTT) players who provide communication services over the Internet should be regulated.

The debate in India has also gathered over the suo motu consultation paper issued by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) which asked for responses to a

number of questions concerning the regulation of OTT players. If the issue did not have nuances to it, why then would experts and regulators all over the world be breaking their heads over it? It is, therefore, imperative that we not only preserve, but also foster a non-discriminatory Internet ecosystem, wherein Telecom Service Providers, content and application providers, industries, entrepreneurs and above all, the citizens of the country have a stake. Government stands for ensuring non discriminatory access to Internet for all citizens of the country and the current debate on Net Neutrality should be seen from this perspective while resolving the issues harmoniously and consistent with the constitutional and economic principles.

What is net neutrality? Professor Tim Wu, who coined the word "net neutrality", stated, "network neutrality is best defined as a network design principle. The idea is that a maximally useful public information network aspires to treat all content, sites and platforms equally. This allows the network to carry every form of information and support every kind of application." Net-Neutrality thus refers to non-discrimination of data packets by intermediate networks of Internet on the basis of content, application, service, device, sender or recipient address etc. Generally, it places the requirement on Telecom Service Providers to treat all Internet traffic on an equal basis. Net-Neutrality has many dimensions impacting economic, regulatory and public policy aspects. The Government agrees with the viewpoint that blocking and deliberate slowing down/speeding up of lawful content on Internet should not be allowed and customers should have unrestricted access to all lawful content on the Internet. There would be instances, such as traffic management, national security, integrity of the network, investment in infrastructure, etc. where the implications of net neutrality would need a detailed expert examination. This is what governments and regulators all over the world are grappling with.

Sir, I am informed that very few countries have opted for specific legislation for enforcement of Net Neutrality provisions. In its recently released report "2014 Web Index", Web Foundation has found in its study across 86 countries that 74 per cent of the countries lack clear and effective net neutrality rules and/or show evidence of price discrimination. On the basis of measures undertaken to enforce net-neutrality, nations can be broadly divided in three categories:

1. Countries with no specific measures undertaken, as existing mechanism is often considered sufficient to address the issue. Examples: Australia, Republic of Korea, New Zealand etc.
2. Countries with light-handed regulatory measures, for example, transparency, lowering switching barriers, minimum Quality of Service (QoS) undertaken

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in these countries. Examples: European Commission, Japan, United Kingdom etc.

3. Countries with specific legislative measures undertaken/ being undertaken in these countries to enforce no blocking, no discrimination in treatment of traffic. But most of these provisions are not absolute but subject to reasonable network management and other exemptions. Examples: Brazil, Chile, Netherlands, USA, etc.

As per the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, TRAI makes recommendations to Government on regulating various aspects of telecom sector through a transparent, open public consultation process. TRAI has issued, *suo motu*, a consultation paper "Regulatory Framework for Over-the-top services" on 27.03.2015. While TRAI has the power to regulate tariff and quality of service, its regulations are subject to the overall public policy of Government. On other issues, TRAI can make recommendations and final decision rests with Government. Even on tariff and quality of service regulation, these have to be in accordance and consistent with public policy and the Government has sufficient powers under the TRAI Act to invoke its national policy objectives to give directions to TRAI.

The Government has also separately constituted a committee with the mandate to recommend overall policy and technical responses to Net Neutrality. The Committee has already held stakeholder consultation meetings with Over the Top (OTT) players, Telecom Service Providers/Internet Service Providers, Civil Society Members and Consumer groups, Multi stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) and various Associations/Industry bodies. The committee is expected to submit its recommendations by this month end. The Government will then take a structured view on the way forward. I assure this Honourable House that the key principles of net neutrality will be followed while addressing concerns with a national outlook.

Sir, this is my very comprehensive statement on the issue of great importance. I thank the hon. Member, Mr. Derek O'Brien, for initiating it. Sir, let me conclude by saying two quick things. Internet is one of the finest creations of human mind. It must belong to the mankind, not to a few. This is the first thing I have to say. The second point: I salute the young people of India for the manner in which they have brought India on the international stage by the huge spread of internet. Sir, I am happy to inform the House that in India we have got 97.5 crore mobile phones and we have got 30 crore internet connections in India. Our aim is that very soon, in two years' time, we will have 50 crore, that means 500 million, internet connections in India and very soon we will have one billion mobile phones in India with a population of 1.25 billion.

This transformation is truly extraordinary. And internet to become global must have a linkage with the local in culture, in content and in ideas and the larger view is that it should be without discrimination. But what I am keenly looking forward in this august House is to have their ideas and their suggestions so that we can take a structured view. Sir, I want to assure the House very clearly and categorically that whatever be the Consultation Paper, the decision will be taken by the Government, by the Cabinet, consistent with the aspiration and hope of the people of India. That is all I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The total time allotted is one hour. I have sixteen names for clarifications. So, Mr. Derek will take five minutes and others will take two minutes each. No new name will come.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, firstly, I thank the hon. Minister for sharing the optimism which we always had. I want to make a few specific points on this note and then I have got some specific queries. It is a four-page note. The first two pages with all the enthusiasm shared by the Minister sounded like a Wikipedia entry on the internet. If you key in the word 'internet' or if you key in the words 'digital India', it appears all very nice, all very highfalutin and all very poetical. But I want to keep today's discussion on the facts; so I am not going to comment on the first two pages. But that doesn't matter. I think let us get to the meat of the matter. The meat of the matter first is, let us try and explain to people who don't know this. They think that this internet is one complicated thing from outer space. What is the issue? The issue is like electricity. What is the debate today? Electricity is being supplied to your home and you are paying ₹1,500. Now the electricity supplier is telling you, say, if you use your fridge and your Samsung microwave, you have to pay a little more; if you use your fan and your tube light, you will pay a little less; if you are using a washing machine which is our particular brand, you will have to pay a little less. This is the basic concept as explained to a layman. I wish the Government in the last two months had taken some trouble or stayed in the jargon of net neutrality and they have continued with the jargon through the statement. Now, I come to my specific questions. One, the TRAI had issued a consultation paper on the 27th March. The tone of the consultation paper, if anyone has read it in this House, sounds like a consultation paper dictated by a telecom major. Now, I don't want to guess as to which telecom major, but it sounded like that. Number two, the Minister has given us a thing about the youth of the country, etc. But the consultation paper of TRAI is blatantly in favour not of the consumer, not of the youth, or not of the Internet user; it is in favour of telecom majors.

Then, I come to my last point. What woke you up? BJP are very good in their trolls, like 'vote for this', 'do this for that', but this time, it is the Net which woke you up because there was a hashtag running there called 'Net Neutrality'. Emails were

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

sent, and this is the danger, to TRAI. How many emails? Ten lakh emails, one million emails, were sent to TRAI. Now, you may say that it is a small number because there are so many people in the country. The whole Internet was very angry, including your youth, etc. Now, I won't reveal the gentleman's name, but a senior BJP leader told me, "We created this Twitter and social media army. That is very good. But now, we can't control the social media army." So, it has come back like the Australian boomerang. Now, what happened was very dangerous, and this is a cause of serious concern beyond even the Net Neutrality. I say this with all responsibility. Those ten lakh people, young people, executives, people working as professionals, their ten lakh emails were leaked. They were put up on the TRAI's website for one-and-a-half days. My specific question to the Minister is as to why he has compromised the privacy of these ten lakh individuals. It is a very serious issue. Putting it up for 36 hours and then quietly putting it down is a very dangerous trend because they are going to target these people after this.

I have got three specific questions. One, I think, he has answered. I had asked you as to what is the Government's stand on Net Neutrality. On page 3, he has written three bold lines there. If I take that as the answer, that would be acceptable if it is his stand. I would request the Minister to make it clear on the floor of the House. Number two is the larger question. Is the Government considering amending the IT Act? If yes; all right. If no; why? Is the Government considering regulating the Internet in a good way? Like electricity, are you considering Internet being for public good?

Then, Sir, I have got three suggestions. We need to create the rules, but I am sure you will agree, and we also agree, that we need the rules. Do you intend to make the Internet into a licence raj?

Then, I come to last two points. He has said that he has listened to all the stakeholders. I am happy that the hon. Chairman brought this subject up, and I am even happier that the issue of agrarian crisis came before this; otherwise, we tend to get carried away and we think that Net Neutrality is the end of the world. No, that is not so. Agrarian crisis is hundred times more important than Net Neutrality. So, on this freedom of speech debate, he has said it in his reply, and I will accept it in that spirit. Talk to everybody; you have got a strong message on the users of the social media. Those are the people we talk to. *(Time bell)* Sir, now, I come to my last point. Will the Minister give an assurance to the Parliament that no action will be taken, TRAI or otherwise, without taking the Parliament into confidence? Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja - no. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly; you have only two minutes. Only put the questions.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I just want to compliment the Minister for the statement that he has made, but do not underestimate the US's resolve to dominate this area, specifically after the leakage of the Snowden e-mails. It will have access to global Net and privacy and secrecy of our Defence Services and our private citizens is going to be challenged. How are you going to avoid that? The European Union's battle against Google right now is of great relevance to India because what it is forcing Google to do is to become Net neutral and that should be followed very closely. There is a hidden agenda of the service providers. It is for example like the public water supplies, hon. Minister, suppose they who say that when we supply you water, we will make a distinction between the price of water used for, say, drinking or used in the toilets. It is a very serious issue. We have to simplify the issue to this level because the ability of the service providers is beyond our comprehension. The TRAI must make its intention clear, and once the hon. Minister is clear about what is going to be done, I repeat what Mr. Derek O'Brien has said, kindly bring it back to the floor of this House because the Net is going to be the principal instrument for fighting poverty, for maintaining privacy, and when those one billion people have the net in their hands, they must have the freedom as Indian citizens, and not subservient to any service provider or international innovator. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. You have only two minutes. Just put the questions.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. The Internet is going to redefine our future and create a wide array of economic opportunities for the younger generation. We must take care and make sure that these opportunities are for everyone and not for a select few. That is why it is important that the principle of Net Neutrality is developed by our Government. Sir, I would like to give an example which I read on the Internet when this issue had come up. Such an interesting thing can only be said by the youngsters on the Net. When this problem came up, they described it as going into Disneyland, paying an entrance fee and a separate fee for every ride. All the rides which are most sought after, you pay for them, and there are a few free rides also. So, this is how beautifully they are able to express themselves on the Net. We should take care that nothing stops this, nothing changes this. We have always been wondering whether the younger generation is concerned about the social issues, concerned about issues which affect them and affect us as a country. When this issue came up, we could clearly see how the younger generation, specifically of this country, came together and fought against this as a whole. The social media sites have been buzzing with the activity to save the Net. This activism is very important. It has been the first step and it has to spread to other issues also.

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

Sir, I would like to have just a few clarifications. I thank the Minister for his statement here. He reiterated many times in his statement that they will make sure that there is Net Neutrality. (*Time-bell*) What are the steps being taken to address the concerns raised by small websites that they would not be able to compete with the powerful websites who are joining hands with the Internet service providers.

Sir, in his statement, the DMK Treasurer, Mr. Stalin, has declared that Internet should become a civic right like others. Does the Government have any proposal to make Internet a civic right which can be addressed by one and all? And, Sir, according to media reports, TRAI was supposed to hold discussions with multi shareholder advisory group on this topic. What are the outcomes of this discussion? The Government should make sure that all its websites and portals, they are, should be free online. This has showed that the Government is serious about e-governance. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. Please put your questions in two minutes.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I am a last bencher. We get very few opportunities. I just crave your indulgence, maybe half-a-minute more; not more than that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; only two minutes for everybody.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, we strongly criticize this so-called 'Consultation Document' actually published by the TRAI, a Document that supports the interest of telecom companies and Internet monopolies against the people. We also support this on-going struggle for Net Neutrality. Now, there is a continuous demand that the Internet must be declared a public utility because Internet is a source of knowledge, a means of communication and a vehicle for all forms of media. Interestingly, a number of telecom companies, such as Airtel and Reliance, along with some Internet companies, are offering "special packages". They bundle only a few websites and applications with their services, pretending that this limited Internet is the whole internet. This is a dangerous thing because such cartels between the telecom companies and a few global internet monopolies will lead to further concentration of economic power on the Internet. Now, my specific question is, these telecom companies are continuously arguing that they need more money to build infrastructure and meet the demand of new Internet-based services. Hence, they claim, they need to violate Net Neutrality. What the telecom companies do not disclose is that the revenues from the data services they are earning, that was 100 per cent in 2014. Every quarter, this



is leaping up. This Facebook, Whatsapp, Youtube are fuelling the revenues. What telecom companies are asking, therefore, is to be paid twice. We, as users, will pay once and they also want the Internet companies to pay them more money. So, I will urge upon the Government that this thing needs to be looked upon.

I just want to make one point that today, incidentally, is 5th of May. Hundred and ninety-seven years ago on this very day, Karl Marx was born. World's greatest philosopher had once pointed out that the ideas of the ruling class are in every epoch the ruling ideas. Not only this; the class which has at its disposal the means of material production, also in turns controls the means of mental production. Today, this on-going struggle for Net Neutrality is proving this once again. I would urge upon the Government once again, particularly, on this point of telecom companies, they want to be paid twice. That needs to be looked upon. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You are very clever. You brought Marx also in the discussion. Now, Shri Vivek Gupta.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question in two minutes.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I have already raised this matter under the Zero Hour last week. I just do not want to repeat whatever has been said. But, Sir, as India is growing, more villages are getting electricity. There is a situation happening that there are a lot of places where single operators are only there providing net. If these people are allowed to exploit, that will become a very difficult and a dangerous situation. Also, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, when the Government itself is an interested party because these telecom operators share a part of their revenue with the Government, so, how does the Government plans to balance this potential of increased revenue coming through non-Net Neutrality and protecting the freedom of expression?

Sir, my second question, through you, to the hon. Minister is: how will a level-playing field be provided to small businesses, to start up business, who use the Internet and e-commerce to further their growth and to try and compete with the big giants of the world? Facebook and some other companies have, in fact, made voluntary gestures for going for Net Neutrality. If the biggies do not want it, I fail to understand why the TRAI is over-enthusiastic in disclosing all ten lakh e-mails and putting all these people at risk and siding with these operators. I want an inquiry, through you, to go behind who is behind this concept in India, who is trying to instigate it because the Government says that they do not want it. The consumers do not want it. The Internet



[Shri Vivek Gupta]

biggies, Facebook etc., do not want it. So, who wants it? I just want an answer from him. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभापति जी, जो नेट न्यूट्रैलिटी का विषय उठा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि भारत में 30 करोड़ लोग इसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उन्हें यह बात समझनी चाहिए कि नेट न्यूट्रैलिटी जैसा भारी-भरकम शब्द इस्तेमाल न करके इसको सीधे-सीधे इंटरनेट की आज़ादी से जोड़ा जाए। जिस तरह से एक आज़ादी की लड़ाई थी, संविधान की लड़ाई थी, उसी तरह से इंटरनेट भी हमारी अभिव्यक्ति की, स्वतंत्रता की, आज़ादी की लड़ाई है और आम आदमी उससे वैसे ही जुड़ा है, जैसे गांधी जी के नमक सत्याग्रह से जुड़ा था। आप यह मज़ाक, यह हल्कापन छोड़ दीजिए और अंग्रेज़ी की बजाय भारतीय भाषाओं में बड़ी संख्या में, करोड़ों की संख्या में नेट का इस्तेमाल करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनको वापस टेलीकॉम की गुलामी में मत झोंकिए। हमारी एक आज़ादी अंग्रेज़ों से हुई थी और दूसरी गुलामी, जिससे हमें बचना है, वह टेलीकॉम की गुलामी है, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करे कि वह ई-मेलिंग को ब्लैक-मेलिंग में तब्दील न होने दे। आज हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं, लैंड का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जमीन का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, पानी का सर्वे करते हैं, बच्चों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करते हैं, हिंदुस्तान का कोई ऐसा क्षेत्र नहीं है, जहां पर इंटरनेट के बिना काम होता हो। उसको शिकंजे में कसना, वापस सामान्य जन के सिविल राइट्स को गुलामी के शिकंजे में लेना, ये जो टेलीकॉम कंपनियां हैं, ये शाइलॉक हैं, ये लोग शावर्स हैं और ये अपने फेल्योर के लिए जनता को पनित करना चाहती हैं। इनका जो value added fraud होता है, उसमें हमें बिना subscribe किए हर महीने बिल दिया जाता है। वोडाफोन कम्पनी ने अभी मेरे बिल से 10 हजार रुपए कम किए। दो साल से वे मुझसे पैसे ले रहे थे कि मैं ब्लैकबेरी यूज़ कर रहा हूँ। वे उसका किराया ले रहे थे, जो मैंने नहीं देखा। वे एक असत्य, जालसाजी भरा और scandalous overbilling करते हैं और उसके बाद कहते हैं कि हमें घाटा हो रहा है। **(समय की घंटी)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

**श्री तरुण विजय** : रवि शंकर जी, आप कृपया यह मत कहिए कि दुनिया के 86 देशों में 74 में कोई clear और effective net neutrality Bill नहीं है। अगर यह नहीं है, तो नहीं है, let India lead the world in making the legislation for ensuring net neutrality. I would urge the Government to introduce an Internet Bill of Civil Rights, ताकि net neutrality में हमारे civil rights मजबूत हो सकें। **(समय की घंटी)** हम दूसरे देशों की ओर न देखें, यह गांधी का दूसरा नमक सत्याग्रह है, सरकार इसका समर्थन करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Put the questions in two minutes.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sure, Sir. In February, a 69-year old farmer from North Karnataka participated in a pre-Budget discussion with our Chief Minister Siddaramaiah. He suggested to the Chief Minister that crop insurance claims could be settled promptly, without corruption, if the Government made use of

Google Earth to map the coordinates of the land and WhatsApp to transmit pictures of the crop damage. That is just part of the wisdom coming from an earthy old man talking about the transformational potential of the Internet.

If we want to make use of its transformational potential, we have to ensure net neutrality. I have had the chance to participate and use technology before the Internet was born. I have seen how private networks have fallen aside and open networks have flourished; how crowdsourcing has been possible; and how the mainstream media, which is in the hands of the corporate sector, has been bypassed by free and open social media, which has even ushered in revolutions like the Arab Spring.

Sir, net neutrality will ensure that newer apps and technologies will emerge that will, in the words of Star Trek, “help people to boldly go where no man has gone before.” We should not find any way to slow down this extraordinary unleashing of the power of human ingenuity.

Sir, telecom service providers have been licensed to carry traffic. It does not matter whether the traffic is a film or a song or a voice message or digital data. Essentially, they are being paid for that platform access and they should not affect these bits and bytes through subtle methods of slowing down or discriminatory access. If we create a net neutral platform, we will allow online education, mobile commerce and all kinds of other innovations to flourish. Only then can India achieve its demographic dividend. My question to the Minister is this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: While I am happy with his commitment to net neutrality, what about the independence of TRAI, if he is saying that the regulatory authority does not matter or every decision is going to be overruled by the Ministry on the grounds of public policy?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He did not say like that.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: That is the implication of his statement. Please, Sir, pay attention to the exact details of what he said. He said, “Whatever TRAI says, we will do it on the basis of public policy. It is our responsibility.” I want the independence of regulatory authorities also to be maintained.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: How will the Minister ensure that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Put your questions in two minutes.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I thank the Minister for his statement. I echo what Derek said. He said that net neutrality is not a very complex or philosophical statement. It is, at its heart, a very simple but vital issue of protecting consumers' interest and protecting them from telecom companies that want to be gatekeepers of the Internet.

Sir, to him, the simple message from the netizens is that the Internet must remain accessible, fair and open. The consumers will oppose any move by telecom service providers to carve out the Internet into islands based on commercial contracts in an attempt to what I referred to as Cablisation of the Internet.

Sir, I have four questions for the Minister. He referred to this 74 per cent of the countries not having legislation. I would point out to him that today the legislation *vis-à-vis* consumer rights and interests in telecom is very, very weak. Please do not use that as an example to not legislate on net neutrality. We must get a legislation for net neutrality. Please assure us that there will be explicit legislation and rules for the same.

Sir, my second question is on the important issue of the conduct of TRAI. I have repeatedly raised in this House the need to review the independent regulator. What is the Minister going to do in the face of this terrible behaviour and conduct of TRAI in this consultation? Will he do a comprehensive review of the TRAI and the TRAI Act, specifically about sections in the Acts that deal with consumer protection and consumer interest?

Thirdly, Sir, the TRAI Chairman has raised an issue that there is corporate rivalry that has led to this issue of net neutrality debate. It is a deliberate distraction from the fact. I must request the Minister to direct the TRAI to disclose any evidence that they have on corporate rivalry that has led to this net neutrality discussion. It is the right of Parliament and the people to know, especially when people are trying to distract away from a real important debate.

Fourthly, Sir, I want the Minister to assure the House that consumers cannot, will not, should not and cannot – again I am saying cannot – be guarantors of the business plan of telcos nor is it the Government's job to protect these companies from technological disruptions that are the new novel in this sector. (*Time-bell rings*) I expect four assurances from the Minister. *Jai Hind*.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, विषयाप्त वार्तालाप के ऊपर, उसकी आपत्तियों के ऊपर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए, सदन की सावधानी आकर्षित करने के लिए इस प्रस्ताव के प्रति मंत्री जी का जो समाधान था, वह अर्ध-सत्य है and the

last week in the other House of the Parliament, when my leader took up the cause of net neutrality, the hopes of the Indian citizens have been raised. Hon. Sir, net neutrality is a gentlemen agreement. Net neutrality is world web norm. Net neutrality is a level-playing field. At the same time, net neutrality is yet to attain the global legality. That is why, the complications are growing. The websites are the hidden treasures. The riches and the resources on the platforms of Google, Twitter, Facebook and all other social media have been creating envy and also enlarging the complications. Yet, the internet service providers' role has changed. By 2013, among the world net population, India attained the third largest position. Now, we are leading and guiding, but with this net neutrality and the coming complications of the decade, it throws a challenge on the usage of spectrum, not only the usage of spectrum, but also the under-sea cables.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: In six years, there will be pressure on the cables, internet cables, etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, put your question. Your time is lost.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... On internet cables, the pressure is going to grow and internet is going to collapse. What measures is the Union Government going to take in that direction to enable safe internet which has become the principal utilisation platform for the delivery of administration and for development and welfare? At the same time, your answer has again given us tension that through TRAI, your intentions are dubious. Thank you very much.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, I completely agree with Mr. O'Brien and Chandrasekharji and what they have said. The concept of neutral publicly accessible information and transfer of that information has been around since the days of Alexander Graham Bell. Basic public infrastructure such as subways, buses, telephone companies, etc., are not allowed to discriminate, restrict or differentiate common access and this is the core concept behind net neutrality as well. In countries such as the United States, this has been a topic of much contention and telecom companies have attempted to regulate free internet usage, but they failed due to massive public response against it. Now, breach of net neutrality is illegal in the United States of America. The vested interest of telcos is pushing the Government to consider breaching the principle of net neutrality, that is, the free and fair and non-discriminatory usage of internet. Sir, should we not have the freedom to decide what websites to access and the speed at which to access without telecom companies imposing costs upon us? Why should I be forced to make a choice between using a Skype or a bingo? My understanding of the

[Shri A.U. Singh Deo]

Net Neutrality tells me that if the change in the regulation goes through, then, those who tie up with certain applicants, in exchange for a price and provide free access only to those applicants, then, in the event that I want to use certain other apps, I would have to pay a separate price for it.

Sir, here my question to the hon. Minister is the net neutrality is central to the Prime Minister's vision of Digital India. The hon. Prime Minister has envisaged a Digital India, and that thought and vision had been lauded, not just in our country, but all over the globe. Facebook, CEO, Mark Zuckerberg who visited India last year, not only complimented but also spoke about how he plans to get millions of Indians on line. As my hon. friends, Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Prof. Rajeev Gowda, have rightly put the questions and conditions, I would like to ask the Prime Minister : How can this be possible when the free usage of the internet is under threat?

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा। आप दो मिनट के अन्दर अपना सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, नेट का इस्तेमाल पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ गया है। यह नगरीय एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी बराबर बढ़ रहा है। सर, जो सरकारी ऑपरेटर है, उसके माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सर्विसेज अवेलेबल हैं, लेकिन आज मजबूरी यह हो गयी है कि जो नेट की सर्विसेज और वैंल्यू एडेड सर्विसेज हैं, उनके लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी लोगों को बीएसएनएल के अलावा दूसरे ऑपरेटर्स के सिम लेकर काम करने पड़ रहे हैं और कई मोबाइल फोन्स रखने पड़ रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि ट्राई की जानकारी में तो सब कुछ है, लेकिन आज सवाल ट्राई के उपर है कि जब ट्राई इस बात को जानती है कि हिन्दुस्तानियों को इस तरीके से ठगा जा रहा है, तो वह आज की तारीख तक करती क्या रही है? ट्राई देख तो सरकार को रही है, लेकिन वह प्राइवेट ऑपरेटर्स के द्वारा ऑपरेट हो रही है और कहीं न कहीं उनके इंटरस्ट्स को डिफेंड कर रही है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ट्राई का यह जो बिहेवियर है, उसको वे कैसे रेगुलेट करेंगे और जो नुकसान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों का हुआ है, उसे कैसे कम्पेंसेट करेंगे? धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his statement on page 3, I quote: "The Government stands for ensuring non-discriminatory access to Internet for all citizens of the country and current debate on Net Neutrality should be seen from this perspective while resolving the issues harmoniously and consistent with constitutional and economic principles." You have used very high language and broad principles. I hope you will stick to this in future when the time comes.

Further, you have also said, "The Government agrees with the viewpoint that blocking and deliberate slowing down/speeding up of lawful content on Internet should not be allowed." I think, in course of time, you will be able to define the

"lawful content", because a lot of controversies have arisen due to these wordings. Kindly look into it.

My specific questions are: Will you enact legislation on Net Neutrality? Because so far many countries have opted not to have any legislation. What is the rationale of those countries that have opted not to have a law in the matter? Have you contacted any of these countries or Governments to know their mind on the subject?

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the potential of the Internet and its usefulness has been stressed by every speaker who spoke before me on this very important subject. I am of the same opinion that Net Neutrality has to be there. If it is not there, then, it means that the Internet service providers will be able to charge companies like YouTube or Netflix as they consume more band width. Eventually the load of extra sum will be passed on to the consumers. Net neutrality is extremely important for small business owners, start-ups and entrepreneurs, who can simply launch their businesses on-line, advertise the products, and sell them openly without any discrimination.

Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, by what time would the legislation on Net neutrality be coming to the House, so that the anxieties of all the netizens are put to rest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने नेट के बारे में, नेट के विकास के बारे में जो बातें रखी हैं, सदन और देश, दोनों उनके साथ सहमत हैं और हम इस बात को भी महसूस करते हैं कि इसके विस्तार और सुधार की और भी कुछ आवश्यकताएं हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल दो बातें जानना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि इंटरनेट के यूज के लिए बेहतर नेटवर्क की जरूरत पड़ती है, हमारा देश चाहे ग्रामीण अंचल में बसता हो या शहरी अंचल में बसता हो, माननीय मंत्री जी, आपकी जानकारी में यह चीज होनी चाहिए कि हमारे देश में बीएसएनएल/एमटीएनएल, गवर्नमेंट की संस्थाओं का वह नेटवर्क है, जो देश में प्रॉपर्टी अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं पूरे देश की बात न भी करूं, एक सांसद होने के नाते अगर मैं अपनी बात आपसे कहूं, तो आपको जानकर हैरत होगी कि जो मोबाइल जनहित के प्रयोग के लिए मुझे उपलब्ध कराया गया, गाजियाबाद के राजनगर सेक्टर 23 में मेरा आवास है, मेरे मकान पर कभी भी मेरे मोबाइल का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता और प्रयोग इसलिए नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि वहां पर आपका नेटवर्क ही नहीं है, वहां पर सिग्नल होता ही नहीं है। हम इंटरनेट के विकास की बात कर रहे हैं! 80 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग मोबाइल यूज कर रहे हैं, तमाम चीजें हैं, लेकिन सरकार की प्राथमिकता में यह भी आना चाहिए कि इंटरनेट का प्रयोग तब हम कर पाएंगे, जब हमारे पास अच्छा नेटवर्क होगा। क्या माननीय मंत्री बीएसएनएल/एमटीएनएल नेटवर्क को हर जगह उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में कोई प्लान, कोई रूपरेखा सदन में स्पष्ट करेंगे? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

**3.00 P.M.**

सर, मैं दूसरी बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा, अभी एक मिनट हुआ है। दूसरी बात यह है कि आज फेसबुक और व्हाट्सऐप पर, इंटरनेट पर जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह भी देश और दुनिया जान पा रही है। यह बात सही है कि युवा भी, उद्योगपति भी, पॉलिटिशियन्स भी, आम आदमी भी, किसान भी, सबको इंटरनेट का, फेसबुक का, व्हाट्सऐप का लाभ मिल रहा है, यह मिलना चाहिए। इससे भी हम लोग सहमत हैं, लेकिन मंत्री जी, कभी-कभी इसके अपवाद पर भी चिंता करनी चाहिए। आज फेसबुक, व्हाट्सऐप, इंटरनेट पर लेडीज और जेन्ट्स की नंगी फोटोज, गालियां, अपशब्द, बुरे संदेश बड़े पैमाने पर चलते हैं। हम अभी भी आपको मोबाइल में दिखा सकते हैं। यह जो एक बीमारी भारत की संस्कृति को समाप्त करने की शुरु हो गई है, भारत की सभ्यता को बिगाड़ने के लिए शुरु हो गई है, तो नेटवर्क, इंटरनेट के जरिए, फेसबुक के जरिए या और जो भी इस तरह के साधन इस देश में आए हैं, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी, ऐसा कोई ठोस कानून बनाएंगे ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जिस कानून के जरिए कम से कम इंटरनेट, फेसबुक या व्हाट्सऐप पर ये गंदे संदेश और संस्कृति को मिटाने वाली चीजें उपलब्ध न हों? महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इन दोनों बातों की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I thank the hon. Minister for Communications and Information Technology, Ravi Shankar Prasadji, for his statement.

The entire world has become a global village because of the Internet. Net neutrality is a fundamental right under article 21 of our Constitution, that is, the right to life, and also a fundamental right under article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution, that is, the right to freedom of expression. Without Net neutrality, our life would become meaningless. Therefore, the AIDAMK, headed by hon. *Amma*, firmly supports the concept of Net neutrality and is against any attempt by corporate interests to restrict the Internet.

The Central Government should take a firm stand and continue to safeguard the interest of Net-users by maintaining absolute net neutrality. While the Government is firm to maintain the net neutrality, how are the corporates proposing to charge extra for use of WhatsApp, Skype, iPad and other applications? So, the Central Government must be very firm in its stand and should not allow the corporates to exploit the poor citizens of India. Thank you.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, all I want to focus on is that legislative measures will have to be adopted for protection of the integrity of data and also for ensuring privacy. If privacy is compromised, like the instance which Shri Derek O'Brien gave, where the identity of 10 lakh people, who sent the e-mails, was compromised, if that kind of a thing continues to happen, one can dread to think of it



because most of the crimes these days are linked to Internet, misuse of Internet. But to whatever extent we can, through legislative process, at least, protect the privacy and integrity of data, that is going to be most critical for the growth of this sector. I think since India is an IT superpower, we must take the lead in evolving a proper legislation to regulate the rights of the consumers. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Section 66A is already gone. Shri D.Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, protecting net neutrality is the responsibility of the Government. Failure to do so would mean allowing the corporate censorship. Corporate ISPs should not have control over what websites would be available to the consumers. Corporate ISPs should not be allowed to differentiate in terms of speed for different websites. Sir, various nations across the world have, over the last few months, brought in legislations to protect net neutrality. Now it is essential for our Government also to wake up to the necessity to protect freedom of choice for consumers and to ensure a level-playing field for all web companies. I would like to know whether the Government would evolve a comprehensive policy, a stated policy on net neutrality. I would also like to know whether the Government would ban certain corporate companies which are against the spirit of net neutrality. If not, why? The Government should answer it.

Nations like Germany have laws promoting open source software in education, Government Departments and defence. This will not only save foreign exchange worth millions of rupees, this will also be critical for defence of the nation. Finally, I am not quoting Karl Marx, but definitely I quote Dr. Ambedkar. When you talk of consistent with Constitution on economic principles, it is Dr. Ambedkar who said in the Constitution, State should ensure all means of protection to the common good of the society. Will the Government ensure that? Thank you. Sir, I have a very small specific question. It is the responsibility of the TRAI to have net neutrality and the independence of it. Now, if that is there, I am surprised that there is an air of skepticism from the TRAI itself and they are saying, "It is not because of us but because of the rivalry and competition of corporates that this has cropped in." I want to ask the hon. Minister: Is this not their responsibility? They should have cleared the air and seen why it has cropped up.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am very grateful for a very eloquent, thought-provoking exchange of ideas starting with my esteemed colleague, hon. Member, Shri Derek O'Brien, ending with Shri D. Raja, another senior hon. colleague and Shri V.P. Singh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't put Raja at the last. Raja should be put at the first.



SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I thank all the hon. Members and I do not want to take their names, but one thing has surprised me. हर विषय पर हमें माननीय त्यागी जी के ऊर्जावान विचार सुनने को मिलते हैं और इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर उनकी खामोशी ने मुझे बहुत हैरत में डाला है। चलिए, हमें आगे फिर कभी उनके विचारों को सुनने का अवसर मिलेगा, ऐसा हमें लगता है। Sir, a lot of debate ranged around the concept of net neutrality. I don't think we need to debate that at all. It is very clear. My idea, being conveyed to the internet, must go in an unhindered manner, and that I need not pay more about it and the companies should not charge more about it. That is a very simple idea of what net neutrality is about. But what is a matter of great assurance for me today, Sir, is that the entire House today has spoken in one voice, and the quality of debate shows the entire depth of the House. Sir, there is an expression which I have used in some other context, and I want to use it here also. What is the hallmark of our House, Rajya Sabha? It is 'substance without flamboyance' and I saw that here...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Especially today.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes, especially today. All the Members rose to greater heights in the larger cause of net neutrality. सर, मैं बहुत विनम्रता से माननीय तरुण विजय जी को आश्चर्य करना चाहूंगा कि नेट की आजादी के लिए नमक सत्याग्रह की तरह कोई संघर्ष करने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... जब तक हमारी सरकार है और इस सदन का साथ है, तब तक नेट की आजादी रहेगी, यह मैं आश्चर्य करना चाहता हूँ। इसके लिए ज़रा भी कोई — उसके बारे में मेरा वक्तव्य भी बहुत स्पष्ट था। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको तो बोलने का अवसर था, आपने बोला नहीं, तो अब आप शान्त रहिए। Sir, I am very happy to see the kind words used by my good friend, Shri Derek O'Brien, today though it came with a lot of caveats. No problem. I want to assure this House that the Digital India is not a programme of the Government of India. Digital India is a programme which we owe to the future generations of India, to bridge the divide between the digital haves and the digital have-nots. It is a programme where Bengal Government and the Government of India, Uttar Pradesh Government and the Government of India, have to work together. And, my idea of Digital India is — I would like to have a debate on Digital India at one point in time and I will answer this — about masons, carpenters, electricians and other lowly paid persons, using their Smartphone in quest of their jobs and getting empowered. That work has started in India today. Therefore, this is something which we owe to the people of India, and connectivity is an important part of that. And this connectivity should become available. माननीय कश्यप जी, कभी बीएसएनएल पर चर्चा होगी। आपने गाजियाबाद के बारे में बताया, मैं उसको देखूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट, ज़रा मैं अपनी बात कह दूँ। उन्होंने अपनी बात कही। मैं विस्तार से चर्चा करूंगा, पिछले 10 सालों में बीएसएनएल में क्या-क्या कमजोरी आई है। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि बीएसएनएल

देश में 25,000 नए टावर्स लगा रहा है। स्वयं एमटीएनएल दिल्ली और मुम्बई में 800 और 600 टावर्स लगा रहा है। उसे और सुधारने की गुंजाइश है। आपने राजनगर की बात कही है, उसकी मैं चिन्ता करूँगा कि वहाँ क्यों समस्या है। But, Sir, we need to understand the larger concept. Net today is the age of information. Information is power, and as I said in my statement, a country more well connected gets reflection in the growth rate of the people of the country and also of the country itself. Therefore, the larger concept is very clear. We have not the slightest doubt. But instead of referring to each Member let me go issue-wise to the questions which have been raised.

First is the question of TRAI. I want to assure Mr. Gowda that TRAI Act came in 1997. Who was in power in 1997; I will not go into it. But Section 25 is available in TRAI Act right from day one. On a question of policy, the Government can give directions and that is a very right decision taken by the law makers then. A lot of concerns have been expressed about TRAI. I will deal with that separately. But, suppose, it is a hypothetical situation, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a particular TRAI formation tries to take a decision which is not in tune with country's needs and country's future; the Government must have the right to give direction as a matter of policy to intervene. By doing that, we are not compromising the independence of TRAI. We are fulfilling our obligation to the people of India. That is what I would like to say.

Sir, a second question arose about so many mails being made public. Mr. Derek O'Brien also mentioned about that. Sir, in terms of architecture, as it is in the TRAI Act, they have to make all their consultation papers public so that responses can come. I quite see the point. The privacy issue, the e-mail number ought to have been safeguarded is a question to be considered. I take note of that. In my own way I will try to convey. Hon. Member, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, a very knowledgeable man in this field, has raised a larger issue of a public statement of TRAI Chairman that this is a rivalry between a newspaper group and a telecom group. Well, normally I don't make comments, Sir, but today I would like to make a comment and I say with profound respect to the people who occupy the post of regulator. Regulators must speak their minds through their recommendations, through their report, not by public comments. Public comments, certainly, should be avoided.

Now, a specific query has been asked of me by hon. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. In my own way I will ask my officers to convey this concern that if a public comment has been made whether there was any evidence for that or not. Thirdly, I don't know, the Members asked me, is the TRAI Act going to be reconsidered again? Well, consultation paper is on. If more issues are required to be addressed, we will certainly take that into account. This is as far as TRAI is concerned and I want to assure this

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House that we don't intend to interfere and infringe upon the independence of TRAI, but as a Government accountable to this House and to the people of India whatever is required to be done to safeguard the interests of the people of India, the Government will always exercise that power and that power is available to us under Section 25 of the Act. I would like to assure that. It is not a new power. Sir, a second issue was raised: are you going to come with a law? A lot of things were talked about by Shri O'Brien, Shri Tulsi, Shri Shantaram Naik, my friend Shri V. P. Singh.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I also spoke.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes. You also raised it to the great heights of Article 21. Today, Sir, I must tell you, I have been truly given the pearls of wisdom as to what dimension Internet right can be raised to, include it as a part of right of life. I hope people outside who are trying to limit this right must be hearing these great matters of concern. Sir, whether we need to have a law or not is the question of consideration. Let the TRAI come with its recommendations. I want to convey to Shri Derek O'Brien that I was not sleeping.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, I will just speak for ten seconds. I don't want to interrupt you because you are on your flow. Sir, this issue of releasing ten lakh e-mail IDs goes much beyond anything else. It is a question of everybody's privacy. Those names have been leaked.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I think I have already explained to hon. Shri Derek O'Brien that when the law required TRAI to make consultation paper public, they were following a legal course. Whether they could have infringed completely the identity, the names, the e-mails of the Members is a matter of concern. I have already shared this with you.

Now, Sir, do we need some kind of a legal architecture is a question that was asked? Sir, what is the norm? The norm is: TRAI gives its recommendation. It comes to my Department and considered by the Telecom Commission. In the Telecom Commission we have eminent members, Finance Secretary, Telecom Secretary and other Secretaries. They sit and decide. Then, it comes to me. And, finally, it goes to the Cabinet where a final decision is taken. Therefore, regardless of whatever TRAI does, the final decision is going to be that of the Government and the Government alone. And, Sir, the Government's commitment is reflected in the statement that I made wherein I have said that the Government stands for a non-discriminatory access of internet to the entire people of India.

Sir, much before the TRAI's *suo motu* consultation started, we can do little. Way

back in January, when the whole controversy arose, I had constituted a Committee consisting of very senior officers of my own department — many of them are also present here — to have a very elaborate consultation process and submit me a Report on a variety of issues, so that, apart from TRAI's recommendations, the Government has the benefit of a parallel Report as well. This was a precaution that I took. Due to that, not only one Report, because net neutrality is an important question bearing upon independence of India, creativity of India, innovation of India, but the Government wish to have two Reports to take a proper decision in a structured manner. They are going to submit their recommendations by this month end.

Now, do we need a legal architecture is a question asked by a lot of hon. Membrs. Sir, once the Report comes, the Report may say that the present architecture is enough, the Report may indicate the benefits of net neutrality, the Report may say about the technical architecture we need, the Report may say what further regulatory measures we need. Therefore, allow that process to be completed. Sir, let me off hand say with my legal experience, we have got a proper licencing condition when we give any licence to any telecom service operator. Terms and conditions are mentioned in the licence itself. Suppose — it is purely hypothetical; I am not giving my final view — the Government comes out with structured guidelines laying down the principles of net neutrality. It can make those guidelines as a part of the licencing condition itself. It is only a hypothetical proposition that I am saying. But, all these options are open. When the Government is committed — through the very eloquent and encouraging discussion of this House — it means that the Government, the people of India and the Parliament are speaking in one voice.

How I see the larger spectrum when I made it in my initial comments? In my initial comments, I had made certain comments about how internet has grown in India and how mobiles have grown in India. When I am saying this, let me say one thing. This great growth of IT sector, this great growth of IT-enabled services, this extraordinary phenomenon of mobile explosion in India has happened without the Government and, in many cases, in spite of the Government. I don't want to go beyond that. But, the people of India have an extraordinary aptitude to accept technology. For me the defining moment is: When I go to airport, I see an elderly lady, not very literate, using her mobile phone to show her PNR number for her boarding pass. This is how people are using technology. Sir, today, 40 per cent of Indian Railways tickets are e-tickets. The world is changing. No one can reverse this process. I must tell you that I have been following these products myself not in a very substantial manner. But, after becoming the Communications and IT Minister of India, the kind of new horizons, the kind of self-confidence, the kind of innovative spirit coming to India is

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surprising. Today, while speaking in this august House, I want to inform the House that so many young entrepreneurs of 30 years or 28 years are coming from Silicon Valley to Bangalore, to Delhi to make a mark in India so that India becomes a digitally more powerful society. If that is the future awaiting for us, surely, it will come with a premise of non-discriminatory internet regime. That is the fundamental issue we all need to understand. I want to assure this House that their spirit, their concerns, have been properly noted. Net neutrality is party-neutral. Net neutrality is ideology-neutral. I am sure, Derek O'Brien and Ravi Shankar Prasad, regardless of their political divide, are standing on the same pages. We don't mind taking Mr. Raja also with some Marxian polishing and embellishment there still talking about Net neutrality.

Sir, I am deeply grateful for the very insightful debate. We will continue to march forward. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. *...(Interruptions)...* No, it is very clear. There is no need for any more clarifications. The hon. Minister has been very clear on Net neutrality. What is the need then? *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा** (उत्तराखंड): सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You had not given your name, please sit down.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): सर, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने जिक्र किया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since your name is taken, you can speak a sentence.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी**: सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। आदरणीय मंत्री जी, जो मेरे चाहने वाले हैं, मेरे दोस्त हैं, मेरे भाई हैं, उन्होंने सरकास्टिक तरीके से मेरा जिक्र किया है। चूंकि मैं नेट न्यूट्रैलिटी पर नहीं बोला हूँ, उनको आश्चर्य हुआ है।

**श्री उपसभापति**: इसलिए उन्होंने बोला है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी**: सर, यह मेरा प्रोटेस्ट है। जब तक ये कॉर्पोरेट और एग्रीकल्चर के बीच में न्यूट्रल नहीं होंगे, मैं इस पर नहीं बोलूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is good and nothing more. The Minister has given a very, very cogent and clear reply. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा**: सर, एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't trouble me like this. You could have given

your name. Why did you not give your name? I called all the hon. Members who had given their names. You are troubling me again. You could have given the name.

Now, I have to announce the allocation of time for disposal of Government Business.

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**ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT  
LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER BUSINESS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on the 5th of May 2015, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:-

|    | <b>Business</b>  | <b>Time Allotted</b> |
|----|--|----------------------|
| 1. | Consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013.                                 | Two-and-a-half hours |
| 2. | Consideration and passing of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha.                                       | Two hours            |
| 3. | Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013.  | Four hours           |
| 4. | Consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred Twenty Second Amendment) Bill, 2014, after it is passed by Lok Sabha. | Four hours           |

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**GOVERNMENT BILLS**

**The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015  
and  
The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up the Legislative Business. According to the List of Business, in the Legislative Business, the first one is the Real Estate Bill and about that, already, the Minister has explained in the morning. The next in the Legislative Business is a set of two Bills — The Repealing and Amending

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Bill, 2015 and The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014. I hope, we will take this up together.

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** सर, दोनों को एक-साथ जोड़ कर ले लें।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): In so far as the Real Estate Bill is concerned, the Government explained. But, ultimately, they will have to withdraw that for today.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ द अपोजीशन जानते हैं, हमारे पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने रीयल इस्टेट बिल के बारे में बहुत स्पष्ट कहा है और उस बारे में जो भी आगे की प्रक्रिया होगी, उसके बारे में राज्य सभा को नोटिस वगैरह देकर करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, the Government is not pressing for it, and it is already stated. Shall we take up the two Bills together?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is discussed in the morning. Now what the Leader of the Opposition is saying is correct. On the Real Estate Bill, we made our position very clear. Now we are supposed to take up the Discussion on the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, we shall take up the Repealing and Amending Bills. Then, we shall take up the discussion on the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Firstly, we shall spend one hour for the Repealing and Amending Bills.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have requested you; you have agreed that there will be a Short Duration Discussion on the Implementation of AP Reorganisation Act, including the special category status to Andhra Pradesh and the backward area development of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. I have given notice. I have given notice accordingly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for hon. Chairman to consider. He may consider it.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No, but it is your assurance, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot give a ruling on that now.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No, no. You have promised that it will be taken up. Sir, please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, for two Bills together there is one hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, for two Bills together, one hour. Why do you want two hours? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, I have told you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we want you to kindly tell us ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice; hon. Chairman will consider. I will convey your feelings to the Chairman. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. For the two Bills together, how much time? Please tell me. One hour.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the Select Committee has already discussed this Bill, and one hour is sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For two Bills together, one hour. House agrees? Okay; the Minister may move.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015, as passed by the Lok Sabha and Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014, as reported by the Select Committee, I think, both can be taken up together. Sir, it is a periodical measure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is only one hour. So, you also have to be brief.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, only in five minutes, I will finish. It is one of those periodical measures by which enactments, which have ceased to be in force or have become obsolete or the retention of which on the statute book has become unnecessary, are repealed. Practically, after the long gap of 14 years, now we are coming up with Repealing and Amending Bills.

Sir, the second object of the Repealing and Amending Bills is to correct the formal defects or the patent errors detected in the enactments in operation. The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014, which was introduced in Lok Sabha on 3rd December, 2014, proposes to repeal 90 obsolete amending Acts which have become redundant — that I



[Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda]

have shown in the Schedule. Similarly, it also proposes to amend two Acts to correct the formal defects or patent errors detected therein. The Bill was passed in Lok Sabha on 8th December, 2014. The Bill came up for consideration before the Rajya Sabha. The same was referred to the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha for its examination and report. The Select Committee has examined the Bill and submitted the Report on 24th February, 2015, with a few recommendations. The recommendation of the Select Committee is, one, an automatic repeal clause in every amending legislation and for this purpose, to amend Section 6A of the General Clauses Act. Of course, as far as this recommendation is concerned, for insertion of automatic repeal clause in every amending legislation, it requires examination, in consultation with the concerned Ministries, departments and, certainly, it will take some time. Certainly, we are working on it and we will see to it that in the coming days there is a Sunset Clause, as far as this matter is concerned. The other two recommendations made are to carry out the repealing and amending exercise in every five years; to repeal the 90 amending Acts and to amend two Acts, as proposed in the Bill, and the Bill as reported, may be passed. These are the observations made by the Select Committee. The only thing that I want to place before this august House is that, as far as the recommendations of the repealing and amending exercise for every five years is concerned, certainly, it has been noted for consideration and it will be taken for future compliance. So, the Select Committee in its Report has recommended to pass the Bill.

Sir, as far as Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015, is concerned, 36 obsolete Acts which have become redundant have been shown in the first Schedule. And there were two Acts to correct the formal defects or patent error detected therein, which were mentioned in the Second Schedule. But the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee has recommended that one of the Acts, *i.e.*, Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines Act, 1993 should be omitted from the Bill. That is the suggestion given by the Standing Committee. So, accordingly, after omitting this, the amendment was given in the Lok Sabha, and the Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha. So, here also, the same observations were made by the Select Committee, and it said that the Sunset Clause should be there. Certainly, we have taken note of this, and after due consultation with various Ministries and Departments, in future, we are going to take care of all those things.

Sir, as far as other recommendations are concerned, every time, hon. Shri Natchiappan used to say that the laws should be simple and there should be easy and understandable codification of laws. We will take care of all these matters. So, I hope that the whole House would agree to it. It is because after a lapse of 14 years, this

has been taken care of. Earlier, about 1,367 Acts have been repealed and amended. That was done only up to 2001. After 2001, for the first time, we are bringing this Repealing and Amending Bill. We have tabled three Bills, including repealing of an Appropriation Act. About 758 Acts are there. All these things will be taken care of. I hope the whole House would agree to this and pass it.

*The questions were proposed.*

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak against the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014, moved by the hon. Minister. I will keep my remarks short, but it is extremely important that my concerns about this move to repeal so-called "obsolete" laws by the Government in bulk, without adequate discussion and deliberations, are addressed before we can think about passing this Bill.

Sir, the oldest law that is sought to be repealed by this Bill was passed in 1999. It is surprising that the Government did not find it necessary to explain, in the explanatory memorandum to the Bill, or otherwise, how laws can become obsolete in a matter of 15 years or less.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA), *in the Chair.*]

The Bill even considers laws that were passed as recently as in 2013 to have become obsolete, including the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 2013 which was passed after lengthy deliberations by a Joint Parliamentary Committee. It incorporated the recommendations of the Sachar Committee Report of 2006 to introduce measures to counter encroachments and evolve an order in the management of wakf property. How that is done, we do not know. It is because the Government is out to undo the work of the previous Government *en masse*. This is not legal reform by any definition, Sir. This will only increase uncertainty and inconsistency in the implementation of laws.

Sir, while it is true that under Schedule I of this Bill, only amendment legislations are being repealed, the repeal of these amendments will be an extremely regressive measure. The Report of the Select Committee that has examined the Bill has been an utterly superficial exercise. I have gone through the entire Report of the Select Committee and there is not a single line in the entire document to explain why laws passed as recently as in 2002, 2005, 2009 have already become archaic and obsolete in the eyes of the present Government.

Sir, the Report focusses mainly on the two enactments proposed to be amended under Schedule II, and has recommended the passage of this Bill, ignoring the ninety other laws that are being amended without any application of mind. Only generalized observations about the Sunset Clauses and Automatic Repeal Clauses have been stated

[Shri Avinash Pande]

therein. The two-word comments, like, 'the Ministry has no objection' or 'agreed to repeal' are grossly insufficient to convince this House that there is a real need to repeal these laws. I wish to especially highlight that Schedule I seeks to repeal some landmark legislations that have played a crucial role in the reform of our criminal justice system, namely, the Amendment Acts of 2005, 2008 and 2010. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 was the product of years and years of deliberations — which adopted the recommendations of the V.S. Malimath Committee Report — and had introduced the provision of Plea Bargaining. Has the Government consulted any members of the legal fraternity before deciding that we do not require Plea Bargaining in our justice system? Does the Government even have any data on the implementation of Plea Bargaining in the country?

Similarly, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008, introduced numerous safeguards against arbitrary arrests by police, medical examination of the apprehended persons to prevent mistreatment and torture in custody. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2010, introduced provision of obligation on police officials to record their reasons in writing for making or not making an arrest. I want the Government to explain how this provision, which seeks to ensure accountability on the part of the police forces, has become obsolete.

It is extremely shocking that the Schedule also includes the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2008, which increased the number of Supreme Court Judges from 25 to 30 to ensure speedier disposal of cases in our sluggish and overburdened courts. Has speedy justice become obsolete in view of the Government? Can it be considered progressive legal reform by any definition? Even the salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges, Members of Parliament and officers of the Parliament are being altered to pre-amendment days.

In the end, I would just like to mention here that this is a highly unfortunate and regressive measure being taken by the Government in the name of legal reforms to undo the work and efforts of the previous Government and thereby systematically destroy the system of accountability. I wish to reiterate that repeal of three amendments of 2005, 2008 and 2010 to the Code of Civil Procedure will be the first in making India a police State and doing away with the accountability of law enforcement agency and giving them a free hand to violate the fundamental rights of accused persons and harass the law-abiding citizens with impunity.

On these grounds, I believe that the Bill cannot be passed in its present form and I strongly oppose the Government's move to have it passed in such a hasty manner. The Bill must be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Law and Justice for

a detailed and in-depth analysis of the implications of repealing so many important laws. The Government must explain how each and everyone of these 90 Acts, sought to be repealed, has become archaic and obsolete in less than a decade since they were enacted and implemented. (*Time-bell rings*) If the hon. Minister, in his reply, cannot explain and demonstrate the real need to repeal these laws today, then, this Bill must not be passed in a hurry and the discussion should be deferred until such time when he can do so because it will have far-reaching consequences, which are very, very regressive in their impact.

Thank you very much.

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) :** धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जब पहले यहां पर यह बिल आया तो सभी मेंबर्स का एक मन था कि इसको थॉरोली स्टडी करने के लिए, इस पर डेपथ में स्टडी करने के लिए इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाए। सभी पार्टीज की एक सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनी, मैं भी उसका एक मेंबर था। हमने सभी स्टेक-होल्डर्स, लॉ एक्सपर्ट्स, सबको बुलाया और उस कमेटी में एक डिटेल्ड स्टडी करने के बाद कुछ ऑब्जर्वेशंस के साथ, जो अभी मंत्री जी ने सबको बतायीं, इस बिल के बारे में सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने अपनी ऑब्जर्वेशंस दीं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह मन था कि जिस कानून का आज के समय में कोई महत्व नहीं रहा, वह कानून, जिसका कोई औचित्य नहीं रहा, उन सभी कानूनों को धीरे-धीरे रिपील करना चाहिए। मैं अपने मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ जिन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन के अनुसार 2001 के बाद एक ऐसा कदम उठाया जिसके कारण, जो किताबें बिना बात से छप रही थीं, कानून इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो रहा था, जनता को कोई फायदा नहीं था। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, मैं सभी मेंबर्स साहिबान को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं एक बार इंडोनेशिया गया। वहां पर एक इंटरनेशनल कांफ्रेंस हो रही थी। मुझे भी एक सेशन को चेयर करने का मौका मिला। वहां पर एक issue को लेकर छह कानून बने हुए थे। मैंने उस मिनिस्टर से पूछा कि आप इन छह कानूनों को कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट करते हो, तो उसने सिम्पल जवाब दिया कि हमारा हर कानून एक साल के लिए बनता है। एक साल बाद एक रिव्यू कमेटी बैठती है, उसमें हम दो फैक्टर्स को स्टडी करते हैं। पहला फैक्टर है कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने जो कानून बनाया, उसको गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लीमेंट करने में कामयाब हुई या नहीं हुई? सेकेंड फैक्टर है कि जो हमने कानून बनाया, जनता ने उसको accept किया या नहीं किया? अगर एक साल बाद जनता का और सरकार का आपस में view मिलता है तब हम उस कानून को आगे लेकर जाते हैं। सर, यह कंटीन्युअस प्रोसेस होना चाहिए कि जिस कानून का आज की स्थिति में औचित्य नहीं है, उसको कंटीन्यु रखने में कोई फायदा नहीं है। बहुत से कानून सेकेंड वर्ल्ड वार के समय बने थे या बहुत से कानून जब हमारा देश गुलाम था, तब बने थे। जो उस समय के राज करने वाले लोग थे, उन्होंने अपना राज कैसे चले, इसके लिए अपनी सुविधा से कानून बनाए कि गुलाम देश को किस ढंग से चलाया जाए। आज देश आजाद है, देश के लोगों के बेनिफिट में जो कानून हैं, वे कानून बनें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्टडी कर रहा था, तो एक The Stage-Carriages Act, 1861 था। इस में था कि जो गाड़ियां बैल से चलती हैं, उनको कैसे रेगुलेट किया जाए। आज के समय में इस एक्ट की जरूरत नहीं है, आज मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट है, क्योंकि सभी के पास गाड़ियां हैं। अभी कुछ

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

समय पहले टेलीग्राम सर्विस खत्म हो गई। अब हम टेलीग्राम नहीं दे पाते, उसके लिए भी The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 बना हुआ था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन कानूनों का कोई औचित्य नहीं है, जिन कानूनों का कोई फायदा नहीं है, उन कानूनों को रखने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। अगर कानून होगा, तो किताबें छपेंगी, किताबें छपेंगी, तो वे लाइब्रेरी में जाएंगी। इससे नेचुरली देश का, लोगों का, खास तौर से सरकार का, जिसकी कम्पलेशन रहती है कि हर किताब उनकी लाइब्रेरी में हो, इससे उनके ऊपर बिना बात के बर्दन बना रहेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1950 और 2001 के बीच में एक ऐसा समय आया, जब 100 के करीब एक्ट repeal हुए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत important initiative सरकार का है। जो एक्ट हैं, जो आज obsolete हो चुके हैं, जिनको खत्म करना जरूरी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब ने बहुत मेहनत की है। पहले इसको लॉ कमीशन के पास भेजा, इसके बाद लॉ कमीशन ने अपनी रिकमंडेशन दी। फिर स्टेकहोल्डर्स से बात की गई, फिर अपनी रिकमंडेशन दी। वह रिकमंडेशन सरकार के पास आई, फिर एक्सपर्ट्स बैठे, उन्होंने यह कानून बनाया। उसके बाद लोक सभा से पास होने के बाद हमारे पास आया, यहां भी यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास गया। सेलेक्ट कमेटी में काफी lengthy discussion हुई, तब जाकर यह बिल आया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके ध्यान में एक छोटी सी बात लाना चाहता हूँ, मगर उस बात का यहां पर कोई relevance नहीं है, लेकिन समय-समय पर जब मर्यादाएं या लोगों का ट्रेंड बदलता है, तो सरकार उसको देखते हुए कोई न कोई कानून लाती है। अब हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी ज्यूटी है कि हम अपने माता-पिता की सेवा करें। यह कोई कानून नहीं सिखाता, यह हम स्वयं सीखते हैं। अब समय बदल गया है। जब मैं लोक सभा का सदस्य था, तब एक The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act आया। हमारे यहां Section 125 of CrPC for maintenance of wife पहले से ही है। उस समय जब यह एक्ट आया, तो मुझे बहुत हैरानी हुई और मैंने उसका विरोध भी किया था। क्या कानून के द्वारा हमें सीखना पड़ेगा कि हमें अपने parents की सेवा करनी है। लेकिन समय बदला, old-age homes आए, जिसका कभी कोई concept नहीं था। समय के अनुसार जो देश, जो सरकारें, जो लोग नहीं बदलते, वे इस दुनिया की जो रेस है, दौड़ है, उसमें पीछे रह सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाए हैं, उसके लिए मैं सारे सदन से विनती करूंगा कि हम इसको पास करें और जिन कानूनों में अमेंडमेंट करने की जरूरत है, उनको भी अमेंड किया जाए। जब लॉ एंड जस्टिस मिनिस्ट्री पर डिस्कशन हो रहा था, तब मैंने दो सजेशन दिए थे। यहां पर सिंघवी जी, बैठे हैं, वे बड़े और known वकील हैं। सरकार कई विषय बड़े मन से लेकर आती है कि यह काम होना चाहिए। जैसे, एक्सिडेंट हो गया तो हर आदमी का फर्ज है कि वह injured को बचाए, लेकिन उसको कोई नहीं बचाता है, क्योंकि हर कोई पुलिस के चक्कर से डरकर भागता है। माननीय मंत्री जी को मैंने एक proposal दिया था कि Section 304 (a) को अमेंड कर दिया जाए। जिस ड्राइवर ने एक्सिडेंट किया है अगर वह injured

को हॉस्पिटल में shift करता है, उसको बचाता है, तो उसके प्रति lenient view बरता जाए। जब समय चेंज होता है, तो ऐसे कानून आने चाहिए और जिन कानूनों का कोई अर्थ नहीं है, उनको खत्म करना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to speak on the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015. The enactment of Repealing and Amending Act since 1950 is one of the periodical measures by which enactments which have ceased to be enforced or have become obsolete or the retention thereof as separate and independent Act is unnecessary, then such enactments are repealed or, as the case may be, it is used to remove any formal defect in any enactment which comes to the notice during its administration. Sir, while giving a written answer to my question on 24th April, 2015 in this House, the Minister has stated that there were a huge number of obsolete laws which are of no use in the current scenario. According to a two-Member Committee formed by the PMO, there is a need to repeal about 637 laws as soon as possible. Obviously, this is a worrisome situation which requires an urgent and proper attention of the Government. Regarding this Bill, Sir, I have a few suggestions. As it is clear by the name of the Bill, the amending and repealing work has been clubbed together. Many times it can cause ambiguity. So, in my view, there should be a separation of amendment and repeal in all such Bills. Also, Sir, it is seen that most of the Bills to be repealed are mainly Appropriation Acts. Since these Acts are meant for temporary use, in most cases one year, why are we making so much effort to repeal such Acts? There should be automatic repeal clause in such Acts which are replaced or repealed by the same Acts. By the Legal Department, it has been cited that due to Section 6(A) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, there is hindrance in the way of automatic repeal clause at the drafting stage of any Bill. So, I request the Government of India to make amendment in the said section of the General Clauses Act, 1897. Sir, we shouldn't continue with the British procedure which is causing administrative delays and making our task cumbersome. Lastly, Sir, there is no uniformity in repealing obsolete laws. The Select Committee on this Bill has made the same observation regarding this. The last repealing Bill was passed in the year 2001 and the next such Bill has come to the House in 2015. There is a gap of nearly 15 years. I request the hon. Minister to make provision of fixed time interval for repealing of such obsolete laws so that unnecessary burden could be removed from the Government book. At the end, Sir, as the effect of such Repealing and Amending Act is only to remove dead matter from the statute book and it has no legislative effect, on behalf of my party, All India Trinamool Congress, I support the Bill.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, regarding this Repealing and Amending Bills, 2014 and 2015, I would like to submit to this august House that periodically our hon. High Courts and Supreme Court are

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

rendering very valuable judgments. The law laid down by the Supreme Court is binding on us. So, my humble view is that the review of all enactments must be made compulsory or mandatory, at least, once in two years. All the enactments must be reviewed and the Review Report must be placed before this House. And, while reviewing the enactments, the judgments rendered by all the High Courts and the Supreme Court must be taken note of. The remedial solutions or the steps must be taken by the Government and also must be placed before this august House. Merely repealing and amending Bills like this is of no use. The judgments rendered by the High Courts and the Supreme Court must be taken note of in all the enactments and there must be a separate law for that purpose. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri Veer Singh; you have two minutes.

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस गंभीर विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको व अपनी पार्टी अध्यक्ष बहिन कु. मायावती जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, कानूनों की संख्या के मामले में हमारा देश सबसे आगे है और देश में केंद्रीय अधिनियम ही करीब 3,000 हैं, जबकि राज्यों के कानूनों की संख्या करीब 9,000 तक हो सकती है। अतः नये कानून बनाने की कवायद शुरू करने से पहले बेहतर होगा कि विधि निर्माता उन अप्रचलित कानूनों को समाप्त करें। परंतु महोदय, हमारे देश में जब भी कोई सामाजिक-कानूनी संकट आता है तो सरकार खुद को शर्मिंदगी से बचाने के लिए कानून लाने का वादा करती है। अगर देश में बलात्कार के मामले बढ़ रहे हैं तो गृह मंत्री एक ऐसा कानून बनाने की घोषणा कर देते हैं, जो इन घटनाओं को हमेशा के लिए रोक दे। अगर शराब में धुत किसी युवा ने फुटपाथ पर सोये हुए लोगों को कुचल दिया है तो इसके लिए भी एक नया कानून बना दिया जाए, इसकी अपार संभावनाएँ हैं।

महोदय, विधि आयोग ने 1998 में पुराने और अप्रासंगिक कानूनों का अध्ययन किया था और ऐसे 1382 कानूनों की एक लंबी सूची तैयार की थी, जिन्हें समाप्त कर जनता और अदालतों को राहत दी जा सकती है। इसमें 166 केन्द्रीय अधिनियम रखे गए थे, जिनमें से "तटीय नौका अधिनियम, 1838, विक्रम सिंह एस्टेट अधिनियम, 1883 और मिर्जापुर पत्थर महल अधिनियम 1886 भी शामिल हैं। ऐसे ही 700 विनियोग विधेयक व 114 केन्द्रीय अधिनियम जो राज्य सूची के विषय हैं, इनकी आज जरूरत नहीं है।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार करीब 11 कानून ऐसे हैं, जो औपनिवेशिक काल में बनाए गए थे और आज भी लागू हैं, जैसे "प्रिजनर्स रिमूवल अधिनियम 1884, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 1860 और दीवानी प्रक्रिया संहिता 1908" जैसे कई पुराने अधिनियम हैं, जो आज भी हमारी कानून व्यवस्था का हिस्सा हैं और इस कानून को बेहतर बनाने के लिए इनमें कई संशोधन भी किए गए हैं, लेकिन सैकड़ों कानून ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें तुरंत प्रभाव से समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है और विधि आयोग की रिपोर्ट भी यही



संस्तुति करती है। इससे यह साबित होता है कि किसी भी कानून को समाप्त करने की इकलौती वजह उसका बहुत पुराना होना नहीं होती।

महोदय, सरकार ने 36 कानूनों को रद्द करने के लिए निरसन एवं संशोधन विधेयक, 2014 को संसदीय समिति को सौंपा था, जिसे लोक सभा द्वारा 18 मार्च 2015 को पारित किया गया और अन्य 90 अधिनियमों को निरस्त करने वाले विधेयक पर भी एक चर्चा कर रहे हैं, जिसे राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति को भेजा गया था। इन दोनों ही समितियों ने बगैर किसी संशोधन के साथ विधेयकों को पारित करने की सिफारिश की है।

महोदय, उच्च न्यायालय भी कई बार अप्रासंगिक हो चुके ऐसे कानूनों की खामियां गिनाता रहा है, जो उनके काम को मुश्किल बनाते हैं। विशेष तौर पर श्रम और वाणिज्यिक मामलों में। कानूनी पेशवरों के लिए ऐसे अप्रासंगिक कानून किसी वरदान से कम नहीं होते हैं, क्योंकि इन्हीं के इस्तेमाल से वे मामलों को साल-दर-साल खींचते रहते हैं। अतः ऐसे कानूनों को समाप्त करना उन्हें बनाने से ज्यादा आसान ही होगा। सरकार को विधि आयोग और उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश पर गौर करना चाहिए और तेजी से कदम उठाते हुए इस कार्य को पूरा करना चाहिए तथा अधिनियमों की समाप्ति अवधि भी रखने का विचार करने की आवश्यकता है, बशर्ते उनका कोई संशोधन नहीं किया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude now.

**श्री वीर सिंह :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आधा मिनट थोड़ा-सा और बोलने दीजिए। मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि वह खण्डों में विधेयकों को निरसन हेतु न प्रस्तुत कर, वृहद रूप में विधेयक को संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करे, जिससे पुराने और अप्रासंगिक कानूनों को समाप्त किया जा सके। साथ ही साथ मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि वह एक ऐसा तंत्र विकसित करे, जो यह सुनिश्चित करे कि अधिनियम के प्रावधान समय पर लागू हो सकें, क्योंकि बहुत से अधिनियम ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें संसद द्वारा पारित होने के बाद भी लागू नहीं किया जा सका है।

अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने देश में समाज की जो कल्पना की थी, उसमें आम आदमी के लिए कानून बनाने का कार्य किया जाए। साथ ही प्रचलन से बाहर हो चुके कानूनों को रद्द करने की पहल देर से सही, एक सराहनीय कदम है, इससे कानून प्रणाली को अवांछित भार से मुक्ति दिलाने व अदालती कामकाज को सरल बनाने में सहायता मिलेगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Repealing and Amending Bills of 2014 and 2015 have been taken up together in this House for consideration. Sir, the Minister has said that through ten such Repealing Acts, from 1952 to 2001, 1367 Acts have been repealed. How many Acts are there now which are under consideration, which are obsolete, which are not in use? Has the Ministry worked out on that? And what is their number? Now, Sir, we are going to repeal 36 Acts today through these two Bills. We had raised this point at the initial stage also that whether the nodal department also has been consulted or not before those Bills have been brought to the Parliament to repeal those Acts and whether that



[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

practice will be there in future or not. Without asking the nodal department, without asking the respective department, we are bringing Amending Bills to repeal the Acts. Whether the entire section of the Bill is being repealed or a part of the Bill is being repealed, that has also to be examined seriously. We felt during the Select Committee meetings that those things were not taken into consideration. Sir, the premier duty of the Parliament is to make laws, and the laws should be made as per the change of time, the change of situation and as per the requirement of the people. The law should be easily understood, as has been discussed time and again here. It should not be complicated; it should be very simple. We should make such laws as will be useful for the public in future. With this, Sir, I only expect that the hon. Minister will take into consideration the sense of the House, the feeling of the House, and I particularly request you that when you are repealing any Act, you should not bring that after thirteen years. Once and for all, you should bring whether you have got thousand more Acts. As we heard outside, there are more than thousand Acts which are obsolete, which need to be repealed. So, it not necessary that you bring them only in five years. You can bring them next year also. The Acts which are totally obsolete should be repealed once and for all. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल, जो हमारे सामने है, यह है — रिपीलिंग एंड अमेंडमेंट बिल। इसमें 36 एक्ट्स हैं और 36 एक्ट्स को एक एक्ट से रिपील किया जा रहा है। इसका कारण क्या है? इन 36 एक्ट्स को उनके गुणों के आधार पर क्यों रिपील किया जा रहा है, तो इसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। न सरकार ने कहा, न सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने कहा कि किस एक्ट में क्या कमी थी, वह आज ऑब्सलीट क्यों हो गई है, कैसे खत्म हो गई है और उसकी जरूरत क्यों नहीं है। वैसे तो बड़ा अच्छा नजर आता है कि जिन एक्ट्स के ऊपर आज कोई अमल नहीं हो रहा है, जो एक्ट्स लागू नहीं हैं, जिन एक्ट्स का किसी के ऊपर असर नहीं है, उनको रिपील कर दिया जाए, लेकिन रिपील करने से पहले सोचना होगा कि इन एक्ट्स के बिनाह पर जिन स्टेट्स ने अपना कानून बना लिया, उनकी अपनी इन्वैक्टमेंट्स आ गई और जब बेसिक एक्ट चला गया, तो आगे वे फर्दर रूल्स या वे एक्ट्स क्या करेंगे, उनके ऊपर क्या असर होगा? एक्ट में तो यह कह दिया गया कि उनके पर कोई इफेक्ट नहीं होगा, कहीं पर भी लागू नहीं होगा, लेकिन इसकी कंप्लिकेशन बहुत ज्यादा हो जाएगी। अगर आप थोड़ा देखें, तो 2012 में जो एक्ट बना, 2010 में जो पास हुआ, 2008 में हुआ, 2003 में हुआ, जब इनका अमेंडमेंट आया, तो उस वक्त, जो आज सरकार है, वह ऑपोजीशन में भी थी, सरकार में भी थी, उनके क्या विचार थे? उन्होंने तो यह नहीं कहा था कि यह अमेंडमेंट गलत है, यह अमेंडमेंट ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए जब गुणों के आधार पर पार्लियामेंट में बिल पास हुआ, अगर आज उसको रिपील करना है, तो वह भी गुणों के आधार पर करना होगा। गुणों के आधार पर रिपील करने के लिए आप एक-एक एक्ट को लेकर यह देखें कि क्या अमेंडमेंट हुआ था, इस अमेंडमेंट का क्या असर है और आज वह क्यों खत्म हो गया है।

4.00 P.M.

मैं देखता हूँ, एक आनन्द मैरेज ऐक्ट है। आनन्द मैरेज ऐक्ट में यह है कि गुरु ग्रन्थ साहेब के सामने जो चार फेरे ले लिए जाते हैं, इस ऐक्ट के माध्यम से उनकी मैरेज वैलिड मानी जाती थी। स्टेट ने भी इसे एडॉप्ट कर लिया और इसके लिए रूल्स बना दिए। अब जो Compulsory Registration of Marriage Act आया है, उसमें भी यह मैरेज रजिस्टर हो सकती है। इस तरह हम बेसिक ऐक्ट्स को खत्म कर रहे हैं। बेसिक ऐक्ट खत्म होने के बाद जो फर्दर ऐक्ट आएं, उनकी पोजिशन क्या होगी?

हम एक-एक ऐक्ट को लें, जैसे Indian Fisheries Act है। यह ऐक्ट बहुत पुराना है, जो 1897 में बना था। अब ये कहते हैं कि यह obsolete हो गया, इसीलिए इसे रिपील करना चाहिए। आपको यह भी तो बताना होगा कि इसकी कौन सी क्लॉज ऐसी है, जो आज के समय में लागू नहीं हो सकती है अथवा इसमें ऐसा क्या है, जिसका असर सारे समाज या देश पर पड़ रहा है? अगर इसका गलत असर पड़ रहा है, तब तो इसे रिपील करने में कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है, लेकिन इसके लिए सरकार को कारण भी तो बताना होगा। सरकार सिर्फ यह नहीं कह सकती कि ये 36 ऐक्ट हैं और ये सारे के सारे ऐक्ट एक ही पेन से रिपील हो जाएं।

महोदय, इस पर मेरा जो सबसे ज्यादा ऑब्जेक्शन है, वह यह है कि हमें हरेक ऐक्ट पर, उसके गुणों के आधार पर निर्णय लेना चाहिए था और तभी इसका फैसला करना चाहिए था। जब यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी में गया और सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई, तो वह भी जनरल रिपोर्ट थी। उसमें एक-एक ऐक्ट को लेकर उसकी मैरिट या डीमैरिट पर कोई उल्लेख नहीं हुआ था। रिपोर्ट में केवल यह कह दिया गया था कि ये-ये ऐक्ट रिपील हों।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह धारणा कि ये सारे के सारे ऐक्ट पुराने हैं, इसीलिए इन्हें रिपील करना चाहिए, यह उचित नहीं है। इस बिल का विरोध करते हुए, मैं सरकार से यही कहूंगा कि वह इस पर पुनर्विचार करे और हर बिल के गुण-दोषों के आधार पर, मैरिट्स और डीमैरिट्स देखकर इसका निर्णय ले कि ये रिपील होने चाहिए या नहीं होने चाहिए। सरकार यह बताए कि इनका यह असर पड़ रहा है अथवा इस ऐक्ट में हम यह अमेंडमेंट करना चाहते हैं, ताकि इसका असर ऐसा हो सके।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, इस बिल का विरोध करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, these two Bills consist of the proposal for repealing and amending around (90+30) 122 different laws. In the course of time, many Bills become obsolete. It is because of the technological development also that some laws have to be amended and some are to be deleted. But the question here is, like many of our other learned Members said, when the Government is coming with the repealing law, there should be an appendix with all the details that why we are going to delete these. In the Select Committee also, this was discussed. There also, it was finalised within a very short period of time. We discussed many of the Bills for hours, two hours, three hours and four hours. While killing – in a way we are killing all these laws – we should get at least three hours and we have to get the details why these Bills are not continuing and why these are deleted. So, that exercise is not done by the Ministry. These two Bills were introduced by two Ministers - Ravi Shankar Prasadji

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

introduced one and the Minister present here, D.V. Sadananda Gowdaji, introduced the other. Sir, in both these Bills, this lacuna is there and that is to be corrected for the future. So, in principle, I am not against repealing some of the old Bills. It is not a matter of this Prime Minister or former Prime Minister; or this Government or former Government. It is a part of that. The new Prime Minister did this kind of repealing, that is not the question.

Another thing I want to add with this is that some of these Bills, which have already been passed by the House, were not put into action. Why? Like Batraji said here, considering about the repealing thing, some of the Bills were not practically implemented. Why has it not happened? Legislature is there; Ministry, Government, Judiciary, everything is there but, actually, the Executive is doing everything. The Executive is not properly framing the rules. After the passage of many of the Bills, even after five years of their passing, the rules were not framed. So, this aspect should also be discussed. Because rules were not framed, the Bills were not implemented. This aspect also in the area of legislation is there. So, in principle, I am supporting this Bill but, at the same time, what other hon. friends and hon. Members discussed here, the Government should do a proper homework and come up with proper details of the Bill that is lacking in these two Bills, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, the Minister will reply.

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मुझे भी एक मिनट बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, सिर्फ एक मिनट। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I cannot allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... So many Members are asking.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, a few observations have been made by the hon. Membrs. The Bills have been brought without due consultation and no explanatory notes are there. The Bills should be brought before the Parliament after due consultation with the various concerned nodal Ministries and Departments.

The Repealing Acts are identified by the Law Commission. Subsequently, they are discussed with the various nodal Ministries. As far as these two Bills are concerned, they were thoroughly examined by the Standing Committee and the Select Committee. I don't want to go into the detail of it.

Mr. Balagopal said that the Bill, which is going to repeal certain enactments, should explain it in detail. ...(*Interruptions*)... It had gone to the Select Committee. Before that, it was thoroughly examined by the concerned nodal Ministry. After due examination by the nodal Ministry, these would be repealed. Their views have also been taken by us. There is a little bit of confusion over some of the Acts, which have been repealed. But Acts are not there. As far as some of the amendments are concerned, they have been incorporated in the main Act and subsequently it has been repealed. For example, my friend talked about the Wakf Act, 2013. Certainly, the Act is not obsolete and it is not being repealed. It is a misunderstanding. The amendment portion of the Act which has become redundant has been actually repealed and not the Wakf Act.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: I want to know whether the provisions of the Amendment Act of 2013 which the Parliament passed have become part of the Wakf Act, 1995.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Yes.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: This is the confusion. You have said that the four Acts have been repealed.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: No, no. It is not correct.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: That is not explained. That is the confusion. For every Act, that confusion remains.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: That amendment portion was incorporated in the main Act and the amendment Act is repealed. That's all. It is already incorporated in the main Act.

Everybody says that there should be a sunset clause or automatic repeal. This suggestion was made by the Committee also. Certainly, we are looking at it. There are a few technical issues involved in introducing it straightway, but the Government is working on it seriously. We are having consultation with the various Departments on how to bring in an automatic repeal clause. Certainly, it will be brought as early as possible.

The hon. Member, Shri Bhupinder Singh, wanted to know as to how many obsolete and redundant laws have been identified for repeal. So far, nearly 1,863 obsolete and redundant laws have been identified for repeal. So far, steps to repeal 1,359 Acts have been taken. We are working on it. On remaining 504 Acts, we are having consultation

[Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda]

with various nodal Ministries. The recommendations made by the Select Committee and the Standing Committee will be taken care of. The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014 and the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015 are only proposals for a legislative measure. I commend the Bills for the consideration of the august House.

Before that, I would like to place one more thing before you. These are the observations made by the Law Commission. The Law Commission in its 148th Report has said that the statutes, unlike human beings, do not die a natural death, with the possible exception of a statute whose life is pre-determined by the legislature at the time of its enactment. A statute, unless it is expressly enacted for a temporary period, survives until it is killed by repeal. Till this action, statutes enjoy immortality and a repealing Act is essentially part of the statute law revision which, in turn, complies with the concept of law reform in its totality. So, on these grounds, this Bill has been brought forward. So, I commend this Bill for consideration and passing by this august House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, both motions have been moved. I shall first put the motion regarding consideration of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments, 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 4, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I move:

*That the Bill be passed.*

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya 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 4, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is an Amendment (No.1) by Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda.

#### **Clause 1 – Short Title**

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I move:

- (1) That at page 1, line 2, *for* the words and figure “the Repealing and Amending Act, 2015”, the words, brackets and figure “the Repealing and Amending (Second) Act, 2015” be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I move:

*That the Bill, as amended, be passed.*

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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#### **ANNOUNCEMENT RE. PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that Shri T.K. Rangarajan has been nominated on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen with effect from 5th of May, 2015. Congratulations, Mr. Rangarajan.

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#### **DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of all of us together, who had agreed to take up these four or five Ministries, I stand to initiate this discussion on the working of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Sir, broadly to set the terms for this discussion in this Ministry,

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

Disabled, OBCs, Transgenders, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Senior Citizens, these are broad groups which are covered. But I would take the liberty of requesting the Minister, I think, a lot of us who will speak would believe that to have true social justice and empowerment, along with these five or six groups which are very important, to include two other groups like minorities and women of this great nation. If that is the scope of the discussion, through you, I would like to request the Minister to note the specific suggestions that we give on the first five, and to be kind enough to carry our thoughts to the other two colleagues of yours, or, better still to bring two colleagues of yours here tomorrow, if possible, for the second part of the discussion which we will conclude tomorrow.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

Sir, the Budget for this Ministry is ₹ 6,500 crores. If you leave the minority out, if you leave the women of this country out and only take the five categories, as has been defined in this Ministry, ₹ 6,500 crores cover about 90 crore people. It comes to a measly miniscule sum of 50 paise per person per month. So, this is the first issue we need to ponder over. Is this 50 paise per person per month enough, or, should we be, at least, taking it up to ₹ 1 per person per month? So, what I am suggesting is to double the budget from ₹ 6,500 crores to ₹ 13,000 crores.

At the start of the discussion, Sir, I also thought that when we talk about social justice, what are the terms of this distribution? The terms of the distribution would be used in three words -- 'm' money, 'o' opportunities and 'p' for privileges. So, what all we suggest is this needs to be fit into three categories to make this a meaningful discussion. Does this Ministry's social justice end with providing scholarships and building hostels? Can we take it beyond that? Through this discussion over the next three hours, we get the Minister who has been here for the last nine months. So, he is comparatively new to open his heart, to open his eyes and most importantly to open his mind. So, I do not want to give any political statement. I will be making some points on each of these categories as we started off.

Let us start with specific राम गोपाल जी, आप अभी मत जाइए, क्योंकि यह यूपी का ही है, इसलिए एक मिनट सुन कर जाइए। Because I will starting with U.P. Manual Scavengers are also covered under this Ministry. क्योंकि हमारे देश में 11 हजार manual scavengers हैं। These are not my figures. These figures may be wrong. These are Government's figures. Out of 11,000 manual scavengers..

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): अगर आप यूपी के लिए बोल रहे हैं, तो आप हिन्दी में बोलिए।

**श्री देरेक ओब्राईन:** मैं try करूंगा, मैं हिन्दी में फेल करता हूँ, बांग्ला में पास करते हैं।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं।

**श्री देरेक ओब्राईन:** पूरे देश में 11 हजार manual scavengers हैं, जिनमें से 10 हजार manual scavengers केवल यूपी में हैं। मंत्री जी, 480 करोड़ रुपए का बजट था, to liberate manual scavengers, to rehabilitate them and to take them away from this terrible job which they have. Mantriji, you must look into this very seriously. The Budget for the nation was ₹ 480 crores, assume that 80-90 per cent go to the U.P. which is ₹ 400 crores, out of ₹ 480 crores you have spent, not ₹ 48 crores, not ₹ 24 crores, not even rupees one crore. It is zero. So, if you want to seriously eliminate manual scavenging, please look at using this money which is there for this purpose.

Sir, on this subject, the Standing Committee too has made a very strong suggestion. We need to have an effective mechanism to reduce or eliminate manual scavenging. Sir, I started with UP with a complaint, but let me also present an example which happened only last week, and I am extremely proud of it, because this happened under the leadership of Ms. Mamata Banerjee in the West Bengal Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH** (Tamil Nadu): The Tamil Nadu Government has already passed it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN** (Tamil Nadu): The Tamil Nadu Government has already passed an order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You must always say 'subject to correction'. You should not assert.....*(Interruptions)*...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No *Interruptions*, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly do not disturb him. He is talking about his State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI DEREK O BRIEN:** Sir, my dear friends in the AIADMK have now become astrologers! I have not yet made my point but they have already said that Tamil Nadu has done this. Listen to my point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** He is speaking about his State. That is all. Kindly do not interrupt.

**SHRI DEREK O BRIEN:** Listen to my point. This is a very serious issue, manual scavenging. Now, this is not about Tamil Nadu or Bengal; this is about the United Nations.



AN HON. MEMBER: What about Maharashtra?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, we discussed that in great detail when we were talking about farmers' suicides. So, let us not go there. Okay? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me just focus on this issue and not be distracted.

Sir, Nadia district of West Bengal has been the number one district in the country -- and it is not my ranking, but the United Nations' -- as there are three-and-a-half-lakh toilets in that district. It has become the number one district in the country and just last week the United Nations gave this award. Now, the flip side of that is, when you have something like that, the manual scavenging level goes down, or it becomes zero. Sir, this was short-listed for the UN Public Service Award. Now, since we are on the issue of manual scavenging, and it is not just the money issue -- I am not only suggesting that you should give ₹ 480 crores to UP and everyone else -- but it is also a social issue; rather, I would say, two social issues. I would again go back to Nadia. The school-children there took an oath. Every school child in Nadia took an oath...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): How much time do you want?

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, 25 or 30 minutes, of course. Dr. Natchiappan got 30 minutes when we discussed the Ministry of Law and Justice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): But the time given to his Party was more. For your Party, it is totally...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, I would take 20 minutes. Sir, earlier I was speaking about Net neutrality. This is about people who are the lowest of the low.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes. Everyone has to speak. Kindly stick to the time.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, the first issue is that of manual scavenging. So, please look at this because sometimes — we have done some research to find that out -- even after you put those toilets up, those toilets are not used for what they are supposed to be used. People store their rice and wheat and what not. So, my limited point to the Minister is this: You spend ₹ 250 crores on advertising budget for the *Swachh Bharat* campaign. Fine! You want to spend ₹ 250 crores. But if you want to spend ₹ 250 crores on advertising, then, you please spend ₹ 480 crores for manual scavenging.

Sir, let us come to the senior citizens. We only have about six categories to go through. Our country has been very proud. We have had a Green Revolution. We have

had a White Revolution. Sir, the Trinamool Congress proposes a Grey Revolution. What is the basic concept of this Grey Revolution? Sir, currently, for senior citizens, the budget allocated by this Ministry is a miniscule ₹ 50 crores. Under the Indira Gandhi Old-age Pension Scheme, if you are over sixty and you are living below the poverty line, you get ₹ 200 a month; if you are over eighty, you get ₹ 500. Sir, like the Standing Committee suggested, let me re-assert, this figure has to go up. Let me make a point here, Sir. If the figure you are giving out is ₹ 150 or ₹ 200, the cost to administer this scheme is working out to much more than what you are actually giving. So, the suggestion we make is, increase what reaches the consumer so that your cost of administering the scheme comes down. Let me also request the Minister to remove the cobwebs from the paper laying there, which is called, the National Policy on Senior Citizens. That document is of 2011. It does not matter whether the UPA II brought it or somebody else brought it, but we think this document, the National Policy on Senior Citizens, is worth looking at. There are some very good and specific suggestions. Please consider them.

The third group of people is persons with disabilities. This is very small in number, but I think a lot of the speakers also want to speak about disability. I have lots of things to say, but I am going to limit myself to just one point, and, that is, the definition of disability under the current Act does not include autistic children and autistic men and women. Sir, my plea to the Minister is this. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill is pending in Rajya Sabha. My party, the Trinamool Congress, will support you wholeheartedly. Please bring this Bill and make these changes in the definition of disability. It will be a step-forward. There are many other points on disability, but because of limited time I would not go into that.

Now I want to spend two minutes on transgenders. It is a coincidence, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, that you are sitting in the Chair. When you were here, you brought a historic Transgender Rights Bill which had got passed in Rajya Sabha. That is very, very good. We have an Act in West Bengal which was passed two-three months ago. Sir, maybe, you could advise the States to bring up an Act like this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Tamil Nadu also has. Amma made it. If Amma did not make it, then Shrimati Kanimozhi's party made it. You all fight about that. This is a serious issue. Let us be serious on this. The interesting thing is, this is not a Transgender Welfare Board. We believe Transgender Welfare Board is not the solution. This is a Transgender Development Board. There are also some suggestions. I am not getting into the merits of it, but I really would like to hear the views of the BSP and so many other parties on this. There is a suggestion being made — we are open to listen to this — that the transgenders need to be put into a category. One of the categories being suggested is OBC. I am not opening that debate now. I am just giving you what the thought is. For

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

the Scheduled Castes, which is the fifth category, we have a unique scheme. All I am suggesting is, West Bengal has a Kanyashree Scheme, which has got the UN approval under which the Scheduled Caste students get a lot of scholarships. Land vested with the Government was distributed to the landless people. Out of the land distributed, 56 per cent of the *pattas* were actually distributed to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is the scheme which is doing very well. The other thing which I want to flag is the Shikshashree Scheme, which is the same as the Kanyashree Scheme, but the Shikshashree scheme is for the Scheduled Castes.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

My limited and single point is on the OBCs, which I have read in the newspapers this morning. It seems to be fine if the creamy layer criterion is raised from ₹ 6 lakhs and goes up to ₹ 10 lakh plus. This will help, we believe, fill the seats earmarked for OBCs where from ₹ 6 lakhs, you go up to ₹ 10 lakhs. I have many examples again from West Bengal about this, especially in the Left Wing Extremism areas, but I will not dwell on it. Suffice to say that the Jangalmahal area, in 23 different Left Wing-affected blocks there, economic package apart, also had a practical gift, if I may say, of bicycles which empowered the girls and boys, especially. Sir, I have covered the points which are traditionally listed under your Ministry. But I want to expand the discussion and spend one minute each on two other things, which are not covered under your Ministry, that is, the minorities and the women, as I said, with a request to take this forward. Sir, on minorities, the Sachar Committee recommended the setting up of the Equal Opportunities Commission. That was eight or nine years ago. Basically, the point behind the Equal Opportunities Commission was that we could bring women, Dalits, tribals, disabled persons, minorities, etc., together with a view to help everybody. The Equal Opportunities Commission made certain recommendations and there was a draft Bill, to the best of my memory, which was made in 2007-08. Through you, Sir, I would request the Minister to pull the cobwebs out and to take a look at this.

Sir, I will end with the last mention about women because you cannot discuss social justice and empowerment without touching on the women. Here, the point is on the 33 per cent or one-third reservation, and there is a lot of debate on that. Sir, we finished the Municipal Elections in Bengal last week. I don't want to remind them of the result. That will upset them. But, at least, let me tell them that 46 per cent of the Corporators, who were elected, are women. So, if we want empowerment, we can get women elected. Thirty-three per cent is the number which we talked about in the Women's Reservation Bill. The current average of women in the Lok Sabha is a

dismal 11 per cent. I am happy to point out that my party has 36 per cent women M.P.s in the Lok Sabha.

Sir, I have left the Minister with these points for him to ponder over manual scavengers, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, transgenders, Scheduled Castes, women, OBCs and minorities. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that, after listening to all of my colleagues, to take this beyond the discussion and, maybe, after one or two months, to come back to us, if not in the House, at least, through some written form. We are giving you some suggestions. Please take them up in the right seriousness, and I am sure, he will. Thank you, Sir, for your time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, I did not ask you to stop. So, thank you very much. Now, Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात) :** सर, thank you very much, आपने मुझे Social justice and Empowerment के विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

सर, वैसे तो इस टर्म की definition बहुत बड़ी है और रोज-ब-रोज हम कहीं-न-कहीं हरेक एक्शन के अंदर महसूस करते हैं कि लोगों को जितना social justice and empowerment मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता है। सर, मैं यहां Directive Principles of State Policy से कोट करना चाहता हूं, जिस के ऊपर यह मिनिस्ट्री रची गई है: “The State shall work towards reducing economic inequality as well as inequalities in status and opportunities not only among individuals but also among groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.” सर, इन का विज़न क्या है? It is to build an inclusive society wherein members of the target group can lead productive, safe, dignified lives with adequate support for their growth and development. Sir, what are the target groups? Firstly, the Scheduled Castes. देश में इनकी बस्ती 16.6 परसेंट हैं और संख्या 20 करोड़ 14 लाख है। सर, वर्ष 2009-10 के एनएसएसओ के 66 राउंड के मुताबिक 41.7 परसेंट Other Backward Classes Community के लोग हैं, जिसमें मंडल कमीशन की जातियों का समावेश होता है। सीनियर सिटीजंस का mandate 10.36 करोड़ यानी 8.56 परसेंट है और victims of substance abuse व दूसरे लोगों का इस में समावेश होता है। इस के अलावा beggars, transgenders, D and D भी इसी के अंदर शामिल होते हैं। आप कौन-कौन से कानून इंप्लीमेंट करते हैं, जो आपके हैं – The Protection of Civil Rights Act, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, National Commission for Backward Classes Act and Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act.

सर, इस पूरी मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर समाज का कौन तबका आता है? इसके ऑक्युपेशनवाइज देखेंगे, तो रोज-ब-रोज मजदूरी करने वाले, जिनको काम नहीं मिलता, वे स्विच डेवलपमेंट के काम या खुद मजदूरी का काम करते हैं और हिंदू हायरार्की के मुताबिक यदि देखेंगे, तो शूद्र की कैटेगरी में

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

जो आते हैं, उनका बाइ एंड लार्ज इस कैटेगरी में समावेश होता है। अगर आप डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल के हिसाब से इन सबको देखें, तो मिनिस्टर साहब, मेरा तो आपसे इतना ही सवाल है, मैं दूसरी बातों पर बाद में आता हूँ, अभी जो आपका प्रोग्राम है, जिसके तहत आप स्कॉलरशिप देते हैं, जिसके तहत आप हॉस्टल बनाते हैं, जिसके तहत कुछ स्विच डेवलपमेंट के प्रोग्राम रहते हैं, डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल के मुताबिक क्या इससे वह क्वालिटी मिलती है? एक यह सवाल है। आप उनको सभी समाज के साथ बिल्कुल इन्क्लूसिव कर सकें, क्या आपके ऐसे कार्यक्रम हैं? क्या आपके पास इतने फंड्स हैं? क्या आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ने इतना विजन डेवलपमेंट किया है? इसी के साथ ये सवाल आते हैं। आखिर, इसकी क्या स्थिति है? मैं देरेक भाई की दो बातों से सहमत हूँ, माइनोरिटी और उसके अंदर बहनों को भी शामिल किया जाए, लेकिन एक और कैटेगरी शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स की है, उसको भी इसके अंदर शामिल करना चाहिए। जो रोज मजदूरी करने वाले लोग हैं, उनमें या तो वे खेत-मजदूर हैं, या एनआरईजी के अंदर काम करने वाले हैं, या शहरों के अंदर माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स के अंदर काम करने वाले हैं। जहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिनिमम वेज का कानून इंप्लीमेंट नहीं होता, उस कैटेगरी के अंदर वे लोग आते हैं। उनकी औरतें, जो काम करती हैं, उनका भी इसमें समावेश होता है। उस कैटेगरी से, उस समाज से भी लोग यह चाहते हैं कि मेरा एक बच्चा अच्छे से अच्छा पढ़ जाए, जिसे ऊपर जाकर अपवर्ड मोबिलिटी मिले, अच्छी जगह पर उसको काम मिले, अच्छी नौकरी मिले और मेरे घर की आय बढ़े।

सर, इसमें बेसिक सवाल यह है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास जो मंडेट है, वह तो वेलफेयर का है और वेलफेयर मात्र से सोशल जस्टिस नहीं मिलता है। यह जो सोच है, इसे बदलने की जरूरत है। आपके जितने कानून हैं, अगर आप उनको इंप्लीमेंट करा कर उनकी आय बढ़ाएं, तो उसे सोशल जस्टिस मिलेगा, उसकी कैपेसिटी बढ़ेगी, उसकी लड़ने की ताकत बढ़ेगी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। जो बैकवर्ड क्लास कम्युनिटी के मजदूर हैं या मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अंदर जिनका जिक्र है, जैसे हमारे यहां गुजरात में करीब 185 से भी ज्यादा ऐसी कम्युनिटीज हैं, उनमें से केवल 5-6 कम्युनिटीज जो पॉलिटिकली स्ट्रांग हैं, वे सबसे ज्यादा शेयर ले जाती हैं, बाकी को तो पूछा भी नहीं जाता है। बैकवर्ड क्लास कमीशन की लिस्ट के अंदर जितनी कौम हैं, सभी वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज सिर्फ उनके लिए चलती हैं, वैसा भी नहीं देखा गया है। जहां वे काम करते हैं, जिस जगह पर वे रहते हैं, अगर वे झोपड़ी में रहते हैं तो क्या उनकी फैसिलिटी को अपग्रेड किया जा सकता है या कराया जा सकता है? इस बारे में तो आपके कार्यक्रम में होगा। वे जहां काम पर जाते हैं, अगर वहां उनको मिनिमम वेज नहीं मिलता है, तो आपकी मिनिस्ट्री उसमें इंटरवीन क्यों नहीं करती है? आपका वह मंडेट क्यों नहीं हो सकता? कुछ स्टेट्स में तो एनआरईजी के पैसे भी पूरे नहीं खर्च जाते। स्टडीज में बताया गया है कि जहां नेशनल रूरल एंप्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम के ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसे बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी, शेड्युल्ड कास्ट, शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के पास गए हैं, वहां पर उनकी परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी बढ़ी है, उनका स्टैंडर्ड भी थोड़ा ऊपर आया है। तो जिन स्टेट्स में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से पैसे जाने के बावजूद भी खर्च नहीं होते, तो वे स्टेट्स तो उन लोगों को उतनी ही गरीबी के अंदर रखेंगी और जितना आप उनको गरीबी में रखेंगे, उतना आपका बजट का पैसा उनके वेलफेयर पर खर्च होगा। मैं आपका ध्यान दूसरी तरफ आकर्षित करता हूँ, जैसे मैं एक मजदूर हूँ। मैं अपने बच्चे को अच्छी शिक्षा देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन आज की जो व्यवस्था है, उसके अंदर उसको अच्छी शिक्षा देकर, उसकी जो जरूरियात हैं, उनको पूरी करके उसे अपवर्ड मोबिलिटी में पहुंचाने के लिए क्या मैं इकॉनॉमिकली

सक्षम हूँ? नहीं हूँ, तो इसके बारे में स्टेट क्या कर रही है? उसके लिए मात्र स्कॉलरशिप ही उसका साधन नहीं है। गांवों के अंदर जो स्कूल हैं, मोहल्लों, म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन के अंदर जो स्कूल वगैरह चलाए जाते हैं, उनमें किस तरह की एजुकेशन दी जाती है? यह जो इकनोमिक अनइक्वेलिटी की बात डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल में कही गई है, उसको आपकी मिनिस्ट्री किस तरह फुलफिल कर रही है? महोदय, वह तो इसके अंदर मुझे कहीं दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। Privatization इतना होता जा रहा है और आज स्थिति ऐसी होती जा रही है, मैं किसी को blame नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन देश में यदि किसी को डॉक्टर बनना है, तो आप किसी कॉलेज में admission लेने जाएंगे, तो वहां आपको 50, 60 या 80 लाख रुपए तक पहले देने पड़ते हैं और 5 लाख रुपए फीस देंगे। उस जमाने में, शुरू-शुरू में तो लोग छोटे से सरकारी स्कूलों के माध्यम से इंजीनियर और डॉक्टर बने। आज वह परिस्थिति नहीं है। इस सिचुएशन के अंदर आपकी मिनिस्ट्री का जो मॅंडेट है, वह देश में जो inequality है, उसे घटाने का काम किस तरह कर रहा है, यह education के अंदर बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। क्या स्कूल ऐसे बनाए जाएंगे, क्या शिक्षण की व्यवस्था ऐसी की जाएगी और क्या आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ऐसी मॉनिटरिंग करेगी, जिससे यह सारी व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चल सके?

महोदय, यहां सिविल राइट्स के बारे में लिखा गया है कि आपका डिपार्टमेंट सिविल राइट्स को मॉनिटर करता है। आपका डिपार्टमेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के ऊपर होने वाली एट्रोसिटीज को मॉनिटर करता है। सबसे ज्यादा एट्रोसिटीज सरकारी कर्मचारियों विशेष रूप से फॉरेस्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट, पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट आदि की ओर से की जाती है। इस बारे में मिनिस्ट्री ने क्या किया, क्या exceptions लिए गए और आपकी मिनिस्ट्री स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इसके अंदर किस तरह sensitive बनाना चाहती है?

महोदय, आज तो सिचुएशन यह हो गई है, जैसे यह एक obligation हो गई है और उसे हमें पूरा करना है। इसलिए किसी डिपार्टमेंट के अंदर, किसी पुलिस वाले को वहां पर भेज दिया कि आप इंस्पेक्टर हैं, आप यह काम कीजिए। आप यह केस दाखिल कीजिए। इसके कारण कोर्ट की भी कोई सिम्पैथी नहीं मिलती है। हमारे यहां The Tribes and Forests dwellers Act पास किया गया है। उस एक्ट के अंदर ऐसा है कि आदिवासी और जंगल के अंदर बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज के जो लोग रहते हैं, वे भी अगर 2005 तक जमीन जोतते रहे हैं, तो उन्हें भी वह जमीन मुफ्त में मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन by and large पूरे देश के सभी राज्यों के अंदर आदिवासियों के लिए तो यह हक दिया गया है और उसका implementation हुआ, परन्तु बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज के जो लोग हैं, उन्हें यह हक अभी तक नहीं मिला है।

जो लोग स्किल्ड हैं, जिनके हाथ में स्किल है, वे जो मजदूरी करते हैं, उसमें तो ऐसा है, जितने दिन मालिक आपको पैसा देगा, उतने दिन आप करोगे या कोई एम्प्लॉई काम करेगा। इस देश के अंदर हर राज्य के अंदर बेलदारों के कोने लगते हैं। वे लोग रोजाना सुबह घर से टिफिन लेकर जाते हैं। इसमें मेरी कौम भी शामिल है। बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी के सैकड़ों मजदूर रास्ते के किनारे बैठते हैं। अगर आपको कोई सुतार, लुहार, बेलदार, कड़िया चाहिए, तो आप उसे वहां से ले जा सकते हैं और अपना काम करा सकते हैं। उसे आप काम के बदले पैसा देते हैं और काम यदि नहीं मिलता है, तो वह टिफिन लेकर घर आता है और घर आकर अपना टिफिन खाता है। उसकी कोई Social Security नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछता हूँ कि आप इस बारे में कानून क्यों नहीं बनाते?

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

महोदय, जो migrant labor है, जो कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम करती है, वह भी बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी के लोग होते हैं। उनके लिए बोर्ड बनाया गया है। मेरी स्टेट गुजरात में इस बोर्ड में 500 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपए इकट्ठे हुए हैं, लेकिन वे पैसे खर्च नहीं किए जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सवाल है कि इतनी सारी कौम, जिनमें से कई जगह पर तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की स्थिति ऐसी है कि वे हायरार्की के अंदर अनटचेबल गिने जाते हैं। यह परिस्थिति यहां नहीं है, लेकिन यदि आप देखेंगे, तो उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति कहीं और भी बदतर दिखाई देगी।

महोदय, जैसा श्री देरेक ओब्राइन ने कहा, यदि आप 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च करना चाहते हैं, तो इस कम्युनिटी का आप क्या वेलफेयर कर रहे हैं? सैकड़ों कम्युनिटीज ऐसी हैं, जिन्हें आज दिन तक सरकार की कोई राहत नहीं मिली और न ही उनका कोई वेलफेयर हुआ। सवाल यह है कि आपकी जो यह वेलफेयर एप्रोच है, क्या यह वाकई हमारे संविधान के अंदर जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसीपल्स बताए गए हैं, उन्हें फुलफिल करेगी, यदि हां, तो आने वाले कितने सालों के अंदर करेगी? आपका यह स्ट्रक्चर नहीं चलेगा, न ही आपका यह मंडेट चलेगा और न ही आपके ये प्रोग्राम चलेंगे। अगर आपको मंडेट करना है, तो आपको अपने प्रोग्राम्स को जड़-मूल से, यानी नीचे से बदलना होगा और आपको उसकी मॉनिटरिंग करनी होगी। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि सिविल राइट्स में सबसे ज्यादा सोशल एक्टिविस्ट्स और बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी के लोग शिकार बनते हैं। जो कस्टडी में मारे जाते हैं, पुलिस कस्टडी में मारे जाते हैं, क्या करते हैं हम लोग? हमारे डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से क्या मॉनिटरिंग की जाती है? अनटचेबिलिटी आज भी है। मंदिरों के अंदर आज भी उनको नहीं जाने दिया जाता। कितने केस दर्ज किए हमने? डिपार्टमेंट ने कौन सी मूवमेंट चलाई? लोगों को कैसे जागरूक किया? मैं घर में हो रही अनटचेबिलिटी की बात नहीं करता हूं, मैं सार्वजनिक जगहों में हो रही अनटचेबिलिटी की बात कर रहा हूं। आज भी स्कैर्वेंजिंग का जो मुद्दा है, वह है, भले ही उससे कोई deny करे, मगर वह हकीकत है और उस हकीकत को हम deny नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो मिनिस्ट्री और मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरा सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि क्या आपका यह ढांचा, जो रिपोर्ट हर साल ...**(समय की घंटी)**... साल-दर-साल यह रिपोर्ट आती है, तो इसके अंदर प्री-मेट्रिक स्कूल की स्कॉलरशिप, फर्स्ट ईयर, दो-चार केस किए होंगे, उसके अलावा, किसी को कितना deny किया गया होगा, इसके अलावा है, तो आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहिए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी हमारी कौम के हैं, मुझे कहने में कोई शर्म नहीं आती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वही तो बोल रहा हूं, मेरी कौम के हैं, हमारी कौम के हैं, ऐसा मैं बता रहा हूं। ओबीसी के अंदर हैं, मैं बता रहा हूं। उनसे कहिए कि आप मेरी मिनिस्ट्री ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** नहीं हैं, नहीं हैं।

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री :** एक तो आप मिनिस्ट्री का मैनडेट चेंज कराइए और सिविल राइट्स के कानूनों के इंप्लिमेंटेशन का जो आपका काम है, उसको और मजबूत बनाइए। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स एट्रोसिटीज ऐक्ट जो है, उसका इंप्लिमेंटेशन और सही ढंग से कराइए। उससे और बढ़कर काम कीजिए। जितनी कौमों ओबीसी के अंदर आती हैं, छोटी-छोटी जातियों की कोई सोशल सिक्योरिटी नहीं है। Unorganised Labour Welfare Act है, तो वह सिर्फ कलेक्टर के



यहां या डिस्ट्रिक्ट के कोने में पड़ा हुआ है। उसका कोई इंप्लिमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ। सब बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी में होता है। सब शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज़ ... एनआरईजी का कानून बंद हो गया, नहीं मानते हैं, तो मैं फिर से बताता हूँ कि जब तक आपके कार्यक्रम उनकी आय बढ़ाने पर concentrate नहीं करेंगे, तब तक बैकवर्ड क्लास की स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी। पोलिटिकली शायद हम ...(समय की घंटी)... होते जाएंगे क्योंकि हमारे 42-45 परसेंट हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Mistry, please conclude. What can I do when there are five more speakers from your party?

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री :** सर, दो मिनट...दो मिनट। तो उनकी स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होगा। खेती के अंदर जो पानी जाता है, उनकी ज़मीनों पर सिंचाई के लिए पानी नहीं पहुंचता है और आज भी वे खेती भी करते हैं और ज़मीन पर मज़दूरी भी करते हैं, वे खेत मज़दूर हैं, लेकिन उनका कोई वेलफेयर नहीं हो रहा है। ...(समय की घंटी)... इसलिए मेरी आपसे हाथ जोड़कर विनती है कि आप इसका पूरा ढांचा बदलिए...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The other Members from your party will not get time, Mr. Mistry, if you continue like this. Please sit down.

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री :** ताकि इस देश की बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और इनकी स्थिति सुधरे, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

**श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) :** उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश के सभी मंत्रालयों में यह जो समाज कल्याण सशक्तिकरण का मंत्रालय है, इसको मैं सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूँ। यह लगभग भारत के अधिसंख्यक समाज के पुनर्जागरण, सशक्तिकरण या कहें कि पिछली अनेक शताब्दियों से जो भारत की चेतना के ऊपर आघात हुआ, उसके प्रायश्चित और उसके पुनः सशक्तिकरण का एक ऐसा सबल मंत्रालय है, जिसकी ओर सब आशा भरी निगाहों से देखते हैं।

महोदय, इसमें जो विभाग हैं - शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का है, अदर बैकवर्ड कास्ट्स का है, सोशल डिफेंस का है, जिसमें drug abuse and alcoholism आता है, इसके साथ ही इसमें transgenders का विषय आता है। तो मैं प्रारंभ में ही मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि आपने अपने विभाग का जो परिचय दिया है... सबसे पहले तो मैं उनका अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे एक बहुत ही तेजस्वी, ओजस्वी, समर्पित और डा. अम्बेडकर की परंपरा के वाहक हैं और इस मंत्रालय को अच्छी दिशा देंगे, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन सर, शुरू में ही मेरी एक गुजारिश है, इससे पहले कि मैं विषय पर आऊँ, आपने अपने मंत्रालय के परिचय में पांच चीज़ें लिखी हैं - Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Castes, Senior Citizens, Victims of Substances of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Transgender Persons and Beggars. कृपा ट्रांसजेंडर्स को बैगर्स की कैटेगरीज़ के साथ क्लब करने के बजाय उन्हें एक सेपरेट कैटेगरी में रखिए क्योंकि जब आप उनको और बैगर्स को एक साथ लिखते हैं तो लगता है कि आप दोनों में एक समानता देख रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनेक विषय, अनेक आंकड़े दिए गए, लेकिन यह जो मंत्रालय है, वह जिनसे डील करता है, वह उन तमाम आंकड़ों से परे हृदय से, मानवता से संबंधित है। हमारे देश में 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक शेड्यूल्ड



[श्री तरुण विजय]

कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं। आज जब मैं इसे देख रहा था तो पूरे देश में हर जगह जो दलितों पर अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं, उनके विषय में हम क्या कहना चाहेंगे और किसलिए — कहीं पानी पी लिया तो मार डाला, कहीं पानी का पाइप लगाया तो मार डाला, कहीं इंटरकास्ट मैरिज कर ली तो ऑनर किलिंग कर दी, कहीं एट्रोसिटीज एक्ट हुआ तो उस पर काम नहीं हुआ। सर, 2008 में एट्रोसिटीज के 33,615 मामले थे जो हर साल बढ़ते-बढ़ते 33,655 और 2013 में 46,000 तक पहुंच गए। जब हम कहते हैं कि total number of complaints pending with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, तो सारी कम्प्लेंट्स पेंडिंग पड़ी हैं। 31.10.2014 तक 12,566 शिकायतें केवल शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमीशन के पास पेंडिंग रखी हुई थीं तो कहां से निर्धारण हो रहा है?

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

जिन्हें हम शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कहते हैं, क्या उन्हें हम मनुष्य मानते हैं? क्या उनके प्रति हम वही भावना दिखाते हैं जो हम अपने तथाकथित पूजा-पाठ, देवी-देवताओं के प्रति रखते हैं? हम लोग कहते हैं कि इनके प्रति हमारे धर्म में, हमारे धर्म-शास्त्रों में कहीं कुछ भेदभाव की बात नहीं लिखी गयी है। क्या आप उनके सामने मनुस्मृति, वेद-उपनिषद् ले जाकर कहेंगे कि हमारे यहां कोई भेदभाव नहीं है? सर, जमीन पर हकीकत क्या है? मैं अभी दक्षिण के एक प्रदेश में था। वहां पर बताया गया कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए एक अलग श्मशान घाट है और तथाकथित सवर्ण जाति या जिन्हें ऊंची जाति कहा जाता है, उनके लिए आज की तारीख में भी अलग श्मशान घाट होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि कृपया इसका भी सर्वेक्षण कराएं और यह प्रतिबंधित करवाएं कि मीडिया में तथा किसी भी अन्य स्थान पर किसी जाति को बड़ी जाति का लिखना और किसी जाति को छोटी जाति का लिखना प्रतिबंधित किया जाए। जो लोग अपने आपको बड़ी जाति का कहते हैं, वे इस बात का जवाब दें कि उन्हें किस शास्त्र ने यह अहंकार रखने का अधिकार दिया कि वे स्वयं को कहें कि वे बड़ी जाति के हैं? मैं कहता हूँ कि असली बड़ी जाति वह है जो समाज के तमाम अत्याचार सहने के बाद भी अपने धर्म, अपने आचार पर टिकी रही और असली छोटी जाति वह है जो अपने आपको बड़ी जाति होने का अहंकार रखती है। उसको छोटी जाति कहना चाहिए, उन्हें नहीं जो समाज की तमाम बुराइयों को सहन करते हुए भी अपनी लीक पर टिके रहते हैं। आज तक इन्होंने केवल अत्याचार सहे हैं। ये तमाम मीडिया के लोग कहते हैं और राजनेताओं से पूछते हैं, पार्टियों से पूछते हैं कि आपके यहां कितना आरक्षण है। महोदय, यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं होना चाहिए कि सब जगह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग केवल कॉस्मेटिक सजावट के नाम पर इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं। आप पूरी मीडिया में देख लीजिए। पूरी मीडिया में कितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एडिटर हैं, कितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंकर हैं, कितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट न्यूज एडिटर हैं, कितने कॉरस्पॉण्डेंट हैं, कितने चैनलों के मालिक हैं? आपको वहां पर कोई प्रतिशत नहीं मिलेगा। जिन्हें हम शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कहते हैं, वे मीडिया से लगभग अनुपस्थित हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे एक विशेष योजना बनाएं जिसके अंतर्गत मीडिया में, लेखन में, पत्रकारिता में — क्योंकि ये अभिव्यक्ति के बहुत बड़े चैनल हैं — इन लोगों को अच्छे पदों पर लाने के लिए मंत्रालय की ओर से एक विशेष प्रोत्साहन स्कीम प्रारम्भ की जानी चाहिए। महोदय, मैं इसमें जनजातियों का भी थोड़ा सा जिक्र करना चाहूंगा क्योंकि उनकी स्थिति शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट से थोड़ी सी भिन्न होगी, लेकिन समाज में जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है, जाति के आधार पर जो भेदभाव है, उसके वे भी शिकार होते हैं। आपको यह

जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि भारतवर्ष में 8 प्रतिशत जनजातियां हैं, लेकिन जो 98 प्रतिशत आतंकवाद, 98 प्रतिशत विद्रोही गतिविधियां, 98 प्रतिशत हिंसक वारदातें हैं, उनमें से केवल आठ प्रतिशत जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में होती हैं। ये क्यों होती हैं क्योंकि उन्हें वलनरेबल सेक्शन माना गया और उनको एक तरह से टेकन फॉर ग्रॉटेड समझ लिया जाता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो drug abuse और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की बात होती है। आपने तमाम स्कालरशिप्स की बात कही है, लेकिन स्कालरशिप के बाद यह नतीजा निकलता है कि जहां कहीं भी अनुसूचित जातियों की सघन जनसंख्या है, वहां पर मुख्य धारा का कोई विकास नहीं देखा जाता है। हम अपने आप से पूछ लें, हमारे जींस में, हमारे रक्त में, हमारे मानस में एक प्रकार का भेदभाव घुसा हुआ है। हम लोग पिक्चर के टिकट के लिए जाते हैं, कोई हमको लाइन में न लगने दे और आगे से कोई चला जाए, तो कितना गुस्सा आता है। इस समाज ने सदियों लाइन से हटकर तथाकथित उन जातियों को, जो अपने को बड़ी जात कहने का अहंकार रखते हैं, उनका यह अत्याचार सहने के बावजूद अपने आपको बचाकर रखा। अगर डा. अम्बेडकर नहीं होते, अगर राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के प्रचारक नहीं होते, तो बहुत बड़ी संख्या में, समाज में जो जाति के आधार पर भेदभाव होता है, उससे लड़ना कठिन हो जाता। डा. हेगड़ेवार ने जब संघ की स्थापना की थी, तब यह समरसता के आधार पर की थी कि किसी भी प्रकार का भेदभाव हमें अमान्य होना चाहिए। यही कारण रहा, भले ही हम देव स्थानों पर जाएं, लेकिन उस संस्था में पला एक व्यक्ति यहां पर एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल लेकर आया है, जो आने वाली 8 तारीख में शैड्यूल्ड है कि बाल्मीकि समाज से, यह सफाई का काम प्रतिबंधित करके अन्य समाजों को देना चाहिए। जब तक इसकी एक अच्छी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था नहीं हो जाती, तब तक सरकार को इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। वे मंदिर में पुजारी बनने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करके, चाहे मंदिर में पुजारी बनना चाहें या पायलेट बनना चाहें, इसका उन्हें अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। हिन्दू समाज के बड़े-बड़े साधु-संत, बैरागी, जो जाति के विरुद्ध बात करते हैं, उन्हें इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना चाहिए कि क्यों नहीं समाज के नेतृत्व में, धर्म के नेतृत्व में, वे लोग जिनको हम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कहते हैं, अनुसूचित जाति का कहते हैं, क्या हम उनको बराबरी का हक देते हैं? क्यों उनका अंतिम संस्कार गंगा के किनारे पर अलग किया जाता है? क्यों आज भी उनके पुजारी अलग रखे जाते हैं, क्यों आज भी उनके आश्रम अलग रखे जाते हैं? इस बात का जवाब मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): I associate myself with this issue.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** वे कहते हैं कि कण-कण में राम हैं, पूरे जगत में राम हैं। वे पत्थर पर दूध चढ़ाते हैं, सांप को दूध पिलाते हैं, चींटी को आटा खिलाते हैं, लेकिन एक व्यक्ति तथाकथित छोटी जात का उनके घर पर आता है, तो उसको ड्योढ़ी के बाहर कर देते हैं, यह किस प्रकार की समरसता है? माननीय मंत्री जी, यह काम सरकार के अनुदानों और सरकार की स्कीमों से नहीं हो सकता है। इसके लिए लोगों को अपना मन बदलना होगा और कठोरता से मन बदलना होगा। आज की तारीख में चाहे वे कहीं पर चले जाएं, उनको समानता का अधिकार नहीं मिलता है। डा. अम्बेडकर, शिवाजी राव गायकवाड़ विश्वविद्यालय में छह महीने अधीक्षक के रूप में रहे। बाद में पता चला कि ये तो महार हैं, इसलिए उनको छह महीने के बाद बरसात के समय तुरंत बाहर कर दिया गया। डा. अम्बेडकर घुटनों में मुंह छिपाकर रोये थे कि मेरा अपराध यह है कि मैं हिन्दू हूं। ऐसा इस समाज ने किया है।

[श्री तरुण विजय]

5.00 P.M.

इसके विरुद्ध एक सामूहिक संघर्ष की आवश्यकता है। अगर वह संघर्ष अब नहीं होगा, तो कब होगा? इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कानूनन बाल्मीकि समाज को सफाई के कार्य से हटाकर उनको अन्य वैकल्पिक कार्यों में लगाना चाहिए और जिसको अपनी गंदगी दूर करनी है, वह अपनी व्यवस्था खुद करे। जाति के आधार पर तुम यही काम करोगे, यह काम अब नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं सबसे अधिक प्रसन्न भाव से तमिलनाडु के तिरुवल्लुवर को कोट करता हूँ। मानव की एकता, समानता, जाति से ऊपर उठते हुए, सबके प्रति समरसता का भाव दिखाना, यह हमें तिरुवल्लुवर ने सिखाया है। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी, आपका जो नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशल डिफेंस, जो autonomous body है, मैं आपसे यह मांग करता हूँ, प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशल डिफेंस को आप तिरुवल्लुवर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशल डिफेंस के नाम पर रखें, क्योंकि दक्षिण का कोई नाम हमारी केन्द्रीय स्कीमों में नहीं आता है।

वह नाम भी इसमें आना चाहिए। इसके अलावा जो स्कॉलरशिप्स हैं, जो प्रोत्साहन हैं, जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में तरक्की के अवसर हैं, वे मुख्यतः इस प्रकार से निर्धारित किए जाने चाहिए कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट व्यक्ति अधिक से अधिक संख्या में business में, trade में, industry में enterprising के क्षेत्र में आगे दिखना चाहिए। आज वह आगे क्यों नहीं दिखता है, क्योंकि उसको मौका नहीं मिलता है। आज वह आगे क्यों नहीं दिखता है, क्योंकि वह हमेशा slaves की तरह, हमेशा slum dwellers, हमेशा गंदी बस्ती में रहने वाले व्यक्ति की तरह से, हमेशा एक protected species की तरह रहता है। मंत्री महोदय, उनको आपका protection नहीं चाहिए, उनको decision making power चाहिए। उनको आपका संरक्षण नहीं चाहिए, उनको आपके कंधे से कंधा मिलाते हुए आगे बढ़ने का अवसर चाहिए, इसलिए आप वह अवसर दें। यह सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry का मुख्य हेतु होना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए क्या योजनाएं हैं? मैंने मीडिया की बात की है और फिल्मों के क्षेत्र में क्या योजना है? पुणे में जो फिल्म इंस्टीट्यूट है, आपने उसमें कितने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को एडमिशन देकर, आगे बढ़ाया है? आज हमें कितने फिल्ममेकर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के मिलते हैं? क्या उन लोगों के लिए जिंदगी भर एक ही काम रहेगा कि वे स्कॉलरशिप लेते रहें, रिजर्वेशन लेते रहें और अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में ही रहें? नहीं, उनको समाज की मुख्य धारा में नेतृत्व संभालने योग्य बनाना, इस Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry का मुख्य हेतु होना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन :** फिल्मों में रिजर्वेशन से टैलेंट को प्रमोट नहीं किया जा सकता।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** जब आपका बोलने का मौका आए, तब यह बात जरूर बताना।

**SHRI TARUN VIJAY :** I am not advocating reservation. लेकिन मैं आपको एक बात बता दूँ अगर अम्बेडकर जी ने यहां reservation नहीं किया होता, तो जितने प्रतिशत आज हमें

ये शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स दिख रहे हैं, वे भी आप जैसे लोगों के कारण से हैं कि reservation नहीं चाहिए। Reservation चाहिए होता है। आप मुझे जवाब दीजिए कि आप अपने आपको जितना समाज के सरोकार से जोड़े होते हैं, कितने मुम्बई के लोगों ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को ...(व्यवधान)... फिल्म इंडस्ट्री में आगे बढ़ाया?

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन :** सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** आप बीच में बात मत करिए।

**श्री तरुण विजय :** अपनी मर्जी से कोई नहीं बढ़ाता। आप हिन्दुस्तान में कोई एक विद्यालय मुझे बता दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** मैडम, जब आपका नम्बर आए तब बोलना। मैडम प्लीज़, प्लीज़। वे अपनी बात रख रहे हैं। यह आपकी बात नहीं है। आप बाद में बात करिए। Please do not disturb. ...(Interruptions)... Please do not disturb. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री तरुण विजय :** देखिए, जब मैं शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की बात करता हूँ, तो ये हमको डिस्टर्ब करती हैं।...(व्यवधान)... ये सुन नहीं सकते, सहन नहीं कर सकते। You do not even tolerate... (Interruptions)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** मैडम, प्लीज़। आप डिस्टर्ब मत करिए।

**श्री तरुण विजय :** पूरे देश में कितने schools of excellence करोड़पतियों ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए खोले हैं।...(व्यवधान)... जितने करोड़पतियों के स्कूल हैं, वे केवल अमीर लोगों के लिए हैं। कोई एक प्राइवेट विद्यालय बताइए, जिसमें इंस्टीट्यूट खोले हों।...(व्यवधान)... सब अपने-अपने लोगों के लिए खोलते हैं। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि जो समाज के श्रेष्ठतम schools of excellence and schools of brilliance and universities of excellence should properly be categorized and be given for the development of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्षेत्र पूरे सदन और पूरे देश की एकमत राय चाहता है। यह इस प्रकार की राजनीति से परे होना चाहिए। मानव को मानव न समझना, मनुष्य को मनुष्य से कम समझना, यह भारतवर्ष के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा कलंक है।...(समय की घंटी)... इसके ऊपर Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। जब तक यह दूर नहीं होता, तब तक भारत का अभ्युदय संभव नहीं है, तब तक भारत का गौरव संभव नहीं है और भारतीयता में अभिमान संभव नहीं है। जय भीम।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** मैडम जया जी, अब आपका नाम है। आप बोलिए। यदि आप नहीं बोलना चाहें, तो बता दें। श्रीमती तजीन फातमा। ....(व्यवधान)... जब आपका नम्बर आएगा तब आप बोलना।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड) :** महोदय, अभी तरुण विजय जी जो बोल रहे थे, यदि उसमें सच्चाई है, तो ये ईमानदारी से चाहते हैं...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** प्रेम चन्द जी, ऐसे intervention नहीं चलेगा। आपका यहां नाम है और जब आपका नम्बर आएगा तब बोलना। आप intervention मत करिए। प्लीज प्लीज। ...**(व्यवधान)**....तजीन फातमा जी, आप बोलिए।

**डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिंदुस्तान के इस महान सदन में, आज पहली बार बोलने के अवसर पर मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करने के साथ ही साथ अपने माननीय नेता, मुलायम सिंह यादव जी के प्रति भी आभार व्यक्त करती हूं, जिन्होंने मुझे इस सदन में उन कमजोर और लाचार लोगों की आवाज बनाकर भेजा है, जो इतनी लंबी आज़ादी के बाद आज भी मानव अधिकारों से वंचित हैं और दर-दर सामाजिक न्याय के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। जब से यह समाज अस्तित्व में आया है, तब ही से सामाजिक न्याय की आवश्यकता महसूस की जाती रही है।

डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव, जयप्रकाश नारायण आदि समाजवादी नेताओं ने जीवन भर सामाजिक न्याय के लिए संघर्ष किया और वर्तमान में हमारे माननीय नेता मुलायम सिंह यादव जी भी सामाजिक न्याय के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। मुझे गर्व है कि मैं इस सदन में एक ऐसे राजनीतिक दल से निर्वाचित होकर आई हूं, जिसका मूल मंत्र ही सामाजिक न्याय है। इस सर जमीं पर जब तक अमीर-गरीब का फर्क, छोटे-बड़े का फर्क, मर्द और औरत का फर्क कायम रखा जाएगा, तब तक सामाजिक न्याय की जद्दोजहद और जरूरत महसूस की जाती रहेगी। सामाजिक न्याय वास्तविक राजनीति में सामाजिक संघर्ष का एक नारा बनकर उभरा है और यह संघर्ष लोगों के अस्तित्व से जुड़ा हुआ संघर्ष है। डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया ने इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि पिछड़े, दलितों, अल्पसंख्यकों और महिलाओं को एकजुट होकर सामाजिक न्याय के लिए संघर्ष करना चाहिए।

इस बात से भी इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि सामाजिक न्याय के नारे ने विभिन्न समाजों में विभिन्न तबकों को अपने लिए बाइज्जत जिंदगी की मांग करने और उसके लिए संघर्ष करने के लिए प्रेरित किया है और इन संघर्षों के कारण ही इन समाजों में बुनियादी बदलाव भी हुए हैं। 67 साल की आज़ादी के बाद भी भारत अनेकों प्रकार की असमानताओं से जूझ रहा है। मेरी जिंदगी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में गुजरा है, इसलिए मैं सबसे पहले शैक्षणिक असमानता से अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहूंगी। बच्चा जब क्लास - 1 में प्रवेश लेता है, तभी उस बच्चे को यह अहसास हो जाता है कि मैं अमीर हूं या गरीब हूं। उसकी वजह है कि एक तरफ तो वे प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, जिनमें एक महीने की फीस में लाखों रुपये खर्च होते हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे पाठशालाएँ हैं, जिनकी छतें टपकती हुई हैं और वह बच्चा सूखे दरख्तों के नीचे अपनी शिक्षा की शुरुआत करता है। एक तरफ तो सरकार 6 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने का अवसर प्रदान करती है, दूसरी तरफ केवल राजनीतिक द्वेष के कारण ही अत्यंत सुविधाहीन और मजदूर बच्चों के लिए चलाये जा रहे बाल श्रम विद्यालयों को बंद करने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। क्या यही सामाजिक न्याय है?

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि शिक्षा पर खर्च होने वाले बजट को दस गुना ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाए। शिक्षा होगी तो संपन्नता होगी, संपन्नता होगी तो स्वच्छता होगी। हाथ में झाड़ू देने से केवल एक मजदूर तो बनाया जा सकता है, लेकिन स्वावलंबी नहीं। एक जमाना था, जब बहुत से देशों में महिलाओं को वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं था। आज

महिला सशक्तिकरण का दौर है, महिलाएं सामाजिक न्याय के लिए, अपने अधिकारों के लिए हर क्षेत्र में संघर्ष कर रही हैं, लेकिन महिलाएं किस हद तक सुरक्षित हैं, यह हम सब जानते हैं। जरूरत है महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के प्रति सामाजिक चेतना जागृत करने की। लेकिन महिला सशक्तिकरण का हरगिज़ यह तात्पर्य नहीं है कि हम अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति को भूल जाएं। अभी हाल ही में एक केंद्रीय मंत्री, जोकि महिला भी हैं, उन्होंने दिल्ली में एक सभा में जिस अभद्र भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया था, वह यकीनन भारतीय संस्कृति और परंपराओं के अनुरूप नहीं था और महिलाओं को शर्मसार करने वाला था। हमारे संविधान की प्रस्तावना का प्रारंभ इन शब्दों से होता है, "We, the people of India..." "हम भारत के लोग..." यह प्रस्तावना भारतवासियों के इन मजबूत इरादों को जाहिर करती है कि हम सब एक होकर एक ऐसे भारत का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, जहां धर्म निरपेक्षता, न्याय और बंधुत्व होगा। संविधान निर्माताओं ने एक ऐसे आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान की कल्पना की थी, जहां सामाजिक न्याय होगा, लेकिन क्या हम संविधान की इस भावना के साथ इंसफ कर सके हैं?

आदर्श ग्राम योजना में मुझे गांव को करीब से देखने का अवसर मिला और उसे देखते ही सामाजिक न्याय की वास्तविकता का अंदाज़ा हो गया। पढ़ाई से वंचित बच्चे, कुपोषण की शिकार महिलाएं और बच्चे, जिन्हें पीने के लिए साफ पानी तक मयस्सर नहीं था। हम यकीनन इस योजना का स्वागत करते, अगर सरकार अपने पांच वर्षों के कार्यकाल में 100 दिन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के हर गांव को गोद लेती और एक सुनहरा हिन्दुस्तान दिखाने का वायदा करती। काले धन की वापसी, 2 करोड़ नौजवानों को नौकरी, पूरे देश को 24 घंटे बिजली, इस प्रकार एक ऐसे समाज की स्थापना होती, जिसमें कोई भी कमजोर और उपेक्षित नहीं होता तथा न्याय से वंचित नहीं रहता।

आज़ादी के बाद से लेकर अब तक की सरकारों ने अगर गम्भीरता से सामाजिक न्याय के सिद्धांतों पर ध्यान दिया होता और सबको आगे बढ़ने के समान अवसर दिए होते, तो आज इतनी बड़ी संख्या में किसान आत्महत्या नहीं करते, सड़मे से उनकी मौतें नहीं होतीं। इसलिए माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून के दूरगामी परिणाम अच्छे नहीं होंगे, ऐसी सम्भावना है।

1976 में संविधान में जो 42वां संशोधन हुआ, उसमें 'धर्मनिरपेक्षता' और 'समाजवाद' शब्द प्रस्तावना में जोड़े गए, लेकिन इसके साथ-ही-साथ कुछ कर्तव्य भी जोड़ दिए गए। प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह देश की एकता और अखण्डता की रक्षा करे। अभी पिछले दिनों एक सांसद महोदय ने यह बयान दिया था कि मुसलमानों से मतदान का अधिकार छीन लिया जाए। ऐसे वक्तव्य देश की एकता और अखण्डता के लिए खतरा पैदा करते हैं और ऐसी मानसिकता सामाजिक न्याय के रास्ते में बहुत बड़ी बाधा है। हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी बड़ी आबादी, जिसने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में तारीखी किरदार अदा किया और जिस आबादी के लिए महान न्यायविद् जस्टिस सच्चर ने लिखा है कि देश के मुसलमानों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक हालत दलितों से भी बदतर है, ऐसी हालत में सामाजिक न्याय की दुहाई देने वाले लोग मुसलमानों से वोट देने का अधिकार भी छीन लेना चाहते हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इसके बाद भारत अपने आपको दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र कह पाएगा? ऐसे लोग सामाजिक न्याय के साथ, अपने देश के साथ और अपने संविधान निर्माताओं की भावना के साथ भी न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि हममें से कुछ

[डा. तजीन फातमा]

लोग सामाजिक न्याय की दिशा में कार्य करने के बजाय समाज को तोड़ने में लगे हुए हैं। धर्मांतरण, घर वापसी, गांधी जी को अंग्रेजों का दलाल कहना, आदि मानसिकताएँ सामाजिक न्याय के रास्ते में बाधा उपस्थित कर रही हैं। हर धर्म और जाति में ऐसे समाज सुधारक हुए हैं, जिन्होंने समाज को नई दिशा दी है। देश को ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है, जो युवा पीढ़ी को संस्कारशील बनाए तथा सभी धर्मों का सम्मान करना सिखाए। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा वर्तमान सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि वह समाज में नफरत फैलाने वालों पर अंकुश लगाए तथा सामाजिक न्याय की स्थापना के लिए हरसम्भव प्रयास करे, वरना यह खूबसूरत हिन्दुस्तान कमजोर हो जाएगा, जिसके लिए अल्लामा इकबाल ने कहा था — “सारे जहां से अच्छा हिन्दोस्तां हमारा”।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** बहुत ही अच्छा। I am glad कि पूरे हाउस ने आपकी मेडन स्पीच बहुत pin drop silence से सुनी। श्री शरद यादव। आपके पास 7 मिनट हैं, अगर आप एकाध मिनट और लेंगे, तो चलेगा।

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस बहस में दो तीन लोगों ने आंकड़े दिए हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, हमें आजाद हुए लगभग 70 बरस होने वाले हैं, लेकिन आज भी हालात जस के तस हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि आप जिस मंत्रालय को देख रहे हैं, उसके बारे में, उसकी बाबत बहुत से लोगों ने अच्छी-अच्छी बातें कही हैं। देरेक जी ने भी बहुत अच्छी बातें कहीं, बाकी दूसरे लोगों ने भी अच्छी बातें कहीं। मिस्त्री जी तो चले गए हैं, इस सामाजिक विषमता के सवाल पर यही हालात हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बहस को थोड़ा जमीन पर दिखाना चाहता हूँ। आज बाजार के मामले में हम दुनिया को बहुत पास-पास मानते हैं और बाजार माध्यम से सारी दुनिया बहुत करीब आ गई है। एक-दूसरे से हम बहुत कुछ सीख रहे हैं, लेकिन सीखने की बात तो दूर है, यह देश कभी सुधरता भी नहीं है।

महोदय, आप अमरीका को देखिए। यहां पर अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति का भव्य स्वागत हुआ था। मानें या मानें, लेकिन अमरीका दुनिया का एक ऐसा मुल्क है, जो एक तरह से पूरी दुनिया का वली है। वहां यूरोप और अमरीका से गए हुए लोगों की एक ऐसी कौम है, जो वाइट कहलाते हैं। काले और गोरे लोगों के बीच वहां पर कितना संग्राम हुआ, लेकिन अंत में उसका नतीजा भी निकल आया और वहां जो वाइट हाउस नाम का राष्ट्रपति निवास है, उसमें एक ब्लैक को बैठा दिया गया। हमारे यहां जो सोशल डिस्पैरिटी है, उसके ऊपर तरुण विजय जी से लेकर अन्य सभी लोग जिस तरह से बोलते हैं, वह सिर्फ बोली ही बोली है, जो जमीन की तरफ कहीं भी सरकती नहीं है।

वहां अब्राहम लिंकन की शहादत होती है, अब्राहम लिंकन दुनिया के एक बहुत बड़े आदमी थे, लेकिन एक झटके में उस ने व्यक्ति इंसाफ दिया और मौत ले ली। वहां जो वाइट लोग हैं, सफेद लोग हैं, उनकी संख्या ज्यादा है, लेकिन जिस वाइट हाउस का नाम वाइट लोगों पर पड़ा था, उस वाइट हाउस में एक ब्लैक, बराक ओबामा को बैठा दिया गया। वे लोग भी बदल गए, लेकिन यह देश ऐसा है, जो हजारों बरसों में भी नहीं बदला।



हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद इस सदन में और उस सदन में इनके प्रति दया के कितने ही भाषण होते रहे हैं और कैसी-कैसी बातें हम लोग करते रहे हैं। क्या पूरी दुनिया में कहीं कोई ऐसी कौम होगी, जिसका मोहल्ला, चाहे गांव में हो या शहर में, अछूत का मोहल्ला कहलाता हो। आजकल यह बात कही जा रही है कि आप साथ खाना खा लो। क्या साथ खाना खा लेने से जाति मिट जाएगी?

हमारे यहां पर एक बहुत पुराने समाजवादी नेता थे। जब जयप्रकाश जी ने मुझे जेल से टिकट दिया था और मैं जेल से बाहर आया था, तो मैं उनके पास गया था। उन्होंने जयप्रकाश जी से कहा कि आप यह काम क्यों कर रहे हैं? वे कह रहे थे कि सरनेम और जनेऊ को जला दो। उस समय मेरी उम्र भी कम थी और मैं उनकी बातें सुनता रहा, बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोग वहां उपस्थित थे। उन्होंने कहा कि यह बन्द करो, हिन्दुस्तान में सरनेम से जाति नहीं चलती है। जब से अंग्रेज आया है, तभी से सरनेम भी आया है, उससे पहले यहां पर सरनेम नहीं था। सब चीजें छिप सकती हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में यह दुष्ट जाति कभी नहीं छिप सकती।

हम पश्चिमी देशों की नकल करते हैं, इसलिए बाजार को हमने गले लगा लिया, लेकिन बाजार के साथ हमने ऐसा काम किया कि बाजार हमारे सिर पर बैठ गया। चीन बाजार के सिर पर बैठ गया, लेकिन हमारी हालत यह है कि बाजार हमारे सिर पर बैठ गया। मैं उस पर विस्तार में नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन हालत यही है। एक बात जान लीजिए कि इस देश में 11 करोड़ आदिवासी हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप तो उन्हीं के इलाके के आस-पास के व्यक्ति हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आप समय का भी ध्यान रखिए।

**श्री शरद यादव:** आप कहिए, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** अभी आप बोलिए।

**श्री शरद यादव:** सर, मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं वहां हार गया और यहां पहुँच गया हूँ। मेरी दिक्कत यह है कि अगर मैं विषय को घेरूँ नहीं, तो बात जमीन पर नहीं आती है। इसे जमीन पर लाना इसलिए जरूरी है कि कबीर, नानक, पेरियार, बसवन्ना, महात्मा फूले और बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जैसे लोगों ने इतनी चोटें मारी हैं, लेकिन एक चीज़ ऐसी है, जोकि हिन्दुस्तान की जाति व्यवस्था है, जिसके खिलाफ सबसे ज्यादा संग्राम हुए हैं, सबसे ज्यादा युद्ध हुए हैं, तो वह एक ऐसी चीज़ है, जिसके जैसी अन्यायी व्यवस्था दुनिया में कहीं नहीं है, यह मिटती नहीं है। इसमें किसी तरह से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता और इससे भारत खंड-खंड है।

श्रीमन्, अगर मैं हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास का सच बोलने लूँ, तो लोग यहां मारने खड़े हो जायेंगे, जो ऐसी संस्कृति के हैं, झूठी संस्कृति के वाहक हैं। इतिहास में एक बार चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य ने किसी हमलावर को रोका था। बाकी तो हिन्दुस्तान में एक हमलावर नहीं हैं, गजनी को गाली देते हैं, गौरी को गाली देते हैं। यह देश किसी एक तरह के लोगों का नहीं है। यह रंगीन लोगों का देश है, यहां कई तरह के रंगों के लोग हैं। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि कौन बाहर से आया या कौन भीतर से आया।



[श्री शरद यादव]

यह मतलब मत लगा लेना। मैं अकबर को अपना पुरखा मानता हूँ, अशोक के बाद वैसा ही वह एक आदमी था, लेकिन इसको मत मान लेना। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि कोई युद्ध या कोई संग्राम आप नहीं जीते, इसलिए कि आपने तो जाति बना दी कि यह फलां बहादुर जाति है, यही युद्ध लड़ेगी और दूसरी जो अन्य जातियां हैं, वे— यानी, जिसकी आबादी दो फीसदी है, उसमें से एक फीसदी निकाल दो, आधा निकाल दो, क्योंकि महिलाएँ भी हैं और उसके तीन हिस्से करो, तो one-third है। तब कैसे यह देश जीत सकता है? पाकिस्तान से तो हमारी बांहें बहुत जल्दी फड़कती हैं, यानी अखबार, मीडिया सब की। अभी मैं आ रहा था, तो एक आदमी जो मुम्बई से भाग गया था, दाउद के बारे में 20-25 साल से लगातार 24 घंटे उसको पता नहीं क्यों दिखाते हैं, जैसे नींद ही नहीं आ सकती। सरकार भी बोलती है और सब लोग भी बोलते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि युद्ध पाकिस्तान-हिन्दुस्तान के लिए जितनी जल्दी हमारा, वहां भी और यहां भी, हमने इतना — आज सवेरे एक क्वेश्चन चल रहा था कि दुनिया का सबसे ज्यादा हथियार लाने वाला और सबसे ज्यादा हथियार खरीदने वाला देश कौन है। आपने ठीक बात कही कि यहां ये जो हथियार बना रहे हो, ये तो काम के ही नहीं हैं, इनको फेंक दो। इसमें मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बार चीन के साथ थोड़ी-सी छेड़खानी कर दी और तब हमारे यहां जो प्रधान मंत्री थे, उन्होंने कहा कि इनको निकाल कर बाहर करो। हमारा जनरल भाग रहा है, हमारा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर जो है, वह भी, और गाना गाया जा रहा है- 'आँख में भर लो पानी'। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं मानता हूँ कि हार से अफसोस होना चाहिए, लेकिन हार के साथ रंज और अंदर में एक ताकत भी होनी चाहिए कि हमारा अपमान हो गया है। इस अपमान का कारण जरूर खोजना चाहिए। सारे देश ने एक बार थोड़ा सा धक्का लगाया था।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आप समय का भी ध्यान रखिए।

**श्री शरद यादव:** सर, यदि वे इस बहस में समय लगा देंगे, तो मैं तो सब काम छोड़ कर इसके लिए आया था। मैं आपको साथ में एक बात कह देता हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह बात कह रहा हूँ। आपने एक तरह से रिजर्वेशन का जो एक झुनझुना पकड़ाया हुआ है, इसकी हालत मैं बताता हूँ। आप तो मंत्री हैं, आप इसे कभी ठीक से देखिएगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपका डीओपीटी ग्रुप 'ए', ग्रुप 'बी', ग्रुप 'सी' के बारे में कहता है कि ग्रुप 'ए' में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का 11.6 परसेंट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का 4.5 परसेंट और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का representation 8.4 per cent out of 27 per cent है। अब मैं ग्रुप 'बी' का बताता हूँ, हिन्दुस्तान की जो सबसे बड़ी आबादी है, वह बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की है, उसको आपने रिजर्वेशन दिया और आधा दिया, उसमें भी क्रीमी लेयर लगा दिया और फिर कैंची लेकर ये सारा कास्ट सिस्टम लगा रहता है कि कैसे इसको काटें, कैसे कुचलें। यह इस देश की जो संस्कृति है, मैं सच कहूँ, तरुण विजय चले गए, यह इस देश की संस्कृति है कि ऊपर जबड़ा है तो चाट लो और जो छोटा है, उसको काट खाओ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... चाटो और काटो, ग्रुप 'बी' में यह हालत है। 6.1 परसेंट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर):** धन्यवाद।

**श्री शरद यादव:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात पूरी करता हूँ। मैं आपकी समस्या समझ रहा हूँ। यह जो बहस चलती है ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आप इतने सीनियर हैं कि मैं ज्यादा घंटी भी नहीं बजा सकता हूँ, मुझे ऐसा लगता है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, कल तक बहस चलेगी, इसलिए इनको थोड़ा बोलने दीजिए।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सर, हमारा समय इनको दे दीजिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर):** ऐसा होता नहीं है, मैडम।

**श्री शरद यादव:** उस सदन में ऐसा होता था।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आप दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।

**श्री शरद यादव:** सर, दो मिनट तो नहीं, मैं आपसे पांच मिनट चाहता हूँ, इसलिए कि कुछ ऐसी बीमारियाँ हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं बोल देना चाहता हूँ, जैसे मां, बहन, बेटी है ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आपका बहुत बढ़िया भाषण है।

**श्री शरद यादव:** ऐसा अन्याय मां, बहन, बेटी के साथ हिन्दुस्तान की कास्ट सिस्टम ने, जाति व्यवस्था ने किया है कि आप कितने ही कानून बना लीजिए, कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। जो देश मां, बहन, बेटी को कैदखाने में डालता है, यह जाति व्यवस्था मां, बहन, बेटी को एक बड़े कैदखाने में डालती है, जो दिखता भी नहीं है, लेकिन वह सदियों से बंद है। वह उसमें सदियों से बंद है और आप सोचते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की मां, बहन, बेटी की इज्जत हो जाए। आपने जाति व्यवस्था बना कर रखी है, जात की चक्की जब चलती है, तो वह मां, बहन, बेटी के पाट के साथ चलती है। यहां एक से एक बहस होती है, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात कहूँ कि इस बात पर वक्त की पाबंदी लगाई जाती है तीन दिन या चार दिन की। How to eradicate the caste system? भारत के संपूर्ण विकास की राह और रास्ता इसीलिए रुका हुआ है। अभी यह नई सरकार आई है, मैं कह दूँ कि आप कितने ही उपाय कर लीजिए, लेकिन यह देश नहीं सरकेगा। यह हिन्दुस्तान की जाति व्यवस्था, अन्याय, जुल्म, हर तरह की जाति पर बनी हुई इतनी खराब व्यवस्था रंगभेद की भी नहीं है, इतनी ज्यादा दुष्ट और अमानवीय, इतनी विकट परिस्थिति इस जाति व्यवस्था के चलते है कि आप कितने ही काम कर लीजिए, भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने के लिए यहां पर बहस हो जाए ...(व्यवधान).... ऐसा क्यों होता है? भाई, आपने किया है, मां को गुलाम किया, उसने घर बना दिया यानी यहां हर घर भारत है। आप कितनी ही कोशिश कर लीजिए, लेकिन यह कभी भी जमीन पर नहीं आएगा। जो लोग हाथ से काम नहीं करते हैं, वे ऊंचे हैं और जो काम करते हैं, पसीना बहाते हैं, वे छोटे हैं। जो लोग काम करते हैं, उनमें साहस है और जो काम नहीं करते हैं, उनमें स्वाभिमान है। हिन्दुस्तान में इंसान की वृत्ति खंडित हो गई है। स्वाभिमान और साहस, दोनों आदमी में होने चाहिए, तभी समाज का पुरुषार्थ बनता है, लेकिन यहां तो आपने इस तरह की विकट परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी है। आप सामाजिक न्याय का मंत्रालय एक दलित को दे देंगे — आप यह ठोक कर नहीं कह सकते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा कीजिए, यह आप नहीं कह सकते हैं। आप रिजर्वेशन के अंतर्गत एक के बाद एक जाति को ला रहे हैं, आप इसको नहीं रोक सकते हैं। ...(समय की घंटी).... इसको आप नहीं रोक सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री शरद यादव:** आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Thank you, Sir. I thank hon. Amma. As for the social justice and empowerment in our nation, I humbly submit that hon. Amma is saviour of social justice, champion of social justice and I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to the enactment passed by hon. Amma. The name of the Act is the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointment or Posts in the Services under the State) Act, 1993 as Act No. 45 of 1994 passed on 19th July, 1994. As per the provisions of this Act, 69 per cent reservation has been enforced in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Supreme Court passed a judgement stating that the ceiling limit of reservation is not more than 50 per cent. The careful reading of the Supreme Court judgement very clearly says that wherever the representation of a particular community is inadequate, it is the discretion vested with the State Government to bring in a law even to the extent of hundred per cent reservation of that community for the cadre or service. Hon. Amma has fully understood the law laid down by the Supreme Court. She has successfully enacted this law. This Act was included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. It was effectively enforced. I humbly submit that this is a model law for the whole of India.

You passed the National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill and the Constitution Amendment Bill. But now it is being challenged in the Supreme Court.

There are many lawyers who hail from very poor economical background. There are many lawyers who belong to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. These lawyers now become judges in the subordinate judiciary and then get elevated to the High Court. This Act is a classic example of how to promote poor people. In the judiciary, to get elevated as a High Court Judge is not something to be even imagined by a poor lawyer because there are many obstacles. He must have the clients. He must have sufficient expertise. And his expertise should have been noticed and recognised by the Collegium. But because of this enactment, without these kinds of troubles, a lawyer, who is practising in a lower court, can easily get the appointment as a District Munsif and can be promoted as a subordinate Judge and then become a District Judge and can ultimately be elevated to the High court and then the Supreme Court. Many such judges are adorning the High Court Benches. I came to know from the speech of my learned brother, the former Advocate-General of Uttar Pradesh, that not even one Scheduled Caste member is now holding the post in the Allahabad High Court. It is most disheartening. Now many lawyers are occupying

the post of High Court Judges because of this enactment. Why I am submitting this before the august House is because this law can be treated as a model law. This law can be enacted by all the State Governments. The Central Government can enact a similar law for the Central Government posts because it stood the scrutiny of court and it was included in the Ninth Schedule and the Supreme Court upheld it. Depending upon the quantifiable data, the Government can take the decision. On the basis of the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission, the reservation is now in force in Tamil Nadu. All credit goes to hon. Amma. She is the visionary leader. She is for social justice. Except her, no other leader in India empowered the poor people. There is one more thing which I would like to make very clear. Veterans like Mr. Sharad Yadav and Mr. D. Raja are also here. In conclusion, I may be permitted to quote Article 15(3). Article 15(3) says, "Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children". In reservation, with regard to appointments, hon. Amma has brought in empowerment for the women because 69 per cent reservation is vertical. Horizontal reservation of 30 per cent is given to women. So, in all posts, women are being appointed because of this horizontal reservation policy which is enforced in the State of Tamil Nadu. That is also innovated by hon. Amma. All-women police station is a very novel concept which has been brought in and implemented by hon. Amma. Then, there is, the cradle baby scheme. Suppose a child is left in the street corners. He will be taken care of without any questions. The Tamil Nadu Government is taking care of many children. We cannot question it. For various circumstances, babies are left in streets, temples or anywhere in the State of Tamil Nadu. They are taken care of. That is one of the innovations and the novel schemes implemented by hon. Amma. My brother, Mr. Derek O'Brien, referred to manual scavenging. I would like to humbly submit in this august House that the State of Tamil Nadu, that too by hon. Amma, is the first State to notify section 7 of Prohibition on Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013. The notification was issued by hon. Amma with effect from March 15, 2015. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, it is under her able guidance. ...*(Interruptions)*... I need not say anything. Everybody knows about it. But, we must have large-heartedness to admit it. She is the only leader working for the upliftment and empowerment of the poor. I thank the Chair. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय की चर्चा में बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद अदा करता हूँ। साथ ही इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बहुजन समाज पार्टी की नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने मुझे बोलने के लिए अधिकृत किया, इस कारण मैं उनका भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, परम पूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब ने भारत के लोकतंत्र को स्थापित करने लिए

[श्री वीर सिंह]

भारतीय संविधान की रचना की थी। उन्होंने देश के अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए तथा सामाजिक शैक्षणिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक तथा नौकरियों के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए संविधान में बहुत से उपबंध किए थे। परन्तु डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब ने भारतीय संविधान की रचना करते समय चिंता व्यक्त की थी कि जब तक शासन और सरकार चलाने वालों की नीयत साफ नहीं होगी, तब तक संविधान का लाभ अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा पिछड़े वर्ग के गरीब लोगों को नहीं मिलेगा। आज जब हम बाबा साहेब की उस आशंका का विश्लेषण करते हैं तो यह बात बिल्कुल साबित होती है। आज देश को आजाद हुए 67 साल हो गए, 67 साल की आजादी के बाद अभी तक भारतीय संविधान के तहत इस देश में रहने वाले गरीबों को जो हक और अधिकार मिलना चाहिए था, वह अधिकार नहीं मिला, क्योंकि आज तक जो भी सरकारें रहीं, और जिन पार्टियों की भी सरकारें रहीं, चाहे यू0पी0ए0 की रही हो या एन0डी0ए0 की रही हो उन सरकार चलाने वाली पार्टियों की नीयत साफ नहीं रही। जो भारतीय संविधान में परम पूज्य डा0 भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब ने अधिकार दिए थे वे 67 साल की आजादी के बाद आज तक भी नहीं मिले हैं। आज पूरा देश और सदन भी जानता है कि आजादी के 67 वर्षों के बाद भी अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और ओ0बी0सी0 के लोगों को बड़े पैमाने पर उनको अपमानित किया जाता है, प्रताड़ित किया जाता है। महोदय, हरियाणा का मिर्चीपुर कांड, पंजाब का तरन तारण कांड, मोगा बस कांड और महाराष्ट्र का खैरलांजी कांड, इसके उदाहरण हैं। महोदय, इससे भी ज्यादा बड़े घृणित कांड अनुसूचित जाति, जन-जाति के लोगों के साथ होते हैं। इन्हें रोकने के लिए तमाम कानून बनते चले गए, उनमें संशोधन भी होते चले गए, किंतु उन पर अमल नहीं हुआ है।

महोदय, परम पूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी के अथक प्रयासों के बाद अनुसूचित जाति व जन-जाति के लोगों को जहां पदोन्नति में आरक्षण मिलता था, उसे भी धीरे-धीरे न्यायालय का सहारा लेकर समाप्त किया जा रहा है। जब इस की चिंता हमारी नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को हुई, तो उन्होंने पिछले साल, केन्द्र में यूपीए की सरकार के समय अनुसूचित जाति व जन-जाति के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति में आरक्षण मिलता रहे, इस के लिए एक संविधान संशोधन विधेयक राज्य सभा में सदन के पटल पर रखा। महोदय, बड़ी जद्दोजहद के बाद इस विधेयक पर चर्चा हुई और बहुजन समाज पार्टी और आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती के प्रयासों से यूपीए की सरकार में इस विधेयक को यहां पास किया गया, किंतु यह विधेयक अभी तक लोक सभा में pending है। महोदय, इस के साथ-साथ Special Component Plan के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार के माध्यम से प्रदेश सरकारों को सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों के विकास के लिए पैसा दिया जाता है। पहले तो आवश्यकता के अनुसार पैसा नहीं दिया जाता, किंतु केन्द्र से प्रदेश सरकारों को जो भी पैसा भेजा जाता है, वह समय पर खर्च नहीं किया जाता और प्रदेश सरकारें उसे उन्हें गरीबों के उत्थान पर खर्च न कर के अन्य मदों पर खर्च कर देती हैं। इस बारे में हमारी पार्टी ने कई बार सदन में और सदन के बाहर आवाज उठायी है कि **...(समय की घंटी)** ...वह पैसा गरीबों के हित में लगना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं यहां गरीब व दलित वर्ग के छात्रों को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति के बारे में भी उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति, जन-जाति के छात्रों को जो पैसा भेजा जाता है, वह पैसा उन्हें जहां प्रवेश से पहले दिया जाना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पाता जिस कारण वे गरीब बच्चे पैसे के अभाव में विद्यालयों में प्रवेश नहीं ले पाते और वे शिक्षा से वंचित रह जाते हैं। इस तरह उन्हें मिलने वाली छात्रवृत्ति की प्रक्रिया में सुधार की जरूरत है।

महोदय, आज तक इन वर्गों का आरक्षण कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। देश को आजाद हुए 67 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक किसी भी सरकारी विभाग में अनुसूचित जाति, जन-जाति के लोगों का कोटा पूरा नहीं है। यहां तक कि उसका बैकलॉग भी किसी भी प्रदेश में किसी भी विभाग में पूरा नहीं हुआ है। महोदय, जिस पार्टी के नेताओं की नीयत साफ होती है, वह इन वर्गों पर ध्यान देते हैं। इसका उदाहरण उत्तर प्रदेश है। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती मुख्य मंत्री थीं तो उन्होंने विशेष अभियान चलाकर सरकारी विभागों में जहां बैकलॉग था, उसे पूरा किया। महोदय, पूरे देश में सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश, एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, जहां सरकारी विभागों में अनुसूचित जाति, जन-जाति व पिछड़ी जाति के सरकारी कर्मचारियों का बैकलॉग पूरा किया गया है, बाकी किसी भी देश में इसका बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं किया गया है। इसके साथ-साथ हाइकोर्ट व सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अनुसूचित जाति, जन-जाति का कोई जज नहीं है। इस बारे में हमारी पार्टी के वरिष्ठ नेता श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी ने विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम पर चर्चा करते हुए सारी बात कही थी, जिसे मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे दूसरे सम्मानित साथी बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने भी इसके बारे में काफी कहा है। एक तरफ तो आप हमें न्याय देना चाहते हैं, जैसा अभी तरुण जी बोल रहे थे। कहने में और करने में बहुत अंतर है। इसलिए थोड़ा सा आप इसको इंप्लीमेंट करके दिखाइए, थोड़ा दिल बड़ा कीजिए। आप हाई कोर्ट्स में और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति से जजों की नियुक्ति करिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** क्योंकि जब जजमेंट लिखा जाता है, जब कोई जज जजमेंट लिखता है तो उसके मन में एक जातिगत भावना होती है। उसी के आधार पर इस देश के गरीबों को न्याय नहीं मिलता है। गरीब लोगों को जजों के पद पर नियुक्त नहीं किया जा रहा है, तो उनको ठीक प्रकार से न्याय भी नहीं मिल रहा है।

महोदय, तरुण जी स्वच्छ भारत अभियान की बात कर रहे थे। हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस स्वच्छ भारत अभियान की शुरुआत की। अभी तरुण जी कह रहे थे कि वाल्मीकि समाज के लोग जो यह सफाई का काम करते हैं, उनको सरकारी विभागों में नौकरी दे देनी चाहिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, किन्तु स्वच्छ भारत अभियान कहने से नहीं होगा, पूरे देश की सफाई कहने से नहीं होगी। इसके लिए जब तक केन्द्र सरकार पूरे देश की महानगर पालिकाओं को, नगर पंचायतों को और दूसरी पंचायतों को सुविधानुसार फंड मुहैया नहीं कराएगी, आप उनको ऐसे साधन सफाई के लिए मुहैया नहीं कराएंगे, तब तक स्वच्छ भारत अभियान सफल नहीं होगा। खाली झाड़ू पकड़ने से भारत स्वच्छ नहीं हो सकता। परम पूज्य बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने सिर पर मैला ढोने का विरोध किया था। **...(समय की घंटी)...** एक तरफ आप सफाई की बात करते हैं, लेकिन बाबा साहेब ने कहा था कि मैं अपने देश के गरीब समाज के बच्चों के हाथों में झाड़ू नहीं पकड़ाऊंगा, मैं अपने देश के बच्चों के हाथों में कलम पकड़ाऊंगा, क्योंकि झाड़ू से गली-कूचों का कचरा साफ होता है और कलम से दिमाग का कचरा साफ होता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आपका हो गया, खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** यह आपकी मानसिकता कैसी है कि आज भी आप 60 साल पुरानी बात को दोहरा रहे हैं कि गरीब के हाथ में झाड़ू होनी चाहिए। नहीं, गरीब के हाथ में कलम होनी चाहिए। यह बात डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब ने कही थी। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

महोदय, मैं आपको आवास के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। आज आवास के लिए गरीब कितना

[श्री वीर सिंह]

परेशान है। आप गांवों में जाकर दृश्य देखिए। आप तो शहर की बात करते हैं। आज शहरों में भी और गांवों में भी महिलाएं मजबूर हैं, उनको खुले में शौच के लिए जाना पड़ता है। अभी तक भी उनके लिए शौचालयों की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। आज आजादी के 67 साल हो गए, तमाम कानून बनते हैं, चाहे इनकी सरकार हो या आपकी सरकार हो, गरीबों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय का, जैसा शरद जी कह रहे थे, हमेशा शेड्युल्ड कास्ट के व्यक्ति को मिलता है, किन्तु उस एस.सी. के व्यक्ति की हिम्मत नहीं होती है कि अपनी सरकार के मुखिया के सामने गरीबों के लिए कोई अच्छी योजना बनाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... पंगु बनकर रह जाता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर):** थैंक यू। सतीश जी, आप भी देख लिया करो। आप उनकी तरफ देख लें।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** खत्म करो, वीर सिंह जी।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मान्यवर कांशीराम साहब कहा करते थे कि जुल्म-ज्यादती से बचने के लिए, अपनी रोजी-रोटी के लिए तमाम लाखों लोग शहरों में आकर बसे हैं। वे बेचारे मजबूरी में गंदे नालों के किनारे पर, रेलवे लाइन्स के किनारों पर आकर, झोपड़-झुग्गी बनाकर बस गए। उनके लिए आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। बहन माया जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में मान्यवर कांशीराम आवास योजना बनाकर गरीबों को देने का काम किया है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर):** थैंक यू, हो गया।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** सर, मैं सरकार से, माननीय मंत्री से चाहूंगा कि इस ओर ध्यान दें। जो आज तक 67 साल में पूरा नहीं हुआ है, गरीब लोगों के लिए जो संविधान में अधिकार हैं, उनको दिलवाने का आपके पास अच्छा मौका है, उन्हें दिलवाएं। आज आप उस कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, अगर आप इस ओर ध्यान देंगे, तो बहुत अच्छा लगेगा। इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद, जय हिंद, जय भारत।

**SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura):** Sir, our Party, the CPI(M), demands reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the private sector and a legislation to prevent discrimination in the allocation of resources for these sections of the society.

The Union Budget, 2015-16, with an estimated size of ₹ 17,77,477 crores, that is, 12.6 per cent of the GDP, is ₹ 96,319 crores more than the Revised Estimates of 2014-15. But, relative to the size of the Indian economy, the magnitude of the Union Budget spending has seen a continuous decline since a peak of 15.9 per cent of the GDP in 2009-10. The Union Budget 2014-15 has violated the guidelines to allocate Plan resources for the Tribal Sub-Plan and the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) at least in proportion to the ST and SC populations at 8.6 per cent and 16.6 per cent respectively. Instead the allocations are 7.8 per cent for SCSP (down from 10.3 per



cent) and 5.1 per cent for TSP (down from 6.4 per cent), respectively. In rupee terms the fall in TSP is from ₹ 26,715 crores to ₹ 20,536 crores and in SCSP from ₹ 43,208 crores to ₹ 30,851 crores. There should be extension of constitutional requirement of reservation to all sectors of employment, as a large area of employment is out of the purview of reservation.

In our State Tripura, the Left Front Government has planned to cover the budgetary deficit of ₹ 1.89 billion by compressing non-development expenditure, stepping up of resource mobilisation, better tax enforcement and effecting austerity measures.

In the liberal framework with ban on recruitment, with outsourcing, with contractualisation, etc. in the Central Government and the public sector undertakings, the constitutional requirement for reservations has been subverted.

The Central Government has further cut allocations for the Scheduled Caste Special Component Plan, and the shortfall is as high as ₹ 46,385 crores. The shortfall in allocation for the Tribal Sub-Plan is an equally shocking figure, that is, ₹ 20,000 crores. Thus, while the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a proportion of the total population is around 25 per cent, the share of allocation to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, which was at an all-time low this year, was just 10 per cent.

These include the recommendations made by the Sachar Committee and the Ranganath Mishra Commission, and, more recently, the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee headed by Prof. Amitabh Kundu. It said that the recommendations of the Kundu Committee and the Ranganath Mishra Commission, including on the issue of reservations for minority communities, should be accepted and implemented.

We also condemned the attacks on minorities. Absolutely outrageous statements like the demand for an end to voting rights of Muslims are leading to even more insecurity. In the 2015-16 Budget, the allocation for development projects for minority communities constitutes an abysmal 0.23 per cent of the total allocations. This paltry amount makes a mockery of the democratic requirement that urgent steps be taken to address the serious problems of the Muslim minority that were exposed by the Sachar Committee. Sir, new schemes should be mentioned for senior citizens also. As per Census 2011, the total non-workers population is 46 per cent of the total population of persons with disabilities.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)



[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

It is observed that even among the population of workers with disabilities, 58 per cent work as cultivation workers, agricultural labourers and in household industries, who are unlikely to earn more than ₹ 2.5 lakhs per year. ...(*Time-bell*)... सर, मैं इसके साथ यह बोलना चाहती हूँ कि सेंटर से जो पैसा स्टेट्स को जाता है, तो जो Ministry of Social Welfare and Empowerment है, यह इसकी रिपोर्ट है, इसमें हमने देखा कि गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, ओडिशा में क्या हो रहा है? पूरा का पूरा, करोड़ों रुपया divert करके state highway बना लिया, एयरक्राफ्ट्स खरीदे और गुजरात में Swami Vivekananda's 150th Birth Anniversary में 5 करोड़ रुपए टीएसपी सब-प्लान से divert करके उन लोगों ने खर्च कर दिए। यह क्या है? कैसे डेवलपमेंट होगा? इतने सारे दलित और आदिवासी लोग हैं, 16.6 परसेंट और 8.6 परसेंट हैं, तो उनके डेवलपमेंट के लिए जो पैसा जाते हैं... ये बोल रहे हैं कि गुजरात मॉडल देश में लागू होगा, तो अच्छा है। हम लोगों को भी सुनने में बहुत अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन यह क्या है? हमारे पास आंकड़े हैं कि कितना सारा रुपया divert हुआ है! आप देखिए, in the year 2012-13, ₹ 37.02 crores were diverted to Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for infrastructure and governance; ₹ 115 crores were diverted as Grant-in-Aid to corporations under Swarnim Jayanti Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana; ₹ 124.27 crores were diverted as assistance to municipalities for making Model Towns...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Baidyaji, your time is over.

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य :** सर, यह क्या है? यह हाउस के सामने आना चाहिए, सबके सामने यह रखना चाहिए, सबको यह जानना चाहिए कि क्या हो रहा है? झारखंड में क्या किया? टीएसपी फंड से divert करके एयरक्राफ्ट्स खरीदे, to purchase two aeroplanes – VIP version, one trainer aircraft and one motor glider – and infrastructural development of Jharkhand Flying Institute at Hazaribagh. यह क्या है? छत्तीसगढ़ में, मध्य प्रदेश में Sinhashta Mela, उज्जैन कुंभ मेले के लिए 25 करोड़ divert करके खर्च किए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... 25 करोड़! गुजरात में ...(**समय की घंटी**)... गुजरात में सरदार सरोवर नर्मदा निगम लिमिटेड के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए टीएसपी प्लान से divert करके खर्च किए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude.

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य :** सर, एससी/एसटी के बारे में जब तरुण विजय जी बोल रहे थे, तो मैं उनको बहुत minutely सुन रही थी। बहुत ध्यान देकर सुन रही थी। अब यह रिकॉर्ड हमारे पास है, यह मिनिस्ट्री का रिकॉर्ड है, यह हमारी बात नहीं है, इसलिए मैं बोल रही हूँ, तो ध्यान देना चाहिए। ऐसे ही कट कर दिया, इन लोगों के लिए एलोकेशन कम कर दिया। इसके बाद राज्यों की बात करें तो छत्तीसगढ़ में कौन राज कर रहा है, मध्य प्रदेश में कौन राज कर रहा है, गुजरात में कौन राज कर रहा है? ईस्टर्न राज्यों में कौन राज कर रहा है? क्यों इतना सारा रुपया डायवर्ट किया गया? उन लोगों को क्या मिला? इसलिए आज झारखंड में माओवादी घटनाएं हो रही हैं, इसीलिए आतंकवाद बढ़ रहा है। जो रिकॉर्ड है, उसे मैंने हाउस के सामने रखा है। मैं मानती हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इसके लिए कुछ करेगी और मिनिस्टर साहब के पास इसका उत्तर भी होगा, ऐसा मैं मानती हूँ।

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, there are 16 speakers left. So it is now 6 o' clock. Sir, 16 speakers are left. The discussion is going on very well. The Minister has also been sitting here from 3.30 p.m. So, tomorrow we will start from 2 o' clock. But you can take the sense of the House.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** : सर, यह बहुत बढ़िया और इम्पोर्टेंट मिनिस्ट्री है, जिस पर चर्चा हो रही है। इसलिए इस पर कल आराम से चर्चा चलने दीजिए। इतनी कम अटेंडेंस और थके हुए लोगों के बीच यह ठीक नहीं लगता है इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि कल इस पर चर्चा जारी की जाए।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** : सर, पूरे हाउस का सेंस ले लें और इसे कल सुबह करें।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we will continue with the discussion tomorrow.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we will meet tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, it depends on the sense of the House. जो सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस होगा, उस पर ही सब कुछ निर्भर करता है, लेकिन अभी इस पर 16 माननीय सदस्य बोलने के लिए रह गए हैं। अगर सब लोग सहमत होते हैं तो आज हम 7 बजे तक डिस्कशन कर लेते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; let me make one point. I have no problem. It is the decision of the House. I have to go by that. I have to make one point here. There are 16 names. If we can sit for one hour, we can at least...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** : सर, यह ऐसा टॉपिक है, जिस पर सबको मौजूद रहना चाहिए। 6 बज गए हैं और मंत्री जी को भी जाना है। चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी भी जाना चाहते हैं इसलिए उनके बगैर तो वैसे भी चर्चा नहीं हो सकती, इसलिए आप इसे कल के लिए रख लीजिए।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी** : आप मंत्री जी का नाम मत लीजिए। माननीय मंत्री जी तो रात को 1 बजे तक बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं। वे रात को 12 बजे तक बैठेंगे, लेकिन अगर सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस है तो हमें उस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Tomorrow we have a lot of business. I don't know what will we do tomorrow.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, there is only this discussion and there is one Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not one Bill. Today we have allotted...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, we are very cooperative. We will finish the discussion. They want to bring the Land Boundary Agreement Bill, I think. So they can bring it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; there are two more Bills.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, the Opposition is always cooperative. But don't push us!

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** : हम लोग जो कर रहे हैं, नक़वी साहब की तरफ से कर रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने हम लोगों से कहा था और हम लोग वही कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means tomorrow we will sit late, if necessary, and see that the Bills are passed and the other Business is completed. I extend the time for a few more minutes for Special Mentions. चूंकि स्पेशल मेंशंस डिस्ट्रिब्यूट नहीं हुए, इसलिए आज के स्पेशल मेंशंस भी कल हो जाएंगे। The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at four minutes past  
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Wednesday, the 6th May, 2015.*