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सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday

12 May, 2015

22 Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Tuesday, 12th May, 2015/22nd Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

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

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (1) G.S.R. 425 (E), dated the 1st July, 2014, publishing the Companies (cost records and audit) Rules, 2014, along with delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 01 (E), dated the 1st January, 2015, publishing the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (3) G.S.R. 37 (E), dated the 16th January, 2015, publishing the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (4) G.S.R. 42 (E), dated the 19th January, 2015, publishing the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (5) G.S.R. 43 (E), dated the 19th January, 2015, publishing the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (6) G.S.R. 121 (E), dated the 24th February, 2015, publishing the Companies (Declaration and Payment of Dividend) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (7) G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 24th February, 2015, publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (8) G.S.R. 206 (E), dated the 19th March, 2015, publishing the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (9) G.S.R. 210 (E), dated the 20th March, 2015, publishing the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2015.

(10) G.S.R. 207 (E), dated the 20th March, 2015, publishing the Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2015.

(11) G.S.R. 241 (E), dated the 31st March, 2015, publishing the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2574/16/15]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. S.O. 504 (E), dated the 13th February, 2015, publishing the Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015, under sub-section (2) of Section 470 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2575/16/15]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. S.O. 891 (E), dated the 31st March, 2015, regarding delegation of its powers to Regional Directors, under sub-section (2) of Section 458 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2576/16/15]

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. EL-2015/1, dated the 16th February, 2015, regarding conduct of elections to the Council and the Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India in the year 2015, under Section 40 of the Cost and Work Accountants Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2578/16/15]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi and Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad and related papers**

**III. MoUs between the Government of India and M/s. HLL Lifecare Limited and M/s. HLL Biotech Limited and M/s. HLL Lifecare Limited**

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, along with delay statement :—

- (1) No. 10-1/2012-PCI (Pt-I), dated the 28th August, 2014, publishing the Education (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (2) No. 10-1/2012-PCI (Pt-I), dated the 28th August, 2014, publishing the Pharm. D (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (3) No. 14-163/2010-PCI, dated the 12th November, 2014, publishing the Minimum Qualification for Teachers in Pharmacy Institutions Regulations, 2014.
  - (4) No. 14-136/2014-PCI, dated the 11th December, 2014, publishing the Master of Pharmacy (M. Pharm) Course Regulations, 2014.
  - (5) No. 14-154/2010-PCI, dated the 11th December, 2014, publishing the Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm) Course Regulations, 2014.
  - (6) No. 14-117/2014-PCI, dated the 19th December, 2014, publishing the Bachelor of Pharmacy (Practice) Regulations, 2014.
  - (7) No. 14-148/2012-PCI, dated the 16th January, 2015, publishing the Pharmacy Practice Regulations, 2015. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2585/16/15]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification F.No. 1-62/FSSA/2014-DFQC, dated the 12th March, 2015, publishing the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (Procedure for Transaction of Business of the Central Advisory Committee) Amendment Regulations, 2015, under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2588/16/15]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 107 (E), dated the 17th February, 2015, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 2015, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2589/16/15]
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2586/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2584/16/15]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India ( Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) and M/s. HLL Lifecare Limited, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2664/16/15]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between M/s. HLL Biotech Limited and M/s. HLL Lifecare Limited, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2665/16/15]

#### **Notification of Ministry of Defence**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 185 of the Navy Act, 1985, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. S.R.O. 07 dated the January 18 - January 24, 2015 (weekly gazette) declaring service or duty in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar as 'active service under the Navy' Act, 1957 for a period of five years.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2596/16/15]

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy**

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 Notifications of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (Department of AYUSH) under sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970:—

- (1) No. 18-12/2012. Siddha (Syllabus — P.G.Dip.), dated the 25th February, 2015, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Siddha) Regulations, 2015.

- (2) No. 11-77/2012 U (P.G.D. Regl.), dated the 25th February, 2015, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Unani medicine) Regulations, 2015. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2599/16/15]

#### **Notification of Ministry of Civil Aviation**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 31 (E), dated the 14th January, 2015, publishing the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 2015, along with Explanatory Memorandum under sub-section (3) of Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2562/16/15]

#### **Reports and Accounts (2012-13, 2013-14) of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi and related papers**

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुदर्शन भगत): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2568/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), 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 Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2569/16/15]

#### **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

#### **II. Report and Accounts (2013-2014) of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), New Delhi and related papers**

#### **III. Statement of Market Borrowings by the Central Government (2014-15)**

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

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

- (1) G.S.R. 30 (E), dated the 14th January, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by A Person Resident Outside India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 120 (E), dated the 24th February, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and Transfer of Immovable Property in India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 183 (E), dated the 12th March, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (4) G.S.R. 218 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (International Financial Services Centre) Regulations, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2634/16/15]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 :—

- (1) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/24/538, dated the 24th March, 2015, publishing the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (2) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/539, dated the 24th March, 2015, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (3) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/28/542, dated the 24th March, 2015, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (4) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/29/543, dated the 24th March, 2015, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2633/16/15]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013:—

- (1) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/1, dated the 7th January, 2015, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Procedure for inquiry by adjudicating officer) Regulations, 2015.
- (2) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/1, dated the 27th January, 2015, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Procedure for Authority Meetings) Regulations, 2015.
- (3) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/1, dated the 27th January, 2015, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Pension Advisory Committee Meetings) Regulations, 2015.
- (4) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/1, dated the 27th January, 2015, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Subscriber Education and Protection Fund) Regulations, 2015.
- (5) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/1, dated the 29th January, 2015, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Redressal of Subscriber Grievance) Regulations, 2015. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2661/16/15]

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No.CO:HRD:IRP:2014-15:702, dated the 11th December, 2014, publishing the Central Bank of India (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2010, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2660/16/15]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 77 (E), dated the 8th February, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 267 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Flexible Slabstock Polyol of molecular weight 3000-4000', originating in or exported from Australia, European Union and

Singapore for a period of five years from the date of its publication, pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.

- (3) G.S.R. 268 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin' also known as 'Emulsion Poly Vinyl Chloride Resin', originating in or exported from Norway and Mexico for a period of five years from the date of its publication pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (4) G.S.R. 281 (E), dated the 11th April, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Electrical Insulators of Glass or Ceramics/ Porcelain, whether assembled or unassembled, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, for a period of five years from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is the 16th September, 2014.
- (5) G.S.R. 282 (E), dated the 11th April, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 783 (E), dated the 28th September, 2010, to omit/insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 308 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 69 (E), dated the 7th February, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 309 (E), dated the, 22nd April, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 328 (E), dated the 18th April, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2636/16/15]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 242 (E), dated the 31st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 152 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 243 (E), dated the 31st March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185(E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.



- (3) G.S.R. 252 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015, exempting certain goods from duty of customs under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (4) G.S.R. 253 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015, exempting goods when imported into India against a Post Export EPCG duty credit scrip issued by the Regional Authority in accordance with paragraph 5.12 of the Foreign Trade Policy which provides for duty remission in proportion to export obligation fulfilled.
- (5) G.S.R. 254 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015, exempting materials imported into India against a valid Advance Authorisation issued by the Regional Authority in terms of paragraph 4.03 of the Foreign Trade Policy.
- (6) G.S.R. 255 (E), dated the 1st April, exempting materials imported into India against a Valid Duty Free Import Authorisation issued by the Regional Authority in terms of paragraphs 4.25 and 4.27 of the Foreign Trade Policy.
- (7) G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015, exempting materials imported into India, against a Valid Advance Authorisation for Annual Requirement issued by the Regional Authority in terms of Paragraph 4.06 of the Foreign Trade Policy.
- (8) G.S.R. 257 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015, exempting certain materials required for the manufacture of the final goods when imported into India, from whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon under the First Schedule and from the whole of the additional duty, safeguard duty, transitional product specific safeguard duty and anti-dumping duty leviable under certain sections of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (9) G.S.R. 258 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015, exempting customs duties on certain materials imported into India specified in First Schedule and from the whole of the additional duty, safeguard duty, transitional product specific safeguard duty and anti-dumping duty leviable under certain sections of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (10) G.S.R. 259 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 674 (E) dated the 14th September, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 269 (E), dated the 8th April, 2015, exempting certain goods when imported into India against a usage of the duty credit scrip issued by the Regional Authority under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 subject to certain conditions.

- (12) G.S.R. 270 (E), dated the 8th April, 2015, exempting certain goods when imported into India against a service Exports from India Scheme duty credit scrip issued by the Regional Authority under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 subject to certain conditions.
- (13) G.S.R. 276 (E), dated the 9th April, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2641/16/15]
- (14) G.S.R. 294 (E), dated the 16th April, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 284 (E) dated the 30th May, 1991, omitting certain entries from the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2642/16/15]
- (15) G.S.R. 302 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2641/16/15]

VII. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 224 (E), dated the 25th March, 2015, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Second Amendment) Rules, 2015, under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2639/16/15]

VIII. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 295 (E), dated the 16th April, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 814 (E) dated the 17th November, 2014 to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2642/16/15]

IX. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 288 (E), dated the 15th April, 2015, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Amendment Rules, 2015, under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2662/16/15]

X. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda :—

- (1) G.S.R.273 (E), dated the 8th April, 2015, exempting the taxable services provided or agreed to be provided against a scrip by a person located in the taxable territory from the whole of the service tax leviable thereon under section 66B of the Finance Act, 1944.
- (2) G.S.R.274 (E), dated the 8th April, 2015, exempting the taxable services provided or agreed to be provided against a scrip by a person located in the taxable territory from the whole of the service tax leviable thereon under section 66B of the Finance Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2635/16/15]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 250 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015, exempting the goods specified in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) when cleared against Post Export EPCG duty credit scrip issued by the Regional Authority under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020.
- (2) G.S.R. 271 (E), dated the 8th April, 2015, exempting the goods specified in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) when cleared against a duty credit scrip issued by the Regional Authority under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020.
- (3) G.S.R. 272 (E), dated the 8th April, 2015, exempting the goods specified in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) when cleared against a Service Exports from India Scheme duty credit scrip issued by the Regional Authority under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020.
- (4) G.S.R. 303 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 2637/16/15]

XII. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Security Printing and Minting

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 2532/16/15]

XIII. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement of Market Borrowings by the Central Government, during the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2638/16/15]

**I. Report of Prasar Bharati (2012-13) (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi and related papers**

**II. MoU between the Government of India (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) and the National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC)**

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

- I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990:—

- (a) Annual Report of Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.

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

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 2645/16/15]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) and the National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 2646/16/15]

**Audit Report No.1 of 2015 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts of the Union Government (2013-14) and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a

copy (in English and Hindi) of the Audit Report No.1 of 2015 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts of the Union Government for the year ended March 2014 for the 2013-14 - (i) Union Government Finance Accounts, (ii) Appropriation Accounts (Civil), (iii) Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services) and (iv) Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services).

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 2658/16/15]

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#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

- (i) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence**
- (ii) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Sir, I make the following statements regarding—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2013-14); and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on the subject "Threat Perception and preparedness of the Forces including incursion on borders, coordination mechanism with the Central Armed Police Forces and Border connectivity through Road, Air and Rail".

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#### MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

##### **The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015**

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

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th May, 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.

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### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

#### **Curtailing of funds in most of art and cultural institutions**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with permission; Prof. Jogen Chowdhury...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I am really surprised to find the allocation of funds made by the Government in this year's Budget for various existing major national art and cultural institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*... In comparison to earlier allocations, it is ridiculously low. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are frustrated to find that the Government has slashed the allocation by 50 per cent or even 100 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is fantastic! How can a progressive Government do it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, there is a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: I have listed the names of 33 art and cultural bodies. I will give a few examples here for your information. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I had given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: For Lalit Kala Akademi, the budget has come down from ₹ 20 crore to ₹11 crore; Sangeet Natak Akademi - from ₹ 29 crore to ₹ 12 crore; Sahitya Akademi - from ₹ 21 crore to ₹ 9 crore...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हम लोगों ने करप्शन पर नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot hear everything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: For Zonal Cultural Centres, the budget has come down from ₹ 87 crores to ₹ 55 crores; National School of Drama - from ₹ 43 crores

to ₹ 13 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... National Gallery of Modern Art - from ₹ 22 crores to ₹ 5 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... National Museum - from ₹ 30 crores to ₹11 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, सदन की सारी कार्यवाही रोक कर भ्रष्टाचार के ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी**: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमने रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you troubling him? ...*(Interruptions)*... Where is the notice under Rule 267? ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Such allocation of funds is unimaginable. It has no 'vision'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी**: उपसभापति महोदय, हमने रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is the 267 notice? I have called Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Who has given notice under Rule 267? ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: It is a backward movement for us if we want to be a progressive nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Traditionally, since thousands of years, India is a country with rich art and cultural heritage. ...*(Interruptions)*... Great personalities like Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru knew the importance of art and culture of India and had a vision to create various institutions after India's independence. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the present Government seems to be totally insensitive to the cause of art and culture and drastically reduced the allocation to various art and culture institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Such low allocation of funds will not only discourage the institutions, but make them crippled and inactive. ...*(Interruptions)*... If we look towards the western countries or even China, we find that they are vigorously encouraging art and culture. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** : इसकी तत्काल जांच कराएं।...*(व्यवधान)*... कोई औचित्य नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice under Rule 267? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : श्रीमन्, आपने रूल 267 का notice accept नहीं किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Most of the western cities are famous for their museums and cultural institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you stand up, how can I understand?  
...(Interruptions)...

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: China has plans to revive their traditional art and culture. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can understand if one of you stands up and says.  
...(Interruptions)...

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: They have made a large Art District in Beijing itself and have plans to make hundreds of museums all over the country. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let him finish, then we will come back to LOP. ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: In fact, art and culture also attracts tourists and tourism brings money to the exchequer. So, we need to have a very thoughtful visionary plan to rejuvenate our art and culture of this country even for the development of our nation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow the LOP. ...(Interruptions)... Don't worry.  
...(Interruptions)... I will allow. ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Furthermore, art and culture-oriented societies will make us better human beings and help solve various social problems we are facing at present in India. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Three minutes are over. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

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**RE. SUSPENSION OF LISTED BUSINESS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My problem is that all of you stand up and say. So, how can I understand? ...*(Interruptions)*... If one of you stands up and says, I can understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, LOP please. I have no problem. I always allow the LOP; I have no problem.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, our party and Shri Pramod Tiwari has given notice under Rule 267 ...*(Interruptions)*... to have a discussion on the CAG Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : सर, मेरा जीरो ऑवर मेशन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप यह बताइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब तक जीरो ऑवर नहीं चलेगा, तो दिल्ली की जो गंभीर समस्या है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, did you finish? ...*(Interruptions)*... I called the LOP; so all of you please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to the LOP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : मैं जीरो ऑवर में पहले अपनी बात रखूंगा।...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके बाद आप अपनी बात रख सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijay Goel, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, I am requesting you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiwari, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a notice under Rule 267; let me dispose of that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, वे सदन चलने नहीं देना चाहते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Unless you go back to your seats and keep quiet, how can the LOP say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, दिल्ली का एक गंभीर मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक डीटीसी ड्राइवर की मृत्यु हो गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: LOP can say what he wants. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हम चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं, करप्शन पर भी और ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप चर्चा करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please

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

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** एक इश्यू को लेकर ...(व्यवधान)... इश्यू पर इश्यू ...(व्यवधान)... जिसमें किसी भी तरह की कोई भी सच्चाई नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप करप्शन पर चर्चा करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** मैं जीरो ऑवर में पहले अपनी बात रखूंगा।...(व्यवधान)... उसके बाद आप अपनी बात रख सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Goel, it is there. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** आप करप्शन पर चर्चा करने से क्यों भागते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... हम तैयार हैं, आप करप्शन पर डिस्कशन करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप भाग रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान) :** हम नहीं भाग रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... We can debate. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why have you come here? ...(Interruptions)... You also go back. ...(Interruptions)... No, you also go back. ...(Interruptions)... All of you please go back.

**श्री विजय गोयल :** सर, मैं इस पर दो दिन से तैयारी करके आया हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all of you go back. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Since I have called the Leader of the Opposition, it is incumbent upon you to go back and take your seats. Please do that. ...(Interruptions)... You do it first. ...(Interruptions)... You please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... You first go back. I have called the Leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vijay Goel, let me listen to the LOP. I will dispose of the matter and come back to you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: But, Sir, can you assure me कि वे हाउस को चलने देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... वे सदन को नहीं चलने देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरा इश्यू बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। मुझे इस पर बोलना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the real point. ...(Interruptions)... That is the real point. The Chair is not able to assure. ...(Interruptions)... I admit it.

**श्री विजय गोयल :** सर, मुझे पहले अपनी बात रखने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the real point. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair is not able to assure. I admit that. For this, I am sorry. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... Now, the Leader of the Opposition, please. ...(Interruptions)... Other Members may

please keep quiet. ...(Interruptions)... You are to speak about the Notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)... Let me dispose of this. But after that... ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, क्या इसके बाद आप मुझे अपनी बात रखने देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let us dispose of this matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Leader of the Opposition... ...(Interruptions)... Please. I would request the hon. Leader of the Opposition that after speaking what he has to say, I will give my ruling on that. After that, kindly allow the Zero Hour to be taken up. ...(Interruptions)... Zero Hour is of the Members. Zero Hour belongs to the Members. Even if you have a grievance with the Government, why should the Zero Hour be obstructed? ...(Interruptions)... Why should the Zero Hour be obstructed? Okay, now, hon. Leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** इसका मतलब यह है कि आपने रूलिंग पहले तय कर ली। ...(व्यवधान)... इसका मतलब यह है कि रूलिंग पहले तय हो गई। जब चेयर कह रही है कि इनके बोलने के बाद रूलिंग देंगे और ज़ीरो ऑवर चलेगा, इसका मतलब रूलिंग पहले तय हो गई। ...(व्यवधान)... इसका सीधा मतलब यही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... That is only an observation. ...(Interruptions)... That is not a ruling; that is only an observation. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, please. नरेश जी, रूलिंग और ऑब्जर्वेशन में थोड़ा फर्क है, आपको मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** सर, पिछले हफ्ते फ्राइडे से ...(व्यवधान)... पिछले हफ्ते फ्राइडे से ...(व्यवधान)... इसके बाद सदन के नेता बोलेंगे। पिछले हफ्ते फ्राइडे से इस सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चल रही है। हमारे साथियों ने और कुछ उस तरफ के साथियों ने यह मुद्दा उठाया कि हमारे मंत्रिमंडल के जो एक साथी हैं, सीएजी की रिपोर्ट में उनका उल्लेख है, उनकी कम्पनी का, उनकी इन्वाल्वमेंट का उल्लेख है और उस पर चर्चा नहीं हुई। फ्राइडे को भी हाउस नहीं चला, कल भी हाउस नहीं चला। कल माननीय गडकरी जी ने यहाँ स्टेटमेंट दिया। उसके बाद मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से उठा और मैंने यह बताया कि हमें माननीय गडकरी जी के स्टेटमेंट से कोई सैटिस्फैक्शन नहीं हुई और हमारी पार्टी इससे सैटिस्फाइड नहीं है। आज हमारे एक सीनियर सदस्य, प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने रूल 267 के तहत आज की पूरी कार्यवाही को रोक कर इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा करने के लिए नोटिस दिया है। मेरी आपसे यही गुज़ारिश होगी कि आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर को सस्पेंड करें और आज जो दूसरा बिजनेस है, उसको सस्पेंड करके रूल 267 के तहत इस मुद्दे पर अभी से डिस्कशन करें। इस पर चर्चा हो जाए, चाहे उधर के साथी इस पर चर्चा करना चाहें, तो हमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। अगर हमारे विपक्ष के दूसरे नेतागण इसमें भाग लेना चाहें, तो हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। हमारे साथी इस पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। मेरा

آئندہ حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، پچھلے ہفتے فرانسی ڈے سے (مداخلت)۔ پچھلے ہفتے فرانسی ڈے سے (مداخلت)۔ اس کے بعد سدن کے نیتا بولیں گے۔ پچھلے ہفتے فرانسی ڈے سے اس سدن کی کارروائی نہیں چل رہی ہے۔ ہمارے ساتھیوں نے اور کچھ اس طرف کے ساتھیوں نے یہ مدعا اٹھایا کہ ہماری کمیٹی کے جو ایک ساتھی ہیں، سوائے جی۔ کی رپورٹ میں ان کا الیکھ ہے، ان کی کہنی کا، ان کی انولیمینٹ کا الیکھ ہے اور اس پر چرچا نہیں ہوئی۔ فرانسی ڈے کو بھی ہاؤس نہیں چلا، کل بھی ہاؤس نہیں چلا۔ کل مائٹے گلکری جی نے یہی اسٹیٹمنٹ دیا۔ اس کے بعد میں اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے اٹھا اور میں نے یہ بتایا کہ ہمیں مائٹے گلکری جی کے اسٹیٹمنٹ سے کوئی سیٹیفیکشن نہیں ہوئی اور ہماری پارٹی اس سے سیٹیفائل نہیں ہے۔ آج ہمارے ایک سینئر ممبر، پرمود تیواری جی نے رول 267 کے تحت آج کی پوری کارروائی کو روک کر اس مڈے پر چرچا کرنے کے لئے نوٹس دیا ہے۔ میری آپ سے گزارش ہوگی کہ آپ کوٹیشن اور کو سسپینڈ کریں اور آج جو دوسرا بزنس ہے، اس کو سسپینڈ کر کے رول 267 کے تحت اس مڈے پر ابھی سے ڈسکشن کریں۔ اس پر چرچا ہو جائے، چلیے ادھر کے ساتھی اس پر کرنا چاہیں، تو ہمیں کوئی پرابلم نہیں ہے۔ اگر ہمارے ویکٹل کے دوسرے ٹیٹنگن اس میں حصہ لینا چاہیں، تو ہمیں اس میں کوئی لپٹی نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے ساتھی اس پر چرچا کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ میرا آپ سے یہی انورودھ ہوگا کہ ابھی پوری کارروائی روک کر اس پر چرچا ہو جائے۔ اس پر چرچا ہونے کے بعد ہاؤس کے چلتے میں ہمیں کوئی پرابلم نہیں ہے۔

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज़ाद साहब ने और आनन्द शर्मा जी ने पिछले दो-तीन दिनों से यह विषय उठाया है। कल माननीय मंत्री जी, गडकरी जी स्वयं आये और उन्होंने पूरा बयान पढ़ा। बयान का सार केवल यह है कि जब यूपीए की सरकार थी, तो इरेडा ने one time settlement scheme कुछ कम्पनीज़ के लिए, जो उस उद्योग में थीं, निकाली।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, listen. ... (Interruptions)... No, no; no Interruptions. ... (Interruptions)... No Interruptions. ... (Interruptions)... No, no. ... (Interruptions)... The convention of this House ... (Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: कौन क्या बोलेगा, यह सत्यव्रत जी तय नहीं कर पायेंगे।

सर, यूपीए की सरकार ने एक योजना निकाली थी, जिसमें बीसियों कम्पनीज़ के सम्बन्ध में one time settlement scheme थी। आज सीएजी ने उनकी सरकार की उस स्कीम पर कोई टिप्पणी की है। व्यवस्था बड़ी स्पष्ट है कि संविधान की धारा 151 के तहत वह रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आयेगी, वह पीएसी के सामने जायेगी, वहाँ उस पर चर्चा होगी और उस पर रिपोर्ट आयेगी। कोई ऐसा बड़ा मामला हो, जिसमें माननीय मंत्री जी का नाम लिया गया हो, वह नहीं है। जिन कम्पनीज़ के सम्बन्ध में वह one time settlement scheme थी, उसमें एक कम्पनी वह भी थी, जिससे वे सम्बन्धित थे। कल उन्होंने स्पष्टीकरण दिया। आपके पास पूरी सुविधा उपलब्ध थी कि आप उनसे स्पष्टीकरण माँग लेते। इस सदन की परम्परा क्लेरिफिकेशंस की है। मुझे यह कहते हुए संकोच है, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि ये चाहते हैं कि सदन न चले, क्योंकि कुछ ऐसे बिल्स आये हुए हैं, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं चाहती। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): सर, ... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, ... (व्यवधान)... जनता को बता रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, listen. ... (Interruptions)... Sit down, please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, yesterday, they had a facility for asking questions; they did not do that. Internal compulsions of the Congress Party can't become compulsions of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: What do you mean by internal compulsions? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, there is absolutely no basis why the Question Hour or the proceedings be suspended. They should be allowed to go on as usual and business of the House should be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh) : This is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only Mr. Pramod Tiwari. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति जी, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने अभी जो कुछ भी कहा...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to give a ruling on this now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपकी अनुमति से सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए कहा है, इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चतुर्वेदी जी, उन्होंने मुझे बोलने के लिए कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; only Mr. Pramod Tiwari. It is his notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only Mr. Pramod Tiwari. It is his notice.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: उपसभापति जी, मैं बहुत स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार, जो \* में डूबी हुई है, जिसके\* के दिनों की कहानी अगर हम याद दिलायें, तो यह\* करने वाले लोग हैं, कमिशन लेने वाले लोग हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये क्या\* की बात कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये वे लोग हैं, जिनका राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष पकड़ा गया है, रिश्त लेते हुए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: इनको जूदेव की कहानी याद दिलाऊँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** ये हमें सदन चलाने की सीख न दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये तो सिर्फ एक ही ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you are not speaking under Rule 267. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** तेईस दिन तक सदन नहीं चलने दिया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... अब आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मेरा कहना है कि 267 का जो मैंने नोटिस दिया है, इसमें जो तथ्य गडकरी जी ने दिये हैं, वे गलत हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे मौका दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** नहीं, सर। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं साबित कर दूँगा कि गडकरी जी ने भ्रष्टाचार किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब तक गडकरी जी इस्तीफा नहीं देते ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सदन उसको ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, that's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** तब तक इस सदन के चलने का...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pramod Tiwari, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Pramod Tiwari, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मेरे पास ये तथ्य हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरे पास ये तथ्य हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं साबित कर दूँगा कि गडकरी जी ने भ्रष्टाचार किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... गडकरी जी ने जो भ्रष्टाचार किया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह तथ्य मैं सदन के सामने रख दूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, notice under Rule 267; I am not allowing the notice to be moved because the Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari, has already made a statement. If necessary, clarifications can be sought on the Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, notice under Rule 267 is not allowed to be moved. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am proceeding to Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri

Narendra Kumar Kashyap. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Shri K. K. Ragesh is allowed in Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Ragesh, you have been allowed to raise the Zero Hour submission. But your serial number is 4. ...(Interruptions)... You are allowed in Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned upto 11.30 a.m.

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

*The House re-assembled at thirty minutes past eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me continue with Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions).. Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा नोटिस है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have ruled out your notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, what is happening? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap, you start your mention. ...(Interruptions)...

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#### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION — *Contd.*

##### **Incident of alleged burning alive of dalit family in Nagaur in Rajasthan**

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, जिस मामले को मैं आज सदन में उठा रहा हूँ, वह राजस्थान के एक दलित परिवार को उन्हीं की झोंपड़ी में पेट्रोल से जलाकर मारने का एक बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। यह मामला शैङ्गुल्ल कास्ट से संबंधित है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह घटना नागौर जिले के बासवानी गांव की है। ...(व्यवधान)... बाबूलाल मेघवाल को ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, जिस मामले को मैं उठा रहा हूँ, वह राजस्थान के एक दलित परिवार को उनकी ही झोंपड़ी में पेट्रोल से जलाकर मारने का एक गम्भीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह घटना नागौर जिले के बासवानी गाँव की है। ...(व्यवधान)... 18 फरवरी को जब बाबूलाल मेघवाल, उनकी माँ और उनके बेटे हरेन्द्र अपनी झोंपड़ी में सोए हुए थे, तब उनके पाँच पड़ोसियों ने इकट्ठे होकर रात के साढ़े बारह बजे उनकी झोंपड़ी में पेट्रोल से आग लगा दी, जिससे उनकी पूरी झोंपड़ी जल गई। ...(व्यवधान)... इस घटना में बाबूलाल मेघवाल की माँ की मौत पर ही मृत्यु हो गई जबकि उनका बेटा हरेन्द्र अभी तक गम्भीर रूप से घायल है। महोदय, हरेन्द्र अपनी जिन्दगी और मौत से जूझ रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 1200 hours.

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*The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes past eleven of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 166. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Punia. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए! This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Supplementaries, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए!... (व्यवधान)

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): कुछ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... हनुमंत राव जी, अपनी जगह पर जाइए!..... (व्यवधान) आप भी अपनी जगह पर जाइए!... (व्यवधान) बैठ जाइए! Question Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not bring down the structure. ...*(Interruptions)*... House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past twelve of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled at thirty-two minutes past twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We were on Q.No. 166. Mr. Punia, supplementaries please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order during Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): The House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hanumantha Rao ji, please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... No display of banners. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सभापति जी, ये सदन का समय खराब कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... ये करप्शन पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... आप करप्शन पर चर्चा करने से क्यों भाग रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... हम तैयार हैं, चर्चा करिए। सभापति जी, हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... हम चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point in disrupting the Question Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...



श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप जो भी चर्चा करना चाहें, हम पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं...(व्यवधान)...आप जो भी सवाल करेंगे, हर सवाल का जवाब हमारे पास है। आप चर्चा करिए...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1.00 p.m.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

#### Mandatory installation of CAT - IIIB instrument system in aircrafts

†\*166. SHRI P. L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of air travels/flights affected due to the fog during the last three years in the country;
- (b) whether Government has taken a decision to impose ban on the flights of the small aircrafts of all the airlines in fog prone zones during winter;
- (c) whether all the airlines have been given directions by Government to install CAT - IIIB instrument system necessarily in their aircrafts for operation of flights during foggy weather; and
- (d) the names of airlines which have installed this system along with the number of aircrafts the details thereof airline-wise?;

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI) : (a) As per the information provided by Delhi International Airports Limited (DIAL), the flights cancelled due to fog (including consequential cancellations) at 101 airport, Delhi, which is monitored by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), is as follows

Period	No. of Cancellation
1.12.2012 to 31.1.2013	55
1.12.2013 to 31.1.2014	151
1.12.2014 to 31.1.2015	42

(b) and (c) No, Sir. No such ban has been imposed. To avoid delays and cancellation during low visibility, DGCA has directed all scheduled domestic airlines to ensure that aircraft deployed to/from Delhi during low visibility conditions are CAT -III compliant and both the commander and co-pilot are also CAT-III trained.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further Operators have been advised to reschedule flights of non-CAT - III compliant aircraft viz. A TR 72, Q400 and CRJs to/from 101 Airport, Delhi between 1000 hrs to 2000 hrs in case the visibility conditions are not favourable and passengers to be informed well in advance to avoid inconvenience.

(d) Airline wise details of CAT-IIIB compliant aircrafts is as follows:

Airlines	No. of CAT -IIIB compliant aircrafts
Air India	84
Alliance Air	0
Jet Airways	51
Jet Lite	0
Spicejet	0
GoAir	19
Indigo	96
Air Asia (*)	0
Vistara (*)	0

(\*) Air Asia and Vistara A320 aircraft are by default CAT -IIIB compliant.

However, they have to undergo DGCA approval process.

#### **Community radio stations in the country**

\*167. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government promotes and sets up community radio stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) States and the locations wherein these community radio stations are presently existing; and

(d) the details of recent initiatives taken for further promotion of community radio as a potential medium?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The Ministry grants permission to 'Non-profit' organizations *i.e.* Educational Institutions, Registered Societies, Autonomous Bodies, Public Trusts, State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

Institutions and Krishi Vigyan Kendras to set up Community Radio Stations (CRS) subject to fulfillment of the conditions laid down in the Policy Guidelines for setting up of Community Radio Stations in India issued in the year 2006. So far, 416 Letters of Intent have been issued for setting up of Community Radio stations, out of which 180 stations are operational. States and locations of operational Community Radio Stations are at Statement (*See below*). The Ministry has taken following major initiatives for promoting CRS:-

- (i) A web portal viz. [www.cronlineindia.net](http://www.cronlineindia.net) has been put in place for enabling prospective Community Radio applicants to fill up applications online, which has tracking facility to view the status of their applications.
- (ii) A Facilitation Centre with a toll free number (1800-11-9346) has been set up in the Ministry to help Community Radio applicants/visitors to address their queries.
- (iii) Ministry has been organizing awareness workshops across the country every year 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.
- (iv) National Sammelans of Community Radio Operators are organized every year by the Ministry to bring Community Radio operators, Government Ministries and Departments, UN organisations and other stakeholders on a single platform for exchange of ideas and discussions. So far, five Sammelans have been held.
- (v) Regional Sammelans of operational CRSs are organized for cross learning and sharing of experience.
- (vi) Monthly co-ordination meetings are held with concerned Ministries/ Departments to expedite inter-ministerial clearances for granting CRS permissions .
- (vii) A Plan Scheme of ₹ 100 crores was introduced in the 12th Five Year Plan namely “Supporting Community Radio Movement in India” to provide financial support for setting up of Community Radio Stations.
- (viii) National Community Radio Awards were instituted by the Ministry as an incentive to promote Community Radio Stations and introduce healthy competition among them for better programming. The awards for the year 2014 were presented to the winners during the National Community Radio Sammelan at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi from 16th to 18th March, 2015.

**Statement**

*State-wise locations of operational Community Radio Stations in India, as on 1.5.2015*

Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	Location	District	State
1.	Sri Venkateswara Oriental College	Tirupati	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Sri Vishnu Engg.College for Women, Vishnupur, Bhimavaram	Vishnupur	Bhimavaram	Andhra Pradesh
3.	GMR Institute of Technology	Rajam	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Punganur Mandata Vayalaga Rythuta Samakhya (PMVRS)	Punganur Mandal	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Malireddy Charitable Trust	Kakinada	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Gauhati University	Jalukbari	Dispur	Assam
7.	Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University	Guwahati	Dispur	Assam
8.	Ayodhya Lal Kalyan Niketan	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	Bihar
9.	Indian Instt. of Business Management, Patna	Patna	Patna	Bihar
10.	Lokhit	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Bihar
11.	Snehi Lokotthan Sansthan	Siwan	Siwan	Bihar
12.	Punjab University	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
13.	Vivek High School, Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
14.	Satguru Foundation	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
15.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	Raipur	Raipur	Chhattisgarh

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Written Answers to

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Starred Questions

16.	Dr. C.V.Raman University, Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
17.	Neotech Technical & Management School	Ambikapur	Sargujja	Chhattisgarh
18.	AJK Mass Communication Research Centre, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
19.	Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi (IIMC)	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
20.	Jagan Institute of Management Studies, Rohini, New Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
21.	Jagannath International Management School, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
22.	Spasth Education Society	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
23.	University of Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
24.	Mahila Seva Trust	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
25.	Educational Multimedia Research Centre, Gujarat University	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
26.	Mudra Instt. of Communication, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
27.	Saiyere Jo Sangathan	Vill. Bhimsar	Kutch	Gujarat
28.	Sardar Patel Univ. Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
29.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Junagarh	Junagarh	Junagarh	Gujarat
30.	The Restoring Force	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
31.	Bharat Sainik Sr. Sec. School	Sirsa	Sirsa	Haryana
32.	CCS Haryana Agricultural University	Hisar	Hisar	Haryana
33.	Chaudhury Devi Lal University	Sirsa	Sirsa	Haryana

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Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	Location	District	State
34.	M.R.Education Trust	Faridabad	Faridabad	Haryana
35.	Seeking Modern Applications for Real Transformation (SMART)	Nuh	Mewat	Haryana
36.	S.M.Sehgal Foundation	Vill. Ghaghas	Mewat	Haryana
37.	All India Samaj Sewa Kendra	Yamuna-nagar	Yamuna-nagar	Haryana
38.	NGF College of Engineering & Technology	Palwal	Palwal	Haryana
39.	M.S. Panwar Institute of Communication & Management, Solan (H.P)	Solan	Solan	Himachal Pradesh
40.	Tibetan Children's Village School	Tibetan Village	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh
41.	Pir Panchal	Jammu	Jammu	J&K
42.	Alternative for India Development	Ranchi	Ranchi	Jharkhand
43.	Divyajyothi Vidya Kendra	Nelamangala Taluk	Bangalore Rural	Karnataka
44.	SAARATHI	Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka
45.	Sharnbasveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Karnataka
46.	Sri Bhagwan Mahaveer Jain College, Bangalore	Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka
47.	Sri Sidhartha Centre for Media Studies, Tumkur, Karnataka	Tumkur	Tumkur	Karnataka
48.	St. Aloysius College	Mangalore	Mangalore	Karnataka
49.	The Mysore Resettlement and Dev. Agency	Budhikote	Kolar	Karnataka
50.	Universal College, Vijaynagar Toll Gate Circle, Bangalore	Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka

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Written Answers to

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51.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka	Dharwad	Dharwad	Karnataka
52.	Viveka School of Excellence (Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement)	Saragur	Mysore	Karnataka
53.	B.V.Bhoomaraddi College of Engineering & Technology	Hubli	Hubli	Karnataka
54.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka	Manipal	Manipal	Karnataka
55.	Shree Ramanna Academy for Blind, Bangalore	Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka
56.	Bishop Benziger Hospital	Kollam	Koallm	Kerala
57.	DC School of Management & Tech, Kottayam.	Kottayam	Kottayam	Kerala
58.	Mar Athanasios College of Advanced Studies	Thiruvalla	Pathanmmthitta	Kerala
59.	Wayanad Social Service Society	Nallurnad	Wayanad	Kerala
60.	St. Joseph College of Communication	kurisummoodu	Changanacharry	Kerala
61.	Global Educational Net	Allapuzha	Allapuzha	Kerala
62.	Academic & Technical Education Development Society (ATEDS)	New Mahe	Kannur	Kerala
63.	Ahalia International Foundation	Piruvu	Palakkad	Kerala
64.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionls	Sironj	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
65.	The Society for Development Alternatives	Orcha	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh
66.	Bunkar Vikas Sanstha	Ashok Nagar	Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh
67.	Diksha Welfare & Cultural Society	Chanda	Dindori	Madhya Pradesh
68.	Govt. High School, Sesaipura	Sesaipura	Sesaipura	Madhya Pradesh

Written Answers to

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Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	Location	District	State
69.	RKDF Instt. of Science & Technology, M.P.Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
70.	Sambhav Social Service Organisation	Gwalior	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
71.	Shaskiya Utkrishta Uchchtar Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Nalchha, Dhar	Nalcha	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh
72.	Shaskiya Utkrishta Uchchtar Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Bhabra	Bhabra	Alirajpur	Madhya Pradesh
73.	Shaskiya Utkrishta Uchchtar Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Chicholi,	Chicholi	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
74.	Shaskiya Utkrishta Uchchtar Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Khalwa	Khalwa	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh
75.	Swami Vivekanand Shiksha Samiti (SVSS)			Madhya Pradesh
76.	Swaraj Sansthan Sanchalaya	Bhopal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
77.	Vanya	Bhopal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
78.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Baramati	Baramati	Pune	Maharashtra
79.	Film & TV Instt. of India, Pune	Pune	Pune	Maharashtra
80.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra (PIRENS)	Babhaneshwar	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
81.	Mahatma Gandhi Vidyamandir's M.S.G. Arts, Sci. and Commerce College	Malegaon	Nashik	Maharashtra
82.	Mann Deshi Foundation	Mhaswad	Satara	Maharashtra
83.	Padmshree Dr.D.Y.Patil Vidyapeeth, Navi Mumbai	Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra
84.	Snehalaya	Ahmednagar	Ahmednar	Maharashtra
85.	Suvide Foundation's Krishi Vigyan Kendra	Washim	Washim	Maharashtra

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Written Answers to

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86.	University of Mumbai, Mumbai	Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra
87.	University of Pune, Pune	Pune	Pune	Maharashtra
88.	Vidya Pratisthan's Instt.of Info.Technology	Baramati	Pune	Maharashtra
89.	Yerala Projects Society	Sangli	Sangli	Maharashtra
90.	Sadhana Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Amravati	Amravati	Amravati	Maharashtra
91.	Vishwas Dnyan Probodhine & Research Institute	Nashik	Nashik	Maharashtra
92.	Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation	Wardha	Wardha	Maharashtra
93.	Sasneha Kala Krida Sanskritik Mandal	Sangli	sangli	Maharashtra
94.	National welfare Society	Washim	Washim	Maharashtra
95.	Association for Integrated Development	Khandagiri	khurda	Odisha
96.	Dadhi Baman Jew Institute for Social action	Kandhamal	Kandhamal	Odisha
97.	Siksha 'O' Anusandhan University	Bhubaneshwar	khurda	Odisha
98.	SOURABHA	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur	Odisha
99.	South Orissa Voluntary Action (SOVA)	Babupara	Koraput	Odisha
100.	Young India	Konark	Puri	Odisha
101.	Ravenshaw University	Cuttack	Cuttack	Odisha
102.	Acharya Arts & Science College, Villianur, Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry
103.	Puducherry University	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry

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Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	Location	District	State
104.	Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engg.College, Puducherry	Madagadipent	Puducherry	Puducherry
105.	Chitkara Educational Trust	Rajpura	Chandigarh	Punjab
106.	Ek Onkar Charitable Trust	Seechewal	Jalandhar	Punjab
107.	Guru Nanak Girls College, Ludhiana	Model Town	Ludhiana	Punjab
108.	Kamalnishtha Sansthan	Navalgarh	Juhnjhunun	Rajasthan
109.	Social Work & Research Centre (Barefoot College)	Tilonia	Ajmer	Rajasthan
110.	All India society for Advance education & research	Matsya Indl. Area	Alwar	Rajasthan
111.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Rajasthan	Banasthali	Banasthali	Rajasthan
112.	Eminent T.T.Girls College,Diggi,Malpura,Distt.-Tonk,Rajasthan	Malpura	tonk	Rajasthan
113.	India International Institute of Management, Jaipur	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
114.	Prajapita Brah Kumaris Iswariya Vishwa Vidhlay	Mount Abu	Mount Abu	Rajasthan
115.	Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University,	Mehala	jaipur	Rajasthan
116.	AGN School	Appu Thotam	Kinganapuram	Tamil Nadu
117.	Madurai District Tank Farmers Federation	Melur Taluk	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
118.	Rathinam College of Arts & Science	Eachanari	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
119.	Atomic Energy Central School No.2 (AECS-2)	Kalpakkam	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu
120.	Dhan Foundation	Vilunthamavadi	Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu

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Starred Questions

121.	K.S. Rangasamy Educational Insitutions	Tiruchengode	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu
122.	M.Kumarasamy College of Engineering	Thalavapalayam	Karur	Tamil Nadu
123.	People's Association for Rural Development (PARD)	Thirumangalam Taluk	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
124.	PGP Educational & Welfare Society/PGP College of Engg. & Technology, Namakkal	Karur- Main Road	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu
125.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	Bheemathangal	Sriperumbudur	Tamil Nadu
126.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	Lawley Road	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
127.	SSM College of Engineering			Tamil Nadu
128.	VIT University	Vellore	Vellore	Tamil Nadu
129.	Keystone Foundation	Nilgiris	Nilgiris	Tamil Nadu
130.	Nalamdana	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
131.	Aditanar College of Arts & Science, Tiruchendur	Tiruchendur	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
132.	AVRC, Anna University, Chennai	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
133.	Erode Sengunthar Engg. College, Erode	Erode	Erode	Tamil Nadu
134.	Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
135.	Kongu Engg.College, Perundurai, Erode, Tamil Nadu	Perundurai	Erode	Tamil Nadu
136.	Loyola College, Chennai	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
137.	M.O.P.Vaishnav College for Woman, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu

*Written Answers to*

*[12 May, 2015]*

*Starred Questions*

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Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	Location	District	State
138.	Peace Industrial School,Dindigul, Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu
139.	PSG College of Technology, Peelamedu,Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
140.	SRM College of Engineering, Kattankulathur,	Kattankulathur	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
141.	Subhalakshmi College of Scinence, Madurai	Madurai	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
142.	Periyar Maniamai College of Tech.for Women	Thanavur	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
143.	Abid Ali Khan Educational Trust	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Telangana
144.	Keshav Memorial Education Society	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Telangana
145.	Boon Education, Environment & Rural Development Society	Palvanha	Khammam	Telangana
146.	Deccan Development Society	Jharasangam	Medak	Telangana
147.	Hyderabad University, Hydrabad	Gachibowli	Hyderabad	Telangana
148.	Welfare Association for Downtrodden (WADA) for Tx at Aligarh	Aligarh	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
149.	Sunbeam English School, Lanka, Varanasi	Varanasi	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
150.	Amity University	Noida	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
151.	Kisan Seva Sanstahn	Basti	Basti	Uttar Pradesh
152.	Mirza Ahsanullah Beg Edu.l and Social Welfare Society	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
153.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute Deemed University	Allahabad	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
154.	Asian School of Media Studies	Noida	Noida	Uttar Pradesh

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Written Answers to

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155. Bharti Shiksha Samiti	Agra	Agara	Uttar Pradesh
156. City Montessori School, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
157. CMS Degree College, LDA Colony, Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
158. Dr. B.R.A. University	Agra	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
159. Hint Instt. of Mass Communication	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
160. IIMT College, Meerut	Meerut	Meeut	Uttar Pradesh
161. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
162. Institute of Management Studies	Noida	Gautambudha- nagar	Uttar Pradesh
163. Krishi vigyan kendra, Saharanpur	Saharanpur	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
164. P.G.College, Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
165. Sai Jyoti Gramodhyog Samaj Seva Samiti	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
166. Shramik Bharti	Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
167. Noida Lok Manch	Noida	Gautambudha- nagar	Uttar Pradesh
168. Babu Banarsi Das University	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
169. The Energy & Resources Institute			Uttarakhand
170. GB Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	Pantnagar	Pantnagar	Uttarakhand
171. Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya (University of Sky)	Dehradun	Dehradun	Uttarakhand

*Written Answers to*

[12 May, 2015]

*Starred Questions*

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Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	Location	District	State
172.	National Institute for the Visually Handicapped	Dehradun	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
173.	Mandakini Ki Awaj Sewa Samiti			Uttarakhand
174.	Uttarakhand Open University	Haldwani	Haldwani	Uttarakhand
175.	Graphic Era Educational Society	Dehradun	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
176.	Aastha Jan Kalyan Evam Vikas Samiti	Chamba	Tehri Garwal	Uttarakhand
177.	Guru Nanak Fifth Centenary School, Mussorie, Uttaranchal	Mussorie	Mussorie	Uttarakhand
178.	NSHM Institute of Media & Comm.	Kolkata	kolkata	West Bengal
179.	Jadavpur University	Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal
180.	Satyajit Ray Film & TV Institute, Kolkata	Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

**Free insurance scheme for below poverty line people**

†\*168. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to offer the benefit of free life insurance policy to the people living below poverty line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

However, there is an existing Social Security Scheme namely, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) which caters to unorganised sector persons under various vocational groups living below and marginally above the poverty line. The scheme extends life and disability cover to such persons between the age of 18 and 59 years. 50% of the premium under the scheme is borne by Government of India. For some vocational groups the balance 50% is paid by the State Governments/Nodal Agencies.

**Incentives for one-girl child families**

†\*169. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give incentives to the couples who abide by one girl child norm; and

(b) the number of such families in Rajasthan and the number of such families in the country, who were given incentives and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Government has no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise since health is a State subject.

**Simplification of IT Return Form**

\*170. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the endeavour of Government to remove red tape and making Income-tax (IT) filing procedure simplified and hassle-free;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, what are the reasons that Government has decided to seek information of foreign travel details in IT Return Form from common citizens;

(c) whether introduction of new IT Form has invited criticism from all quarters; and

(d) if so, the details of steps Government proposes to take to simplify the IT Return Form so as to avoid harassment by IT Department?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) to (d) The Government has constantly endeavoured to make the Income Tax Return (ITR) filing procedure simple and hassle free with the introduction of electronically filed ITR forms in 2006-07.

The process of electronic filing has been made simpler over the years. As a result during the FY 2014-15, 3.41 crore returns were filed electronically which constituted 87% of all the returns filed in FY 2014-15. The Government has provided free ITR preparation software with the facility of pre-filled tax payment and tax deduction columns in the ITR to avoid data entry and mistakes.

In the new ITR-2 notified on 15-04-15 the information relating to foreign travel which has been sought to be captured is as per the recommendation of Special Investigation Team on Black Money constituted as per the directions of the Supreme Court. Such information can help in developing risk profiles for detection of evasion of tax. These details are not required in ITR-1 or ITR-4S which is filed by majority of individual taxpayers.

The Government has received representations on the new return forms notified on 15.04.2015 and taking into account the concerns raised, Government has decided to modify the return forms.

#### **Purchase of Rafale jets from France**

\*171. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has signed an agreement with France during the Prime Minister's visit to that country to purchase Rafale jets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much the deal was initially expected to cost and how much it costs at present;

(d) whether Government has evaluated the performance of Rafale jets; and



(e) 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 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 Indian Air Force, and with a longer maintenance responsibility by France.

(c) The details regarding the terms and cost of procurement of the 36 Rafale jets mentioned in the Joint Statement have not been finalized.

(d) and (e) The performance of the Rafale aircraft was evaluated during the Field Evaluation Trials as part of the process for procurement of 126 Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft. During the evaluation conducted by Indian Air Force, the Rafale aircraft met all the performance characteristics stipulated in the Request for Proposal.

#### **Rendering of services by MBBS doctors in rural areas**

†\*172. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the MBBS doctors are required to render their services for the first four years in the rural areas;

(b) whether Government is aware that the doctors prefer to pay fine instead of rendering their services in rural areas; and

(c) whether Government has planned to make some stringent law to make it compulsory for the doctors to serve in rural areas so that the people from rural area may be able to get better medical services?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) No such provision has been made by Medical Council of India. However, some of the State Governments have stipulated varying period of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

service for MBBS doctors after their graduation, and a bond is taken in lieu of the same. Instances of violating the bond conditions are in the knowledge of the Government.

(c) To encourage the doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide :—

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Further, under NHM, financial incentive is also provided to MBBS as well as PG doctors for serving in the rural areas. These incentives are over and above the salaries of the doctors concerned.

#### **Reservations for SC/ST in Customs and Central Excise**

\*173. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether DoPT instructions regarding reservation of SC/ST candidates are not being implemented properly in the Department of Customs and Central Excise, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether *ad hoc* promotions are given to avoid reservations; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) DoPT instructions regarding reservation of SC/ST candidates are being implemented in the Central Board of Excise and Customs on the basis of Government Policy and Court/Central Administrative Tribunal Orders.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Interest free educational loan**

\*174. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is continuing the policy of education loans through Public Sector Banks (PSBs); and

(b) if so, whether it will be made interest free as the new policy of skill development targets for more manpower development?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) and (b) All Scheduled Commercial Banks including PSBs have adopted and implemented the IBA Model Educational Loan Scheme for pursuing higher education in India and abroad. The Model Education Loan Scheme is modified from time to time by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) keeping in view the needs of the students. The last such revision was made in September, 2012.

As per directions of Reserve Bank of India, with effect from 1st July, 2010, banks are required to price their loan products including education loans linked with the base rates approved by their respective Boards. Banks are not permitted to resort to any lending below the Base Rates. Accordingly, interest rates on education loans are decided by the bank concerned as per their approved policy.

However, Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA) provides for certain concessions on educational loans which *inter-alia* includes:

- Simple interest is charged during the study period and up to commencement of repayment;
- 1% interest concession provided by the banks, if interest is serviced during the study period and subsequent moratorium period prior to commencement of repayment;
- 0.5% concession in interest rates is provided for the girl students;

In addition to the above, Interest subsidy scheme on Education Loan is administered by the Ministry of HRD. Under the scheme full interest subsidy is available for educational loans disbursed on or after 1st April, 2009, during the period of moratorium for the students belonging to economically weaker sections *i.e.* whose parental income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 4.50 Lakh per annum. The moratorium period is course period plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier.

### **Gold/jewellery lying idle with religious places**

\*175.SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold/jewellery worth more than one lac crores is lying idle in the lockers of temples, churches, mosques, Gurudwaras etc.;

(b) if so, what are Government's observations thereon;

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for reducing India's dependence on imported gold and narrowing its current account deficit by making use of this idle gold;

(d) whether Government is considering to make proper utilisation of these gold jewellery in infrastructure and social development sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) As per estimates, the stocks of gold in India are over 20,000 tonnes.

(b) to (e) In order to mobilize this gold, the Government has announced the Gold Monetization Scheme in the Budget 2015-16. The Scheme will allow the depositors of gold to earn interest in their metal accounts and the jewelers to obtain loans in their metal accounts. It is expected that making use of idle gold in this manner will help in reducing India's dependence on imported gold and in narrowing its current account deficit. The details of the Scheme are being finalized

#### **Currency swap agreement with Sri Lanka**

\*176. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has signed any agreement related to currency swap with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, if so, details thereof;

(b) the salient features and the objectives of the said agreement; and

(c) the manner in which India has so far been benefited from the said agreement and the names of countries with whom India has such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) RBI on March 25, 2015 has signed a Currency Swap Agreement with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) worth US \$ 400 million within the Framework for Currency Swap Arrangement for SAARC Member Countries.

The Government of India had on March 1, 2012 approved a Framework on Currency Swap Arrangement for SAARC Countries with a floor of US \$ 100 million and a ceiling of US \$ 400 million within the overall limit of US \$ 2 billion.

On February 18, 2015, the Central Bank of Sri Lanka sought provision of a swap facility of US \$ 1.5 billion to provide a safety net against probable speculation and

volatility of Sri Lanka Rupee *vis-a-vis* other currencies at the time of their elections. RBI sought concurrence from the Government of India for allowing Central Bank of Sri Lanka to avail US \$ 400 million under the Framework on Currency Swap Arrangement for SAARC Countries and the balance US \$ 1.1 billion under a special/*ad-hoc* swap facility. After obtaining concurrence from the Government, RBI signed a swap facility of US \$ 400 million with Central Bank of Sri Lanka on March 25, 2015. In addition, Cabinet has approved that RBI may provide a special/*ad-hoc* facility for US \$ 1.1 billion.

(b) Salient Features of the agreement are as below:

- The agreement signed by RBI for US \$ 400 million under the Framework will remain valid for three years and will allow Central Bank of Sri Lanka to make drawals of US Dollar in multiple tranches up to a maximum of US \$ 400 million.
- There is an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee from the Government of Sri Lanka for repayment of all obligations under the swap arrangement.
- The tenor of each drawal is three (3) months and Interest will be charged at 3 months LIBOR plus 200 basis points.
- One roll over of three (3) months will be permitted at the same rate of interest. Further rollover of another three (3) months would be permitted with a higher interest rate of LIBOR plus 250 basis points and should be preceded with a reasonable assurance from the requesting party that they shall, within a specified timeframe, establish an IMP programme for addressing the critical situation. The total tenor of each tranche of the swap will be maximum nine (9) months.

The agreement is signed with the objective to provide Sri Lanka with a safety net against currency speculations.

(c) The Framework on Currency Swap Arrangement for SAARC member countries has enabled India to strengthen its ties with the SAARC countries. The arrangement will also further financial stability in the region, besides improving the standing and credibility of India among the SAARC countries. The extension of currency swap facility to Sri Lanka will strengthen India's bilateral relations and economic ties with Sri Lanka.

A similar currency swap agreement of US \$ 100 million was signed with Royal

Monetary Authority of Bhutan on March 8, 2013. Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan has drawn and repaid the amount.

Apart from SAARC countries, India has a bilateral currency swap arrangement with Japan for US \$ 50 billion.

**Increase in angioplasties and bypass operations**

\*177. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of angioplasties and bypass operations have increased over the years;
- (b) whether Government has taken note of the allegations that the private hospitals set targets to the doctors in respect of prescription of surgery and procedures;
- (c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) whether Government is taking any steps to restore the falling ethics of the medical profession in India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The data on number of angioplasties and bypass operations undertaken in India is not maintained centrally. However, as per National Intervention Council (NIC) Registry of the Cardiological Society of India, the number of stents implanted during the last three years are 2,15,662, 2,62,349 and 4,00,000 in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

(b) to (d) Government is aware that certain media reports have appeared regarding existence of some malpractice such as doing unnecessary investigation and procedure by private hospitals. Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to regulate and monitor hospitals in the States.

Besides, Government of India has formulated Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, to regulate and monitor the medical profession in India. Under this Regulation, there are provisions for taking disciplinary action against the registered practitioner for professional misconduct.

Further, Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, has been enacted for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**Measures for discouraging use of tobacco**

\*178. SHRI DEREK O BRIEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tobacco related deaths in the country over the last three years;
- (b) the country's global ranking on the issue of pictorial warnings on tobacco products; and
- (c) the measures being taken by Government to discourage the sale and use of tobacco and tobacco products?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per the 'Report of Tobacco Control in India' (2004) Published by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare , each year, 8-9 lakh deaths in India can be attributed to tobacco use. The estimated number of tobacco related cancer deaths in India during the years 2011 to 2014, as per the National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), are as follows:

*Estimated number of tobacco related cancer deaths in India*

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. of estimated Mortality Cancer Cases	1,34,143	1,38,261	1,42,671	1,47,269

(b) As per the report "Cigarette Package Health Warnings – International Status Report (2014)" published by Canadian Cancer Society, India is ranked 136 on its status of compliance with the Cigarette Package Health warnings. This ranking is based on the size of the existing pack warnings *i.e.* 40% of the principal display area limited to the front panel only.

(c) The Government has taken a series of measures to discourage the sale and use of tobacco and tobacco products, including the following:

I. Enactment of the "Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003", having *inter alia* the following salient provisions:—

- (i) Section – 4: Ban on smoking in public places— to protect the health of non-smokers from harmful effects of tobacco smoke (second hand smoke).
- (ii) Section – 5: Ban on direct/indirect advertisement of tobacco products including sponsorship and promotion.

- (iii) Section – 6a: Ban on sale of tobacco products to and by minors (less than 18 years of age).
- (iv) Section – 6b: Ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions.
- (v) Section – 7: Display of pictorial warnings on tobacco products packages.
- II. Ratification of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), which enlists key strategies for reduction of demand and supply of tobacco.
- III. Launch of the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08 with the objectives to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the anti-tobacco laws and (iv) help people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.
- IV. Issuance of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.
- V. Steps to Institutionalize enforcement of COTPA by including it in the ‘monthly crime review meetings’ at district level.
- VI. Notification to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes.
- VII. Public awareness campaigns on harmful effects of tobacco use and provisions under the COTPA, through a variety of media.
- VIII. Development of Guidelines for Tobacco Free Educational Institutions which have been adopted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).
- IX. Increase in the Central Excise Duty and decrease in the duty free allowance of cigarettes and other tobacco products.

#### **Shortage of cabin crew in AI**

\*179. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the national carrier, Air India, has been unable to maintain its schedules due to shortage of cabin crew; and



- (b) if so, the details of steps being taken to overcome the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Keeping in view the attrition rate of Cabin Crew and future induction of Aircraft, two recruitment exercises to induct Cabin Crew have been undertaken. The first recruitment exercise was completed in January, 2015 and a total of 365 candidates were selected as Experienced Cabin Crew/Trainee Cabin Crew. In respect of the Second recruitment exercise, advertisement for filling up of residual 435 vacancies for Trainee Cabin crew has been issued on 25.03.2015 and the last date for applying was 14.04.2015.

**Special ward in hospitals for elderly citizens**

\*180. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued or proposes to issue guidelines for the hospitals so that they do have special ward for the care of elderly citizens;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of other facilities Government proposes to extend to the elderly people in Government hospitals of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) Government has not issued any specific guidelines for the hospitals, to have special ward for the care of elderly citizens. However, the Government of India launched the “National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly” (NPHCE) during the year 2010-11 for providing dedicated health care facilities to senior citizens (above 60 years of age) at primary, secondary and tertiary health care delivery system.

The major components of the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly are:—

- (i) Setting up of Geriatric department in identified Regional Geriatric Centres (RGC) with OPD care services and 30 bedded Geriatric ward for providing indoor services. RGCs will also undertake PG Courses in Geriatric for developing Human Resource.
- (ii) Setting up of Geriatric units at District Hospitals that will provide specialist services. A 10 bedded Geriatric Ward will also be set up for providing indoor services.

- (iii) Establishment of Rehabilitation unit at all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Geriatric clinic twice/week.
- (iv) Setting up weekly Geriatric clinic by trained medical Officer at Primary Health Centres (PHCs).
- (v) IEC on healthy life style, home care to the bed ridden and supportive devices for the needy elderly persons at sub-centre level.

As on date, a total of 104 districts in 24 States/UTs and 08 Regional Geriatric Centres have been covered under the programme.

The following hospitals are providing certain facilities to elderly people, as below:—

- (i) National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore – NIMHANS has special wards both under psychiatry and neurosciences to treat elderly patients with neurological, neuro-surgical as well as psychiatric disorders.
- (ii) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi – The Institute is having a separate department viz. Department of Geriatric Medicine which has got special space for OPD and inpatient ward (30 bedded) for the treatment of elderly patients.
- (iii) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospita, New Delhi — Senior citizens requiring admission are admitted on priority and bed is allowed to them.
- (iv) Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry – 20 bedded ward is functional for elderly population.
- (v) Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi – 2 beds in all wards have been reserved for senior citizens.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### National Ayush Mission

1705. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of National AYUSH Mission (NAM);

(b) the manner in which NAM is helping in taking Indian Systems of Medicine to penetrate deep into the rural and urban areas of the country; and

(c) the percentage of people in every State using AYUSH methodology in curing their diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The aims and objectives of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) are:

- (i) To provide cost effective AYUSH Services, with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) To strengthen institutional capacity at the State level through upgrading AYUSH educational institutions, State Government Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies, Drug Testing Laboratories and ASU & H enforcement mechanism.
- (iii) Support cultivation of medicinal plants by adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) so as to provide sustained supply of quality raw-materials and support certification mechanism for quality standards, Good Agricultural/ Collection/Storage Practices.
- (iv) Support setting up of clusters through convergence of cultivation, warehousing, value addition and marketing and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs.

(b) NAM helps in taking Indian System of Medicines to penetrate deep into the rural and urban areas of the country as per activities furnished in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As per the information available from 68th round of National Sample Survey (NSS) on socio-economic surveys conducted during July, 2011-June, 2012; the estimated percentage of population who have used AYUSH treatment State/UT-wise is at Statement-II (*See below*) .

***Statement-I***

*Various components under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which helps in taking Indian systems of medicine to penetrate deep into the rural and urban areas of the country*

**A. AYUSH Services**

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at PHCs, CHCs and District Hospitals
- (ii) Upgradation of existing Government AYUSH Hospitals
- (iii) Upgradation of existing Government / Panchayat / Government aided AYUSH Dispensaries
- (iv) Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals
- (v) Supporting facilities such as Programme Management Units at Central and State level
- (vi) Supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries
- (vii) Public Health Outreach activity
- (viii) Mobility support at State and District level
- (ix) Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)/Information Education and Communication (IEC)
- (x) School Health Programme

**B. AYUSH Educational Institutions**

- (i) Infrastructural development of AYUSH Under-Graduate Institutions
- (ii) Infrastructural development of AYUSH Post-Graduate Institutions/add on Post- Graduate Pharmacy/Para-Medical Courses
- (iii) Setting up of new AYUSH educational Institutions in the States where it is not available in Government sector

**C. Quality Control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Drugs**

- (i) Grant in aid to State/Government ASU&H Pharmacies/ State Government ASU&H Cooperatives, State Government ASU&H Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

- (ii) Grant in aid to State Drug Testing Laboratories of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Drugs.
- (iii) Grant-in-aid for strengthening of ASU&H Drug Control Framework.
- (iv) Grant in aid to State Licensing Authority of ASU&H Drugs for documentation publication and dissemination of quality control material for States.

**D. Medicinal Plants**

- (i) Assistance for nurseries and cultivation
- (ii) Assistance for Post-Harvest Management, Processing & Value Addition and Management Support.
- (iii) Medicinal Plant Processing Clusters
- (iv) Setting up of seed / germ plasm centers
- (v) Organic Cultivation and Certification

**E. Flexible Activities**

- (i) AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga & Naturopathy
- (ii) Tele-medicine
- (iii) Sports Medicine through AYUSH
- (iv) Innovations on Mainstreaming of AYUSH including Public Private Partnership(PPP)
- (v) Interest subsidy component for Private AYUSH educational Institutions
- (vi) IEC activities
- (vii) Research & Development in Medicinal Plants
- (viii) Voluntary Certification Scheme
- (ix) Market Promotion, Market intelligence and Buy back interventions- Project based
- (x) Reimbursement of Testing charges
- (xi) Crop insurance

The State/UT Government are required to submit the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) for seeking eligible Grant-in-aid under the NAM as per the resource pool allocated to them.

**Statement-II***Percentage of population who have used AYUSH treatment in India*

States/UTs	ISM	Homoeopathy	Yoga & Naturopathy	Any
Andhra Pradesh	28.3	2.0	0.8	30.3
Arunachal Pradesh	3.6	9.3	1.7	12.9
Assam	20.6	19.5	3.6	37.8
Bihar	23.6	18.4	5.6	35.2
Chhattisgarh	17.7	2.2	1.2	19.8
Delhi	32.6	10.5	10.7	42.4
Goa	26.6	5.7	1.9	30.6
Gujarat	32.1	2.7	2.5	33.7
Haryana	13.0	1.9	2.7	16.0
Himachal Pradesh	52.4	1.5	10.3	55.2
Jammu and Kashmir	17.9	0.9	1.8	19.1
Jharkhand	9.0	6.5	3.2	16.7
Karnataka	17.0	1.6	1.8	19.0
Kerala	27.3	9.8	0.6	35.8
Madhya Pradesh	23.4	2.8	2.5	25.4
Maharashtra	12.7	3.4	3.6	17.0
Manipur	5.6	1.5	0.7	7.4
Meghalaya	22.4	3.9	0.7	24.9
Mizoram	18.1	3.3	0.0	20.8
Nagaland	28.8	4.4	1.2	30.8
Odisha	17.1	12.2	1.5	28.0
Punjab	22.7	4.2	1.1	27.2
Rajasthan	28.1	1.7	2.2	30.0
Sikkim	10.7	3.0	2.9	14.3

States/UTs	ISM	Homoeopathy	Yoga & Naturopathy	Any
Tamil Nadu	30.3	1.0	0.7	31.5
Tripura	4.1	11.3	0.4	13.3
Uttarakhand	26.0	6.4	6.0	31.7
Uttar Pradesh	28.0	6.0	2.3	32.7
West Bengal	6.3	25.1	2.2	30.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.5	5.3	0.3	15.8
Chandigarh	1.9	1.4	1.7	4.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24.9	1.0	3.0	28.6
Daman and Diu	22.0	0.8	1.9	24.1
Lakshadweep	20.6	10.6	0.0	26.8
Puducherry	7.2	0.8	0.2	8.0
ALL INDIA	22.1	7.1	2.5	28.4

*Note :* ISM-Indian System of Medicine (Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha)

Any- any system of the medicine (Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga & Naturopathy and Homoeopathy) Status of Telangana is included under Andhra Pradesh

#### **Ayurvedic treatment centres in Bihar**

†1706. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is ready to publicise Ayurvedic medicine in rural areas of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the districts and Panchayats in Bihar where treatment centres have been opened if treatment is provided through Ayurvedic medicines and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Government has taken following steps to publicise Ayurvedic medicine in rural areas of the country:

1. The State / UT Governments are provided Grant-in-aid for procurement of essential AYUSH medicines including Ayurveda medicines for AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

AYUSH Co-located facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHC), Community Health Centers (CHC) and District Hospital (DH) under National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

2. Further, provision has also been made for following activities under NAM:

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

(b) Health is a State subject. The details of districts and Panchayats of Bihar having treatment centers of Ayurveda are not maintained by the Government of India.

#### **Upgrading of Tirunelveli Siddha Medical College**

1707. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tirunelveli Medical Siddha College would be upgraded into a university specially to carry out rare research on herbs available along the western ghats; and

(b) if so, the initiatives taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) No. Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai (Taluk), Tirunelveli (Dist.), Tamil Nadu is a State Government College. There is no proposal to upgrade this college into a University.



**Propagation of indigenous healthcare systems**

1708.SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of colleges and hospitals working under the AYUSH Ministry, and the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by the Ayush Ministry to propagate indigenous healthcare systems;
- (c) the budget allocation for this year compare to last year; and
- (d) whether Government is contemplating to start new "Yoga University" at four zones of the country to fulfill the Nation's and world's need?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) There are following autonomous Institutes in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy, having college and hospital attached to them, under Ministry of AYUSH:-

1. National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA) is at Jaipur, Rajasthan offers UG, PG, Ph. D in Ayurveda and Diploma in Nursing & Pharmacy courses. It has 300 bedded hospital attached to it.
  2. National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM) is at Bangalore, Karnataka offers PG level course in Unani Medicine. It has 180 bedded hospital attached to it.
  3. National Institute of Siddha (NIS) is at Chennai, Tamil Nadu offers PG & Ph.D courses in Siddha. It has 180 bedded hospital attached to it.
  4. National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH) is at Kolkata, West Bengal offers UG & PG courses in Homoeopathy. It has a 100 bedded hospital attached to it.
  5. There is also an Institute of Post Graduate Teaching & Training in Ayurveda (IPGTRA) at Jamnagar, Gujarat, under Gujarat Ayurveda University and it is funded by Ministry of AYUSH. The institute offers PG, Ph.D., M. Pharma. (Ayurveda) and M.Sc. (Medicinal Plants). It has 180 bedded hospital attached to it.
- (b) Government has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on

29.9.2014 which envisages better access to AYUSH services; strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU&H raw-materials in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan.

Further, three new institutes are in advanced stage of construction namely:

- (i) All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) at Sarita Vihar, New Delhi,
- (ii) North-Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homeopathy (NEIAH), at Shillong, Meghalaya, and
- (iii) North-Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM), at Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) The budget allocation of the Ministry of AYUSH for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as under:

BE 2014-15(₹ in crore)		BE 2015-16(₹ in crore)	
Plan	Non -Plan	Plan	Non -Plan
1069.00	203.15	1008.00	206.00

(d) No.

#### **Action Plan for conservation of medicinal herbs**

1709.SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan drawn up by Government for the conservation, cultivation, processing and storage of medicinal and aromatic plants/herbs in order to ensure their availability along with the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the measures being taken by Government to promote research and manufacturing of Ayurvedic/herbal medicines and set up research centres/ manufacturing units for the purpose, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA

& NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government of India has set up the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) to look after the matters related to development of medicinal plants sector in the country. The NMPB has been implementing different Schemes/ Programmes for overall development of the sector in the country. The following Schemes are being implemented *w.e.f.* 2008-09:

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

Under this Scheme, support is provided for Survey, Inventorization, *in-situ* conservation, *ex-situ* conservation / herbal gardens, Research and Development, linkage with peoples collectives like Self Help Groups (SHGs), Joint Forests Management Committees (JFMCs) etc. The Scheme is being continued during the 12th Plan.

2. **Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “National Mission on Medicinal Plants”:**

The Scheme is primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of medicinal plants on private land with backwards linkages, for establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material etc. and forward linkages for post-harvest management, marketing infrastructure, certification etc. Currently this Scheme is being implemented as a component (Medicinal Plants) of the National AYUSH Mission (NAM) Scheme of the Ministry of AYUSH.

The Action Plan drawn up by NMPB for the Conservation, cultivation, processing and storage of medicinal plants / herbs for the Financial Year 2015-16 under both the Schemes is as below:

Sl. No	Activities under the Scheme	Physical targets
1.	Establishment of Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs) – in numbers	15
2.	Area to be covered under <i>in-situ</i> / <i>ex-situ</i> conservation - in hectares	6000
3.	Livelihood augmentation through Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) – in numbers	250
4.	R&D projects to be supported – in numbers	25

Sl. No	Activities under the Scheme	Physical targets
5.	Projects on capacity building, IEC, Nursery, QPM etc. – in numbers	30
6.	Establishment of Herbal Gardens – in numbers	30
7.	Establishment of raw drug repositories	3
8.	Establishment of Nurseries – in numbers	60
9.	Area to be covered under cultivation of Medicinal Plants – in hectares	14000
10.	Medicinal Plants Processing Zones / Clusters to be established – in numbers	2

The funds allocated under Grant-in-Aid, Scheme-wise and year-wise for the last three years and current year are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year	Funds allocated (B.E.)(₹ in crores)
1.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “National Mission on Medicinal Plants”	2012-13	65.00
		2013-14	70.00
		2014-15	70.00
		2015-16 *	45.93
2.	Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants"	2012-13	65.00
		2013-14	70.00
		2014-15	70.00
		2015-16	69.00

\* Resource Pool Allocation for the component of Medicinal Plants under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

The State / UT-wise details of the funds released under both the Schemes during the last three years is at Statement-I (*See* below).

In addition, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India is also implementing a Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme *w.e.f.* 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector including aromatic plants.

(b) The Ministry of AYUSH has set up 5 research councils one each in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Siddha, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy. The councils for Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy have research units working under them in different States.

Ministry of AYUSH has also supported Drug Testing Laboratories and Pharmacies in different States. In addition to this, the following measures have also been taken by the Government for manufacturing of Ayurvedic / herbal medicines:-

- (i) Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic (ASU&H) Pharmacopeias have been published containing quality standards of 600 single drugs & 152 compound formulations of Ayurveda, 139 single drugs of Siddha, 298 single drugs and 100 compound formulations of Unani and 1016 Homoeopathic drugs.
- (ii) Compliance with Goods Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) has been made mandatory for licensing of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs.
- (iii) Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine (PCIM) has been established to address quality concerns and develop quality standards for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines.

State-wise details of Pharmacies, Drug Testing Laboratories and Research Units are given at Statement-II

**Statement-I**

*The State / UT-wise details of the funds released under both the schemes of NMPB during the last three years*

		(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	878.90	1157.73	1962.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	123.60	-
3.	Assam	167.14	29.00	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	178.60	374.07	222.36
5.	Delhi	38.80	87.86	114.12
6.	Gujarat	609.91	133.15	410.47
7.	Haryana	-	182.01	92.19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11.24	138.44	272.74

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.38	175.09	31.19
10.	Jharkhand	138.96	-	618.00
11.	Karnataka	191.87	497.92	1028.21
12.	Kerala	260.95	426.15	159.72
13.	Madhya Pradesh	696.89	1865.33	518.54
14.	Maharashtra	890.95	1344.03	941.60
15.	Manipur	73.60	118.96	90.26
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	172.62
17.	Mizoram	274.26	193.18	68.72
18.	Nagaland	262.69	275.23	189.83
19.	Odisha	113.79	247.76	222.53
20.	Punjab	-	39.01	-
21.	Rajasthan	597.94	713.24	363.04
22.	Sikkim	338.95	684.97	689.06
23.	Tamil Nadu	758.40	1212.95	934.97
24.	Tripura	89.56	0.00	269.66
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	12.00
26.	Uttarakhand	20.64	412.01	352.66
27.	Uttar Pradesh	838.82	612.89	58.93
28.	West Bengal	75.48	109.00	573.08
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	41.27	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	17.12	5.00	6.46
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	2.69
32.	Puducherry	-	1.80	-
TOTAL		7558.84	11201.65	10378.19

**Statement-II***State-wise details of Pharmacies, Drug Testing Laboratories and Research Units*

Sl. No.	State	Pharmacies	Drug Testing Laboratories	Research Units
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1
3.	Assam	1	1	3
4.	Bihar	1	1	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	4
7.	Gujarat	3	1	1
8.	Haryana	1	1	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	3
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	1
12.	Karnataka	1	1	3
13.	Kerala	2	1	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1	3
15.	Maharashtra	1	1	5
16.	Manipur	-	-	2
17.	Meghalaya	-	1	1
18.	Mizoram	-	1	1
19.	Nagaland	1	1	2
20.	Odisha	3	1	4
21.	Punjab	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	4	1	2
23.	Sikkim	-	1	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	2	5
25.	Tripura	1	1	1
26.	Telangana	-	-	2
27.	Uttarakhand	3	1	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4	1	11
29.	West Bengal	2	1	4
30.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	2
31.	Puducherry	-	-	1
Total		46	27	80

**Central Drug Controller of AYUSH**

1710.DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO :

DR. CHANDAN MITRA:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal for setting up a separate Central Drug Controller of AYUSH, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by when it will be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Government has considered to set up a structured central regulatory regime for AYUSH medicines. In this regard, the current proposal is to have a vertical structure for AYUSH in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO). Government has initiated procedural steps for setting up the vertical structure of AYUSH in the CDSCO and the need for creation of a separate Drugs Controller General for AYUSH may be assessed subsequently, the time-frame for which cannot be specified at this stage.



**Optimum utilisation of manpower in health sector**

1711.DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry constituted a Committee to explore the possibility of promoting the concept of Holistic Health in the country in order to optimise the utilisation of available manpower in the health sector; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Committee has presented its report and if so, the details thereof and the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) Yes. The Government of India, Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) on 25th August, 2014, constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. H.R. Nagendra, Chancellor, S-Vyasa Yoga University, Bengaluru to explore the possibility of promoting the concept of Holistic Health in the country in order to optimize the utilization of available manpower in the health sector.

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

(b) The Committee submitted its report on 10th November 2014. Some of the main recommendations are as per following –

- (i) Introduce a National Holistic Public Health System which integrates AYUSH at Primary, Secondary and Tertiary levels.
- (ii) Reform medical education, research and legal framework to support the National Holistic Public Health system.
- (iii) National Holistic AYUSH Health Programmes for NCDs, Geriatrics, Maternal & Child Health should be formulated and implemented by National AYUSH Mission. About 25% of the AYUSH budget should be allotted to Yoga and Naturopathy.
- (iv) Identifying new, as well as strengthening existing, AYUSH Centers of Excellences, and nurturing them to expand further to contribute to the Holistic Health Care

delivery system. They should generate evidence from extensive research on clinical and AYUSH principles.

- (v) A minimum of 20% of the AYUSH budget should be allotted for Research on treatment, prevention, rehabilitation and promotion of positive health.
- (vi) The funding policy of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should consider Government funding to not for profit non-Government agencies, that are well managed and have track record of public interest work, on the same basis as funding to Government initiatives.

The AYUSH intervention for prevention and control of Non Communicable diseases has already been initiated. Significant part of AYUSH budget is being spent on Research. Various Central sector schemes of the Ministry of AYUSH has the provision to support the projects submitted by NGOs depending upon their eligibility and quality of proposal.

#### **Removal of restriction on advance booking of airlines tickets**

1712.SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government has removed the restriction of advance booking of the airlines tickets to their customers upto 12 months, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has made any bi/tri-partite agreement to ensure the bookings and journey thereof, and 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) Presently, there is no restriction imposed by Directorate General of Civil Aviation on the advanced booking of the airlines.

(b) Booking for air travel is a contractual matter between passenger and-airline. The terms and conditions of air travel are agreed between the passengers and the airlines at the time of bookings.

#### **Baggage theft at IGI Airport**

1713.SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instances of baggage theft at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi, are increasing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in five months of 2014, 58 instances of baggage theft were reported which is almost equivalent to the total instances of 2013; and

(c) if so, the reasons behind this and how CISF is going to be strengthened to reduce instances of thefts in cargo hold areas of IGIA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) As per the details provided by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), an attached office of Ministry of Civil Aviation and the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, the number of theft cases reported at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi in the years 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (up to March, 2015) is given as under:-

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2012:- 24

2013:- 14

2014:- 67

2015:- 19 (up to 31.03.2015)

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While the number of theft cases reported at the IGI Airport, New Delhi had declined in 2013, it reported an increase in the subsequent year. Further, during the initial five months of the year 2014 only 18 cases were reported at this airport. There is no marked increase in the number of cases reported in the current year in comparison with the number of cases reported during the corresponding period in 2014.

(c) The following measures have been taken to prevent incidents of thefts at airports:-

- (i) Establishment of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) help desk counters at the airports for receipt of complaint of thefts from the passengers and to further hand over the complaints to the local police.
- (ii) Frisking of ground handling staff is being done while leaving airport.
- (iii) Ban of use of Cell Phones in the air side by ground handling staff.
- (iv) Deployment of airline security staff in the Baggage Make Up Area (BMA)/ Baggage Break-up Area (BBA) and around the cargo hold area of the airline.
- (v) Photo Identity Cards (PIC) of ground handling staff after completion of shift are being deposited at the airport.
- (vi) Sharing of list of suspects with all the concerned agencies.

**Poaching of pilots and other crew members**

1714. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether it is proposed to regulate poaching of pilots and other crew members by different airlines in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Indian airlines are facing shortage of pilots and other crew members, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action plan to overcome this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) DOCA has issued CAR Section 7, Series X, Part II on the subject "Requirement of Notice Period by the Pilots to the airlines employing them". However, no such regulation has been issued in respect of cabin crew.

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

To cover the shortage of type rated pilots, validation of foreign pilots is done as per rule 45 of Aircraft Rules, 1937. Indian Pilots who are inducted by airlines and are eligible to become Pilot in Command (PIC) as per the policy of airlines are being trained by them to phase out expat pilots. As a follow up cases of Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorisation (FATA) pilots are processed on the basis of information furnished by each airline and only after security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs. The strength of foreign pilots have decreased in the subsequent years as more and more Indian co-pilots are upgraded to commanders.

**New airports for increased air traffic**

1715. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether Government is planning to increase the number of airports and also to increase the frequency of flights connecting major cities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the list of new airports planned for;

(c) whether Government has plans to reduce the Airport User Development Fees and fuel charges to reduce the overall air fares; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to increase the passengers strength?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Government of India (GoI) has granted "in principle" approval for setting up of 15 Greenfield airports in the country namely, Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur and Aranmula in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Pudducherry and Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh. Further, GoI has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDG issued by the Government. Presently, airlines are operating to/from 76 airports in the country including major cities.

(c) and (d) GoI has set up an independent regulatory body, namely, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) to determine the tariff for aeronautical services provided at major airports in the country. Further, the fuel charges are levied by the airlines as a part of total airfare on account of cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and other relevant factors essential for airline operations. Concerned State Governments are responsible for rationalization of ATF pricing.

#### **Expansion and upgradation of Dabolim Airport in Goa**

1716. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dabolim Airport in Goa has been expanded and upgraded, if so, the total expenditure incurred in the upgradation and expansion;

(b) whether the facilities available at the Dabolim Airport are being fully utilised;

(c) the number of aerobridges and other facilities available at the airport and

(d) whether the Airports Authority of India has provided parking space for taxis or private vehicles, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Dabolim Airport in Goa has been upgraded by construction and commissioning of a new Integrated Passenger Terminal Building capable to handle 2000 domestic and 750 international peak hour passengers at a time at an expenditure of ₹ 297.58 crores.

(c) The airport is equipped with various facilities including 5 aerobridges, 64 check-in-counters, 6 baggage claim belts with swing gate, state-of-art facilities such as Flight Information Display System, Building Management System and Closed Circuit TV for surveillance.

(d) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has provided a surface parking with a capacity to park 100 cars/taxis and has also constructed a multi-level parking with a capacity for 570 cars/taxis.

#### **Construction of new airports in West Bengal**

1717. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that facilities at airports situated in West Bengal are not world class, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of proposal for construction of new airports in the country including that in West Bengal, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has set any deadline for the construction of such airports and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Kolkata and Bagdogra (Civil Enclave) are major operational airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) in West Bengal. The facilities available at Kolkata Airport are world-class, as indicated by the Airport Service Quality (ASQ) Survey carried out by Airports Council International (ACI) on quarterly basis, in which Kolkata Airport topped amongst the 11 AAI airports and ranked 30th amongst the 254 airports surveyed by ACI worldwide, with an ASQ score of 4.66 in the last two quarters. Kolkata Airport has also been declared as the best improved airport in Asia Pacific Region by ACI for two consecutive years, 2013 and 2014. Facilities at Bagdogra Airport are also satisfactory, as per the Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) survey carried out by an independent agency in two rounds, in which Bagdogra Airport has scored 4.49 and 4.53 against the target of 4.25 for airports with old terminal buildings.

(b) Government of India has granted "in principle" approval for setting up of 15 Greenfield airports in the country. The list of airports State-wise includes Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur and Aranmula in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Pudducherry and Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The timeline for construction of such airport projects depend upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory regulatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operator.

#### **Impact of cut in prices of ATF on air fare**

†1718. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made deep cut in the prices of the Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the various aviation companies would reduce their air fares due to reduction in the prices of ATF, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the air fare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) The price of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) varies in the country from State to State due to variation in Value Added Tax (VAT) etc. The details of ATF since 01.06.2014 at Delhi is as follows:

(₹ in lakh)		
Date	Price of ATF in Delhi	Decreased/Increased
June 2014	69,747	Increased
July 2014	70,161	Decreased
August 2014	70,044,	Decreased
September 2014	69,603	Decreased
October 2014	67,525	Decreased
November 2014	62,537	Decreased
December 2014	59,943	Decreased

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in lakh)

Date	Price of A TF in Delhi	Decreased/Increased
January 2015	52,423	Decreased
February 2015	46,513	Decreased
March 2015	50,363	Increased
April 2015	49,337	Decreased

(b) and (c) No such analysis has been carried out by the Ministry. Under the existing regulations air fares 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.

#### Civilian use of drones in the country

1719. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to allow civilian use of drones in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the guidelines issued for the purpose; and
- (c) whether Government has assessed the safety and security issues involved before allowing civilian use of drones, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (c) As of now, Directorate General of Civil Aviation has restricted civil use of drones, unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) *vide* public notice available in [www.dgca.nic.in](http://www.dgca.nic.in) International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has not issued any Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) for operation of civil UAS so far. However, DGCA has initiated the process of framing operational guidelines for civil use of UAS.

#### Development of Jharsuguda Airport in Odisha

1720. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for increase in the estimated cost of development of Jharsuguda Airport in Odisha; and
- (b) the details of the scheduled time of starting construction and completing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) There is no increase in the estimated cost of ₹ 174.90 crores for development of Jharsuguda Airport in Odisha.



(b) Development of Airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time. The timelines for construction of airports depends on several factors like availability of land, mandatory regulatory clearances etc.

**Purchase of 68 wide-bodied 777 Boeing aircrafts**

1721. SHRI SALIM ANSARI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government purchased 68 wide-bodied Boeing 777 aircrafts even though the expert committee of Air India did not favour such a proposal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that price of staggering ₹ 13000 crore per aircraft was paid to Boeing company which is highly exorbitant as compared to price offered by the same company to other international airlines; and

(c) if so, whether Government would order for CBI inquiry into the deal which caused loss of revenue to the exchequer and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir. Based on the report submitted by Techno-Economic and Negotiating Committee, Air India board approved the purchase of 68 aircraft from Boeing. An Empowered group of Ministers (EGOM) was constituted to negotiate with Boeing and Engine manufacturer. Based on the terms decided by EGOM with Boeing and Engine manufacturer, Government approved for the purchase of 68 aircraft from Boeing. Thereafter, Air India had entered into a purchase agreement with Boeing for purchase of 23 Boeing 777, 27 Boeing 787 and 18 Boeing 737 aircraft in December 2005.

(b) No, Sir. Air India has followed an established system of tendering and the purchase price of such aircraft purchases were finalized based on the competitive bids.

(c) No, Sir.

**Operation of domestic airlines in remote areas and regions**

1722. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of operation of domestic airlines in remote areas and regions;

(b) whether Government proposes to encourage operation of airlines in these areas;

(c) whether Government proposes to strengthen airport infrastructure in these remote areas and regions, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the regions/areas identified in the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) At present, scheduled domestic air transport services are available to/from 76 airports in the country which include remote areas and regions also. State-wise air connectivity as per approved Summer Schedule 2015, effective from 29/03/2015 to 24/10/2015 is at Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different region of the country. In accordance with these RDGs, all Scheduled Airlines who operate on Category-I routes (Metro Routes) are required to deploy 10% of the capacity deployed on these routes, on category II routes which connect stations in North East region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep. Further, at least 10% of the capacity required to be deployed on Category-II routes is to be deployed for connectivity exclusively within these regions (Category -II A).

Airport Authority of India (AAI) is also providing incentives to Domestic Scheduled Operators as under:—

- (i) No landing charges is levied by AAI to domestic schedule operators who are operating with aircraft with a maximum certified capacity of less than 80 seats and helicopters of all types (except Chennai/Kolkata).
- (ii) Landing & parking charges (for all types of aircrafts) at all airports in North-East Region, J&K, Andaman and Nicobar Island & Lakshadweep (other than Defence airports) is reduced by 250/0 of the current rates for domestic scheduled operators.
- (iii) Night parking charges for aircrafts of domestic operators will be waived off for making night halt at airports where State Government has brought the rate of tax to 5% on ATF *w.e.f.* the date of implementing this rate by the respective State Government This relief shall be applicable initially for a period of 5 years and will be reviewed thereafter.
- (iv) Also, as per Slot Allocation Guidelines issued by this Ministry, if an existing

airline plans a new flight to connect new stations in Tier-II / Tier-III cities from Tier-I city & vice-versa or in between 2 or more Tier-II / Tier III cities, then the same is given priority over other airlines for allocation of slots.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The development of five no frills airports in the country viz. (i). Hubli (Karnataka), (ii) Belgaum (Karnataka), (iii) Tezu (Arunachal Pradesh), (iv) Kishangarh (Rajasthan) and (v) Jharsuguda (Odisha) has been approved to promote Regional Connectivity. State Government are expected to share the development cost and operational expenditure of no-frills airports.

### Statement

#### State-wise Air Connectivity - Summer Schedule 2015

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Names of Cities Air linked	No. of Airports
1	2	3	4
<b>States</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur	6
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Rajkot) Surat, Vadodara	8
9.	Haryana	-	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise	4
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli	4
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum	3

1	2	3	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho	5
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune	4
17.	Manipur	Imphal	1
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
19.	Mezoram	Aizwal	1
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1
22.	Puniab	Amritsar	1
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur	3
24.	Sikkim	-	
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin	5
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi	5
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pant Nagar	2
30.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata	2
<b>Union Territories</b>			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair, Car Nicobar	2
2.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	1
3.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
5.	Daman & Diu	Diu	1
6.	Puducherry	-	
Number of cities connected by scheduled domestic carriers			76

**Rate of growth in air traffic**

1723. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the air traffic is increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the growth rate of air traffic during the last three years;
- (c) whether the rise in air traffic is very low in comparison to other countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken thereon including, reduction of taxes which is very high at present, so as to increase air traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The domestic passenger traffic statistics for the last three years by the Indian carriers are as under:

Year	No. of passenger carried	%age variation over the previous year
2011-12	60837455	13%
2012-13	57647250	-4.9%
2013-14	60668409	4.8%
2014-15(Provisional)	68391594	12.73%

- (c) No such assessment is made by the Government.
- (d) Does not arise.

**SC/ST employees of CCI**

1724. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the various posts existing in the Competition Commission of India; and
- (b) the details of the persons belonging to SC/ST category employed in those various posts in Competition Commission of India?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) and (b) The details of posts sanctioned in the Competition Commission of India and posts filled up by persons belonging to SC/ST category are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled up	No. of SC/ST Officers
1.	Secretary	01	01	-
2.	Advisors	08	07	-
3.	Directors	12	08	1 SC
4.	Joint Directors	26	06	1 SC
5.	Deputy Directors	53	37	3 SC
6.	Assistant Directors	21	20	-
7.	Office Managers	29	28	2 SC and 1 ST
8.	Senior Principal Private Secretary / Principal Private Secretary/Private Secretary	10	09	-
9.	Director General	01	01	-
10.	Additional Director General	04	03	-
11.	Joint Director General	08	04	-
12.	Deputy Director General	21	05	-
13.	Assistant Director General	03	03	-
TOTAL		197	132	7 SC and 1 ST

#### **Making Mumbai global financial centre**

1725. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to make Mumbai as global financial centre.
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of strategy Government proposes to adopt to achieve this goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) In order to facilitate development of global international financial centres in India, the following regulations have been issued/notified recently:

- (i) Foreign Exchange Management (International Financial Services Regulations), 2015 has been notified in the Gazette of India and the same has come into effect from March 23, 2015.
- (ii) Securities and Exchange Board of India has notified International Financial Services Centres Guidelines 2015 on 27th March, 2015 to facilitate and regulate financial services relating to securities market in an International Financial Services Centre set up under Section 18 (1) of Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- (iii) Reserve Bank of India has issued a circular on April 1, 2015 detailing guidelines on "Setting up IFSC Banking Units (IBUs)".
- (iv) For enabling Insurance sector operations in IFSC the following guidelines/ rules have been notified.
  - (1) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (International Financial Services Centre) Guidelines, 2015.
  - (2) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Regulation of Insurance Business in Special Economic Zones) Rules, 2015.
  - (3) Insurance Act Exemptions Notification.
- (v) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India on 8th April, 2015 has notified that units in an International Financial Services Centre in Special Economic Zones may be set up and approved in accordance with rule 17 of the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, as amended from time to time subject to the above guidelines or regulations framed and notified in this regard by the Reserve Bank of India, the Securities and Exchange Board of India and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India.

#### **Amendment of rules governing MNS**

1726.SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rules governing Military Nursing Service (MNS) were amended from time to time;
- (b) if so, whether these amendments were to give benefit to the service officers or withdraw/downgrade the prevalent benefits/amenities;
- (c) the authority responsible to suggest such amendments and the ultimate authority to approve such amendments;

(d) whether it is done keeping in mind its adverse impact on the concerned set of officers; and

(e) whether there is any authority where the MNS officers are permitted to seek redressal to their grievances either personal or matters related to their service?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) Military Nursing Service Rules, 1944, framed under provisions of Military Nursing Service Ordinance, 1943 are still in force.

(c) and (d) The authority responsible to suggest amendments in the Military Nursing Service Rules, 1944, is Chief of Army Staff and the approving authority is the Central Government.

(e) Military Nursing Service officers may make complaints under the provisions of Army Order 5/2013/AG.

#### **Holding of recruitment camps**

1727. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of recruitment camps were held by the Ministry in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such recruitment camps held during the last three years, location and State-wise;

(c) the number of personnel recruited in all the three forces during such camps, location-wise; and

(d) the details of recruitment camps proposed to be held during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) Details of recruitment rallies held by Army and Air Force during the last three years, location and State-wise are given at Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*) respectively. In Navy, thirty one temporary recruitment centres are activated at various places throughout the country for recruitment of sailors. Details of these centres are given at Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Recruitment in the Armed Forces is a continuous/ongoing process. Efforts are made to cover the entire country.



**Statement-I**

*Details of recruitment rallies conducted by the Army during the last three years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Rallies Conducted	Location of Rallies
<b>2012-13</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Including Telangana)	6	Eluru, Rangareddy, Tirupati, Karimnagar, Ongole, Kakinada
2.	Assam	5	Haflong, Masimpur, Tinsukia, Kokrajhar, Masimpur
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	Pasighat, Rupa, Tezu
4.	Bihar	7	Begusarai, Gaya, Danapur, Danapur Cantt, Jehanabad, Katihar, Darbhanga
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	Ambikapur, Kanker, Rajnandgaon
6.	Delhi (Including NCR)	2	Gurgaon (02)
7.	Gujarat (Including Diu)	5	Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Rajkot, Diu, Jamnagar
8.	Goa	1	Goa
9.	Haryana	6	Jhokalan, Kurukshetra, Rewari, Rohtak, Karnal, Fatehabad
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	Rampur, Kullu, Keylong, Palampur, Una
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	Sanjuwan, Akhnoor, Leh, Uri, Bandipora

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Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Rallies Conducted	Location of Rallies	82
12.	Jharkhand	2	Tatanagar, Saraikela Kharswan	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
13.	Karnataka	7	Medikeri, Mysore, Bidar, Dharwad, Kolar, Bellary, Mudhol Bagalkot	
14.	Kerala	4	Vadakara, Thiruvalla, Malapuram, Thodupuzha	
15.	Lakshadweep	1	Kavaratti and Andrott	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	8	Mhow, Jabalpur, Bhopal, Gwalior, Narsimhapur, Sehore, Mhow, Chhattarpur	
17.	Maharashtra	12	Ahmednagar, Osmanabad, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Kavathe Mahankal, Solapur, Parbhani, Jalgaon, Devlali Camp, Alibag	Unstarred Questions
18.	Meghalaya	1	Tura	
19.	Manipur	1	Senapati	
20.	Mizoram	1	Aizawl	
21.	Nagaland	1	Mokokchung	
22.	Odisha	8	Balangir, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Baikunthpur, Paradeep, Cuttack, Brahmapur (02)	

23.	Punjab	9	Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Khasa, Gurdaspur, Patiala, Sangrur, Ludhiana (02), Ferozepur
24.	Rajasthan	7	Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Sikar, Bikaner, Barmer/Udaipur, Jaipur/Tonk, Jhunjhunu
25.	Sikkim	2	Gangtok (02)
26.	Tamil Nadu	6	Trichy, Theni, Tiruvannamalai, Ramanathapuram, Neyveli, Nilgiri
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10	Agra, Fatehgarh, Etawah, Kannauj, Kanpur, Farrukhabad, Ghazipur, Maharajganj, Saharanpur, Ferozabad
28.	Uttarakhand	6	Dehradun, Haldwani (02), Pithoragarh (02), Raiwala
29.	West Bengal	8	Cooch Behar, Barrackpore, Chinsurah, Durgapur (02), Suri, Behala, Rabindra Sarobar
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh (Including Telangana)	5	Guntur, Mehboobnagar, Vijayawada, Kothagudem, Vizianagaram

*Written Answers to*

*[12 May, 2015]*

*Unstarred Questions*

Sl. No. States/UTs		Number of Rallies Conducted	Location of Rallies	84
3.	Assam	3	Udalguri, Jorhat, Likabali	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Along	
5.	Bihar	5	Aurangabad, Purnea, Dehri-on-Sone, Koilwar, Muzaffarpur	
6.	Chhattisgarh	2	Kabirdham, Raigarh	
7.	Delhi (Including NCR)	2	Gurgaon (02)	
8.	Gujarat	4	Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Junagarh, Patan	
9.	Haryana	4	Bhiwani, Bahadurgarh, Ambala, Sirsa	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	Pandoh, Dakshai, Kaza, Chamba, Hamirpur	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	Anantnag, Nemu, Sanjuwan, Pattan, Akhnoor, Sanjuwan	
12.	Jharkhand	2	Ranchi, Hazaribag	
13.	Karnataka	4	Gulbarga, Mandya, Chikkodi, Karwar	
14.	Kerala	4	Alappuzha, Wayanad, Thrissur, Trivandrum	Unstarred Questions
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	Sidhi, Jhabua, Guna, Rajgarh, Rewa, Mhow, Shivpuri, Jabalpur, Sehore	
16.	Maharashtra	5	Latur, Nasik, Amravati, Nanded, Kavathe Mahankal	

17.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong	<i>Written Answers to</i>
18.	Manipur	1	Leimakhong	
19.	Mizoram	2	Aizawl (02)	
20.	Nagaland	1	Kohima	
21.	Odisha	6	Rourkela, Paradeep, Bhubaneswar, Subarnapur/Balangir, Brahmapur (02)	
22.	Punjab	10	Patiala, Jalandhar, Bhatinda, Khalsa, Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Sangrur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Tibri Cantt	
23.	Rajasthan	10	Nagaur, Jhalawar, Dungarpur, Sri Ganganagar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Sikar, Alwar, Bhilwara, Jhunjhunu	
24.	Sikkim	2	Gangtok (02)	
25.	Tamil Nadu	6	Madurai, Thoothukudi, Nayveli, Coimbatore, Karur, Tiruvannamalai	
26.	Tripura	1	Agartala	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12	Mathura, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Pratapgarh, Mainpuri, Ghazipur, Agra, Fatehgarh, Rae Bareli, Kanpur, Saharanpur	
28.	Uttarakhand	7	Dehradun, Ranikhet, Ranikhet, Banbasa (02), Pithoragarh, Gaucher	

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Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Rallies Conducted	Location of Rallies
29.	West Bengal	6	South Dhinajpur, Howrah, Barrackpore, Suri, Kolaghat, Cooch Behar
<b>2014-15:</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Including Telangana)	6	Guntur, Srikakulam, Kurnool, Kothagudem, Rangareddy, Vizag
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Leimakhong
3.	Assam	6	Shillong, Bongaigaon, Khonsa, Dibrugarh, Masimpur, Nalbari
4.	Bihar	4	Chandmari, Muzaffarpur, Katihar, Jahanabad
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	Bilaspur, Raipur, Jagdalpur, Rajnandgaon
6.	Delhi (Including NCR)	2	Gurgaon (02)
7.	Goa	1	Goa
8.	Gujarat	4	Jamnagar, Palanpur, Rajkot, Badodra
9.	Haryana	7	Keylong, Hisar (03) , Jhajjar, Yamunanagar, Rewari
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	Bilaspur, Kangra, Junga, Kullu, Kalpa Stadium, Una, Chamba, Dharamsala
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	Leh, Bandipora, Sanjuwan, Nagarota, Badgaum, Rajori

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12.	Jharkhand	1	Tatanagar
13.	Karnataka	7	Tumkur, Raichur, Trivandrum, Chikmagalur, Belgaum, Moodbidri (Mangalore), Koppal
14.	Kerala	5	Kollam, Kannur, Kasargod (02), Trivendrum
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Narsinghpur, Betul, Mandsaur, Sagar, Bhopal, Mhow, Katni
16.	Maharashtra	9	Kolhapur, Thane, Ahmednagar, Jalana, Beed, Parbhani, Chandrapur, Panvel, Satara
17.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong
18.	Mizoram	2	Aizwal (02)
19.	Nagaland	1	Kohima
20.	Odisha	5	Rourkela, Paradip, Brahmpur, Cuttack, Angul
21.	Punjab	10	Tibri Cantt, Ludhiana (02), Firozpur, Patiala (02), Kapurthala, Khasa, Jalandhar, Bhatinda
22.	Rajasthan	9	Jalore, Bikaner, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Bharatpur, Bundi, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu
23.	Sikkim	1	Gangtok

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*Unstarred Questions*

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Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Rallies Conducted	Location of Rallies
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	Dindigul, Kanchipuram, Perambalur, Thanjavur, Puducherry, Erode
25.	Tripura	1	Agartala
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	Fatehpur, Fatehgarh, Bareilly, Babugarh, Faizabad, Jagatpur, Saharan, Manipur, Gazipur
27.	Uttarakhand	3	Dehradun (02), Banbasa
28.	West Bengal	8	Durgapur, Barrackpore, Salugara, Hawrah, Puruliya, Suri, Kharagpur, Raiganj

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**Statement-II**

*Details of recruitment rallies conducted by Air Force during  
the last three years are as under:*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Venues
<b>Year 2012:</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada
2.	Assam	Guwahati
3.	Chhattisgarh	Durg
4.	Goa	Goa
5.	Haryana	Ambala
6.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur
7.	Karnataka	Ballari, Dharwad
8.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara, Hoshangabad
10.	Maharashtra	Pune
11.	Meghalaya	Shillong
12.	Odisha	Angul
13.	Punjab	Jalandhar
14.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Madurai
15.	Tripura	Agartala
16.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Barrackpore, Behrampur
<b>Year 2013:</b>		
1.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Golaghat
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
3.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund
4.	Gujarat	Vadodara, Mehsana
5.	Karnataka	Koppal
6.	Lakshwadeep	Lakshwadeep
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Venues
8.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
9.	Nagaland	Kohima
10.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore, Ramanathapuram
11.	West Bengal	Barrackpore

**Year 2014:**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat
3.	Assam	Guwahati
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
5.	Goa	Goa
6.	Gujarat	Jamnagar
7.	Haryana	Ambala
8.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
10.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
11.	Punjab	Adampur
12.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram
13.	Tripura	Agartala
14.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag
15.	West Bengal	Barrackpore

***Statement-III***

*Recruitment of sailors for the Indian Navy is conducted at the following 31 locations across the country every year*

Sl. No.	Centres	States/UTs covered
1.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
2.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadar & Nagar Haveli
3.	INS Chilka	Odisha
4.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana

Sl. No.	Centres	States/UTs covered
5.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
6.	Vasco-da-Gama	Goa
7.	INS Hamla (Mumbai)	Maharashtra, Dadar and Nagar Haveli
8.	New Delhi	Delhi
9.	Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar
10.	Karwar	Karnataka
11.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
12.	Kolkata	West Bengal
13.	Arakkonam	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
14.	Lonavla	Maharashtra, Dadar and Nagar Haveli
15.	Jamnagar	Gujarat, Daman and Diu
16.	Kochi	Kerala and Lakshadweep
17.	Aizawl	Mizoram
18.	Ambala	Haryana
19.	Gangtok	Sikkim
20.	Guwahati	Assam and Tripura
21.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
22.	Jalandhar	Punjab and Chandigarh
23.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
24.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
25.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
26.	Kohima	Nagaland
27.	Ranchi	Bihar and Jharkhand
28.	Shillong	Meghalaya
29.	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh
30.	Almora	Uttarakhand
31.	Tezpur	Arunachal Pradesh

**Measures to protect security data from cyber spying**

1728. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the cyber security command project to combat online espionage threats; and
- (b) whether the Ministry is taking adequate measures to protect its data from cyber spying, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) Government has taken a number of steps to protect confidential information pertaining to Defence Sector from Cyber-attack including setting up of Cyber Operation Centres for threat management and mitigation as part of Framework for Enhancing Cyber Security of Indian Cyberspace. To protect important and Confidential data from Cyber-attack, the operational networks of the Armed Forces are air gapped from internet. Further, Defence Services have established Cyber Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) to prevent and react to cyber attacks. Safeguards have been instituted in the form of audits and physical checks. Policies, guidelines and procedures are laid down and cyber security advisories are issued from time to time.

**De-Notifying of civil areas under cantonment boards**

†1729. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Ministry will constitute a committee that could study the reasons for yearning of the notified civil areas coming under the different cantonment boards of the country to be included in the municipal corporations according to geographical condition;
- (b) if so, by when the committee is likely to be constituted;
- (c) if not, the manner in which the problems of civilians living in the cantonment boards will be disposed as per the needs of the modern age and the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any such committee had been constituted earlier, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present to form any such committee. However, Cantonment Boards are providing facilities and civic amenities such as sanitation, water supply, street lighting,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

maintenance of roads, healthcare, primary education and public parks etc. within available resources. Besides, the Government also allots grant-in-aid to deficit Cantonment Boards and for creation of capital assets in Cantonments.

(d) No, Sir.

**Vigilance clearance for Airbus 300 mid-air refuelling aircrafts**

1730.SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the `9,000 crore projects to acquire six Airbus 300 mid-air refuelling aircrafts or tankers has received another jolt; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the almost finalized deal has now being referred to the vigilance department for clearance and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The procurement case of Flight Refueller Aircraft (FRA) is at the Contract Negotiation Committee (CNC) stage.

Since the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had registered a case against M/s Airbus Industries in a matter pertaining to Ministry of Civil Aviation, the agency has been requested to provide current status of the case.

**FDI in defence sector**

1731.SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to bring hundred per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in defence production sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof this year, *vis-a-vis* last year; and

(c) the details of the plans envisaged to hike the FDI in defence production sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government *vide* Press Note 7 of 2014 Series dated 26.8.2014 has notified revised FDI Policy in defence sector, according to which FDI up to 49% is allowed in the sector through FIPB route and above 49% through approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) on case to case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology in the country.

(c) There is no proposal at present to revise it.

**Induction of LCA**

1732.SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that after decades IAF has received the first Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), if so, the details of the delay in the process thereof;
- (b) whether this LCA will meet the time-line challenges during operations; and
- (c) if so, the reports and further plans thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) The First Series Production Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas has been handed over to Chief of Air Staff by Raksha Mantri on 17th January 2015.

The following are some of the reasons for delay in completion of LCA project:

- *Ab-initio* development of the state-of-the-art technologies.
- Non-availability of trained/skilled manpower in the country.
- Non-availability of infrastructure / test facilities in the country.
- Unanticipated technical/technological complexities faced in structural design.
- Non-availability of critical components / equipment / materials and denial of technologies by the technologically advanced countries.
- Enhanced User's requirements or change in specifications during development.
- Increase in the scope of work.
- Inadequate production facility at HAL.

(b) and (c) Subsequent to achieving Initial Operational Clearance (IOC) status on 20th December 2013, Tejas series production has commenced. The first Squadron of 20 IOC standard aircraft is expected to be delivered by 2017-18. Efforts are underway to enhance the production capability.

**FDI in defence sector**

1733.SHRI DEREK O BRIEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of FDI received in the defence sector in the previous year; and

(b) the details of defence projects that have been benefited from opening up of FDI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) amounting to ₹ 447.20 Lakhs has been received in the defence industry sector from April 2013-March 2014.

(b) After opening up of the defence industry sector for FDI, so far 33 FDI proposals / Joint Ventures have been approved with Indian companies for manufacture of various defence equipments such as Aircrafts, Helicopters, Unmanned aerial Vehicles (UAVs), Electronic Warfare Systems, Radars, Avionics, Weapons, Shipbuilding, Artillery Guns, Mortars, Ammunition and Armoured Vehicles etc.

#### **Digitisation of Defence records**

1734.SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any initiatives to promote e-Governance, e-Procurement, Digitisation of records, Defence Land records, war records etc. pertaining to Indian Defence has been undertaken in the recent past, if so, the details and the salient features of each of such initiatives;

(b) the time by which digitisation of all such records of Indian Defence are likely to be completed; and

(c) the extent to which digitisation system will be able to bring transparency in Indian Defence records?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) to (c) Government has taken various initiatives to promote e-Governance in Defence Sector like Aadhaar enrolment for defence personnel and their dependents, Digital Life Certificate for retired defence personnel, Central Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for online complaint registration and Smart cards for accessing canteen facilities etc. Defence services have also implemented various IT initiatives for decision making relating to operational, manpower, infrastructure and procurement matters.

Using Raksha Bhoomi software, the Defence Land Records are also digitised by Directorate General Defence Estates (DGDE) with the objective of long term preservation and easy retrieval. Further, under the digitisation programme, the work of indexing, scanning and digitisation of records of Defence Estate Offices (DEOs) and Cantonment

Boards has been taken up in two phases. In phase-I, 69,657 files by 37 DEOs and 2,42,836 files by the 62 Cantonment Boards were digitised.

Further, Digitisation of declassified War Records has already been initiated by History Division and about 29 Lakhs pages have been Digitised upto 31.03.2015.

Digitisation of Records is a continuous process. Many of the above efforts taken are expected to bring transparency and efficiency.

#### **Medical kits Manufactured by Defence R and D units**

1735.SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are a lot of innovative medicines and medical kits / equipments designed by DRDO and DRDE which are far superior and cheap but are not being brought in the open market;
- (b) whether it is because of heavy pressure from the giant pharma companies that these products / equipments are being obstructed from coming to the open market; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) Medical kits and equipment designed by Defence Research and Development Establishment (DRDE), an establishment under Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are aimed at specific requirement of Armed Forces to cover Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) warfare or related emergencies. These items have not been envisaged to have any utility to general public under normal circumstances, barring few instances like HINI kits which is assumed to be cheaper than the imported kits.

(b) and (c) Based on Armed Forces requirement, small to medium scale pharma companies participate with DRDE in bringing out some of the medical items of the kits. Presently, the kits are aimed at Armed forces use only.

#### **Presence of Somali pirates near Indian waters**

1736.SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Somali pirates have started shifting their location towards India;
- (b) whether these pirates were located by Indian Forces or by Naval forces of any foreign country near the coast of India or near about the coast;



(c) the distance in nautical miles from Indian coast these pirates were located, if any; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the statement of Union Defence Minister is contrary to the stand taken by the Defence Ministry itself and External Affairs Ministry, so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) No, Sir. Somali based piracy which reached its peak in 2010-11 has been contained as a result of efforts of Indian Navy, other International Naval efforts and measures adopted by the Shipping Industry. There have been no incidents of piracy in the Eastern Arabian Sea since March 2012.

(b) and (c) During 2011, Indian Navy intercepted four pirate mother ships in Eastern Arabian sea and a total of 120 Somali pirates were apprehended and 74 fishermen were rescued in these operations. These incidents took place at a distance beyond 50 Nautical Miles from the coast of the Lakshadweep and Minicoy islands.

(d) Raksha Mantri's comments on Somali pirates at a seminar were made in the context of piracy events which occurred prior to March 2012.

#### **Co-operation with foreign Governments in Defence manufacturing**

1737. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign Governments have offered to share technologies and experiences and for co-operation in joint defence Research and Development (R&D) and manufacturing with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has held any discussion with Governments of those countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Many friendly foreign countries have offered to partner or are partnering with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for collaborative research, co-development and co-production. Research and Development (R&D) projects include joint R&D Projects, academic interaction and industry collaboration etc.

DRDO is working with countries that include Russia, Israel, USA, France, Germany, Sweden, Canada, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus, Brazil, south Africa, Singapore etc.

**Strengthening of coastal security**

1738.SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to initiate the process of identifying landing points and isolated spots along coastline of the country to strengthen coastal security; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) Government has requested all the Coastal States and Union Territories to identify and notify the landing points. So far, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu and Puducherry have identified and notified the landing points. Further, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Odisha and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have only identified the landing points but have not yet notified the same.

**Crash of Sukhoi-30 aircraft**

1739.SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Russians and the Indian Air Force have different views over the crashes of Sukhoi-30 aircraft;

(b) if so, whether the Air Chief Marshal has recently stated that Sukhoi-30 crashes occurred due to technical defects and not due to human error; and

(c) if so, whether Government now proposes to reinvestigate the causes of crashes of Sukhoi-30 aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. While replying to a media query on 19.02.2015, Air Chief Marshal had stated that the investigations into the Sukhoi-30 crash on 14.10.2014 at Pune were still going on and till then it had not indicated Human Error or Technical Defect as the cause. All Sukhoi-30 aircraft crashes have been investigated thoroughly by Indian Air Force and there is no proposal to reinvestigate any of these accidents.

**Dependence of aeronautics R&D projects on foreign sources**

1740.SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's R&D projects in the aeronautical sector are controlled externally for development time-frame and rate of production due to our dependence on raw material and technology;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the US, Israel and European countries dictate terms and conditions for supply of R&D related requirements, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a high powered military committee has recommended number of initiatives for India to be independent in aeronautics and free from foreign manipulations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) A number of raw materials and technologies of aeronautical systems are imported from technologically advanced countries. These include metallic and rubberised materials, components and sub-systems of various systems, engine, flight control system, etc. However, many of the technologies are not available for purchase.

(c) A Committee headed by Air Marshal M Matheswaran (Retd.) made several recommendations for development of critical technologies in Aeronautical sector. Among its recommendations, the Committee identified a list of over a dozen technologies in aeronautical sector on which India should ensure a minimum level of self-reliance; further study on the latest technology denial regimes etc. The Committee also pointed out that India needs to find ways to synergise civil and military aviation sectors.

#### **Road building along China borders**

1741.SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to embark on a major road building exercise both along the China borders, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether environmental norms for such projects have been relaxed; and

(c) if so, the work taken up by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in this regard with targets set thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) Government has identified 73 roads for development along the International Border with China. Of these 73 Indo-China Border Roads (ICBRs), 61 roads of total length 3410 km. have been entrusted to Border Roads Organisation (BRO).

(b) Certain norms have been relaxed for projects concerning national defence and security or involving other strategic considerations.

(c) Out of 61 ICBRs with BRO, 19 roads of length 625 Km. has already been completed. The connectivity (formation work completed) has been achieved on 24 roads and the work is under progress on 16 roads, while works on 2 roads is yet to commence. Out of the remaining 42 ICBRs, the target set for completion for 40 ICBRs is 2018 and for 2 roads the completion is expected to go beyond 2018.

#### **Living conditions of martyred soldiers' families**

1742.SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether families of soldiers who were awarded gallantry awards posthumously are living in miserable conditions;

(b) whether there is any mechanism to ensure welfare of such families, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to take care of widows and dependent parents of those who laid down their lives for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) The families of soldiers awarded gallantry awards posthumously, have been adequately compensated and are taken care through various schemes of the Government. Timely payment of all dues / benefits to next of Kin of all martyrs as sanctioned by the Government is ensured through a well-established procedure / system. All assistance is provided to the widows as per Government orders / instructions.

(b) and (c) Kendriya Sainik Board Secretariat at the Central level, Rajya Sainik Boards at the State level and Zila Sainik Boards at the District level are entrusted with welfare of Ex-servicemen and their families including the families of defence personnel killed in military operations.

Regiments and local formations / establishments / units have systems in place to periodically interact formally / informally with the families of defence personnel killed during operations.

#### **Administrative control of BRO**

1743.SHRI RAJ BABBAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has transferred administrative control of Border Roads Organisation (BRO) from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to the Ministry of Defence;

- (b) if so, the total effective sanctioned strength of personnel of BRO as on date and number of personnel actually working presently;
- (c) the reasons for shortage of personnel in BRO and steps taken by Government to fill this gap expeditiously;
- (d) whether there are high number of casualties in BRO;
- (e) if so, the details of BRO personnel killed due to various reasons during last three years and current year, year-wise; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government to make BRO an effective force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) The BRO has been functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence (MoD). However, the budget for the BRO was being reflected in the Demands for Grants under from Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) until year 2014-15.

*Vide* Gazette Notification dated 9th January, 2015, all matters relating to Border Roads Development Board and Border Roads Organisation have been placed under Ministry of Defence in Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. Accordingly, from the financial year 2015-16, the budget of BRO has also been shifted from MoRTH to MoD.

(b) The total authorised strength of BRO personnel is 42598. The number of personnel working presently is 34853.

(c) The effective recruitment in BRO is less due to difficult working conditions and extensive deployment in Border areas. However, continuous efforts are being made for recruitment through Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF) Centre. It has also been decided to outsource services of Junior Engineers (Civil) as an interim measure.

(d) and (e) The number of BRO personnel died in harness during last three years and current year, are given below:

Year	Number of BRO personnel died in harness
2012	159
2013	158
2014	129
2015 (upto 30.4.2015)	46

(f) In the recent past the Government has approved several proposals to improve the efficiency of BRO. These include shifting of budget of BRO from MoRTH to MoD, enhanced delegation of financial powers at various executive levels in BRO, and specialist training courses for BRO officers. In addition, certain welfare related proposals have also been sanctioned in the recent past to improve the service conditions in BRO.

#### **Self dependency in Arms production**

†1744. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy of Government to achieve self-dependence in the production of weapons and other equipments in defence sector;
- (b) whether any measures have been taken to increase the contribution of weapon, manufacturing by the public and private sectors; and
- (c) if so, the details of the contracts signed with the Indian companies by this Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India has promulgated its Defence Production Policy in January 2011. The objectives of the policy are to achieve substantial self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment, weapon systems, platforms required for defence in as early a time frame as possible; to create conditions conducive for the private industry to take an active role in this endeavour; to enhance potential of SMEs in indigenisation and to broaden the defence R&D base of the country.

2. In pursuance of the Defence Production Policy 2011, the Government has taken the following major steps to promote the participation of private and public sector in the indigenous production of defence equipment:

- (i) Technology Perspective and Capability Road map (TPCR), which gives out the details of the equipment and technologies required by our Armed Forces, has been put in public domain to provide the industry an overview of the direction in which the Armed Forces intend to head in terms of capability in future.
- (ii) Preference to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories of acquisition over 'Buy and Make (Global)' and 'Buy (Global)' categories thereby giving preference to Indian Industry in procurement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) The procedure for 'Buy and Make (Indian)' category has been simplified in order to make the category more attractive for Indian Defence Industry.
  - (iv) A clear definition of indigenous content has been provided which would not only bring more clarity on the indigenous content required for different categorization, but also enhance the indigenization in defence products in India.
  - (v) Indian private sector industry has also been allowed to received 'Maintenance Transfer of Technology (MTot)' in 'Buy (Global)' cases.
  - (vi) FDI policy in defence sector has been reviewed and as per the new policy, composite foreign investment upto 49% has been allowed through FIPB route and beyond 49% with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS).
  - (vii) Defence products list for the purpose of industrial licensing has been revised and most of the components / parts / raw materials, have been taken out from the revised list from purview of industrial licensing.
  - (viii) Defence Exports Strategy has been formulated and is put in public domain. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for issuing NOC for export of military stores has been simplified and processed for issuing NOC has been made online.
  - (ix) The list of 'Military Stores' for purpose of issuing of NOC for export has been defined and put in public domain.
- (c) The capital procurement of defence weapons / equipment is carried out as per the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure – 2013 (DPP-2013). During 2014-15, contracts have been signed with Indian vendors for Capital Procurement of various defence equipment including Rockets, Guns, Aircraft and missiles.

#### **Women officers in Medical and Nursing branches**

1745. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of commissioned and non-commissioned women officers in various branches including Medical and Nursing branches, service-wise;
- (b) whether Government has received complaints of harassment and discrimination from women officers and also that several new recruits were reported to have declined job officers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to encourage women to join the services and make necessary changes in recruitment plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) Strength of women officers in the Armed Forces are as under:—

Army		Navy		Air Force	
AFMS and MNS **	Other Branches	AFMS and MNS **	Other Branches	AFMS and MNS **	Other Branches
4224 (As on 1.2.2015)	1436 (As on 1.1.2015)	406 (As on 1.2.2015)	413	543 (As on 1.2.2015)	1331 (As on 1.3.2015)

\*\*AFMS: Armed Forces Medical Services

MNS: Military Nursing Service

(b) Number of complaints of harassment and discrimination received from women officers are as under:—

Army	Navy	Air Force
5 (since 2013)	Nil	17 (since 2011)

(c) Government has taken a number of measures to encourage the youth including women to join Armed Forces, including sustained image projection, participation in career fairs and exhibitions and publicity campaign to create awareness among the youth on the advantages of taking up a challenging and satisfying career. Further, Government has taken various steps to make Armed Forces' jobs attractive. These include implementations of the recommendation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission with improved pay structure, additional family accommodation through Married Accommodation Project (MAP) and improvement in promotion prospects in the Armed Forces.

#### **Irregularities in tender process of combat aircrafts**

†1746. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had entered into agreement with a French Company for purchasing 126 combat aircrafts three years ago, which has been cancelled recently, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) whether several irregularities made three years ago in the tender process of this agreement have come to the surface, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government has not signed any agreement with a French company for procurement of 126 Combat Aircraft three years ago, and therefore, no such agreement has been cancelled.

#### **Default of loans worth more than ₹ 100 crore**

1747. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of defaulting companies and individuals who have taken loans amounting to ₹100 crores or more from nationalized and co-operative banks, bank-wise;
- (b) since how long they have been defaulting in payment of their loans; and
- (c) the action taken by the Ministry on such companies, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) The bank-wise details of defaulting companies/individuals taken ₹ 100 crore or more from Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as at end December, 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The details in respect of Co-operative Banks is as under:

No. of companies	Amount involved
2	₹ 295.57 Crore

*Source:* RBI

The RBI data reporting system does not collate data on the default duration aspect.

The borrower's details are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45E of the RBI Act, 1934 and the banking laws, which provide for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents. RBI and Government have taken the following steps for recovery of loan from such companies: To improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is to have a Board approved loan policy, loan recovery policy, put in place an effective mechanism for information sharing for sanction of fresh loans/*ad-hoc* loans/renewal of loans to new or existing borrowers, have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts, taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats.

RBI has issued instructions to the Banks to review slippages in asset classification

in the borrowal accounts with outstanding ₹ 5 crore and above by the Board of Directors of the bank and review NPA accounts which have registered recoveries of ₹ 1 crore and above.

RBI has released a comprehensive 'Framework for Revitalising Distressed Assets in the Economy'. The Framework outlines a corrective action plan that will incentivise early identification of problem cases, timely restructuring of accounts which are considered to be viable, and taking prompt steps by banks for recovery or sale of unviable accounts.

The Government has advised PSBs to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of NPAs and recovery, appointment of Nodal officers for recovery at the Head Office/Zonal Office/for each DRT, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, and has instructed PSBs that writes-offs should not be more than recovery.

The Government has suggested banks to give more focussed monitoring in coordination with other members of consortium, assigning the responsibility at the Executive Director level, hiring best lawyers and monitoring their

performance in defending bank's interest in the Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and High Courts.

The Government has decided to establish six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRT) (at Chandigarh, Bengaluru, Ernakulum, Dehradun, Siliguri, Hyderabad) to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector.

To remove bottlenecks in the recovery of bad debts The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 has been passed by Parliament and has come into force from 15.01.2013.

Specific action against individual companies is taken by concerned banks.

### ***Statement***

*Public Sector Bank-wise data as at end December, 2014 on number of NPAs/defaulters above ₹ 100 crore (aggregate outstanding funded amount in each bank)*

*(Amount in ₹ Crore)*

Bank	No. of borrowers	Funded- Amount outstanding
Allahabad Bank	18	3,808
Andhra Bank	14	2,582
Bank of Baroda	29	5,800
Bank of India	10	1,730

Bank	No. of borrowers	Funded- Amount outstanding
Bank of Maharashtra	4	852
Canara Bank	5	1,359
Central Bank of India	25	5,598
Corporation Bank	2	452
Dena Bank	6	651
IOBI Bank Limited	19	5,202
Indian Bank	11	1,934
Indian Overseas Bank	1	114
Oriental Bank of Commerce	12	1,987
Punjab And Sind Bank	2	242
Punjab National Bank	30	6,381
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	3	582
State Bank of Hyderabad	12	1,975
State Bank of India	76	16,092
State Bank of Mysore	3	461
State Bank of Patiala	15	2,454
Syndicate Bank	4	512
Uco Bank	22	4,335
Union Bank of India	26	5,241
United Bank of India	17	3,092
Vijaya Bank	5	766
Grand Total	371	74,202

Source: RBI-Off-site CRILC returns as reported by banks.

#### Lesser enrolment in health insurance policies

1748. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 50 per cent insurance holders renew that health insurance policy, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the soap announced in the budget for the health insurance policy did not help much to enroll more people in health insurance policies so far, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), 81.2% of all health insurance policies were actually renewed during FY 2013-14. In terms of numbers, as against 115 lakh policies due for renewal, 93.4 lakh policies were actually renewed during FY 2013-14. The Company-wise data on number of policies due for renewal and number of policies actually renewed during the FY 2013-14 is given in the Statement (*See below*) . Health insurance coverage has significantly increased over the years.

**Statement**

*Details of proportion of policies renewed for FY 2013-14.*

Insurer	No. of policies due for renewal	No. of policies renewed	% of policies renewed
1	2	3	4
Bajaj Allianz	404383	235494	58%
Bharti AXA	18097	7385	41%
CHOLAMS	51516	20121	39%
Future Generali	10188	16236	159%
HDFC ERGO	206034	193638	94%
ICICI Lombard	387004	190039	49%
IFFCO Tokio	42741	35868	84%
Liberty Videocon	-	-	-
L&T General	3668	2387	65%
Maorna HDI	-	-	-
Raheia QBE	56	44	79%
Reliance	111984	89088	80%
Royal Sundaram	298385	175884	59%
SBI General	1066	490	46%

1	2	3	4
Shriram General	-	-	-
Tata AIG	172394	65978	38%
Universal Sampo	80846	48665	60%
PRIVATE TOTAL	1788362	1081317	60%
National	1595915	1284882	81%
New India	1691022	1411657	83%
Oriental	1207084	925658	77%
United India	2452901	2356226	96%
PUBLIC TOTAL	6946922	5978423	86%
Apollo Munich	317481	259142	82%
Cigna TTK	-	-	-
Max Bupa	142615	103564	73%
Religare	1544	9598	622%
Star Health	2308662	1909078	83%
SPECIALISED HEALTH	2770302	2281382	82%
INSURERS TOTAL			
GRAND TOTAL	11505586	9341122	81.2%

"-" indicates that either the company does not start operation or does not do health insurance business during that year/year.

Source: Health Insurance Regulatory Returns 2013-14 submitted by insurers over e-mail.

### Relaxation for Indian companies investing abroad

1749. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has relaxed the norms for Indian companies investing abroad by doing away with the ceiling for raising funds through pledge of shares, domestic and overseas assets; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that India's foreign exchange reserves have surged

whoppingly which enabled the RBI to decide that "banks may permit creation of charge pledge on the shares of the JV/WOS/SDS irrespective of the level of an Indian party in favour of a domestic or overseas lender for securing the funded or non-funded facility under the automatic route, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The ceiling for raising funds abroad by Indian companies investing abroad through pledge of shares and overseas assets has not been relaxed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(b) RBI allowed the AD banks to permit creation of charge pledge on the shares of the JV/WOS/SDS irrespective of the level of an Indian party in favour of a domestic or overseas lender for securing the funded or non-funded facility under the automatic route *w.e.f* December 29, 2014 only as a part of further liberalisation/delegation and to provide flexibility to the Indian Parties.

#### **Domestic savings rate in the country**

1750. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the household savings rate in the past three years in the country; and
- (b) the details of fresh measures being taken to increase domestic saving rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Based on the estimates published by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the gross savings of the household sector as percentage of the GDP at current market prices was estimated to be 22.8 per cent; 20.2 per cent and 18.2 per cent in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. The CSO has not published the estimates for household savings for the year 2014-15.

(b) The re-launch of Kisan Vikas Patra and the progress of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana are expected to contribute to greater mobilization of household financial savings. The Union Budget 2015-16 has proposed several measures to revitalize household savings, that, *inter alia*, include: making investment in Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme eligible for deduction under section 80C of the Income Tax Act; and, increased limit of deduction under the Income Tax Act for health insurance premium, contribution to specific pension funds and contribution by the employees to National Pension Scheme. The Union Budget 2015-16 also proposed to increase the access to formal financial system by utilizing the postal network. Greater public saving is sought to be achieved

through efforts at fiscal consolidation and reforms. The proposal to reduce corporate tax in a phased manner is expected to incentivise corporate saving.

**Loans disbursed by Bharatiya Mahila Bank**

1751. SHRI DEREK O BRIEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the branch network of the Bharatiya Mahila Bank;
- (b) the amount of loans that have been disbursed by the bank;
- (c) the target of loan disbursement by the bank; and
- (d) whether the bank has met its target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) There are 60 branches of Bharatiya Mahila Bank are functioning all over the country.

- (b) The loan disbursed by the bank as on 31.03.2015 is ₹ 351.81 crores.
- (c) The targeted disbursement of the bank as on 31.03.2015 was ₹ 500.00 crores.
- (d) The bank has disbursed ₹ 351.81 crores out of the targeted amount of ₹ 500.00 crores.

**Projection by World Bank and IMF about country's GDP**

1752. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether according to the projections of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), India's GDP is poised to accelerate to 7.2 per cent in 2014-15 to 7.6 per cent in 2015-16 and clocking 8 per cent in 2017-18; and
- (b) whether the IMF expects India to overtake China as the fastest growing and emerging economy in 2015-16 by clocking 7.5 per cent growth rate on back of policy initiatives, pick up in investments and lower oil import bills; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) As per the World Economic Outlook (WEO) released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April, 2015 and Global Economic Prospects (GEP) released by the World Bank in January 2015, the growth rate of GDP projected for India are given in the table below:

Repoort/Years	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
WEO (April, 2015)	7.2	7.5	7.5	Not indicated
GEP (January, 2015)	5.6	6.4	7.0	7.0

(b) As per the World Economic Outlook (WEO) April, 2015 released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), growth in China is expected to decline to 6.8 per cent in 2015-16 from 7.4 per cent in 2014-15, whereas India's growth is expected to strengthen from 7.2 per cent in 2014-15 to 7.5 per cent in 2015-16. The projections by IMF in WEO April, 2015 in respect of emerging market and developing economies is given in the Statement (*See Below*) . The WEO states that in India, growth will benefit from recent policy reforms, a consequent pickup in investment, and lower oil prices. Lower oil prices will raise real disposable incomes, particularly among poorer households, and help drive down inflation.

**Statement**

*World Economic Outlook April, 2015 projections for Emerging Market and Developing Economies*

	Projections		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Emerging Market and Developing Economies <sup>1</sup>	4.6	4.3	4.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.0	-2.6	0.3
Russia	0.6	-3.8	-1.1
Excluding Russia	1.9	0.4	3.2
Emerging and Developing Asia	6.8	6.6	6.4
China	7.4	6.8	6.3
India <sup>2</sup>	7.2	7.5	7.5
ASEAN-5 <sup>3</sup>	4.6	5.2	5.3
Emerging and Developing Europe	2.8	2.9	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.3	0.9	2.0
Brazil	0.1	-1.0	1.0
Mexico	2.1	3.0	3.3



	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan	2.6	2.9	3.8
Saudi Arabia	3.6	3.0	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.0	4.5	5.1
Nigeria	6.3	4.8	5.0
South Africa	1.5	2.0	2.1
Memorandum			
European Union	1.4	1.8	1.9
Low-Income Developing Countries	6.0	5.5	6.0
Middle East and North Africa	2.4	2.7	3.7
World Growth Based on Market Exchange Rates	2.6	2.9	3.2

1. The quarterly estimates and projections account for approximately 80 per cent of the emerging market and developing economies.
2. Data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis, and GDP from 2011 onward is based on GDP at market prices with FY2011/12 as a base year. Growth rates in the January, 2015 WEO Update were based on the GDP at market prices with FY2004/05 as a base year.
3. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
4. The projections for Lithuania are included in the January, 2015 WEO Update but are excluded in the columns comparing the current forecasts with those in the January, 2015 WEO Update.

### Printing material of currency notes

1753.SHRI S.THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to print currency notes on Indian paper with Indian ink, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the RBI had earlier decided to cancel the printing of currency from abroad due to some quality concerns, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Government has taken steps to manufacture paper for printing banknotes in the country. Accordingly, one new additional line of paper machine with an annual production capacity of 6000 MT and two lines of paper machines of 12000 MT capacity have been established at Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad and Bank Note Paper Mill India

Private Limited, Mysore respectively. Further, the printing inks are also manufactured by Bank Note Press, Dewas and other private manufacturers in the country.

(b) Banknotes are printed entirely within the country at BRBNMPL and SPMCIL Presses.

#### **Revision of base year for calculation of GDP**

1754. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that base year to calculate GDP has been revised recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the GDP rates as per the revised calculation from 2011-12 onwards; and
- (c) to what extent the revised GDP rate helps in attracting investment and increase India's rating in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The Central Statistics Office (CSO) has revised the base year for National Accounts Statistics (NAS) from 2004-05 to 2011-12, along with changes in the methodology for compilation of NAS.

(b) As per the revised series (with base, 2011-12) of national income released by the CSO, the growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices, is available only from the year 2012-13. The growth rate of the GDP at constant (2011-12) market prices was 5.1 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively in 2012-13 and 2013-14. As per the Advance Estimates released by CSO, the growth rate of the GDP at constant market prices is estimated at 7.4 per cent for 2014-15.

(c) Economic Survey 2014-15 indicates that in assessing the risks and rewards of competing destinations, rational investors take into account not just macroeconomic stability but also growth which crucially determines rewards and returns. Apart from improved growth, factors like reduction in inflation, improved fiscal and external sector position and better investor sentiments also brighten India's economic prospects.

#### **Easing of gold import norms**

1755. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has plans to ease gold import norms for the Star and Premier trading houses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the list of such traders and the terms and conditions imposed on such gold trading companies;

(c) whether Government has any report on the current import and export status of the companies which availed the gold import license; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total value of gold imported by each of the gold trading companies during years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India *vide* circular dated 18th February, 2015 has allowed Star and Premier Trading Houses (STH/PTH) to import gold as per entitlement without any end use restrictions. The list of such traders is given in the Statement -I(See below) and these gold trading companies are allowed to import gold as per RBI guidelines issued from time to time.

(c) and (d) No such report is available. The total value of gold imported by each of the gold trading companies during years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, company-wise, is given in the Statement –II.

***Statement -I***

*List of Star Trading Houses/Premier Trading Houses*

- 
1. Rajesh Exports Ltd.
  2. M D Overseas Ltd.
  3. Riddi Siddhi Bullions Ltd.
  4. Edelweiss Commodities Services Ltd.
  5. Zaveri & Co Pvt. Ltd.
  6. Kundan Rice Mills Ltd.
  7. Shree Ganesh Jewellery House (I) Limited,
  8. Jindal Dyechem Industries Pvt Ltd.
  9. Kanak Exports
  10. Reliance Industries Ltd.
  11. Khandwala Enterprise Pvt. Ltd.
  12. Su-Raj Diamond Industries Private Limited
  13. Gopal Jewels Pvt. Ltd.
  14. Rosy Blue [India] Pvt. Ltd.
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**Statement -II\***

(In ₹ crore)

Year	Company Name	Value of Gold Imported
2008-09	Md Overseas Ltd.	4141.13
2008-09	Rajesh Exports Ltd	958.61
2008-09	Reliance Industries Ltd.	21.91
2009-10	M D Overseas Ltd.	3853.76
2009-10	Rajesh Exports Ltd.	1850.10
2009-10	Jindal Dyechem Industries Pvt. Ltd.	1213.32
2009-10	Reliance Industries Ltd.	42.32
2009-10	Shree Ganesh Jewellery House (I) Limited	42.18
2009-10	Zaveri & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	23.67
2010-11	Jindal Dyechem Industries Pvt. Ltd.	3457.60
2010-11	Rajesh Exports Ltd.	2584.83
2010-11	M D Overseas Ltd.	1240.62
2010-11	Shree Ganesh Jewellery House (I) Limited	428.90
2010-11	Zaveri & Co Pvt. Ltd.	324.43
2010-11	Riddi Siddhi Bullions Ltd.	168.65
2010-11	Reliance Industries Ltd.	167.43
2011-12	Jindal Dyechem Industries Pvt Ltd.	3970.09
2011-12	Kundan Rice Mills Ltd.	3449.24
2011-12	Rajesh Exports Ltd.	2040.83
2011-12	Za Veri & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1907.50
2011-12	M D Overseas Ltd.	1368.13
2011-12	Riddi Siddhi Bullions Ltd.	842.18
2011-12	Reliance Industries Ltd.	701.92
2012-13	Riddi Siddhi Bullions Ltd.	6177.28

Year	Company Name	Value of Gold Imported
2012-13	Edelweiss Commodities Services Ltd	6061.02
2012-13	Rajesh Exports Ltd.	5504.11
2012-13	M D Overseas Ltd.	2741.66
2012-13	Za Veri & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2040.28
2012-13	Kundan Rice Mills Ltd.	1926.23
2012-13	Jindal Dyechem Industries Pvt. Ltd.	1743.88
2012-13	Reliance Industries Ltd.	730.43
2012-13	Kanak Exports	402.13
2012-13	Su-Raj Diamond Industries Private Limited	131.27
2012-13	Shree Ganesh Jewellery House (I) Limited,	85.93
2012-13	Khandw Ala Enterprise Pvt. Ltd.	1.48
2013-14	Rajesh Exports Ltd.	18440.90
2013-14	M D Overseas Ltd.	6562.89
2013-14	Riddi Siddhi Bullions Ltd.	5619.70
2013-14	Edelweiss Commodities Services Ltd.	4220.79
2013-14	Zaveri & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3401.70
2013-14	Kundan Rice Mills Ltd.	3155.22
2013-14	Shree Ganesh Jewellery House (I) Limited,	1323.70
2013-14	Jindal Dyechem Industries Pvt Ltd.	663.49
2013-14	Kanak Exports	356.94
2013-14	Reliance Industries Ltd.	219.94
2013-14	Khandw Ala Enterprise Pvt. Ltd.	124.91
2013-14	Su-Raj Diamond Industries Private Limited	78.78
2013-14	Gopal Jewels Pvt. Ltd.	53.25

\*(Figures do not contain manual data)

**Increase of accident cover under PMJDY**

†1756. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to increase the accidental cover from one lakh rupees to five lakh rupees under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY); and

(b) if so, by when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the Union Budget 2015-16, Government has announced one new accidental insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) where insurance cover of rupee two lakh would be available on payment of nominal premium.

**Discriminating Tax Regime in Sugar Industry**

1757. Dr. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the discriminatory tax regime in sugar Industry and their by-products sales by application of VAT and other taxes which results in the suffering of Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu as compared to Maharashtra and Karnataka States; and

(b) if so, whether the Government is looking into the issue in view of GST being contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) As per Entry 54, in List II (State List), the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, Sales Tax/VAT being tax on sale and purchase is purely State matter and the States have sovereign power in this regard and, therefore, Sales Tax/VAT rate varies from State to State. Information in this regard is not maintained by the Central Government.

(b) On implementation of Goods and Service Tax in the country, Central Sales Tax/VAT on sale/purchase of goods in the States is proposed to be subsumed into GST.

**Target for opening PMJDY account**

1758. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any target for opening of accounts under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY);

(b) whether the banks have been able to achieve the target; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether the banks have issued RuPay cards to the account holders and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), banks were given target to carry out surveys in allocated Sub Service Areas (SSAs) and Wards and to open accounts of all uncovered households by 26.01.2015. All the States/Union Territories in the country have been mapped into 2,26,197 Sub Service Areas (in rural areas) and Wards (in urban areas) and out of total number of 21.22 crore surveyed households, bank accounts have been opened for 99.99 % households.

(c) As on 29.04.2015, 15.30 crore accounts have been opened under the Yojana and 13.71 crore RuPay Debit cards have been issued.

**Waiver of farm loans to rain hit farmers**

1759. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is making any plans to waive farm loans as an assistance to rain hit farmers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to waive farm loans of rain hit farmers in the country. However, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued necessary guidelines for relief measures to be undertaken by banks for the benefit of farmers in areas affected by natural calamities, which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, conversion/restructuring of existing agricultural loans, extending fresh 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.

Further under the Interest Subvention Scheme of Government of India, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount and such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by RBI.

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 of India.

### Share of States in Central Revenues

1760.SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourteenth Finance commission had recommended for increase in the share of States in the Centre's tax revenue, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Government has released the first installment of Central revenues to the States, according to the formula recommended by the Commission, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Odisha; and

(c) whether spending of funds for the schemes/programmes or otherwise has been left for the States to decide, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended 42% share in the net proceeds of the Union tax revenues as States shares for its award period of 2015-2020 compared to 32%, recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission for its award period, which is an increase of 10%. Funds provided to the States as their share from the devolution of Union Taxes and Duties are untied funds.

(c) First installment of States' share of net proceeds of all shareable Union Taxes and Duties on Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations has already been released on 1st April, 2015 to the States. Detail is enclosed as Statement.

### Statement

*States' Share of net proceeds of all shareable Union Taxes and  
Duties Released as on 01.04.2015*

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of State	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1616.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	516.48
3.	Assam	1242.76
4.	Bihar	3624.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	1157.94



Sl. No.	Name of State	Total
6.	Goa	141.51
7.	Gujarat	1159.56
8.	Haryana	406.10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	267.38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	577.63
11.	Jharkhand	1178.33
12.	Karnataka	1770.46
13.	Kerala	937.15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2835.75
15.	Maharashtra	2075.59
16.	Manipur	231.27
17.	Meghalaya	240.75
18.	Mizoram	172.40
19.	Nagaland	186.68
20.	Odisha	1743.46
21.	Punjab	590.88
22.	Rajasthan	2065.79
23.	Sikkim	137.46
24.	Tamil Nadu	1510.51
25.	Telangana	915.85
26.	Tripura	240.62
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6735.81
28.	Uttarakhand	394.68
29.	West Bengal	2746.91
TOTAL		37420.86

**Compensation to Chhattisgarh for CST loss**

†1761. Dr. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the compensation of Central Sales Tax (CST) from 2010 to 2014 for Chhattisgarh had been reduced to two percent which is insufficient; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government of Chhattisgarh has claimed for compensation of only ₹ 928.17 crore instead of ₹ 3085.33 crore during 2010-11 to 2013-14 and whether the full compensation amount would be made available to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (b) 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 of State of Chhattisgarh on account of loss due to reduction of CST rate from 4% to 2% as per guidelines dated 22nd August, 2008. Accordingly, ₹ 848.86 crore has been paid towards CST compensation to the State of Chhattisgarh for 2010-11. Balance CST compensation of Chhattisgarh along with other States/UT's for 2011-12, 2012-13 is proposed to be released in FY 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

**Leveraging foreign remittance to finance infrastructure projects**

1762. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent report from the World Bank places India on top of the global remittances list with an inflow of \$70 billion in 2014;

(b) whether Government has considered that how these mega flows can be leveraged to finance development and infrastructure projects; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the World Bank assessment suggests that there could be a slowdown on global remittances in 2015 with a weak economic growth in EU, deterioration of Russian economy and depreciation of Euro and the Rouble?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The World Bank's Migration and Development Brief 24 has indicated that India remains the world's largest remittance recipient country with an inflow of around US\$ 70.4 billion in 2014.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Under the extant accounting system of Balance of Payments, remittances are classified as private transfers under current account. Such inflows help to mitigate the adverse impact of India's merchandise trade deficit from spilling over to current account deficit. These flows are largely autonomous and supplement the domestic resources in development financing.

(c) The World Bank's Migration and Development Brief 24 indicates that the growth of remittance flows to developing countries is likely to moderate by 0.9 per cent in 2015, on account of factors such as continued weakness in Europe, the impact of lower oil prices on the Russian economy, strengthening of the US dollar and tighter immigration controls in many source countries for remittances.

**Expenditure on import of colour and paper for currency printing**

1763.SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 2013-14 (July-June), an expenditure of ₹ 3210 crore has been incurred on security printing as compared to ₹ 2870 crore during 2012-13;

(b) what was the total amount spent by the RBI for importing colour and paper for security printing during the above period; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that having self-sufficiency in printing of currency notes would ensure that no enemy state can purchase similar paper, from international suppliers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran (P) Limited (BRBNMPL), the procurement agency, informed that presently paper required for printing banknotes is imported and the inks are procured within the country. The details of the expenditure incurred on import of paper during financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14 by Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL) and BRBNMPL are as under:

(Amount in crore)			
Year	SPMCIL	BRBNMPL	Total
2012-13	431.81	901.03	1332.84
2013-14	687.34	1000.87	1688.21

(c) RBI has informed that though there is no direct co-relation between the two, self-sufficiency in printing of currency note is expected to act as a counterfeit deterrence.

**Tax arrears of BCCI**

1764.SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tax arrears in crores of rupees is pending against BCCI since last so many years;

(b) if so, the details of such tax arrears pending against BCCI and reasons for the delays, year-wise;

(c) the tax amount collected from BCCI during last three years; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for collecting huge arrears from BCCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) As on 30.04.2015 income-tax demand of ₹ 369.89 crore, pertaining to various Assessment Years, is outstanding against Board of Cricket Control of India (BCCI).

(b) Details of year-wise tax arrears pending against BCCI are as under:

Sl.No	Assessment Year	Demand pending collection (₹ in crore)
1.	2008-09	53
2.	2010-11	100
3.	2011-12	100
4.	2012-13	116.89
TOTAL		369.89

Out of total demand raised of ₹ 2510.48 crore from Assessment Year 2004-05 onwards, an amount of ₹ 2140.58 crore has already been collected. The remaining demand of ₹ 369.89 crore has been stayed by income-tax authorities till disposal of appeal filed by BCCI.

(c) The following amounts have been collected out of outstanding taxes of BCCI during last three financial years:

Financial Year	Arrear demand collected (₹ in crore)
2012-13	411
2013-14	600
2014-15	376

(d) Requests have been made to the appellate authority for early disposal of appeals so that action for recovery of remaining taxes can be taken as per law.

#### **Licenses for new chit fund companies**

1765.SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to stop giving licenses for new chit fund companies; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The Chit Funds are registered, supervised and governed under the provisions of the Chit Funds Act, 1982, which is administered by the respective State Governments.

It is stipulated under section 4 of the Chit Funds Act, 1982 that no chit shall be commenced or conducted without obtaining the previous sanction of the State Government within whose jurisdiction the chit is to be commenced or conducted and unless the chit is registered in that State in accordance with the provisions of the said . Act. The Government of India does not register such chits under the Chit Funds Act, 1982 and therefore, there is no proposal with the Government of India to stop giving licenses for new chit funds.

- (b) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

#### **Collection of income tax**

†1766. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the revenue estimated to be mobilized and the revenue actually collected through income tax during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, year-wise;and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the percentage of revenue out of the total revenue to the country mobilized by the income tax department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) :

(a) The Revised Estimates and actual collections of Direct Taxes for the last three years are as under:

(₹. in crore)

Financial Year	Revised Estimates	Direct Taxes collections
2012-13	5,65,835	5,58,658
2013-14	6,36,318	6,38,543
2014-15*	7,05,628	6,95,988

\* Provisional/unaudited

(b) The percentage of contribution of direct taxes to the total Central taxes (direct and indirect) is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Total Central Taxes (Direct and Indirect)	Direct Taxes as % of Total Central Taxes
2012-13	5,58,658	4,74,482	10,33,140	54.07%
2013-14	6,38,543	4,97,061	11,35,604	56.22%
2014-15*	6,95,988	5,44,157	12,40,145	56.12%

\* Provisional/unaudited

#### Tracking of high value transactions by it Deptt.

1767.DR.K.P.RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax (IT) Department has issued over 20 lakh intimations and collected ₹ 3569 crore in the current financial year from those taxpayers who had either not filed their IT returns or did it incorrectly, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the department tracked through in tracking system of the high value transactions made by entities and individuals across the country who were either not reported to the taxmen correctly or deliberately kept hidden, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Sir, during the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 (up to 31.3.2015), Income Tax Department has through its Non-filer Monitoring System (NMS) identified 12.9 lakh, 22.09 lakh and 44.09 lakh cases, respectively, as non-filers of return, though having potential tax liabilities. As a result of the exercise, 30,68,662 new returns have been filed and additional tax of ₹ 4733.61 crore has been collected in the year 2013, 2014 and up to 31.3.2015 in the year 2015. Further follow-up action is underway and similar exercise is also planned to be undertaken in the current financial year.

(b) While identifying non-filers of return through NMS, the Income Tax Department analyses and assimilates all in-house information as well as transactional data received from third-party including Annual Information Return (AIR), Tax Deduction at source(TDS) and Tax collection at Source(TCS) statements, Central Information Bureau(CIB) data etc. to isolate such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed return. A total of 79.08 lakh such non-filers have been identified since implementation of NMS in 2013.

#### **Income Tax related public grievances**

1768.DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to dispose of the grievances of the public with regard to Income Tax (IT) matters;

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

(c) the corrective steps being taken by the Government in redressing the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a)and (c) The Citizen's Charter 2014 of Income tax Department includes 'Redressal of grievances' within the specified timeline of 60 days, as one of the key taxpayer services provided by the Department. Redressal of grievances has been included as a key result area in the Interim Action Plan for the First Quarter of 2015-16 issued in March 2015. Instructions have been issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes on

26.3.2015, to all the Principal Chief Commissioners and Principal Director Generals of Income tax to include redressal of public grievances as work of utmost priority in their work plan and to instruct all offices under their jurisdiction to dispose of the grievances pending with them as per the Action Plan for the First Quarter of the FY 2015-16. This has been followed up with Video Conferencing of Chairperson, Central Board of Direct Taxes with Principal Chief Commissioners and Principal Director Generals of Income tax on 9.4.2015.

(b) Most of the grievances received from public with regard to Income Tax matters pertain to delay in issue of refunds and non-credit of taxes paid. The delay is mainly due to wrong quoting of details by the taxpayers in the Returns/Challans, mismatch of TDS reported in returns and the TDS credit available on the System, non-submission of requisite information /documents to fill the gap by the assessee/deductor, change of PAN jurisdiction, records of old assessment years being not easily available with jurisdiction Assessing Officer etc.

#### **Finding of CEIB**

1769. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GAOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) pertaining to the collusion between Certain entry operators, pseudo companies which are created to row black money and tax evaders;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking any measures to tackle this problem: and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) primarily does not investigate cases itself as it is an Intelligence and coordinating Agency, not an investigative agency. It receives intelligence inputs from various sources of economic intelligence including Law Enforcement Agencies which it passes on to the concerned Agency/Department. The CEIB has received various inputs regarding collusion between certain entry operators, pseudo companies which were disseminated to concerned agencies for further action.

(b) and (c) Appropriate action against evasion of taxes, including through collusion between entry operators and pseudo companies, is an on-going process. Such action under Direct Tax Laws includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessments, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable.



The Government has taken various legislative and administrative measures to tackle the problem. The legislative measures under the Income Tax Act, 1961 include provision U/S 56 which read as under:-

56(1) (viia) where a firm or a company not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, receives, in any previous year, from any person or persons, on or after the 1st day of June, 2010, any property, being shares of a company not being a company in which the public are substantially interested.

- (i) without consideration, the aggregate fair market value of which exceeds fifty thousand rupees, the whole of the aggregate fair market value of such property;
- (ii) for a consideration which is less than the aggregate fair market value of the property by an amount exceeding fifty thousand rupees, the aggregate fair market value of such property as exceeds such consideration:

*Provided that this clause shall not apply to any such property received by way of a transaction not regarded as transfer under clause (via) or clause (vie) or clause (vicb) or clause (vid) or clause (vii) of section -47.*

*Explanation - For the purposes of this clause. "fair market value, of a property, being shares of a company not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, shall have the meaning assigned to it in the explanation to clause (vii)*

*(viib) where a company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, receives, in any previous year, from any person being a resident, any consideration for issue of shares that exceeds the face value of such shares, the aggregate consideration received for such shares as exceeds the fair market value of the shares:*

*Provided that this clause shall not apply 'where the consideration. for issue of shares is received: -*

- (i) by a venture capital undertaking from a venture capital company or a venture capital fund; or
- (ii) by a company from a class of classes of persons as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf.

**Explanation -** For the purposes of this clause

(a) the fair market value of the shares shall be the value

(i) as may be determined in accordance with such method as may be prescribed;

or

(ii) *as may be substantiated by the company to the satisfaction of the Assessing*

*Officer: Based on the value, on the date of issue of share of its assets, including intangible assets being goodwill, know-how, patents, copy rights, trademarks, licenses, franchises or any other business or commercial rights of similar nature whichever is higher.*

*(b) "venture capital company" "Venture capital fund" and "venture capital undertaking" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clause (a), clause (b) and clause (c) of [Explanation] to clause (23FB) of section 10)*

Administrative measures include creation of database of entry operators, beneficiaries, etc. through information technology enabled systems to facilitate investigation and follow-up action in such cases.

#### **Tax benefits under KVP**

1770. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to relaunch Kisan Vikas Patra ( KVP) due to steep fall in the rate of savings;
- (b) how KVP is different from Public Provident Fund (PPF);
- (c) the reasons for not giving tax benefits, under KVP which otherwise boost-savings; and
- (d) how KVP is more attractive than PPF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) While PPF gives to the investor a fixed return at the prevailing interest rate, which is reset every year, Kisan Vikas Patras doubles the invested amount in notified period. This is presently 100 months.

Kisan Vikas Patra offer the investor benefit of liquidity, PPF accounts give the investor benefit of tax concessions. In PPF accounts maturity period is 15 years long, whereas in KVP it is presently 100 months.

#### **Project loans becoming NPAs**

1771. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether banks have identified 74 projects for which ₹ 55,000 crore of loans

have been sanctioned and which have either turned Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) or where promoters have delayed payments, if so, the details thereof, project-wise;

(b) the details of loans which have turned NPAs during 2014-15, bank-wise;

(c) the details of loans and interest thereon waived/written off and restructured by banks during 2014-15, bank-wise; and

(d) the reasons for failure of banks to recover the loans and checking increase in NPAs of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes, details are as under:-

(₹ In crore)

No. of projects	Amount involved	No. of projects turned NPA
74	54056.75	17

(b) and (c) Regarding project-wise details, it is stated that the available borrower-specific credit information is confidential and the same is prohibited from disclosure under Section 45E(1) of RBI Act, 1934. However, bank-wise details of loans turned NPAs and the details of loans and interest thereon waived/written off and restructured during 2014-15 (as on 31.03.2015) is as under:—

(₹ In crore)

Name of the Bank	Amount of NPA	Interest amount waived off	Loan amount written off	No. of loans restructured
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank				1
Bank of Baroda	212.92			1
Bank of India	636.76			12
Bank of Maharashtra	185.30			3
Canara Bank	238.38			1
Central Bank of India				1

1	2	3	4	5
Corporation Bank	99.23			5
Dena Bank	41.00		10.10	1
IDBI Bank	690.60			3
Indian Bank	102.42			4
Oriental Bank of Commerce	128.72			3
Punjab and Sind Bank				2
Punjab National Bank	689.13			11
State Bank of India	766.36	548.67	1298.62	2
State Bank of Patiala	235.00			2
Syndicate Bank				1
UCO Bank	1189.87			8
Union Bank of India	82.73			5
United Bank of India	336.97			5
Vijaya Bank	138.91			3
TOTAL	5774.30	548.67	1308.72	74

(d) There are various reasons for failure of banks to recover the loans and checking increase in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) like poor industrial scenario, low profitability, delay in getting statutory approval, which results in extension of project completion date as well as escalation in cost of project and postponement of Date of Commencement of Commercial Operation (DCCO). Promoters find it difficult to bring in additional funds to meet the escalation in cost of project due to cost overrun which also results in delay in commissioning of the projects and cash flow mismatch etc. Hence, enough cash flow could not be generated to service the banks' dues, which turns these accounts as NPAs.

#### **Dismantling of DCI**

1772. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has dismantled the Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI) of the Income Tax Department, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the date when the last search and survey operation was conducted by the DCI; and

(c) the new strategy adopted by Government to curb illicit money and prevent its offshore flight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Date of Last Search - 27.04.2012,

Date of Last Survey - 30.03.2015.

(c) Appropriate action against evasion of taxes/illicit money is an on-going process. Such action under direct tax laws includes investigation, searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and prosecution of accused persons. The Government has taken effective measures to curb the menace of black money in the country. 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 Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015 - *inter alia*, providing for stringent penalties (equal to three times the amount of tax payable) and prosecutions (rigorous imprisonment upto 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; and (vii) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention.

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.

### **Disbursal of agriculture loans under KCC**

1773. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans sanctioned by urban/metropolitan and rural branches of nationalized banks and the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) under the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 separately to farmers under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC), bank-wise and State-wise; and

(b) whether urban/metropolitan branches have sanctioned more loans than rural branches, and if so, the details there of and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The segregated data of agriculture loans sanctioned by urban/metropolitan and rural branches of nationalized banks, Regional Rural banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks are not available with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). However, the agency-wise details of agricultural loans disbursed by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks against the target set by the Government during the last 3 years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) NABARD has no information to furnish in this regard.

### ***Statement***

*Agency-wise details agricultural loans disbursed by various banks  
against the target set by the Government*

(₹ in crore)

Agency	Crop Loan		Term Loan		Total	
	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>2012-13</b>						
Commercial Banks	2,20,000	3,14,950.64	2,00,000	1,17,540.29	4,20,000	4,32,90.93
Cooperative Banks	69,000	1,02,592.46	15,000	8,610.84	84,000	1,11,203.30
Regional Rural Banks	56,000	55,957.36	15,000	7,724.03	71,000	63,681.39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,45,000</b>	<b>4,73,500.46</b>	<b>2,30,000</b>	<b>1,33,875.16</b>	<b>5,75,000</b>	<b>6,07,375.62</b>

**2013-14 (Provisional)**

Commercial Banks	3,20,000	3,88,730.26	1,55,000	1,20,274.70	4,75,000	5,09,004.96
Cooperative Banks	1,00,000	1,13,574.02	25,000	6,389.77	1,25,000	1,19,963.79
Regional Rural Banks	80,000	70,696.91	20,000	11,955.81	1,00,000	82,652.72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>	<b>5,73,001.19</b>	<b>2,00,000</b>	<b>1,38,620.28</b>	<b>7,00,000</b>	<b>7,11,621.47</b>

**2014-15 ( Provisional)**

Commercial Banks	3,75,000	2,36,501.49	1,65,000	1,22,091.69	5,40,000	3,58,593.18
Cooperative Banks	1,10,000	1,28,850.85	30,000	8,125.62	1,40,000	1,36,976.47
Regional Rural Banks	90,000	87,953.76	30,000	13,015.69	1,20,000	1,00,969.45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,75,000</b>	<b>4,53,306.10</b>	<b>2,25,000</b>	<b>1,43,233.00</b>	<b>8,00,000</b>	<b>5,96,539.10</b>

\*Data up to December 2014

Source: NABARD

### Opening of SBI branch in Chirgaon

†1774. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether people have to face a lot of problems while standing in the queue for the whole day due to heavy rush at Rohru branch of the State Bank of India (SBI) in Shimla district and the ATM facility is also in very bad shape there; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to open a branch in Chirgaon Tehsil which is a development block of Shimla district and 27 Panchayats come under this Tehsil and the reasons for not opening a branch therein when the Government is going to open a branch of SBI at an ordinary village Kutara which is located only at the distance of seven kilometres from Shimla?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that it is providing best banking services at Rohru Branch and the ATM facility at the branch is also working properly.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Himachal Pradesh has informed that there are six branches of different banks at Chirgaon and surroundings. A survey was also conducted and setting up of another branch at Chirgaon was not found viable in view of the branches of other banks being present there. SBI has one branch at Kutara village which is around 150 kilometres from Shimla.

**Impact of consecutive holidays in banking sector**

1775. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Ministry to overcome the inconveniences caused to the customers on account of consecutive holidays in the banking sector that happens very frequently; and

(b) whether the Ministry would direct the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to pass instructions to both public and private sector banks to keep internet banking, mobile banking and ATM services fully active during such a prolonged holiday period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (b) The Government *vide* its letter dated 11th December, 2001 has left the matter regarding declaration of holidays to the State Governments/Union Territories to choose any of the 15 holidays including three National holidays namely, Republic Day, Independence Day and Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. The remaining 12 holidays are to be chosen by the State Governments/Union Territories in consultation with the Regional Directors of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in such a manner that as far as possible, there should not be two or more consecutive holidays in banks in order to avoid inconvenience to the banks' customers, trade and industry.

RBI has not issued any instruction on internet banking, mobile banking and Any Time Machine (ATM) Services to be fully active during prolonged holiday period. However, banks do not stop these services during holidays.

**Revised insurance scheme for agriculture sector and weavers**

1776. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch a revised insurance scheme in the agriculture sector and for weavers in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether insurance companies in the agriculture sector are charging high



premiums on farmers and avoid insurance of crops; if so, the action taken against such companies; and

(c) whether Government will issue norms for compulsory insurance of crops and provide settlement immediately after crop loss; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India has introduced the National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) with component schemes of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). In addition, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) which was to be withdrawn after implementation of NCIP from Rabi 2013-14, has been extended further. Improvement of Crop Insurance Schemes is a continuous process.

In the 11th five year plan, the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) was implemented for weavers by Ministry of Textiles to enable the weaver community to access healthcare facilities. The HIS provides a benefit of ₹ 15000/- per annum (out of which ₹ 7500/- is for OPD) for a family of four members. The scheme was discontinued *w.e.f.* 30.09.2014. However, the same scheme, is being implemented by Ministry of Labour & Employment on Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) platform with enhanced benefits of ₹ 37500/- (₹ 7500/- and ₹ 30000/- for out patient and inpatient treatment respectively) for a family of five members. Currently, the scheme has been transferred from 1st April, 2015 to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and is being implemented by them.

Ministry of Textiles has been implementing Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) to provide life insurance cover to handloom weavers in the case of natural death (₹ 60,000/-), accidental death (₹ 1,50,000/-) total disability (₹ 1,50,000/-) and partial disability (₹ 75,000/-). In addition, scholarship of ₹ 300/- per quarter per child is available to students studying in IX to XII standard or for a maximum period of four years, whichever event occurs earlier. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered.

(b) and (c) Actuarial premium rates are being charged under component schemes of NCIP *viz.* MNAIS and WBCIS, and for annual commercial/horticultural crops (cotton, sugarcane, potato etc.) under NAIS. However, flat rates of premium ranging between 1.5% to 3.5% for normal sum insured and normal indemnity level for food and oilseed crops are charged under NAIS and ₹ 9.00 to ₹ 14.00 per coconut palm under CPIS.

Whereas for higher than normal sum insured and higher than normal indemnity level for food and oilseed crops, under NAIS, actuarial premium rates are charged.

NCIP is an improved version of the earlier schemes and various additional features like risk coverage for pre-sowing/prevented sowing, for post harvest losses due to cyclone in coastal areas, on account payment of up to 25% of likely claims in areas suffering at least 50% crop yield loss etc. have been incorporated to make it more farmer-friendly. For the benefit of farmers, premium subsidy by the Government has also been increased upto 75% of the premium under NCIP components.

All the crop insurance schemes except CPIS are compulsory for loanee farmers in the notified areas/crops as notified by the concerned State Government, and voluntary for non-loanee farmers.

Claims under crop insurance schemes are worked out and settled as per the provisions of the respective scheme based on the formula for indemnity. If observed trigger value falls below or above from the notified trigger value, then claims per unit are calculated using the formula depending upon index definition under Weather Based Crop Insurance Schemes (WBCIS) and settled within 45 days from the end of risk period and receipt of weather data subject to receipt of premium subsidy from State and Central Government. On the other hand, claims under MNAIS and NAIS are worked out on the basis of yield data received from the State Government. However, a provision of on account payment of 25% of estimated claims in areas suffering at least 50% crop yield loss, and full claim in case of localized calamities and for post harvest losses due to cyclone in coastal areas are available under MNAIS. Insurance companies have been advised from time to time to settle these claims at the earliest.

#### **Reforms of PSBs**

1777. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the total amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) along with details thereof, bank-wise;
- (b) the details of the reformative measures being formulated by Government for PSBs in the wake of the "Gyan Sangam" retreat; and
- (c) by when these reforms will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The total amount of Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on March 2015 is ₹ 2,55,179 crore (provisional). The bank-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Department of Financial Services (DFS) organized a two-day retreat for Banks and Financial Institutions called 'Gyan Sangam' at National Institute of Banking Management (NIBM), Pune. The main purpose of organizing this event was to give an opportunity to Chairman and Managing Directors (CMDs) and Executive Directors (EDs) of all the banks to express their opinion about what went wrong and what could be done to improve the situation. The participants of the retreat were CMDs and EDs of Banks and other Financial Institutions under the DFS, as also all the Public Sector Insurance Companies.

The executives were grouped in to six different groups on themes of Leveraging technology to improve banking operations efficiency, rethinking priority sector lending, Achieving universal financial inclusion, improving risk management, asset quality and recovery, strengthening human capital and HR practices and consolidation and restructuring of PSBs for better efficiency and governance. The working groups discussed specific actions that banks could consider in short term (over 12 months) and in the medium term (over 1-3 years). The group also provided suggestions for policy makers.

### Statement

*Bank-wise gross NPAs and gross NPAs to gross advances (%)*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Bank Name	Gross NPAs			Gross NPAs to Gross Advances (%)		
	Mar-14	Dec-14	Mar-15 #	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	7,961	7,991	8,107	3.98	5.90	5.57
Andhra Bank	5,858	7,118	6,784	3.71	5.29	5.23
Bank of Baroda	9,894	13,035	13,615	2.87	3.56	4.53
Bank of India	10,274	14,679	13,533	3.51	3.89	4.67
Bank of Maharashtra	2,860	6,187	6,258	1.49	3.16	6.18
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	-	-	-		-	-
Canara Bank	7,371	10,369	10,634	2.53	2.59	3.41
Central Bank of India	11,500	11,793	12,127	4.81	6.27	6.19
Corporation Bank	4,737	6,932	7,100	1.72	3.42	4.80
Dena Bank	2,616	4,230	4,272	2.19	3.33	5.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IDBI Bank Limited	9,949	12,109	12,488	3.43	5.36	6.49
Indian Bank	4,284	5,142	5,125	3.22	3.67	4.17
Indian Overseas Bank	7,838	12,681	13,589	3.88	4.84	8.30
Oriental Bank of Commerce	5,618	7,669	7,716	3.21	3.99	5.20
Punjab & Sind Bank	2,554	2,996	3,019	2.96	4.41	4.66
Punjab National Bank	18,611	21,830	22,888	4.68	5.83	6.71
Syndicate Bank	4,264	6,168	6,088	2.27	2.97	3.69
UCO Bank	6,275	9,096	11,041	5.79	4.47	8.05
Union Bank of India	9,142	12,234	12,149	3.09	4.22	5.03
United Bank of India	7,118	7,809	6,471	4.25	10.47	9.36
Vijaya Bank	1,986	2,311	2,204	2.17	2.41	2.51
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2,733	2,960	2,898	3.62	4.18	4.07
State Bank of Hyderabad	5,824	5,393	4,846	3.46	5.89	4.46
State Bank of India	57,819	59,114	53,575	5.32	5.61	4.95
State Bank of Mysore	2,819	2,584	2,135	4.53	5.54	4.01
State Bank of Patiala	3,758	5,469	4,360	3.25	4.83	5.41
State Bank of Travancore	3,077	3,367	2,156	2.56	4.35	3.08
Public Sector Banks	2,16,739	2,61,265	2,55,179	3.84	4.72	5.20

*Source:* RBI-Off-site returns as reported by banks, domestic operations

# Mar-15 data provisional

### **Outsourcing norms for NBFCs**

1778. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has mooted stricter outsourcing norms for Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the RBI has said that the NBFCs should not engage in outsourcing that would result in their internal control, business conduct or reputation being compromised or weakened; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) are increasingly outsourcing some of their operations as a means to access specialist expertise, not available internally, and to reduce operational costs. Outsourcing involves several risks which need to be managed. Taking into consideration the need to put in place appropriate safeguards for addressing those risks and in compliance with the recommendations of the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC), it has been decided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to lay down a framework for outsourcing for NBFCs.

RBI has released on its website the draft guidelines on 'Managing Risks and Code of Conduct in Outsourcing of Financial Services by NBFCs' for seeking comments/views from interested parties and general public.

(b) RBI, in its draft guidelines has stated that the NBFCs should not engage in outsourcing that would result in their internal control, business conduct or reputation being compromised or weakened.

The underlying principles behind the draft guidelines are that the regulated entity should ensure that outsourcing arrangements neither diminish its ability to fulfil its obligations to customers and RBI nor impede effective supervision by RBI. NBFCs, therefore, have been advised to take steps to ensure that the service provider employs the same high standard of care in performing the services as is expected to be employed by the NBFCs, if the activities were conducted within the NBFCs and not outsourced. Accordingly, NBFCs should not engage in outsourcing that would result in their internal control, business conduct or reputation being compromised or weakened.

#### **Enhancing the pace of economic reforms for higher economic growth**

†1779. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic growth rate is estimated to be 7.5 per cent in the current financial year and the economy is heading towards achieving higher growth rate in the forthcoming years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is a need to enhance the pace of economic reforms to achieve

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

high economic growth rate and the necessary steps are being taken by Government in this direction, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) As per the advanced estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of GDP at constant market (base: 2011-12) prices is estimated at 7.4 per cent in 2014-15. As per Economic Survey 2014-15, the growth rate of GDP at constant market prices can be expected to be in the range of 8.1 to 8.5 per cent in 2015-16. Supported by improving external scenario, stable domestic prices and reforms being undertaken by the Government, GDP growth can be expected to improve in the forthcoming years.

(b) Undertaking economic reforms to accelerate economic growth and achieve macro-economic stability is an ongoing process and is high on the agenda of the Government. Several measures have been taken by the Government in this direction that, *inter-alia*, include: fiscal reforms with emphasis on consolidation, expenditure reforms and rationalization of tax structure; fillip to industry and infrastructure through fiscal incentives and concrete measures for transport, power, and other urban and rural infrastructure; liberalization of foreign direct investment in selected sectors; labour reforms; Skill India and Digital India initiatives; measures to de-bottleneck the supply of key raw-materials like coal; "Make in India" initiative along with the attendant facilitatory measures for a more conducive environment for investment; and, various measures to improve clarity and transparency in economic policy-making. Fiscal reforms have been bolstered by the deregulation of diesel prices and initiatives for direct benefit transfer (DBT).

#### **Opening of Sukanya accounts in RRBs**

1780. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether accounts for girl children under the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana can be opened in Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons for restricting the opening of accounts only for girls below 10 years of age and excluding those between 10-18 years who are still dependents;

(c) how does Government propose to increase rural penetration of the scheme along with the details of the target; and

(d) whether Government proposed to allow for online transfer facility under this Yojana, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Sir, the Sukanya Samriddhi Account Rules, 2014 permit opening of accounts in the Post Offices and branches of commercial banks.

(b) As the Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA) Rules, 2014 are for the purposes of marriage and education, sufficient time has to be given to build the corpus for these purposes. Accordingly, Government has restricted the opening of accounts till the age of 10 years in SSA Rules.

(c) The Government has taken various measures to promote and popularise all small savings schemes including Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana in the country including rural areas, through electronic and print media as well as holding seminars, meetings and providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilising deposits under these schemes. Budgetary allocation for advertising and publications for small savings schemes was significantly enhanced in 2014-15.

(d) As per Sukanya Samriddhi Account Rules, 2014, deposit in the account may be made in cash, by cheque or demand draft.

#### **Security breach in Hoshangabad Mint**

1781. SHRI RAJ BABBAR:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry into a serious security breach at the Hoshangabad Mint in manufacturing bank note papers using defective security thread with Arabic inscriptions in 2012 has described the lapse a very serious one with national security ramifications and exposing the country to allegations of counterfeiting its own currency, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of lapses detected by the enquiry committee;

(c) whether Government has taken any action against the officers who failed to supervise and understand the gravity of incident and kept the whole incident wrapped under carpet; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The enquiry has disclosed breach of contractual obligations and criminal offence of cheating and forgery on the part of the supplier; violation of relevant rules/procedures, lack of sense of seriousness for taking administrative/supervisory action and lack of transparency on the part of officials of SPM, Hoshangabad; and withholding of material information from the Government and failure to take appropriate action on the part of SPMCIL.

(c) and (d) Government has decided to fix responsibility for the lapses on the officials in-charge at the time of the incident and accordingly, showcause notices have been issued to the concerned officials of Security Printing and. Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL).

#### Criteria for capital infusion in banks

1782. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN:

SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government has decided to infuse ₹ 6990 crore in nine State run banks under the new criteria which rewards efficient banks with extra capital to strengthen their position, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the methodology for arriving at the amount to be infused in these banks has been based on efficiency parameters, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes. Government has decided to infuse capital to the tune of ₹ 6,990 crore in nine Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the current financial year 2014-15 on the basis of efficiency parameters *i.e.* Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE). Bank-wise details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	State Bank of India	2970
2.	Bank of Baroda	1260
3.	Punjab National Bank	870
4.	Canara Bank	570
5.	Syndicate Bank	460
6.	Allahabad Bank	320
7.	Indian Bank	280
8.	Dena Bank	140
9.	Andhra Bank	120
	TOTAL	6,990



**Claim of undue tax exemption by private companies**

1783. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of private companies which have been reported to avail undue tax exemptions of more than rupees hundred crores during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, company-wise;
- (b) the details of action Government has taken against above companies, company-wise; and
- (c) the details of illegally exempted taxes recovered so far, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Appropriate action against evasion of taxes, including claims of undue tax exemptions by persons including private companies, is an on-going process. Such action under direct tax laws includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessments, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable. Separate details in respect of private companies and of undue tax exemption claims are not maintained centrally. Further, disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

**Revision of norms for priority sector lending**

1784. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has revised norms for priority sector lending in the country by the scheduled commercial banks and private banks, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the amount of money disbursed to the farmers directly towards agriculture credit during the last one year and preceding two years;
- (c) the total percentage of farm credit and also percentage of loan given for agri-business in the country out of priority sector lending; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to waive the interests this year for the farmers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has revised its guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) on 23.04.2015 which are available on the website of RBI at [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in). The salient features of the Guidelines are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of targets and achievements made in respect of agriculture credit flow in respect of crop loan and term loan during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given at Statement-II (See below).

(c) As reported by RBI, no separate information is available for farm credit and agri-business. However, the total percentage of advances outstanding to agriculture by scheduled commercial banks out of priority sector lending as on March 31, 2014 was 38.45 per cent.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

***Statement-I***

*The salient features of RBI Revised Guidelines on  
Priority Sector Lending (PSL)*

Under the revised guidelines, overall target under priority sector lending is retained at 40 per cent. The targets for agricultural lending and advances to weaker section are kept unchanged at 18 per cent and 10 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, respectively.

The details of important changes in the activities included in the revised Priority Sector Lending guidelines are as under:

- (i) **Categories of the priority sector:** Medium Enterprises, Social Infrastructure and Renewable Energy will form part of priority sector, in addition to the existing categories.
- (ii) **Agriculture:** The distinction between direct and indirect agriculture is dispensed with.
- (iii) **Small and Marginal Farmers:** A target of 8 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, has been prescribed for Small and Marginal Farmers within agriculture.
- (iv) **Micro Enterprises:** A target of 7.5 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off- Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, has been prescribed for Micro Enterprises.

- (v) **Target for Foreign Banks:** Foreign Banks with 20 branches and above already have priority sector targets and sub-targets for Agriculture and Weaker Sections. The sub-targets for Small and Marginal Farmers and Micro Enterprises would be made applicable post 2018 after taking a review in 2017. Foreign banks with less than 20 branches will move to Total Priority Sector Target of 40 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, on par with other banks by 2019-20, and the sub-targets for these banks, if to be made applicable post 2020, would be decided in due course.
- (vi) Bank loans to food and agro processing units will form part of Agriculture.
- (vii) **Export credit:** Export credit upto 32 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, will be eligible as part of priority sector for foreign banks with less than 20 branches. For other banks, the incremental export credit over corresponding date of the preceding year will be reckoned upto 2 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher.
- (viii) The loan limits for housing loans and MFI loans qualifying under priority sector have been revised.
- (ix) The priority sector non-achievement will be assessed on quarterly average basis at the end of the respective year from 2016-17 onwards, instead of annual basis as at present.

## Statement-II

## Targets and achievements by Commercial banks, Cooperative Banks and RRBs

Agency	Crop Loan			Term Loan			Total		
	Target	Achvt.	% Achv. to target	Target	Achvt.	% achv. to target	Target	Achvt.	% achv. to target
Commercial Banks	1,85,000	2,66,928.19	144	1,70,000	1,01,688.11	60	3,55,000	3,68,616.30	104
Cooperative Banks	57,000	81,828.90	144	12,500	6,133.89	49	69,500	87,962.79	127
Regional Rural Banks	38,000	47,400.65	125	12,500	7,049.35	56	50,500	54,450.00	108
TOTAL	2,80,000	3,96,157.74	141	1,95,000	1,14,871.35	59	4,75,000	5,11,029.09	108
<b>2012-13</b>									
Commercial Banks	2,20,000	3,14,950.64	143	2,00,000	1,17,540.29	59	4,20,000	4,32,490.93	103
Cooperative Banks	69,000	1,02,592.46	149	15,000	8,610.84	57	84,000	1,11,203.30	132
Regional Rural Banks	56,000	55,957.36	100	15,000	7,724.03	51	71,000	63,681.39	90
Total	3,45,000	4,73,500.46	137	2,30,000	1,33,875.16	58	5,75,000	6,07,375.62	106
<b>2013-14 (Provisional)</b>									
Commercial Banks	3,20,000	3,88,730.26	121	1,55,000	1,20,274.70	78	4,75,000	5,09,004.96	107
Cooperative Banks	1,00,000	1,13,574.02	114	25,000	6,389.77	26	1,25,000	1,19,963.79	96
Regional Rural Banks	80,000	70,696.91	88	20,000	11,955.81	60	1,00,000	82,652.72	83
TOTAL	5,00,000	5,73,001.19	115	2,00,000	1,38,620.28	69	7,00,000	7,11,621.47	102

Source: NABARD

**Currency swap arrangements**

1785. SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up the questions of trading in national currencies and currency swap arrangements in International Forums and Multilateral meetings; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the reaction of other countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The Government has taken up the question of currency swap arrangements in International Forums and Multilateral Meetings. However, question of Trading in National Currencies has not been taken up in multilateral meetings.

(b) India has signed the Inter Governmental Treaty for the establishment of BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement which is a framework of swap arrangements between BRICS countries. It will provide short-term support in US dollars (USD) in case of actual or potential balance of payments pressures, through (i) a liquidity instrument; or (ii) a precautionary instrument. Of the total corpus of USD 100 billion of CRA, the individual commitments are as follows: China-USD 41 billion; Brazil, Russia and India - usn 18 billion each; South Africa - USD 5 billion. The operational details of the arrangement are being worked out now.

India has a Framework for Currency Swap Arrangement for SAARC Countries which was approved by the Union Cabinet on March 1, 2012. The facility is available to all SAARC member countries with a floor of US \$ 100.00 million and ceiling of US\$400.00 million within the overall limit of US\$ 2 billion and is valid till November 14, 2015.

India in G20 has pointed to the need for central banks, particularly of reserve currency issuing countries, to factor in the impact of their monetary policy actions on emerging market and developing countries. Emerging markets have been and continue to be the drivers of the global economy and therefore need to be cushioned from the negative spill over of such policies. Global safety nets such as currency swap lines can provide an important source of liquidity during a crisis. Such swap facility may never be used as it more of a confidence building measure. But the benefits to the global financial system could potentially be large and it would also reduce the amount of self-insurance that countries have resorted to. India's stand has been supported by South Korea, South Africa, Indonesia and UK.

**Rise in uncollected tax demand**

1786. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the uncollected tax demand had risen by 18 per cent to 5.75 lakh crore in 2013-14 from 4.86 lakh crore in the previous year; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the delay at various stages is on the part of Income Tax Settlement Commission and Income Tax Department as a number of applications filed prior to June, 2007 are still pending with the Commission for disposal; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The details of outstanding taxes in FY 2013-14 and 2012-13 are as under:

(Rs in crore)				
As on	Total Tax demand outstanding	Disputed demand	Demand difficult to recover	Net collectible demand
31.03.2014	575340	443285	552538	22801
31.03.2013	486180	379570	466854	19325

(b) There are several factors causing delay in recovery of the outstanding tax dues including pendency of 130 applications filed prior to June, 2007 before Income Tax Settlement Commission (ITSC).

These 130 applications could not be disposed of during the Financial Year 2014-15 as there is a shortage of Members in the ITSC. As on 01.04.2015, there are only 6 Members in addition to the Chairman to attend to the functioning of 7 Benches, as against the sanctioned strength of 20 Members, other than the Chairman. Despite the shortage of Members, 236 applications received before June, 2007 were disposed of in FY 2014-15. Further, the Members also attend to settlement applications received from June, 2007 onwards which are required to be disposed of within prescribed time limit.

**Common Identification Card to insurance policy holders**

1787. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of insurance policies are not being claimed as the insured persons sometimes are not claiming because of their sudden death

and their family members are not aware of the number of policies made by deceased; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has evolved any method of Unique ID in line with PAN Card for identification of such policies; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has informed that the Authority is aware of the unclaimed amount of policyholders lying with the insurance companies. The company-wise details for the years 2011-12 to 2013-14 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir. However, IRDAI *vide* Circular No. IRDA/F&I/CIR/CMP/174/11/2010 dated 4th November, 2010 has advised the insurance companies to disclose the amount representing the unclaimed sums as a separate line item in their financials along with the age-wise analysis in their Annual Reports.

Further, the Authority *vide* its Circular No. IRDA/F&A/ CIR/GLD/056/02/2014 dated 17th February, 2014 has mandated the settlement of dues through electronic mode. The insurance companies have also been directed to display the unclaimed amounts on their websites, with an option for “Search/Find” for the convenience of the policyholders/nominees/assignees.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Unclaimed Amount of Policy holders***

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Life Insurance Companies		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aegon Religare	5.70	17.57	31.27
2.	Aviva Life	176.03	165.71	201.89
3.	Bajaj Allianz	168.17	423.02	544.10
4.	Bharti Axa	4.35	8.35	8.77
5.	Birla Sun Life	200.14	220.45	221.11
6.	Canara HSBC	4.98	9.04	28.00
7.	DHFL Pramerica	1.17	0.00	8.96

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Edelweiss Tokio	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Future Generali	2.05	3.13	4.00
10.	HDFC Standard	351.66	165.43	241.33
11.	ICICI Prudential	317.13	412.86	432.47
12.	IDBI Federal	1.07	10.28	6.36
13.	India First	2.34	21.35	9.36
14.	Exide Life	56.14	72.48	159.20
15.	Kotak Mahindra	21.63	66.58	54.38
16.	LIC of India	674.64	1105.79	1548.09
17.	Max Life	213.84	136.30	155.45
18.	PNB Metlife	26.59	86.02	110.95
19.	Reliance Life	45.98	618.26	1502.35
20.	Sahara India	3.67	42.13	55.59
21.	SBI Life	52.43	234.20	280.99
22.	Shriram Life	89.86	79.26	77.79
23.	Star Union Dai-Ichi	0.54	0.73	29.36
24.	Tata AIA	56.08	102.40	137.08
TOTAL		2476.19	4001.34	5848.85

*Non-Life Insurance Companies*

1.	Bajaj Allianz	56.23	82.07	92.72
2.	ICICI Lombard	142.95	118.72	102.59
3.	IFFCO Tokio General	12.75	19.23	3.74
4.	National Insurance	5.74	63.33	67.28
5.	New India Assurance	34.53	170.65	96.15
6.	Oriental Insurance	61.31	59.84	60.99



Sl.No.	Name of the Company	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
7.	United India Insurance	97.33	127.67	147.44
8.	Reliance General	27.02	33.54	36.73
9.	Royal Sundram	64.05	64.60	67.77
10.	Tata AIG General	14.39	38.95	36.13
11.	Cholamandalam Ms	8.94	61.39	11.68
12.	HDFC ERGO	5.89	10.95	14.87
13.	ECGC	1.97	6.42	1.83
14.	Agriculture Insurance	60.27	91.65	83.01
15.	Star Health & Allied	1.99	7.32	9.47
16.	Future Generali India	2.44	6.97	6.58
17.	Apollo Munich	2.47	11.95	5.65
18.	Universal Sompo	13.94	2.83	5.07
19.	Shriram General	5.78	11.07	14.68
20.	Bharti Axa General	0.37	3.91	5.04
21.	Raheja Qbe General	0.01	0.21	0.02
22.	Max Bupa	0.01	3.36	3.97
23.	SBI General	0.08	7.69	22.10
24.	L&T General	0.07	5.79	3.49
25.	Magma HDI		0.00	0.35
26.	Liberty Videocon		0.01	0.43
27.	Religare Health Ins.		0.34	0.22
28.	Cigna TTK Health Ins.		0.00	0.00
TOTAL		620.53	1010.46	900.00
INDUSTRY TOTAL		3096.72	5011.80	6748.85

**Education loan to students**

†1788. DR VIJAYLAXMI SADHO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding quantum of loans taken by students from various banks during the last three years and in the current year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the details of directives issued by Government to banks regarding providing education loans to students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) State-wise and bank-wise data on outstanding education loan (priority sector) by scheduled commercial banks as on March 31, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 as per data furnished by RBI are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Model Educational Loan Scheme was prepared by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) in the year 2001 which was circulated to banks for implementation by Reserve Bank of India in April, 2001. Keeping in view the needs of the students and suggestions from stakeholders the Model Educational Loan Scheme was revised by IBA in September, 2012.

Banks have been advised to follow the revised guidelines of Model Educational Loan Scheme scrupulously. They have also been asked that loans should not be rejected on the ground of Non-Service Area of the branch concerned. Reasons for rejection of loan application must be conveyed to the applicant.

To improve education loans, every year targets are allocated to the SLBC Conveners. For the year 2014-15 States/UTs were allocated targets for education loans envisaging a minimum growth of 10% in number of accounts and 15% in loan outstanding:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*State-wise data on education loan (priority Sector) as reported by Scheduled banks as on 31 March, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014*

*No. of Accounts in Actual and Amount and ₹ thousands*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Mar-11		Mar-12		Mar-13		Mar-14	
		Educational Loans (Priority Sector)		Educational Loans (Priority Sector)		Educational loans (Priority Sector)		Educational Loans (Priority Sector)	
		No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	486	1,01,115	941	3,31,686	568	136010.51	585	150365
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,20,779	509,18,274	2,15,797	505,85,588	197032	46985796.71	190340	49877641.17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	372	82,898	476	1,05,373	510	121956.55	589	136122
4.	Assam	12,997	30,54,030	14,543	36,50,544	16394	3912026.91	16678	4239656
5.	Bihar	62,646	138,21,519	78,788	180,05,600	88982	21070910.85	99620	27253367
6.	Chandigarh	6,057	18,74,435	6,086	19,77,111	5181	1604442.99	4873	1600170
7.	Chhattisgarh	14,682	28,27,429	15,122	31,38,788	16015	3085946.53	16792	3680289
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	574	70,940	194	57,013	313	57607.35	226	61029
9.	Daman and Diu	251	44,217	103	30,611	124	32741.033	127	32647
10.	Deihl	38,761	117,48,613	38,308	117,10,892	34073	10182924.7	32890	10285291.25
11.	Goa	3,506	8,48,969	3,615	8,99,748	3492	648229.16	3342	909436

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Gujarat	44,593	113,06,094	44,893	121,91,651	44055	12717787.94	45937	11826274.36
13.	Haryana	34,161	78,06,231	36,842	84,42,843	37254	8393776.77	37531	9503948.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12,293	24,90,045	13,839	28,00,545	14171	2866456.32	14611	3306500
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,450	19,07,726	10,475	20,66,738	10838	2235973.726	10935	2412557
16.	Jharkhand	38,214	93,04,008	41,671	108,91,960	46018	12319822.15	48849	13330954
17.	Karnataka	1,72,783	321,62,481	1,73,270	351,83,904	186623	38745399.07	195169	40825173
18.	Kerala	2,89,998	528,21,022	3,08,097	585,45,822	336212	73539123.54	341427	79755749.52
19.	Lakshadweep	15	2,334	24	3,631	20	3671	29	6204
20.	Madhya Pradesh	77,216	129,43,385	76,993	148,41,460	80077	15867684.78	83230	17394010
21.	Maharashtra	1,42,676	354,56,499	1,54,927	387,33,524	169491	40738708.17	178587	41312171.65
22.	Manipur	1,166	3,54,408	1,062	3,66,903	1393	396001	1433	407439
23.	Meghalaya	1,261	2,95,433	1,452	3,47,215	1687	397956.52	2021	515114
24.	Mizoram	585	2,12,191	665	2,39,180	390	105074	708	239977
25.	Nagaland	340	86,543	366	98,655	399	107216.24	417	124842
26.	Odisha	65,428	136,73,172	67,136	147,79,425	69886	16652412.92	66200	17339788.35
27.	Puducherry	11,242	17,09,340	12,377	20,74,467	14636	2644237.135	14808	2921818.32

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[RAJYA SABHA]

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28. Punjab	32,937	83,81,675	32,776	90,32,115	32005	8126759.67	32810	9562626
29. Rajasthan	50,241	103,29,279	54,449	113,66,055	58424	13181515.28	59314	13532612
30. Sikkim	341	86,924	385	1,65,860	409	108318.78	440	120267
31. Tamil Nadu	7,17,261	958,22,798	8,22,810	1170,90,265	888752	133436494.4	940990	150775929
32. Tripura	1,220	2,48,210	1,580	3,23,364	2280	458897.84	2804	618274
33. Uttarakhand	23,222	51,10,250	24,974	57,07,014	28401	6654414.16	141095	35751143.22
34. Uttar Pradesh	1,26,756	280,89,598	1,37,131	311,30,062	137393	35210830.65	26121	6573446
35. West Bengal	73,333	139,36,323	71,957	152,87,729	68547	14439815.02	67834	15458682.91
TOTAL:	22,87,843	4299,28,408	24,64,124	4822,03,341	2590045	527386742.3	2661360	571641715.9

Source: RBI

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**Rupee convertibility**

1789. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rupee convertibility is to be a reality within an year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Capital account openness is being progressively liberalized in keeping with the macro economic conditions and the requirements of Indian industries, individuals and financial sectors. There is no target date for achieving full capital account convertibility. Progress on capital account convertibility will depend on how the domestic macro-economic conditions as well as global financial situation evolve.

**Non-Display of Ombudsman redressal mechanism by Banks**

1790. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the banks have not displayed the Ombudsman redressal mechanism prominently at their branches and people are not aware of the grievance redressal mechanism;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to strengthen the mechanism for resolution of customer complaints in banks especially in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Government is aware that the Reserve Bank of India conducts random incognito visits of bank branches to assess the level of customer service in bank branches which have revealed few instances where bank branches did not display the comprehensive notice board on the information relating to Ombudsman redressal mechanism prominently. Findings of these visits are brought to the notice of the banks concerned for corrective action.

(c) The Department of Financial Services has issued policy guidelines/ instructions to all Public Sector Banks and RBI to ensure time bound resolution of all customer complaints /public grievances from time to time. All the Public Sector Banks have mechanism for prompt resolution of customer complaints.

Further, the RBI has also issued detailed guidelines on redressal of customer complaints in banks, some of the important features are as under:

Banks should ensure that a suitable mechanism exists for receiving and addressing

complaints from its customers/constituents with specific emphasis on resolving such complaints fairly and expeditiously regardless of source of the complaints. Banks are also advised to:

- (i) Ensure that the complaint registers are kept at prominent place in their branches which would make it possible for the customers to enter their complaints.
- (ii) Have a system of acknowledging the complaints, where the complaints are received through letters/forms.
- (iii) Fix a time-frame for resolving the complaints received at different levels.
- (iv) Ensure that redressal of complaints emanating from rural areas and those relating to financial assistance to Priority Sector and Government's Poverty Alleviation Programmes also form part of the above process.
- (v) Prominently display at the branches, the names of the officials who can be contacted for redressal of complaints, together with their direct telephone number, fax number, complete address (not Post Box No.) and e-mail address, etc., for proper and timely contact by the customers and for enhancing the effectiveness of the redressal machinery.
- (vi) The names of the officials displayed at the branches, who can be contacted for redressal of complaints should also include the name and other details of the concerned Nodal Officer appointed under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006.
- (vii) Banks should display on their web-sites, the names and other details of the officials at their Head Office/Regional Offices/Zonal Offices who can be contacted for redressal of complaints including the names of the Nodal Officers I Principal Nodal Officers.
- (viii) Further, banks should also display on their web-sites, the names and other details of their CMD/CEO and also Line Functioning Heads for various operations to enable their customers to approach them in case of need, if necessary.
- (ix) Further, banks are required to disclose the brief details regarding the number of complaints along with their financial results.

RBI introduced the Banking Ombudsman (BO) Scheme for the banking sector in 1995 and subsequently modified in 2002, 2006, 2007 and 2009 to provide an expeditious and inexpensive forum to bank customers for resolution of their complaints relating to deficiency in banking services provided by commercial banks, regional rural banks and scheduled primary co-operative banks etc. As on date, there are 27 grounds of deficiencies in banking services on which customers can approach the Banking Ombudsman. RBI operates the BO Scheme free of cost to make it accessible to common people.

There are 15 Offices of Banking Ombudsman spread across the country. An office of the Banking Ombudsman is in existence in Bhopal covering the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The Scheme provides for an appellate mechanism also, by which the Deputy Governor in charge of Consumer Education and Protection Department of Reserve Bank is the Appellate Authority.

**Application for licences of small Finance Banks and Payments Banks**

1791 DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of applications pending with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for issuing licenses for starting small finance banks and payments banks;
- (b) how many such applications have been issued licenses so far to promote financial inclusion and to widen financial reach for small savings accounts; and
- (c) the time by which all applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Final guidelines on 'Payments Banks' and 'Small Finance Banks' as differentiated banks were placed on Reserve Bank of India (RBI) website on November 27, 2014 inviting applications for setting up of Payments Banks and Small Finance Banks in Private Sector. RBI received 72 and 41 applications for Small Finance Banks and Payments Banks respectively as on February 02, 2015, the last date for receipt of applications.

(b) and (c) The scrutiny of the applications is under process and no in-principle approval has been issued so far.

The timeline will depend on the time taken for completion of the approval process, including receipt of due diligence reports from various agencies.

**Debt burden of States**

1792. SHRI AHMED PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the debt burden of various States is increasing alarmingly;
- (b) if so, the details of the external and internal debt of the various States, including Gujarat, till the end of March, 2015;
- (c) the details of debt compared to the national average in terms of State Gross Domestic Products and National Gross Domestic Products respectively; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Central Government to arrest the debt burden of the States?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (d) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) for its award period 2010-2015, has worked out a fiscal consolidation roadmap for each State, *inter-alia*, recommending a combined debt target of 24.3 % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to be reached by States by 2014-15 from a level of 27% in 2008-09. FC-XIII had also prescribed outstanding debt to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratios for each State for each year of its award period. The States are required to monitor their liabilities under their respective Fiscal Responsibility and Management Acts (FRBMAs) enacted/ amended by States in line with recommendations of FC-XIII.

Outstanding debt and other liabilities, including external and internal debt of States as at the end of 31st March 2015 and State-wise details of debt compared to the national average in terms of State Gross Domestic Products (GSDP) and National Gross Domestic Products (GDP) are given in the Statement (*See below*). Debt to GDP ratio for States in aggregate has been declining during FC-XIII award and is estimated to be 20.3% in 2014-15 (BE), ahead of FC-XIII recommendation of 24.3% of GDP by 2014-15.

As recommended by Finance Commissions, the States are permitted incremental borrowings within the net borrowing ceiling fixed for each States which take into account the prescribed fiscal deficit targets for each State. The Fourteenth Finance Commission for its award period 2015-20 has also recommended that the fiscal deficit of the States to be anchored to 3% of GSDP. Requests received from States for permission to borrow are, accordingly, regulated under Article 293 of Constitution within net borrowing ceiling fixed for each State.

Further, following debt relief measures have been extended to the States under the recommendations of Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) and FC-XIII:

(i) Under Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility recommended by the TFC (2005-10), Central loans amounting to ₹1,22,604 crore from Ministry of Finance (MoF) contracted by the States up to 31.3.2004 were consolidated for a fresh tenure of 20 years at an interest rate of 7.5% per annum, and debt waiver to the extent of ₹ 19,726 crore was extended to eligible States from 2005-06 to 2009-10. Interest relief continues to States till the last installment of loan is repaid.

(ii) As recommended by FC-XIII (2010-15), loans extended to States through Ministries other than MoF under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Central Plan Schemes and outstanding at the end of 2009-10, have been written off to the extent of ₹ 2,335 crore. Further, interest relief on loans from National Small Savings Fund, contracted up to 2006-07 and outstanding at the end of the year preceding the year of enactment/ amendment of the States' FRBMAs, are extended to the eligible States.

**Statement***Outstanding debt & liabilities and its ratio to GSDP*

State		Outstanding debt & other liabilities at the end of 31.3.2015 ₹ In crore	FC-XIII targets			2012-13 (Finance Accounts)	2013-14 (Revised Estimates)	2014-15 (Budget Estimates)
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15			
In per cent								
1.	Andhra Pradesh *	**96973	28.9	28.2	27.6	22.8	21.9	**16.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4898	55.2	52.5	50.1	43.6	37.4	32.6
3.	Assam	39153	28.4	28.4	28.5	25.4	23.6	21.9
4.	Bihar	98198	44.4	43.0	41.6	29.0	27.3	25.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	30613	23.0	23.5	23.9	11.7	14.2	15.1
6.	Goa	13768	30.8	29.9	29.1	24.8	25.7	30.0
7.	Gujarat	200277	28.1	27.6	27.1	24.8	23.6	21.9
8.	Haryana	88208	22.7	22.8	22.9	19.2	18.6	19.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	36783	44.4	42.1	40.1	45.2	41.1	39.6
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	42607	53.6	51.6	49.3	68.0	53.2	45.9
11.	Jharkhand	46464	27.8	27.3	26.9	25.0	23.5	21.8
12.	Karnataka	132574	25.7	25.4	25.2	22.4	20.2	19.3
13.	Kerala	139265	31.7	30.7	29.8	30.0	29.4	30.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	111327	36.8	36.0	35.3	26.8	25.4	24.7

15.	Maharashtra	323883	25.8	25.5	25.3	20.0	18.1	18.0
16.	Manipur	7416	60.1	57.0	54.3	60.0	53.5	48.1
17.	Meghalaya	6930	32.3	32.0	31.7	27.3	28.4	30.0
18.	Mizoram	5905	82.9	79.2	74.8	69.5	62.6	60.2
19.	Nagaland	8017	54.9	53.5	52.3	56.9	54.2	51.0
20.	Odisha	59152	30.2	29.8	29.5	18.4	16.8	18.1
21.	Punjab	113318	41.0	39.8	38.7	33.7	33.0	31.0
22.	Rajasthan	149135	38.3	37.3	36.5	31.3	28.5	26.3
23.	Sikkim	3444	62.1	58.8	55.9	39.5	29.7	28.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	189256	24.8	25.0	25.2	21.3	20.5	20.1
25.	Telangana	**79168						**19.3
26.	Tripura	10249	44.6	44.2	43.8	37.8	36.4	36.7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	265902	45.1	43.4	41.9	35.6	27.7	27.8
28.	Uttarakhand	32163	40.0	38.5	37.2	26.0	26.1	23.4
29.	West Bengal	273641	37.7	35.9	34.3	38.3	35.3	33.5
Total outstanding loan		24,32,546	31.7	31.0	30.3	26.4	24.3	23.3
All States on GSDP			25.5	24.8	24.3	23.3	22.6	20.3
All States on GDP								

\*Figures indicated in Column 4, 5, 6 7 & 8 above are for united Andhra Pradesh.

\*\*Includes internal debt and closing balance arrived at based on receipts and disbursements as reflected in 2014-15 (Budget Estimates) of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana. Other debt and liabilities are yet to segregated by Accountant General and audited figures are awaited.

Written Answers to

[12 May, 2015]

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**Recommendations of expert panel on Tobacco Control Act**

1793. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed an expert panel to review and suggest changes to the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act, 2003, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the recommendations of the expert panel;

(c) whether Government has accepted these recommendations, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which Government proposes to implement these accepted recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (d) A Committee was constituted in July, 2014 to review and suggest amendments to the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA).

The Committee made a number of recommendations with regard to, *inter alia*, prohibition of smoking in public places, advertisements at point of sale, minimum legal age for sale of tobacco products, loose sale of tobacco products, depiction of tar and nicotine contents and the penal provisions etc.

After consideration of the recommendations, a draft amendment bill along with the Notes on clauses was prepared and 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.

**Measures to eradicate AIDS disease**

†1794. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps for initiating necessary measures to get rid of AIDS disease from the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) Yes. Government has taken steps to prevent and control the HIV epidemic in the country.

(b) The National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) has taken following key steps to prevent and control the HIV epidemic in the country:-

- \* Revised Migrant Strategy with focus at Destination, Transit & Source and Employer-led Model to address vulnerabilities of migrant labour.
- \* Scale up of Opioid Substitution Therapy at Public Health settings to control HIV among IDU and sensitisation of law enforcement agencies.
- \* For elimination of HIV infections among children, lifelong ARV to HIV positive pregnant women for prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV has been rolled out.
- \* In certain pockets of high prevalence States where HIV prevalence among FSW and MSM continues to be high, emphasis is given to sustain the higher coverage of targeted interventions and improve the quality of outreach.
- \* Scale-up of free 1st line and 2nd line Anti retroviral treatment for People living with HIV and strengthening supply chain management of drugs.
- \* National Helpline was launched to facilitate easy dissemination of information related to HIV/AIDS to general public, People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), High Risk Groups (HRG) and vulnerable population in 8 Indian languages.
- \* Considering the fact that combination of multi-drug in a single pill is very effective, well tolerated, so once a-daily fixed dose regimen (FDC) has been rolled out in a single pill ARV drug among the 1st line treatment patients.
- \* Mainstreaming and partnerships is recognized as a key approach in National AIDS Control Programme to facilitate multi-sectoral response engaging a wide range of stakeholders and optimally utilize the resource available from other Ministries and Department. In this regard the NACO has identified 31 key Departments/ Ministries of Government of India for mainstreaming. 12 such Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) has already been signed.

#### **Wastage of donated eyes**

1795.SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of eyes donated in the year 2013-14;

- (b) the number of donated eyes used for transplant in the stipulated time-frame;
- (c) whether it is a fact that many donated eyes are rendered useless due to lack of eye donation counsellors; and
- (d) if so, the details of steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As reported by States/UTs, the number of donated eyes collected and utilized for corneal transplantation during the year 2013-14 is as under: -

Year	No. of donated eyes collected	Corneal transplantation done
2013-14	51,354	22,384

(c) The role of an Eye Donation Counsellor is limited to motivate people to come forward for eye donation after the death of a relative. Eye donation counsellors are posted in tertiary care hospitals where there is a mortuary, ICU and wards. There, they help in augmenting eye donation by counselling people for eye donation.

In fact, all the donated eyes are not suitable for corneal transplantation. Prior to transplantation, the collected corneas are assessed by transplant surgeons for its suitability for optical keratoplasty by using specular microscope. However, corneas not suitable or fit for optical keratoplasty are utilized either for therapeutic keratoplasty or for training and research purposes.

(d) The following steps have been taken under NPCB to improve collection and utilization of donated eyes:-

- (i) Educating people about early donation so that eye tissue can be harvested within 4-6 hours of death of donor and also follow other general precautions like covering eyes, switching off the fans etc.;
- (ii) Supply of MK Medium to Eye banks for preservation of donated eyes;
- (iii) Support to Eye Banks for transport facility for quick and timely removable of donated eyes;
- (iv) Publishing of appeal and suggestions for eye donation in all leading newspapers and magazines during Eye Donation Fortnight.
- (v) Continuation of dedicated phone line 1919 automatically linked with the area Eye Banks in metro cities for eye donation;
- (vi) Honoring donor families in the annual functions organized by major eye banks during Eye Donation Fortnight.

**Presence of chemicals in Cold drinks**

†1796. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various types of chemicals and other compound matters are used in Pepsi Cola, Coca Cola and in similar cold drinks;
- (b) if so, the names of these chemicals and their quantity;
- (c) whether such materials used in these cold drinks are vary harmful for health; and
- (d) whether all chemicals and compound materials used in these cold drinks have been tested?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (d) The Food Business Operates are obliged to manufacture their products in conformity with the standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 in terms of Section 26 of the FSS Act, 2006. The products mentioned in the question are covered under the Non-alcoholic Carbonated Beverages category, for which Standards have been prescribed under sub- regulation 2.10.6 (1) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards & Food Additives) Regulation, 2011. The food product are tested and analyzed for parameters as prescribed in the said Regulation.

**Blood Banks in the country**

1797.SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of blood banks functioning in the country, as on date, Statewise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of districts without even a single blood bank;
- (c) if so, the details of such districts, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to have at least one blood bank in each district of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The list of blood banks as per information submitted by DCG(I) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Out of total of 675 districts in the country, 76 districts do not have a blood bank. Of these, blood storage centres are functioning at 10 districts and 23 districts are awaiting blood bank license. The details of such districts, State-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Public health is a state subject. Under the National Health Mission, states are being supported to strengthen their health care system including for setting up of blood banks and blood storage centers with a focus on underserved areas of the country, based on the proposals received from the States/UTs.

**Statement-I**

*List of licensed blood banks in India \* (February, 2015)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Public including Govt. Blood Banks	Private including charitable trust Blood Bank	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	01	03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32	89	121
3.	Arunachal Pradesh **	07	01	08
4.	Assam	36	26	62
5.	Bihar **	33	31	64
6.	Chandigarh	03	01	04
7.	Chhattisgarh	20	29	49
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	01	01
9.	Daman and Diu	01	-	01
10.	NCT of Delhi	22	47	69
11.	Goa	03	02	05
12.	Gujarat	27	107	134
13.	Haryana	26	50	76
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16	02	18
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	03	30
16.	Jharkhand	25	20	45



1	2	3	4	5
17.	Karnataka	40	146	186
18.	Kerala	42	132	174
19.	Lakshadweep	01	00	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh **	59	83	142
21.	Maharashtra **	74	235	309
22.	Manipur	04	01	05
23.	Meghalaya	05	02	07
24.	Mizoram **	07	02	09
25.	Nagaland **	05	-	05
26.	Odisha **	67	19	86
27.	Pondicherry	03	09	12
28.	Punjab	48	51	99
29.	Rajasthan **	48	47	95
30.	Sikkim	02	01	03
31.	Tamil Nadu	100	190	190
32.	Telangana **	29	102	131
33.	Tripura	06	02	08
34.	Uttar Pradesh **	100	142	242
35.	Uttarkhand	19	08	27
36.	West Bengal	76	38	114
TOTAL		1015	1620	2635

\*\* Data up to July 2014

**Statement-II***Districts without blood bank in India State / UT-wise*

Sl.No	State	District
1.	Uttar Pradesh (4)	Amethi
		Hapur
		Shamli

Sl.No	State	District
		Sambhal
2.	Jharkhand (8)	Chatra
		Pakur
		Godda
		Jamtara
		Khunti
		Ramgarh
		Seraikela-Kharsawan
3.	Uttarakhand (4)	Bageswar
		Rudraprayag
		Tehri
		Champawat
4	Madhya Pradesh (2)	Anoopur
		Ashok Nagar
5	Karnataka (3)	Gadag
		Ramnagar
		Yadgiri
6	Assam (4)	Baksa
		Udalguri
		Chirang
		Kamrup
7.	Manipur (5)	Senapati
		Bishnupur
		Ukhrul
		Chandel
		Tamenglong
8.	Meghalaya (8)	West Khasi Hills
		South West Khasi Hills

Sl.No	State	District
		East Jaintia Hills
		Ri Bhoi
		East Garo Hills
		South West Garo Hills
		North Garo Hills
		South Garo Hills
9.	Arunachal Pradesh (5)	West Kameng
		Kurung Kumey
		Dibang Valley
		Anjaw
		Tirap
10	Nagaland (3)	Peren
		Kiphire
		Longlen
11.	Sikkim (2)	West Sikkim
		North Sikkim
12	Tripura (3)	Sepahijala
		Khowai
		South Tripura
13.	Bihar (6)	Sadar Hospital, Arwal
		Sadar Hospital, Araria
		Sadar Hospital Banka
		Sadar Hospital Supaul
		Sadar Hospital Sheohar
		Sadar Hospital Motihari (East Champaran)
14	Tamil Nadu (1)	Ariyalur
15	Chhattisgarh (14)	Raipur

Sl.No	State	District
		Jashpur
		Janjgir
		Gariyaband
		Balod
		Bemetara
		Surajpur
		Balrampur
		Mungeli
		Bijapur
		Kondagaon
		Narayanpur
		Sukma
		Baloda Bazar
16.	Gujarat (4)	Mahisagar
		Chotta Udaipur
		Narmada
		Dang
	Himachal Pradesh (1)	Lahaul and Spiti

#### **Emergency facilities in CGHS dispensaries**

†1798. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the medicines needed in emergency cases are available in CGHS dispensaries throughout the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received complaints regarding shortage of medicines in CGHS dispensaries in various States/ Union Territories including Delhi and if so, the State-wise and the Union Territory wise details thereof for each of the last three years and the current year; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the remedial measures taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Yes, the CGHS dispensaries have all the medicines required in emergency.

As per the CGHS guidelines, a provision is there to keep medicines available to counter any medical emergency that might arise within the Wellness Centre. There is an Emergency Tray available with the Nursing staff which contains most of the medicines required under emergency situation. The availability of the medicines with their valid date of expiry in this Emergency Tray is checked on a regular basis and also during surprise checks.

(b) A complaint was received on 07.09.2013 from Sh. R.C. Khuntia, the then Member of Parliament in respect of pensioner beneficiary, Sh. B.K. Joshi regarding non-supply of life saving drugs on time by CGHS Bhubneshwar. The delay in supply was due to non availability of cancer medicine with the authorized stockist.

(c) In case the medicines are not available at the Wellness Centre, they are procured through local purchase. If any medicine is prescribed by the treating doctors that is required to be used immediately and if that medicine is not available in the Wellness Centre, authority slip is issued to the patient to collect the medicine from the authorized local chemist free of cost.

#### **Response of States on Tobacco Control Measures**

1799.SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking strong steps to reduce the use of tobacco and its products in the country;
- (b) if so, the details there of;
- (c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The Government has taken a series of measures to reduce the use of tobacco, including the following:

- (i) Enactment of the "Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of

Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003”.

- (ii) Ratification of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).
- (iii) Launch of the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08.
- (iv) Issuance of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.
- (v) Notification to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes.
- (vi) Public awareness campaigns through a variety of media.
- (vii) Increase in the Central Excise Duty and decrease in the dutyfree allowance of cigarettes and other tobacco products.

(c) and (d) National Tobacco Control Programme is being implemented through a three tiered structure *i.e.* (i) National Tobacco Control Cell, (ii) State Tobacco Control Cell and (iii) District Tobacco Control Cell.

The district level activities have been subsumed under the National Health Mission (NHM) – and are being projected by the States under the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under NHM. The States are consulted through the above institutional structure for any tobacco control steps/initiatives.

#### **Revision of standardisation of milk**

1800. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to revisit the standards of milk in view of increasing instances of adulteration; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The following standards in respect of milk and milk products have been revised/developed and approved by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in its meeting held 16th January, 2015:

- (i) General Standards for milk and Milk Products
- (ii) Standards for Milk
- (iii) Standards for Cream and Malai
- (iv) Standards of Fermented Milk
- (v) Standard for Sweetened Condensed Milk
- (vi) Standard for Evaporated Milks
- (vii) Standard for Edible Casein Products
- (viii) Standard for Milks Powder and Cream Powder Standard for Flavoured Milk
- (ix) Standard for Khoya
- (x) Standard for Whey Powder
- (xi) Standard for Milk Fat Products
- (xii) Standard for Ice Cream, Kulfi, Chocolate Ice Cream, Softy Ice Cream, Milk Ice, Milk Lolly and Dried Ice Cream Mix
- (xiii) Standards for frozen desserts/confections and dried frozen desserts/confections mix containing added vegetable oil/ fat and/or vegetable protein
- (xiv) Standard for Butter
- (xv) Standard for Chhana and Paneer
- (xvi) Standard for Cheeses and Cheese Products

**Monitoring of medical devices and clinical trials**

1801.SHRI A.V. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is set to introduce key changes in the country's drug law that monitor medical devices and clinical trials apart from medicines, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the initiatives taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Yes. After extensive consultations with all stake-

holders including the States, the Central Ministries/Departments, Industry and Consumer Associations and after placing the proposed charges in public domain and due consideration of all the suggestions/comments received, a draft Bill has been prepared and sent to the Ministry of Law and Justice for vetting.

- (c) The Bill is proposed to be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

**Under-weight pregnant women**

1802.SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per a report featured in the "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences", the Indian women are underweight from the very beginning of their pregnancy;
- (b) if so, the details of the findings of the said study and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) the reasons for such poor condition of women in India, which is, as per the said Report, worst than the women of subSaharan Africa; and
- (d) the effective steps taken by Government for improving maternal nutrition right from the beginning of pregnancy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences" has given estimates of pre-pregnancy body mass index and weight gain during pregnancy for India and Sub-Saharan Africa. As per the estimates, pre-pregnant women in India are underweight.

- (b) As per the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 42.2% of pre-pregnant women in India are underweight.

According to National Family Health Survey-III (NFHS-III), (2005-06), 35.6% of women are underweight.

Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several programs for improving the nutritional status of women.

- (c) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of



availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

(d) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the improving nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women is an important intervention. The steps taken improving maternal nutrition are:

- Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is an integral part of ante-natal care, through the existing network of sub-centers and primary health centres and other health facilities as well as through outreach activities at Village Health & Nutrition Days (VHNDs).
- Every pregnant woman during ANC is given iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets for six months and six months post-partum. Pregnant women who are found to be clinically anemic, are given double dose.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- Name Based Web Enabled Tracking of Pregnant women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and post-natal care.
- To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- To reduce the prevalence of anemia in adolescent girls, both in and out of school, Government of India has launched a scheme of Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) all over the country.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Non –Pregnant and Non Lactating women are given Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation.
- Engagement of 8.8 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.

- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till one year after birth.
- National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of adequately iodated salt consumption at household level.
- Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices and dietary diversification is being encouraged under both Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) and National Health Mission (NHM).
- The National Food Security Act, 2013 aims to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity.
- Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:
  - Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) which also provides supplementary nutrition to children below 6 yrs, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women.
  - Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls [RGSEAG] or SABLA.
  - Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).
  - Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
  - National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc.

**Female genital tuberculosis and its impact on fertility**

1803.DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether female genital tuberculosis is fast emerging as a major health issue that affects fertility levels in women;

(b) whether around 25-30 per cent of women with infertility suffered from genital tuberculosis;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 170 new cases of tuberculosis per lakh population are reported every year; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that though it has come down over the past decade it is still significant with a prevalence of 211 cases per lakh people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Data on prevalence of female genital tuberculosis among women with infertility is not maintained centrally by the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme.

(c) and (d) Yes. According to the WHO Global TB Report 2014, the estimated incidence of tuberculosis in India was 171 new cases per lakh population and the estimated prevalence of tuberculosis in India was 211 cases per lakh population in 2013 and has come down over the past decade.

**Manipulation by private medical colleges for getting recognition**

1804.SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the private medical colleges used to manage to ferry faculty, patients and Machines before inspections by Medical Council of India (MCI) for granting recognition; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and measures being taken to make the process of inspection transparent and more accountable so as to circumvent the menace of ghost faculty in the private medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India (MCI) conducts inspection under IMC Act, 1956 to make suitable recommendation to the Central Government on whether the proposed Medical College or existing Medical College meets the minimum norms prescribed under its regulations. The inspections carried out by MCI for starting/increase/renewal permission of MBBS seats and starting/increase of new/higher PG courses are surprise inspections. The inspections for grant of recognition are carried out at the time of conduct of examination by the University.

MCI has instructed that the inspection process should also be video graphed.

**Foreign assistance for mother-infant schemes**

1805.SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any country has proposed to provide assistance for various schemes meant for mother and infants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the assistance proposed to be provided to each State therefrom, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the manner and extent to which the said assistance is likely to help in reducing the maternal and infant mortality in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) United Nations through the Special Envoy to UN Secretary General has proposed to Government of India expressing their intent to mobilize foundations and other private stakeholders in India to provide financial and technical assistance for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) initiatives.

At present agreements exist for assistance with United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United States of America, Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom, and other multilateral organizations. Details of such assistance is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Besides, technical assistance has been provided by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), Department for International Development (DFID), Norway - India Partnership Initiative (NIPI), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for implementation of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) initiative for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Twelfth Five Year Plan goals. 184 High priority Districts across 29 States have been identified for focused and integrated planning and monitoring of RMNCH+A interventions.

***Statement***

*Details of Organizations with whom agreement for assistance exists at present*

**I. United States Agency for International Development (USAID), USA.**

**Health Partnership Programme (HPP):** - United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provides technical assistance to Government of India's

flagship health programmes to achieve population stabilization, integrate health services and nutrition to improve Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health; including HIV/AIDS, polio and TB. The total commitment is USD \$256.67 million. The above agreement was signed between Government of India and USAID on 30 September 2010, which will be implemented till 30 September 2018.

## II. **Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom.**

**Strategic Health and Nutrition Partnership (SHNP):** - Strategic Health and Nutrition Partnership (SHNP) agreement was signed between Government of India and Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom, in December 2013, the project will be implemented till March 2018. Technical Assistance of £12 million is provided to support the key programmes of the M/o Health and Family Welfare and M/o Women and Child Development through the Strategic Health and Nutrition Partnership. The key components of above partnership agreement are to (i) Strengthening of nursing and midwifery training infrastructure and implement pilots for stronger role for nurses, (ii) Technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, (iii) Evidence generation, capacity building and pilots for Universal Health Coverage, and (iv) Development and dissemination of evidence on India's healthcare financing models, which includes improving Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health.

**Support to National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS):** - DFID has agreed to provide Technical Support of £3 million for implementation of National Family Health Survey-4. The goal of NFHS-4 is to improve planning, delivery and monitoring of policies and programmes for health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Government, donors, UN and civil society have access to, and are able to use, recent and reliable data on Health and Nutrition and WASH issues. The Agreement was signed in December 2013 and will end in March 2016.

## III. **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

UNFPA has been providing support through a series of five-year Country Programme cycles. Currently, Country Programme-8 (2013-2017) is being implemented. The total funds available is \$ 70 million. The focus of Country Programme - 8 would be on young population (15-24 years), Reproductive health, Family Planning & HIV and Sex Selection related programmes. As Adolescents and Youth is a thematic priority area for UNFPA under the current Country Programme, support has been provided in the following areas:

- **Communication Strategy:** UNFPA supported the development of a communication campaign for Weekly Iron and Folic Supplementation Programme.

- **Development of National Adolescent Health Strategy:** UNFPA supported the launch of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK).
- **Technical Support Unit for AH Division:** A small TSU to support the Adolescent Health Division in the roll out of RKSK and undertake concurrent monitoring and evaluation.

IV. **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)**

UNICEF has been providing support through a series of five-year Country Programme cycles. Overall goal of the ongoing country programme (2013-2017) is to advance the rights of children, adolescents and women to survival, growth, development, participation and protection by reducing inequities based on caste, ethnicity, gender, poverty, region or religion.

The focus areas are to improve coverage and quality of community and facility-based Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) services. The programme will focus on improving supportive supervision and quality assurance of: (1) community and facility-based newborn care, (2) management of childhood illnesses (pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria) and paediatrics AIDS, (3) immunization services, and (4) comprehensive maternal health services along the continuum of care which includes quality ante natal services and integrated prevention of transmission of HIV from parents to their children. UNICEF has been providing technical assistance for 84 High Priority Districts under Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) initiative.

V. **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)**

A Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) was signed between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in 2012 to support a National immunization technical Support Unit, which is providing support in the areas of (1) Monitoring and evaluation, (2) Cold chain and supply chain logistics, (3) Strategic communication and demand generation, (4) Evidences to policy translation, (5) Adverse events following immunization, and (6) Strategic planning. The overall objective of this Memorandum of Cooperation is to improve the routine immunization system, especially in States where vaccination is low.

VI. **Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI)**

The GAVI Alliance a public private partnership, its partners include developing countries and donor governments, WHO, UNICEF, the World Bank, the vaccine industry in both industrialized and developing countries, research and technical agencies, civil society organizations, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and other private philanthropists.

GAVI committed for support to the tune of USD 422.10 million by December 2016. The breakup are (i) 31.67 million for Hepatitis B vaccine (activity completed), (ii) USD 18.43 million for Injection safety (activity completed), (iii) USD 265.00 million for Pentavalent vaccine (ongoing activity), and (iv) USD 107.00 million for Health System Strengthening (ongoing activity). A grant proposal for inclusion of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) under the Routine Immunization Programme had been submitted to GAVI Alliance for the requirement of 216,521,450 doses of IPV vaccine from 2015- 2018 with 10 dose packing of value approximately €162.39 Million.

#### VII. **Entwicklungsbank (KfW)**

The Government of Germany has provided significant financial assistance to various projects in health sector under Indo-German Development Cooperation. Since 1998 KfW has been providing support to Polio Eradication Initiative. The funds are being utilized to support procurement of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), surveillance activities limited to equipment and supplies for the laboratory network and procurement of cold chain equipments for pulse polio and Immunization. KfW's current assistance for Euro 52 million (50 million loan + 2 million grant) under Pulse Polio Immunization Programme is available for procurement of cold chain equipments. The above financing agreement was signed in 2009 between KfW and M/o Finance, and would be effective until December 2015.

#### **Surveys on family health**

1806.SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of National surveys on family health conducted by Government during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the major findings of these surveys, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) whether a number of States were not covered by some of these surveys during the last three years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) No National Survey on Family Health was conducted by Government of India in last three years. However, the third round of Annual Health Survey (AHS-3) and fourth round of District Level Household Surveys (DLHS-4) were conducted during 2012-13. AHS-3 was conducted in nine States, namely, Assam, Bihar,

Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and DLHS-4 was conducted in remaining States/UTs. Some key indicators from AHS-3 and DLHS-4 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) AHS-3 was conducted in the above-cited nine States having poor health indicators in order to prepare District Health Profile for these States and the DLHS-4 was conducted in the remaining States/UTs. However, DLHS-4 survey results for Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep could not be brought out as the data collection work was either not completed by the field agencies or the data quality was very poor.

**Statement**

*Key Indicators : AHS-3 (2012-13) and DLHS-4 (2012-13)*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Current use of Family Planning method - Any modern method (%)	Institutional delivery (%)	Children aged 12-23 months Fully Immunized (%)	Children with low birth weight (below 2.5 kg) (%)	Pregnant women who had three or more Ante Natel Care visits (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Annual Health Survey – 3</b>						
1.	Assam	38.1	65.9	64.4	23.3	66.2
2.	Bihar	36.5	55.4	69.9	21.9	36.7
3.	Chhattisgarh	57.2	39.5	74.9	13.2	65.9
4.	Jharkhand	43.7	46.2	69.9	28.1	60.2
5.	Madhya Pradesh	59.4	82.6	66.4	26.5	71.7
6.	Odisha	46.3	80.8	68.8	21.6	81.9
7.	Rajasthan	62.4	78.0	74.2	36.3	55.0
8.	Uttar Pradesh	37.6	56.7	52.7	24.8	37.8
9.	Uttarakhand	54.3	58.3	79.6	24.6	58.9



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>District Level Household Survey – 4</b>						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62.8	93.9	75.0	12.0	90.6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	69.7	88.5	60.9	5.7	84.3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.9	49.5	49.2	4.8	43.8
4.	Chandigarh	66.8	94.2	85.8	N.A.	72.4
5.	Goa	24.2	97.1	89.1	4.5	90.9
6.	Haryana	48.6	77.0	52.1	12.7	44.8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	57.7	77.8	63.0	13.8	58.3
8.	Karnataka	61.9	89.1	77.6	7.6	86.3
9.	Kerala	55.7	99.6	82.5	9.0	86.0
10.	Maharashtra	65.7	92.0	66.2	12.8	77.9
11.	Manipur	11.3	61.1	54.1	7.1	61.3
12.	Meghalaya	14.3	47.3	48.9	8.3	45.6
13.	Mizoram	59.0	72.4	71.2	2.9	61.6
14.	Nagaland	23.9	30.1	35.6	4.2	26.5
15.	Puducherry	52.3	99.7	66.0	8.1	63.1
16.	Punjab	59.9	82.7	68.4	10.8	57.7
17.	Sikkim	53.8	82.7	85.2	6.5	84.8
18.	Tamil Nadu	52.8	98.9	56.2	11.4	71.2
19.	Telangana	61.5	94.1	47.5	8.6	79.8
20.	Tripura	41.1	72.7	48.0	13.8	63.8
21.	West Bengal	58.8	74.6	79.5	11.5	81.3

**Denial of treatment to CGHS beneficiary**

†1807. SHRI K. C. TYAGI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a CGHS beneficiary may get treatment at any CGHS dispensary in Delhi through his/her smart card;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is aware that the in-charge of CGHS dispensary, Sector-16, Rohini of Delhi denied the treatment through the said card due to which the beneficiary had to face problems; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by the Department against the concerned officer?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) There are no such reported cases.

#### **Controlling spread of swine flu**

1808.SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spreading of the dreaded virus H1N1 is under control in various parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for wide spreading of this dreaded virus which caused deadly disease like swine flu causing deaths to number of people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Yes. The number of reported cases of Influenza A (H1N1) has peaked in this year during 16th – 22nd February, 2015. Currently in the week ended May 3, 2015, the number of reported cases from all over India has fallen to 109.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **CGHS dispensary at Shimla, HP**

†1809. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a CGHS dispensary has been opened in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh for which Government had given its consent in November, 2014;

(b) if so, the place where it has been opened in Shimla;

(c) whether total sanctioned staff in all the categories including doctors have been appointed in that dispensary and if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the names and address of private hospitals in Himachal Pradesh which have been empanelled by CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) No. Government is presently looking for a suitable accommodation in Shimla in consultation with the State Government of Himachal Pradesh and Central Public Works Department for setting up the CGHS Wellness Centre.

(c) Sanctioned Staff shall be posted in the CGHS Wellness Centre, Shimla as and when suitable accommodation is obtained.

(d) No private hospital has been empanelled under CGHS in Himachal Pradesh as on date.

#### **Deaths from negligence and wrong treatment**

†1810. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of numerous deaths caused during operations/after the operations due to wrong treatment and negligence at various hospitals and nursing homes all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons who have died during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has prescribed any guidelines for being followed by the hospitals during and after the operations and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these guidelines are being followed by the hospitals of the country and if not, the action taken by the Government to ensure the strict compliance of the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Health being the State subject, information as such is not maintained centrally. In so far as the three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & its associated hospital are concerned, no incidence as such has come to the knowledge of the Central Government.

(c) and (d) As per the report of the Directorate General of Health Services, no

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

guidelines, as such, have been received from WHO for the hospitals to be followed during operations and after operations. These hospitals are, however, following the guidelines and norms of Directorate General of Health Services.

**International co-operation on health sector**

1811.SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being taken by Government, if any, to scale up international co-operation on health, medical research and education; and

(b) the extent to which the international co-operation is likely to address the challenges faced by the country in health sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) To scale up international cooperation in the health sector, various Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) / Agreements have been signed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Ministry of AYUSH with foreign countries. The list of countries with whom the MoUs / Agreements have been signed is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The international cooperations facilitates capacity building, training, exchange of information, exchange of experts, health manpower development, technical support in establishing laboratories/ hospitals and research in mutually identified areas, on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit. It provides opportunities for sharing and emulating best practices and learning from each other, to address the health challenges faced by the country.

**Statement**

*List of countries with whom Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Ministry of AYUSH has signed Agreements / Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) / Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) / Statement of Intent (SoI)*

**Department of Health & Family Welfare:**

Sl.No	Name of country	Date of signing	Subject
1.	Afghanistan	28-08-2005 (Agreement)	Healthcare & Medical Science
2.	Austria	17-02-2004 (Agreement)	Health
3.	Bangladesh	12-02-2013 (MoU)	Health & Medical Science
4.	Brazil	05-05-1998 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
5.	Bulgaria	28-11-2011 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
6.	Burundi	18-09-2012 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
7.	Cyprus	08-10-2002 (Agreement)	Public Health & Medical Sciences
8.	China	03-09-1994 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
9.	Columbia	19-01-2010 (Agreement)	Health
10.	Croatia	09-06-2010 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
11.	Egypt	18-11-2008 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
12.	Fiji Islands	10-10-2005 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
13.	Japan	01-09-2014 (MoC)	Healthcare

Sl.No	Name of country	Date of signing	Subject
14.	Hungary	18-01-2008 (Plan of Cooperation)	Public Health
15.	India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA)	17-10-2007 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
16.	Indonesia	11-10-2013 (MoU)	Health
17.	Israel	09-09-2003 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
18.	Kazakhstan	16-04-2011 (Agreement)	Healthcare
19.	Kuwait	23-04-2012 (MoU)	Medical cooperation
20.	Latvia	28-02-2012 (Agreement)	Healthcare & Medical Science
21.	Malawi	03-11-2010 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
22.	Maldives	02-01-2014 (MoU)	Health
23.	Mauritius	12-03-2013 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
24.	Mongolia	14-09-2009 (Agreement)	Health & Medical Science
25.	Mozambique	22-02-2004 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
26.	The Netherlands	30-01-2014 (MoU)	Health Care & Public Health
27.	Philippines	05-10-2007 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
28.	Poland	24-04-2009 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
29.	Russia	16-12-2011 (MoU)	Drug quality & safety standards

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*Written Answers to*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Unstarred Questions*

30.	Rwanda	12-11-2010 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
31.	Saudi Arabia	20-11-2006 (Executive Programme)	Health & Family Welfare
32.	Seychelles	10-09-2003 (MoU)	Health
33.	Sweden	24-02-2009 (MoU)	Health Care and Public Health
34.	Tajikistan	03-09-2012 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
35.	United Kingdom	19-05-2013 (MoU)	Health
36.	Yemen	09-06-2013 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
37.	US-FDA	10-02-2014 (SoI)	Medical Products
38.	Among – India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Thailand [facilitated by WHO]	09-09-2014 (MoU)	Kala-azar

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**Department of Health Research:**

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Sl.No	Organization / Country	Date of signing	Subject
1.	Department of Health Research and National Institute of Health & Care (NICE), UK	14-06-2013	Strengthen evidence based clinical policy making in healthcare system through Medical Technology Assessment Board.
2.	Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Research Council of Norway on Health Research	14-10-2014	Encourage research in a range of health areas of mutual interest, including human vaccine, infectious diseases and anti-microbial resistance.

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*Written Answers to*

*[12 May, 2015]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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Sl.No	Organization / Country	Date of signing	Subject
3.	ICMR and International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), USA	10-11-2014	Cooperation in AIDS vaccine development.
4.	ICMR and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research	11-12-2014	Cooperation in specific areas of health research, such as, oncology, bioinformatics, neurosciences, new generation vaccines and HIV/AIDS.

**Ministry of AYUSH:**

Sl.No	Organization / Country	Date of signing	Subject
1.	Hungary	17-10-2013	Strengthen, promote and develop cooperation in the field of traditional systems of medicines.
2.	Bangladesh	09-09-2014	Strengthen, promote and develop cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicines and Homoeopathy.
3.	Nepal	25-11-2014	Strengthen, promote and develop Cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicines.



**Costly medicines for HIV/AIDS**

†1812. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that medicines for HIV/AIDS are very costly and patients are not able to purchase those and get their benefit;
- (b) the reasons that Indian drug companies are expressing their inability in manufacturing these medicines; and
- (c) whether scientists are making efforts for vaccination measures to check HIV/AIDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Under National AIDS Control Programme, the ARV Drugs are procured following the process of open tendering and the same ARV Drugs are provided free of costs to the patients.

(b) National AIDS Control Organization procures the Medicines through the process of open tendering. Of late, the medicines are procured through the domestic manufacturers only.

(c) Under the tripartite agreement between Indian Council of Medical Research, International AIDS Vaccine Initiative and National AIDS Control Organization, three phase- 1 trials of HIV vaccine were conducted by National AIDS Research Institute, Pune and National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis, Chennai. Detailed information on vaccine research is given in the Statement.

***Statement******Details of vaccine research for prevention of HIV/AIDS***

- (1) The following trials of HIV vaccine have been conducted in India. Two vaccine candidates were prioritized for Phase I clinical trials in India: tgAAC09, an Adeno-Associated Virus (AAV)-based vaccine, and TBC-M4, a Modified Vaccinia Ankara (MVA) based vaccine. NARI, Pune and NIRT, Chennai have conducted three HIV vaccine trials in the country.

- **A001 trial:** A Phase I trial of using Adeno-Associated Virus (AAV) based HIV-1 subtype C vaccine candidate (tg AAC09 ) was initiated on February 7, 2005 at the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune and was completed in December 2006. The vaccine was safe at all the three dosage

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

levels. The vaccine did not stimulate HIV-1 antibodies. The immunological response was observed in 23% individuals. The candidate did not appear to be immunogenic individually and it was felt that it could be evaluated in a prime-boost strategy.

- D001 (MVA) trial: TRC, Chennai conducted the Phase I trial of TBC-M4-Modified Vaccinia Ankara (MVA) candidate has been recently completed. It was found that both the vaccine regimens were safe and immunogenic in more than 90% of the volunteers. However, the response was modest though it persisted in many of the volunteers even 12 months after the last vaccination.
  - P001 trial: A Phase I Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Randomized Trial to Evaluate the Safety and Immunogenicity of TBC-M4, a multigenic MVA HIV Vaccine vs. ADVAX, a multigenic DNA HIV Vaccine followed by TBC-M4, a multigenic MVA HIV Vaccine. This trial was conducted at NARI, Pune and TRC, Chennai.
- (2) DNA Vaccine Project: Generation of HIV 1 subtype C based DNA vaccine and assessment of prime-boost strategy in mouse model (funded by NACO). This was a study carried out for determining the CTL and neutralizing antibody response in mice to the pVAX based gp 150 and full length gag HIV constructs. The findings of the study have generated preliminary data on the neutralization and CTL responses generated by the candidate vaccine. The findings indicate a transient CTL and neutralization response at the 5th week following immunization which disappeared by the 7th week after the initiation of the immunization. The results in the mice were not encouraging.

#### **The present status of each of these research projects**

The A001, the MVA (D001) and the P001 trials and the DNA Vaccine Project have been completed. There candidate vaccines used in the A001 and the D001 have been found safe and immunogenic in more than 90% of the human volunteers. The results of the A001 study have been published. In P001 prime-boost trial of DNA followed by Modified Vaccinia Ankara based HIV-1 subtype C vaccine, both the vaccines were found to be safe and well tolerated. The Vaccine Developmental Study has been recently initiated.

#### **Morbidity associated with tobacco usage**

1813.SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tobacco use accounts for forty per cent of all cancers in India;

- (b) whether it is also associated with high morbidity and mortality caused due to respiratory problems, heart diseases and TB among others;
- (c) if so, whether Government has drawn any strategy to put into operation stringent tobacco control measures;
- (d) whether the existing anti-tobacco law has many loopholes; and
- (e) if so, how Government proposes to plug these loopholes and make the law more effective with stringent penalties?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per the report of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), National Cancer Registry Programme , Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates 1982-2005; (2009) , nearly half of the cancers in males and one-fourth of cancers among females are tobacco related.

(b) As per World Health Organization (WHO) the use of tobacco is a major risk factor for 4 (four) major Non Communicable Diseases namely Cardio Vascular Disease, Cancers, Diabetes and Chronic Respiratory Disease. WHO studies also show that smoking substantially increases the risk of tuberculosis (TB) and deaths from TB. As per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey – India Report (2010) 40% of the TB burden in India may be attributed to smoking.

(c) The Government has taken a series of tobacco control measures, including the following:

- (i) Enactment of the “Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003”.
- (ii) Ratification of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- (iii) Launch of the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the anti tobacco laws and (iv) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres. The programme has been approved for gradual upscaling to all States and districts during the Twelfth Five Year plan.
- (iv) Issuance of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on

Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.

- (v) Notification of rules to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes.
- (vi) Public awareness campaigns on harmful effects of tobacco use and provisions under the COTPA, through a variety of media.
- (vii) Increase in the Central Excise Duty and decrease in the dutyfree allowance of cigarettes and other tobacco products.

(d) and (e) A Committee was constituted to review and suggest amendments to the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA). The Committee has made a number of recommendations with regard to, *inter alia*, prohibition of smoking in public places, advertisements at point of sale, minimum legal age for sale of tobacco products, loose sale of tobacco products, depiction of tar and nicotine contents and the penal provisions etc. The draft amendment bill along with the Notes on clauses 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.

#### **Implementation of RAN**

1814.SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) scheme is under implementation in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized thereunder during each of the last two years, hospital/State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the number of persons benefited therefrom during the period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Yes, the scheme Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) is under implementation in the country and the details of scheme and salient features are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized during the last two years hospital/State/UT-wise are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The number of persons benefited during the last two years are given in the Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Details of scheme and salient features*

The Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) has been set up *vide* Resolution No. F-7-2/96-Fin-II dated 13/1/1997 and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, as a Society. The RAN was set up to provide financial assistance to patients, living below poverty line and who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any of the super speciality Hospitals/Institutes or other Government hospitals. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the form of 'one-time grant', which is released to the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital in which the treatment has been/is being received.

The RAN is operationalized through four windows, detailed below:

- (i) Revolving Funds have been set up in 12 Central Government Hospitals/Institutions located all over India for providing financial assistance for treatment upto ₹ 2 lakh.
- (ii) Financial assistance is provided from RAN Headquarters for cases referred by Government hospitals/institutions, which do not have a Revolving Fund and for cases referred by 12 Government hospitals/institutions with Revolving Funds for assistance exceeding ₹ 2 lakh.
- (iii) State Illness Assistance Fund set up in all States/UTs (with Legislature) except Meghalaya and Nagaland. Grants-in-aid to States/UTs is released to the extent of 50% of the contributions made by the State Governments/UTs to the State Fund/Society subject to a maximum of ₹ 5 crore to States with larger number and percentage of population below poverty line *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and ₹ 2 crore to other States/UTs. Funds to the States/UTs are released on submission of utilization certificate and list of beneficiaries in respect of funds released to them earlier.
- (iv) Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) within RAN which has been established as a separate Corpus Fund, and is also managed by the Managing Committee and Technical Committee of RAN. An amount of ₹ 100.00 crore has been placed in the Corpus Fund and the earning from the Corpus Fund accrued out of interest is utilized for providing financial assistance to cancer patients through 27 Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) located all over India. Revolving Funds have been

set up in these RCCs by placing an amount upto ₹ 50 lakh for providing financial assistance for treatment upto ₹ 2 lakh. Cases involving expenditure over and above ₹ 2 lakh, are referred to the Ministry. Funds to the RCCs are released on submission of utilization certificate and list of beneficiaries in respect of funds released to them earlier.

- (v) An illustrative list of categories of treatment to be provided from the Fund is given in the Statement- A.

***Statement- A***

*An illustrative list of categories of treatment to be provided from the fund  
(This list is reviewed by the Technical Committee from time to time )*

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**1. Cardiology & Cardiac Surgery:**

1. Pacemakers
2. CRT/Biventricular pacemaker
3. Automatic Implantable Cardioverter defibrillator (AICD)
4. Combo devices
5. Diagnostic Cardiac Catheterization including Coronary Angiography
6. Interventional procedure including Angioplasty, Rota-ablation, Balloon Valvuloplasty e.g. PTMC, BPV etc.
7. ASD, VSD and PDA device closure
8. Peripheral Vascular Angioplasty, Carotid Angioplasty, Renal Angioplasty
9. Coil Embolization and Vascular plugs
10. Stents including Drug Eluting Stents
11. Electrophysiological Studies (EPS) and Radio Frequency (RF) Ablation
12. Heart surgery for Congenital and Acquired conditions including C.A.B.G
13. Vascular Surgery
14. Cardiac Transplantation etc.

**2. Cancer :**

1. Radiation treatment of all kinds including Radio Therapy and Gama Knife Surgery.
  2. Anti-Cancer Chemotherapy supportive medication and antibiotic, Growth factor
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3. Bone Marrow Transplantation- Allogenic & Autologous
  4. Diagnostic Procedures- Flow cytometry/cytogenetics /IHC Tumour Markers etc.
  5. Surgery for cancer patients
  6. Catheters, central lines and venous access devices.

**3. Urology/Nephrology/Gastroenterology :**

1. Dialysis and its consumable (Both haemodialysis as well as Peritoneal)
2. Plasmapheresis in acute renal failure
3. Continuous renal replacement therapy in acute renal failure in ICU sick patient.
4. Vascular access consumables (Shunts, catheters) for Dialysis
5. Renal transplant-cost of renal transplant varies from 2.5 to 4.0 lakh Depending upon type of drug used as per patient need.
6. PCN and PCNL Kits
7. Lithotripsy ( for Stones)
8. Disposables & Stents for endoscopic surgical procedures in Urology & Gastroenterology.
9. Liver Transplantation and Surgery for portal hypertension.

**4. Orthopaedics:**

1. Artificial prosthesis for limbs
2. Implants and total hip and knee replacement
3. External fixators
4. AO implants, used in the treatment of bone diseases and fractures
5. Spiral fixation Implant- Pedicle Screws (Traumatic, Paraplegic, Quadriplegic)
6. Implant for Fracture fixation (locking plates & modular)
7. Replacement Hip –Bipolar /fixed
8. Bone Substitutes

**5. Neurosurgery – Neurology :**

1. Brain Tumors
  2. Head injuries
  3. Intracranial aneurysm
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4. AVMs
5. Spinal tumors
6. Degenerative /Demyelinating diseases of brain/spinal cord
7. Stroke
8. Epilepsy
9. Movement disorders
10. Neurological infections

**6. Endocrinology :**

1. Hormonal replacement for lifelong therapy :
  - Cases of complicated diabetes which require one time treatment e.g. amputation or renal transplant
  - Hypo pituitarism
  - Hypo thyrodism
  - GH deficiency
  - Cushings Syndrome
  - Adrenal insufficiency
  - Endocrine surgery

**7. Mental Illness :**

1. Organic Psychosis acute and chronic
2. Functional psychosis including Schizophrenia, Bio-polar Disorders, delusional disorders and other acute polymorphic psychosis
3. Severe OCD, Somatoform disorders, eating disorders
4. Developmental disorders including autisms spectrum disorders and Severe behavioural disorders during childhood.

**8. Drugs :**

1. Immunosuppressive drugs
  2. Anti D
  3. Anti Haemophilic Globulin
  4. Erythropoietin
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5. Blood & Blood products/Plasma for patients of Burns
  6. Liposomal Amphotericin
  7. Peg Interferon
  8. Ribavirin
  9. CMV treatment (IV Gancyclovir, Valganciclovir)
  10. Voriconazole
  11. Anti-rejection treatment (ATG, OKT 3)
  12. Treatment for Post –transplant viral infection
  13. Any life supporting drugs.

**9. Investigations:**

Ultra-sound, Doppler studies, Radio-nucleotide scans, CT Scan, Mammography, Angiography for all organs, M.R.I, E.E.G, E.M.G, Uro-dynamic studies, Cardiac Imaging- Stress Thallium & PET, Cardiac MRI, Investigation for CMV, BK Virus, TMT, Echocardiography.

Psycho diagnostics, neuropsychological assessments, IQ assessments, blood tests like serum lithium and drug level of carbamazepine, valporate, phenytoin and any other similar medications : CSF studies screening for substances or abuse/toxicology.

**10. Others :**

1. Immunoglobulin for AIDP (GB Syndrome ) and Myasthenia Gravis.
2. Anti viral
3. Anti Fungal
4. Wilson disease : Penicillamine A
5. Botulinum A toxin injection for spasticity
6. Baclofen for spasticity

**11. Miscellaneous :**

Shunts for Hydrocephalus.

12. Other major illness/treatment/intervention considered appropriate for financial assistance by Medical Superintendent/Committee of Doctors could be considered for grant.
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**Statement- II**

*The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised thereunder during the last three years and the current year, hospital/State/UT-wise*

**Expenditure Statement for year 2013-14***(₹ in lakh)*

Name of the Scheme	Budget Sanctioned	Released from Budget provisions and interest accrual	Utilization
Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)	1600.00	1593.71	1593.71
State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF)	800.00	95.00	95.00
HMCPUF	Corpus Fund	440.00	440.00

(1) Details of funds released under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN):

**(A) Revolving funds released to Institutes/Hospitals:**

Name of Institute/Hospital	Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)
AIIMS, New Delhi	140.00
Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	10.00
NIMHANS, Bangalore	40.00
NEIGRIHMS, Meghalaya	20.00
JIPMER, Puducherry	20.00
Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	60.00
TOTAL (A)	290.00

**(B) Revolving fund released to U.T. without Legislature:**

Name of U.T.	Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)
U. T. of Lakshadweep	40.00
TOTAL (B)	40.00

(2) Grants released directly to hospitals/institutions: ₹ 1263.71 lakh

(3) Details of funds released under State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF):

Name of State	Amount Released (in lakhs)
Goa	45.00
Sikkim	50.00
TOTAL	95.00

## (4) Details of funds released to Regional Cancer Centres

S. No.	Name of Regional Cancer Centres	Amount (₹ In lakh)
1.	Cancer Hos. Tripura, Agartala	40
2.	Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Gwalior, M.P.	30
3.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata	50
4.	Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram	20
5.	Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam	30
6.	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	10
7.	Kamala Nehru Memo. Hospital, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	30
8.	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka	40
9.	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	10
10.	Pt. B.D. Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	10
11.	Puducherry Regional Cancer Society, JIPMER, Puducherry	10
12.	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram Kerala	60
13.	Regional Cancer Control Society, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	40
14.	Regional Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	30
15.	Sher-I Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar	10
16.	Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra	20
	TOTAL	440

GRAND TOTAL (1+2+3+4) = ₹ 2128.71 lakh

**Expenditure Statement for year 2014-15**

(₹ in lakh)

Name of the Scheme	Budget Sanctioned	Released from Budget provisions and interest accrual	Utilization
Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)	2090.00	2382.08	2382.08
State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF)	1100.00	1000.00	1000.00
Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund	Corpus fund	760.00	760.00

(1) Details of funds released under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN):

**(A) Revolving funds released to Institutes/Hospitals:**

Name of Institute/Hospital	Amount Released (in lakh)
AIIMS, New Delhi	160.00
Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	30.00
NIMHANS, Bangalore	40.00
NEIGRIHMS, Meghalaya	40.00
JIPMER, Puducherry	30.00
Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	20.00
PGIMER, Chandigarh	30.00
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>350.00</b>

**(B) Revolving fund released to U.T. without Legislature:**

Name of U.T.	Amount Released (in lakh)
U. T of Andaman & Nicobar Islands	90.00
U.T of Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.00
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	<b>130.00</b>

(2) Grants released directly to Hospitals/institutions: ₹ 1902.08 lakh

(3) Details of funds released under State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF):

Name of State	Amount Released (in lakhs)
Odisha	500.00
Tamil Nadu	500.00
TOTAL	1000.00

## (4) Details of funds released to Regional Cancer Centres

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Cancer Centres	Amount (₹ in lakh)
1.	Cancer Hos.Tripura, Agartala	80
2.	Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Gwalior, M.P.	110
3.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata	50
4.	Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram	20
5.	Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam	90
6.	Indian Rotary Cancer Institute, (AIIMS), New Delhi	20
7.	Kamala Nehru Memo. Hospital, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	40
8.	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	20
9.	Pt.J N M Medical College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	20
10.	Puducherry Regional Cancer Society, JIPMER, Puducherry	10
11.	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	50
12.	Regional Cancer Control Society, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	50
13.	Regional Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	140
14.	RST Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur, Maharashtra	20
15.	Sher-I Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar	20
16.	Tata Memorial Hospital Mumbai, Maharashtra	20
	TOTAL	760

Grand Total (1+2+3+4) = Rs. 4142.08 lakh

**Statement- III**

*Number of persons benefitted from financial assistance provided under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi including State Illness Assistance fund and Health Minister's Cancer Patient fund as per utilization*

Name of State/UT	2013-14 No. of Patient	2014-15 No. of Patient
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	-	-
Assam	1237	1380
Bihar	70	111
Chandigarh	48	73
Chhattisgarh	88	-
Delhi	803	554
Gujarat	-	-
Haryana	27	26
Himachal Pradesh	603	236
J & K	230	26
Jharkhand	5	5
Karnataka	90	-
Kerala	1090	3
Madhya Pradesh	177	490
Maharashtra	100	-
Manipur	5	9
Mizoram	84	1
Meghalaya	62	41
Odisha	4003	4
Punjab	3	3
Rajasthan	5	9
Sikkim	1	-

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	1320	593
Tripura	1	497
Uttar Pradesh	419	490
Uttarakhand	15	17
West Bengal	201	13
Puducherry	52	39
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	41	-
Lakshadweep	-	-
A&N Islands	48	48
TOTAL	10828	4668

#### **Selling of seats by private medical colleges**

1815. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the blatantly selling of seats by private medical colleges by fixing the entrance examination results for MBBS and MD/MS/DM/MCh courses which are being conducted by their own association of private medical colleges/private universities; and

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken to rein in such private medical colleges and to audit the private medical colleges entrance examination results by comparing it with their rank in the All India PMT entrance examination for the same course in Government colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The State quota seats in Private Medical Colleges are filled on the basis of either a common entrance test conducted by the State Government or adoption of AIPMT/AIPGMEE examination conducted at the national level. For management seats, the Private Medical Colleges may select on the basis of common entrance test conducted by the State or on the basis of combined entrance test to be conducted by association of Private Medical Colleges in the State.

Respective State Governments in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court are required to set up a permanent committee to ensure that the test conducted by the association of college is fair and transparent. The Committee is headed by a retired Judge of the High Court to be nominated by the Chief Justice of that State.

**Actions against adulteration of food items**

1816. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of adulterated and spurious food items including milk/ milk products, edible vegetable oil, spices, pulses, vegetables etc. are reportedly being sold in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such cases registered/ challaned and the penal action taken against the offenders during each of the last three years and the current year, item and State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check this?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) As per information received from the States/UTs by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), State-wise details regarding number of food samples examined, samples found adulterated/misbranded, prosecutions launched and convictions/penalties, for the year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 30.9.2014), are given in the Statement I (A) to I (D) respectively(See below). Item-wise details are, however, not maintained centrally. Implementation and enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with State/UT Governments. Random samples of food items are drawn by the State Food Safety Officers and are sent to the laboratories for analysis. The State/UT Governments have been requested by the Department of Health and Family Welfare on 07.01.2015 to finalize State wide Action Plan to draw and test samples of milk products at regular intervals.

*Statement-I (A)**Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report (2011-2012)*

Name of the State/U.T.	No. of samples taken and analysed	Violation detected (No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded)	No. of Prosecutions Launched (Criminal/ Civil)	No. of Convictions/ Penalties
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	9913	758	342	56
Arunachal Pradesh	62	0	0	0
Bihar	1779	292	251	0



1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	173	13	64	124
Chhattisgarh	346	147	39	15
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	36	4	4	0
Delhi	1940	138	70	0
Goa	224	13	13	0
Gujarat	5821	195	92	13
Haryana	1281	202	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	441	95	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	1405	295	126	12
Jharkhand	363	53	53	-
Karnataka	3114	120	35	3
Maharashtra	13095	1266	677	74
Meghalaya	23	4	-	-
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Punjab	6946	588	-	-
Tamil Nadu	7394	624	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	9687	3360	5026	453
Uttarakhand	543	80	53	14
TOTAL	64593	8247	6845	764

**Statement I (B)***Annual Public Laboratory Testing Reports (2012-2013)*

Name of the State/U.T.	No. of samples taken and analysed	Violation detected (No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded)	No. of Launched (Criminal/ Civil)	No. of Convictions/ Penalties
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1511	429	286	₹ 55000
A & N Islands	133	16	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	198	11	11	2/₹ 3100
Assam	306	58	31	16/₹ 245000
Bihar	1407	371	249	0
Chandigarh	183	16	7	0
Chhattisgarh	353	142	111	45/₹ 1184000
Daman & Diu (Gujarat)	44	4	-	2
Delhi	1383	145	50	62
Goa	610	31	14	1/₹ 20000
Gujarat	11047	881	46	7/₹ 97500
Haryana	1562	255	131	0
Himachal Pradesh	274	44	53	24
Jammu & Kashmir	2224	610	488	288/₹ 2852050
Karnataka	3118	172	29	85
Kerala	12	3	0	₹ 163280
Madhya Pradesh	8101	2043	1183	844
Maharashtra	7800	757	114	228/₹ 8299485
Manipur	165	2	-	0
Meghalaya	14	1	-	-
Odisha	1871	418	0	0
Punjab	4782	553	304	92
Rajasthan	10236	186	-	295
Tamil Nadu	474	78	48	2
Uttar Pradesh	11086	2927	2551	1010/₹ 37096600
Uttarakhand	964	186	134	55/₹ 2244001
West Bengal	91	41	-	-
TOTAL:	69949	10380	5840	3175/ ₹ 5,24,95,016

**Statement-I (C)**

*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report (2013-2014)*

Name of the State/U.T.	No. of samples taken and analysed	Violation detected (No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded)	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
			Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A & N Islands	1		Nil	Nil	Nil	18/ ₹ 14500
Andhra Pradesh	4038	716	417	200	Nil	₹39,94,385
Arunachal Pradesh	213	9	1	8	Nil	9/₹ 6,33,000
Assam	435	53	26		Nil	Nil
Bihar	1103	121	19	71	Nil	14/₹ 2,26,000
Chandigarh	146	9	5	6	Nil	3
Chhattisgarh	294	112		56	Nil	7/₹ 3,49,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	3	Nil	3	3	Nil
Daman and Diu	40	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Delhi	1187	118		69	NA	₹ 15,73,000
Goa	696	37	6	7	2	₹ 27000

Written Answers to

[12 May, 2015]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	10495	900	56	341	16	12/₹ 1,90,000
Haryana	2101	293	37	223	37	129/ ₹ 26,61,800
Himachal Pradesh	157	129	1	22	Nil	7/ ₹ 7,00,000
Jammu & Kashmir	2851	682	15	526	353	₹ 2,76,600
Jharkhand	725	144	99		8	₹22,07,000
Karnataka	2153	133	59		3	72
Kerala	664	138	104	Nil	Nil	810/ ₹ 55,35,000
Madhya Pradesh	4599	1433	233	603	3	133/ ₹ 29.32 lakh
Maharashtra	7516	1523	1172	1385	49	17/₹ 41,76,500
Meghalaya	14	7		6	Nil	Nil
Nagaland	66	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Puducherry	4741	319	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punjab	5884	771	203		3	77
Rajasthan	6375	1160		436		112/ ₹15,50,000
Tamil Nadu	658	261	8	40	16	₹ 6,59,800
Uttar Pradesh	13554	4275	2930		409	1510/ ₹4,47,84,400
Uttarakhand	851	169	5	117		₹ 5,06,489
TOTAL	72,200	13,571	3105	7130	913	2932/ ₹ 7,29,89,474

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Statement-I (D)**

*Half Yearly Public Laboratory Testing Report (2014-2015) Till September, 2014(from 1-4-2014 To 30-09-2014)*

Name of the State/U.T.	No. of samples taken and analysed	Violation detected (No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded)	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
			Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A & N Islands	5	1	-	-		06/₹ 84,000
Andhra Pradesh	945	132	147	55		₹ 44,94,020
Arunachal Pradesh	118	12		4		
Assam	327	37	5+7		4	₹ 70,000
Bihar	399	3	8	40		1/₹ 20,000
Chandigarh	22	2		6		₹ 90,000
Chhattisgarh	133	27	14	41		16
Daman & Diu	41	3		3		
Delhi	712	63				
Goa	398	30				
Gujarat	5471	522	41	47	26	₹ 20,93,500

Written Answers to

[12 May, 2015]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	214
Haryana	989	105	08	114		6/ ₹1500	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Himachal Pradesh	132	31	24	28	25	22/₹ 22,93,000	
Jammu & Kashmir	1211	236	8	195	133	₹ 11,08,300	
Jharkhand	232	51	22	3			
Karnataka	1012	141	46			30/ ₹ 2,72,100	
Kerala	1649	148	9	12		195/ ₹ 16,37,500	
Maharashtra	1684	174	128	111	72	₹ 19,37,000	
Meghalaya	25	7					
Nagaland	87	3					
Odisha	8	6	6				
Puducherry	972	30		1			Unstarred Questions
Punjab	3949	577	220		161	24	
Rajasthan	3031	747	158	222	116	₹ 8,45,500	
Tamil Nadu	1207	487	11	177	45	44/ ₹ 13,43,000	
Tripura	479	Nil	Nil	Nil			
Uttar Pradesh	2999	1223	161	1457	83	646/₹ 2,53,51,100	
Uttarakhand	494	63	5	117		1/ ₹ 5,06,489	
TOTAL:	28,731	4861	1028	2633	665	991/ ₹ 4,21,47,009	

**Laboratories for testing medical devices**

1817. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country does not have laboratories to test medical devices, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to get such labs that would be funded by the concerned Ministry to give a boost to manufacturing sector in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Medical devices are currently tested in the following laboratories:

- (i) National Institute of Biologicals, Noida - For testing diagnostic devices viz. HIV, HBsAg and HCV;
- (ii) Central Drugs Testing Laboratories, Mumbai - For testing of Intra Uterine Devices viz Cu-T and Tubular Rings which are included in Schedule R to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945; and
- (iii) Central Drugs Testing Laboratories, Chennai - For testing of Condoms.

(b) The current emphasis of the Department of Health and Family Welfare is on strengthening the existing laboratories. However, when required, the Department of Commerce also supports establishments of common testing laboratories for medical devices and diagnostic equipment under Central Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Export Scheme to support the growth of the industry.

**Increasing State's expenditure on health sector**

1818. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase State's expenditure on health sector to address the shortcomings in the healthcare system;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the channels likely to be mobilised to raise the funds in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken/or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds and to provide healthcare facilities to all citizens of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The Twelfth Five Year Plan has targeted to increase the public spending on core health for Centre and States together, to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan.

(b) The funding of public health expenditure presently is met from Government budgetary resources. The existing Policy envisages general taxation as the major source of financing of the public health sector.

(c) To ensure proper utilization of funds and to provide health care facilities to all the citizens of the country, the Government has taken several steps including, *inter-alia* organizing periodical review meetings/Joint Monitoring Missions, conducting external surveys, undertaking Common Review Missions (CRM) on annual basis, conducting monthly concurrent audit and annual audit of the State/District Health Societies, Performance Audit by CAG, Mid-Term Appraisal by Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog), etc.

#### **Overcharging of DES by hospitals**

1819.SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that total landed cost of Drug Eluting Stent (DES) in India is under ₹ 40,000 after logistical fees, customs duty and shipment;

(b) whether Government is also aware that patients in various Super Speciality Hospitals in India are being charged anything from ₹ 75,000 to 1.2 lakhs for DES; and

(c) if so, the details of steps Government proposes to take to fix the price of DES so that hospitals do not overcharge the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has informed that the bulk of stents consumed in the country are imported and the difference between landed cost and Maximum Retail Price (MRP) is very high.

(b) The Government is aware of the reports appearing in the media regarding sale of stents at high prices in hospitals.

(c) Drug Eluting Stents (DES) is among 14 notified medical devices but is not



included in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011. Hence, DES falls under non-scheduled category of Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO), 2013 and as such, no ceiling price has been fixed for stents. However, DPCO, 2013 provides for monitoring the prices of non-scheduled formulations also to ensure that no manufacturer/importer / distributor is allowed to increase the MRP of a non-scheduled drug more than ten per cent of MRP during preceding twelve months.

#### **Affordable drugs for Hepatitis C**

1820. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that around 2 crore Indians affected with Hepatitis C could not afford the medical treatment for this disease due to costly affairs;
- (b) if so, Government's response thereto; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for encouraging private pharmaceuticals companies for providing effective drugs at nominal rates?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA):

(a) and (b) The figures of Hepatitis C affected Indians who could not afford medical treatment are not collected centrally. However, the cost of treatment for Hepatitis C is high for the cases which require treatment.

The Government of India has launched a National Programme for prevention and control of viral Hepatitis during Twelfth Five Year Plan period under which the activities undertaken, *inter alia*, are:

1. Laboratory network for laboratory based surveillance of viral hepatitis in different geographical locations of India, in a phased manner.
2. Setting up of one Reference Laboratory at National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi.
3. Training and capacity building of professionals in relevant sectors, like Microbiologists, Laboratory Technicians, Data Managers and Field Workers.

4. Laboratory support for outbreak investigation of hepatitis through established network of laboratories.
5. Development of guidelines and creating awareness for prevention and control and treatment of blood borne and water borne hepatitis.
6. Information, Education and communications (IEC) for dissemination of information about prevention and control of viral hepatitis.

(c) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has granted import and marketing permission on 13th January, 2015 for Sofosbuvir 400 mg tablet (brand name Sovaldi) manufactured by M/s Gilead Science Ltd., to M/s Mylan Pharma Pvt. Ltd. for treatment of chronic Hepatitis C in adults.

Subsequently, CDSCO has also granted permission to manufacture and market Sofosbuvir 400 mg tablet in March, 2015 to Indian manufacturers namely, M/s Hetero Labs. and Natco Pharma. CDSCO has no information about cost of the drug.

#### **National policy on quality control of drugs**

†1821. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any national level policy regarding quality control of drugs has been formulated, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this policy has even been evaluated and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) While no such national policy has been formulated, under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder, elaborate provisions have been made to ensure the quality, safety and efficacy of the drugs in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Faculty and infrastructure requirement of AIIMS, Bhubaneswar**

1822. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AIIMS established during present and previous Governments;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) how many of these have been completed, the details of staff position and vacancy thereof, AIIMS-wise;

(c) the budget for each AIIMS for the financial years 2011-12 to 2015-16; and

(d) the staff position and other infrastructure required for AIIMS in Bhubaneswar, Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Government of India is establishing six new AIIMS, one each at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) in the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) and AIIMS, Rae Bareilly in the second phase. The details of staff position (excluding project cell staff) and vacancy thereof, AIIMS-wise are given below:

Name of AIIMS	Total No. of posts created	No. of posts filled	Vacant posts
AIIMS Bhopal	4081	414	3667
AIIMS Bhubaneswar	4081	778	3303
AIIMS Jodhpur	4081	744	3337
AIIMS Patna	4081	622	3459
AIIMS Raipur	4081	430	3651
AIIMS, Rishikesh	4081	504	3577
AIIMS Rae Bareilly	135	-	135

(c) Budget allocation is made for entire PMSSY projects which includes both the components of AIIMS and upgradation of existing Government Medical Colleges under PMSSY. The details of allocation made for PMSSY Projects (including upgradation of medical colleges) and expenditure made for each of six AIIMS are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Staff position in respect of AIIMS, Bhubaneswar has been given in part (a) and (b) of the Question above. Filling up of the posts is a continuous process. The Government is expediting necessary steps to meet infrastructure requirements such as completed buildings and required medical equipments.

**Statement**

*Details of allocation made for PMSSY projects (including upgradation of medical colleges)  
and expenditure made for each of Six AIIMS*

Name of hospital/AIIMS	Funds allocated/spent (₹ Crore)									
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Budget allocation	Amount Spent	Budget allocation	Amount Spent	Budget allocation	Amount Spent	Budget allocation	Amount Spent	Budget allocation	Amount Spent
AIIMS Bhopal		122.41		154.8		113.22		108.63		0.13
AIIMS Bhubaneswar	1616.57*	112.5	1544.21*	140.72	1975.00*	186.91	1956.00*	120.96	2156*	21.11
AIIMS Jodhpur		120.51		133.5		116.69		106.71		Nil
AIIMS Patna		149.38		121.26		100.19		97.87		Nil
AIIMS Raipur		98.56		122.48		133.67		113.85		Nil
AIIMS Rishikesh		105.68		117.83		112.92		114.75		Nil
AIIMS Rae Bareli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		81.52		44.00		Nil

\*Budget allocation is made for entire PMSSY Projects which includes upgradation of Government Medical Colleges and no AIIMS-wise allocation is made separately.

**Funds released to Bihar and Jharkhand under NRHM/NHM**

1823. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the special features of National Health Mission (NHM);
- (b) whether this mission is under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) Programme; and
- (c) the details of quantum of funds allocated and released to Bihar and Jharkhand under National Rural Health Mission Programme during the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The National Health Mission encompasses two Sub-Missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the newly launched National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The NUHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs. The focus of National Health Mission (NHM) is on strengthening primary health care across the country. The emphasis would be on strengthening health facilities as per Indian Public Health Standards norms upto the District Hospital level. Public Health being a State subject, NHM supplements the efforts of the States/UTs by providing funding to the States/UTs for the following six components:

- (i) NRHM-RCH Flexible, (ii) NUHM Flexible, (iii) Flexible pool for Communicable Diseases, (iv) Flexible pool for Non Communicable Diseases including Injury and Trauma, (v) Infrastructure Maintenance and (vi) Family Welfare Central Sector component.
- (c) The information is are given in the Statement-I and II.

**Statement- I**

*Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Statement showing the Allocation and Release under National Health Mission from 2012-13 to 2014-15 - Bihar*

		(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Programme	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Allocation*	Release	Allocation*	Release	Allocation*	Release**
A.	NRHM Flexible Pool	1279.87	1018.33	1285.72	1007.66	1113.46	967.88
1.	RCH Flexible Pool	412.43	309.32	446.91	335.18	390.04	338.54
2.	Mission Flexible Pool	512.42	381.91	505.25	378.94	481.87	366.41
3.	Routine Immunization	20.17	37.21	22.41	28.87	20.05	15.04
4.	Pulse Polio Immunisation	75.17	30.44	51.47	38.60	29.12	28.87
5.	National I.D.D. Control Programme	0.24	0.00	0.24	1.92	0.33	0.00
6.	Infrastructure Maintenance	259.44	259.44	259.44	224.15	192.05	219.02
B.	Communicable Disease Control Programmes	132.04	86.09	109.21	63.96	107.99	141.39
1.	National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme	41.03	59.31	60.38	47.40	60.04	114.74
2.	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	81.19	25.31	40.95	10.25	40.95	20.90
3.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	7.32	0.00	5.62	4.67	5.00	3.75

4.	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	2.50	1.47	2.26	1.65	2.00	2.00
C.	Non Communicable Disease Programmes	9.42	0.00	68.12	24.78	29.82	20.87
1.	National Programme For prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)	0.00	0.00	26.56	9.72	16.10	12.08
2.	National Programme For Control of Blindness	9.42	0.00	13.24	0.00	5.00	4.24
3.	National Mental Health Programme	0.00	0.00	17.70	9.15	4.16	1.66
4.	National Programme for the Healthcare of the Elderly	0.00	0.00	4.43	0.00	2.00	1.50
5.	National Programme For prevention and Control of Deafness	0.00	0.00	3.98	5.40	0.71	0.04
6.	National Tobacco Control Programme	0.00	0.00	1.77	0.51	1.78	1.34
7.	Other new initiative under Non-Communicable Disease Injuries and Trauma	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	National Oral Health Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
D.	National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool	0.00	0.00	24.60	13.91	40.86	16.93
GRAND TOTAL		1421.32	1104.42	1487.65	1110.32	1292.13	1147.07

Note :

\* Allocation is as per Original outlay/B.E.

\*\* Release for the F.Y. 2014-15 are updated upto 31.03.2015 but it is provisional.

The above mentioned figures do not include Kind Grants under Immunization.

The above Releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

Written Answers to

[12 May, 2015]

Unstarred Questions

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**Statement-II**

*Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Statement showing the Allocation and Release  
under National Health Mission from 2012-13 to 2014-15 - Jharkhand*

		(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Programme	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Allocation*	Release	Allocation*	Release	Allocation*	Release**
A.	<b>NRHM Flexible Pool</b>	469.65	323.54	479.89	355.48	450.96	283.86
1.	RCH Flexible Pool	151.13	108.57	163.77	122.83	163.41	122.92
2.	Mission Flexible Pool	187.77	140.83	185.14	138.86	186.50	141.81
3.	Routine Immunization	7.39	0.00	8.21	6.16	6.37	4.78
4.	Pulse Polio Immunisation	8.52	0.88	7.93	5.95	8.32	6.24
5.	National I.D.D. Control Programme	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.15	1.14	0.84
6.	Infrastructure Maintenance	114.60	73.26	114.60	81.53	85.22	7.28
B.	<b>Communicable Disease Control Programmes</b>	79.82	26.70	59.99	24.25	63.80	42.80
1.	National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme	47.99	14.04	38.36	11.61	42.46	31.62
2.	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	28.83	11.45	17.84	10.01	17.84	8.55
3.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	2.20	1.21	2.20	1.43	2.01	1.50
4.	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	0.80	0.00	1.59	1.19	1.50	1.13



<b>C. Non Communicable Disease Programmes</b>	6.36	6.35	27.57	9.93	21.20	16.47
1. National Programme For prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)	0.00	0.00	9.73	3.32	11.13	8.35
2. National Programme For Control of Blindness	6.36	6.35	7.46	5.40	4.00	3.35
3. National Mental Health Programme	0.00	0.00	6.49	0.00	2.50	2.50
4. National Programme for the Healthcare of the Elderly	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.00	1.50	1.11
5. National Programme for prevention and Control of Deafness	0.00	0.00	1.46	1.21	0.22	0.10
6. National Tobacco Control Programme	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	1.78	1.07
7. Other new initiative under Non-Communicable Disease Injuries and Trauma	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. National Oral Health Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
<b>D. National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool</b>	0.00	0.00	15.52	6.73	27.97	16.50
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>555.83</b>	<b>356.60</b>	<b>582.97</b>	<b>396.38</b>	<b>563.92</b>	<b>359.62</b>

*Note:*

\* Allocation is as per Original outlay/B.E.

\*\* Release for the F.Y. 2014-15 are updated upto 31.03.2015 but it is provisional.

The above mentioned figures do not include Kind Grants under Immunization.

The above Releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

*Written Answers to*

*[12 May, 2015]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Dependence on China for supply of key vaccines**

1824.DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's over dependence on China for key vaccines and mainly for sourcing of raw material used in medicines has become a cause of concern for the Government; and

(b) whether Government has agreed to pay more for additional supplies of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccines to China, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The Government procures only Live Attenuated Japanese Encephalitis (JE) Vaccines from Chengdu Institute of Biological Products (CIBP), China through M/s HLL Life Care Limited. Other key vaccines like DPT, TT, Hep-B, Measels, BCG, t-OPV and b-OPV are procured from domestic manufacturers. However, bulk drugs and drug intermediates are also imported from China.

(b) The Government has been procuring Live Attenuated JE Vaccines from China which is not manufactured in India. Requirement of 2013-14 and 2014-15 was 669.84 lakh doses which were procured at a rate of ₹ 19.94 per dose. For 2015-16 and 2016-17, the requirement is 901.52 lakh doses for which the rate has been finalized at ₹ 27.73 per dose.

**Violation of Provisions of JSSK in Jharkhand**

1825.SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mamata Vahan of Jharkhand is violating the provisions of the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) scheme by charging money for transportation to workplace and back from working women which is to ensure free transport to women from home to workplace and in between referrals and drop back; and

(b) whether any other State has implemented such charges, and if so, the names of the States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the communication received from Government of Jharkhand, the State has categorically denied that Mamata Vahan of Jharkhand is violating the provisions of the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) scheme by

charging money for transportation from beneficiary from home to facility, inter-facility and drop back.

(b) The Ministry has not received any such complaints from other States in this regard.

#### **Sanitation issues at CGHS Dispensary, Janakpuri, Delhi**

1826. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sewer of CGHS Dispensary of Janakpuri-1, New Delhi is blocked for the last one year, as a result of which the toilets situated at ground floor are closed and cannot be used;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to negligence of maintenance, public hygiene standards in the dispensary is very bad; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken by the Government to improve the condition?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Yes, the sewer line at the back side of the CGHS Wellness Centre, Janakpuri-I has been blocked for almost a year.

However, toilets at the front side are functional.

(b) There is no threat to the standard of hygiene as services in the blocked parts have been kept closed and general cleanliness is maintained by the house keeping personnel under CGHS.

(c) The maintenance work of the CGHS building is with the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). CGHS has requested CPWD repeatedly to get the above work expedited and several meetings have been held with CPWD in this regard. The last meeting to ascertain the status of the work took place on 27.04.2015.

#### **Regular testing of fast-food products**

†1827. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government regularly conducts test of food items produced by multi-national fast-food and the branded companies of the country and materials used by them;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether as per a report, the food products being sold by these companies have high contents of trans-fats, salt, sugar etc. which are affecting the health of children and youths much adversely;

(c) if so, the conclusions of the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government is taking any steps to prevent this to save the new generation of the country from diseases, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The responsibility for implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with the State Governments/ Union Territories. Samples of food items are drawn randomly by the Food Safety Officers in the States/ UTs and sent to the laboratories recognized by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for analysis. In cases, where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the FSS Act, 2006 and the Regulations thereunder, recourse is taken to the penal provisions as provided in the FSS Act and the Regulations made thereunder.

(b) As per a report *i.e.* “Junk Food Targeted At Children” of the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), certain food products are having high contents of trans-fats, salt, sugar, etc. which have been linked to adverse effects on the health of children and youth.

(c) and (d) The issue of food, which is High in Fat, Salt and Sugar (HFSS), also commonly referred to as “Junk Food” was a subject matter of WP (C) No. 8568 of 2010 filed before the Hon’ble High Court of Delhi in the matter titled “*Uday Foundation for Congenital Defects and Rare Blood Vs UOI & Others*”. Pursuant to the directions of the Hon’ble High Court of Delhi in the said matter, the Central Advisory Committee of FSSAI framed guidelines titled “*Guidelines for making available Wholesome, Nutritious, Safe and Hygienic Food to School Children in India*”

The matter was disposed by the Hon’ble Court *vide* its orders dated 16.03.2015, wherein the Hon’ble High Court approved the draft guidelines for regulation of ‘Junk’ food in and around the schools/ educational institutions and directed the FSSAI to issue Guidelines or Regulations or Directions within a period of three months and take appropriate steps for implementation and enforcement of the said guidelines.

### Contaminated water related diseases in Vidarbha region

1828.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of contaminated water related diseases/infections cases reported from Vidarbha region during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : Under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), the States submit reports on outbreaks occurring in their districts due to contaminated water related diseases (Acute Diarrhoeal Disease (ADD), Cholera, Enteric fever and Viral Hepatitis). The number of outbreaks/cases for the said water borne disease reported under IDSP in Vidarbha region (districts of Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nagpur, Wardha, Washim and Yavatmal) during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

#### Statement

*Table showing number of outbreaks and \*cases of contaminated water related diseases reported by State in Vidarbha region in the last three years*

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Cases		No. of Cases		No. of Cases		No. of Cases	
	Outbreaks		Outbreaks		Outbreaks		Outbreaks		Outbreaks	
	ADD		Cholera		Viral Hepatitis		Enteric Fever		Dysentery	
2012	18	731	2	208	1	64	0	0	0	0
2013	7	148	2	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	10	459	0	0	1	28	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	35	1338	4	263	2	92	0	0	0	0

\*The cases are at the beginning of the outbreak and may not reflect total cases due to that outbreak.

### Creating awareness on AIDS

1829.SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons affected by HIV in India, the classified data on HIV affected people on the basis of gender, age and occupation and the change in prevalence of HIV in the last three years, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to create awareness of AIDS among different groups including sex-workers;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study on the correlation between rise in HIV prevalence and inter-State migration of labour force in certain States;

(d) the details of HIV treatment coverage in India and the steps taken to improve the access to HIV treatment; and

(e) the details of deaths due to AIDS in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The number of HIV positive cases detected (number of persons affected) in India during last three years and during 2014-15, State/Union Territory-wise is enclosed at Statement- I (*See below*).

The change in prevalence of HIV in the last three years is not available as latest round HIV Estimation 2015 is currently underway; however, based on the last Estimation 2012, prevalence of HIV in the 2008-11, State/UTs -wise details is available, enclosed at Statement -II (*See below*).

(b) The Government communication strategy to create awareness of AIDS among different groups including sex-workers has moved from creating general awareness to Behaviour Change Communication. It aims to motivate behavioural change among most at risk populations, raise awareness and risk perception among general population, particularly youth and women, generate demand for HIV/AIDS related health services like condoms, Counseling and Testing Services and create an enabling environment that encourages HIV related prevention, care and support activities and to reduce stigma and discrimination at individual, community and institutional levels.

(c) No. However one study was conducted in 2010 to study the Male Out-Migration and the Spread of HIV Infection in India, with the support of Population Council and UNDP

The results of that study shows that for men, the prevalence of HIV was significantly higher among those with a migration history and for women, the prevalence of HIV was higher among those with migrant husbands

(d) There are 475 ART centres and 1068 Link ART Centres providing treatment services to People Living with HIV/AIDS in the country. This includes 10 Centres of Excellence for adult patients and 7 Pediatric Centres of Excellence which are specialized centres for HIV care. To improve access to HIV treatment facilities providing ART Centres are being scaled up in a phased manner and treatment services are being decentralized to various sub-district hospitals/CHCs in form of Link ART Centres.

The detail of the HIV treatment coverage in India is enclosed at Statement -III.  
(See below).

(e) The details of deaths due to AIDS in India is enclosed at Statement-IV.

**Statement – I**

*Number of HIV +Ve cases detected through ICTCS during last three  
years and current Year, State/UTs-wise*

Sl.No	State/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	29	29	157
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65060	58686	56730	45093
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	21	4	13
4.	Assam	1306	1280	1161	1286
5.	Bihar	9370	8323	9323	10779
6.	Chandigarh	954	836	813	868
7.	Chhattisgarh	3023	2430	3009	3047
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	97	91	88	89
9.	Daman and Diu	68	67	93	48
10.	Delhi	7700	7274	6855	6768
11.	Goa	639	515	529	62
12.	Gujarat	14056	11746	13771	11177
13.	Haryana	4091	4299	4372	2099
14.	Himachal Pradesh	853	739	526	595
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	423	403	340	146
16.	Jharkhand	2197	2228	1813	2172
17.	Karnataka	41643	35838	30906	27347
18.	Kerala	1988	1916	1660	1833
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4972	5072	4978	5644
20.	Maharashtra	57035	44389	43926	37519
21.	Manipur	2247	1910	1660	608

Sl.No	State/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
22.	Meghalaya	364	367	459	546
23.	Mizoram	1440	1180	1160	1156
24.	Nagaland	1787	1684	1672	998
25.	Odisha	3933	3815	3467	3421
26.	Puducherry	716	699	635	569
27.	Punjab	5386	4863	4537	3677
28.	Rajasthan	8455	6665	7871	7129
29.	Sikkim	32	49	31	34
30.	Tamil Nadu	21562	16053	16653	15446
31.	Tripura	195	197	225	198
32.	Uttar Pradesh	14741	13977	12954	16306
33.	Uttarakhand	835	876	786	520
34.	West Bengal	7929	7342	7198	8132
ALL INDIA		2,85,152	2,45,859	2,40,234	2,15,482

*Source:* ICTC Programme data.

***Statement - II***

*Estimated Adult (15-49 yrs) HIV prevalence (%) by States/UTs, 2008-2011*

State/UT	2009	2010	2011
Andhra Pradesh	0.85	0.80	0.75
Arunachal Pradesh	0.09	0.11	0.13
Assam	0.05	0.06	0.07
Bihar	0.22	0.21	0.20
Chhattisgarh	0.25	0.26	0.27
Delhi	0.20	0.21	0.22
Goa	0.49	0.45	0.43
Gujarat	0.36	0.34	0.33
Himachal Pradesh	0.16	0.17	0.17



State/UT	2009	2010	2011
Haryana	0.11	0.11	0.11
Jharkhand	0.18	0.21	0.25
Jammu and Kashmir	0.05	0.06	0.08
Karnataka	0.58	0.55	0.52
Kerala	0.13	0.13	0.12
Meghalaya	0.09	0.11	0.13
Maharashtra	0.50	0.45	0.42
Manipur	1.36	1.29	1.22
Madhya Pradesh	0.10	0.09	0.09
Mizoram	0.76	0.75	0.74
Nagaland	0.76	0.74	0.73
Odisha	0.36	0.38	0.40
Punjab	0.16	0.17	0.18
Rajasthan	0.19	0.18	0.17
Sikkim	0.12	0.14	0.15
Tamil Nadu	0.32	0.30	0.28
Tripura	0.19	0.22	0.24
Uttarakhand	0.14	0.18	0.22
Uttar Pradesh	0.11	0.11	0.10
West Bengal	0.25	0.24	0.22
Andaman and Nicobar	0.09	0.08	0.08
Chandigarh	0.24	0.26	0.28
Dadar and Nagar	0.11	0.12	0.14
Daman and Diu	0.14	0.16	0.18
Puducherry	0.16	0.15	0.15
India	0.30	0.28	0.27

Source: HIV Estimation 2012.

***Statement – III****Number ART Centres and Link ART Centres in India at the end March, 2015***March 2015**

States/UTs	No. of ART Centers	No. of Link ARTCs
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	56	178
Arunachal Pradesh	1	4
Assam	4	12
Bihar	16	17
Chandigarh	1	5
Chhatisgarh	5	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1
Daman and Diu	0	2
Delhi	9	0
Goa	1	4
Gujarat	30	60
Haryana	1	14
Himachal Pradesh	3	8
Jammu and Kashmir	2	4
Jharkhand	7	5
Karnataka	61	194
Kerala	10	15
Madhya Pradesh	16	37
Maharashtra	84	180
Manipur	10	10
Meghalaya	1	3
Mizoram	6	7
Nagaland	8	4

States/UTs	No. of ART Centers	No. of Link ARTCs
Odisha	12	19
Puducherry	1	1
Punjab	9	5
Rajasthan	17	30
Sikkim	1	1
Tamil Nadu	52	161
Tripura	1	3
Uttar Pradesh	33	37
Uttarakhand	2	15
West Bengal	15	26
India	475	1068

Source: CST Programme data.

**Statement – IV**

*HIV/AIDS related cases related death reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UTs-wise*

S.No.	State/UT Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9077	8264	7143	8380
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	0	12
3.	Assam	72	102	123	161
4.	Bihar	615	603	696	1262
5.	Chandigarh	114	125	94	62
6.	Chhattisgarh	367	295	118	440
7.	Delhi	316	524	527	592
8.	Goa	83	120	96	76
9.	Gujarat	1307	1842	2399	2305
10.	Haryana	255	256	338	264
11.	Himachal Pradesh	125	107	101	159
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	53	64	40

S.No.	State/UT Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
13.	Jharkhand	342	100	194	364
14.	Karnataka	5534	6309	6305	7339
15.	Kerala	252	324	411	399
16.	Madhya Pradesh	483	589	747	1003
17.	Maharashtra	5211	6468	1775	7554
18.	Manipur	159	103	91	284
19.	Meghalaya	16	25	31	42
20.	Mizoram	93	122	108	118
21.	Nagaland	103	122	136	233
22.	Odisha	397	561	394	621
23.	Puducherry	44	44	49	40
24.	Punjab	578	608	637	788
25.	Rajasthan	1292	1086	1327	1630
26.	Sikkim	10	9	2	6
27.	Tamil Nadu	3038	4178	3117	4407
28.	Tripura	24	15	55	45
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1437	1672	1895	2442
30.	Uttarakhand	62	132	108	153
31.	West Bengal	533	504	385	735
TOTAL		31,990	35,265	29,466	41,956

*Source:* CST Programme data.

### **Rising cost of healthcare expenditure**

1830.SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 40 per cent Indians have to either sell their property or borrow money for meeting their hospital expenses for treatment of illness and 25 per cent people admitted to hospitals slide to below poverty line due to expenses involved in healthcare; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per the NSSO 60th Round (2004) report on 'Morbidity, Health Care and the Condition of the Aged', about 41% of the rural population and 23% of the urban population relied on borrowings for financing the expenditure on hospitalisation. Further, as per one analysis of NSSO 2004 data, around 63.22 million people were impoverished due to healthcare expenditure in 2004.

(b) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide access to affordable healthcare services is that of the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM) which encompasses the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as its two sub-missions, support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare delivery system to provide equitable, accessible, affordable and quality health care with focus on addressing health needs of the poor and vulnerable groups based on the requirements projected by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Under this support, many services are expected to be provided free of cost to all citizens who access these services in public health facilities. The important services included are as follows:

- Maternal Health services,
- The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) that provides immunization against 7 vaccine preventable diseases and free TT vaccination,
- Pulse Polio Immunization [PPI],
- Family Planning supplies and services,
- Child Health services that include both Home Based and facility based New born Care,
- Communicable diseases services:
- Investigation and treatment for Malaria, Kala azar, Filariasis, Dengue, JE and Chikungunya,
- Detection and treatment for Tuberculosis
- Detection and treatment for Leprosy,

Besides above, under the national initiative of "Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram"

(JSSK), every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions. The entitlements includes free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free diet, free blood wherever required, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements are in place for sick infants up to one year of age and cases of ante natal and post natal complications as well.

Under the national initiative of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), support is being provided to States/UTs for Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services through early detection and early management of common health conditions classified into 4 Ds *i.e* Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development delays including disability. Treatment including surgeries at tertiary level is free of cost under this initiative. Under the National Ambulance Services (NAS), support under NHM is provided to States for patient transport particularly the pregnant women (for delivery), sick infants and patients needing trauma NHM is also providing funding to States/UTs to provide free essential drugs and free essential diagnostics in public health facilities under the NHM - Free Drugs Service and NHM - Free Diagnostic Service.

#### **Certifying of foreign-origin drugs/ devices**

1831.SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed or put in place any mechanism to ascertain the efficacy and safety of foreign certified drugs and equipment in local conditions before issuing licence for their sale in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the monitoring mechanism proposed/devised for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The provisions for manufacture and import of new drugs in the country are contained in Rules 122A, 122B, 122D, 122E and Schedule Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. These provide for conducting Phase III clinical trials primarily to generate evidence regarding the efficacy and safety of the drug in Indian patients in respect of new drugs approved outside India. However, in certain cases, the requirement of clinical trials could be abbreviated, deferred or omitted. Detailed requirements for import of medical devices are also specified in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

**Social media platform for disseminating information on tobacco and TB**

1832. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to involve social media to disseminate information and create maximum awareness on anti-tobacco and anti-tuberculosis;
- (b) if so, the details of the scheme prepared by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the funds allotted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is making use of social media platforms such as twitter and YouTube for disseminating information on various schemes, in addition to creating awareness regarding communicable and non-communicable diseases, and to encourage people to adopt a healthy lifestyle.

There is no specific scheme for use of social media, however, making constructive and effective use of social media platforms is an integral component of the Media Plans prepared for various divisions and topics/themes.

No specific funds have been earmarked for the social media activities. Expenditure, if any, is booked under the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) budget of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and also in the respective Programme budgets.

**Survey on family size**

1833. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey to consolidate the number of families having two children, more than two and one child, separately in the country, including Karnataka, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) if not, the steps being taken by Government for assessment of actual implementation of family planning?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) No specific survey to consolidate the number of families having two children, more than two and one child has been conducted by Government. However, for assessment of implementation of Family Planning, Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India regularly brings out estimates of current live births by birth order, Age Specific Fertility Rate, Total Fertility Rate etc.

Similar information is also available in the District Level Household Surveys and National Family Health Surveys conducted periodically by this Ministry.

**Adulteration of milk and milk products**

†1834. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey conducted by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), seventy per cent of milk samples were found to be adulterated and all the milk samples in Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Mizoram etc. were not as per the standards of purity;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has suggested life imprisonment of adulterators while expressing concern over this situation;

(c) if so, whether Government is taking steps to check this act of playing with the health of citizens at large particularly of children in the country, the details thereof; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) had conducted a Nation-wide survey on Milk Adulteration in 2011 through its five Regional Offices. A total of 1791 samples were drawn from 33 states and were tested in the Government laboratories. 68.4% of the samples were found to be non-conforming to the prescribed standards. Out of these samples, in 46.8% samples, milk found to be sub-standard in respect of Fat and Solid Not Fat (SNF) contents. Another 44.69% of the samples (548) in respect of skim milk powder, were found to be non-conforming to the prescribed standards where presence of glucose was detected in 477 samples. A total of 103 samples (5.75%) were found to be adulterated with detergents.

(b) to (d) Yes. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides for graded penalties including life imprisonment. However, implementation and enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with State/UT Governments. Random samples of food items, are drawn by the State Food Safety Officers and are sent to the laboratories recognised by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for analysis. In cases, where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, penal action is initiated against the offender. The State/UT Governments have been requested by the Department of Health and Family Welfare on 07.01.2015 to finalize State wide Action Plan to draw and test samples of milk products at regular intervals.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Urban-rural disparity in consumption of food**

1835. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the disparity in consumption of food in calorie terms between urban and rural population in the country, if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(b) the details of per capita consumption of food in terms of calories and proteins, rural and urban area-wise of the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, conducts nationwide household consumer expenditure surveys at regular interval which inter-alia provide information on consumption of food in terms of calories and proteins for urban and rural area of the country, State/UT wise. According to the report Nutritional Intake in India, 2011-12 published in October 2014 by NSSO, average dietary energy intake per day per capita was 2233 Kilocalorie (Kcal) in rural India and 2206 Kcal for urban India. per capita consumption of food in terms of calories and proteins in rural and urban area of the country, and State/UT-wise from the report is given in the Statement.

**Statement***Calorie and Protein intake in India (2011-12)*

State/UT	Calorie intake (Kcal) per day per capita		Protein intake (gm) per day per capita	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh*	2365	2281	59.9	59.3
Arunachal Pradesh	2068	2255	55.9	61.2
Assam	2170	2110	55.1	54.9
Bihar	2242	2170	62.9	60.9
Chhattisgarh	2162	2205	51.7	55.8
Delhi	2060	2208	58.4	62.2

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	2050	2213	57.2	63.8
Gujarat	2024	2154	53.7	56.3
Haryana	2441	2443	72.8	68.6
Himachal Pradesh	2668	2631	75.5	74.0
Jammu and Kashmir	2482	2466	68.1	67.0
Jharkhand	2138	2175	54.7	60.3
Karnataka	2164	2245	56.0	59.1
Kerala	2162	2198	61.0	62.7
Madhya Pradesh	2234	2209	65.0	63.1
Maharashtra	2260	2227	60.7	61.2
Manipur	2097	1960	51.8	47.8
Meghalaya	1774	1862	46.0	49.7
Mizoram	2297	2313	56.5	59.8
Nagaland	2068	2042	61.3	60.0
Odisha	2215	2191	53.4	55.9
Punjab	2483	2299	70.0	64.9
Rajasthan	2408	2320	71.9	66.7
Sikkim	2095	1984	53.9	52.7
Tamil Nadu	2052	2112	53.3	55.7
Tripura	2366	2363	59.5	62.1
Uttar Pradesh	2200	2144	62.6	61.1
Uttarakhand	2548	2363	71.0	66.4
West Bengal	2199	2130	55.6	57.9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2336	2413	65.3	69.9

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	2260	2206	64.5	63.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1715	2177	42.5	54.2
Daman and Diu	2084	1902	56.4	52.5
Lakshadweep	2794	2469	76.9	73.9
Puducherry	2185	2404	58.7	64.5
All-India	2233	2206	60.7	60.3

\*including Telangana

#### Funding source for free drugs and diagnostic scheme

1836.SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in 2012 had promised to provide free drugs in public health facilities and last year Government had announced to provide 348 essential medicines free;

(b) if so, the details of medicines which are under free category at present;

(c) whether Government has now thrown the burden of free drugs and diagnostic schemes on State Governments under National Health Mission, if so, the rationale therefor; and

(d) the manner in which the State Governments would bear the burden of free drug and diagnostic scheme without any Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (d) Public Health being a state subject, the government has been supporting and encouraging States under National Rural Health Mission/ National Health Mission to provide free essential drugs in public health facilities. The Government launched NHM- Free Drug Service Initiative and Free Diagnostic Service Initiative in 2013 under which substantial support is made available to States to provide essential drugs and diagnostics respectively, free of cost in public health facilities. An incentive of additional funds upto 5% of resource allocation of NRHM flexipool is provided to states that notify policy of provision of free generic essential medicines in public health

facilities. While the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) contains 348 items, the number of drugs in Essential Drug List (EDL) varies from State to State and the number of drugs provided free of cost also varies from State to State.

The Government is not withdrawing any central assistance for free drugs and diagnostics. In fact, Government has been consistently supporting and encouraging States under National Rural Health Mission/ National Health Mission to provide free essential drugs in public health facilities. As a result, amount of support and number of States taking support for Free essential drugs and diagnostics under NHM and number of States notifying free drugs policy has been increasing every year.

Support for drugs including Cash and Kind grant was ₹ 2522.60 crore in 2012-13, ₹ 3024.49 crore in 2013-14 and ₹ 3309.20 crore in 2014-15 while ₹ 311.52 Crore have been approved for diagnostics in 2014-15.

Further, support is being provided to set up systems of robust procurement, quality assurance, warehousing and establishing IT backed supply chain management system, setting up grievance redressal, prescription audit system and capacity building so that the states are able to operationalise free essential drugs and free essential diagnostics initiatives effectively.

#### **Hurdles in organ transplantation procedure**

1837. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that a large number of people in the country are dying prematurely due to heart, liver and kidney diseases and that many lives can be saved by timely transplantation of organs donated by others;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that organ transplantation in India faces red-tapism and social stigmas; and

(c) the steps the Ministry would take to make organ transplantation less costly and without unnecessary delay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Government is aware of the difficulties encountered in matters relating to organ transplantation and has, with a view to overcome these, taken a series of measures. The Government has enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act 2011 which has come into force on 10-01-2014 and also notified the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissue Rules 2014 on 27-03-2014, for promoting donation from deceased

donors. The Government of India has also approved the National Organ Transplant Programme which makes a provision for financial assistance for immunosuppressant therapy to 100 needy and poor transplant recipients in Government Hospitals every year. Central Government hospitals having facilities for organ transplantation provide such services at affordable cost. Health is a State subject and as such, the States have to play a leading role in the area of transplantation of organs.

### **Pulse polio programme**

1838. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a nation-wide pulse polio programme was launched by Government; and

(b) if so, the number of children who got the benefit of this programme in each State of the country particularly in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Yes. A nationwide pulse polio programme was launched by Government of India in year 1995.

(b) The State-wise details of number of children who got the benefit of this programme since inception in 1995 till 2015 is given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

*Total number of children vaccinated from 1995-96 to 2014-15  
(upto Jan-2015) under Pulse Polio Programme*

(figure in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of children vaccinated
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	51.21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.77
4.	Assam	23.36
5.	Bihar	228.34
6.	Chandigarh	0.85
7.	Chhattishgarh	11.41
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.16

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of children vaccinated
9.	Daman and Diu	0.09
10.	Delhi	28.08
11.	Goa	0.57
12.	Gujarat	44.51
13.	Haryana	31.27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.26
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.67
16.	Jharkhand	25.55
17.	Karnataka	33.25
18.	Kerala	12.44
19.	Lakshadweep	0.03
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63.89
21.	Maharashtra	71.26
22.	Manipur	1.48
23.	Meghalaya	1.94
24.	Mizoram	0.52
25.	Nagaland	1.05
26.	Odisha	23.14
27.	Puducherry	0.46
28.	Punjab	21.41
29.	Rajasthan	62.13
30.	Sikkim	0.29
31.	Tamil Nadu	31.83
32.	Telangana	0.44
33.	Tripura	1.87
34.	Uttar Pradesh	394.08
35.	Uttarakhand	10.43
36.	West Bengal	71.83
TOTAL		1261.01

**Task force for flourosis affected people in Telangana**

1839. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to appoint any task force to help the flourosis affected people in Nalgonda District of Telangana, which is a longpending demand of the people thereat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned/spent for this purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) No. However, Indian Council of Medical Research has constituted a Task Force on Fluorosis to address various issues like prevention and control strategy for fluorosis, defloration techniques, dental fluorosis and researchable issues. Under the Task Force, a simplified index for dental fluorosis, *i.e.* 'ICMR Criteria for Dental Fluorosis' based on Dean's classification has been developed for non dental personnel (field workers).

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

**Initiatives to contain sickle cell disease**

1840. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of communicable diseases and attributable deaths reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the schemes/programmes being implemented to control communicable diseases along with the funds earmarked, allocated and utilized for the purpose during the said period, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the number of cases of communicable diseases and sickle cell recorded in Vidarbha region and other areas; and

(d) the extent to which Government initiatives have been successful in containing sickle cell disease in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The number of cases of communicable diseases and attributable deaths reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/

UT-wise for the national communicable disease control programmes being implemented by Government of India are given in Statement-IA to ID respectively (*See* below). The programme for communicable diseases are:

Information on funds allocated, released and expenditure for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-IIA to IID respectively (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The number of cases registered under RNTCP, NACO, NLEP and NVBDCP in the Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra and overall Maharashtra during 2014 are given at Statement-III. Data regarding number of patients suffering from sickle cell anemia in the country is not maintained centrally. No survey/study has been conducted under National Health Mission (NHM). Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Government of India provide financial support to State/UTs for strengthening of healthcare system including support for prevention and control sickle cell anemia in the country.

**Statement-I (A)**

*State/UT-wise TB cases registered under RNTCP during last three years\**

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	844	738	756
2.	Andhra Pradesh	108727	103707	88638
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2357	2500	2691
4.	Assam	35788	35624	38317
5.	Bihar	73537	67020	67991
6.	Chandigarh	2807	2890	2869
7.	Chhattisgarh	27160	25889	28864
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	415	411	450
9.	Daman and Diu	330	742	279
10.	Delhi	52006	50727	54037
11.	Goa	1950	1778	1660
12.	Gujarat	72554	74086	77395
13.	Haryana	38036	38104	39498
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13615	13691	14441



Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012	2013	2014
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12662	11038	10243
16.	Jharkhand	36666	34941	35907
17.	Karnataka	67572	61446	61328
18.	Kerala	25917	24204	23439
19.	Lakshadweep	20	23	27
20.	Madhya Pradesh	89545	92420	100034
21.	Maharashtra	136045	137237	135465
22.	Manipur	2744	2329	2198
23.	Meghalaya	5114	5002	4944
24.	Mizoram	2337	2005	1993
25.	Nagaland	3525	3339	3298
26.	Odisha	49191	45269	45777
27.	Puducherry	1430	1458	1409
28.	Punjab	39569	37258	38152
29.	Rajasthan	100966	94698	94908
30.	Sikkim	1832	1637	1630
31.	Tamil Nadu	79576	80407	84570
32.	Telangana	-	-	18655**
33.	Tripura	2557	2540	2507
34.	Uttar Pradesh	271678	256733	255364
35.	Uttarakhand	15239	13700	14429
36.	West Bengal	93274	90423	89819
TOTAL		1467585	1416014	1443942

\*Data for 2015 not available.

\*\*Data for Telangana since June, 2014.

*Deaths reported under RNTCP- Drug Sensitive TB (last 3 years#)*

State	2011	2012	2013
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43	34	18
Andhra Pradesh	5371	5439	5169
Arunachal Pradesh	79	65	67
Assam	1586	1648	1678
Bihar	1972	2125	2139
Chandigarh	56	82	65
Chhattisgarh	988	1085	782
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	12	15
Daman and Diu	59	7	8
Delhi	1503	1241	1316
Goa	168	75	76
Gujarat	3950	3808	4094
Haryana	1400	1649	1628
Himachal Pradesh	630	521	518
Jammu and Kashmir	468	337	303
Jharkhand	1431	1341	1332
Karnataka	4676	4542	4356
Kerala	1002	1205	1158
Lakshadweep	3	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	4079	2966	3174
Maharashtra	6735	7687	7716
Manipur	167	72	73
Meghalaya	177	213	202
Mizoram	76	79	77
Nagaland	135	91	201
Odisha	2424	2405	2332

State	2011	2012	2013
Puducherry	72	78	66
Punjab	1875	1925	1678
Rajasthan	4134	3592	3599
Sikkim	164	82	47
Tamil Nadu	3794	3865	4005
Tripura	292	150	106
Uttar Pradesh	8221	7866	7946
Uttarakhand	823	552	500
West Bengal	4691	5047	5184
TOTAL	63265	61887	61629

#Treatment outcomes of patients registered as drug sensitive TB under RNTCP are reported 13-15 months after initiation of treatment, hence data upto 2013 has been provided.

*Number of deaths in drug resistant TB reported under RNTCP(State-wise)*

State	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0	2
Andhra Pradesh	15	17	47	55
Arunachal Pradesh			0	7
Assam			0	3
Bihar				6
Chandigarh			0	2
Chhattisgarh			0	2
Delhi	37	58	110	148
Goa			1	3
Gujarat	64	168	190	190
Haryana	10	16	20	16
Himachal Pradesh			13	5
Jammu and Kashmir			0	7

State	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Jharkhand		0	7	6
Karnataka			15	8
Kerala	22	18	17	22
Madhya Pradesh			8	28
Maharashtra	20	49	102	276
Manipur			0	4
Meghalaya			0	4
Mizoram			0	3
Nagaland			0	1
Orissa	1	3	8	9
Puducherry			2	3
Punjab			0	13
Rajasthan	17	46	69	187
Sikkim			1	1
Tamil Nadu	23	38	38	18
Telangana	24	28	60	52
Tripura			1	0
Uttar Pradesh			14	11
Uttarakhand			4	7
West Bengal	5	42	38	47
GRAND TOTAL	238	483	765	1146

\*Data till 30th June 2012 (as treatment outcomes of drug resistant TB patients registered under RNTCP are reported 33-36 months after initiation of treatment), Data of Lakshadweep is reported along with Kerala, whereas Data of Daman, Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli is reported along with Gujarat.

**Statement-I (B)***Malaria situation in the country*

States/UTs.	2012		2013		2014		2015 (P)*	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	24699	2	19787	0	24044	0	1762	0
Arunachal Pradesh	8368	15	6398	21	5991	9	102	0
Assam	29999	13	19542	7	14536	11	2156	0
Bihar	2605	0	2693	1	1729	0	84	0
Chhattisgarh	124006	90	110145	43	122480	53	15269	1
Goa	1714	0	1530	0	824	0	75	0
Gujarat	76246	29	58513	38	40902	15	1434	0
Haryana	26819	1	14471	3	3715	1	20	0
Himachal Pradesh	216	0	141	0	102	0	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	864	0	698	0	291	0	7	0
Jharkhand	131476	10	97786	8	96140	8	7504	0
Karnataka	16466	0	13302	0	12335	2	285	0
Kerala	2036	3	1634	0	1752	6	136	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	254
Madhya Pradesh	76538	43	78260	49	97785	26	2187	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Maharashtra	58517	96	43677	80	53385	63	6762	0	
Manipur	255	0	120	0	145	0	13	0	
Meghalaya	20834	52	24727	62	39151	78	2718	6	
Mizoram	9883	25	11747	21	23145	27	1391	0	
Nagaland	2891	1	2285	1	1955	2	146	0	
Odisha	262842	79	228858	67	388451	73	35804	7	
Punjab	1689	0	1760	0	1037	0	18	0	
Rajasthan	45809	22	33139	15	14167	2	68	0	
Sikkim	77	0	39	0	40	0	0	0	
Tamil Nadu	18869	0	15081	0	8714	0	592	0	Unstarred Questions
Telangana							345	0	
Tripura	11565	7	7396	7	47448	96	1227	1	
Uttarakhand	1948	0	1426	0	1171	0	15	0	
Uttar Pradesh	47400	0	48346	0	41674	0	1352	0	
West Bengal	55793	30	34717	17	25803	62	1031	2	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1539	0	1005	0	557	0	33	0	

Chandigarh	201	0	150	0	114	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4940	1	1778	0	698	1	3	0
Daman and Diu	186	0	91	0	55	0	2	0
Delhi	382	0	353	0	98	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	9	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	143	0	127	0	79	0	8	0
TOTAL	1067824	519	881730	440	1070513	535	82550	17

(P) Provisional.

\*(Up to February, 2015).

*Dengue Situation in the Country*

Sl.	States/UTs	2012		2013		2014*		2015*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2299	2	910	1	1214	5	32	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	346	0	0	0	27	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1058	5	4526	2	85	0	1	0
4.	Bihar	872	3	1246	5	309	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	45	0	83	2	440	9	0	0

Written Answers to

[12 May, 2015]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	256	Written Answers to
6.	Goa	39	0	198	2	168	1	11	0		[RAJYA SABHA]
7.	Gujarat	3067	6	6272	15	2274	3	152	0		
8.	Haryana	768	2	1784	5	214	2	0	0		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73	0	89	2	2	0	0	0		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	1	1837	3	1	0	0	0		
11.	Jharkhand	42	0	161	0	36	0	2	0		
12.	Karnataka	3924	21	6408	12	3358	2	250	0		
13.	Kerala	4172	15	7938	29	2575	11	267	2		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	239	6	1255	9	2131	13	22	0		
15.	Meghalaya	27	2	43	0	8	0	0	0		
16.	Maharashtra	2931	59	5610	48	8425	54	185	0		
17.	Manipur	6	0	9	0	0	0	0	0		
18.	Mizoram	6	0	7	0	19	0	3	0		
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20.	Odisha	2255	6	7132	6	6433	9	33	0		Unstarred Questions
21.	Punjab	770	9	4117	25	470	2	0	0		
22.	Rajasthan	1295	10	4413	10	1243	7	45	0		



23. Sikkim	2	0	38	0	5	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	12826	66	6122	0	2804	3	1141	5
25. Tripura	9	0	8	0	6	0	0	0
26. Telangana	0	0	0	0	652	1	17	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	342	4	1414	5	200	0	4	0
28. Uttarakhand	110	2	54	0	106	0	0	0
29. West Bengal	6456	11	5920	6	3934	4	136	0
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	0	67	0	139	0	26	0
31. Chandigarh	351	2	107	0	13	0	0	0
32. Delhi	2093	4	5574	6	995	3	3	0
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	156	1	190	0	641	1	0	0
34. Daman and Diu	96	0	61	0	46	0	2	0
35. Puducherry	3506	5	2215	0	1322	1	150	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50222</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>75808</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>40295</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>2482</b>	<b>7</b>

\*Provisional till 31th December, 2014.

\*\* Upto March 2015.

Written Answers to

[12 May, 2015]

Unstarred Questions

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*Clinically suspected Chikungunya situation in the country*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2012	2013	2014*	2015**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2827	4827	1359	263
2.	Assam	0	742	0	0
3.	Bihar	34	0	0	0
4.	Goa	571	1049	1205	84
5.	Gujarat	1317	2890	574	22
6.	Haryana	9	1	3	0
7.	Jharkhand	86	61	11	3
8.	Karnataka	2382	5295	6962	658
9.	Kerala	66	273	272	54
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20	139	161	28
11.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	1544	1578	1572	13
13.	Orissa	129	35	10	0
14.	Punjab	1	0	2	0
15.	Rajasthan	172	76	22	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	5018	859	543	68
17.	Telangana		0	1687	0
18.	Tripura		0	34	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13	0	3	0
20.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
21.	West Bengal	1381	646	910	104
22.	A and N Islands	256	202	161	18
23.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0
24.	Delhi	6	18	8	0
25.	D&N Haveli	100	2	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	45	146	399	45
TOTAL		15977	18840	15898	1360

\*Provisional till 31st December, 2014.

\*\*Provisional till 28th March, 2015.

*AES/Japanese encephalitis situation in the country*

Sl. No.	Affected States/UTs	2012		2013		2014 (P)		2015 (P)	
		Cases	Deaths	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	58	3
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	0	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	150	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3484	557	3096	609	3329	627	135	24
20.	Uttarakhand	174	2	0	0	2	0		
21.	West Bengal	1216	100	1735	226	2381	347		
TOTAL		8344	1256	7825	1273	10834	1716	343	27

As per the reports received from the States till 26.03.2015.

P= Provisional.

*State/UT-wise case due to Lymphatic Filariasis in the  
country for last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	LF endemic district	2011		2012		2013	
		Lymphoe- dema	Hydrocele	Lymphoe- dema	Hydrocele	Lymphoe- dema	Hydrocele
1.	Telangana	58621	2022	58640	1939	55506	1917
2.	Andhra Pradesh	99571	5025	99547	5224	87738	2327
3.	Assam	1234	1478	1421	1783	933	1256
4.	Bihar	216666	173334	216666	173306	216666	173306
5.	Chhattisgarh	6087	9427	6087	7834	6087	7834
6.	Goa	149	79	149	0	118	0
7.	Gujarat	4591	3300	4591	1169	3952	3201
8.	Jharkhand	96993	43330	96993	41671	96993	41671
9.	Karnataka	16137	3409	16772	3338	15146	2623
10.	Kerala	17484	1473	17585	1332	15915	1819
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4046	5633	4046	4551	4046	4551
12.	Maharashtra	54069	36172	48989	35884	43175	28499
13.	Odisha	79912	37085	79912	37085	79912	37085
14.	Tamil Nadu	39905	19931	39905	19618	39905	19226
15.	Uttar Pradesh	92989	38293	104607	41415	89121	26591
16.	West Bengal	79798	30931	79798	30831	70863	24544
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	131	68	121	67	121	73
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	77	0	71	40	71	47
19.	Daman and Diu	136	83	136	0	136	0
20.	Lakshadweep	254	87	254	87	254	0
21.	Puducherry	1304	133	1304	133	1304	0
TOTAL		870154	411293	877594	407307	827962	376570

*Kala-azar situation in the country*

Sl.No.	States	2012		2013 (P)		2014 (P)		2015 (P)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1.	Bihar	16036	27	10730	17	7615	10	987	0
2.	Jharkhand	3535	1	2515	0	937	0	168	0
3.	West Bengal	995	0	595	2	668	1	29	0
4.	Uttar Pradesh	5	0	11	1	11	0	0	0
5.	Uttarakhand	7	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
6.	Delhi*	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Assam	6	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
8.	Sikkim	5	0	8	0	5	0	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Punjab*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		20600	29	13869	20	9241	11	1184	0

Note: - \*=Imported, P= Provisional,

Upto February updated on 27.03.2015

**Statement-I(C)**

*Number of HIV +Ve cases detected through ICTCS during last three years and current year*

Sl.No	State/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	29	29	157
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65060	58686	56730	45093
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	21	4	13
4.	Assam	1306	1280	1161	1286
5.	Bihar	9370	8323	9323	10779
6.	Chandigarh	954	836	813	868
7.	Chhattisgarh	3023	2430	3009	3047

Sl.No	State/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	97	91	88	89
9.	Daman and Diu	68	67	93	48
10.	Delhi	7700	7274	6855	6768
11.	Goa	639	515	529	62
12.	Gujarat	14056	11746	13771	11177
13.	Haryana	4091	4299	4372	2099
14.	Himachal Pradesh	853	739	526	595
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	423	403	340	146
16.	Jharkhand	2197	2228	1813	2172
17.	Karnataka	41643	35838	30906	27347
18.	Kerala	1988	1916	1660	1833
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4972	5072	4978	5644
20.	Maharashtra	57035	44389	43926	37519
21.	Manipur	2247	1910	1660	608
22.	Meghalaya	364	367	459	546
23.	Mizoram	1440	1180	1160	1156
24.	Nagaland	1787	1684	1672	998
25.	Odisha	3933	3815	3467	3421
26.	Puducherry	716	699	635	569
27.	Punjab	5386	4863	4537	3677
28.	Rajasthan	8455	6665	7871	7129
29.	Sikkim	32	49	31	34
30.	Tamil Nadu	21562	16053	16653	15446
31.	Tripura	195	197	225	198
32.	Uttar Pradesh	14741	13977	12954	16306
33.	Uttarakhand	835	876	786	520
34.	West Bengal	7929	7342	7198	8132
ALL INDIA		2,85,152	2,45,859	2,40,234	2,15,482

Source: ICTC Programme data

*HIV/AIDS related cases related death reported during the last three years  
and the current year, State/UTs-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9077	8264	7143	8380
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	0	12
3.	Assam	72	102	123	161
4.	Bihar	615	603	696	1262
5.	Chandigarh	114	125	94	62
6.	Chhattisgarh	367	295	118	440
7.	Delhi	316	524	527	592
8.	Goa	83	120	96	76
9.	Gujarat	1307	1842	2399	2305
10.	Haryana	255	256	338	264
11.	Himachal Pradesh	125	107	101	159
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	53	64	40
13.	Jharkhand	342	100	194	364
14.	Karnataka	5534	6309	6305	7339
15.	Kerala	252	324	411	399
16.	Madhya Pradesh	483	589	747	1003
17.	Maharashtra	5211	6468	1775	7554
18.	Manipur	159	103	91	284
19.	Meghalaya	16	25	31	42
20.	Mizoram	93	122	108	118
21.	Nagaland	103	122	136	233
22.	Odisha	397	561	394	621
23.	Puducherry	44	44	49	40
24.	Punjab	578	608	637	788
25.	Rajasthan	1292	1086	1327	1630
26.	Sikkim	10	9	2	6

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
27.	Tamil Nadu	3038	4178	3117	4407
28.	Tripura	24	15	55	45
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1437	1672	1895	2442
30.	Uttarakhand	62	132	108	153
31.	West Bengal	533	504	385	735
	TOTAL	31,990	35,265	29,466	41,956

*Source:* ART Programme data

***Statement-I (D)***

*National Leprosy Eradication Programme*

*State/UT-wise No. of New Leprosy Cases detected during last 3 years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8295	7108	4687
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	23	32
3.	Assam	1147	1048	856
4.	Bihar	22001	18188	16848
5.	Chhattisgarh	8115	8519	8847
6.	Goa	55	72	55
7.	Gujarat	9019	9721	9024
8.	Haryana	648	622	635
9.	Himachal Pradesh	166	161	176
10.	Jharkhand	3691	4021	4873
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	191	175	159
12.	Karnataka	3436	3466	3314
13.	Kerala	832	782	663
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6400	6369	6921
15.	Maharashtra	18715	16400	16415



1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	24	12	14
17.	Meghalaya	26	24	25
18.	Mizoram	18	30	11
19.	Nagaland	157	158	41
20.	Odisha	8226	10645	8004
21.	Punjab	700	648	179
22.	Rajasthan	1084	1079	1060
23.	Sikkim	19	18	13
24.	Tamil Nadu	3550	3810	3604
25.	Telangana			2905
26.	Tripura	23	37	47
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24222	22565	22223
28..	Uttarakhand	495	376	532
29.	West Bengal	11683	9121	10315
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	32	25
31.	Chandigarh	74	144	173
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	368	320	318
33.	Daman and Diu	1	4	21
34.	Delhi	1252	1145	2280
35.	Lakshadweep	0	13	5
36.	Puducherry	57	57	41
TOTAL		134752	126913	125341

Note - Data for the current year not reported by States/UTs.

**Statement-II (A)**

*Revised National TB Control Programme*  
*State-wise Allocation, Releases and Expenditure (Cash and Kind)*

(₹ in lakhs)											
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7715.70	4085.24	4356.54	4907.34	3947.42	3785.90	2861.96	2411.67	2308.49	2200.34
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62.42	36.78	43.46	87.15	75.23	59.49	87.15	69.8	88.34	90.90
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	402.18	392.22	367.15	565.36	418.48	451.14	565.36	577.51	219.69	552.32
4.	Assam	1223.38	1016.43	1020.98	4303.74	1535.01	1505.54	4303.74	2500.55	1549.79	2527.13
5.	Bihar	7557.85	2531.06	2320.36	4094.59	1013.72	1729.66	4094.59	2089.95	2589.91	2963.81
6.	Chandigarh	113.15	82.60	82.75	154.54	134.74	145.24	154.54	191.71	140.70	156.14
7.	Chhattisgarh	2279.95	749.24	1501.04	1440.60	912.66	1183.97	1440.6	1620.95	507.27	1401.08
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.63	37.94	34.57	68.05	52.68	48.83	68.05	44.55	29.07	72.03
9.	Daman and Diu	31.14	9.92	19.45	43.47	25.83	20.61	43.47	12.62	17.79	45.98

10.	Delhi	1368.45	1090.59	1555.95	1820.02	1426.7	1325.35	1820.02	1844.34	1350.22	1705.12
11.	Goa	83.55	59.16	86.56	116.34	103.08	118.82	116.34	134.56	104.74	127.78
12.	Gujarat	3598.88	4407.07	4725.41	4857.52	5845.89	6217.91	4857.52	3623.03	4697.94	3298.04
13.	Haryana	2173.20	1360.02	1204.13	1292.26	604.37	796.49	1292.26	1125.74	1419.57	1207.93
14.	Himachal Pradesh	415.73	308.00	447.86	581.22	548.08	532.05	581.22	819.6	515.31	837.57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	677.03	439.78	532.36	943.43	680.01	644.8	943.43	720.57	295.26	1038.26
16.	Jharkhand	2887.58	1145.39	1219.49	1783.56	1001.41	899.72	1783.56	855.1	927.90	1512.16
17.	Karnataka	2148.57	1747.13	2638.97	3195.23	1789.59	2122.1	3195.23	3084.58	2683.65	3186.19
18.	Kerala	1088.12	765.79	974.67	1440.91	1807.19	1621.39	1440.91	1246.72	1253.73	1395.33
19.	Lakshadweep	24.82	15.95	18.95	35.39	19.91	15.54	35.39	23.16	8.33	37.95
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2176.64	1811.09	2172.26	3081.84	2105.28	2394.38	3081.84	2483.31	3055.00	2880.71
21.	Maharashtra	4866.08	4877.89	4918.4	6657.74	6708.83	6918.98	6657.74	9688.05	7220.10	8085.75
22.	Manipur	343.65	229.10	261.97	657.22	277.82	333.91	657.22	446.82	253.07	524.57
23.	Meghalaya	255.88	148.54	217.54	550.67	288.08	309.31	550.67	685.85	457.57	427.62
24.	Mizoram	283.35	281.53	295.62	414.39	304.09	366.75	414.39	386.57	286.27	392.75
25.	Nagaland	316.62	301.48	295.86	596.41	253.26	310.51	596.41	377.66	364.14	460.49

Written Answers to

[12 May, 2015]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Odisha	3612.57	1504.88	1572.79	2141.81	1205.67	1335.27	2141.81	2031.3	1856.30	1991.54
27.	Puducherry	132.80	96.45	117.32	183.56	177.96	167.48	183.56	148.63	172.27	187.88
28.	Punjab	906.36	596.51	937.33	1207.19	1239.71	1240.91	1207.19	1414.16	1182.34	1273.22
29.	Rajasthan	2748.67	4522.82	4639.23	3653.38	2404.08	2450.25	3653.38	2956.61	2771.58	2792.23
30..	Sikkim	164.84	98.16	120.25	242.98	181.61	199.75	242.98	488.26	428.77	426.92
31.	Tamil Nadu	2358.87	2571.32	3261.93	3131.84	2519.66	2756.03	3131.84	3622.28	3105.52	3367.31
32.	Tripura	210.11	132.54	124.84	583.71	184.02	165.49	583.71	138.76	116.29	290.20
33.	Uttar Pradesh	8670.47	1726.40	6047.05	7631.54	4982.92	6374.47	7631.54	7856.69	5369.98	7350.90
34.	Uttarakhand	1005.20	502.86	635.59	661.14	537.47	570.64	661.14	826.36	852.15	651.62
35.	West Bengal	2909.35	3305.14	3424.59	3834.82	2685.07	3574.16	3834.82	3191.68	2984.14	3187.70
36.	Telangana							2045.38	1795.27	814.87	1672.53
	TOTAL	64861.79	42987.02	52193.22	66960.96	47997.53	52692.84	66960.96	61534.97	51998.06	60320.00

\* SOE for the quarter ending March 2015 has been received from 11 States only.

**Statement-II (B)***State-wise allocation & release of funds for the last three years (NVBDCP)*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
		Allocation	Released	Exp.	Allocation	Released	Exp.	Allocation	Released	Exp. (Prov)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2678.00	735.40	1379.50	2316.32	650.01	809.48	1463.03	767.24	767.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1574.10	835.43	892.48	1876.65	1016.31	887.50	1291	1166.76	797.32
3.	Assam	4865.50	1701.76	1296.31	5168.19	3813.45	3627.12	3036	2673.04	1228.47
4.	Bihar	3333.75	5931.06	2296.17	6038.31	4633.44	3633.90	4800	11474.32	7067.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	3339.30	2592.03	1363.41	2999.22	1150.42	1561.82	2990	1343.50	1343.5
6.	Goa	179.10	100.00	187.00	125.81	55.87	80.63	128	90.75	90.75
7.	Gujarat	1750.00	812.54	1750.11	1612.71	736.94	992.80	2380	1198.20	1018.75
8.	Haryana	260.00	276.90	444.90	203.50	87.49	167.08	363	247.50	247.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	138.55	60.21	98.21	120.55	54.01	15.00	140	99.75	99.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	106.20	43.88	45.88	110.33	76.11	53.57	155	89.86	89.86
11.	Jharkhand	4638.60	1404.27	1766.74	3836.09	1161.29	2262.41	4139.5	3162.25	2779.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Karnataka	1748.10	811.39	1450.99	1630.66	796.39	1049.81	2320	1810.28	1810.27
13.	Kerala	778.00	500.11	1242.11	745.56	642.94	520.71	1007	720.75	720.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3500.00	927.93	1341.00	2053.50	877.79	1434.24	2390	1796.91	1395.55
15.	Maharashtra	1763.00	1055.51	1961.90	1557.04	817.05	921.56	2187	648.41	648.41
16.	Manipur	689.20	228.35	388.15	1007.41	211.63	320.55	1091	907.06	780.02
17.	Meghalaya	1344.80	770.21	616.13	1146.96	445.54	414.08	1162	935.43	818.3
18.	Mizoram	1268.60	737.62	740.83	1398.49	614.19	759.56	1248	1199.04	929.18
19.	Nagaland	1187.20	930.15	969.43	1678.25	439.32	487.45	1533	1108.92	778.17
20.	Odisha	5563.90	2041.05	1672.80	4603.18	2483.66	2665.24	5170	2086.05	1906.48
21.	Punjab	390.00	289.26	333.88	296.00	53.94	206.13	550	409.31	409.31
22.	Rajasthan	1361.00	1337.13	659.41	652.67	578.36	724.61	990	1404.50	1404.5
23.	Sikkim	77.00	33.30	34.12	50.00	27.36	71.88	70	51.93	49.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	908.00	150.00	897.00	1971.75	1971.75	2428.42	2250	1561.50	1561.5
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1046.17	429.00	429
26.	Tripura	1580.60	905.64	188.00	1779.88	735.34	210.78	1459	1353.85	1109.78

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27.	Uttar Pradesh	3257.20	1019.89	52.00	3469.29	2694.72	255.76	3905.5	3808.50	3702.08
28.	Uttarakhand	216.10	162.51	110.23	117.50	0.71	106.36	125	127.32	127.32
29.	West Bengal	2890.40	1216.35	1358.87	3381.03	3057.17	2012.76	3500	1709.53	644.04
30.	Delhi	405.50	4.65	4.65	309.50	232.12	0.00	584	444.00	444.00
31.	Puducherry	91.00	78.36	126.36	53.87	7.73	44.52	56	39.81	39.81
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	524.00	525.78	934.02	537.20	556.32	540.42	250	187.08	157.69
33.	Chandigarh	88.50	64.77	133.28	75.50	63.19	32.88	96	56.25	10.50
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98.20	108.69	183.69	79.44	50.74	75.83	98	90.50	29.96
35.	Daman and Diu	61.80	38.91	62.01	54.49	23.56	34.30	72	62.50	13.13
36.	Lakshadweep	52.80	29.55	36.55	43.15	6.93	15.25	54	0.95	0.95
TOTAL		52708.00	28460.59	27018.12	53100.00	30823.79	29424.41	54100	45262.55	35450.03

*Written Answers to*

*[12 May, 2015]*

*Unstarred Questions*

**Statement-II(C)**

*Funds allocated, release and utilized during the last three years period and 2014-15  
State/Union Territory-wise in respect of NACO.*

State/UT	(₹ in lakhs)											
	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15*		
	Alloc.	Release	Utilizat.	Alloc.	Release	Utilizat.	Alloc.	Release	Utilizat.	Alloc.	Release	Utilizat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ahmedabad MCACS	722	637	552	822	529	521	833	414	648	710	400	521
Andaman & Nicobar SACS	170	93	131	167	122	124	192	135	151	207	133	33
Andhra Pradesh SACS	8723	6332	7682	10307	8857	9672	11708	7500	10613	11450	10167	8823
Arunachal Pradesh SACS	954	746	776	916	870	995	1023	980	947	1182	1102	1132
Assam SACS	1997	1399	1865	1868	1502	1654	2143	1795	1628	2504	2042	1876
Bihar SACS	2847	2274	2131	2765	2133	1575	3195	515	1905	4130	2491	1234
Chandigarh SACS	635	332	465	641	490	578	710	479	574	866	805	750
Chhattisgarh SACS	1877	1340	1342	1987	1257	1356	2472	1002	1440	2832	2006	834
Chennai MCACS	0	171	410	216	108	146	266	190	183	90	0	90
Dadra & Nagar Haweli	139	65	106	141	140	73	180	80	69	125	22	52



Daman & Diu SACS	190	80	134	229	116	185	299	283	227	319	179	196
Delhi SACS	3537	1998	2987	3422	2692	3134	3049	2185	2759	4448	3127	2427
Goa SACS	622	411	487	624	507	526	598	458	505	756	543	618
Gujarat SACS	5253	3654	4149	5161	4292	4117	6209	5104	4685	7094	4430	5917
Haryana SACS	1877	886	1550	2187	1613	1602	2454	1514	1871	2923	1621	1001
Himachal Pradesh SACS	1317	821	946	1191	888	1107	1638	1125	1136	1765	613	606
Jammu & Kashmir SACS	812	167	351	876	480	486	1008	487	755	1283	823	892
Jharkhand SACS	1885	993	1086	1799	1177	1220	2061	644	717	2432	1304	1271
Karnataka SACS	7631	5138	6456	7592	6190	6909	8374	5181	7095	9664	9099	7750
Kerala SACS	3174	2361	2686	2959	2199	2806	2960	2345	2499	3593	2499	2811
Lakshadweep SACS	33	22	35	26	26	19	51	44	25	26	6	19
Madhya Pradesh SACS	3820	2087	2578	3412	1728	1866	4734	906	3246	5561	4362	1884
Maharashtra SACS	7967	5418	6942	8457	7144	7552	11988	7733	8732	13012	10859	7845
Manipur SACS	2696	1798	2005	2775	2224	2673	2854	1984	2148	3001	2264	2581
Meghalaya SACS	504	349	405	448	365	403	588	475	518	739	683	541
Mizoram SACS	1474	1198	1374	1465	1422	1462	1607	1365	1533	1848	1760	1707

*Written Answers to*

*[12 May, 2015]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mumbai MCACS	2291	1509	1948	2732	2337	1979	2505	1501	1977	3071	2342	1699
Nagaland SACS	2226	1683	1915	2042	1952	2005	2354	2145	2353	2450	2461	1460
Odisha SACS	3120	1822	2358	3041	2370	2458	3696	2563	2389	4217	2040	2878
Puducherry SACS	368	245	337	782	338	344	437	331	379	478	428	405
Punjab SACS	2547	1440	2028	2454	1762	1845	3020	1818	2317	3789	2309	2998
Rajasthan SACS	3174	2416	2355	3137	2747	2512	4064	2168	2705	5146	2100	3201
Sikkim SACS	519	447	476	535	486	484	583	528	543	614	582	568
Tamil Nadu SACS	8533	6644	6198	8334	7008	8033	8382	4359	7424	9208	7736	7474
Tripura SACS	795	700	583	740	538	660	822	671	694	947	819	737
Uttar Pradesh SACS	4547	2742	3153	4805	3389	3602	6476	3579	4058	8896	5225	3246
Uttarakhand SACS	1364	1108	1242	1287	1174	1173	1611	1406	1250	1829	1066	1055
West Bengal SACS	4679	3373	2712	4048	2571	3383	5364	3066	3355	5353	3139	3918
TOTAL	95016	64897	74937	96391	75746	81239	112506	69060	86056	128556	93587	83049

Source: CPFMS, Finance Division;

\*Figure as on 20th March 2015

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Statement-II (D)***National Leprosy Eradication Programme**Allocation, Released and Expenditure of Grants-in-Aid States/UT-wise during the year 2012-13 to 2014-15*

(₹ in lakhs)											
Sl.No	Name State/UT	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16
		Alloc.	GIA Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	GIA.	Exp.	Alloc.	GIA. Release	Exp. (Provl)	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	209.61	103.61	135.29	209.61	186.2	135.24	199.44	199.44	0.81	190
2.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	147		150
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.85	47.93	70.64	66.85	55.76	83.09	41.09	41.09	2.21	48.09
4.	Assam	149.1	68.93	77.04	149.1	77.04	96.49	75.72	75.72		89.83
5.	Bihar	731.77	0	319.04	731.77	466.98	186.62	500.07	500.07		410
6.	Chhattisgarh	167.91	0	131.37	167.91	112.42	140.59	170.12	135		174
7.	Goa	12.14	2.92	9.33	12.14	11.94	8.46	5.94	4.46	5.49	6
8.	Gujarat	239.5	234.91	320.25	239.5	250.08	410.51	111.78	111.78	203.71	100
9.	Haryana	142.93	114.83	99.17	142.93	95.64	94.18	58.06	58.06	45.48	53
10.	Himachal Pradesh	58.91	29.09	35.25	58.91	33.73	36.08	33.58	33.58		30
11.	Jharkhand	220.27	120.82	142.51	220.27	142.63	149.92	180.66	150.01		170
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	102.14	72.85	51.55	102.14	63.27	69.33	42.66	42.66	16.64	38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Karnataka	175.24	157.43	153.54	175.24	101.39	196.32	114.55	114.55		100
14.	Kerala	87.01	71.34	60.2	87.01	54.91	60.19	30.02	30.02		28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	319.1	194.5	205.94	319.1	82.45	246.22	205.79	205.79		175
16.	Maharashtra	413.19	378.66	370.35	413.19	425.18	516.23	397.37	397.37	264.26	370
17.	Manipur	45.55	33.02	33.76	45.55	44.77	32.48	15.41	15.41		20.41
18.	Meghalaya	54.62	43.94	24.32	54.62	22.39	23.33	26.47	19.85		32.47
19.	Mizoram	53.23	34.98	47.85	53.23	47.2	45.2	22.52	22.52		28.52
20.	Nagaland	57.31	56.88	56.95	57.31	57.13	57.13	31.22	31.22	23.41	37.22
21.	Odisha	321.16	301	222.2	321.16	206.71	307.02	277.29	277.29		200
22.	Punjab	174.87	149.88	124.35	174.87	130.25	132.39	84.66	84.66		75
23.	Rajasthan	138.85	47.73	110.96	138.85	107.72	88.8	75.8	75.8		72
24.	Sikkim	35.97	21.61	28.86	35.97	44.73	35.88	17.38	17.38	18.41	23.38
25.	Tamil Nadu	228.26	98.48	126.07	228.26	228.26	268.94	109.02	109.02	149.57	109
26.	Tripura	21.48	12.37	10.79	21.48	7.49	12.22	9.08	9.08	5.13	14.08
27.	Uttar Pradesh	605.7	0	396.45	605.7	272.44	211.66	411	411		420
28.	Uttarakhand	53.83	39.53	32.17	53.83	28.4	42.39	20.14	20.14	13.83	18

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

29.	West Bengal	289.09	262.42	190.73	289.09	216.9	185.98	210.14	210.14	244.35	195
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.47	6.94	8.05	12.47	15.11	13.69	12.64	12.64	6.71	21.16
31.	Chandigarh	18.51	4.6	12.92	18.51	17.21	13.98	7.5	7.51		15.5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.12	24.14	17.09	26.12	17.09	18.67	21.72	21.72	19.56	30.72
33.	Daman and Diu	15.37	0	9.81	15.37	11.17	6.88	7.12	5.34		15.12
34.	Delhi	91.27	53.46	67	91.27	88.84	79.64	78.22	78.22	48.88	68.68
35.	Lakshadweep	12.81	8.89	5.3	12.81	8.09	6.39	7.5	7.5	5.32	15.5
36.	Pondicherry	17.57	7.67	12.81	17.57	16.93	12.83	6.32	6.32		6.32
TOTAL		5369.71	2805.36	3719.91	5369.71	3748.45	4024.97	3765	3689.36	1073.77	3550

**Statement-III**

*The number of cases of communicable diseases in Vidarbha region and overall Maharashtra during 2014.*

Region /State	Year	RNTCP	NACO	NLEP	VBD				
					Dengue	Chikungunya	Malaria	JE/AES	Filariasis
									Lymphodema    Hydrocele
Vidarbha Region	2014	23089	5445**	445	2401	13	30123	0	36331    20591
Maharashtra		135465	37519**	16415	8425*	1572*	53385	0	827962    376570

\* Provisional

\*\* Data for 2014-15

Written Answers to

[12 May, 2015]

Unstarred Questions

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**Economic costs attributable to tobacco use**

1841.SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total economic costs attributable to tobacco use in India during 2011 for persons aged 35-60 years amount to ₹1,04,500 crores as per a report by the Public Health Foundation of India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per the said report the number of women tobacco users has increased to 20 per cent in recent years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Yes, as per the findings of the study titled “Economic Burden of Tobacco Related Diseases in India” (2014) which was commissioned by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and conducted by Public Health Foundation of India, 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.

(b) There are no such comparative data available. However, as per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (GATS, 2010) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in the age group of 15 years and above, 20.3 per cent of the females consume tobacco in some form or other.

**Cut in spending on healthcare**

1842.SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to cut spending on healthcare, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the public health spending in India is well below the WHO recommendation, if so, what is the WHO recommendation thereof;

(c) whether India's spending on healthcare is among the lowest as compared to China and Brazil, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether deep cuts in health spending by Government will lead to continued inadequate health services and delays in achieving universal access to healthcare and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The Central Government's Budgetary allocation for the

Health Sector for the year 2015-16 is ₹ 32068.17 crores as against ₹ 31965.00 crores in 2014-15 (RE). Additionally, as per the recommendations of the XIVth Finance Commission, the tax devolution to States, of 42 per cent of Union's net tax receipts, will allow States greater autonomy in financing and designing of schemes as per their needs.

(b) The WHO has never formally adopted/recommended a target size for the health sector as a share of GDP.

(c) As per World Health Statistics 2014 published by World Health Organization (WHO), General Government expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2011 for India is 1.19 as compared to China 2.85%, Brazil 4.07%.

(d) Health being a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through financial assistance. The Central allocation of funds for health sector is based *inter-alia* on the availability of resources and competing claims on these resources. An increase growth rate of the economy generates increased resources for funding the health sector.

#### **Appointment of AYUSH doctors in rural areas**

†1843. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on the appointment of AYUSH doctors in villages in view of the scarcity of allopathy doctors in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most AYUSH doctors deployed in the rural areas are also conducting allopathy treatment to the patients;

(c) whether Government will also provide training in allopathy to the AYUSH doctors to make them more useful; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Public health being a State subject, appointment of doctors at the primary level is the domain of State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is available to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems based on requirement posed by States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). This could include co-locating AYUSH doctors in public health facilities and posting of suitably trained AYUSH doctors at sub-health centres provided the States so propose in their PIPs.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Public health is a State subject. No instance has been brought to our notice regarding AYUSH doctors conducting allopathy treatment to the patients.

(c) and (d) As stated above, public health is a State subject. Government does provide support to States under NHM to strengthen their health system including for various kinds of training to service providers based on the requirements posed by the States in their PIPs.

#### **Low-rate of immunisation in the country**

1844.SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the current immunisation rate in urban and rural India, and the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the reasons for the low-rate of immunisation in India, and the details of the deaths due to vaccine preventable deaths in India during the last three years, Statewise details (classified data on the basis of age and urban/rural area) thereof;

(c) the funds allocated by Government to promote immunisation programmes in India in the last three years;

(d) the funds allocated by Government for the development of new vaccines in the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve the immunisation rates in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The current immunisation rate in urban India is 67.4% and that in rural India is 58.5%. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*)

(b) The reasons for low-rate of immunisation are lack of awareness among parents about the benefits of vaccination, fear of side-effects of vaccination (adverse events following immunisation) and non-availability of vaccines or vaccinators at session sites etc.

The details of the deaths due to vaccine preventable deaths in India during the last three years are given in Statement II and III, respectively (*See below*).

(c) The funds allocated by Government to promote immunisation programmes in India in year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is ₹ 221.70 crores, ₹ 188.91 crores and ₹ 189.26 crores respectively.



(d) No funds have been allocated by Government for the development of new vaccines in the last three years.

(e) The steps taken by Government to improve the immunisation rates in India are:

1. Government has been providing flexible funds to States for mobility support, Alternate Vaccine Delivery and mobilization of children by Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) etc.
2. In addition, Government has also conducted Special Immunization Weeks (SIWs) from time to time in areas with pockets of low immunization coverage.
3. Government is now implementing "Mission Indradhanush" and targeting areas with partial immunization and no immunization in 201 high focus districts with enhanced IEC activity and detail micro-plans on the same footing as the Pulse Polio Programme.

**Statement-I**

*Immunisation rate in urban and rural India*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.8	63.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.0	31.8
3.	Assam	61.0	45.7
4.	Bihar	48.7	51.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	52.7	75.6
6.	Delhi	69.0	71.7
7.	Goa	92.9	82.8
8.	Gujarat	60.5	50.0
9.	Haryana	69.9	76.1
10.	Himachal pradesh	76.3	71.2
11.	Jammu and kashmir	64.5	72.9
12.	Jharkhand	56.3	71.6
13.	Karnataka	78.5	77.0
14.	Kerala	81.5	81.7

*Source:* Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) 2009, being latest data.

*Deaths due to vaccine preventable deaths (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Measles)  
in India, State/UTs wise during the last three years*

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Gujarat	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	2	10	2	0	0	0	14
15.	Maharashtra	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	8	5	10	17	5	0	15	3	10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	8	39	17	0	0	0	16	4	14
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		60	64	60	39	7	1	40	10	42

Source: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI).

\*Provisional data for year 2013 and 2014.

**Statement-III**

*Deaths due to vaccine preventable deaths (Neonatal Tetanus, Tetanus-others, Polio and Japanese Encephalitis) in India, State/UT-wise during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Neonatal - Tetanus			Tetanus - others			Polio			Japanese Encephalitis (JE)		
		2012	2013*	2014*	2012	2013*	2014*	2011	2012*	2013*	2011	2012*	2013*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	26	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	21	28	7	0	0	0	113	100	134
4.	Bihar	12	3	2	23	46	20	0	0	0	18	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5
12.	Karnataka	0	2	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	0	2	15	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
20.	Odisha	13	1	0	44	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	
25.	Tripura	0	2	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	8	4	58	47	33	0	0	0	27	23	47
28.	West Bengal	4	0	0	30	23	41	0	0	0	3	13	12
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
31.	D & N Haveli	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33.	Delhi	4	3	0	19	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35.	Puducherry	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		42	22	11	248	210	145	0	0	0	181	140	199

Source: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI).

\* Provisional data for year 2013 and 2014

Written Answers to

[12 May, 2015]

Unstarred Questions

285

**Radio broadcasting from other countries**

†1845. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the frontier district Pithoragarh of Uttarakhand radio broadcasting from other countries is more prominently heard;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to expand the capacity of transmitter installed in the radio station at Pithoragarh upto 10 kilowatt so that radio broadcast of our country may be heard in remote rural areas of the frontier district; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to scale down the effect of radio broadcast from other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that radio broadcasting from other countries are also being heard in the some parts of frontier district Pithoragarh of Uttarakhand.

Presently, 1kW MW and 100 W FM transmitters are providing radio coverage to the district of Pithoragarh of Uttarakhand. AIR Programmes broadcast from SW transmitters are being heard in the remote rural areas of the frontier districts including Pithoragarh.

21 radio channels (Programmes) of AIR have also been made available on DTH platform (DD FREE DISH) and these can be received through a set top box all over the country with the help of small sized dish antenna receive units.

(b) Prasar Bharati has informed that a scheme for setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter at Pithoragarh has been approved under Twelfth Plan.

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

**Transfer of News Readers of DD/AIR**

1846. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the News Readers working permanently in Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) are being transferred routinely to different stations, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of such regular employees have been

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

stationed/posted in Delhi/New Delhi continuously for a number of years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that there are no permanent News Readers/News Presenters in Doordarshan News.

In All India Radio News, News Readers-cum-Translators are not being transferred routinely to different stations.

(b) The details of News Readers-cum-Translators (NRT) of different Indian languages, deployed in News Services Division of All India Radio, New Delhi are given in the Statements (*See* below). Their services are needed for the smooth functioning of news operations in different languages in News Services Division, All India Radio.

**Statement**

*Details of News Readers-cum-Translators (NRT) working in News Service Division (NSD) of All India Radio*

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Language	Date since when posted in NSD
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh, NRT(English), Grade-III	English	01/01/1990
2.	Smt. Vineeta Menon, NRT(English), Grade-III	English	18/01/1982
3.	Shri Akhil Mittal, NRT(Hindi), Grade-II	Hindi	18/07/1991
4.	Ms. Laveeleen Nigam, NRT(Hindi), Grade-II	Hindi	03/07/1990
5.	Shri Ashutosh Jain, NRT(Hindi), Grade-III	Hindi	27/05/1991
6.	Shri Vimalendu Pandey, NRT(Hindi), Grade-III	Hindi	03/04/1986
7.	Ms. Chandrica Joshi, NRT(Hindi), Grade-III	Hindi	18/09/1989
8.	Ms. Asha Nivedi, NRT(Hindi), Grade-III	Hindi	03/12/1990
9.	Ms. Kanak Lata, NRT(Hindi), Grade-III	Hindi	17/06/1991
10.	Smt. Jyostna Pegu, NRT(Arunachali), Grade-III	Arunachali	28/04/1993
11.	Shri Bharat Basumatary, NRT(Arunachali), Grade-III	Arunachali	10/10/1991
12.	Smt. Dipsikha Roy, NRT(Bengali), Grade-III	Bengali	10/10/1996

1	2	3	4
13.	Shri V. K. Verma, NRT(Dogri), Grade-III	Dogri	14/03/1997
14.	Shri V. R. Kesar, NRT(Dogri), Grade-III	Dogri	13/03/1997
15.	Shri Dilip Karmeta, NRT(Gujarati)	Gujarati	20/01/1997
16.	Ms. Hansa P. Rathod, NRT(Gujarati), Grade-III	Gujarati	27/05/1991
17.	Shri Ravinder Kaul, NRT(Kashmiri), Grade-III	Kashmiri	01/06/1994
18.	Smt. Mridula Ghodke, NRT(Marathi), Grade-III	Marathi	20/12/1995
19.	Ms. Usha S. Joshi, NRT(Marathi), Grade-III	Marathi	22/02/1994
20.	Shri Milind Deshpande, NRT(Marathi), Grade-III	Marathi	01/09/1992
21.	Shri Jagannath Malik, NRT(Oriya), Grade-III	Oriya	30/11/1994
22.	Shri B. N. Sethi, NRT(Oriya), Grade-III	Oriya	13/10/1997
23.	Shri Aman Dev, NRT(Punjabi), Grade-II	Punjabi	24/04/1993
24.	Shri Shamim Irfan, NRT(Urdu), Grade-III	Urdu	28/07/1995
25.	Shri Razi Ahmed, NRT(Urdu), Grade-III	Urdu	13/05/1993
26.	Smt. Muddabira Usmani, NRT(Urdu), Grade-III	Urdu	21/07/1999
27.	Smt. Rehana Fardi, NRT(Urdu), Grade-III	Urdu	04/07/1997

#### **Auction of FM Stations**

1847.SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of 294 cities identified across the country particularly in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to auction FM Stations;

(b) the quantum of revenue expected to be generated from the above auctions;

(c) the performance of existing FM Stations and revenue being so generated from these stations, city-wise, and ;

(d) the performance of public FM Stations *viz-a-vis* private FM Stations since their operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) Government has approved the Policy Guidelines on Expansion of FM radio broadcasting



services through private agencies (Phase-III). Under the Policy, 839 channels in 294 cities will be made available for auction. A list of cities where channels are available for auction, including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement-I (See below). As per the approval of the Cabinet Note dated 07.07.2011, the reserve price for 839 channels about ₹ 1531.92 crore.

(c) Details of Revenue received upto 30.4.2015 from existing private broadcasters city-wise are at Statement-II (See below).

(d) DG, AIR has informed that the revenue generated through commercials and sharing of infrastructure with Private FM Channels during 2014-15 is ₹ 1,09,78 crore. However, it is not meaningful to compare AIR's FM Stations with those in the private domain as AIR, as a public service broadcasting organization, is not essentially profit-driven, though efforts in the direction of attaining financial self-sufficiency are a part of AIR's regular functioning.

**Statement-I**

*A list of cities where channels are available for auction, including  
Telangana and Andhra Pradesh*

State	Name of Cities/Towns	Channels available for Phase III
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	3
	Anantpur	3
	Bheemavaram	3
	Chirala	3
	Chittoor	3
	Cuddapah	3
	Dharamavaram	3
	Eluru	3
	Guntakal	3
	Hindupur	3
	Kakinada	4
	Kurnool	4
	Machilipatnam	3
	Madanapalle	3
	Nandyal	3

1	2	3
	Nellore	4
	Ongole	3
	Proddatur	3
	Rajamundry	3
	Tirupati	2
	Vijayawada	2
	Vizianagaram	3
	TOTAL	67
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Portblair	3
	TOTAL	3
Arunchal Pradesh	Itanagar	2
	TOTAL	2
Assam	Dibrugarh	3
	Jorhat	3
	Nagaon (Nowgang)	3
	Silchar	3
	Tinsukia	3
	TOTAL	15
Bihar	Arrah	3
	Begusarai	3
	Bettiah	3
	Bhagalpur	4
	Bihar Sharif	3
	Chapra	3
	Darbhanga	3
	Gaya	4
	Motihari	3
	Munger	3
	Muzzaffarpur	3

1	2	3
	Patna	3
	Purnia	3
	Saharsa	3
	Sasaram	3
	Siwan	3
	TOTAL	50
Chandigarh/UT	Chandigarh	2
	TOTAL	2
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3
	Durg-Bhillainagar	3
	Jagdalpur	3
	Korba	3
	Rajgarh	3
	TOTAL	15
Daman and Diu	Daman	3
	TOTAL	3
Delhi	Delhi	1
	TOTAL	1
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1
	Bharuch	3
	Bhavnagar	4
	Botad	3
	Dohad	3
	Godhra	3
	Jamnagar	4
	Jetpur Navagadh	3
	Junagadh	3
	Mahesana	3
	Palanpur	3

1	2	3
	Patan	3
	Porbandar	3
	Rajkot	1
	Surat	2
	Surendranagar Dudhrej	3
	Veraval	3
	Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	3
	TOTAL	51
Haryana	Ambala	3
	Bhadurgarh	3
	Bhiwani	3
	Hissar	1
	Jind	3
	Kaithal	3
	Karnal	1
	Panipat	3
	Rewari	3
	Rohtak	3
	Sirsa	3
	Thanesar	3
	TOTAL	32
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	3
	Jammu	3
	TOTAL	6
Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel City	3
	Deoghar	3
	Dhanbad	4
	Giridih	3
	Hazaribag	3
	Jamshedpur	1
	TOTAL	17

1	2	3
Karnataka	Bengaluru	1
	Belgaum	4
	Bellary	4
	Bidar	3
	Bijapur	3
	Chikmagalur	3
	Chitradurga	3
	Devengeri	4
	Gadag Betigeri	3
	Gulbarga	3
	Hassan	3
	Hospet	3
	Hubli-Dharwad	4
	Kolar	3
	Mangalor	1
	Mysore	2
	Raichur	3
	Shimoga	3
	Tumkur	3
	Udupi	3
	TOTAL	59
Kerala	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	4
	Cochin	1
	Kanhangad (Kasargod)	3
	Kozhikod	2
	Palakkad	3
	TOTAL	13
Lakshadweep	Kavarati	3
	TOTAL	3

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	3
	Chhattarpur	3
	Chhindwara	3
	Damoh	3
	Guna	3
	Itarsi	3
	Khandwa	3
	Khargone	3
	Mandsaur	3
	Murwara (Katni)	3
	Neemuch	3
	Ratlam	3
	Rewa	3
	Sagar	4
	Satna	3
	Shivpuri	3
	Singrauli	3
	Ujjain	4
	Vidisha	3
	TOTAL	59
Maharashtra	Akola	3
	Jalgaon	2
	Mumbai	2
	Nagpur	2
	Nanded	3
	Achalpur	3
	Ahmednagar	2
	Amravati	4
	Aurangabad	2

1	2	3
	Barshi	3
	Dhule	3
	Gondiya	3
	Kolhapur	2
	Latur	3
	Malegaon	4
	Nasik	2
	Pune	2
	Sangli	2
	Sholapur	2
	Wardha	3
	Yavatmal	3
	TOTAL	55
Manipur	Imphal	3
	TOTAL	3
Meghalaya	Shilong	1
	TOTAL	1
Mizoram	Aizwal	2
	TOTAL	2
Nagaland	Dimapur	3
	Kohima	3
	TOTAL	6
Odisha	Baleshwar	3
	Baripada	3
	Bhubaneswar	1
	Brahmapur	3
	Puri	3
	Rourkela	2
	Sambalpur	3
	TOTAL	18

1	2	3
Puducherry	Puducherry	1
TOTAL		1
Punjab	Abohar	3
	Amritsar	1
	Bhatinda	3
	Hoshiarpur	3
	Ludhiana	4
	Moga	3
	Pathankot	3
	Patiala	1
TOTAL		21
Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
	Alwar	3
	Beawar	3
	Bharatpur	3
	Bhilwara	3
	Bikaner	3
	Churu	3
	Ganganagar	3
	Hanumangarh	3
	Jaipur	1
	Jodhpur	1
	Jhunjhunu	3
	Kota	1
	Pali	3
	Sawai Madhopur	3
	Sikar	3
	Tonk	3
	Udaipur	1
TOTAL		45



1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
	Coonoor	3
	Dingdigul	3
	Erode	4
	Karaikkudi	3
	Karur	3
	Madurai	1
	Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	3
	Neyveli	3
	Pudukkottai	3
	Rajapalayam	3
	Salem	4
	Thanjavur	3
	Tiruchy	2
	Tirunelveli	2
	Tiruvannamalai	3
	Tuticorin	2
	Vaniyambadi	3
	Vellore	4
	TOTAL	53
Telangana	Adilabad	3
	Alwal	3
	Hyderabad	4
	Karimnagar	3
	Khammam	3
	Kothagudem	3
	Mahbubnagar	3
	Mancheria	3
	Nalgonda	3

1	2	3
	Nizamabad	3
	Ramagundam	3
	Warangal	3
	TOTAL	37
Tripura	Agartala	2
	TOTAL	2
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2
	Aligarh	3
	Allahabad	2
	Azamgarh	3
	Bahraich	3
	Ballia	3
	Banda	3
	Bareilly	2
	Basti	3
	Budaun	3
	Deoria	3
	Etah	3
	Etawah	3
	Faizabad/Ayodhya	3
	Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh	3
	Fatehpur	3
	Ghazipur	3
	Gonda	3
	Gorakhpur	3
	Hardoi	3
	Jaunpur	3
	Jhansi	3
	Kanpur	3

1	2	3
	Lakhimpur	3
	Lalitpur	3
	Lucknow	3
	Mainpuri	3
	Mathura	3
	Maunath Bhajan (Distt. Mau)	3
	Mirzapur cum Vindhyachal	3
	Moradabad	4
	Muzaffarnagar	4
	Orai	3
	Rae Barelli	3
	Saharanpur	4
	Shahjahanpur	4
	Sitapur	3
	Sultanpur	3
	Varanasi	1
	TOTAL	116
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4
	Haldwani-cum Kathgodam	3
	Haridwar	3
	TOTAL	10
West Bengal	Alipurduar	3
	Asansol	2
	Baharampur	3
	Balurghat	3
	Bangaon	3
	Bankura	3
	Barddhaman	3
	Darjeeling	3

1	2	3
	English Bazar (Maldah)	3
	Kharagpur	3
	Krishnanagar	3
	Puruliya	3
	Raoganj	3
TOTAL		38
<i>Cities/Towns In Border Areas Of J&amp;K And Ne States</i>		
284. Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	3
285. Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	3
286. Jammu and Kashmir	Katua	3
287. Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	3
288. Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah	3
289. Assam	Dubhari	3
290. Assam	Haflong	3
291. Meghalaya	Jowai	3
292. Mizoram	Lung-Lei	3
293. Nagaland	Mokukchung	3
294. Tripura	Belonia	3
TOTAL		33
GRAND TOTAL		839

***Statement - II***

*Details of city-wise revenue received from existing private broadcasters.*

( Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	City	Revenue
1.	Agartala	0.11
2.	Agra	2.21
3.	Ahmedabad	18.66
4.	Ahmednagar	1.26
5.	Aizwal	0.01

Sl. No.	City	Revenue
6.	Ajmer	1.08
7.	Akola	0.34
8.	Aligarh	0.90
9.	Allahabad	1.66
10.	Amritsar	2.31
11.	Asansol	0.83
12.	Aurangabad	1.76
13.	Bangalore	44.66
14.	Bareilly	1.41
15.	Bhopal	4.63
16.	Bhubaneshwar	2.37
17.	Bikaner	0.65
18.	Bilaspur	0.78
19.	Chandigarh	7.86
20.	Chennai	33.97
21.	Cochin	6.40
22.	Coimbatore	8.78
23.	Delhi	96.63
24.	Dhule	0.18
25.	Gangtok	0.22
26.	Gorakhpur	1.10
27.	Gulbarga	0.31
28.	Guwahati	1.82
29.	Gwalior	1.40
30.	Hissar	0.87
31.	Hyderabad	19.65
32.	Indore	6.72
33.	Itanagar	0.07
34.	Jabalpur	1.72

Sl. No.	City	Revenue
35.	Jaipur	10.13
36.	Jalandhar	3.86
37.	Jalgaon	0.49
38.	Jammu	0.91
39.	Jamshedpur	1.24
40.	Jhansi	0.57
41.	Jodhpur	2.09
42.	Kannur	2.44
43.	Kanpur	5.12
44.	Karnal	0.91
45.	Kolhapur	1.85
46.	Kolkata	60.77
47.	Kota (Bundi)	1.50
48.	Kozhikode	2.84
49.	Lucknow	9.51
50.	Madurai	4.60
51.	Mangalore	1.82
52.	Mumbai	74.98
53.	Muzaffarpur	0.50
54.	Mysore	1.34
55.	Nagpur	4.51
56.	Nanded	0.25
57.	Nasik	2.17
58.	Panaji	1.49
59.	Patiala	1.05
60.	Patna	3.59
61.	Pondicherry	2.63
62.	Pune	19.23
63.	Raipur	2.77

Sl. No.	City	Revenue
64.	Rajamundry	0.50
65.	Rajkot	3.01
66.	Ranchi	1.81
67.	Rourkela	0.29
68.	Sangli	0.38
69.	Shillong	0.24
70.	Shimla	0.98
71.	Sholapur	0.75
72.	Siliguri	0.72
73.	Srinagar	0.73
74.	Surat	5.66
75.	Thrissur	3.08
76.	Tirunelveli	2.19
77.	Tirupati	1.78
78.	Trichy	3.08
79.	Trivandrum	4.35
80.	Tuticorin	0.61
81.	Udaipur	1.52
82.	Vadodra	4.87
83.	Varanasi	2.44
84.	Vijaywada	2.65
85.	Vishakhapatnam	3.94
86.	Warrangal	0.42
TOTAL		544.49
		crore (Approx)

#### Upgradation of FTII and SRFTI

1848. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans on declaring, the Film and Television Institute of

India (FTII) and Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI) as institutions of national importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the linked benefits that would be received thereby;

(c) the details of the grants allocated under the Twelfth Plan scheme for development of infrastructure, utilization of grants and the infrastructure developed along with the time-line for proposed and completed infrastructure;

(d) whether it is a fact that FTII has irregular intake, even zero-intake, reported in some years, due to lack of infrastructural facilities; and

(e) the details of steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) The Government proposes to declare Film and Television Institute of India, Pune and Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata as institutions of national importance through the proposed "The National Institutes of Film, Television and Allied Studies Bill, 2014". The courses being offered by these institutes would be recognized by other universities as well. This initiative would enable these premier institutions to achieve their objectives in an effective manner and broad base their programme offerings and conduct research and thereby meet the requirements of media and entertainment industry more comprehensively.

(c) The plan scheme is for up-gradation of existing infrastructure, procurement of modern equipment and creation of additional infrastructure that includes construction of new main theatre, class room theatres, student hostels etc.

The details of the grants allocated & utilized for development of infrastructure under the Twelfth Plan scheme are as under:-

	12th Plan Allocated	Grant Released	Grant Utilized
FTII, Pune	80 crores	37.33 crores	34 crores
SRFTI, Kolkata	40 crores	32.67 crores	31 crores

FTII has procured high end Alexa, P2 digital shooting cameras and Avid post production equipment. It has also upgraded editing workstations. For undertaking civil constructions, FTII has received all requisite approvals for commencement of work on the construction of acting studio floor, new classroom lecture theatres, besides residential accommodation for faculty and staff which shall be completed during the plan period.



In SRFTI, civil construction of girl hostel, film studio and a new building to house class rooms, theaters, work stations and laboratories is already complete. It has also procured equipment for newly introduced animation course. The plan scheme for FTII & SRFTI is scheduled to be completed by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) Every year FTII offers admission to 11 Diploma /Certificate courses. Generally academic year at FTII starts in the month of Nov-Dec. In recent years, FTII has taken admission regularly as per its capacity. However, in December 2014, admissions were offered to five courses only. Admissions to the remaining 6 courses were deferred by few months in order to revise the syllabus and to ensure that the new students join the courses as per the new norms.

#### **Making tax evasion a crime**

1849. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the Supreme Court appointed Special Investigation Team (SIT) on black money has suggested making tax evasion a crime and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : In Chapter III of second SIT report, the SIT has recommended as under:

‘Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on money laundering recommends “tax crimes” to be made a predicate offence so that action can be taken under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. There are more than 25 countries in the world which have made “tax crimes” as a predicate offence. The Government needs to seriously examine the issue and take steps to make “tax crimes” as a predicate offence. To prevent any hardship to salaried or small tax payer, a high threshold of say, more than ₹ 50 lakh of tax evasion could be considered as being a predicate offence’.

#### **Security clearance for TV channels and radio services**

1850. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has streamlined security clearance for TV channels and radio services; and

(b) whether Government has extended the number of years for the clearance granted to the broadcasting companies and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) Ministry

of Home Affairs has issued policy guidelines dated 28.8.2014 stating that the validity of security clearance will be co-terminus with validity period of license/ permission granted to TV channels, FM Radio and Community Radio among others, by the Administrative Ministry/ Department. MHA has further provided *vide* OM No. II/20034/290/2013-IS. II of 5.11.2014 that the validity of security clearance for the purpose of considering proposals for additional activities within the same sectors of TV channels, Community Radio, etc., would be considered for 3 years from the date of initial grant of security clearance. This validity for additional TV channels, Community Radios, etc., has now been extended to 10 years from the date of initial grant of security clearance *vide* their OM of even no. dated 16th April, 2015.

**Strengthening of values through electronic media**

1851.DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how much time Government is allocating for strengthening values such as democracy secularism, social-economic equality, gender equality through the All India Radio (AIR) and the Doordarshan (DD) on daily basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no fixed time allocated for these purposes. However, the content of all the programmes broadcast by Doordarshan and All India Radio conform to the laws of the country and the provision of the Constitution of India with a view to strengthening the value of democracy, secularism, socio-economic equality and fraternity amongst the people.

Prasar Bharati has also informed that AIR stations broadcast programmes on an average 15 hours daily per station. Of these, normally about six hours of programmes on an average are being broadcast for strengthening the aforesaid values. These programmes are being broadcast in different formats such as talks, interviews, discussions, stories, poetry, drama, features and documentaries, community singing lessons of patriotic songs in various Indian languages, language lessons, light music, folk music and interactive formats such as phone-in programmes etc.

These programmes are also broadcast in special audience chunks such as programmes for rural audience, women, children, senior citizen, youth, defence personnel etc. Live coverages of national events such as Independence Day, Republic Day, etc. is also made.

**Tapping of social media**

1852.SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to tap social media; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) has formulated a “Framework and Guidelines for use of Social Media for Government Organisations”, which has enabled various Ministries/Departments/Agencies to create and implement their own strategy for the use of social media. Several Ministries/ Departments have taken various steps to engage with the citizens and other stakeholders through social media. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has established its presence on various social media platforms like Twitter ([https://twitter.com/mib\\_india](https://twitter.com/mib_india)); Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/inbministry>); Google+ (<https://plus.google.com/+inbministry>); Youtube (<https://www.youtube.com/user/INBMINISTRY>) and Blog (<http://inbministry.blogspot.in>).

Some of the examples of usage of social media by Government organizations provided by DeitY are given in the Statement.

**Statement***Examples of usage of social media by Government organizations*

Several Ministries/Departments/Agencies have taken steps to engage with the citizens and other stakeholders through social media. The usage of social media by some of the Government organisations are given below:

- (a) **Prime Minister’s Office** : The PMO currently uses Twitter (<http://twitter.com/#!/pmoindia>), Facebook (<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Indian-Prime-Ministers-Office/107934225905981>) and You Tube ([http://www.youtube.com/user/PMOfficeIndia?ob=0&feature=results main](http://www.youtube.com/user/PMOfficeIndia?ob=0&feature=results_main)) as its platforms for engagement.
- (b) **Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**: Department of Electronics and Information Technology is using social media to connect with

citizens. The pages at twitter ([https://Twitter.com/GoI\\_DeitY](https://Twitter.com/GoI_DeitY)) and facebook (<https://www.Facebook.com/deityindia>) are being widely used to interact with citizens. Under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), a knowledge sharing and collaboration support portal has been developed to provide an on-demand environment for NeGP stakeholders with seamless and immediate access to people, knowledge and expertise through world-class collaboration communities of practice, knowledge management and learning solutions.

In addition, DeitY has also created MyGov.in, an innovative citizen engagement platform. MyGov is an innovative platform to build a partnership between citizens and Government with the help of technology for growth and development of India. Through this platform, the Government aims to encourage citizen participation towards Good Governance by seeking their ideas, suggestions and grass roots level contribution. Citizens can participate in this unique initiative of nation building and for the very first time in the history of this country, citizens from across India will come together to share their expert thoughts, ideas and suggestions with the Government in areas related to various policies, programs, schemes etc. MyGov will empower citizens to work hand in hand with the Government.

**(c) Police :**

- The Delhi Traffic Police has joined Facebook and Twitter to ease handling of traffic related issues (<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Delhi-Traffic-Police/117817371573308> ).
- The Indore Police Department (<http://www.indorepolice.org> ) has been using a blog, Twitter, online and mobile complaint forms, a Google map of police stations and a digital crime mapper to track criminal activities in the region.
- The Maharashtra Police Department (<http://mahapolice.gov.in/> ) launched an SMS based Complaint Tracking System (CTS), called “Turant Chovis”, which promised to quickly redress citizen complaints by sending a first response within 24 hours and resolving the issue within 30 days.

- (d) Ministry of External Affairs :** The Public Diplomacy (PD) division of the Ministry of External Affairs saw merit in leveraging social media to connect with the masses. It made its debut on Twitter with the user id “Indian diplomacy”. It was used very successfully in the crisis in Libya (<http://twitter.com/#!/Indiandiplomacy>).

- (e) **Indian Post Office :** Indian Post Office, the world's largest postal network has started using Twitter to interact with its users and public. The site is used even for status tracking and grievance redressal (<http://twitter.com/#!/PostOfficeIndia>).
- (f) **Municipal Corporation :** The Municipal Corporation of Delhi launched a Facebook page last year and created a forum for better interaction with citizens (<http://www.facebook.com/pages/MunicipalCorporation-of-Delhi/106030789427235>).

#### **Banning private FM channels airing news**

1853.DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has taken any decision on banning private FM stations airing news, violating the terms and conditions of license; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) Private FM channels are not permitted to broadcast news under the existing FM Radio (Phase-II) policy guidelines. However, under the guidelines approved for FM Radio Phase-III, permission holders shall be permitted to carry the news bulletin of All India Radio in exactly same format, on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati. Also, broadcast pertaining to the certain categories like sporting events (excluding live coverage of national and inter-national events), live commentaries of sporting events of local nature, traffic and weather, cultural events, festivals, topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counselling, availability of employment opportunities, public announcements pertaining to civic amenities like electricity, water supply, natural calamities, health alerts etc. as provided by the local administration will be treated as non-news and current affairs broadcast and will therefore be permissible.

#### **Complete digital broadcasting across the country**

1854.DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified bottlenecks which hamper its endeavour to achieve complete digital broadcasting across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) the steps taken by Government to resolve the issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that large network of All India Radio (AIR)'s Medium Wave and Short Wave and Doordarshan (DD)'s analogue television has been a major bottleneck in achieving complete digital broadcasting in the country.

To enhance digital broadcasting, AIR has initiated digital technology in its stations with Medium Wave (MW) facilities. Digitization work of AIR studios and other equipment used for production has already begun in the network. Digital connectivity through the Internet has been taken up by AIR in respect of eight channels (FM Gold, Rainbow, Vividh Bharati, Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi & Malayalam) and by DD by placing its programmes on YouTube. 21 radio channels (Programmes) of AIR, available on Doordarshan's DTH platform (DD Free Dish), have already been digitized. Recently, DD News launched an Application (App) for mobile reception. DD has also approved 63 digital transmitters under Eleventh and Twelfth Plan.

#### **Implementation of MSDP in Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh**

1855. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nandikotkur, Sirvel, Atmakur, Changalamarri blocks and Adoni and Guntakal Mandals have been identified in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP);

(b) if so, the details of programmes/ schemes under MSDP which have been implemented in the above blocks and Mandals; and

(c) the physical targets set and achieved under MSDP since its implementation in above blocks and Mandals, block-wise and Mandal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) As Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) 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 fixed by the Ministry. Complying with the guidelines of the MsDP, project proposals focusing on education, health, skill and drinking water sectors based on local requirements, are submitted for implementation by the States/UTs. The block and towns-wise details of projects sanctioned under MsDP for Kurnool District are given in the Statement.

**Statement***Projects sanctioned in Kurnool district under MsDP*

Sl. No.	Block/ Town	School Building	Hostel	Additional Classrooms (ACRs)	Primary Health Centre/ Health Sub- centre	Industrial Training Institute (ITIs)	Anganwadi Centers	Skill Training for girls	Bicycle
1.	Nandikotkur	1	--	35	--	--	--	1425	200
2.	Sirvel	1	--	26	--	--	--	1425	200
3.	Atmakur	--	--	35	1	--	--	1425	300
4.	Chagalamarri	1	--	20	1	--	20	1425	100
5.	Adoni (Town)	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	300
6.	Guntakal (Town)	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	300
TOTAL		5	4	116	2	1	20	5700	1400

*Note:* Reports regarding completion of projects and work in progress have not been received from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

**Funds Sanctioned for Minority Institutions**

1856.SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a scarcity of funds in the minority institutions in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the quantum of funds sanctioned for minority institutions during the last two years;
- (c) the details of such allocations made State-wise and institution-wise; and
- (d) the details of the amount spent for the promotion of Urdu language in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) to (c) No such information is maintained by this Ministry relating to Minority Institutions in the country.

However, Government provides assistance to institutions like Waqf Boards in the

States. Under the scheme of "Computerization of records of State Waqf Boards" the Grant-in-aid was released to State/UT Waqf Boards (SWBs) till August, 2013. Thereafter, the Grant-in-aid is being released to Central Waqf Council for further disbursement among SWBs. Under the scheme of "Strengthening of State Waqf Boards", the Grant-in-aid is released to SWBs through National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd. The details of funds released under the above schemes during each of the last two years are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

Government is also providing assistance in the field of education. Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that since the (i) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and (ii) Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI) are demand driven schemes, the funds are not allocated State-wise. However, the details of funds released by the Department of School Education and Literacy to various States under both the Schemes during the last two years are given in the Statement-III and Statement-IV, respectively (*See below*).

(d) The details of amount spent during the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 for promotion of Urdu language are as under:

Year	Funds utilized (₹ In Lakhs)
2013-14	5826.00
2014-15	5753.00

**Statement-I**

*Funds sanctioned/allocated to State/UT Waqf Boards under the scheme of Computerization of Records of State Waqf Boards.*

		(₹ in lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT Waqf Boards	Amount
<b>2013-14</b>		
1.	Himachal Pradesh Waqf Board	6.46
2.	Waqf Board Manipur	7.2
3.	Karnataka State Board of Waqf .	6.62
4.	Madhya Pradesh State Waqf Board	9.75
5.	Board of Waqfs, West Bengal	10.6
6.	Central Waqf Council	257.80
<b>2014-15</b>		
1.	Central Waqf Council	300.00



*Statement-II**Funds Released by Nawadco Under the Scheme for Strengthening  
of State Waqf Boards (Financial Year 2014-2015)*

Sl. No.	List of Waqf Boards	Total Amount Released (In ₹)
1	2	3
1.	Waqf Board of Andaman Nicobar Islands	600,000
2.	Bihar State Shia Waqf Board	600,000
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Waqf Board	600,000
4.	Lakshadweep State Waqf Board	600,000
5.	Puducherry State Waqf Board	600,000
6.	Bihar State Sunni Waqf Board	1,450,000
7.	Chhattisgarh Rajya Waqf Board	1,450,000
8.	Himachal Pradesh Waqf Board	1,450,000
9.	Jharkhand State Sunni Wakf Board	1,450,000
10.	Uttarakhand Waqf Board	1,049,000
11.	Delhi Waqf Board	1,450,000
12.	Kerala State Waqf Board	1,450,000
13.	Shia Central Board of Waqfs, U.P.	1,450,000
14.	Gujarat State Wakf Board	1,699,000
15.	Haryana Waqf Board	1,699,000
16.	Madhya Pradesh State Waqf Board	1,699,000
17.	Punjab Waqf Board	1,699,000
18.	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Waqf	1,699,000
19.	Board of Auqaf West Bengal	1,699,000
20.	Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board	1,763,000
21.	Karnataka State Board of Auqaf	1,763,000
22.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakf	1,763,000
23.	Uttar Pradesh Central Sunni Waqf Board	1,763,000
TOTAL		31,445,000

1	2	3
24.	Assam Board of Wakfs	1,000,000
25.	Waqf Board Mani	1,000,000
26.	Meghalaya State Board of Waqfs	1,000,000•
27.	Trioura Board of Wakf	1,000,000
TOTAL (NORTH EASTERN STATES)		4,000,000
GRAND TOTAL		35,445,000

***Statement-III***

*Funds released under the scheme for providing quality education in  
madarsas during the last two years*

Name of State/UT	2013-14 Amount (₹in lakh)	2014-15 Amount (₹ in lakh)
1. Andhra Pradesh	48.96	-
2. Assam	-	-
3. Bihar	-	26.28
4. Chhattisgarh	529.33	-
5. Haryana	18.36	-
6. J&K	-	-
7. Karnataka	-	81.41
8. Kerala	7117.88	-
9. Madhya Pradesh	1912.02	1322.67
10. Maharashtra	210.7	-
11. Rajasthan	335.21	-
12. Tripura	288.72	145.36
13. Uttar Pradesh	7351.49	8585.79
14. Uttarakhand	460.71	324.27
15. Uttar Pradesh (NIOS)	-	-
16. West Bengal	-	303.61
TOTAL	18273.38	10789.39

*Statement-IV**Funds released under IDMI during the last two years.*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14 Amount (₹ in lakh)	2014-15 Amount (₹ in lakh)
1.	Gujarat	302.34	-
2.	Haryana	-	17.68
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-
4.	Karnataka	78.33	291.51
5.	Kerala	56.21	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	50.54	32.11
7.	Maharashtra	605.27	572.34
8.	Rajasthan	92.46	-
9.	Uttarakhand	494.16	15.02
10.	Sikkim	343.44	-
11.	Mizoram	468.48	205.84
12.	Assam	-	-
13.	Tamil Nadu	-	4.88
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7.76	5.33
TOTAL		2498.99	1144.71

**Social audit of schemes concerning minorities**

1857.SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to bring social audit into all programmes and schemes that concern minorities;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has developed a National Data Bank as suggested by the Sachar Committee if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) and (b) There is provision of social audit

under the Multi-Sectoral Development Programme. There is no need for social audit in the Scholarship Schemes implemented by this Ministry because sufficient checks and balances have been evolved in the process of submission and scrutiny of applications for Scholarship Schemes. Further, under the two schemes of "Computerization of State Waqf Boards" and "Strengthening of State Waqf Boards", the funds are released to State/UT Waqf Boards. As such, there is no involvement of social audit in the two schemes.

(c) As recommended by Sachar Committee, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has created a National Data Bank webpage on its website. The Data Bank has maintained data on socio-religious categories in the form of more than 100 tables on population, education, health, labour and employment parameters.

#### **Recommendations of Kundu Committee on status of Muslims**

1858.SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by Kundu Committee on status of Muslims in the country; and

(b) whether any consultations have been held with other Ministries regarding implementation of the above report and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India, has constituted a Committee on 05.08.2013 under the Chairmanship of Professor Amitabh Kundu (from Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi) with the following 'term of references' in brief:

- (i) To evaluate the process of implementation of decisions taken by Government of India on the recommendations of Sachar Committee.
- (ii) To assess the schemes/programmes implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- (iii) To assess the efficacy of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme.
- (iv) To evaluate the outcome indicators in the areas of focus as identified by this Committee based on latest secondary data.
- (v) To recommend interventions and corrective measures in policies and programmes.

The Committee has submitted its Report; accordingly, all the concerned Ministries/

Department and NITI Aayog have been requested to give their views/ comments on the recommendations of the Committee.

### **Encroachment of Waqf properties**

†1859. SHRI CHAUDHARY MUNVVAR SALEEM : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Waqf properties in the country and the percentage of illegal occupation thereof;

(b) whether Government has made any plan to free illegally occupied Waqf property under the new law; and

(c) whether Government has any plan and the time limit to free the Waqf property from Government/private possession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) According to Section 32(1) of the Waqf Act, 1995, the general superintendence of all auqaf in a State shall vest in the Board established by the State/UT Government and it shall be the duty of the Board so to exercise its power under this Act as to ensure the auqaf under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled and administered and the income thereof is duly applied to the objects and for the purposes for which such auqaf were created and intended. Accordingly, no such record of illegal occupation on waqf properties is maintained by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has formulated a new stand-alone legislation named "The Waqf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 2014" to protect Waqf Lands/Properties from encroachment in the country. This Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18.02.2014 and it has been referred to Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment for examination. The enactment of a new legislation depends on the passage of the proposed Bill by the Parliament.

### **Development schemes for minorities**

1860. SHRI MOHD. ALL KHAN : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the grant in aid to State Waqf Boards and a scheme for leadership development of minority women, did not take off, and there was zero expenditure on these schemes;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years including Telangana along with reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. This Ministry has formulated two schemes for grants-in-aid to State Waqf Boards *viz* "Computerization of records of State Waqf Boards" (launched in 2009-10) and "Strengthening of State Waqf Boards" (launched in 2014-15). Under the scheme of "Computerization of records of State Waqf Boards" the Grant-in-aid was released to State/UT Waqf Boards (SWBs) till August, 2013. Thereafter, the Scheme of "Computerization of records of State Waqf Boards" is being implemented through the Central Waqf Council. Under the scheme of "Strengthening of State Waqf Boards", the Grant-in-aid is released to SWBs through National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd (NAWADCO). Amount of ₹ 390 lakhs was released to NAWADCO under the scheme of "Strengthening of State Waqf Boards" in 2014-15. The details of funds released under the above schemes are given in Statement- I and Statement- II, respectively (*See below*).

Grant-in-aid of ₹ 27.10 lakh was released in June, 2011 to Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board under the scheme of Computerization of Records of State Waqf Boards. As the State of Andhra Pradesh has been divided into two States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana from June, 2014, however, the Waqf Board of the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh has not been bifurcated among the two States. Hence, the grant given by NAWADCO under the Scheme of Strengthening of State Waqf Boards has been given jointly for the two states in the year 2014-15.

This Ministry 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. In the last three years, *i.e.*, from 2012-13 to 2014-15, ₹ 36.40 Crore has been released for training of 1,68,900 minority women in the entire country including Telangana. During 2014-15, ₹ 3.22 Lakhs have been released to 1 (One) NGO for imparting training to 225 women in the State of Telangana. The allocation of funds under the scheme is not done State-wise.

**Statement-I**

*Funds sanctioned/allocated to State/UT Waqf Boards under the scheme of  
Computerization of Records of State Waqf Boards*

		(₹ in lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT Waqf Boards	Amount
<b>2012-13</b>		
1.	UP Sunni Central Waqf Board	10.2
2.	Gujarat State Waqf Board	27.1
3.	Assam Board of Waqfs	6.28
4.	Tripura Board of Waqf	7.2
5.	Punjab Waqf Board	8.8
6.	Tamil Nadu Waqf Board	10.2
7.	Assam Board of Waqfs	4.24
8.	Orissa Board of Waqf	6.25
9.	Chhattisgarh State Waqf Board	8.8
<b>2013-14</b>		
1.	Himachal Pradesh Waqf Board	6.46
2.	Waqf Board Manipur	7.2
3.	Karnataka State Board of Waqf	6.62
4.	Madhya Pradesh State Waqf Board	9.75
5.	Board of Waqfs, West Bengal	10.6
6.	Central Waqf Council	257.80
<b>2014-15</b>		
1	Central Waqf Council	300.00

**Statement-II**

*Funds released by nawadco under the scheme for strengthening of  
State Waqf Boards (F.Year 2014-2015)*

S. No.	List of Waqf Boards	Total Amount Released (In ₹.)
1.	Waqf Board of Andaman Nicobar Islands	600,000
2.	Bihar State Shia Waqf Board	600,000

Sl. No.	List of Waqf Boards	Total Amount Released (In ₹.)
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Waqf Board	600,000
4.	Lakshadweep State Waqf Board	600,000
5.	Puducherry State Waqf Board	600,000
6.	Bihar State Sunni Waqf Board	1,450,000
7.	Chhattisgarh Raiva Waqf Board	1,450,000
8.	Himachal Pradesh Waqf Board	1,450,000
9.	Jharkhand State Sunni Wakf Board	1,450,000
10.	Uttarakhand Waqf Board	1,049,000
11.	Delhi Waqf Board	1,450,000
12.	Kerala State Waqf Board	1,450,000
13.	Shia Central Board of Waqfs, U.P.	1,450,000
14.	Gujarat State Wakf Board	1,699,000
15.	Haryana Waqf Board	1,699,000
16.	Madhya Pradesh State Waqf Board	1,699,000
17.	Punjab Waqf Board	1,699,000
18.	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Waqf	1,699,000
19.	Board of Auqaf West Bengal	1,699,000
20.	Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board	1,763,000
21.	Karnataka State Board of Auqaf	1,763,000
22.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakf	1,763,000
23.	Uttar Pradesh Central Sunni Waqf Board	1,763,000
	TOTAL	31,445,000
24.	Assam Board of Wakfs	1,000,000
25.	Waqf Board Manipur	1,000,000
26.	Meghalaya State Board of Waqfs	1,000,000
27.	Tripura Board of Wakf	1,000,000
	TOTAL (North Eastern States)	4,000,000
	GRAND TOTAL	35,445,000



**Irregularities in Implementation of MsDP**

1861.DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding irregularities in implementation of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) in various districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) the areas identified for implementation of MsDP and the schemes undertaken since its inception along with the targets set and achieved during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Kerala; and

(d) whether Government has any other plans for effective implementation of minority specific development plans and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) and (b) Multi-sectoral Development Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and is implemented by State Governments/Union Territories. Till date, no cases of irregularities in the implementation of the scheme have been brought to the notice by any State Government or UT Administration. However, public references on implementation of schemes received in the Ministry, from time to time, are forwarded to the State Governments/UTs Administration for appropriate action.

(c) and (d) The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched during the year 2008-09 in the 90 identified Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of the country. The programme has been revamped in June 2013 and the unit area of planning has been changed to identified Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns/cluster of villages instead of MCD to bring more focus. Now, the programme is being implemented in 710 Minority Concentrations Blocks (MCBs), 66 Minority Concentrations Towns (MCTs). 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. The need based plan for construction of infrastructure focusing on education, health, skill training, drinking water etc. are submitted by the respective State Governments/Union Territories Administration including Kerala. The State-wise detail of projects undertaken including that of Kerala under MsDP since its inception including last three years and current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

As per the restructured guidelines, for effective and focused implementation of MsDP, Block Plans are prepared by the Block Level Committee (BLC), headed by the head of Panchayati Raj Institutions and participated by local stakeholders, and recommended by District Level Committee (DLC) for 15 Point Programme and approved by the State Level Committee (SLC) for 15 Point Programme. This ensures the bottom up planning. Ministry has asked the State Governments to stick to timelines for completion of projects. There is provision of appointment of Block Level Facilitator (BLF) in the MCBs to facilitate effective implementation of MsDP. There are no other plans.

**Statement**

*Project undertaken and their status since inception including last three years and current year under Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)*

Sl.No	State		Education									
			Degree College	School building	Additional class rooms	Hostels	Computers in School	Lab equip.	Toilet & DW in School	Teaching aid	Free Bicycle for girls	Digital Literacy under Cyber Gram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Uttar Pradesh	U.S.	7	221	1136	30	110	1	3428	572	0	173143
		U.C	0	38	514	2	0	0	826	0	0	0
		WIP	0	60	306	17	0	0	38	0	0	0
2.	West Bengal	U.S.	0	108	10292	213	389	6	762	50	0	170005
		U.C	0	37	5805	39	381	6	57	40	0	0
		WIP	0	12	3499	128	8	0	649	0	0	0
3.	Assam	U.S.	0	0	3566	43	0	5	294	16	0	0
		U.C	0	0	636	0	0	0	144	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	849	13	0	0	4	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	U.S.	0	222	3103	59	0	5	1386	0	0	0
		U.C	0	56	1106	17	0	30	404	0	0	0
		WIP	0	6	902	19	0	11	75	0	0	0
5.	Manipur	U.S.	0	426	163	49	0	0	0	0	764	0
		U.C	0	199	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	176	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	U.S.	0	9	243	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
		U.C	0	6	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.	Jharkhand	WIP	0	8	32	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		U.S.	0	1	257	21	0	0	0	1	0	0
		U.C	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8.	Uttarakhand	WIP	0	0	32	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.S.	3	7	70	2	0	0	17	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Maharashtra	WIP	0	2	68	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
		U.S.	0	2	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	WIP	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.S.	0	33	244	79	0	0	65	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	47	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	WIP	0	0	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
12.	Odisha	WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
		U.S.	0	0	194	5	10	1	64	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	11	0	0	0	42	0	0	0
13.	Meghalaya	WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
		U.S.	0	2	88	12	0	0	400	0	2154	0
		U.C	0	1	51	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Kerala	WIP	0	1	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.S.	0	4	190	0	0	0	0	0	1807	0
		U.C	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Mizoram	U.S.	0	32	80	9	60	0	12	0	0	0
		U.C	0	17	36	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jammu and	U.S.	0	0	22	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kashmir	U.C	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Delhi	U.S.	0	2	104	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
		U.C	0	2	100	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya	U.S.	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pradesh	U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Sikkim	U.S.	0	15	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Arunachal	U.S.	0	72	519	182	0	14	82	10	0	0
	Pradesh	UC	0	35	195	23	0	10	2	5	0	0
		WIP	0	14	43	82	0	0	0	5	0	0
21.		US.	0	10	126	13	0	0	0	0	2700	0
	Andhra Pradesh	U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Telangana	U.S.	0	4	133	46	0	0	5	27	2896	0

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		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0									0
		U.S.	1	6	200	5	90	0	0	0	2735	18109
23.	Tripura	U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	1	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.S.	0	0	73	0	19	0	0	4	0	0
24.	Punjab	U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.S.	1	6	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Rajasthan	U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Gujarat	UC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.S.	0	0	257	3	203	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chhattisgarh	U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	U.S.	12	1184	21196	805	881	202	6534	705	130557	3612
		U.C	0	391	8675	105	381	100	1487	58	0	0
		WIP	0	280	5892	310	8	12	805	18	0	0

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Sl.No	State		Skill Development			Health	Aganwadi Centre	Drinking Water		Pucca Housing		Misc
			ITI Building	Polytechnic	Skill Training	Total of Health	AWC	Hand pumps	Drinking Water Facilities	IAY	Income Generation Infrastructure	
1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Uttar Pradesh	U.S.	54	24	39255	1051	11090	21123	110	85054	0	2
		U.C	7	1	1295	643	8099	13928	0	74353	0	0
		WIP	41	22	463	117	1441	722	19	2871	0	0
2.	West Bengal	U.S.	39	8	63720	959	11117	7679	8100	55718	5	2367
		U.C	2	0	0	742	8085	6634	2221	41342	7	0
		WIP	20	7	0	173	2693	1045	2333	14436	39	235
3.	Assam	U.S.	1	1	0	133	2077	12083	13	89836	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	8	588	3463	0	43662	0	0
		WIP	2	0	0	3	620	330	0	13168	0	0
4.	Bihar	U.S.	3	3	0	697	4907	2533	8	41287	0	4
		U.C	1	0	0	96	1354	1746	0	13255	0	0
		WIP	1	0	0	94	1008	787	0	17654	0	0
5.	Manipur	U.S.	1	0	100	191	75	679	0	6850	0	1
		U.C	0	0	0	70	60	422	0	5940	0	0
		WIP	1	0	0	82	15	224	0	0	0	1
6.	Haryana	U.S.	2	1	0	26	284	0	178	2000	0	1
		U.C	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	2000	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	6	0	19	0	0	0	0

7.	Jharkhand	U.S.	11	3	0	256	1564	0	6	10410	0	0
		U.C	1	0	0	173	1021	0	0	8764	0	0
		WIP	4	1	0	54	252	0	0	650	0	0
8.	Uttarakhand	U.S.	6	2	0	30	455	1490	0	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	411	597	0	0	0	0
		WIP	1	2	0	19	44	11	0	0	0	0
9.	Maharashtra	U.S.	0	0	0	0	626	0	0	11670	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	405	0	0	10471	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	148	0	0	1028	0	0
10.	Karnataka	U.S.	0	0	7810	45	366	0	50	5900	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	24	277	0	0	3479	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	15	89	0	0	237	0	0
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	U.S.	1	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Odisha	U.S.	6	0	2850	33	296	1	34	10037	4	0
		U.C	0	0	0	4	144	0	0	4960	0	0
		WIP	2	0	0	11	7	0	0	780	0	0
13.	Meghalaya	U.S.	0	0	0	22	102	1864	580	5849	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	15	70	1864	400	5000	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	4	11	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Kerala	U.S.	0	1	0	29	0	3	16	0	0	0
		U.C	0	1	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Mizoram	U.S.	2	0	0	27	238	24	1	2758	1	0
		U.C	0	0	0	16	158	0	0	2236	0	0
		WIP	3	0	0	1	6	19	0	0	0	0

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1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	U.S.	1	1	0	0	100	132	0	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	2	21	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	35	61	0	0	0	0
17.	Delhi	U.S.	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	3
		U.C	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
		WIP	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	U.S.	0	0	0	0	224	0	0	1000	0	4
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	750	0	0
19.	Sikkim	U.S.	0	1	0	3	56	4	0	502	0	2
		U.C	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	250	0	0
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	U.S.	0	0	0	52	646	0	516	7435	0	0
		UC	0	0	0	15	452	0	0	4359	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	18	105	0	0	1384	0	0
		US.	3	0	7125	2	20	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Andhra Pradesh	U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.S.	2	0	4225	9	50	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Telangana	U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP										
		U.S.	0	0	0	17	0	0	223	393	0	1
23.	Tripura	U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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24.	Punjab	WIP	0	0	0	8	0	0	44	165	0	0
		U.S.	0	0	0	10	198	0	0	23	1	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Rajasthan	WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.S.	6	0	0	58	62	0	0	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Gujarat	WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		UC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chhattisgarh	WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U.S.	0	0	0	176	0	0	65	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		U.S.	153	45	125085	3831	34588	47617	9900	336722	56	2385
		U.C	10	2	1295	1890	21257	28680	2621	219821	7	0
		WIP	76	32	463	607	6594	3218	2396	53373	39	23

Abbreviation :- U.S: Unit Sanctioned, U.C.: Unit Completed, WIP: Work in Progress

IAY=Indira Awas Yojana, AWC= Anganwadi Centres, ITI= Industrial Training Institute, DWS= Drinking Water Supply, ACRs= Additional Classrooms, PHC= Primary Health Centre, CHC= Community Health Centre, Mise= (IWDP- Integrated Water Development Project, District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), Approach Road, Computer with accesoriles, Library, Hat Sheds)

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[12 May, 2015]

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**Equal Opportunities Commission**

1862. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up an Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms of references, aims and objectives;

(c) the time by which the EOC is likely to be functional; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure adequate representation of Minority communities in Government employment and educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) to (d): In pursuance of the Sachar Committee recommendation, the Government had set up an Expert Group to examine and determine, *inter alia*, the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) to address the grievances of deprived groups. Based on the Expert Group Report and recommendations of Group of Ministers, the draft EOC Bill 2013 for the notified Minorities was approved by the Competent Authority in February, 2014 for placing the Bill before the Parliament. In the meantime, with the formation of the new Government at the Centre in May 2014, this matter needs consultations afresh as per the extant instructions. Divergent views have been received from various Ministries and further examination is needed in consultation with Ministry of Law & Justice.

However, Department of Personnel & Training, Government of India, in July 2007, has issued guidelines to all the appointing authorities for giving special consideration to minorities for recruitment in Government, Public Sector Undertakings, etc.

**Holding of meetings on 15-points programme**

†1863. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and the details of their meetings held on 15-points programme during the last two years; and

(b) the names of the States where these meetings have not been held in the prescribed time from following the directives of the Central Government?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) and (b) As per the guidelines for implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities (PM's New 15 PP), States/Union Territories (UTs) are required to constitute a State Level Committee (SLC) for implementation of the PM's New 15 PP headed by the Chief Secretary. The SLC should meet at least once every quarter. Similarly, at the district level, a District Level Committee for implementation of the PM's New 15 PP is constituted headed by Collector/Deputy Commissioner.

As per the information made available by the States/UTs up to 31.12.2014, the details of the States/UTs, which have either conducted SLC meetings during the last two years (2013 and 2014) or in the process of conducting the same are given in the Statement. (See below).

**Statement**

*The details of the States/UTs, which have either conducted SLC meetings during the last two years (2013 and 2014) or in the process of conducting the same*

Sl. N.	Name of State/UT	Dates of SLC meetings
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28-10-2014
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11-01-2013, 18-03-2013, 26-07-2013, 15-11-2013, and 03-03-2014
3.	Assam	29-04-2013 and 12-12-2014
4.	Bihar	19-01-2013, 28-09-2013 and 17-02-2014
5.	Chhattisgarh	22-07-2013
6.	Goa	--
7.	Gujarat	The State Government of Gujarat has informed that the State/Government has not constituted the monitoring committees at / State/District Levels. They have constituted one committee under the chairpersonship of Finance Minister.
8.	Haryana	09-10-2013 and 17-09-2013
9.	Himachal Pradesh	02-09-2014
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22-03-2013

Sl.N.	Name of State/UT	Dates of SLC meetings
11.	Jharkhand	24-06-2014, 08-07-2014 and 12-08-2014
12.	Karnataka	29-01-2013, 20-01-2014 and 04-06-2014
13.	Kerala	28-05-2013 and 26-11-2013
14.	Madhya Pradesh	01-07-2013, 22-07-2013 and 27-08-2013
15.	Maharashtra	16-12-2013
16.	Manipur	22-02-2013, 19-03-2014 and 30-08-2014
17.	Meghalaya	18-07-2013, 19-09-2014 and 17-11-2014
18.	Mizoram	State Level Committee has been constituted on 07-12-2009. The information about dates of SLC meeting is not available.
19.	Nagaland	15-11-2013
20.	Odisha	19-08-2013
21.	Punjab	12-07-2013
22.	Rajasthan	12-04-2014
23.	Sikkim	30-05-2013
24.	Tamil Nadu	—
25.	Tripura	05-08-2013 and 06-01-2014
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28-12-2013
27.	Uttarakhand	24-10-2013 and 08-12-2014
28.	West Bengal	25-04-2013 and 24-12-2013
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	The State Level Committee has been constituted on 07-11-2013. However, no such meeting of SLC has been conducted.
30.	Chandigarh	26-03-2013 and 16-12-2013
31.	Daman and Diu	03-01-2013
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15-02-2013 and 17-12-2013
33.	Delhi	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—
35.	Puducherry	—

**Constitution of Minority Commission by States**

1864. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States which have constituted Minority Commission, in the country, having their Chairman; and
- (b) whether Government of those States have constituted the Minority Commission where Hindus are in minority and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) National Commission for Minorities (NCM) has informed that 17 States viz. 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.

(b) Setting up of State Minorities Commissions and appointment of their Chairmen/Members comes under the purview of the respective State Governments.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-four minutes past twelve of the clock.*

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*The House re-assembled at one of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister correcting answer to question. Shri Y.S. Chowdary.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY) : Respected Sir, with your permission, I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the Annexure-I to answer to Unstarred Question 403 given in the Rajya Sabha.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just lay it on the Table. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: ....on the 26th February, 2015 regarding 'Publication of research Journals'.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA – Contd**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Message from Lok Sabha.

**The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I beg to report that the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th May, 2015 had adopted the following motion:

**MOTION**

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Rajya Sabha that the Lok Sabha do agree to leave being granted by the Rajya Sabha to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 2014 and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the 19th December, 2014.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned for one hour.

*The House then adjourned at one minute past one of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled at one minute past two of the clock*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**GOVERNMENT BILLS****Motion for reference of the Bill [The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014] to a Select Committee**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. Shri Arun Jaitley to move that the Bill further to amend the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:-

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shri Bhupender Yadav

2. Dr. Chandan Mitra
3. Shri Ajay Sancheti
4. Shri Madhusudan Mistry
5. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
6. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar
7. Shri Naresh Agrawal
8. Shri K.C. Tyagi
9. Shri Derek O' Brien
10. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
11. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
12. Shri K.N. Balagopal
13. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey
14. Shri C.M. Ramesh
15. Shri Praful Patel
16. Shrimati Kanimozhi
17. Shri Anil Desai
18. Shri Naresh Gujral
19. Mir Mohammad Fayaz
20. Shri D. Raja
21. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the first week of the next Session."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shri Bhupender Yadav
2. Dr. Chandan Mitra

3.    Shri Ajay Sancheti
4.    Shri Madhusudan Mistry
5.    Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
6.    Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar
7.    Shri Naresh Agrawal
8.    Shri K.C. Tyagi
9.    Shri Derek O' Brien
10.   Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
11.   Shri Satish Chandra Misra
12.   Shri K.N. Balagopal
13.   Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey
14.   Shri C.M. Ramesh
15.   Shri Praful Patel
16.   Shrimati Kanimozhi
17.   Shri Anil Desai
18.   Shri Naresh Gujral
19.   Mir Mohammad Fayaz
20.   Shri D. Raja
21.   Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the first week of the next Session."

*The motion was adopted.*

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#### **ISSUE RAISED REGARDING DISCUSSION ON CORRUPTION**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Arun Jaitley to move a motion for consideration of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*...



LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, as I said in the beginning, we have been agitating since Friday, last week. Now I would request that there should be a discussion on the subject. On the issue which we have discussed, there should either be a fresh statement by the Minister or a fresh statement by any of his Cabinet colleagues. But there has to be a discussion on that subject. Maybe, you may call it 'clarifications'. But it cannot be a two or three minutes' business. What we want is to have it, in lieu of the discussion, maybe, in the form of a clarification. But I would request that the time restriction should not be there.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा कहना है कि इस पर अगर डिस्कशन जनरल भ्रष्टाचार के रूप में हो जाए, तो बेहतर होगा। खाली गडकरी जी के ऊपर ही क्यों हो? अगर इसके माध्यम से जनरल भ्रष्टाचार पर डिस्कशन हो जाए, तो वह शायद ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): It is a good idea.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : वह ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, जनरल भ्रष्टाचार पर चर्चा हो जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा। इसे खाली एक ही नाम पर केन्द्रित न कर के यदि जनरल भ्रष्टाचार पर चर्चा हो जाए, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): The point is, this matter has been raised. मैं इसलिए यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक विषय है, क्योंकि यह विषय इस सदन में शुक्रवार को उठाया गया, फिर कल भी उठा और आज भी। सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट के बाद सदन में गतिरोध चल रहा है और आज भी हमारी ओर से नोटिस दिया गया है। मंत्री जी कल आए थे। इन्होंने अपना वक्तव्य दिया। इसलिए जो इस सदन की परम्परा है, सदस्यों का अधिकार है कि अगर वे संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, तो वे अपनी ओर से क्लैरीफिकेशन मांगें और मंत्री जी उसका जवाब दें। यह सदन की परम्परा है।

महोदय, श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो दूसरी बात कही, वह अच्छी कही और मैं उससे भी मुक्तफिक हूँ। चूंकि यह बात बार-बार कही जाती है, माननीय नेता सदन भी कहते हैं और मित्र भी कहते हैं, करप्शन पर चर्चा हो जाए, स्कैम पर चर्चा हो जाए। अगले सत्र में वह भी हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और खुल कर हो...**(व्यवधान)**... हम बता देंगे, पिछले 25 साल का और आईना दिखाएंगे, आप कोई गंगा में डुबकी मार कर नहीं आए हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कोई सफेदपोश नहीं हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह भी हम बता देंगे। उसके लिए भी हम तैयार हैं। बिलकुल तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Anand Sharmaji. Now, Mr. Minister.

**शहरी विकास मंत्री, आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री, तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु)**: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में मई, 2014 में चर्चा हो चुकी है और उसका नतीजा भी निकल चुका है।

[श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु]

महोदय, हमारे मित्र श्री नरेश अग्रवाल, भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में दुबारा चर्चा कराना चाहते हैं और यदि श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी भी रेडी हैं, तो आगे जैसा उन्होंने कहा, अगले सेशन में उसके बारे में जरूर चर्चा होगी, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं वही कह रहा हूँ कि अगले सेशन में उसके ऊपर चर्चा हो जाएगी। इस सेशन का कल आखिरी दिन है। इस सेशन में केवल कल का ही दिन बचा है। इसलिए अगले सेशन में उस बारे में भी चर्चा करेंगे।

सर, जहां तक यह विषय है, I only request the Congress (I) party friends, who are in good number here, that first the Leader speaks, then, the Deputy Leader speaks, ऐसी पद्धति नहीं होनी चाहिए। The Leader has made a point. The Government is ready. My point is, the matter has been raised and the Chair has allowed the Minister to make a statement. It was not heard properly. Now the Leader of the Opposition is saying, “Let the statement be made again.” If the Chair gives permission, then, we have no problem. Now, this is a personal clarification because his name has been taken. There is no corruption involved in it at all. There is no allegation. There is only a question of some sort of a settlement. But since his name has been taken, he is duty-bound to respond, and he will respond. If still hon. Members have got any doubts in their minds, he will, definitely clarify them. I only appeal to the entire House to do this and then proceed with the business. We have the Companies (Amendment) Bill and we have two or three other Bills, that is, Whistleblowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, etc. Let us discuss them also and move forward. That is my appeal. I have no problem as far as the Leader of the Opposition’s suggestion is concerned. If they want the statement to be made again, and the Chair permits, he will make a statement. Otherwise, we can have clarifications straightaway, but clarifications also cannot be speeches. The Leader of the Opposition is aware of it. He has been a Minister for a long time.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Whosoever want to seek clarifications, let them seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me take a decision. I will come back to that.

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

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

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, कल कर्णाटक ...(व्यवधान)... सुन लीजिए प्लीज़। कल कर्णाटक हाई कोर्ट का एक जजमेंट आया। ...(व्यवधान)... यह मैं इसलिए उठा रहा हूँ क्योंकि वह हम सबसे संबंधित है। जो भ्रष्टाचार की बात उठी, उसी वजह से मैं इसको discuss कर रहा हूँ, उसी वजह से मैं इसको उठा रहा हूँ, क्योंकि माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के एक आदेश से यह हो गया कि अगर किसी भी एमएलए या एमपी को तीन साल की सज़ा हो जाएगी, तो उसकी मेम्बरशिप चली जाएगी। श्रीमन्

...(व्यवधान)... आप the Representation of the People Act of Indian Constitution, आईपीसी, सीआरपीसी सब देख लीजिए, कहीं भी यह लॉ नहीं है कि किसी एक अदालत की सज़ा का पनिशमेंट उसको ज़िंदगी भर भुगतना पड़ेगा। श्रीमन्, ज्यूडिशियरी के चार सिस्टम हैं - लोअर कोर्ट, सेशन कोर्ट/डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट, हाई कोर्ट and then सुप्रीम कोर्ट। श्रीमन्, अगर लोअर कोर्ट, जैसा जयललिता जी के लिए हुआ कि उनको एक सेशन कोर्ट ने चार साल की सज़ा दे दी, उनकी एमएलएशिप चली गई और उनको रिज़ाइन करना पड़ा। अब हाई कोर्ट ने उनको दोबारा बहाल कर दिया और उन आरोपों को खारिज कर दिया, जो भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप थे, तो उनकी मेम्बरशिप बहाल क्यों नहीं हुई?

श्रीमन्, मैं नेता सदन से पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो बैठे हुए हैं और बहुत काबिल वकील हैं, हम उतने काबिल वकील नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि ये बताएं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन की किस धारा में, The Representation of the People Act की किस धारा में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का वह आदेश कानून बन गया? श्रीमन्, कानून बनाने का अधिकार तो हमको है, इस सदन को है और उस सदन को है। केवल सुप्रीम कोर्ट ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him. Keep quiet.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का कोई जजमेंट कानून बन जाएगा, यह भी एक प्रश्नचिह्न है। अगर वह कानून बन गया तो हम लोगों के अधिकार कहां रह जाएंगे? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर रूलिंग होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि ऐसे तो भ्रष्टाचार की इतनी बड़ी परिभाषा हो गई है कि हर एमएलए, हर एमपी की मेम्बरशिप खतरे में हो गई है। अब भाई प्रमोद जी तो उसी का लाभ उठाकर आ गए...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I got your point. ...(Interruptions)... Okay.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** वह सीट खाली हो गई। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर आप अपनी रूलिंग दे दें और मैं चाहूंगा कि नेता सदन अगर इसको क्लैरिफाई कर दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now let me first dispose of the first issue and then I will come back to you.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** इस पर जजमेंट रिज़र्व कर लीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** इसके बारे में जो बात है ...(व्यवधान)... Since you have raised it, ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** इस पर रूलिंग रिज़र्व कर लीजिए। यह सबसे जुड़ी हुई बात है, अकेले मेरी नहीं है। यह सारे हाउस से जुड़ी हुई बात है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me come to that. What Naresh Agrawalji has raised is a very important point, but, as you said, I am also not a *vakeel* in that way. I am not an expert on Constitution or on Law.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर... रूलिंग देने से पहले एक चीज़ आप सुन लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not giving a ruling. Let me speak what I have to speak.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** : आप सुन लीजिए, आप मुझे सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot run the House because it is a point of order which I have to dispose of now.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA(Assam): Under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing anybody to speak. I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard it. So, I want to react on that. Please sit down.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: A point of order has to be under some rule. Under what rule is he speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. Who are you to ask me for rules? Whom are you asking for rules? Are you asking me the rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. What are you doing?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Normally, we should not question the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I feel what he raised is relevant. I am telling you that I had also felt many a time that if a lower court has sentenced somebody and convicted, and if the Higher Court has reversed that judgment, what is the remedy for him if his membership is over? This is a point of law which he raised; I am not able to give a decision on that but this is a matter to be examined by an expert of law, by the lawyers. I leave it to the House. Or anybody can give a motion; then we can consider it. Now, let me come to the ruling on the relevant issue that we have been discussing about. See, now, hon. Leader of the Opposition has raised the issue saying that he wants a discussion on the statement made by Shri Nitin Gadkari yesterday. He also said, if necessary, the statement can be made again. In this regard, the Government also said that it has no objection. But, I would like to say one thing. The first one is: Already a statement has been made.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Nobody heard the statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to me. With my permission, a detailed statement was made. It was readout. It is on record. If somebody has not heard it, it

was because they were making noise. It is on record. It was made yesterday. So, that statement cannot be made again.

Secondly, since the statement is in order and allowed by me, this morning itself, while ruling out notice under rule 267 by Shri Pramod Tiwari, I ruled it out in my ruling. But, at the same time, I said, however, if clarifications are to be sought on that statement, the Chair is ready to allow that. So, what we can have, if the House agrees, is to have clarifications on that. But, there will only be clarifications within the terms and norms of clarifications. It means, the Members can only seek clarifications. Each Member can take 2-3 minutes as per the practice of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On the *suo motu* statement made by Minister there can only be clarifications. Then, I can only confine myself within the time allotted for clarifications and there is a rule for that. If you want a lengthy discussion or discussion in another form, you have to give a separate notice under relevant rules. Then, that can be considered. That is all what I have to say. So, what is left before me is to allow clarifications, if needed, and that too if the House wants.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, I have one submission to make. Rules are made by the House. Both the Opposition and the Government agreed that this is a matter which needs to be discussed. The Cabinet Minister has made a statement. If there was a din and disorder in the House, it was because the hon. Members were outraged. It is not for the first time that the Rajya Sabha has witnessed disorder and noises. For years and years we have heard this and this Chamber is a silent witness and the records prove that. What I want to say here is this. Fine; a statement was made. It is on record as you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, said. I am saying this, since hon. Members did not hear it and hon. Members have a right, let a copy of that statement which is there with the Secretariat be made available to the hon. Members so that they can ask questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Was it not distributed yesterday?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was never circulated.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the hon. Minister, on the basis of some allegations made and name taken by some hon. Member, gave a personal explanation by himself. If the House feels that it wants to hear it again, from our side, from the Minister's side and the Government's side, we have no problem at all. Please allot it. Let him give his personal explanation again, because an allegation is made against him. You

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

are all aware of it. If you want to prolong it on technicalities and do not want to take up the business relating to the people is a different matter. There is a limit for anything. The hon. Leader of Opposition gave a suggestion. The Government has accepted it. So, please move forward and seek clarifications, if any. Or, if you want to hear again his personal explanation, let him give his personal explanation. Then, you seek clarifications. Sir, either of the two can be done. And, then we should move ahead, because the House is not able to transact its business. We are losing important time.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Venkaiahji, let me tell you that in spite of my best efforts, I could not hear not even a word through the earphone. So is the case with other hon. Members. It is in this backdrop we requested that either the Statement be circulated or the hon. Minister should be allowed to repeat that Statement, on which basis we would ask questions.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It was not his fault that he was not heard properly, but he is ready. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, if you give permission, I am ready to read it again; I have no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But how do I allow that? Is it okay? *..(Interruptions)..*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We have not heard it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is correct. There is agreement from all the sides. But, as far as the Chair is concerned, this is a Statement already made. That is the position of the Chair. *..(Interruptions)..* Okay, I allow the hon. Minister.

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#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTER - *Contd.*

##### **Re. Findings by C&AG in Audit Report of Purti Sakhar Ltd.**

**सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री तथा पोत परिवहन मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी):** सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कुछ सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने पिछले दिनों सदन के पटल पर रखी गई एक सीएजी रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में मेरे ऊपर कुछ आरोप लगाए हैं। सीएजी की यह रिपोर्ट इंडियन रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी (इरेडा) द्वारा 29 कम्पनियों को लोन दिए जाने में अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया पर ऑडिट रिपोर्ट है। ये सभी लोन वन टाइम सेटलमेंट प्रक्रिया के तहत निपटाए गए थे। सीएजी की इस ऑडिट रिपोर्ट में लोन के किसी भी प्रकार से गलत इस्तेमाल, हेराफेरी या फिर

भ्रष्टाचार की बात नहीं की गई है। कुछ सदस्यों ने यह मुद्दा, खास कर पूर्ति साखर कारखाना को दिए गए 13 साल पुराने लोन को लेकर उठाया है। इस पूर्ति साखर कारखाने से मैं 2000 से 2011 के बीच बतौर अध्यक्ष जुड़ा था। यह लोन इरेडा ने वितरित किया था और वन टाइम सेटलमेंट प्रक्रिया 2008-09 में अपने वैध मानक के अंतर्गत पूरी हुई थी। उस समय यूपीए की सरकार थी और यूपीए सरकार के ही मंत्री थे। मैं यह भी बता दूँ कि उस समय मैं न तो सांसद था और न ही भारत सरकार में किसी पद पर था, न बीजेपी का अध्यक्ष था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूर्ति साखर कारखाना के अध्यक्ष पद से मैंने 2011 में इस्तीफा दे दिया है, तब से मैं इससे जुड़ा भी नहीं हूँ। हालांकि सीएजी द्वारा उठाए गए सभी सवालों का जवाब इरेडा को देना है, क्योंकि इरेडा के ऊपर सीएजी ने आब्जेक्शन लिया है। लेकिन सदन में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने व्यक्तिगत तौर पर मेरे खिलाफ और 2008-2009 के बीच पूर्ति साखर कारखाना के खिलाफ आरोप लगाए हैं। इसलिए इससे संबंधित जानकारी के साथ मैं अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। इस विषय से संबंधित सभी दस्तावेज हमने पूर्ति साखर कारखाने से हासिल किए हैं, जिन्हें मैं सदन से साझा करना चाहता हूँ।

सभी कम्पनियों के लोन का वन टाइम सेटलमेंट की वैध प्रक्रिया के तहत, जो भारत सरकार और रिजर्व बैंक के तहत आती है, उसकी नीति के अनुसार इरेडा ने इसके बारे में निपटारा किया था। मैं आपको एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी अर्जी पर यह हुआ है, जिसकी कापी मैं आज आपको सौंपना चाहता हूँ। यह क्यों किया, इसके बारे में भी मैं आपको बता दूंगा।

इस प्रक्रिया में किसी भी लोन लेने वाले ने, यह कोई भ्रष्टाचार का मामला नहीं है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि मैं इस सभा गृह में बैठने के लिए तैयार हूँ और जितने घंटे मुझसे सवाल पूछने हैं, उन सब का जवाब देने के लिए मैं तैयार हूँ, क्योंकि मैंने कोई गलत काम नहीं किया है। आप इनको समय दीजिए, इनको जितना बोलना है, उतना बोलने दीजिए, मुझसे सवाल पूछने दीजिए, राजनैतिक बात न करें। मैं सभी के पूरे सवालों का जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

सर, ऑडिट रिपोर्ट में इरेडा ने जो प्रक्रिया अपनाई है, उसमें कुछ खामियों और अनियमितताओं का आरोप है। इस पर इरेडा ने अपना स्पष्टीकरण उसी रिपोर्ट में दिया है।

पूर्ति साखर कारखाना ने किसी भी प्रकार की अनियमितता नहीं की है और न इरेडा के सामने गलत तथ्य रखे हैं। ऑडिट रिपोर्ट में भी इस तरह का कोई आरोप पूर्ति साखर कारखाना के खिलाफ नहीं है। इस सदन के सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री अविनाश पांडे, श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा जी, माननीय शरद पवार साहब और श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल साहब मेरे को जानते हैं। मैं यह गौरव के साथ कहूंगा कि जब-जब मेरे ऊपर आरोप लगे हैं, तब इन सब लोगों ने मुझे सहानुभूति दी और मेरा सपोर्ट किया। ये जो कारखाना है, यह मेरी प्रापर्टी ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब आप बोलते हैं, तो आप मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति महोदय, इस कारखाने में मेरे केवल चार हजार रुपये के शेयर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। बाद में आपको जो पूछना है, वह पूछ लीजिएगा। मैं खुद जवाब दूंगा। इस कारखाने में चार हजार किसान इसके मेम्बर हैं और विदर्भ में किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे थे, इसलिए इसकी शुरुआत हुई। सन् 2004 में शुरू करने के बाद वहां चार गन्ने की मिलें बन्द हो गईं।

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

विदर्भ में कुछ शुगर फैक्ट्री में सामान खत्म हो गया, तो बायोमास मिला नहीं। माननीय विपक्ष के नेता ने बायोगैस फैक्ट्री के बारे में कुछ कहा, यह बायोगैस फैक्ट्री एक इंटीग्रेटेड प्रोजेक्ट है। यह शुगर है, इथनोल है और पावर है। ग्रीन पावर के लिए कर्जा इरेडा ने दिया था। जो इथनोल का कर्जा था, वह स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंदौर और बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र ने दिया था और शुगर फैक्ट्री के लिए को-ऑपरेटिव 16 बैंकों ने consortium करके कर्जा दिया था।

उपसभापति महोदय, पूर्ति साखर कारखाना ने किसी प्रकार की अनियमितता नहीं की है और न ही इरेडा के सामने गलत तथ्य रखे। ऑडिट रिपोर्ट में इस तरह का कोई आरोप पूर्ति साखर कारखाना के खिलाफ नहीं है। पूर्ति साखर कारखाना ने अपने सभी लोन one time settlement की योजना के तहत सही तरीके से चुकाया है। कुल देनदारी और ब्याज के बड़े हिस्से, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि 48 करोड़ लोन लिया गया था और पेनल्टी इन्टरेस्ट और कम्पाउंड इन्टरेस्ट लगकर 84.81 करोड़ आता था।

उपसभापति जी, इसमें बायोमास नहीं मिला, क्योंकि गन्ना नहीं लगाया, तो हमने स्वयं इरेडा से अर्ज की कि आप अपनी ग्रीन पावर से लोन दें और हम यह नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप one time settlement करें, उससे संबंधित लैटर्स हमारे पास हैं, मैं आपके सामने सब सब्मिट करूंगा। उसके बाद हमने जो प्रपोजल दिया तो उन्होंने हमें प्रपोजल देने के लिए कहा। उन्होंने हमें आखिर में सवा बारह परसेंट इन्टरेस्ट लगाकर 84.81 करोड़ की तुलना में सवा 72 करोड़ रुपए लेकर OTS किया।

उपसभापति जी, 29 कम्पनीज के नाम हैं। इनमें 18 कम्पनीज ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने मूलधन तक नहीं दिया है, उनका OTS हुआ है और 9 कम्पनीज ऐसी हैं, जिन्होंने ब्याज तक नहीं दिया है। इन 29 कम्पनीज में सबसे ज्यादा यानी 82 प्रतिशत सवा बारह परसेंट की दर से ब्याज देकर, हमने यह कर्जा चुकाया है। मैं सम्माननीय सदन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कर्जा लेना ही भ्रष्टाचार होता है और क्या ब्याज सहित कर्जा वापस करना भ्रष्टाचार होता है? आपको इसमें राजनीति करनी हो, तो करिए, लेकिन मैं इस बात से डरता नहीं हूं। मैं ग्रास रूट लेवल से काम करने वाला कार्यकर्ता हूं और बायोडाटा लेकर लीडर नहीं बना हूं। मैंने बहुत संकट झेले हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हमने इसमें सबसे ज्यादा कर्जा 72.72 परसेंट ब्याज सहित चुकाया है। लोन की मूल राशि 46.63 करोड़ थी। ब्याज के प्रमुख हिस्से को सही तरीके इरेडा को चुकाया गया और कुल देनदारी का 84.81 प्रतिशत सबसे ज्यादा कर्जा इरेडा में हमारी कम्पनी ने चुकाया। बाकी कम्पनीज ने तो मूलधन भी नहीं दिया है और ब्याज भी नहीं दिया है, जबकि हमने सबसे ज्यादा चुकाया है। यह निर्णय करने के समय यूपीए की सरकार थी और मंत्री भी यूपीए के थे, बोर्ड इरेडा का था और शासन आपका था। सीएजी की रिपोर्ट इरेडा के खिलाफ है। इरेडा उस समय अपारम्परिक ऊर्जा विभाग की कम्पनी थी। एक प्रकार से सीएजी की रिपोर्ट मेरे खिलाफ नहीं है। उस समय जो आपकी सरकार थी, उसके खिलाफ है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं यहां नियमों के तहत हर बात का जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूं। इससे यह साफ होता है कि पूर्ति साखर कारखाना ने इरेडा के लोन को मूल और ब्याज सहित चुकाकर, सही व्यावसायिक प्रक्रिया का परिचय दिया है। देश में जो इस प्रकार के लाखों एकाउन्ट्स हैं, यहां माननीय



फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर यहां बैठें हैं, रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार अनेक नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों में ऐसे अनेक OTS होते हैं। 29 में से 18 मामलों में ब्याज का एक भी रुपया वसूल नहीं किया गया और 9 मामलों में मूलधन भी नहीं चुकाया गया। यह तुलना इस बात को साफ करती है कि सभी मामलों में साखर कारखाने की कुल देनदारी की रिकवरी प्रतिशत सबसे ऊपर है और हमारे साथ कोई फेवर नहीं किया गया। सीएजी की ऑडिट रिपोर्ट पर इरेडा की प्रक्रिया भी सीएजी की रिपोर्ट का हिस्सा है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि इरेडा अपने लोन देने की प्रक्रिया के तहत खामियों को दूर करते हुए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करती है। इरेडा ने अपने जवाब में यह भी कहा है कि वह सीएजी की टिप्पणियों से पूरी तरह सहमत नहीं है। पूर्ति साखर कारखाने ने साफ किया है कि उसने RBI के सभी दिशा-निर्देशों और नियमों का पालन किया है। पूर्ति साखर कारखाना व्यवसाय के नियम कानूनों का पालन करता है और कभी भी किसी गैर-कानूनी प्रक्रिया में लिप्त नहीं रहा है। पूर्ति साखर कारखाना से मिली पूरी जानकारी संलग्न है।

महोदय, मैं अंत में सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सीएजी रिपोर्ट में न तो कहीं मेरे ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार का कोई आरोप है और न ही मेरे प्रतिकूल कोई टिप्पणी की गई है। पूर्ति साखर कारखाने के संबंध में भी इस रिपोर्ट में किसी अनियमितता और भ्रष्टाचार की कोई बात नहीं है। मैं सीएजी संस्था का सम्मान करता हूँ, लेकिन सीएजी की रिपोर्ट के तथ्यों को जान बूझकर तोड़-मरोड़ कर अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के लिए कुछ सदस्यों द्वारा देश की जनता को गुमराह किया जा रहा है। मेरा सम्माननीय सदन से यह विनम्र अनुरोध है कि सीएजी रिपोर्ट के मामले में सदन में पूर्व से चली आ रही प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाना चाहिए। लोक लेखा समिति इस रिपोर्ट पर उपयुक्त समय पर विधिवत बहस करेगी। यदि लोक लेखा समिति में इस मामले में किसी भी प्रकार की अनियमितता सिद्ध होती है, तो कानून अपना काम करेगा और मैं उसके लिए तैयार हूँ।

जो मुद्दे गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने कल उपस्थित किए थे ...(व्यवधान)... पहले मेरी बात पूरी होने दीजिए, फिर आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry): Sir, at last, the Government has been indicted. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you; let the Minister complete.

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** सर, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने कल ऐसा कहा था और आनन्द शर्मा जी, जरा आप सुन लें, मैं आपको पूरा बताऊँ, क्योंकि आपके ऊपर गलत बात नहीं जानी चाहिए, यह मेरा बायोगैस का प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, यह बायो एनर्जी का प्रोजेक्ट है। आपने कल ऐसा कहा था कि इंडियन रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी लिमिटेड से जो लोन लिया गया, वह लोन 75 परसेंट रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी पैदा करने के लिए था। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि यह सही बात है। उसमें जब गन्ना मिल लगेगी, तब बगास निकलेगा, तो बायोमास पर पावर चलेगी। अब विदर्भ में गन्ना ही नहीं लगा, तो आइडल पड़ गया, तीन फैक्टरीज़ बंद हो गईं। फिर मैंने खुद यह एप्लिकेशन इरेडा को दी है, जिसकी रिसीव्ड कॉपी मेरे पास है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सबका जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने एक रुपए की सब्सिडी नहीं ली है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't answer like that. You make your statement and sit. ...*(Interruptions)*... You complete your statement and sit.

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** पहली बात, पूर्ति साखर कारखाना ने एक रुपए की सब्सिडी नहीं ली है। जो सब्सिडी है, उसके बारे में इरेडा और गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट, इन दोनों के बीच हमने इसे नहीं लिया, उल्टा हमने यह कहा कि अब यह 75 परसेंट बायोमास उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो आपकी पालिसी के अनुसार अब यह ग्रीन पावर का प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, तो मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि मैं आपका लोन वापस करता हूँ और आप इसको सेटल करिए। हमने एक रुपए की सब्सिडी नहीं ली है, न पूर्ति साखर कारखाना को कोई चेक मिला है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि जब यह कोल पर गया, तो उस समय महाराष्ट्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, उस सरकार की अनुमति ली, एनवायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री की अनुमति ली और जो क्वासी-ज्यूडिशियल अथॉरिटी है, जिसको एमईआरसी कहते हैं, महाराष्ट्र इलेक्ट्रिक अथॉरिटी, उसके पास जाकर हमने उससे परमिशन ली, उसके बाद कोयले पर चलाया। आज स्थिति ऐसी है कि विदर्भ में गन्ना लग गया है और आज 60 परसेंट गन्ना बगास निकलता है। अब वह ग्रीन पावर पर चल रहा है और प्रोजेक्ट में वहाँ कम-से-कम विदर्भ में 30 हजार किसानों ने गन्ना लगाया है और अभी वह 60-70 परसेंट गन्ने पर मिलता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Conclude, please.

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** हमने कोई सब्सिडी नहीं ली। हमने कोई अनुमति नहीं ली, हमने ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया। केन्द्र सरकार से सब अनुमति ली है, इसके बाद राज्य सरकार की अनुमति ली है, एमईआरसी की अनुमति ली है। इसको डायवर्जन करने के लिए हमने एनवायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री की अनुमति ली है, उसके बाद इरेडा की अनुमति ली है, उसके बाद नॉन-कंवेन्शनल एनर्जी के डिपार्टमेंट की अनुमति ली है और सबकी अनुमति लेने के बाद यह काम किया है। **(समय की घंटी)** मुझे लगता है कि मेरी बातों के बाद भी अगर आपको कुछ पूछना है, तो आप जब तक सवाल पूछेंगे, मैं आपके हर सवाल का जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ, पर आप एक बात जरूर याद रखिए। देखिए, आप भी सम्माननीय सदस्य हैं और मैं भी हूँ। आप \* कहते हैं, \* कहते हैं, आपको यह बात शोभा नहीं देती। दुनिया की किसी भी अदालत में यह सिद्ध हो जाए कि मैंने एक रुपए का भ्रष्टाचार किया, तो मंत्री पद का क्या, मैं तो सांसद पद से भी रेजिगनेशन देने के लिए तैयार हूँ, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ। आपको मुझसे जो पूछना है, आप पूछिए।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं बहुत ही विनम्रतापूर्वक और ध्यानपूर्वक श्री गडकरी जी का वक्तव्य सुन रहा था। मैं शुरुआत यहीं से करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग कोई कहानी या किस्से नहीं सुना रहे हैं। एक सीएजी रिपोर्ट है, जो 30 अप्रैल को सदन में प्रस्तुत हो गई है। यह लीक नहीं हुई है, पहले की तरह। यह लीकड रिपोर्ट नहीं है, यह प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट है और यह

मेरे सामने है। मैं इसे कहीं बाजार से खरीद कर नहीं लाया हूँ, यह यहीं संसद भवन में उपलब्ध कराई गई है, तो यह संसद भवन का डॉक्यूमेंट है, जिस पर आधारित मेरे तथ्य हैं। 30 अप्रैल को यह प्रस्तुत हुई है। अब मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं कोई पुरानी तिलिस्मी कहानी नहीं सुना रहा हूँ। आपने कहा कि 2004 में लोन लिया गया, लोन तो 2004 का ही है।

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** जी हां, 13 साल पहले का है।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** मैं आपसे कुछ कह नहीं रहा हूँ। आपने 2011 में त्यागपत्र दिया, हम तो उसके पहले के सात सालों की कहानी बता रहे हैं। 2011 में आपके त्यागपत्र दे देने से, 2004 में आपने जो किया है, वह बात खत्म नहीं हो जाती है। याद रखिएगा, श्री गडकरी जी ने स्वयं स्वीकार कर लिया है कि 2004 से 2011 तक वे इस कम्पनी से जुड़े हुए थे, इस कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर थे। ...**(व्यवधान)** प्रमोटर थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर भी, अगर वे इसे स्वीकार न भी करें, तो सीएजी की रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा हुआ है, तब तो मजबूरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ..**(व्यवधान)**... पेज 51 पर इसमें लिखा है, मैं नहीं जानता कि ये कौन हैं, मैं तो सिर्फ पेज 51 पढ़ रहा हूँ, मैं किसी पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। "श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी..." कोई होंगे, जो भी हैं, "इस कम्पनी के प्रमोटर हैं, जिन्होंने पर्सनल गारंटी दी है।" मेरे खयाल से यह सही बात है।

2011 में किसने त्यागपत्र दिया या भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने किसको दोबारा अध्यक्ष नहीं चुना, ये सब बातें मैं नहीं करूंगा। दोबारा अध्यक्ष न चुने जाने के पीछे कुछ तो कहानी रही होगी, उस पर भी मैं नहीं जाऊंगा। मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा, साहब, आप बहुत ही विद्वान हैं, लेकिन मैं यह समझना चाहता हूँ, एक पूर्ति साखर कारखाने में 84.12 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज लिया गया, आपने ठीक कहा कि वह ज्वाइंट वेंचर था, जिसमें आपको इरेडा ने इसीलिए कर्ज दिया था कि आप बगास से ही बिजली बनाएंगे। आपकी देशभक्ति पर मुझे कोई संदेह नहीं है और आपकी ईमानदारी पर भी मुझे संदेह नहीं है, लेकिन अपने ज्ञानवर्धन के लिए मैं एक चीज़ जानना चाहता हूँ कि कर्जा लेते वक्त आपने बगास का वायदा किया और फिर बाद में बिजली आपने 100% कोयले से बनाई, यह \* हुआ कि नहीं हुआ? यह \* हुआ कि नहीं हुआ? अगर मैं \* या \* को अंग्रेजी में ट्रांसलेट कर दूँ, तो क्या \*हुआ या नहीं हुआ, मैं सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मैं कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ, इसमें परेशान होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं तो सिर्फ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Put the questions and close. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सर, इस पर आप समय की पाबन्दी मत लगाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that you have to confine to 2-3 minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please seek clarifications only. It is within the 'clarification.' ...**(Interruptions)**... Ask questions and conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is within 'clarification', the term 'clarification'. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं सिर्फ वह फार्मूला जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस पर लगभग 82 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर के लोन पर one time settlement में 71.34 करोड़ रुपया जमा किया है। यह बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह CAG की रिपोर्ट कह रही है कि उसमें सिर्फ सब्सिडी का एमाउंट है, 1.66 करोड़ रुपये, जिससे इन्कार किया जा रहा था। इस सब्सिडी या इंटरेस्ट को one time settlement में एडजेस्ट किया गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ \* और \* करके जिस धन को अर्जित किया गया और जिस इंटरेस्ट को उसमें समाहित किया गया, अगर इसे \* नहीं कहते हैं, तो फिर \* किसको कहते हैं, मैं उसकी परिभाषा जानना चाहता हूँ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, conclude.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** मैं आपसे विनम्रतापूर्वक एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यूपीए की गलती यह है कि उसने एक प्रयास किया था कि वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा बने। कहा गया है कि यह तो इरेडा की गलती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार या यूपीए की गलती है। यूपीए ने तो पेन्शन की स्कीम भी लागू की थी, कर्ज भी माफ किए थे। अगर कोई \* करके उस कर्ज को माफ करा ले, तो कर्जा माफ करवाने वाला \* कर रहा है या वह सरकार \* कर रही है, जिसने इस पॉलिसी को बनाया है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) :** आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए, आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing you. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सर, आप मुझे संरक्षण दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Pramod Tiwari, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I need time. ...(Interruptions)... I need time. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... I have to go by the rules. Please. ...(Interruptions)... For clarifications I cannot give more time. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot give more time. Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... You have to conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Put your question and conclude.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: No, Sir. I have to put forth certain facts. मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान).... मैं जानता हूँ कि तकलीफ हो रही होगी।...(व्यवधान).... मान्यवर, मैं एक जानकारी और चाहता हूँ। Ideal Road Builders एक ग्रुप है। इसको 1995 से लेकर 1999 तक, 4 साल तक महाराष्ट्र में PWD के सड़क निर्माण के काफी ठेके मिले हैं। कोई गडकरी, मैं नहीं जानता कौन गडकरी, महाराष्ट्र में PWD Minister थे और उन्होंने ये इतिफाक से कर दिए। फिर वही IRB,

Ideal Road Builders — Ideal Road Builders बड़े कृपालु हैं — ने बिना किसी security के इसी पूर्ति कम्पनी को कर्जा दिया, जिसको PWD Minister रहते हुए 1995 से 1999 तक ठेके दिये गये। हम तो गांधी जी की परम्परा के हैं, हम तो बहुत ईमानदार हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सुनिए, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Now conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please... ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, Tiwariji has raised an issue that there is a CAG Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, please... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I can quite understand the strategy behind this discussion that 'all right, we will now try and throw some mud', because we have been saying that this is a clean Government. The best allegation he had is that the raw material used for producing electricity was not bagasse; it was coal. यह सबसे बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, he has not yielded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has yielded. Please... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप इनकी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the second thing he says is कि आपने 46 करोड़ रुपये लिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... You can't shout me down like this, if you think you can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I am not yielding. I have to say... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is a point of order. Where is Ideal Road Builders mentioned in the CAG Report? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is seeking clarifications on CAG Report. Where is Ideal Road Builders mentioned in the CAG Report? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tiwari, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiwari, let me tell you the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to grapple with two issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number one, I have already said, it falls within the scope of 'clarifications'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me speak, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... While seeking clarifications on a statement, everybody in the House knows, a Member can take three minutes and a maximum of five minutes, not more, because it is just clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number two, as everybody knows, it is an accepted norm that clarifications on a statement should be within the scope of that statement. You cannot bring an extraneous incident or subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. If it is a general discussion, a debate under Short Duration Discussion or any other discussion, you can bring in all subjects. Clarifications on the statement of a Minister should be confined to the scope of that statement. No extraneous incident or allegation can be brought within that. Therefore, confine to this. You have taken seven minutes. I can give you only two more minutes. You have to conclude within two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot violate the norms and rules. I cannot violate norms and rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you just hear me; I am just requesting the Chair. It is true that when the statement is made on a particular subject, the clarifications are on that is the right of Members. Now, here is a CAG Report on the Purti Sakhar Karkhana and he is referring to, after all Purti Sakhar Karkhana is there in the CAG Report, the promoters, directors and investors or सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपए unsecured loan. From whom? यह कैसे relevant नहीं है? यह बिल्कुल relevant है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My problem is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Let me say ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Very little. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want a full-fledged discussion, give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give separate notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You take two more minutes and complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... You take two more minutes and complete.

...(Interruptions)... Not more than two more minutes ...(Interruptions)... Only two minutes ...(Interruptions)... Only two minutes ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)... You please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have allowed him two more minutes. ...(Interruptions)... I have allowed him two more minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, Treasury Benches. ...(Interruptions)... Two more minutes ...(Interruptions)... Let him speak. ...(Interruptions)... Tiwariji, two more minutes ...(Interruptions)... You speak. ...(Interruptions)... Treasury Benches, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... Tiwariji, don't compel me to ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: You give me a peaceful House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, इनके पास कहने के लिए कुछ नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान) : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, the CAG Report ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Are you permitting him or me? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding? ...(Interruptions)... Are you yielding? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I want to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, the CAG Report can be discussed only in the PAC; this is not the forum. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, all names should be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I got it. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Tiwariji, I told you to take two more minutes only. ...(Interruptions)... Now, finish in two minutes. ...(Interruptions)... You have already taken seven minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मान्यवर, पूर्ति कंपनी में 16 कंपनीज़ हैं प्रमोटर्स और साहब, यह बड़ी अजीब सी बात है कि जिस कंपनी में इतने बड़े महापुरुष हों, उसकी कंपनियों का अता-पता ही नहीं मिल रहा है, वे कहाँ हैं? रजिस्टर्ड ऑफिस में जो पता दिया गया है, उन कंपनियों का कोई वजूद ही नहीं है। अगर कोई इस तरह से फर्जी कंपनियां स्थापित करे, तो वह बड़ा ईमानदार है, जरा मुझे यह समझने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 16 कंपनियों का पता ही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनका अता-पता नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him finish. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him finish. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना:** सर, ऐसे नहीं होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Minister will reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... You sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Minister will reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... Treasury Benches may take their seats. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... All of you sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** सर, सिर्फ सीएजी रिपोर्ट पर और जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्टेटमेंट दिया, उसी पर clarification होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप चाहते हैं कि corruption की इश्यू पर पूरा discussion हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... If you want a discussion on corruption issue, you discuss. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sweeping statements should not be made...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड):** ये इधर-उधर की जानकारी लेकर समय बेकार कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, Members from Treasury Benches may please take their seats. ...**(Interruptions)**...



SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you should speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: No, Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard you. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Tiwariji, in total, you have taken seven-plus-four...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: No, Sir. My time is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you to confine yourself within the scope of the statement; nothing else.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Yes, Sir, I promise that I will not go beyond that.

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना:** सर, सीएजी के बारे में जो प्वाइंट्स हैं, वही आने चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing you. Let me deal with it. Nothing else will go on record.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Should I start?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. You have only two more minutes.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि निविता ट्रेडर्स, स्विफ्टसॉल, रिजमा, अश्वामी सेल्स, जो कम्पनी प्रमोटर हैं, ये पाँचों की पाँचों एक चॉल में रहती हैं, जिसका नाम है- दूबे चॉल। क्या चॉल होगी, जहाँ पर इतनी बड़ी कम्पनी के मालिक होंगे! साहब, मैं उस ड्राइवर को हाथ जोड़ना चाहता हूँ, जो गडकरी जी का ड्राइवर भी है और करोड़ों रुपये देकर इस कम्पनी का डायरेक्टर भी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is over. Now, Shri Anil Madhav Dave. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have not yet finished. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is over. No more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anil Madhav Dave. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's all. Nothing else is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anil Madhav Dave. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE (Madhya Pradesh): Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Madhav Dave...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** सर, हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing. Shri Anil Madhav Dave...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anil Madhav Dave. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know. It is over. You cannot take time like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Pramod Tiwari says will not go on record. Now, Shri Anil Madhav Dave...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Mr. Anil Madhav Dave says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you should have given a notice for other...*(Interruptions)*... not on this...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** उपसभापति जी, जिस बात पर कांग्रेस चर्चा करना चाहती थी...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** सर, ये डिस्कस करना नहीं चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये सिर्फ डिस्टर्बेंस करना चाहते हैं और ये जो डिस्टर्बेंस कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये जो भी कर रहे हैं, इससे निश्चित तौर से ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहाँ पर काम नहीं करने देना चाहते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** ऐसे मुद्दों को raise कीजिए, जिन मुद्दों के अंदर कोई ठोस सबूत हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप ऐसे-ऐसे मुद्दे लाते हैं, जिसके ऊपर आप ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं ले सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not allowed. See, this House has a tradition of seeking clarifications. Maximum time allowed to a Member is five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me finish. If you wanted to have a full-fledged

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\*Not recorded.

discussion, you could have given a notice. You agreed for clarifications, and I have to go by that. I gave him fourteen minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot give more time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should the Chair violate the rules? I cannot do that. Shri Anil Madhav Dave. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** पूरी दुनिया के सामने यह बात निश्चित हुई थी कि हम चर्चा करेंगे, बात करेंगे, लेकिन आप बात नहीं करने देना चाहते। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे यह बताइए कि यह कैसे सम्भव होगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** हम बात करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you give another notice? आप दूसरा नोटिस दे सकते थे, दूसरे रूल पर नोटिस दे सकते थे, क्यों नहीं दिया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्यों नहीं दिया? आपको क्लैरिफिकेशंस चाहिए थे, क्लैरिफिकेशंस के लिए मैक्सिमम टाइम पाँच मिनट है, मैंने दस मिनट से ज्यादा दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Violation of rules is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Mr. Anil Madhav Dave says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** आप बात नहीं कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप चर्चा नहीं करने देना चाहते ...*(व्यवधान)*... अपनी बात कहकर सदन में डिसऑर्डर ला रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, every statement Mr. Tiwari is making, is outside the CAG Report, is outside the Minister's statement. He cannot be allowed to do so. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anil Madhav Dave, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे :** उपसभापति जी,.....*(व्यवधान)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Tiwari is saying, is not going on record; I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे :** उपसभापति जी, यह देखिए, इन्होंने कहा था कि हम क्लैफिकेशन मांगेंगे, अब नारे लगा रहे हैं। इसीलिए ऐसे दिन आपके जीवन में आए हैं, क्योंकि...*(व्यवधान)*... जो वायदे आपने जनता से किए थे, उसने आपको यहां पहुंचा दिया। आज आप सदन की गरिमा की बात कर रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... पूर्ति कम्पनी ने जो लोन लिया था उसको ब्याज सहित चुकाया है और 21 करोड़ का लोन चुकाया है। ऐसी कम्पनियां कितनी हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to go by Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मेरा यह कहना है कि...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : जो रहे हैं और अभी हैं, उनकी जांच करवाई जाए कि उनमें से किस-किसने...(व्यवधान)...

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

*The House then adjourned at fifty-seven minutes past two of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at twelve minutes past three of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, just one minute. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, please give me two minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, he should be given two minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Allow me to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I am concluding. I need only two minutes. ...(Interruptions)... I will not take more than two minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow me to say something. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow me to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): Sir, give him one minute only for clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, give me only two minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I want to say something. You are not allowing. ...(Interruptions)...

**पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) :** सर, जो इन के स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है, वह उस पर बोले हैं, आप उसे पहले expunge करिए ..(व्यवधान).. और दूसरे अब तो दवे जी ने बोलना शुरू कर दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say something. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : He is already on the ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say something. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: You have to ensure order in the House. ...(Interruptions)... They are not ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say something. ...(Interruptions)... Tiwariji, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Tiwariji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, व्यापम में इन्होंने फोर्जरी की, यह सारा कोर्ट में साबित हो गया है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... I am asking all of you to take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, फोर्जरी की गई है ...(व्यवधान)... यह कोर्ट में साबित हो गया है, forgery is a serious offence. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allofyou take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn. ...(Interruptions)... I am requesting every hon. Member to take his seat. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप तो बहुत disciplined Member हैं, फिर अभी क्यों झगड़ा करते हैं? ..(व्यवधान)... Hon. Members, Chair has to go by rules only. I cannot waive the rule for a particular Member. Every Member is equal before me. Now, to this side I am saying, usually, for clarifications maximum time given is five minutes and in very exceptional case, seven minutes. Here, I have given more than that. So, I asked ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I asked him to stop, and after that, I have called another hon. Member. He started also. I cannot reverse my decision. So, don't pressurise me for that. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't pressurise me for that. Now, if Mr. Tiwari has to say anything more, there are other Members from your side. You can convey that. They will say it. ...(Interruptions)... They will say it. I cannot reverse my decision, whatever may be the pressure. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now, second point. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. Sit down and let me complete.

Second point, the names are already given and I will read. I have already got the names – Shri Anil Madhav Dave, Shri Digvijaya Singh, Shri Anil Desai, Shri Shantaram Naik and Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Oh, sorry, Mr. Harivansh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, इधर हम लोग भी पूछने वाले हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** इधर मेरे पास लिस्ट में नाम नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): नहीं है, तो call from all the parties.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, why did you not give names? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति, आप नियम 251 देख लीजिए। इस नियम 251 में कहीं डिस्कशन नहीं लिखा हुआ है, जो हम नाम दें। हम क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछना चाहते हैं, आप हमें पूछने का मौका दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप नियम 251 निकाल कर देख लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have got your point. Sit down. Then, how do I decide the time? If you have not given name ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I am saying ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got the names. If you have not given the name, what do I do then? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** तो आप नाम लिखवा दीजिए, सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do I know? ...*(Interruptions)*... How do I know that you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** मैं कह रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नाम कैसे मांग सकते हैं? नियम 251 के तहत नाम नहीं मांग सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That means you also want to speak. That's all.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I can allow that also.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes. Sir, my name also ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, also agreed. But I am not going to allow anybody more than three minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody – three minutes. After three minutes, I will say no more and it will not be recorded. ...(Interruptions)... Within three minutes, you should ask. ...(Interruptions)... Whoever it is, within three minutes you should seek clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: My point of order is this. In a clarification ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the Rule? Tell me. ...(Interruptions)... It is under what Rule? ...(Interruptions)... Quote the rule! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Without citing the Rule, I want to ask the Chair a question. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Then it is not ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, यह पर्सनल स्टेटमेंट है। यह कोई गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से स्टेटमेंट नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allow it. ...(Interruptions)... I allow it. ...(Interruptions)... It is a point of order; sit down. ...(Interruptions)... It is a point of order, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... Why are you doing this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, my question to Chair is the following. When there are clarifications, can one Member seek a clarification from another Member or does Mr. Dave have to target his clarifications to the Minister, who spoke? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: He heard a few words from him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was answering Mr. Tiwari! He was not seeking clarifications from the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, please rule him out of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, all clarifications should be confined within three minutes and question will be only to the Minister. Now, Shri Anil Madhav Dave. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं तीन मिनट लूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Mr. Anil Madhav Dave will say ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can I allow? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can I allow? Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, मैं केवल इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई कंपनी लोन लेती है और लोन लेने के बाद पूरा लोन ब्याज सहित चुका देती है, तो क्या यह इस देश के कानून के तहत कोई अपराध है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Madhav Dave, put your question within three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put your question in three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: और, अगर किसी को ऐसा लगता है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने मित्रों से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अभी सिटिंग मेम्बर्स हैं और बीस साल के अंदर जितने मेंबर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हुए हैं, उन सब में से कितनों ने कितना लोन लिया है, अगर उसकी जांच हो जाएगी, तो आधे से ज्यादा मेम्बर्स \* ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह क्या बोल रहे हैं? यह क्या तरीका है? ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह आप लोगों की समस्या है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put the question to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार की जांच होनी चाहिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये लोग इस बात को लेकर चिंतित हैं कि पहले टू जी थे, फिर थ्री जी थे, फिर जीजा जी थे, लेकिन ऐसे लोगों के नाम व्यापम घोटाले में लेकर आ जाते हैं, जिसका कोई सबूत नहीं होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



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

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि ये जितने लोग दिख रहे हैं, इनमें आधे\* ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब जेल के अंदर चले जाएंगे, तो वापस नहीं आ पाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोन लेना आसान है, लेकिन लोन चुकाना मुश्किल है। लोन चुकाना आसान नहीं होता है और वह भी ब्याज सहित। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूर्ति ने ब्याज के साथ लोन चुकाया है। सर, ऐसे कितने लोग हैं? सर, जो लोग नारे लगा रहे हैं, वे आधे से ज्यादा डिफॉल्टर हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इन लोगों की बात नहीं सुन सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is your point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, how can I allow? ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... This way you cannot...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे :** सर, मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हार और जीत चलती रहती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order cannot be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats, then I will allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे :** आप जो मुद्दे खड़े करते हैं, उनमें कोई दम नहीं होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** अगर आपको कोई सलाह चाहिए, तो हमसे लीजिए। हम आपको बताएंगे कि डेमोक्रेसी में अच्छा विपक्ष कैसा होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking the Members on the left...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want to seek clarifications? ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell me this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You want clarification and you are doing this. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is it that you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** आपको मुद्दे तलाशते समय ठोस मुद्दे तलाशने चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he said anything unparliamentary, I will look into that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** आप अपने अंदर ही बंटे हुए हैं और बंटे हुए होने के कारण ठीक से लड़ भी नहीं पा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You wanted clarification and you are doing this. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask your Members to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask your Members to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** आप सदन को चलने नहीं देते। विपक्ष की भूमिका नहीं निभा पाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिल को पास नहीं होने देते हैं। आप अवरोध खड़ा करना चाहते हैं। केवल नारे लगाकर देश की संसद की प्रक्रिया को अवरुद्ध करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर वह शब्द हटाया जाना चाहिए जो अनावश्यक रूप से बोला गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You wanted clarification and you are doing this. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** सर, इनकी आदत ही ऐसी है। पहले तो ये गलती करते हैं...**(व्यवधान)** ...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are the Deputy Leader. Ask your Members to go back to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप अपनी पार्टी को संभालिए। एक कहता है, वेल में मत जाओ, आप लोग वेल में आ जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You ask your Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't pressurise me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't pressurise me like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to allow you. But your Members should go back to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister stood up first. ...*(Interruptions)*... He stood before you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... He asked before you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... First, he will speak and then you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, I can allow you to raise a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask your Members to be calm. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do Treasury Benches create problems? ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want that. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point of order?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, this is General Rules of Procedure.

“If the permission is granted, the Member concerned makes a statement and no further questions or clarifications thereon are permitted, the intention being that the

personal explanation should not be converted into a debate. As has been observed, "These statements are made by the indulgence of the House, and not of right, since there is no question before the House at the time, and no debate can take place."

सर, आपने बहुत स्पष्ट तरीके से रूलिंग दी है कि इस पर माननीय सदस्य यदि कोई क्लेरीफिकेशन चाहते हैं, तो वे कर सकते हैं और माननीय मंत्री जी उस पर पूरी तरह से ब्याज सहित जवाब देने को तैयार हैं। अब सवाल यहां यह पैदा हो रहा है कि माननीय सदस्य, पूरे के पूरे मोहनजोदड़ो और हड़प्पा की खुदाई के बारे में बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन इस मुद्दे पर बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इसलिए यहां सवाल यह है कि सर, आपको निर्देश देना होगा कि जो इश्यू है, इस पर स्पेसीफिक रूप से, इसी फ्रेमवर्क में यदि कोई क्वेश्चन करना चाहे, तो करें अन्यथा हम करप्शन पर डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं। करप्शन पर सरकार ...(व्यवधान)... सर, करप्शन का नाम आते ही ये लोग चिल्लाने लगते हैं। करप्शन और कांग्रेस ...(व्यवधान)... अरे भाई, हम कांग्रेस पर नहीं कह रहे हैं, हम करप्शन पर कह रहे हैं। हम कांग्रेस को ...(व्यवधान)... हम कह रहे हैं कि corruption, not Congress but unfortunately हम जब करप्शन की बात करते हैं, तो आप उसे कांग्रेस समझ लेते हैं, तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी(आन्ध्र प्रदेश) :** कोई करप्शन पर ...(व्यवधान)... लाओ करप्शन पर डिस्कशन, हम बताएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... आपके साथ-साथ ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Anand Sharma. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed Mr. Anand Sharma. ...(Interruptions)... I allowed him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... I have been allowed by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... आप मंत्री हैं, आप बैठ जाइए। बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, हाई कोर्ट से ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** इनके तो मंत्री भी खड़े हो रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** फोर्जरी हुई। सर, हाई कोर्ट ने भी माना। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you have allowed me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Treasury Benches, please resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : आप नहीं चाहते कि हाऊस चले? बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...क्या बोल रहे हैं आप? ...*(व्यवधान)*...मान लीजिए, सुनिए हमारी बात को। कैसे कह दिया इन्होंने? ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: House is adjourned up to 4.00 p.m.

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

*The House reassembled at four of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, when the House adjourned, you had called me to raise a point of order. Due to disruptions, I was not able to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. But, before that, let me make a submission. It is a submission from the Chair. I am ready to allow you. I will allow you. Shri Anil Madhav Dave was speaking. After you, I will call Madhav Dave.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, आप बीच में भी देखिए। शरद यादव जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have some names. I will call all the hon. Members and everybody will be given three minutes and allow the discussion to have in a peaceful manner. After that, the Minister will reply. So, let us be sure on that. For that, I want cooperation from both the sides...*(Interruptions)*...If any Member makes some remarks or something, I myself will go through the record and if there is anything unparliamentary or not within the rules, I will expunge them. But, if one Member says something and all of you stand up and shout, the Chair is helpless. Therefore, I request everybody to cooperate, because, after this, we have to pass Bills, if not today, at least, we have to pass these important Bills tomorrow. Therefore, I am allowing Shri Anand Sharma on a point of order. Mr. Sharma, be specific to the point.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : I will be specific. Sir, this House runs as per the rule book. Irrespective of the subject being discussed, the dignity of this House and the dignity of its Members have to be maintained. No one, whether from this side or that side or from here, can lower, by any remark or statement, the prestige of the Rajya

Sabha and the Members of Parliament. Therefore, it is a matter of great anguish for me, my colleagues and all of us, if, in the flow of passion, one hon. Member says that 50 per cent of the Members of this House deserve to be\* should apologize; not withdraw, but apologize. This is not acceptable. आप अपने लोगों को भी कह रहे हैं और यहां भी कह रहे हैं। आप अपने गिरेबान में झांकिए और सदन से माफी मांगिए।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** सर, ऑनरेबल आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो बात कही, हम उससे सहमत हैं। हम सबको, चाहे उधर बैठे लोग हों या इधर बैठे लोग हों या कहीं के भी हों, राज्य सभा की, संसद की जो गरिमा है, उसके अनुकूल ही अपनी बात कहनी चाहिए। निश्चित तौर पर उससे पहले उधर से भी कुछ ऐसी बातें आयीं या इधर से आयीं, दोनों को रिकार्ड में देखकर आप एक्सपंज करिए और अभी, जो स्पेसिफिक फ्रेमवर्क है, जो मुद्दा है, उस मुद्दे के अंदर अगर कोई सवाल पूछना चाहता है तो वह शॉर्ट में पूछे। उसके बाद ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब उसका जवाब देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Number one is, including the statement referred to by Shri Anand Shrama and if there is any other statement, I will go through the record and expunge them.

Now, Shri Anil Madhav Dave...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it has to be taken off the record right now...(Interruptions)...If you look at the record tomorrow, by that time, it will be published. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The statement referred to by Shri Anand Sharma purported to be made by Shri Anil Dave is expunged now itself.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That is right. Otherwise, it will be reported in the media tomorrow...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): If that is so, what Mr. Tiwari said should also be expunged now itself...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, what Mr. Tiwari has said should also be expunged now itself...(Interruptions)...You expunge it now. ... (Interruptions)...Sir, I am on a point of order...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I will go through the record. ... (Interruptions)...I will go through the record...(Interruptions)...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, it should be expunged forthwith.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** सर, मैं सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस सदन में किसी के प्रति ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए। दो दिन से, मेरे बारे में\* है, जैसे नारे सब लोग दे रहे थे ...(व्यवधान)...और जो नारे थे, उन्हें आप रिकार्ड से देख लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव:** \* कोई नहीं कह रहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you.

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** अच्छा, आप सब क्या कह रहे थे, वह सब रिकार्ड में है। ...(व्यवधान)...आज उनको देर से क्यों न हो, इस सभा गृह के सदस्यों की dignity की याद आई, इसलिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

दूसरी बात, जब सम्माननीय प्रमोद तिवारी जी बोल रहे थे, मैं सीएजी रिपोर्ट का जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैंने कोई लोन बिना गारंटी के नहीं लिया है। इन्कम टैक्स ने मुझे सर्टिफिकेट दिया है, मेरा कोई संबंध नहीं है। इसके बाद भी उन्होंने आउट ऑफ रिकार्ड जाकर मेरे लोन के बारे में, दूसरी कम्पनी के बारे में, मेरे मंत्री पद के बारे में बोला है। ये सब बातें रिकार्ड में आई हैं। आपसे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो सीएजी की रिपोर्ट से रिलेटेड बातें नहीं हैं, वे सब बातें रिकार्ड से निकाल दीजिए। वे बातें कहने का इनको अधिकार नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... वे सारी बातें रिकार्ड से निकाल देनी चाहिए, तभी मेरे साथ न्याय होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप उसके साथ एक न्याय और उनके साथ दूसरा, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)... He has taken my name. He is speaking on record. Let me clarify. सर, उस समय आपने मुझे परमिट किया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** वह सीएजी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में किया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** उस समय आपने परमिट किया था कि सीएजी रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में क्या पूर्ति में कोई गड़बड़ी है या नहीं है, इसके बारे में बोलना था। सर, मुझे कम्पनी का पता बताना था। मुझे बताना था कि 16-16 कम्पनियां एक जाल में रह रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे यह बताना था कि कबूतर कौन है? ...(व्यवधान)...मुझे यह बताना था कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** सर, ये फिर से गलत बात कह रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह सीएजी रिपोर्ट में नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

Sir, you are allowing him! The matter which is not permitted by you, he is speaking on the record. He is speaking wrongly. ये असत्य बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सर, मुझे बताना था कि ड्राइवर भी डायरेक्टर है। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे यह भी बताना था कि इनका चपरासी भी डायरेक्टर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay, please sit down. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: जिन्होंने लाखों करोड़ रुपये का \* किया। क्या कोयला खाने वाले लोगों को *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gadkari, please sit down. *..(Interruptions)..* Naqviji, please *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: छोड़िए, क्या बात करते हो? तुमने देश को तो\* है। *...(व्यवधान)...* कोयले में\* किया है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, please *..(Interruptions)..* Naqviji, please *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : हम ऐसी धमकियों से नहीं डरते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सर, सीएजी के ऊपर चर्चा हो। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, उनको अपनी जुबान पर लगाम रखनी होगी। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: श्री आनन्द शर्मा *...(व्यवधान)...* Mistryji, please *..(Interruptions)..* Please go back. I am on my legs. Please go back. Mr. Anand Sharma, ask them to go back to their places. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : उपसभापति महोदय, चाहे \* इधर से कहा या उधर से कहा जाए , वह रिकार्ड से निकाल देना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

آقاںڈ حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : اپ سبھا ہی مہوڈے، چاہے \* ادھر سے کہا یا ادھر سے کہا جائے، وہ ریکارڈ سے نکال دینا چاہیے۔ (مداخلت)۔

नेता सदन (श्री अरुण जेटली): उपसभापति महोदय, इस शब्दावली को, जिसके बारे में आज़ाद साहब ने कहा है, रिकार्ड से निकाल दिया जाए और जो सीएजी रिपोर्ट के बाहर नये invented allegations आ रहे हैं, उनको भी इसमें से हटा दिया जाए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Please sit down. I will decide on that. Please *..(Interruptions)..* Mr. Khan, I know what to do, please sit down. अरे, आप लोग बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* श्री अनिल माधव दवे, आप बैठ जाइए। श्री तरुण विजय, आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* First of all, let me say that every hon. Member of this House is an honourable Member. Nobody can be called \* or \* . We can't do that. That is number one. And if there is anybody who refers to the word \* or \* regarding anybody, all such words should be expunged. Number two is that shouting

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री उपसभापति]

slogan is not permitted in the House. Slogan shouting should never form part of the record. If that has come on the record, it should also be expunged. Number three is, we are discussing a specific issue on the statement made by Shri Nitin Gadkari. Whatever is referred to there, whatever is mentioned there, can be used for asking questions. But no new allegation from outside. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No new allegation from outside can be made. If you want to make a new allegation, there is a procedure. Write to the Chairman, get the permission. We will give permission, if necessary, if it is okay. These three conditions to be remembered. Number four, I have names, all the names I have got; I will be allowing but for only three minutes, confined to what I have said. Now, Shri Anil Madhav Dave. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... My humble request is to please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate. I feel sad. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request everybody to cooperate.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई कम्पनी लोन लेती है और उस लोन को ब्याज और ब्याज पर ब्याज, टोटल ब्याज मिलाकर कुल जितना भी बनता है, उसको वह वापस जमा करवाती है, तो क्या भारत के किसी भी वित्तीय कानून के अंतर्गत यह गलती है? ऐसी स्थिति में जब भारत के अंदर डिफॉल्टर्स कम्पनियों, प्रमोटर्स की भरमार है और हमारे देश के अंदर किसी समय में चैक बाउंस होना खराब समझा जाता था। यदि मेरा चैक बाउंस हो गया, तो मेरी कम्पनी का नाम खराब हो गया, यह समझा जाता था। यदि कम्पनी लोन लेती थी, तो उसे वह कम्पनी सौ प्रतिशत चुकाती थी। पूर्ति ने पूरी प्रमाणिकता से इस काम को किया है। इस काम को करने के ऊपर....*(व्यवधान)*... यदि प्रश्न लगता है, तो यह प्रश्न केवल किसी कम्पनी पर नहीं लगता है। यह प्रश्न इस वृत्ति पर भी लगता है कि लोन चुकाना क्या इस देश के अंदर अपराध है? लोन पर ब्याज सहित लोन चुकाने की प्रक्रिया क्या गलत है? महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरे मन में एक प्रश्न जानने की इच्छा है कि कोई भी sitting Member of Parliament, वह चाहे किसी भी पद पर हो, वह मंत्री हो या न हो, क्या हम उनके किसी ऐसे कार्य-कलापों पर, जो कि उसके पदेन रहने से पहले हुए हैं, हम उस पर चर्चा करेंगे? अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे, तो हम भविष्य का एक ऐसा दरवाजा खोल देंगे, जो अनन्त तक जाएगा। उसके अंदर कई संस्थाएं आएंगी, कई कम्पनियां आएंगी और कई लोग आएंगे। मुझे लगता है कि sitting Member रहते हुए की जाने वाली गतिविधियों पर विश्लेषण करने का अधिकार तो सबको है, अगर हम उसके दस साल, बीस साल या तीस साल पहले जाएंगे, तो फिर बात निकलेगी तो वह दूर तक जाएगी, तो उसके अंदर हो ही जाएगा। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन की गरिमा को बनाए रखने की जवाबदेही हम सबकी है। जैसा कि हमारे एक साथी ने कहा है कि आप उसको पढ़िए और आपको यदि ऐसा लगता है, तो उसको expunge करिए, क्योंकि इस सदन की गरिमा को मेंटेन करने के लिए हम सब लोग जवाबदेह हैं। आने वाली पीढ़ियां हमारे मिनट्स निकालकर पढ़ेंगी और हमारी हरकतों को देखेंगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... भाई साहब, मैं आप दोनों के लिए कह रहा हूँ। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।



**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात केवल सीएजी की रिपोर्ट तक ही सीमित रखूंगा और माननीय मंत्री जी की स्टेटमेंट तक सीमित रखूंगा।

महोदय, सेकन्ड पैरा में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है the audit does not conclude any issue of misutilisation, misappropriation, fraudulent or corrupt practices. मैं आपका ध्यान सीएजी की रिपोर्ट के पेज 51 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ज़रा देखिए नितिन गडकरी जी। उसमें फर्स्ट पैराग्राफ में लिखा हुआ है, फिर आपने उसमें यह भी स्टेटमेंट दिया है, आप अपने स्टेटमेंट के लास्ट पैराग्राफ में जाइए - “CAG Report has nowhere named me as a wrong- doer”. इन दोनों बातों को अपने बयान में सीएजी रिपोर्ट के तहत रख कर आपने सदन को \* किया है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं पेज नं. 51 पैराग्राफ 1 पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, “The promoters or the Directors of the borrower Company had given their personal guarantee for the loan”. Now, who the persons are, it is mentioned here. “Nitin Jairam Gadkari” – I think that is you, Sir, - - “Shri Jayakumar Rameshji Verma, Shri Anandrao Motiram Raut, Shri Astik Janglu Sahare and Shri Vishnu Govind Chorghade”. Aren't they connected with you, Sir? This is number one.

Number two, इन्होंने कहा है कि हमने इसमें कोई गलत काम नहीं किया। I have referred to last paragraph of page 51. It says, “The borrowers...”, who are the borrowers? Mr. Nitin Gadkari is one of the borrowers. “The borrower did not deposit revenue from sale of generated electricity in the Trust and Retention Account (TRA), as committed, which would ensure the repayment of loan, as IREDA held the first charge on this account”. What have they done? Then, you go to the same paragraph. “₹ 5.73 crores were paid to the other lenders”. The money that was generated from the subsidy which you have taken was given to the other banks. This is number two. Sir, I am quoting this from the CAG Report.

Number three, I would quote paragraph 5.41 on page 61 of the Report. Again it says, “The borrower...” Who is the borrower? Till then, Sir, you were the Chairman of Purti. You have violated the terms and conditions for subsidy schemes. The IREDA continued giving subsidy. Is it not an indictment against the hon. Minister? I am quoting only from the CAG Report.

Sir, the other thing I would like to point out is, 23 अक्टूबर, 2012, मैंने 2012 में तत्कालीन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी को पत्र लिखा था, जिसमें मैंने पूर्ति के खिलाफ एलिगेशन लगाए थे और कारपोरेट अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से मैंने अनुरोध किया था कि इसकी स्पेशल फ्रॉड इन्वेस्टिगेशन ऑफिस से जाँच की जानी चाहिए। माननीय नेता सदन, आप अभी कारपोरेट अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के चार्ज में हैं। क्या एसएफओ की रिपोर्ट, जो पूर्ति के घपले पर, जिन्होंने 164 करोड़ रुपए, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, जो आईआरबी के मालिक थे, (समय की घंटी) उन्होंने ... (व्यवधान) ... ग्लोबल सेप्टी विजन ... (व्यवधान) ... 164 करोड़ रुपए ... (व्यवधान) ...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, he is out of context. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** एक डूबती हुई कम्पनी ...*(व्यवधान)*... 164 करोड़ रुपए, ग्लोबल सेप्टी विजन से इन्होंने पैसा लिया। उसमें मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है, ये लोग कौन थे? यह उसी की सिस्टर कम्पनी है, जिस सिस्टर कम्पनी को आपने मिनिस्टर होने के नाते ठेके दिए थे।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, जो व्यक्तिगत आरोप-प्रत्यारोप है, हम उसके पक्षधर नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं सही कह रहा हूँ, मैं अपनी राय दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं दो चीजें पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैंने सदन में यह भी देखा कि उधर उन्होंने किया था, जब मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने खुद खड़े होकर कहा था कि दुर्भाग्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रधान मंत्री को भी\* कहा जाता है। मैंने सदन में वह भी सुना था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस समय ये सत्ता में थे, तब हम लोगों ने इनको भी क्रिटिसाइज़ किया था। हम लोग यहाँ बैठे हैं, यह राज्य की असेम्बली नहीं है, हम लोग भारत की सबसे बड़ी अदालत में हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि इसको व्यक्तिगत किया जाए, कोई इसको अपने ऊपर ले रहा है, तो बात दूसरी है। मैं दो चीजें पूछना चाहता हूँ। सीएजी ने आप पर आरोप लगाया कि आपने जिस कार्य के लिए लोन लिया था, आपने उस कार्य के लिए लोन को यूटिलाइज़ नहीं किया। उसको आपने दूसरे कार्य के लिए इस्तेमाल किया अथवा दूसरी कम्पनी को दिया। क्या यह बात सही है या नहीं? दूसरा, वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक जो ओटीएस करती हैं, उसकी गाइडलाइंस क्या हैं? क्या माननीय नितिन गडकरी जी की कम्पनी के लिए जो ओटीएस किया गया, वह गाइडलाइंस के तहत किया गया या गाइडलाइंस से अलग किया गया?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sharad Yadav, not present. Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** सर, शरद यादव जी की जगह श्री हरिवंश जी बोलेंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति :** शरद यादव जी नहीं हैं, तो श्री आनन्द शर्मा।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) :** नहीं, सर, शरद यादव जी की जगह हरिवंश जी बोलेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I can call only those who have given their names. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; No. आपका नाम इधर है ...*(Interruptions)*... When Sharad Yadavji will come. I will call him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: What will happen if he does not come?

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will see to it.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: I am telling you that he is not coming. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is, okay. But the clarifications go by Members' names and not by parties' names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: It is not by party alone, that is why I have ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** त्यागी जी, देखिए, मैंने अभी शरद यादव जी का नाम लिया, वे नहीं हैं। आपका नाम मेरे पास लिखा है, I will call you आपका नाम इधर है। I will call you when your turn comes. What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point?

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मेरा कोई प्वाइंट नहीं है और न ही मेरा कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। मेरा सम्बिशन है, as the Chief Whip of the Party, I have given the name of Shri Harivansh. Neither me nor Shri Sharad Yadav would be speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why, I have given his name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. Now listen to me. अब आप सुनिए, शरद यादव जी और हरिवंश जी, ये दोनों नाम मेरी लिस्ट में हैं। मैंने अभी शरद यादव जी का नाम बुलाया, वे नहीं हैं। हरिवंश जी की टर्न के समय उनको बुलाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री के.सी.त्यागी :** सर, मैंने शरद यादव जी से पूछकर ही उनका नाम दिया है...*(व्यवधान)*

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं उनका नाम बुलाऊंगा, लेकिन उनकी टर्न आने पर ही उनका नाम बुलाऊंगा। आपकी चिट्ठी मेरे हाथ में है। मैं उनकी टर्न पर उनको बुलाऊंगा।

Now, Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the whole House is aware that it was Friday last, I raised an issue during the Zero Hour on the issue of Purti Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., I got the support from almost all the sections of the House. And, there was such an explosion in the House on that day because the Members had realised that that was a very serious matter. And, since then, this episode is going on. This is the third day. During my Zero Hour submission, I had quoted the contents of paragraph 5.4.1 of the Report. Kindly explain, point by point, whether the contents of that paragraph and the facts that are mentioned in the CAG Report are false. If they are false, you please say so in your reply.

Secondly, you had also been the Minister of PWD in the Government of Maharashtra. Can you tell this House that your activities as the PWD Minister, when you built so many flyovers, roads, highways, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not within the scope of this discussion.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I am again telling you that...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not within the scope of this discussion and he is not bound to reply to it. ...(Interruptions)... That is not within the scope of this discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: In a non-performing asset...(Interruptions)... When he did not have ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shantaram Naikji, that is not within the scope of this statement. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: This is not related to the CAG. I am a member of the Public Accounts Committee. I am aware of...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is your point of order?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, my point of order is...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Shantaram Naik, your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... What is your point of order, Mr. Javadekar? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: How can Mr. Gadkari say that ...  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shantaram, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I am raising a point of order. Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shantaram, your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, how do you say that? ...(Interruptions)... It is injustice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. It is already four minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ....(Interruptions)...

Mr. Shantaram, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Shantaram Naik, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*.. No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Shantaram Naik, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Javadekar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, मुझे आपसे प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I want protection because.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am in a position where I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, for ten years, I wanted to raise points based on CAG report. You did not allow us even to say 'CAG' and now you are allowing everything to be referred to. The CAG Report was never allowed to be ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ....*(Interruptions)*... मेरा point of order है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen to that. ....*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Balagopal, let him say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him say. Listen to that. ....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Listen to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you listen to that? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ....*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Javadekar, you proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to that. आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Khan, nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, I am going to the next person. Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, Purti Sakhar Karkhana Limited is a company which is basically based on cooperative principles and the capital is subscribed to the company by persons or entities with the sole objective of encouraging farmers of Vidarbha by way of generating employment and raising their standard of living ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. He is expressing his views. Why do you interrupt?

SHRI ANIL DESAI: ...and, at the same time, dissuading them from following the path of suicides. This objective is very much in the offing from the way things are going

[Shri Anil Desai]

on because I come from Maharashtra, and we have seen how this particular venture is working. Steps were taken to make this venture successful and to avail whatever facilities are there by way of availing loan in order to run the organization properly and fulfil the objective of, maybe, profit or repaying the creditors. If the promoters, if the Directors or if the management is not successful after putting on a lot of efforts, then the remaining things come. Here the way IREDA had extended the loan or it had given the push by way of a loan and the purpose for which it was given, when the management saw that it was not fulfilling or it was not able to fulfil the object, the next ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, is he seeking a clarification?  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have permitted him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, you cannot question that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, they have spoken their minds. It is very much my right to put forward my views. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is up to me to know. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: They should know what the decision is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, by doing this, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Shri Anil Desai says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, my point is, they are tarnishing the image of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are diminishing the image of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what he says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Desai, you go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, sit down, please. ....*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, when Mr. Anand Sharma spoke, he spoke of holding up the image of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You make your points. Don't refer to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't refer to them. You say what you have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: : Sir, you extend my time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Mr. Anil Desai says would go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, sit down. Mr. Mani Shankar, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, as per the recommendations of the CAG ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if you look at the observations of the CAG, there is nothing mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have come out with certain observations. These observations need to go to the PAC, the Public Accounts Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... That would give its remarks. That would come with its recommendations to the House and, accordingly, Government would take action on the recommendations. They are saying that I am not referring to the CAG Report. They should speak when their turn comes. What I am saying is... ...*(Interruptions)*... I have all the liberty to speak because I have seen how this project is coming up. It is meant for the farmers. If they are really thinking of the betterment of farmers... ...*(Interruptions)*... This project very much belongs to the farmers, Sir. And whatever has been done... ...*(Interruptions)*... Repayment of One-Time Settlement is very much ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; sit down. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: When the UPA Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anil Desai, sit down. It is not going on record. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anil Desai, it is not going on record. Sit down. You have taken four minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken four minutes, sit down. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

I wish to seek certain clarifications from the hon. Minister. I am not casting aspersions or insinuations on any person or any organization. The CAG Report has come. I am not talking about the CAG Report also, because on the CAG Report the hon. Minister has made a statement; it is on that that I wish to seek clarifications. So, Mr. Prakash Javadekar, don't raise a point of order! It is out of that.

Sir, I looked into it in the context of the hon. Minister's statement on the Report. The Report cannot be totally wished away. As per my understanding, there are certain cases of illegitimacy and impropriety which need to be addressed. It is my opinion and you may either accept it or not accept it, but the OTS business is something that is wrong. And, not only now, even during the earlier regime, I had raised the issue. The One-Time Settlement system is a kind of amnesty scheme being exercised on account of public money. A person takes a loan from the bank. Thereafter, one-time settlement is made and he need not pay the full dues! That itself is wrong. For that I cannot blame only the hon. Minister. It is the entire system against which our Party is fighting. Secondly, in this case, the purpose for which the resources flowed under the particular scheme has not been served. Even then, that money was utilized gainfully. Instead of green energy, coal energy was produced. And definitely energy was produced, not for philanthropy, but for business. It earned a certain revenue. But it was not shared, and that is what the CAG has clearly pointed out. I think the purpose for which the loan had been taken was not served, even if you paid back the loan. Of course, there was an amnesty of about ₹ 12 crores. The total assessment was ₹ 84 crores and payment made was ₹ 72 crores. So, there was an amnesty of ₹ 12 crores. But the purpose for which the funds flowed and should have been utilized, that is, for generating green energy, was not met. I think, here lies the basic illegitimacy that the CAG has clearly pointed out. Now, the hon. Minister has given his own explanation. But this point does not stand explained by that. There are other aspects as well which I am not going into because time would not permit. I am not going into those other aspects. There are doubts, the manner in which the CAG has reported, about

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\*Not recorded.



the credentials and ownership of many of the companies. Now, here is the question. There are eight other companies. What action has been taken against companies which have not paid even a single pie? This is a part of the whole thing. But, again, that cannot exonerate this case, particularly on the point of illegitimacy and impropriety. I have raised it and requested that the hon. Minister should give a clear clarification on it.

**श्री हरिवंश (बिहार) :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मौका दिया, मैं आभारी हूँ। पिछले दो दिनों से लगातार भ्रष्टाचार, घोटाला और इस तरह के ऐसे अनेक शब्द हम सब सुन रहे हैं, जो हमारे राजनीतिक जीवन में, हमारी राजनीतिक प्रणाली में नहीं होने चाहिए।

मैं इस संबंध में एक प्रसंग सुनाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी विरासत क्या रही है और आज हम कहाँ खड़े हैं कि ऐसे सवाल पर हमें बातचीत करनी पड़ रही है। इस साल भारत सरकार ने पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय को "भारत रत्न" दिया। मालवीय जी आज़ादी की लड़ाई के शिखर पुरुषों में थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सीएजी पर ही आ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरी बात सुनें। मालवीय जी जब वाइस चांसलर थे, तब की एक घटना है। सर, उनके घर में दो किचन थे। एक उनके निजी परिवार के लिए था और दूसरा उनके लिए था। एक दिन उनका एक पोता बिना खाए परीक्षा देने गया, मालवीय जी भी भूखे रहे। जब वह बच्चा लौटकर आया, तब उसने मालवीय जी से पूछा कि आप भी भूखे रहे, मुझे भी भूखा रखा, क्यों? मालवीय जी ने जो जवाब दिया, उसे हम सबको अपने सार्वजनिक जीवन में याद रखना चाहिए, तो यह स्थिति नहीं बनेगी। मालवीय जी ने कहा कि देखो, मेरे किचन का अन्न, देश का जो गुप्त परिवार है, जो आज़ादी की लड़ाई में सबसे बड़ा दान देने वाला है, जिसने काशी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की और जिसने भारतमाता मंदिर बनाया, उस परिवार से दान में आया हुआ है, जिसे मैं खाता हूँ। घर में जो दूसरा किचन है, उसमें घर के श्रम से उपार्जित अन्न है, जिससे वह किचन चलता है। तुम लोगों ने देश की आज़ादी की लड़ाई के लिए, देश के सार्वजनिक जीवन के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है, इसलिए वह अन्न मत खाओ। यह हमारी सार्वजनिक मर्यादा रही है, सर।

सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा, मैं पंडित जी और गांधी जी की बात छोड़ दूँ, वे बहुत बड़े लोग थे। मैं लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, कामराज जी, रामसेवक सिंह, भोला पासवान शास्त्री और ऐसे अनेक लोगों के प्रसंग सुना सकता हूँ, जिन्होंने जो जीवन जीया, उससे उन्होंने एक नैतिक मापदंड स्थापित किया। आज हमारे राजनेता, चाहे इधर के हों या उधर के हों, हम क्या जीवन जी रहे हैं? हम एक-दूसरे पर किस किस के आरोप लगा रहे हैं? अगर हमें इनसे बचना है, तो हमें अपनी पुरानी विरासत और पुराने आदर्शों की ओर लौटना होगा। सर, मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम अपने आदर्शों पर होते, तो दो वर्ष से संसद, इधर से या उधर से, ये हालात देखने को नहीं मिलते और हम कम से कम आत्मसम्मान से यह कहते कि हम राजनीति में हैं, हम उस परम्परा की राजनीति में हैं, जिसमें मालवीय जी, गांधी जी, जयप्रकाश जी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी और कामराज जी जैसे लोग रहे हैं। वे बहुत महान व्यक्ति थे। सर, हम उन्हें याद रखें, यही मेरी गुजारिश है। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, in the statement made by the Minister, he has frequently referred to one-time settlement. If a company incurs genuine loss and if a company is not in a position to pay back its loans, it goes for one-time settlement. Since

[Shri D. Raja]

the Finance Minister is sitting here, I would like to ask him if this one-time settlement needs to be redefined. It has become a source of corruption; it has become a source of wilful default. I find that it is the root cause for the huge NPAs that our banks have got. The Finance Minister should take note of it. Now, I am asking the Minister. Did the said company, Purti, use this one-time settlement as a means to do wilful default? Otherwise, why has the CAG made a reference to this company? There is a reason for CAG to make reference to this company because of this manipulation for wilful default. The Minister has to clarify it. Having said that, the case is not just financial. The question is: Can a non-conventional energy-generating company be automatically converted into a conventional power-generating unit? In this case, it is 'thermal'. Was the permission for non-conventional energy unit cancelled? Was a fresh permission for thermal power station taken? I am asking this because the procedure for both is different, not the same. And, moreover, when you talk of clean energy, or other things, the forest, the Muniya Forest, is just three to four kilometres away from the said Ideal Power Plants. How does it protect the environment? The Minister should explain it. Otherwise, there is no point in blaming the CAG. The CAG goes into the accounts and it gives its Report in the interest of the country, whether country incurs any loss or not, whether country's Exchequer faces loss because of this company. We are not saying that. There is no point in blaming the CAG. Why should CAG mention the Company in which he is involved? The CAG could have mentioned several other companies. Why did it mention this Purti Company? So, there is something which needs to be explained and the Minister should explain this to the House.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** सर, जिस विषय पर बात हो रही है, मैं कोई वह बात नहीं दोहराऊंगा जो माननीय सदस्यों ने पहले कह दी। दूसरी बात, हमारी कोई मंशा यहां का वातावरण खराब करने की नहीं है, क्योंकि सदन में एक रिपोर्ट आई थी इसलिए यह प्रश्न उठा। माननीय मंत्री गडकरी जी ने जो कहा है, हम स्वीकार करते हैं कि आपका अधिकार है, आपकी कम्पनी का अधिकार है कारोबार करने का, कर्ज लेने का, प्रोजेक्ट बनाने का। लेकिन आपने अपने बयान में यह कहा कि आपको बगास से अलग हटना पड़ा, क्योंकि गन्ने का उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा था। अभी भी आपने कहा कि किसान आत्महत्याएं कर रहे थे। तो उससे एक प्रश्न उठता है, क्योंकि वन टाइम सेटलमेंट का केस है कि अगर इसका मतलब माली हालत अच्छी नहीं थी, कर्जा लेना तो अधिकार था, अगर ऐसी बात थी तो आपने कर्जा लिया और आपने स्वयं कहा कि हमने कर्जा लिया और हमने गारंटी के साथ दिया, मैं आपकी बात को मानने को तैयार हूं। परन्तु एक बात उठती है, जब आप कर्जा भी ले रहे थे, वन टाइम सेटलमेंट भी हो रही थी, गन्ने का उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा था जिसे आपको बदलना पड़ा कोयले की तरफ, तो उस समय इसी कम्पनी ने दो शक्कर के कारखाने -शुगर मिल्स लीं, एक वैनगंगा भंडारा में और दूसरी वर्धा में। तो दो शुगर मिल उसी समय में लीं जिस समय गन्ने का उत्पादन नहीं था, पैसा

नहीं था कर्जा लेना था, इस पर आप जरा स्पष्टीकरण दे दें। इसको भी आप स्पष्ट कर दें, क्योंकि वह उसी समय में हुआ था जब आप उसमें थे। मेरा सिर्फ यही क्लेरिफिकेशन है, उसको स्पष्ट कर दें।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी को तीन सवाल करना चाहती हूँ। एक तो पूर्ति सहकारी कारखाना था। उसको आपने सहकार कारखाना कर दिया, लिमिटेड कम्पनी कर दिया। तो एक्यूअली सहकार कारखाने का मतलब, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में खास तौर से महाराष्ट्र में किसानों के लिए शुगर फैक्टरी खोलने का मतलब यह होता है। लेकिन किसानों की जगह कुछ कम्पनियों ने आकर यह सहकार कारखाना टेकओवर कर लिया जिसमें आई०आर०बी० उसका रिफ्रेंस भी आया है, इस कम्पनी का सबसे ज्यादा स्टैक रहा। सर, 2000 से 2008 तक गडकरी साहब इसके चेयरमैन रहे हैं। और उसी टाइम पर यह \* सामने आया है। 39 कम्पनियां इसमें शामिल थीं, जिनका बहुत बड़ा स्टैक था और एक इंटरलिक करके हजार से बारह सौ कम्पनी टोटल हो गई हैं। सर, इन सभी के एड्रैसेज झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** सर, यह \* वर्ड एक्सपंज करिए। Where is the word\* in the CAG Report? ...(Interruptions)... सी०ए०जी० रिपोर्ट में कहीं \* नहीं लिखा है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल :** इतना ही नहीं, गडकरी जी के जो नौकर हैं, ड्राइवर हैं, मुनीम हैं इन सब के लाखों रुपए के शेयर्स इस कम्पनी में रहे हैं। अगर ऐसे हमारे भी ड्राइवर होते तो हम भी बहुत खुश रहते। यहां पर मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है कि यह सब करते समय जिस विदर्भ की भाषा यह करते हैं, जिस विदर्भ की भाषा यह सरकार बोलती है उसी विदर्भ में अगर आत्महत्याएं होती हैं तो इन्होंने इन किसानों की क्या वचन पूर्ति की, यह मुझे पूछना है। सर, पूर्ति शुगर फैक्टरी में बगास बेस शुगर फैक्टरी खोलने का सोचा लेकिन उन्होंने बाद में कहा कि हमारे पास गन्ना नहीं था, raw material नहीं था और हमने इसे कोल बेस कर दिया। तो जब इन्होंने गन्ना बेस फैक्ट्री के लिए लोन लिया था, उस समय क्या वहां गन्ना उपलब्ध था?

सर, आदरणीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जब कोई कंपनी ओटीएस करती है, तो बगैर एनपीए में जाए उसका ओटीएस नहीं हो सकता। इस का मतलब साफ है कि जब पूर्ति कंपनी में ओटीएस हुआ तो वह एनपीए में गयी थी, जहां आप बता रहे हैं कि गन्ना उपलब्ध नहीं है, लेकिन उसी समय इन्होंने दो फैक्ट्रीज उसी विदर्भ में महात्मा और वैनगंगा ले लीं। ये सभी सरकारी योजनाएं आपने अपने हित में ली हैं। सर, सीएजी रिपोर्ट यह स्पष्ट करती है कि सब्सिडी के पैसे अनधिकृत रूप से इरेडा को दिए गए हैं जब कि मंत्री जी बार-बार बोल रहे हैं कि सब्सिडी का एक भी पैसा पूर्ति ने नहीं लिया है। मंत्री जी इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण दें। गडकरी जी, मैं आप से एक ही दरखास्त करना चाहती हूँ कि Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. आपको suspicion के घेरे में नहीं रहना चाहिए। मैं इतना ही कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Hon. Members, all the names which I got in time are exhausted, but I have got two names late; Mr. Narendra Kumar Kashyap and Mr. Ramdas Athawale. Now, Mr. Kashyap, please.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, चूंकि आज तीसरा दिन है जब कि यह सदन काम नहीं कर पा रहा है और जो विषय चल रहा है, वह कुछ मुद्दों को लेकर सवालिया निशान पैदा कर रहा है। मैं आरोप-प्रत्यारोप पर बहुत ज्यादा बात नहीं करूंगा, माननीय मंत्री जी, जिन पर सीएजी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आरोप लगा है, लेकिन एक जरूरी बात उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि जिस मद के लिए आपने लोन भी लिया और आप उसे चुकाने की बात भी कह रहे हैं, बाद में गन्ने की उपलब्धता न होने की वजह से उसे divert भी किया गया। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि यह लोन का धन, जोकि किसानों की बेहतरी के लिए मिला होगा, उस को divert किस नियम के आधार पर किया गया? क्या उसे divert करने से किसानों का नुकसान नहीं हुआ होगा?

**श्री रामदास अठावले** (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस august House में जो चर्चा चल रही है, लेकिन मुझे लग रहा है कि नितिन गडकरी जी एक ईमानदार नेता और कार्यकर्ता हैं। उन्होंने पूर्ति कंपनी विदर्भ में शुरू की, उस समय किसानों द्वारा आत्म-हत्याएं बढ़ रही थीं और विदर्भ का डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ था, इसीलिए गडकरी जी ने पूर्ति कंपनी शुरू की। सर, और लोगों ने भी बहुत सी कंपनियां शुरू की हैं। ..(व्यवधान)... आप भी कंपनी शुरू करो, हम भी करेंगे, तभी देश का विकास होगा। अगर बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देना है, तो यह करना पड़ेगा। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मेरा कहना इतना ही है कि नितिन गडकरी जी की कंपनी के नाम पर उन्हें बदनाम करने का प्रयास हो रहा है और अगर घोटाले की चर्चा करनी है, तो कोयला घोटाले का क्या हुआ, कॉमन वैल्यू गेम्स घोटाले का क्या हुआ और 2जी Spectrum का क्या हुआ? ..(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. KANNAN: Sir, he is speaking something else. ..(Interruptions)...

**श्री रामदास अठावले** : इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि अपने देश की प्रगति के लिए इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट की आवश्यकता है। हमारे यहां खेती प्रमुख उद्योग तो है ही, लेकिन और भी उद्योगों के निर्माण की आवश्यकता है। नितिन गडकरी जी ने भारी उद्योग में दो कारखाने शुरू किए। अभी रजनी बहन ने कहा कि इन्होंने ये कारखाने क्यों शुरू किए? मैं पूछता हूं कांग्रेस के लोगों ने कितने शुरू किए? ..(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is not speaking on the Minister's statement. ..(Interruptions)...

**श्री रामदास अठावले** : अब सीएजी की रिपोर्ट में नितिन गडकरी जी के पूर्ति कारखाने के बारे में जो लिखा है, उसके बावजूद उन्होंने उत्तर में अपनी भूमिका स्पष्ट की है। नितिन गडकरी जी, तुम आगे बढ़ो, हम तुम्हारे साथ हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. जो लोग हंगामा करते हैं, करने दो, मैं और मेरी पार्टी आपके साथ हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Now, Shri Nitin Gadkari.

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी**: सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पहली बात तो यह है कि यह प्रोजेक्ट इंटीग्रेटेड था। इसमें गन्ना लगाने के बाद गन्ने के जूस से शुगर बनती है, मोलासेस से इथनोल बनता है और गन्ने के बगास से बिजली बनती है। इंटीग्रेटेड होने के नाते इस गन्ना मिल को कॉन्परेटिव

बैंकों ने कर्जा दिया था, इथनोल के लिए बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र और स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इन्दौर ने कर्जा दिया था और ग्रीन पावर के लिए इरेडा ने कर्जा दिया था। वहां जो दो फैक्टरीज थीं, वे कांग्रेस के नेता की ही थीं, जिन्होंने हमें बगास देने का वादा किया था। हमारे क्षेत्र में 22 फैक्टरीज कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने लगाईं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश वे लगभग 22 की 22 खत्म हो गईं। विदर्भ में आज केवल तीन फैक्टरी चल रही हैं, जो हमारी हैं। रजनी ताई, जिन दो फैक्टरियों का जिक्र आपने किया है, ये वर्धा जिले और भंडारा जिले में हैं। भंडारा जिले में जो फैक्टरी थी, वह जो कांग्रेस के एमएलए थे, उनकी थी, पूरा उसका दीवाला पिट चुका था। मैंने इसको किसानों के हित में चालू करवाया। दूसरी जो फैक्टरी थी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; please listen. . .**(Interruptions)**... Please listen. . .**(Interruptions)**.. No, no; not allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Khan, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** दूसरी जो फैक्टरी थी, वह वर्धा जिले में मुरगु वानखेड़े की थी। पूर्ति नागपुर जिले में है और वह वर्धा जिले में है। उस फैक्टरी का भी दीवाला पिट चुका था। आप नाराज मत होना, दर्डा जी आपको बताएंगे, विदर्भ में जितने कांग्रेस के लोगों ने फैक्टरियां खोलीं, उनका पूरा दीवाला पिट चुका है, केवल तीन फैक्टरी बची हैं और उन्होंने बैंकों का पैसा भी नहीं दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him.

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ। उपसभापति महोदय, इस फैक्टरी पर तीन लोगों का कर्जा था। अब सीएजी कहती है कि आपने एकाउंट में पैसा क्यों जमा नहीं किया? तब कॉर्पोरेटिव बैंकों ने ऑब्जेक्शन लिया कि हमारा भी अधिकार है और बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र और स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इन्दौर ने भी ऑब्जेक्शन लिया। उसके एकाउंट में जो पावर का पैसा जमा नहीं कर पाए, तो उसका जवाब हमने इरेडा को दिया। आपने बहुत अच्छी बात कही, जो आपने शंका उपस्थित की, यह बात जरूर है कि इरेडा ग्रीन पावर के लिए है और इसलिए ग्रीन पावर के लिए जो पैसा मिलता है, वह कोयले के पावर के लिए यूज करना गलत होगा। आपकी यह बात बिल्कुल सही है। इसलिए हमने इरेडा को पत्र लिखा, मैं आपको इस पत्र की कॉपी देना चाहता हूँ, इस पत्र की तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2009 है, जो हमारे मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने इरेडा के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर मिस्टर मजूमदार को लिखा। इसकी कॉपी मैं आपको देता हूँ, जो आप माननीय सदस्यों को भी दे दीजिए। इसमें हमने रिक्वेस्ट की कि हमारे क्षेत्र में जो तीन फैक्टरी थीं बगास की, वे बंद पड़ गई हैं। हमें 10 परसेंट बगास मिल रहा है, क्योंकि गन्ना लगा नहीं। अब हमारे पास पर्याय यह है कि या तो फैक्टरी को बंद रखना होगा या बगास के बजाय कोयले पर चलाना होगा। अगर कोयले पर चलाएंगे, तो आपका ऑब्जेक्शन आएगा कि ग्रीन पावर के लिए लोन लिया है, जैसा आपने कहा। हमने खुद आगे आकर, हमने कोई फाइनेन्शियल इरेगुलेरिटी नहीं की, हमारा एकाउंट एनपी हो गया था। हमसे इरेडा ने कोई पैसे नहीं मांगे थे। हम फाइट ऑफ कर रहे थे, क्योंकि हमें करना था। हमने खुद एप्लीकेशन दी कि अब यह ग्रीन पावर नहीं हो रहा, इसलिए आप हमें कोयले में लगाने को कहें, नहीं तो हम पैसे चुका नहीं सकते हैं। इरेडा को हमने यह एप्लीकेशन दी और इरेडा ने उसे स्वीकार किया। इसके कारण इरेडा के पैसे हमने वापस किए। यह कोई ओटीएस नहीं है। पहली बात सब्सिडी हमने एक रुपए की नहीं ली।

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

...(व्यवधान)... पहले आप सुन लीजिए। दिग्विजय जी, शांति से सुनो। मध्य प्रदेश के कोर्ट में जैसा एफिडेविट करने का काम हो, ऐसा मैंने नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय गडकरी जी इस हाउस को मिसलीड कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)... आप सुन लीजिए।

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** चलिए, मैं वापस लेता हूँ। I am taking it back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am taking it back.

**श्री उपसभापति:** उन्होंने विदग्धा कर लिया। He has taken it back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Sir, I strongly object to his remarks. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a lot of things to say against ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** विदग्धा कर लिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... He has withdrawn it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Why was he not allowed ..*(Interruptions)*..

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** He has withdrawn it. ..*(Interruptions)*.. अब बैठिए, बैठिए।

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** इरेडा, यह भारत सरकार का संस्थान है और जो नॉन-कन्वेंशनल एनर्जी का है, यह भारत सरकार का डिपार्टमेंट है। उस समय यूपीए का राज था। भारत सरकार के डिपार्टमेंट ने सब्सिडी इरेडा को दी, हमारे नाम से जो सब्सिडी थी, उसे इरेडा ने रिसीव किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं अगर गलत बोल रहा हूँ, तो मेरे ऊपर लाइए। उपसभापति महोदय, पहली बात तो यह है कि जो सब्सिडी 1.67 करोड़ की थी, वह भारत सरकार के विभाग ने इरेडा को दी, हमने एक रुपया भी सब्सिडी का नहीं लिया। दूसरी बात है कि हमने खुद ही इरेडा को कहा कि अब हम कोयले से अपनी फैक्ट्री चलाएंगे और यह ग्रीन फ्यूल पर नहीं चलेगी, इसलिए हम आपका लोन वापस करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं फिर से बता रहा हूँ, आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए। पूर्ति शुगर फैक्ट्री में सब्सिडी का एक रुपया भी जमा नहीं हुआ है। यह पूरा पैसा भारत सरकार ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** महोदय, इसके बाद भी जो उन्हें कहना है, वह बाद में कह सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** उपसभापति महोदय, इसके बाद इरेडा का कर्जा वापस किया, जिसका उल्लेख यहां किया गया है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा और रिकॉर्ड में भी आई.आर.बी.

नाम का उल्लेख आया है, इसलिए मुझे कहना पड़ेगा और जवाब देना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, आप में से बहुत से लोग मुझे जानते नहीं हैं। मैं हिन्दुस्तान का एकमात्र राजकीय नेता हूँ, जिसने 4 हजार करोड़ रुपए, सर, याद रखना और आंध्र प्रदेश के संदर्भ में पूछ लेना, 4 हजार करोड़ रुपए की कैपिटल मार्केट में खड़ी की और 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए के काम किए। जब मुम्बई-पुणे एक्सप्रेस हाइवे बना, तो 3600 करोड़ का लोएस्ट टेंडर आया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Is it a part of CAG Report? ...**(Interruptions)**... Is it a part of CAG Report? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** सर, उन्होंने मुझे कहा था। यहां हाइवे की बात हो और मैं उसका जवाब न दूं, यह नहीं हो सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: He is deviating the issue, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... Is it a part of CAG Report? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** बैठिए, बैठिए। Listen to him. Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** सर, इतना काम किया और उसके बाद 10 साल तक कांग्रेस की सरकार रही और मेरे खिलाफ एक भी इन्क्वायरी नहीं, एक भी ऑडिट रिपोर्ट नहीं, कोई कार्रवाई नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह कर्जा चुकाया गया, तो अपना घर गिरवी रखकर कर्जा चुकाया। एक नॉन-बैंकिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन की कंपनी थी, उसने 12 परसेंट की दर पर बैंक से कर्जा लिया और 2 परसेंट प्रॉफिट एड कर के 14 परसेंट पर हमें कर्जा दिया। उससे हमने इरेडा का कर्जा चुकाया। किसी ने फोकट में नहीं दिया। हमने कर्जा चुकाने के लिए अपना खुद इंतजाम किया। यह रिकॉर्ड है। इसे देख सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Address to me only! ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Minister, please address to the Chair only. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं केवल दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। सी.ए.जी. ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उस समय यू.पी.ए. की सरकार थी। उसका अपारम्परिक मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत जो इरेडा है, इनकी सरकार में उसने ही सी.ए.जी. की सभी बातों का जवाब दिया है। यह भी इस रिपोर्ट में है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बाद पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी है। आप में से एक सज्जन कह रहे थे कि मैं सदस्य हूँ। मैं कंपनी की लिस्ट दे रहा हूँ। इसमें 19 कंपनियां हैं। इन कंपनियों ने 18 मामलों में ब्याज तक नहीं दिया है और 9 कंपनियों ने ऋण भी नहीं चुकाया। आपने एक और गलत उल्लेख किया, हमने 84 करोड़ रुपए कर्जा नहीं लिया, हमने केवल 46 करोड़ रुपए कर्जा लिया था। उसकी कुल मिलाकर 84 करोड़ रुपए की रकम हो गई। उसके बाद जब हमने कहा कि हमें कर्जा वापस करना है, तो उन्होंने पैनल्टी और कंपाउंड इंटरैस्ट कैंसिल कर के 12.25 परसेंट के हिसाब से ब्याज जोड़कर, इन सभी कंपनियों में से केवल एक हमारी कंपनी है, जिसने

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

5.00 P.M.

इरेडा को सबसे ज्यादा, 72 करोड़ रुपए वापस दिए, और किसी ने इतना रुपया इरेडा को नहीं दिया।  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But the claim was ₹ 84 crore. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: ये पैसे कहां से आए? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: यह पैसा कर्जों से आया। यह पैसा उस कंपनी से 14 परसेंट ब्याज पर कर्जा लिया। जिस कंपनी से 14 परसेंट पर कर्जा लिया, उसके ऋण से कर्जा वापस किया।  
...(व्यवधान)... सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अब मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि तब वहां बगास नहीं था, लेकिन आज स्थिति बदल गई है। आज हमारे यहां गन्ना लग गया। उससे 70 परसेंट बगास मिलेगा। परिस्थिति सुधर गई है। अब परिस्थिति उतनी बुरी नहीं है। जब वह परिस्थिति थी, तब हमने महाराष्ट्र सरकार से, एनवायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री से, महाराष्ट्र सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से, महाराष्ट्र सरकार के एम.ई.आर.सी. आदि से सभी प्रकार की लीगल परमीशन मांगी, फिर हमने इरेडा को बताया, उनकी परमीशन ली और ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की परवानगी के सभी पत्र मैं आपको दे सकता हूं।

यह रिकॉर्ड मैं आपको देता हूं और उन सबकी परमिशन के बाद हमने यह किया। रही बात बाकी बातों की... दिग्विजय जी, मैं आपकी बात बताता हूं। ऐसा है, मैंने उस समय भी यह कहा था, जब हमारे खिलाफ आरोप लगे थे, तब 4,000 लोग हमारे शेयरहोल्डर्स थे। हां, उसमें गरीब भी था, ड्राइवर भी था, चपरासी भी था, सब लोग थे, किसान भी थे, कुछ कंपनियां भी थीं। मेरा शेयर 4,000 का था और इसलिए वे लोग शेयरहोल्डर्स थे, उनका बोर्ड भी था।  
...(व्यवधान)... उसमें ड्राइवर भी था, सब गरीब लोग थे। क्या इस देश में ड्राइवर को डायरेक्टर नहीं बनना चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या इस देश में गरीब व्यक्ति को डायरेक्टर बनने का अधिकार नहीं है? सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इन्होंने इनकी सरकार में मेरे खिलाफ पूरी कोशिश की। इनकम टैक्स में सब जांच होने के बाद मुझे एनओसी मिला कि मेरा किसी के साथ कोई संबंध नहीं है और वह एनओसी मेरे पास है। 2012 में दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आपने अगर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को पत्र दिया तो नितिन गडकरी आज भी तैयार है। जो भी इनक्वायरी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर कराना चाहें, उसके लिए मैं तैयार हूं, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं आपको इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस विषय में भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है, misappropriation नहीं है  
...(समय की घंटी)... नियमों का उल्लंघन नहीं है। हमने कर्जा माफ किया, किसानों का भला किया और आप क्यों भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मुझे पता है और जब मैंने इतने अच्छे तरीके से कहा है, तो उसके समाधान में आपने तीन दिन का समय बेकार किया, उसका पश्चाताप आपको होता होगा। अब कोयला, जो आपने कोयले में  
...(व्यवधान)... एक महीने तक  
...(व्यवधान)... चले थे, तो हमने उसका  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have one clarification. ...(Interruptions)...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, the clarifications are over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** : सर, मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सब्सिडी की पात्रता होनी चाहिए थी...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर**: सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? चर्चा पर चर्चा, फिर और चर्चा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not question me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to decide this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not going to decide it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** : यह क्या बार-बार चर्चा...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति** : बार-बार or not, it is my decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद** : सर, सबसे पहले मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि जीएसटी को लेकर जो कॉस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट था, उसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजने की हमारी जो मांग थी, उसको आपने मंज़ूर किया, लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं न कहीं इस सरकार के किसी न किसी हिस्से से एक-दो दिनों से यह इम्पेशन मीडिया को दिया जा रहा था या मीडिया को ऐसा लगा या सरकार के द्वारा बताया गया था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी गडकरी जी का मुद्दा इसलिए उठा रही है कि हम कुछ कानूनों को पास नहीं कराना चाहते। यह इम्पेशन ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं कोई गाली नहीं दे रहा हूँ। तो यह इम्पेशन सरासर गलत था, क्योंकि इस सदन में इस तरह की रिपोर्ट्स पर पहले भी चर्चा हुई है। कई-कई दिनों तक, बीस-बीस दिनों तक सदन नहीं चला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो यह कोई नई बात नहीं थी, आक्रोश था, इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर भी। उस पर चर्चा होना स्वाभाविक था, इसलिए किसी को अगर यह ख्याल था कि हम कुछ कानूनों को रोकने के लिए यह कर रहे हैं, तो यह इम्पेशन बिल्कुल गलत था और इसी को ...*(व्यवधान)*... और इसी के चलते मैं यहां नेता सदन से गुज़ारिश करूंगा कि कल सुबह ब्लैक मनी का बिल सबसे पहले लगाया जाए, उसके बाद अगर आपको कोई दूसरा बिल लगाना है, तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। जो बिल है, हम उनको पास करने में भी सहयोग करेंगे। जहां हमें सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजने की जरूरत महसूस होगी, उसके लिए हम आपसे अनुरोध भी करेंगे, उस पर शोर भी करेंगे, इसलिए आप कल ब्लैक मनी का बिल लाइए और उसके साथ कोई और बिल लाना है, तो उसमें हमारा पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा।

جہاں تک گڈکاری جی کا سوال ہے، آپ نے خود بتایا کہ کانگریس کی جو بند پڑی ہیں اور دیوالیہ نکل گیا، اب 4000 کروڑ کے پروجیکٹ تو انہوں نے کیے نہیں! انہوں نے کسی نے unsecured لون نہیں دیا، تو انہوں کو تو بند ہونا ہی تھا! (بصورت)...

اُفتاب گلانی (جانب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، سب سے پہلے میں فنانس منسٹر کا دھیوا کرتا ہوں کہ جی۔ایس۔ی۔ کو لے جو کالمنٹی ٹیوشن امینٹمنٹ تھا، اس کو سولیکٹ کمیٹی کو بھیجنے کی ہماری مانگ تھی، اس کو آپ نے منظور کیا، لیکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ میں یہ بھی بتایا تھا کہ کہیں اس سرکار کے کسی نہ کسی حصے سے ایکسٹنشن ملے گا تو اس کے لئے اٹھا رہی ہے کہ ہم کچھ قانونوں کو پاس نہیں کرنا چاہتے۔ یہ امپیشن (مداخلت)۔ میں کوئی گالی نہیں دے رہا ہوں۔ تو یہ امپیشن سراسر غلط تھا، کیوں کہ اس سदन میں اس طرح کی رپورٹس پر پہلے بھی چرچا ہوئی ہے۔ کئی کئی دنوں تک، بیس۔تیس دنوں تک سदन نہیں چلا ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔ تو یہ کوئی نئی بات نہیں تھی، انکوش تھا، اس سदन میں اور سदन کے باہر بھی۔ اس پر چرچا ہونا سوابہوگ تھا، اس لئے کسی کو اگر یہ خیال تھا کہ ہم کچھ قانونوں کو روکنے کے لئے کر رہے ہیں، تو یہ امپیشن بالکل غلط تھا اور اسی کو۔ (مداخلت)۔ اور اسی کے چلنے میں یہاں نیا سदन سے گزارش کروں گا کہ کل صبح بلیک منی کا بل سب سے پہلے لایا جائے، اس کے بعد اگر آپ کو کوئی دوسرا بل لگانا ہے، تو ہمیں کوئی اپنی نہیں ہے۔ جو بل ہیں، ہم ان کو پاس کرنے میں بھی سپیوگ کریں گے۔ جہاں ہمیں سولیکٹ کمیٹی کو بھیجنے کی ضرورت محسوس ہوگی، اس کے لئے ہم آپ سے انورودہ بھی کریں گے، اس پر شور بھی کریں گے، اس لئے آپ کل بلیک منی کا بل لائیں اور اس کے ساتھ کوئی اور بل لائیں، تو اس میں ہمارا پورا سپیوگ ملے گا۔

جہاں تک گڈکاری جی کا سوال ہے، آپ نے خود بتایا کہ کانگریس کی جو بند پڑی ہیں اور دیوالیہ نکل گیا، اب 4000 کروڑ کے پروجیکٹ تو انہوں نے کیے نہیں۔ ان کو کسی نے ان۔سیکوریٹی لون نہیں دیا، تو ان کو تو بند ہونا ہی تھا اس لئے۔ (مداخلت)۔

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: आप गलत बोल रहे हैं।... (बصورت)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : इसलिए हम माननीय गडकरी जी के उत्तर से बिल्कुल संतुष्ट नहीं हैं और हम सदन से वाक आउट करते हैं।

اُفتاب گلانی (جانب غلام نبی آزاد) : اس لئے ہم مڈنے گڈکاری جی کے جواب سے بالکل مطمئن نہیں ہیں اور ہم سदन سے واک آؤٹ کرتے ہیں۔

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

#### GOVERNMENT BILL — Contd.

#### The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I will take up Bills for consideration and passing. First Bill is the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Shri Arun Jaitley is to move the motion.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.  
(SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill to amend the Companies Act, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, if I may just explain, 2013 में कम्पनीज़ बिल पास हुआ, उसको नोटिफाई किया गया, उसके कुछ ऐसे प्रावधान हैं, जिनको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चुनौती है, जो NCLT से संबंधित हैं, ये चेप्टर अभी नोटिफाई नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन नोटिफाई होने के बाद इसमें कई प्रावधान ऐसे थे, जिनमें बहुत लोगों को तकलीफ महसूस हुई। उस तकलीफ को हटाने के लिए हमने इसका अध्ययन किया, सभी स्टेकहोल्डर्स से बातचीत की। कुछ रूल्स के माध्यम से, कुछ नोटिफिकेशन के माध्यम से, उनको टेकल किया गया। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे प्रावधान हैं, जिनमें गलतियां रह गई थीं, उनको सुधारने का यह एक प्रयास है। कुल मिलाकर लगभग 16 ऐसे अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, जिनको करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं उनके बारे में एक-एक वाक्य में बता देता हूं। एक अमेंडमेंट सैक्शन 2, सब सैक्शन 68 और सैक्शन 11 में है। जिसमें minimum paid up share capital की रिक्वायरमेंट जो इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर लाने के लिए, इंटरनेशनल स्टैंडर्ड पर लाने के लिए, उसको omit किया जा रहा है। अब पूरी दुनिया में कहीं common seal की परम्परा नहीं रही है, उसको बदला जा रहा है। एक गलती रह गई थी, accepting deposits contrary to law was an offence, but no punishment was provided in the Act. So, we are providing a punishment by correcting that error. बोर्ड रेजोल्यूशन्स सार्वजनिक किए जाएं, यह प्रावधान किया गया था। यह कई कम्पनीज़ एक्ट में बोर्ड रेजोल्यूशन्स इसलिए नहीं होता, क्योंकि उसमें कम्पनीज़ की सीक्रेट इन्फॉर्मेशन अपनी होती है, कई बार intellectual property की इन्फॉर्मेशन होती है, जो सार्वजनिक नहीं होती, उसको बदला जा रहा है। इसके अलावा provision for setting off past losses and depreciation before declaring dividend यह एक्ट में एक चूक रह गई थी, also rectifying the requirement of transferring equity shares for which unclaimed/unpaid dividend has been transferred to the Investors Education and Protection Fund even though subsequent dividend has been claimed. उसमें कोई drafting error था, जिससे लगता था कि सात साल तक ऐसा हो। Enabling provision to prescribe a threshold for frauds जिन केसेज़ में SFIO investigate कर सकता है। Empowering Audit Committee to give omnibus approvals to related party transactions. अब related party transactions में यह रिक्वायरमेंट आ गई कि स्पेशल रेजोल्यूशन से अनरिलेटेड जो शेयरहोल्डर्स हैं, वे प्रस्तावना करेंगे, तभी रिलेटेड पार्टी ट्रांजिक्शन्स होंगी, उसको जनरल रिजोल्यूशन तक लाया जा रहा है। जो bail के संबंध में offences होते हैं, बहुत ही strict provisions bail के आ गए थे। माननीय सदस्यों को यह थोड़ा विचित्र लगेगा कि जो terrorism law के bail provisions थे, वे कम्पनीज़ एक्ट के अंदर verbatim incorporate कर लिए गए थे, उनको थोड़ा dilute किया गया है। इस प्रकार के ये अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, जिनमें कुछ procedural हैं, कुछ substantive हैं। लगभग 16 अमेंडमेंट्स हैं और उनमें से 14 लोक सभा ने पारित किए हैं और दो अमेंडमेंट्स के लिए यह बिल वापस लोक सभा के अंदर जाएगा, जो इसमें प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं।

*The question was proposed.*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मेरी एक आपत्ति है कि मेन प्रतिपक्ष ने एक understanding के अंतर्गत boycott किया कि यह सदन चले। यह बिल्कुल सही बात है कि आप दोनों के बीच एक understanding हुई कि यह सदन चले, इसलिए मुख्य विपक्ष चला गया। यह बहुत बहुत important Bill है। हमें पांच बजे Real Estate की Select Committee में जाना है। इसको पास करवाने में आपको इतनी जल्दी क्या है? आज इसको पेश कर लीजिए और कल बहस करवा लीजिए। क्योंकि हमें भी इस पर बहुत सी चीजें बोलनी हैं। बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं, जिनको पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने, यूपीए सरकार ने कम्पनी बिल को जब अमेंड किया, तो ऐसा कर दिया कि देश में रोजगार करना मुश्किल हो गया। आज जितने अमेंडमेंट्स लाए हैं, केवल इतने अमेंडमेंट्स से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, उसमें तमाम ऐसे छोटे-छोटे अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, ठीक है कि आप कमेटी बना रहे हैं और आप continuous process रखेंगे कि हम सपोर्ट देते जाएं, लेकिन आप इतनी जल्दी में क्यों हैं?

**श्री अरुण जेटली**: नरेश जी, मैं इसका उत्तर दे देता हूं। ....(व्यवधान)....

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): पहले वाले में क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: यह सही है कि understanding में हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अरुण जेटली**: कोई understanding में नहीं हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: आप समझते हैं कि हम बीच में सपोर्ट करते रहेंगे? ...(व्यवधान).... ऐसे कैसे चलेगा?

**श्री अरुण जेटली**: आप बहुत reasonable व्यक्ति हैं और आप तुरंत समझ जाएंगे। मुझे एक बार .....(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: मैं समझ गया, तो आप भी समझ जाएंगे।

**श्री अरुण जेटली**: मैं आपको स्पष्ट कर दूं कि आपका यह कहना बिल्कुल सच है कि जब यह कानून बना तो इस कानून में कई ऐसे प्रावधान आ गए थे, जिससे कि Companies Act के तहत जो लोग कम्पनी चलाते हैं, उसमें लोगों को बहुत बड़ी तकलीफ आ रही थी। कल सदन का आखिरी दिन है और यह बिल यहां से पारित होकर कल लोक सभा में वापस जाएगा तथा उसके करेक्शन के लिए हम नोटिफाई करेंगे। अगर हम इसको कल लेते हैं, तो इसका अर्थ यह होगा कि अब यह दोबारा पारित नहीं हो पाएगा और फिर मानसून सेशन में आएगा। इस कानून में ऐसे provisions हैं, जैसे अगर आपने सुना हो, यह बहुत विचित्र वाक्या है अगर आप किसी लाइब्रेरी से मंगवाकर उसके साथ मैं compare कर दूं, जिन bail provisions का कुछ लोग विरोध करते थे कि anti-terrorism law में जो bail provision था, verbatim वही bail provision Companies Act में डाल दिया गया। यह इतनी बड़ी चूक थी कि किसी के ऊपर procedural violence अगर Companies Act में होते हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आपकी कभी जमानत ही नहीं हो सकती। इस तरह के कानून से कोई करेगा नहीं। इन provisions को correct करना और urgently correct करना बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं केवल इसी assurance को देना चाहता हूं, जिसका आपने इशारा भी किया और मेरी आप से इस संबंध में बात भी हुई कि पास होने के बाद भी यह Act operationalise होगा, तो इसमें जो-जो तकलीफें

आएंगी, हम साल-दो साल के लिए एक कमेटी रखेंगे, ताकि लोग represent करते रहें, तो हो सकता है कि हमको इसमें correction का second round और third round भी लाना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इन प्रावधानों में कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। इसके अलावा किसी को कोई तकलीफ होती है, we will have a permanent mechanism for the next one or two years for that purpose. तो मेरी आप से गुजारिश है कि अगर आज आप इसको पास कर देते हैं, तो कल इसको लोक सभा से जो minor corrections करवाने हैं, वे करवाकर इसको notify करेंगे।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप जितने भी अमेंडमेंट्स लाए हैं, हम उनसे सहमत हैं। मैं तो खुद कह रहा हूँ कि इतने अमेंडमेंट्स नाकाफी हैं, इसमें और भी अमेंडमेंट्स आने चाहिए। पिछली यूपीए सरकार ने अंतिम दिनों में जो Companies Act में अमेंडमेंट्स किए, पीयूष गोयल जी आप भी बैठे हैं, इसमें बहुत से लोग हैं, बिना कम्पनी के कोई व्यापार नहीं चल सकता है। आप विदेश की FDI लाने की बात कर रहे हैं। अगर आपने Companies Law में मेजर अमेंडमेंट्स नहीं किए, तो कोई FDI भी नहीं लाने देगा। यहां यह प्रश्न है कि जहां सदन के पचास प्रतिशत सदस्य boycott कर गए हों, क्या उस बिल को पास कराना उचित होगा? क्योंकि कांग्रेस पूरी boycott कर गई है। वह walk-out करे और आपकी understanding भी walk-out करे। ऐसे नहीं walk-out करे बल्कि आपकी understanding भी walk-out करे। उन्होंने अपनी सफाई दी है। वे Black Money Bill को आने से रोकना चाहते हैं, ताकि उनके ऊपर चार्ज न लगे, इसलिए हाउस को नहीं चलने दिया।

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** हम Black Money Bill को कल देख लेंगे, लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि यदि आज इसको पारित नहीं करते हैं, तो कल हम इसको लोक सभा नहीं ले जा पाएंगे और फिर एक सेशन और डिले हो जाएगा। .... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** क्या यह उचित है कि हाउस के पचास परसेंट सदस्य अपनी राय न दे सकें?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Nareshji, it is not fair. You can't eat the cake and have it too. Nobody forced them to go out of the House. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, they have got every right to protest, to walk out. Whatever they wanted to say, all of them who have given names have been given the opportunity. People who have not given their names earlier have been given the opportunity. After all this, the Minister, with all confidence and capacity, I really appreciate him, has answered all the questions. Still, they are not happy! They have got every right. They walked out. नरेश जी, आप थोड़ा एक मिनट बैठिए। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आपको भी याद होगा, yesterday, I myself, hon. Finance Minister and Leader of the House, hon. Leader of the Opposition, hon. Deputy Leader discussed among ourselves with regard to sending the GST Bill to the Select Committee. I had, broadly, talked to other parties also; it was agreed upon. At that time itself it was decided that once we will

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

refer it to the Select Committee what the other Bills to be taken up. The hon. Leader of the House listed three Bills, including the Companies Bill. It was agreed upon that once we do that then this will be done. But, in between came Shri Gadkariji's problem. Then, the hon. LoP spoke to me and said, 'Let us take up Gadkari's issue also.' But, I said that the Chair has already given its ruling. So, the issue is over. They said, 'No. Members wanted to discuss.' That also has been accommodated. The hon. Members have discussed it and the hon. Minister has replied to it. So, please, my suggestion is this. Tomorrow is the last day. This has to be approved here and then it has to go to the Lok Sabha. I have other business also in the Lok Sabha. Keep that in mind. We are not standing on any prestige. We don't want to pass anything in their absence. Let them come back. You can also talk to them. Whatever they want to say let them say and if they have suggestions, suggestions can be taken. But, without doing business, just adjourning the House just for the sake of adjournment is not fair. So, I appeal to all the opposition parties to please understand that we are trying to accommodate to the maximum possible extent. It is not that first time, after our Government came to power, this House is running like this. There were instances earlier also. थोड़ा इसको भी समझिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, दुर्भाग्य यह है कि आप दोनों अंडरस्टैंडिंग कर लेते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मेरा आरोप है और यह मेरा बिल्कुल क्लियर आरोप है। आप लोग आपस में अंडरस्टैंडिंग करके सदन को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु :** देखिए, सरकार और विपक्ष के बीच वार्तालाप होते रहना चाहिए। इसमें क्या गलत है?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** आप कहिए तो हम भी बायकॉट कर देते हैं, आप जो चाहें, पास करा लीजिए। मैं मना नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु :** नरेश जी, प्लीज, सरकार और विपक्ष के बीच वार्तालाप होते रहना चाहिए। इसमें क्या गलत है? हमने उनसे भी बात की, आपसे भी बात की, आपके नेता से बात की, सीपीएम से बात की, सबसे बात की।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** पूरे प्रतिपक्ष और सरकार को यहाँ होना चाहिए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please try to understand the need of the hour. We need to go back to the Lok Sabha. Now that the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the Deputy Leader also have come, I request them please understand that only one day is left. So, please pass the Companies Bill today और अगर इसको 6 बजे के पहले करना है, तो 6 बजे के पहले कर लीजिए। पहले हम लोग 9 बजे तक बैठे हैं। बहुत दिन हम लोग 9 बजे तक, 8 बजे तक, 7 बजे तक भी बैठे हैं। कल लास्ट डे है।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): What is the urgency?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** वेंकैया जी, सदन का मेजर पार्ट गायब हो जाए, इस पर अपना सजेशन न दें।

**श्री किरनमय नन्दा** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : हमने इसे एक साल तक पास नहीं किया, तो दो महीने में क्या हो जाएगा?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I think, the understanding was that we will adjourn the House at 5 o' clock for the day -- I conveyed it to the hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and, subsequently, I convened to the hon. Deputy Chairman also -- and tomorrow morning we will take up other Bills. Before walking out we have told our entire party Members that the House will sit only up to 5 o' clock. So, all the hon. Members have left. That is why I am saying that tomorrow the first Bill should be Companies Bill.

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** कम्पनीज़ एक्ट को यहाँ से पास होकर करेक्शन के लिए कल लोक सभा जाना है। इसलिए अगर हम इसे आज पास नहीं करते हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि यह सेशन भी चला जाएगा।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद :** आप इसे सुबह 11 बजे से ले लीजिए और भेज दीजिए। We agreed कि कल 11 बजे से यही आइटम लीजिए। लीडर ऑफ दि आउस, आप 11 बजे यह आइटम ले लीजिए, उसके बाद दूसरा ब्लैक मनी वाला बिल ले लीजिए। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। अगर आप कम्पनी बिल को सुबह लाना चाहते हैं और उसके बाद ब्लैक मनी वाला बिल लाना चाहते हैं, तो let me assure you कि जब तक कम्पनीज़ बिल और ब्लैक मनी बिल पास नहीं होता है, हम यहाँ से नहीं उठेंगे। That is my assurance.

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : آپ اسے صبح 11 بجے سے لے لیجئے اور بھیج دیجئے We agreed کہ کل 11 بجے سے ہی اٹم لیجئے۔ لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس، آپ 11 بجے یہ اٹم لے لیجئے، اس کے بعد دوسرا بلیک منی والا بیل لے لیجئے۔ بیس کوئی اپنی نہیں ہے۔ اگر آپ کمپنی بیل کو صبح لانا چاہتے ہیں اور اسے کے بعد بلیک منی والا لانا چاہتے ہیں، تو let me assure you کہ جب تک کمپنیز بیل اور بلیک منی بیل پاس نہیں ہوتا ہے ہم یہاں سے نہیں اٹھیں گے۔ That is my assurance.

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु :** अगर कुछ कारण बता कर आप हाउस को एड्जर्न करने के लिए कहें, मुझे कंविंस करें, तो मैं तैयार हूँ। क्या कोई प्रॉब्लम है? अगर प्रॉब्लम है, तो बताइए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** आप लोगों में अंडरस्टैंडिंग हुई थी।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : वे कह रहे हैं कि आप लोगों की बात हो गई थी। अभी एलओपी ने कहा कि आप लोगों की बात हो गई थी कि 5 बजे हाउस एड्जर्न हो जाएगा।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.



**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु :** मैं वही कह रहा हूँ कि कारण क्या है? Is there any problem? If there is no problem, tell us. What is wrong in that? If there is some problem that you have some meeting or something at 5 o' clock, tell us.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We have no problem.

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** सर, एक मिनट, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन ने जो बात कही है, 11.00 बजे जीरो ऑवर होता है, अगर सबकी सहमति हो तो कल हम जीरो ऑवर नहीं लेंगे। कल सुबह से हम कम्पनी बिल और ब्लैक मनी बिल, ये दोनों बिल ले लेंगे।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** एग्रीड, एग्रीड।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान) :** ठीक है, कल आप यही करें।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** कल आप दोनों बिल ले आएँ। हम तब तक नहीं जाएंगे, जब तक इन दोनों बिल्स पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो जाती। आप इनमें से कोई भी बिल पहले नम्बर पर लाएं, कोई भी बिल दूसरे नम्बर पर लाएं।

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** کل آپ دونوں بیل لے آئیں۔ ہم تب تک نہیں جائیں گے، جب تک ان دونوں بیلز پر ڈسکشن نہیں ہو جاتی۔ آپ ان میں سے کوئی بھی بیل پہلے نمبر پر لائیں، کوئی بھی بیل دوسرے نمبر پر لائیں۔

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** यही तय हुआ था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem to take up Government Business at 11.00 a.m. But Question Hour between 12 noon and 1.00 p.m. has to be there.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let us take up the Companies Bill between 11.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and then...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: In Zero Hour, between 11.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon, let us take up the Companies Bill. Then let there be Question Hour. After that..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the entire House is in agreement to dispense with the Zero Hour,...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** ठीक है, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** ٹھیک ہے، ہمیں کوئی آپتی نہیں ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqviji, please listen.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: As a special consideration, in the lunch hour, the Money

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.



Bill can be taken up. Then, we can take up the Black Money Bill at 1.00 p.m. Since tomorrow is the last day of the Session, we are very keen that these Bills be passed. We are making up for the time lost. Kindly do that. We will have to sacrifice. Members are willing to sacrifice.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** सर, अभी स्पेशल मेंशंस ले करा दिए जाएं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** जी हां, अभी आप स्पेशल मेंशंस ले करवा दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First of all, to dispense with the Zero Hour, I need the full consensus of the House. Otherwise, it is not possible. It is one thing.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, कंसेंसस तो है, उन्होंने खुद ही यह कहा था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. But the Bill can be taken up only between 11.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon. At 12.00 hours, there would be Question Hour. Then, after that, the other Bills can be taken up. The other commitment given by the Leader of the Opposition is that tomorrow they will ensure that they will cooperate in passing this Bill and the Black Money Bill.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, agreed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What has the Government to say?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Then, the Lok Sabha will have to sit till midnight, till this Bill goes back and reported to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the problem.

**पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) :** क्या आज तक कभी ऐसा हुआ है?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The consequence is that we are making sure that that happens.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then it is difficult.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Black Money Bill has to be reported back to the Lok Sabha. It is a Money Bill.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: So, start at 1.00 p.m. That is what we are saying.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you finish by 6.00 p.m., then Lok Sabha will have to sit till midnight.

SHRIANAND SHARMA: It will not be 6.00 p.m. Two hours only. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can shrink the time and each party will field less Members. We will reduce the number of speakers tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a genuine problem raised by the hon. Minister of Finance. Please address that.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** : सर, ये बीच में जो लोग शांत बैठे हैं, क्या आप इनकी बात ही नहीं सुनेंगे?

**श्री उपसभापति** : नहीं, आपकी बात तो सुनेंगे।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** : सर, आपने कहा था, "All Members are equal to you." लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि "some are more equal than others!"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are my comrade being a professor! Therefore..

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** : सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ, इन्होंने कहा था कि हम काला धन लाएंगे, लेकिन ये काला धन तो लाए नहीं, काले धन वाला बिल ला रहे हैं। अगर कल नहीं हो पाया, तो अगले सेशन में आप इसे ले आइए लेकिन आज हमें बहुत जल्दी जाना है, हम लोगों का एक कार्यक्रम है।

**श्री अरुण जेटली** : राम गोपाल जी, संविधान की धारा 109 के तहत, कल आप इसे डिस्कस करें या न करें, लेकिन 14वें दिन के बाद वह अपने आप ऑपरेशनलाइज़ हो जाएगा।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : फिर तो बहुत अच्छा है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** : यह बात मैं जानता ही हूँ। मैं कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन का प्रोफेसर रहा हूँ और मैंने कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन लोगों को पढ़ाया भी है। I know everything.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : सर, कल आप 11.00 बजे से इसे ले लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, my problem is that the hon. Finance Minister has raised a technical problem that the other Bill, that is the Black Money Bill, has to be reported to the Lok Sabha.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : सर, बीएसी में ब्लैक मनी बिल पर टाइम अलॉट नहीं किया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह अभी बीएसी में नहीं आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बीएसी ने इस पर टाइम अलॉट नहीं किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बिना बीएसी में टाइम अलॉट किए इसे कैसे कर लेंगे? आप देख लीजिए, बीएसी में टाइम अलॉट नहीं हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर**(राजस्थान): सर, आप शुरू करवा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल मंत्री जी का जवाब आ जायेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL(KERALA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if the Black Money Bill coming tomorrow is a Money Bill, if they are introducing here as per Money Bill provision, there is no need to report back. After fourteen days, without discussion in the Parliament, without discussion in the Rajya Sabha the Money Bill will be passed. So, this is an issue to be discussed very seriously. We are supporting the Black Money Bill but as per the provisions of this, if it is coming as a Money Bill, if it is presented here, there is no need to report it back.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Company Bill. Company Bill, that is the problem. The question is, whether we should continue with the Company Bill or not. I have already started it. What is the justifiable reason? The point is: What is the justifiable reason to adjourn the House? That is what I am worried about.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: तो सर, हम लोग भी बाहर जा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

*(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गये)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; ...*(Interruptions)*... Now I am adjourning ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, बीएसी में ब्लैक मनी बिल ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will adjourn only after Special Mentions are being taken up, but let me make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: आप इसको बीएसी में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

*(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गये)*

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### SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Special Mentions, I am adjourning the House on the clear understanding and on the clear assurance that this Bill and the Money Bill will be taken up tomorrow and passed by the House. That is the understanding given. On that basis, I will adjourn the House after Special Mentions are being taken up. Now, Special Mentions.

**Demand for rehabilitation of people affected due to Polavaram Dam in  
accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and transparency in  
Land Acquisition Act, 2013.**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Ministry of Rural Development has constituted National Monitoring Council to review implementation of rehabilitation under Right to

[Shri D. Raja]

Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Act, 2013. This Committee should immediately take up issues relating to mass evictions or where there are open violations of above law.

For the last two years, concerned individuals have brought to the notice of Government that though the new land law was effective from 1st January, 2014, evictions and displacement is being enforced under old Land Acquisition Act of 1894 in Polavaram Dam area in Andhra Pradesh. Thousands of people are still living in various villages of Polavaram Mandal in West Godavari and Devipatnam in East Godavari in Andhra Pradesh. They are completely eligible under Section 24 (2) of the new land law for a new award. The Government should have immediately activated the National Monitoring Council and heeded the representation from the Social Forums.

National Monitoring Committee was specially created so that such complaints as regarding Polavaram Dam can be reviewed. National Monitoring Committee has not met recently and the complaints are languishing. Whether it is by deliberate choice or due to some procedural hurdles, lakhs of people who have pinned their hopes on the new land law might be denied justice due to such lapses.

Government should call an emergency meeting of National Monitoring Committee and consider complaints and stay all evictions till the new law is applied and a new Award is announced as per new land law. Polavaram Dam is a Central Government project and all Central laws should apply. The matter is pending since January, 2014 and the Forum on Social Justice had highlighted the non-implementation of the land law of 2013 in respect of Polavaram Dam evictees.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Viplove Thakur, not present. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, not present.

**Concern over Government's move to relax child labour norms in the country**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (WEST BENGAL): Sir, the proposed move by the Government in relaxing child labour norms is condemning millions of children to exploitative employment allowing children below the age of 14 to work in "family enterprises". This is just euphemism for industries such as carpet-weaving, beedi-rolling, gem-polishing, lock-making along with domestic and agricultural work.

The fate of 60 million, NGO figures, children and future generations is at peril. Anyway the current legislation does not include children between 14 - 18 years when it defines children. The spirit of Article 24 of the Constitution is being defied.

As per the Standing Committee, different Acts have defined the term 'child' differently and the definition of hazardous processes be widened to include all processes that jeopardise health, safety and the morals of adolescents.

It is proven that education liberates human conditions. For example, after the RTE came in, child labour dropped from 12.6 million in 2001 to 4.3 million in 2014.

Mamta Banerjee strongly believes that children belong to schools and not factories. She has taken several measures to curate and ignite their minds and innocence to make them better citizens of tomorrow. The West Bengal Government provides mid-day meals, free books, bicycles and all possible assistance to enable children to study.

The objectives of the Government can be met by innovative training and skill development initiatives. I request the Government not to merge children and labour days as this move will undo the progress India has made in the realization of child rights.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanimozhi, not present. Shri Hussain Dalwai, not present.

#### **Demand to extend Shatabadi Express trains up to Mettupalayam**

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Ooty is a renowned tourist centre. People from all over the world visit Ooty for its scenic beauty and for its serene climate. In order to encourage the tourism potential of Ooty, the transport services have to be enhanced. Accordingly, the Chennai Coimbatore Shatabadhi Express should be extended till Mettupalayam to facilitate tourists who arrive at Chennai from various States of India and also from various other countries. Similarly, Mayiladuthurai Junction to Coimbatore Junction, Jan Shatabdhi Express, train No. 12083, also has to be extended till Mettupalayam. If this extension service is provided, tourists need not hurry for a separate train to Mettupalayam from Coimbatore. They can directly travel from either Chennai or from Mayiladuthurai to Mettupalayam. It will be easy for our agriculturists and for our traders also to transport their products to important cities. Therefore, I request you to extend the train services of the Chennai-Coimbatore Shatabdhi Express from Mayiladuthurai Junction to Coimbatore Junction, and the Jan Shatabdhi Express to Mettupalayam. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora, not present.

#### **Demand for taking steps to address problem of malnutrition among children in the country**

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान देश में बढ़ते कुपोषण की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, देश में दो वर्ष की उम्र तक के लगभग 203 करोड़ बच्चे

[श्री वीर सिंह]

कुपोषण के शिकार हैं। पड़ोसी देश नेपाल, पूर्वी अफ्रीका और उत्तरी कोरिया आदि देशों की तुलना में हमारे यहां कुपोषण की स्थिति अत्यंत चिंताजनक है। विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक पूरी दुनिया में कुपोषण से जितनी मौतें होती हैं, उनमें सर्वाधिक संख्या भारत से होती है। कुपोषण पर एक अध्ययन में यह पाया गया कि बिहार में सर्वाधिक 50 फीसदी, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 37 फीसदी, उत्तर प्रदेश में 36 फीसदी और दिल्ली 35 फीसदी बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं। ये स्थितियां हमें बताती हैं कि बच्चों के कुपोषण के प्रति हमारी चिंता नाकाफी है और कुपोषण दूर करने की अब तक जितनी कोशिशें हुई हैं, उनमें क्रियान्वयन के स्तर पर असफलता ही मिली है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि सरकार बच्चों और उनकी माताओं के कुपोषण दूर करने के लिए "राष्ट्रीय कुपोषण मिशन" की घोषणा करे, जिससे बच्चों और उनकी माताओं को पर्याप्त पोषक तत्वों से युक्त भोजन उपलब्ध हो सके। हम जब तक बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य के प्रति गंभीर नहीं होंगे तब तक देश के स्वस्थ भविष्य की कामना करना भी बेमानी साबित होगा।

**Demand for Taking punitive measures to check defacement of  
Metro Rail pillars in Delhi**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, Metro Rail Network is spreading rapidly not only in the capital, but also in other metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. Of late, these metro pillars, each of which bears a distinct number circled in yellow has come to be used as landmarks, helping commoners to locate residences and establishments situated nearby. Further, it is also planned to foray the network's wings into other smaller cities. These days, the Metro Rail Authority in Delhi has undertaken the task of giving a fresh white paint to the metro pillars in the capital. However, like any public property, these pillars face the threat of defacement by those who stick posters or bills for the purpose of commercial advertisements, thus blatantly violating the anti-defacement regulation already in place. To thwart such attempts by the violators at defacement, while punitive measures as well as awareness campaign may be ushered in by the Government highlighting the usefulness of such numbering and honing the civic sense of commoners, enlarging/emboldening the number mark while painting it high enough and all the four directions so as to be beyond the average reach can act as a deterrent good enough, thus amplifying its usefulness.

I, therefore urge the Metro Rail Authorities that they should start a forceful campaign against writing anything or pasting posters on the pillars - be it religious, political or any other commercial or elections posters. There should be strict punishment in term of jail term and other sanctions for defacement of metro property under the anti- defacement regulations and it will be a clean urban landmark in all metro cities and also a major contribution towards 'Swachha Bharat Abhiyaan' or clean India campaign initiated by our Prime Minister.

### Demand for giving justice to the victims of Hashimpura riots in Uttar Pradesh

**چوہدری منوہر سلیم** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, जब भी इंसानियत के कातिल कानून के शिकंजे से बचने में कामयाब होते हैं, तभी समाज में मजलूमों का दिल चकनाचूर हो जाता है और ज़ालिम अहंकार के समुद्र में डूब जाता है, लेकिन मानव समाज हमेशा पीड़ित के साथ अपने आपको जोड़ता रहा है। हम इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के ऐसे कुछ साम्प्रदायिक दंगों का तज़क़िरा करना चाहते हैं, जो सद्भावी भारत के लिए हमेशा बदनुमा दाग रहेंगे। उनमें मेरठ, मलियाना, हाशिमपुरा तथा गुजरात जैसे हृदयविदारक साम्प्रदायिक दंगे भी हैं, जिनमें रक्षक ने भक्षक का ऐसा धिनौना रोल अदा किया है, जिसने न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया में भारतवर्ष का मान घटाया है।

महोदय, मैं इस वक्त हाशिमपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश के उस फैसले पर सरकार से संज्ञान चाहता हूँ, जिसमें इंसाफ बाकी है। हाशिमपुरा के फैसले पर जहाँ कानूनी प्रक्रिया एक रास्ता है, वहीं दूसरा रास्ता भारत की विधायिका से है, जिससे मजलूमों को उम्मीदें भी हैं। हाशिमपुरा फैसला आने के बाद यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि सरकार हाशिमपुरा, मेरठ-मलियाना के उन अधिकारियों की सीबीआई जाँच एजेंसी द्वारा तलाश करे, जिन्होंने जाँच में कानूनी कमजोरी बाकी रखते हुए इंसानियत के कातिलों के बरी होने का रास्ता बनाया है। इन दंगों के दौरान यदि तत्कालीन सरकारों ने जिम्मेदार अफसरान की कोई विभागीय जाँच कराई है, तो आपके माध्यम से देश उन रिपोर्ट्स की हकीकत जानने को बेचैन और बेताब है।

महोदय, दुनिया की तारीख गवाह है, क्या किसी भी इंसानी कत्ल-ए-आम में सरकारों का कोई संरक्षण रहा है या फिर मजलूम की हिफाज़त करते हुए उसे इंसाफ दिया गया है? इन दोनों पहलुओं पर भी जाँच करना आवश्यक है।

मेरी माँग है कि सरकार हाशिमपुरा नरसंहार पर ऐसी जाँच कायम करे, जिससे मजलूम को इंसाफ तथा ज़ालिम को सज़ा मिल सके और समाज के कमजोर तबके का कानून के राज पर विश्वास कायम रहे। हिन्दुस्तान जिंदाबाद।

†چوہدری منوہر سلیم (اترپردیش) : جب بھی انسانیت کے قاتل قانون کے شکنجے سے بچنے میں کامیاب ہوتے ہیں تبھی سماج میں مظلوموں کا دل چکناچور ہوجاتا ہے اور ظلم اینکار کے سمندر میں ٹوب جاتا ہے۔ لیکن مائوسماج ہمیشہ ہیڑت کے ساتھ اپنے آپ کو جوڑتا رہا ہے۔ ہم اس وقت ہندستان کے ایسے کچھ سامیروانگ دنگو کا تذکرہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں، جو سنبھالی بھارت کے لئے ہمیشہ ہندما داغ رہیں گے، ان میں میرٹھ، ملیانہ، ہاشم پورہ اور گجرات جیسے دلدوز فرقہ وارانہ فسادات بھی ہیں جن میں رکتشک نے بھکٹشک کا ایسا گھنونا رول ادا کیا ہے جس نے نہ صرف ہندستان بلکہ پوری دنیا میں بھارت ورش کا نام گھٹایا ہے۔

مانینے میں اس وقت ہاشم پورہ اترپردیش کے اس فیصلے پر سرکار سے سنگین چاہتا ہوں جس میں انصاف باقی ہے۔ مانینے ہاشم پورہ کے فیصلے پر جہاں قانونی عمل ایک راستہ ہے وہیں دوسرا راستہ بھارت کی ودھابی پالیسیا سے مظلوموں کی امیدیں بھی ہیں ہاشم پورہ فیصلہ آنے کے بعد یہ ضروری ہوجاتا ہے کہ سرکار ہاشم پورہ، میرٹھ، ملیانہ کے ان ادھیکاریوں کی سی بی آئی جانچ اجلسی کے ذریعہ تلاش کرے جنہوں نے جانچ میں قانونی کمزوری باقی رکھتے ہوئے اتساقیت کے قاتلوں کا بری ہونے کا راستہ بنایا ہے۔ مانیور ان دنگوں کے دوران اگر تنکالین سرکاروں نے ذمہ دار افسران کی کوئی دیہانگی جانچ کرائی ہے تو آپ کے توسط سے دیش ان رپورٹوں کی حققت جاننے کو بیچین اور بیناب ہے۔

مہوڈے دنیا کی تاریخ گواہ ہے کیا کسی بھی انسانی قتل عام میں سرکاروں کا کوئی سرکشن رہا ہے یا پھر مظلوم کی حفاظت کرتے ہوئے اسے انصاف دیا گیا ہے؟ ان دونوں پہلوؤں پر بھی جانچ کرنا ضروری ہے۔ میری مانگ ہے کہ سرکار ہاشم پورہ قتل عام پر ایسی جانچ قائم کرے جس سے مظلوم کو انصاف اور ظلم کو سزا مل سکے اور سماج کے کمزور طبقے کا قانون کے راج پر اعتماد قائم رہے۔ ہندستان زندہ باد۔

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

**Demand for making correction in caste 'Madhav', wrongly typed  
in Central list of OBCs for Maharashtra**

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मेरा विशेष उल्लेख महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग केन्द्रीय सूची की क्रम संख्या 211 "माधव" जाति के स्थान पर "मल्लाहव", "निषाद", "मल्लाह", "मल्ला", "नाविक" जाति को समावेश करने के सम्बन्ध में है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र की प्रदेश सूची में "मल्लाहव" अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग सूची में डाला है, लेकिन त्रुटिवश केन्द्रीय सूची में "मल्लाहव" की जगह टाइपिंग गलती से "माधव" टाइप हो गया है, जिसके कारण प्रदेश में लाखों लोग प्रमाणपत्र बनवाने से वंचित हो रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र में "माधव" कोई जाति नहीं है। प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को "मल्लाहव" को केन्द्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग सूची में जोड़ने की सिफारिश की थी, जिसमें सुधार किया जाना आवश्यक है।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार की केन्द्रीय अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग सूची में "माधव" को हटाकर "मल्लाहव", "निषाद", "मल्लाह", "मल्ला", "नाविक" को जोड़ा जाए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ravi Prakash Verma, not present; Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, not present; Dr. Sanjay Sinh, not present.

**Demand for allocating adequate funds for schemes  
approved by NITI Aayog for Tamil Nadu**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, under the guidance of our visionary leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who always thinks about the betterment and needs of the people of Tamil Nadu, our Chief Minister wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister, requesting him to issue necessary directions to the NITI Aayog to consider funding specific projects in order to encourage deep-sea fishing, including replacing trawlers with tuna long-liners, desalination projects along the coast of Chennai city and viability gap funding for the Chennai Monorail Project from their special allocation. As against its share of 4.969 per cent in the divisible pool of Central Taxes in the Thirteenth Finance Commission, the share of Tamil Nadu has come down to 4.023 per cent in the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

The reduction in *inter se* share of 19.14 per cent represents a big loss. Tamil Nadu has lost on all counts and has been doubly penalized for its prudent fiscal management, as it has not received the revenue deficit grants. Non-inclusion of the criterion of fiscal discipline has hurt Tamil Nadu, a State that performs. The overall share in Central taxes has increased by just 0.10 per cent, from 1.59 per cent to 1.69 per cent. The loss to Tamil Nadu due to the reduction in its share is estimated at ₹ 6,000 crores per annum.



The decision to convert ₹ 4 per litre of the specific duty of petrol and diesel into road cess would bring revenue to the Central Government. The two per cent surcharge, in place of the wealth tax, is not shareable with the States. Also, the Union Budget de-linked 12 schemes. That the State's share in 13 key programmes has been enhanced means that the State Government's expenditure priorities are determined by the Government of India.

Hence, I urge the Centre to allocate ₹ 20,000 crores for schemes approved by the NITI Aayog.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shantaram Naik, not present.

**Demand for increasing customs duty on import of raw silk**

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (KARNATAKA): Sir, the recent reduction of customs duty on import of raw silk from 15 per cent to 10 per cent in the Finance Bill as a measure to encourage 'Make in India' has affected thousands of farmers engaged in mulberry cultivation and lakhs of workers involved in the production of silk cocoons and in silk industry. It is a well-known fact that China is dumping its raw silk in India to kill the Indian sericulture industry. In view of the WTO Agreement, India cannot ban import of raw silk but can impose anti-dumping duty. The existing 15 per cent duty was itself very less to restrict dumping of raw silk by China. The demand of the industry was to raise it to 25 per cent. The Government, instead of increasing it, has reduced it to 10 per cent. I demand that the customs duty on import of raw silk should be maintained at 15 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, not present.

Now, the House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Wednesday, the 13th May, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes past  
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Wednesday, the 13th May, 2015.*