

Vol. 235

No. 4



सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday

28 April, 2015

8 Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1-6 )

Reports of the Department –related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce  
(page 7)

Reports of the Department – related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human  
Resource Development (page 7)

Reports of the Department –related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel,  
Public Grievances, Law and Justice (page 7)

Reports of the Department – related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport,  
Tourism and Culture (page 8)

Reports of the Department – related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External  
Affairs (page 8)

Reports of the Department –related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum  
and Natural Gas (pages 8-9)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (page 9)

Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (pages 9-10)

Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings (page 10)

Statements of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (pages 10-11)

Statements by Ministers—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (page 11)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-Seventh and the One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture (pages 11-12)

Re. Demand for Suspension of Listed Business (pages 12-30)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 31-60)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 61-309)

Re. Various Issues (pages 309-314)

Calling Attention to reported move of election Commission to facilitate voting by Non-Resident Indians in future elections through either Proxy Voting or e-Postal Ballot (pages 315-341)

Re. Voting Rights to the NRIs and the migrants as well as the secrecy and the methodology of the voting of NRIs (pages 341-343)

Government Bills —

The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Passed* (pages 343-374)

The Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014 — *Passed* (pages 374-412)

Website	:	<a href="http://rajyasabha.nic.in">http://rajyasabha.nic.in</a> <a href="http://parliamentofindia.nic.in">http://parliamentofindia.nic.in</a>
E-mail	:	<a href="mailto:rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in">rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in</a>

Special Mentions —

Demand for Appointing Commission to Address various issues pertaining to reservation for OBCs in the country (page 413)

Demand for allocating more funds for widening of National Highways Passing Through Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu (page 414)

Demand for taking necessary steps for construction of an International Airport in Kushinagar District (pages 414-415)

Concern over cancellation of large number of claims under The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (page 415)

Demand to take immediate steps to recharge drinking water resources in the country (pages 415-416)

Demand for filling up vacancies of SCs/STs and ensuring reservation in promotions in various Central Government Institutions in country (page 416)

Demand for upgradation of Tuticorin Airport in Tamil Nadu (pages 417)

Demand for taking steps to Protect Citizens' Right to Net Neutrality in the country (pages 417-418)

Demand for taking necessary steps for doubling of railway track from Hajipur to Muzaffarpur and from Samastipur to Darbhanga in Bihar (page 418)





## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 28th April, 2015/8th Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

#### II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various Councils and Institutes and related papers

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

I.(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

(1) G.S.R. 718 (E), dated the 13th October, 2014, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2014.

(2) G.S.R. 908 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2014, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (7th Amendment) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2316/16/15]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification F. No. 1-12/Sci.Panel/(Notification)/ FSSAI/2012, dated the 3rd December, 2014, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Amendment Regulations, 2014, under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2684/16/15]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2314/16/15]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), 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.2312/16/15]
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.2313/16/15]

**I. MoU (2015-16) between the Government of India and the Goa Shipyard Limited**

**II. The Outcome Budget (2015-16) in respect of the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):  
Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Goa Shipyard Limited, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2318/16/15]
- II. Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI). [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2319/16/15]

**MoU (2015-16) between the Government of India and the Airports Authority of India and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER

OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Airports Authority of India, for the year 2015-16.
- (ii) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.2350/16/15]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Railways**

**II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), New Delhi along with that of its subsidiary and the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRCL), Kolkata and related papers**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) Notification No. G.S.R. 194(E), dated the 16th March, 2015, publishing the Indian Railways (Open Lines) General (Amendment) Rules, 2015, under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989.  
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2432/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), New Delhi, along with that of its subsidiary, High Speed Rail Corporation of India Limited, 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 Company  
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2430/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRCL), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2429/16/15]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Finance and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jayant Sinha, 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 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (1) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/16/1729, dated the 28th October, 2014, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014.
- (2) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/18/1952, dated the 24th December, 2014, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2330/16/15]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. PSF/Notification/JKGB/14/665, dated the 24th November, 2014, publishing the J&K Grameen Bank Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2013, under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2205/16/15]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income - Tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) S.O. 3168 (E), dated the 12th December, 2014, publishing the Income-tax (13th Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (2) S.O. 3169 (E), dated the 12th December, 2014, publishing the Income-tax (14th Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (3) S.O. 180 (E), dated the 19th January, 2015, publishing the Income-tax (1st Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (4) S.O. 350 (E), dated the 4th February, 2015, publishing the Income-tax (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2327/16/15]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (3) of Section 123 of the Finance Act, 2013:—

- (1) S.O. 424 (E), dated the 10th February, 2015, publishing the Commodities Transaction Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 2014, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (2) S.O. 565 (E), dated the 18th February, 2015, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 424 (E), dated the 10th February, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2327/16/15]

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

- (1) S.O. 343 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 167 (E), dated the 15th January, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 381 (E), dated the 5th February, 2015, regarding exchange rate for conversion of certain foreign currency in Indian currency or vice versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (3) S.O. 506 (E), dated the 13th February, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 566 (E), dated the 19th February, 2015, regarding exchange rate for conversion of certain foreign currency in Indian currency or vice versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (5) S.O. 623 (E), dated the 27th February, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) S.O. 679 (E), dated the 5th March, 2015, regarding exchange rate for conversion of certain foreign currency in Indian currency or vice versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2641/16/15]

- (7) G.S.R. 177 (E), dated the 10th March, 2015, amending Notification No.

G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2328/16/15]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 170 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 21 (E), dated the 8th January, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 189 (E), dated the 13th March, 2015, seeking to impose safeguard duty on imports of subject goods excluding Saturated Fatty Alcohols with carbon chain length of C8 into India at the specified rate for period of two years and six months from the date of imposition of the provisional safeguard duty, that is, 28th August, 2014, from developing countries mentioned under Section 8B (6)(a) of the Customs Tariff Act. Except Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia pursuant to the final findings of investigations conducted by the Directorate of General of Safeguards.
- (3) G.S.R. 190 (E), dated the 13th March, 2015, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Sheet Glass, falling under Tariff item 7004 20 11 or 7004 20 19 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier). [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2329/16/15]

**Accounts (2013-14) of the Prasar Bharati, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Prasar Bharati, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2331/16/15]

---

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce:—

- (i) One Hundred and Seventeenth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; and
- (ii) One Hundred and Eighteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

---

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT- RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :—

Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants 2015-16 (Demand No. 108) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development; and

Two Hundred and Sixty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants 2015-16 (Demand No. 109) of the Department of Sports.

---

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:—

Seventy-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Law and Justice; and

Seventy-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

---

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

Two Hundred Eighteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation;

Two Hundred Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Culture;

Two Hundred Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways;

Two Hundred Twenty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Shipping; and

Two Hundred Twenty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Tourism.

---

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2014-15):—

Fifth Report on ‘Demands for Grants (2015-16)’ of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs; and

Sixth Report on ‘Demands for Grants (2015-16)’ of the Ministry of External Affairs.

---

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2014-15):—



- (i) Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Allocation and Pricing of Gas' relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and
- (ii) Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

---

#### **REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2014-15):—

Eleventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment);

Twelfth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities);

Thirteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and

Fourteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

---

#### **REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2014-15):—

- (i) Fourteen Report on 'Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme' based on C&AG Report No. 22 of 2012-13 relating to the Ministry of Women and Child Development;
- (ii) Fifteenth Report on 'Railways Finances' based on C&AG Report No. 12 of 2013 relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); and
- (iii) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/

Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Ninety-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008'.

---

### **REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2014-15):—

Third Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Bharat Electronics Limited' relating to the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production);

Fourth Report on 'Coal India Limited' relating to the Ministry of Coal;

Fifth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Airports Authority of India Limited — Unauthorized withdrawal from the Escrow Account held in a fiduciary capacity on behalf of the Government of India by Mumbai International Airport (P) Limited based on Para 2.5 of C&AG Report No.3 of 2011-12 relating to the Ministry of Civil Aviation; and

Sixth Report on 'Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, relating to the Department of Atomic Energy.

---

### **STATEMENTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Final Action Taken Statements showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of Chapter-V of the following Action Taken Reports (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2014-15):—

- (i) Twenty-second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs);
- (ii) Twenty-fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution);
- (iii) Twenty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs);
- (iv) Thirty-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs); and
- (v) Thirty-second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

---

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

### **Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO Inderjit Singh): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2014-15) pertaining to the Ministry of Planning.

### **Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the Ninety- Seventh and the One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth Reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

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

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Ninetieth Report on “Development of Airport Sector with Special Emphasis on new Modern Airports”.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Thirty-first Report on “Closure of Bangalore and Hyderabad Airports”, One Hundred and Forty-first Report on “Modernisation of Airports” and One Hundred and Forty-second Report on “Functioning of Private Airports”.

#### RE. DEMAND FOR SUSPENSION OF LISTED BUSINESS

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, before that, I have given three notices and I have repeated the notice for today again. I have apprised hon. Chairman and your goodself. I want to raise a matter under Rule 267 and I should be heard first, Sir. That is my request. Once, you hear me, then, you take a view. जो मेरा विषय है, वह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, देश के लिए, देश की प्रतिष्ठा, देश की छवि और दुनिया के साथ जो भारत के रिश्ते हैं। हमारे देश में आजादी के बाद से प्रधान मंत्री दूसरे देशों का दौरा करते हैं, उनसे अपने संबंध बनाते हैं और अपने देश का नाम बढ़ाते हैं। हाल ही में हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फ्रांस, जर्मनी और कनाडा का दौरा किया। उन्होंने कुछ बातें ऐसी कही, जिस पर स्पष्टीकरण की जरूरत है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): इनको चेयर ने बोलने के लिए अलाउ किया है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

آفتاد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): ان کو چیئر نے بولنے کے لئے الاو کیا

ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: और वह विषय है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री. वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना): इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am speaking with the permission of the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, ...(Interruptions)... You take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, पहले हमारी बात सुन लें, उसके बाद सरकार अपनी बात कहेगी।....(व्यवधान)... यह उचित नहीं है। ....(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): यह ठीक बात नहीं है। ....(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, यह ठीक बात नहीं है। ....(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupender Yadav, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : आप हमारी बात सुन लें। ....(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not yielding. I am speaking with the permission of the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

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

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : जी नहीं। ....(व्यवधान)...

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, he has a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khanna, please listen. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Bhupender Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Bhupender Yadav, you address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... You listen to me. There is a notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)... I am allowing him to raise it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव : मैं उसी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ। ....(व्यवधान)...आप सुन तो लीजिए। ....(व्यवधान)...सर, मैं रूल 267 के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ। ....(व्यवधान)...

मैं इनको रोक नहीं रहा हूँ। ....(व्यवधान)... मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ....(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I have allowed. ...(Interruptions)... What is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव :** मैं रूल 267 के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you cannot stand up like this. ...(Interruptions)... All of you sit down. Mr. Bhupender Yadav, please listen. ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए, बैठिए। आप मेरी बात सुनिए। There is a notice under Rule 267. It was given yesterday also. Today again, it is repeated. So, the Chair has permitted it to be raised. After listening to him, if necessary others also, I will decide whether the motion is to be admitted or rejected. For taking a decision, for formulating my idea and decision, I have to listen to him. Otherwise, I cannot decide. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs. You are a Vice-Chairman. Do not do like that. ...(Interruptions)... Now, the issue is: Is your point of order on the same subject? Mr. Sharma, bear with me. Okay. You raise it.

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव :** सर, मैं रूल 267 के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन का कोई भी सदस्य रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस सस्पेंशन ऑफ वर्क के लिए ला सकता है जब तक दूसरा कोई और प्रोजेक्शन एवलेबल न हो, उस विषय में डिस्कशन करने के लिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address me. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव :** सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि आज हाउस का जो बिजनेस है, उसमें कालिंग अटेंशन में हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के सम्माननीय नेता के द्वारा एक विषय लाया गया है। ऐसे में विपक्ष की पार्टी के द्वारा उसी को सस्पेंड कराने का नोटिस लाया जा रहा है जबकि उस पर दूसरे रूल में कभी भी चर्चा की जा सकती है। आप ही एक मोशन लेकर आते हो और आप ही उसको सस्पेंड करने का नोटिस लाते हो, उस चीज को डिसाइड करते समय चेयर से मेरी यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि ऑलरेडी अपोजिशन पार्टी का एक मोशन आया हुआ है और दूसरा मोशन उसी को सस्पेंड करने के लिए आया हुआ है। यह संसदीय परम्परा के हिसाब से कैसे हो सकता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): He cannot question. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव :** यह संसदीय परम्परा के हिसाब से कैसे हो सकता है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** Thank you Sir, मैं जो कह रहा था कि देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is ruled out. I am allowing him now.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू, उनकी पूरी दुनिया में इज्जत थी। उस समय से लेकर आज की तारीख तक हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री बाहर जाते हैं। हमारे सभी प्रधान मंत्रियों ने एक परम्परा बनाए रखी कि जब वे देश की जमीन से बाहर जाते हैं, वे भारत का तिरंगा झंडा लेकर देश के प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में जाते हैं। वे देश की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाने के लिए और देश के संबंध में वही बात करते हैं, जिससे देश की इज्जत बढ़े। विपक्ष की तरफ से भी यह परम्परा रही है कि जब प्रधान मंत्री विदेश में होते हैं, जब वे दूसरे देश के प्रधान मंत्री या दूसरे देश के राष्ट्राध्यक्षों से बात करते हैं, तो उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी की आलोचना नहीं की जाती है। इसलिए सदन को यह बात जाननी जरूरी है कि 14 अप्रैल को जर्मनी की जमीन पर वहां की चांसलर एंजेला मर्केल हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ खड़ी थीं। जर्मनी, भारत, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, ब्राजील और जापान सुरक्षा परिषद के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस की सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल में हमें परमानेंट मेम्बरशिप मिले। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि आज से पहले भारत भीख माँगता था, भीख नहीं माँगगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत एक महान् संस्कृति है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत एक बड़ा देश है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** इस तरह के शब्दों का जो इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** भारत देश ने भीख नहीं माँगी, भारत ने कभी हाथ नहीं फैलाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** पहली बात तो यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... अनुमति आपको नहीं मिली है।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** भारत गरीब भले रहा हो, भारत ने अपनी बात मजबूती से कही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** अगर इस पर चर्चा होगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो इस पर बोलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह गलत है। आप ऐसी बातें कैसे बोलेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने ऐसा कहाँ पर कहा है, आप ज़रा इसको दिखाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहाँ पर कहा है? आप स्वीपिंग स्टेटमेंट नहीं दे सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप स्वीपिंग स्टेटमेंट नहीं दे सकते। उन्होंने इसे कहाँ कहा है, किस दस्तावेज में है, आप उसे दिखाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप स्वीपिंग स्टेटमेंट देंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कनाडा में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** अगर आपको बोलना होगा, तो जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलना होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह की बात नहीं चलेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जिम्मेदारी के साथ बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, I will allow you to respond.  
...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. You sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** ऐसा स्वीपिंग स्टेटमेंट कि आप कुछ भी बोलेंगे? ऐसा स्वीपिंग स्टेटमेंट नहीं चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, I will allow you to respond.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** आप भी अपनी बात कहें।...(व्यवधान)... Let me complete. आप भी अपनी बात कहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी बात सुन ली जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. V.P. Singh, I will allow you to have your say. You will get your chance. I will allow you to respond to this.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे आपके माध्यम से, बड़े सम्मान से यह कहना है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी पूरे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, इसलिए मैं बड़े सम्मान के साथ सम्बोधित कर रहा हूँ, ताकि कोई आपत्ति न रहे। उसके बाद टोरंटो, कनाडा के अन्दर दो बातें कही गईं। एक बात यह कि मेरे प्रधान मंत्री बनने से पहले स्कैम इंडिया था, अब स्किल इंडिया होगा। भारत स्कैम नहीं हो सकता। ...(व्यवधान)... भारत महान संस्कृति है। ...(व्यवधान)... देश स्कैम नहीं हो सकता। ...(व्यवधान)... देश भ्रष्ट नहीं हो सकता। देश में कोई गलती हो सकती है। ...(समय की घंटी)... ...(व्यवधान)... एक और बात है। उन्होंने कहा कि 60 साल की गंदगी है ...(व्यवधान)... 60 साल की गंदगी है, 60 साल की गंदगी छोड़ कर गए हैं, उसको साफ करने की जिम्मेवारी मेरी है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री ने देश की छवि को खराब किया, अपने पद की गरिमा को छोटा किया। ...(व्यवधान)... इस देश की बड़ी उपलब्धियाँ हैं। हम परमाणु शक्ति हैं, हम अंतरिक्ष शक्ति हैं, हम चाँद पर पहुँच गए, हम मंगल ग्रह पर पहुँच गए। हम दो ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी छोड़ कर गए हैं। प्रधान मंत्री का यह कहना, उन्होंने जवाहरलाल नेहरू से लेकर इंदिरा जी, राजीव गाँधी, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, हर प्रधान मंत्री का अपमान किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इससे पहले भारत के किसी प्रधान मंत्री ने ऐसी बात देश की जमीन के बाहर नहीं कही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, all right, sit down.  
...(Interruptions)... Do you want to say now or after this?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** सर, मुझे अंत में एक बात कहनी है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मुझे अंत में एक बात कहनी है, मैं बात को समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** मुझे सत्ता पक्ष से यह कहना है कि प्रधान मंत्री देश के प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में बाहर जाते हैं, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लीडर के रूप में नहीं जाते हैं। देश के प्रधान मंत्री का आचरण, उनकी बात वही होनी चाहिए, जिससे भारत की सही छवि दुनिया के सामने आए। ...(व्यवधान)...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री शरद यादव :** श्रीमन्, इस सवाल को यहाँ उठाया गया, तो मैं सरकार के लोगों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह लोकशाही है और इस देश के भीतर जितनी पार्टियाँ हैं, उतने ही मतभेद हैं, लेकिन देश में एक आम सहमति है कि हम बाहर एक हैं। जो फॉरेन पॉलिसी है, उस पर लगातार हमारी आम सहमति रही है। आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो बात उठाई है, उसे मैं भी महसूस कर रहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी बाहर जा रहे हैं और ज्यादा जा रहे हैं। इस पर मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, बल्कि खुशी है। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है, उन्होंने बाहर जो भाषण दिए हैं, उनमें जो ध्वनि देश के आंतरिक मामलों पर, हमारे आंतरिक लोकतंत्र के ऊपर उठी है, उससे कई तरह के ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री विनय कटियार** (उत्तर प्रदेश): वे भारत के लोगों के बीच में ही तो बोले हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां पर सभी भारतवासी ही तो थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री शरद यादव :** आप ऐसा क्या कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... अगर आप यह हमारे खड़े होने पर बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Vinay Katiyar, you will get a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** वहां पर भारत के लोग ही तो थे ...*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Minister will get a chance to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Before I take a decision, I will listen to this side also. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** यह तो आपने डिबेट शुरू करवा दी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't worry. I will manage. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री शरद यादव :** श्रीमन्, आपने यह अकेले हम लोगों के लिए नहीं कहा है, जो ट्रेजरी बेंचेंज के लोग हैं, उनको भी आपने आदेश दिया है कि मैं आपको भी बोलने का मौका दूंगा। यह कोई इतना बड़ा मामला नहीं है। यदि यह मामला उठता नहीं, तो मैं खड़ा नहीं होता। आनन्द शर्मा जी ने यह मामला उठा दिया, इसलिए यह देश में पहली बार महसूस हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** (मध्य प्रदेश): यह गम्भीर बात है।

**श्री शरद यादव :** इस देश में, इस सदन के भीतर हम कितनी तरह से एक-दूसरे के साथ बहस में उलझते हैं। विनय कटियार जी, आपको मंत्री नहीं बनाया जाएगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप ऐसा मत करिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... और हमारे जैसे लोग ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** शरद जी, आप इतने सीनियर लीडर हैं, आप जैसे सीनियर लीडर को किसी भी सदस्य पर इस तरह की व्यक्तिगत टिप्पणी नहीं करनी चाहिए। अगर आप जैसा सीनियर लीडर ऐसा करेगा, तो यह उचित नहीं होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कांग्रेस के भ्रष्टाचार को कैसे सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस ने अगर कोई कुकर्म किया है, तो उसको आप कैसे सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तो गैर-कांग्रेसवाद के ध्वजवाहक रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कांग्रेस के करप्शन और कुशासन के लिए संघर्ष किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, ये जो कह रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** कांग्रेस के करप्शन और कुशासन की वजह से आप आपातकाल में जेल तक गए हैं, तो कांग्रेस के साथ कैसे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, you are a Minister. Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Only what Sharadji says will go on record.

**श्री शरद यादव :** श्रीमन्, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ, खास तौर पर आपके जर्मनी में...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप अपनी बात जल्दी खत्म कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश):** खत्म क्या, अभी तो और लोग भी बोलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** जी हां, सर, अभी तो और लोग भी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद यादव :** आप बोल लेना, अभी तो ठहरिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It cannot be a discussion.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): With all respect, never has the House discussed like this. Please. I have all the respect for Sharadji. I am ready to listen to him. But the moment you start the discussion, others would also like to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव :** इन्होंने क्या किया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance. ...**(Interruptions)**... After this, I will call you.

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु :** डिप्टी चेयरमैन, सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसी तरह हंगामा करके ये लोग आज यहां तक पहुंचे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बात को समझना चाहिए। Sir, we are discussing

about the Prime Minister's speech. And then, you have... *...(Interruptions)...* Under what rule? I am not able to understand. The rules do not permit this. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* You will get a chance.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, ऐसे रनिंग कमेंट्री नहीं चलेगी *...(व्यवधान)...* ऐसी रनिंग कमेंट्री नहीं चलेगी। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, all of you sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* All of you sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : कांग्रेस वाले आज इस स्थिति पर पहुंच गए हैं? *...(व्यवधान)...* इस चीज़ को समझना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Under what rule are you discussing this?

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

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : आज प्रधान मंत्री जी की पूरी दुनिया प्रशंसा कर रही है *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री शरद यादव : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* No, please. Sharadji, one second.

The scope of the discussion is limited, that is, there is a notice under rule 267 for suspension of Question Hour. Now, I have to take a decision. I heard him. Maybe, I will listen to you also; the Government also can react. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow one or two, not all. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. Not all. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow one or two Members, not all. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह पूरे देश की बात है। *...(व्यवधान)...* देश के सम्मान की बात है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am calling Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. Why do you fight? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह पूरे देश की बात है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharadji will speak. Other Members, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह पूरे देश से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharadji, please start. All of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharadji is your leader. Please sit down. आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will deal with it. Leave it to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Your comment should be कि इसका suspension होना है या नहीं, only that much; not beyond that. We are not discussing the subject. Please listen to me. We are not discussing the subject *per se*. We are only discussing whether a discussion is needed or not. You confine yourself to that limited scope. अब आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने इनकी बात सुनी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप फैसला कीजिए कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। Leave it to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, आपको यह फैसला करना है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने इस पर फैसला किया कि नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to decide. Please sit down. आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... All of you are standing and shouting; I do not understand it.

श्री शरद यादव: श्रीमन्, वेंकैया जी जब खड़े हो जाते हैं, तो हम बड़े लिहाज में हो जाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री शरद यादव : आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जो बात उठा रहे थे, मैं उस पर ही कह रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने जो बात कही है, उस पर ही मैं कह रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वेंकैया जी जब खड़े हो जाते हैं, तो उनके खड़े होने के बाद हम उनका लिहाज करते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कह रहा हूँ कि आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो बात उठाई, उसे आपने एडमिट किया है। चेयर ने उसे एडमिट किया है। उसे एडमिट करने के बाद आपने कहा कि उनको पहले बुलायेंगे। तब मैंने अपना हाथ खड़ा करके आपसे निवेदन किया था।

सर, यह एक ऐसा विषय है कि इसको अगर इस तरह छोड़ देंगे, तो ठीक नहीं होगा। मेरा सबमिशन यह है कि अगर इसको इस तरह छोड़ देंगे, तो ठीक नहीं रहेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you want a discussion!

श्री शरद यादव: यदि आपने इस नोटिस को स्वीकार कर लिया ...*(समय की घंटी)*... तो यह एक ऐसा विषय है कि 68 वर्षों में कभी हमारे आपस के मतभेद बाहर नहीं गये। बाहर हम एक हैं। इसलिए, यह जो मुद्दा है, इस पर एक-एक मिनट बुलवा दीजिए। मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। अगर आप इस पर एक-एक या दो-दो मिनट बुलवा देंगे, तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** श्रीमन्, मैं बिल्कुल प्वायंटेड बातें कहूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want suspension or not? That is all.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत संक्षिप्त में यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

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

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** मैं बहुत संक्षेप में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि...(व्यवधान)... मैं कोई आरोप-प्रत्यारोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो सवाल उठाया है, तो विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में देश की जो स्थापित परम्परा रही है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के पहले दौर से लेकर आज तक लगातार कहीं न कहीं उससे डेविएशन होता चला आ रहा है। ये जब यूनाइटेड नेशंस में गये, तो सब जानते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री के वहाँ जाने के बाद हमेशा पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों का एक डेलिगेशन दो हिस्सों में जाता था, तो वह पहली बार बन्द किया गया। यह पहले हमेशा जाता था। माननीय नेता सदन बैठे हुए हैं। आप सब जानते हैं। यह पहली बार बन्द किया गया। इसके बाद ये जहाँ-जहाँ गये, ऐसा कभी नहीं किया। यहाँ हम कुछ भी विरोध में हों, लेकिन जब हम बाहर होंगे या जब अमेरिका जायेंगे, तो वहाँ प्रधान मंत्री जी की तारीफ करेंगे। लेकिन, वहाँ जाकर प्रधान मंत्री विपक्ष पर या 60 साल के कचरे पर, गंदगी पर या स्कैम पर बात करें, तो उसमें तो 9 साल अटल जी की भी सरकार रही। ...(समय की घंटी)... यह एक ऐसी चीज़ है, जिस पर यह सवाल उठाना लाजिमी था और उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इस नोटिस को स्वीकार करके इस पर पूरा डिस्कशन होना चाहिए।

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, do you want to hear only one side or will you allow us also?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... I said, I will call you. After Km. Mayawati, you will speak.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, please try to understand. I have no problem about any number of Members speaking on this. But the question is, Members are going into the merits of the case. My point is, the Chair has not admitted it. The Chair is considering it. Shri Anand Sharma has given a notice under Rule 267 for suspension of Question Hour and they want to discuss something else. Now there should be some urgency, some immediate provocation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What I am submitting to the Chair is that the Chair, after hearing the Member, who has given this notice, and then the Government, can take a view...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am going to do.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Before that, if individual Members, belonging to different sides, want to talk and then defame the Prime Minister, that is not allowed. This has never happened in the history of the country. The Prime Minister is the Prime Minister of the country. ...(Interruptions)... The Prime Minister's foreign trade deals are being admired by one and all. ...(Interruptions)... The entire world is applauding the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)... The entire country is happy and proud of his trips. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not defame our Prime Minister. The rules do not permit it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen. I also want to make it very clear. I was only trying to listen to your views whether I should admit the notice for suspension. Therefore, that alone is the scope of the discussion. During your intervention, you cannot say anything, as has been said by the Minister, defaming the Prime Minister or, for that matter, anybody else. ...(Interruptions)... Now please sit down. What I am saying is that we have not started a discussion. So, don't go into the merits of the subject. ...(Interruptions)... You can go into the merits of the subject if the suspension notice is accepted. Till then, don't go into the merits of the subject or don't say anything that defames the Prime Minister or, for that matter, anybody else.

**सुश्री मायावती:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो आज अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाया है और खास तौर से उन्होंने रूल 267 के तहत इस पर जो नोटिस दिया है, इसको एक्सेप्ट करना है या नहीं करना है, यह तो आपकी अपनी जिम्मेवारी होगी कि इसको एक्सेप्ट करना है या नहीं करना है। लेकिन, श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाया है, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करते हुए, माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम भारत के अंदर यहां पर तो विभिन्न दल हैं और हम यहां पर एक-दूसरे के ऊपर कितनी भी छींटाकशी करें या आलोचना करें, वह एक अलग चीज है, लेकिन जब हमारे देश का प्रधानमंत्री किसी भी कंट्री में जाता है, तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की यह जिम्मेवारी बनती है कि अपने देश की गरिमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें वहां पर कोई ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिए, जिससे कि हमारे देश की गरिमा के ऊपर आंच आए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उन्होंने जो भी कुछ कहा है, मैं समझती हूँ कि वह ठीक नहीं है और खास तौर से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी से प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिए, वे भी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री रहे, लेकिन कभी भी उन्होंने विदेश में जाकर ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही, जिससे कि अपने देश की गरिमा के ऊपर आंच आए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. (*Time-bell rings*) All right.

**सुश्री मायावती:** इसलिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को --- हमें इस बात पर कोई ऐतराज नहीं है कि वे आए दिन विदेश में जाते रहते हैं। वे आगे भी जाएँ, लेकिन अपने देश की जो गरिमा और लोकतंत्र है तथा आज़ादी के बाद से लेकर अभी तक जो परम्परा चली आ रही है, उसको ध्यान में रखकर उनको अपने बयानात वगैरह देने चाहिए। उनको जो भी स्टेटमेंट वगैरह देनी है, इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर देनी चाहिए। मैं समझती हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को इन सब बातों की तरफ थोड़ा-सा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, since the Chair is taking the views of different parties as to whether the notice under Rule 267 raised by Shri Anand Sharma should be accepted or not, according to us, this is a very important issue. It is an issue of national importance and there is no question of defaming the Prime Minister, but when the country is being defamed it is the prerogative of the Members to discuss the issue. Therefore, this should be accepted and we want to participate.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also feel that the issue is not the defamation of the hon. Prime Minister because that is an institution. The issue is whether the country is being defamed by some action or by statement that Shri Anand Sharma has referred to. The matter is very serious. It is not that of defamation. It is the issue of defamation of the entire country. So, the matter is very serious. The notice has to be accepted and discussed. Thank you.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** माननीय डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब, हमारे साथी आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया, वह बहुत ही गंभीर है। मुझे याद है, जब मैं पहली दफा मंत्री बना था तब कोलम्बो में इंटरनेशनल लॉ मिनिस्टर्स की एक कॉन्फ्रेंस थी, जिसमें मेरे कैबिनेट कुलीग को जाना था। उस समय शिलॉंग में इलेक्शंस हो रहे थे और मैं वहीं पर था। वहाँ पीएमओ से मेसेज आया कि पीएम चाहती हैं कि उस कॉन्फ्रेंस में कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर न जाएँ, बल्कि उनकी जगह आप जाएँ और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह भी चाहा है कि वहाँ जाने से पहले आप उनसे मिल लें। यह सन् 1982-83 की बात है। तब मैं शिलॉंग से वापस आया और इंदिरा जी से मिला। उन्होंने कहा कि आपके कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर की फाइल आई थी कि वे कोलम्बो में होने वाली इंटरनेशनल लॉ कॉन्फ्रेंस को अटेंड करना चाहते हैं, तो मैंने उसमें लिखा है कि जूनियर लोगों को भी विदेश में इंटरनेशनल फोरा पर जाने की आदत डालनी चाहिए। तो यह तुम्हारी पहली मीटिंग होगी, हालांकि तुम वैसे गए होगे। उन्होंने दो-तीन चीज़ें बताईं, जिसमें पहली बात यह बताई कि अपने देश की जो गरिमा है, उसको बनाए रखना, इज्जत बनाए रखना और किसी के खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं कहना। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मुझे बहुत गर्व है कि जिस तरह से किसी बच्चे को स्कूल में ए,बी,सी का सबक पढ़ाया जाता है, उसी प्रकार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमें तब बताया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go into the merits.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** यह गम्भीर मसला है, जो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जर्मनी और कनाडा में बोला है। यह भारत की प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है और भारत का अपमान हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't go into the merits.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** मैं माँग करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इस सदन में आएँ और हमारे साथियों ने जो भी प्रश्न उठाए हैं, उनके उत्तर स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी दें। यह जो इश्यू है, इसके लिए आज तमाम बिजनेस सस्पेंड करना चाहिए और इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

**آلڈ حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ہمارے ساتھی آئنڈ شرما جی نے جو مدعا اٹھایا، وہ بہت ہی گہر ہے۔ مجھے یاد ہے، جب میں پہلی دفعہ منٹری بنا تھا تب کولمبو میں انٹرنیشنل لاء منسٹرس کی ایک کانفرنس تھی، جس میں میرے کینیٹ کے ساتھی کو جانا تھا۔ اس وقت سٹانگ میں الیکشن ہو رہے تھے اور میں وہیں پر تھا۔ وہاں پی۔ایم۔او۔ سے میسج آیا کہ پی۔ایم۔جانی ہیں کہ اس کانفرنس میں کینیٹ منسٹر نہ جائیں، بلکہ ان کی جگہ آپ جائیں اور پردھان منٹری جی نے یہ بھی چاہا ہے کہ وہاں جانے سے پہلے آپ ان سے مل لیں۔ یہ سن 82-83 کی بات ہے۔ تب میں سٹانگ سے واپس آیا اور انڈیا جی سے ملا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ آپ کے کینیٹ منسٹر کی فائل آئی تھی کہ وہ کولمبو میں ہونے والی انٹرنیشنل لاء کانفرنس کو آئیڈ کرنا چاہتے ہیں، تو میں نے اس میں لکھا ہے کہ جوشیر لوگوں کو بھی ویش میں "انٹرنیشنل فور" پر جانے کی حالت ڈالنی چاہئے۔ تو یہ تمہاری پہلی میٹنگ ہوگی، حالانکہ تم ویسے گئے ہو گے۔ انہوں نے دو تین چیزیں بتائیں، جس میں پہلی بات یہ بتائی کہ اپنے پیش کی جو گریما ہے، اس کو ہٹائے رکھنا، عزت ہٹائے رکھنا اور کسی کے خلاف کوئی بات نہیں کہنا۔ (وقت کی گنتی)۔ مجھے بہت فخر ہے کہ جس طرح سے کسی بچے کو اسکول میں اے، بی، سی، کا سبق پڑھایا جاتا ہے، اسی طرح پردھان منٹری جی نے ہمیں تب بتایا تھا

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go into the merits.

**آجناب غلام نبی آزاد:** یہ گہر مسئلہ ہے، جو پردھان منٹری جی نے جرمنی اور کناڈا میں بولا ہے۔ یہ بھارت کی پرتشہ کا سوال ہے اور بھارت کا ایمان ہوا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't go into the merits.

**آجناب غلام نبی آزاد:** میں مانگ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مائے پردھان منٹری جی اس سدن میں آئیں اور ہمارے ساتھیوں نے جو بھی سوال اٹھائے ہیں، ان کے جواب خود پردھان منٹری جی دیں۔ یہ جو ایشو ہے، اس کے لئے آج تمام بزنس سسپنڈ کرنا چاہئے اور اس پر چرچہ ہونی چاہئے۔



THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the motion moved by Shri Anand Sharma seeks to suspend the business of the House and discuss what the hon. Prime Minister had said in the course of his interactions with the Diaspora on his recent international visit.

Sir, it has become customary now, in a large number of countries, with a very powerful Indian Diaspora there, that meetings of all political leaders, including the Prime Ministers, are held. Today, the issue is that if the hon. Prime Minister makes a statement that we are trying to clean up the decision-making process...*(Interruptions)*...I can understand the Congress benches being very upset with the idea of cleaning up...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): We are not upset...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to him...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Jaitley, don't be so clever with the language and please don't forget...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** मैं माननीय शरद यादव जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में पहले भी बड़े उदाहरण हुए हैं। आपके समाजवादी आंदोलन के नेता और कई हमारे नेता भी 1975 में उस वक्त मानवीय अधिकारों के उल्लंघन के खिलाफ प्रचार करने के लिए दुनिया भर में घूमते थे ...*(व्यवधान)*... और इसलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to him...*(Interruptions)*...Mr. Anand Sharma, please listen to him...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): You are defending the indefensible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** शरद जी, समाजवादी आंदोलन में आप जिन नेताओं की विरासत का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उन्होंने उस समय इस देश में बनी राजनीतिक परिस्थिति का पूरी दुनिया में प्रचार किया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** वे उस समय प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** और बड़ी विचित्र परिस्थिति है कि जब-जब कोई भ्रष्टाचार का कांड हुआ, तो शरद जी हमारे साथ थे, लेकिन उसकी कहीं चर्चा हो गई तो आज आप हमारे खिलाफ हो गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज तर्क क्या दिया जा रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज आप किस कटघरे में अपने आपको खड़ा कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** महोदय, माननीय नेता सदन गलत interpretation कर रहे हैं और अपनी वकालत का नाजायज लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** आप 60 साल में भ्रष्टाचार के जब-जब कांड हुए, तो जितने लोग हमारे साथ थे, उन कांडों का पर्दाफाश करने के लिए, आज उन्हें इस बात की चिंता है कि यह जिक्र क्यों किया गया कि उस परंपरा को तोड़कर हम एक साफ-सुथरी सरकार देना चाह रहे हैं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you have made one observation from the Chair...  
(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, listen...(Interruptions)...He is not yielding...  
(Interruptions)...Sit down...(Interruptions)...You have to listen...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is going into the merits...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am not yielding...(Interruptions)...You can speak later...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is going into the merits. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Of course, I am going into the merit. ...(Interruptions)...  
Yes, yes. I will go into the merit ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it will have to be discussed, because a wrong statement has been made...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Yes, I am going into the merits. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was made in front of Mr. Stephen Harper, hon. Prime Minister of Canada, and his wife...(Interruptions)...Even, Ms. Angela Merkel was there...  
(Interruptions)...The hon. Prime Minister made that statement...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, please listen. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He has no dignity for the country. ...(Interruptions)...  
He is not speaking like the Prime Minister, he is speaking like a leader of the BJP and pracharak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down and listen to the Leader of the House in silence. ...(Interruptions)... If you are not listening, then I will have to give the ruling. ...  
(Interruptions)... If you are not ready to listen, then I will have to give the ruling now itself ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Obviously, if Mr. Anand Sharma wants a discussion on the subject, I am sure it will not be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you did, then Mr. Anand Sharma will not be in the Chair; the discussion will be on what are the scams which happened in the last sixty years...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: चर्चा बिलकुल होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... 60 साल के आपके जितने भ्रष्टाचार के कांड है, स्वाभाविक है उन पर चर्चा होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभापति जी, अगर 60 साल के भ्रष्टाचार के कांड पर चर्चा होगी, तो केवल विषय इसका है कि उन कांडों की चर्चा की जाए या न की जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री आनन्द शर्मा इसके ...*(व्यवधान)*...वे चर्चा इस विषय पर मांगते हैं कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, the discussion he wants is, don't discuss what happened in the last sixty years, but only the right to discuss is under question. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no gag order and the Prime Minister of India is perfectly entitled to say that what happened in the last sixty years, we will break away from that and present an honest Government to the people of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now I would give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have spoken. Let me give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we also raised our voice against corruption. The issue is whether to project that as Scam India. That is the issue. Please give ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: May I ask my friends that with newfound morality ...*(Interruptions)*.. Anandji, please give me half a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Of course, the Prime Minister is entitled to say this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you speak, what will I do? Please sit down, I have to give the ruling.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am surprised with this newfound dialectics of the Marxist Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow me to say this. According to them, with their new changed strategy, India is not defamed by acts of corruption, India is defamed only when you refer to acts of corruption! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I have to give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am giving the ruling and listen to the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am giving the ruling regarding the notice given by Mr. Anand Sharma under Rule 267. If

this subject is to be discussed including the Prime Minister's journey abroad or any other subject, in the Rule Book, there are provisions and they can invoke those provisions. Therefore, I disallow the notice for suspension of Question Hour. Notice is disallowed. *...(Interruptions)...*

Now, Zero Hour mentions. *...(Interruptions)...* Matters to be raised with permission. *...(Interruptions)...* Zero Hour submissions...*...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, are you allowing this on record? *...(Interruptions)...* Is this on record? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 12.00 o'clock.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 46. *...(Interruptions)...* Question No.46.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I raised a very important matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said your piece, Sharma Saheb. *...(Interruptions)...*

The Chair has given the ruling. That is the end of the matter. *...(Interruptions)...* Let us proceed with the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* The Chair has given the ruling. You can follow the procedures. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is the statement of the Prime Minister on foreign soil. *...(Interruptions)...* He said... *...(Interruptions)...* The Prime Minister has to withdraw it. He has to apologise to the nation that India is not... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. Just one minute. आप बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*... Fifty minutes were spent on a matter that was raised from the floor. The Chair has given a ruling that it is open to Members to use the procedural devices and rules to raise the matter. That is the end of the matter.

The ruling is final, and now that matter cannot be persisted in. This is Question Hour; we will continue with the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry; no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He has to withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sharma Saheb, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is the dignity of the people. He has broken the conventions. ...*(Interruptions)*... No Prime Minister said this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharma Saheb, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request you to please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He has called India a country of... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not right. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

*The House reassembled at eighteen minutes twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 46. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. Stop all this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Sharma Sahib, you have had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सभापति जी, अगर कांग्रेस के मेम्बर्स चाहते हैं कि इस पर चर्चा हो, तो हम तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम 60 सालों के घोटालों पर, 60 सालों के स्कैम्स पर चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके लिए एक सिस्टम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

वे नोटिस दे दें, हम चर्चा कराने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice to this effect. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister is saying that you can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all what is required. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let me make one thing clear. What we are saying is that there have been enough discussions on the scams. There have been enough discussions in the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking about the conduct of the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can please give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... शर्मा जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... We will examine that. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have strong objection to...*(Interruptions)*... Only he can answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति:** शर्मा जी, एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the Leader of the House assure that Prime Minister will come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; the accepted etiquette is that the Leader of the House is listened to. Please allow him to speak....*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we will listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Anand Sharma, and others must realize that in today's technology, whether you discuss a scam inside the House or in India or in Berlin, Internet will take it everywhere in the world. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The satellite will take it everywhere. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even if it is discussed here, people all over the world can see it. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, don't be touchy about the fact that you can discuss it here but not discuss it outside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

---

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Comprehensive legislation for regulating Yoga and Naturopathy**

\*46. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Yoga and Naturopathy practitioners in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government had issued certain guidelines to the States/Union Territories for registration of Yoga and Naturopathy practitioners, with the request to enact comprehensive legislation for the regulation of Yoga and Naturopathy;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken or proposed by the States/Union Territories thereon, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the further measures being taken by Government to accelerate the process of registration and standardization of Yoga and Naturopathy education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) A list of States/UTs having registered Yoga and Naturopathy practioners is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) At present, there is no Central legislation for regulation of education and practice in Yoga and Naturopathy systems. However, this Ministry had asked State Governments in 2006 to enact comprehensive legislation for the regulation of Naturopathy covering registration of practioners, medical education, etc. Further, it was recommended that in the meantime a system be set up for the registration of practitioners and the accreditation of institutes on the basis of guidelines formulated and issued by the Government of India. Some States have taken action to implement the guidelines as per details given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Further, the Government has undertaken discussion with the stakeholders on feasibility of regulation of Yoga and Naturopathy education and practice for maintaining quality and uniform educational standards and preventing the growth of fraudulent and fake institutions. Comments/views of the various

stakeholders including State/UT Governments, Principals of BNYS degree colleges/degree colleges (Yoga) and Vice Chancellors of Medical Universities in all States/UTs were invited for formulating appropriate regulatory authority at the Central level. Based on the comments received, the Government of India is evaluating various options for co-ordination of matters relating to promotion, development, standardization and accreditation of yoga, as well as, naturopathy practices, training and therapies. Separately, a Task Force has been constituted by the Ministry to deliberate and make recommendations on various important issues concerning the Ministry of AYUSH, including the preferred option for promotion, development and regulation of yoga and naturopathy for education and practice.

***Statement-I***

*List of States/UTs having registered Yoga and Naturopathy Practitioners*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Registered Yoga and Naturopathy Practitioners
1.	Andhra Pradesh	142
2.	Chhattisgarh	96
3.	Karnataka	490
4.	Kerala	119
5.	Madhya Pradesh	14
6.	Manipur	32
7.	Telengana	258
8.	Tamil Nadu	708
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01
10.	Puducherry	03

*Source* — Compiled on the basis of information provided by the State/ UT Governments.

There is no system of registration of Yoga and Naturopathy practitioners under Act/guidelines of the Government of India. Those who have studied Naturopathy and Yoga Medical degree course, *i.e.*, Bachelor in Naturopathy and Yoga Sciences (B.N.Y.S) from a recognized university are eligible to be registered as doctors in Naturopathy and Yoga Sciences.



Those, who have studied any degree/ diploma such as B.A./B.Sc./M.A./M.Sc., Diploma/ Certificate courses in Yoga normally work as Yoga Teacher/ Instructor/ Therapist, but they are not registered as Yoga doctors.

**Statement-II**

*Action taken by States to implement the guidelines as per details*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Action taken by State Government
1.	Andhra Pradesh	A committee has been constituted to enact legislative frame-work for Registration/ accreditation of Naturopathy Practitioners and Naturopathy Institutions. The committee has submitted the recommendations to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.
2.	Chhattisgarh	Registration to Naturopathic Practitioners is granted under Chhattisgarh Ayurvedic, Unani tatha Prakritik Chikitsa Board, Raipur.
3.	Delhi	A committee has been constituted to draft a legislation to regulate Yoga and Naturopathy practice in Delhi.
4.	Karnataka	The State Government has already enacted "Karnataka Ayurvedic, Naturopathy, Siddha, Unani and Yoga Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1961" and framed thereunder, the Karnataka Ayurvedic, Naturopathy, Siddha, Unani and Yoga Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions Rules, 1964 KAUP Board, Bangalore, is providing registration to eligible BNYS Graduate practitioners in the field of Yoga and Naturopathy.
5.	Kerala	Registration to Naturopathic Practitioners is granted under Travancore-Cochin Medical Council for Indian Systems of Medicine, Trivandrum, Kerala.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Action taken by State Government
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Registration to Naturopathic Practitioners is granted under M.P. Ayurveda, Unani evam Prakritik Chikitsa Board, Bhopal, M.P.
7.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Naturopathy Development Board has been established and registered in the State. Further, a Gazette notification dated 2.7.2013 has been published for the registration of Yoga and Naturopathy practitioners.
8.	Tamil Nadu	A system of registering BNYS graduates is in place since 1995.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Comments on the guidelines have been obtained by the State Government from Director, Ayurveda and Registrar, Indian Medicine Board.
10.	West Bengal	West Bengal State Government has made enactment namely 'The West Bengal Yoga and Naturopathic System of Medicine Act, 2010' for regulation of Education and Practice of Yoga & Naturopathy medical system.

#### **Blacklisted defence firms**

\*47. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to allow foreign vendors to hire arms agents and consider doing business even with blacklisted defence firms in a limited capacity to replenish its weaponry which is saddled with an alarming shortage because of bribery scandals, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is lifting the ban on tainted firms to a reasonable level;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a move to change the rules of arms trade in the process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The capital procurement of defence weapons / equipment is carried out as per the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-20 13 which contains provisions including the signing of Pre-Contract Integrity Pact (PCIP), Standard Clauses in the contract and submission of Integrity Pact Bank Guarantee (IPBG) by the vendor, with an aim to ensure highest degree of probity and public accountability, transparency in operations, free competition and impartiality. It also provides that a foreign vendor is required to give full details of any agents / technical consultants / authorized vendors that may have been appointed by them for marketing of this equipment in India. These details should include the scope of work and responsibilities that have been entrusted with the said party in India. If there is non-involvement of any such party then the same may also be communicated in the offers specifically. It further provides that Seller has to confirm and declare to the Buyer that the Seller is the original manufacturer of the stores referred to in the contract and has not engaged any individual or firm, whether Indian or foreign whatsoever, to intercede, facilitate or in any way to recommend to the Government of India or any of its functionaries, whether officially or unofficially, to the award of the contract to the Seller; nor has any amount been paid, promised or intended to be paid to any such individual or firm in respect of any such intercession, facilitation or recommendation.

No contract has been signed for Capital Procurement of defence equipment with blacklisted / debarred firms after issue of orders. Orders have not been issued for removal of companies from blacklist.

(c) and (d) The DPP provides for review of the procurement procedure after every two years. However, amendments to DPP are also made from time to time as required. Amendments have been made in the Standardised Draft RFP Format, Standard Clauses of Contract and the Standard Contract Document of DPP-20 13 to build safeguards in standard contractual provisions, so that contractors are not able to renege on their contractual commitments, under the provisions of the Arms Trade Treaty passed by UN General Assembly Resolution in 2009.

#### **Opening of AIIMS in Himachal Pradesh**

\*48. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has declared that every State, which has no AIIMS like institution, would be provided one;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has urged the Government for opening AIIMS in the State at the earliest so that critical patients who have to be taken to PGI, Chandigarh (Punjab), could be treated in the State; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) While addressing the Joint Session of Parliament on 9th June 2014, Hon'ble President had mentioned "to address the shortfall of health care professionals, health education and training will be transformed. AIIMS like institutes would be established in every State in a phased manner."

Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech in 2014-15, had stated "A plan to set up four more AIIMS like institutions at Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Vidarbha in Maharashtra and Poorvanchal in UP is under consideration."

In the Budget Speech of 2015-16, the Finance Minister Stated — "In the fiscal year 2015-16, I propose to set up All India Institutes of Medical Sciences in J & K, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Assam. Keeping in view the need to augment Medical Sciences in Bihar, I propose to set up another AIIMS like institution in these States."

(c) and (d) The Central Government had requested the Government of Himachal Pradesh for identification of suitable locations and to provide land measuring approximately 200 acres free of cost along with other required infrastructure such as suitable road connection, sufficient water supply, electricity connection of required load etc. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has indicated Kothipura in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh as location for setting up the new AIIMS in the State.

The Central Government has constituted a Central Team to inspect the site and to give its recommendations.

#### **Supply of defence items to Pakistan by Russia**

\*49. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Russia would be making defence supplies to Pakistan also:

(b) if so, whether Government has factored in the impact of such Russian supplies on Indian defence preparedness; and

(c) whether India has taken up the issue with Russia and if so, its response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) The Government keeps track of all developments relating to India's national security and takes measures necessary to safeguard it. India-Russia relations are based on a strong foundation of mutual trust. There are several bilateral mechanisms, including the Annual Summit where all relevant issues of concerns and developments of regional and international importance are discussed with Russia.

**Programme for development of Indian Systems of Medicines**

†\*50. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy and the programme for the development of various disciplines of the Indian Systems of Medicines and the measures taken for their implementation; and

(b) the places in the country where the centres for Ayurveda-Yoga treatment have been established and the details of the programme for the expansion of these centres and treatment facilities therein so as to benefit the masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) Government of India evolved the National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy-2002 for the development of various disciplines of Indian Systems of Medicine which envisage the following:

1. To promote good health and expand the outreach of health care to our people, particularly those not provided health cover, through preventive, promotive, mitigating and curative intervention through Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy (ISM&H).
2. To improve the quality of teachers and clinicians by revising curricula to contemporary relevance and researches by creating model institutions and Centres of Excellence and extending assistance for creating infrastructural facilities.
3. To ensure affordable ISM&H services and drugs which are safe and efficacious.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

4. To facilitate availability of raw drugs which are authentic and contain essential components as required under pharmacopoeial standards to help improve quality of drugs, for domestic consumption and export.
5. Integrate ISM&H in health care delivery system and National Programmes and ensure optimal use of the vast infrastructure of hospitals, dispensaries and physicians.
6. Re-orient and prioritize research in ISM&H to gradually validate therapy and drugs to address in particular the chronic and new life style related emerging diseases.
7. Create awareness about the strengths of these systems in India and abroad and sensitize other stakeholders and providers of health.
8. To provide full opportunity for the growth and development of these systems and utilization of the potentiality, strength and revival of their glory.

The Government of India formulated the programmes and operational measures to implement the objectives laid down in the national policy through Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes and various legislative and regulatory measures. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of centres in the country where Ayurveda-Yoga treatment have been established by the Government are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The centres under Central Council for Research in Ayurveda Sciences (CCRAS) and Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga are given in the Statement-III (*See below*). In addition, the number of Ayurveda and Yoga hospitals under the State/UT Governments is given in the Statement-IV. Under National AYUSH Mission, provision has been made for sanctioning Grant-in Aid to the State/UT Governments for setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals and upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals including Ayurveda and Yoga hospitals.

#### ***Statement-I***

*(A) Salient features of the programmes and operational measures for the development of various disciplines of the Indian Systems of Medicines:*

1. **National AYUSH Mission (NAM):** The Government of India has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014 which envisages better

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

The NAM consolidates the previous Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, Development of AYUSH Institutions, Quality Control of ASU&H Drugs and the National Mission on Medicinal Plants which were in operation in Eleventh Plan and in the Twelfth Plan till launch of the NAM. The NAM has innovative features of 20% of budget being spent in a flexible manner as per preference of the State Governments subject to guidelines in this regard. There is also provision for setting up of Central and State Programme Management Units with budget for manpower and logistic support and routing of funds through State/UT Government budgets and treasuries as well as provision for setting up separate State/UT AYUSH Mission Society, for proper monitoring of fund flows.

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

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

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

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

Government to provide support for Survey, Inventorization, *in-situ* conservation, *ex-situ* conservation/herbal gardens, linkage with Joint Forest Management Committees, Research and Development etc. The Scheme is being implemented since 2008 and continued during the Twelfth Plan.

4. Apart from the above, the Ministry is also implementing several Central Schemes where individual projects are sanctioned for promotion and development of AYUSH Systems including schemes for research and continuous medical education.

*(B) Legislative and regulatory measures for the Development of various disciplines of the Indian Systems of Medicines*

The Central Government has taken steps to regulate AYUSH Institutions and promote & expand their networks by approving regulations for Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy colleges notified time to time by the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) established under Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) established under Central Council of Homoeopathy Act, 1973 respectively. The regulations include *inter-alia* criteria for setting up and recognizing new AYUSH colleges/institutes, minimum standards of education and code of ethics for practitioners of AYUSH system of medicines.

Regulatory provisions and Rules for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs are already in place under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, which is a Central Act applicable throughout the country. The mechanism of licensing and certification of Good Manufacturing Practices to manufacture Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy medicines is provided in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. For this purpose, the Licensing Authorities are appointed by the State Governments. Rules 85-A to 85-I and Rules 151 to 159 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, respectively provide the regulatory provisions for grant of licenses to manufacture Homoeopathic and Ayurveda, Siddha Unani drugs and promote their safety and quality. The standards of Homoeopathic medicines to be complied with are prescribed in Schedule II of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs in Rule 168 of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Extension of support for improving the quality control system to Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs has been included in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission, which was notified in September 2014.



**Statement-II**

*The details of centres in the country where Ayurveda- Yoga treatment have been established by the Government*

Sl. No:	Name of the Ayurveda and Yoga Centre/Institute	Activities
1.	National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA), Jaipur, Rajasthan	Teaching activities in Under graduate and Post-graduate Ayurveda courses Patient care services through Out-patient and In-patient services.
2.	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi	Focal institute for Training, Therapy and Research
3.	National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune	The institute provides treatment facility through Naturopathy & Yoga and conduct research and training.
4.	Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (IPGT&RA), Jamnagar, Gujarat	The institute is financed by Government of India and has a teaching hospital with OPD and IPD facilities.

**Statement-III**

*The Institutes with places in the country which are centres of Ayurveda under Central Council for Research in Ayurveda Sciences (CCRAS)*

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Major Activities/Services
1.	National Research Institute for Ayurveda - Siddha Human Resource Development, Gwalior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Tribal Health Care Research</li> <li>• Medico-Ethno-Botanical Survey</li> <li>• Drug Standardization Research</li> <li>• Pharmacological Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Departments (IPDs)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Major Activities/Services
2.	National Research Institute for Panchakarma, Cheruthuruthy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Pharmacological Research</li> <li>• Quality Control and Drug Standardization</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Departments (IPDs)</li> <li>• Special facility for Panchakarma</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> <li>• Panchakarma training</li> </ul>
3.	National Research Institute for Ayurveda Drug Development, Kolkata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Pharmacognosy Research</li> <li>• Drug Standardization Research</li> <li>• Pharmacological Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Departments (IPDs)</li> <li>• Special facility for Panchakarma and Ksharasutra therapy</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> </ul>
4.	National Research Institute for Ayurveda Drug Development, Bhubaneswar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Departments (IPDs)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> <li>• Special facility for Panchakarma</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Major Activities/Services
5.	National Institute of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Research, Patiala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pharmacy</li> <li>• Drug Standardization Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out–Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> <li>• Clinical Research</li> </ul>
6.	North East India Ayurveda Research Institute, Guwahati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out–Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> <li>• Medico-Ethno-Botanical Survey</li> <li>• Tribal Health Care Research</li> </ul>
7.	National Veterinary Ayurveda Research Institute, Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research on Veterinary Ayurveda</li> <li>• Health care services through Out–Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> </ul>
8.	National Ayurveda Dietetics Research Institute, Bangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical research</li> <li>• Research on Ayurveda Dietetics</li> <li>• Health care services through Out–Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> <li>• Medico-ethno-Botanical survey</li> <li>• Pharmacognosy Research</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Major Activities/Services
9.	National Ayurveda Research Institute for Vector Borne Diseases, Vijayawada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Research on Vector Borne Diseases</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Departments (IPDs)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> </ul>
10.	Ayurveda Central Research Institute, New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Departments (IPDs)</li> <li>• Special facility for Ksharasutra &amp; Panchakarma</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> </ul>
11.	Ayurveda Contraceptive Drug Research Institute, Ahmedabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Research on Ayurvedic Contraceptive Drugs</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Special clinics for Geriatric Health care</li> </ul>
12.	Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health Care, Trivandrum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Major Activities/Services
13.	Advanced Centre for Ayurveda in Mental Health & Neurosciences, Bangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Departments (IPDs)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> </ul>
14.	Ayurveda Cancer Research Institute, Mumbai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Departments (IPDs)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> <li>• Special facility for Ksharasutra</li> <li>• Special facility for Panchakarma &amp; Physiotherapy</li> </ul>
15.	Ayurveda Mental Health Research Institute, Nagpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Tribal Health Care Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Departments (IPDs)</li> <li>• Special facility for Panchakarma</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> </ul>
16.	Dr. Achanta Lakshmiapati Research Centre for Ayurveda, Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> </ul>
17.	Ayurveda Regional Research Institute, Gangtok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Major Activities/Services
18.	Ayurveda Regional Research Institute, Mandi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> </ul>
19.	Ayurveda Regional Research Institute, Jammu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out Patient Department (OPD) &amp; IPD</li> <li>• Special facility for Panchakarma</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> <li>• Facility of Ksharsutra</li> <li>• Facility for Panchkarma procedures</li> </ul>
20.	Ayurveda Tribal Health Care Research Project, Port Blair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribal Health Care Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> <li>• Medico-Botanical survey of selected areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands</li> </ul>
21.	Ayurveda Central Research Institute, Patna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> <li>• Tribal Health Care Research</li> </ul>
22.	Ayurveda Regional Research Institute, Itanagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribal Health Care Research</li> <li>• Medico-Ethno-Botanical Survey</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Major Activities/Services
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health care services through Out Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> <li>• Demonstrative Medicinal Plants Garden</li> </ul>
23.	Ayurveda Central Research Institute, Jaipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical research</li> <li>• Health care services through Out Patient Department (OPD) and In Patient Departments (IPDs)</li> <li>• Special Clinics for Geriatric Health Care</li> </ul>
24.	Herbal Ayurveda Research Centre, Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health care services through Out Patient Department (OPD)</li> </ul>
25.	National Research Institute for Sowa-Rigpa, Leh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health care services through Out Patient Department (OPD)</li> <li>• Medico-Ethno-Botanical Survey</li> <li>• Cultivation of Medicinal Plants</li> <li>• Literary Research &amp; Documentation</li> </ul>

*List of out patient departments of Yoga & Naturopathy under Central council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the OPD with address
1.	Delhi	OPD (Yoga & Naturopathy), Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy, No. 61-65, Institutional Area, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058
2.	-do-	OPD (Yoga & Naturopathy), Room No. 20, Psychiatry Wing, Dr. R. M. L. Hospital, New Delhi- 110001
3.	-do-	OPD (Yoga & Naturopathy), D/o Physiology, Lady Harding Medical College, New Delhi-110001

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the OPD with address
4.	-do-	OPD (Yoga & Naturopathy), Room. No. 340 & 341, New OPD Block, Safdarjung Hospital & V.M.M.C., New Delhi-110029
5.	-do-	OPD(Yoga & Naturopathy), D/o Physiology, University College of Medical Sciences, Dilshad Garden, Delhi-110095
6.	-do-	OPD(Yoga & Naturopathy), Ch. Brahm Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan, Khera Dabar, Najafgarh, Delhi-110073
7.	-do-	OPD (Yoga & Naturopathy), Central Research Institute (CRIYN), Rohini, Delhi-110085
8.	Haryana	OPD (Yoga & Naturopathy) Pt. B. D. Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana

*The list of Yoga treatment centers established by Morarji  
Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Dispensaries
1.	CGHS Dispensary, R-55, Sector – 11, Noida
2.	CGHS Dispensary, Kingsway Camp, Delhi
3.	CGHS Dispensary, MB Road, PushpaVihar, New Delhi
4.	CGHS Dispensary, Sadiq Nagar, Siri Fort Road, New Delhi
5.	CGHS Dispensary, C Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi
6.	CGHS Dispensary, Harinagar Ghanta Ghar, New Delhi
7.	CGHS Dispensary, Nangalraya, D Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi
8.	CGHS Dispensary, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt., New Delhi
9.	CGHS Dispensary, Ghaziabad
10.	CGHS Dispensary, Shahdara
11.	CGHS Dispensary, Chanakyapuri
12.	CGHS Dispensary, Laxmi Bai Nagar
13.	CGHS Dispensary, Lajpat Nagar



Sl. No.	Name of the Dispensaries
14.	CGHS Dispensary, Inderpuri
15.	CGHS Dispensary, Sector-6, R. K. Puram
16.	CGHS Dispensary, Sector-4, PushpVihar
17.	CGHS Dispensary, Karol Bagh
18.	CGHS Dispensary, Palam, Manglapuri
19.	CGHS Dispensary, Laxmi Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital
1.	National Institute of Tuberculosis and Allied Sciences, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi
2.	Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi, Delhi.
3.	RajanBabu Institute of Pulmonary Medicine and Tuberculosis, Kingsway Camp, Delhi - 09
4.	Institute of Human Behavior & Allied Sciences, Dilshad Garden, Jhilmil, Shahdra, Delhi.

**Statement -IV**

*State/UT- wise Number of Ayurveda & Yoga Hospitals and  
Dispensaries as on 1.4.2014*

Sl. No.	State / UT	Hospitals		Dispensaries	
		Ayurveda	Yoga	Ayurveda	Yoga
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	-	362	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	-	2	-
3.	Assam	1	-	380	-
4.	Bihar	5	-	1,082	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	1	955	-
6.	Delhi	2	-	35	-
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	40	-	545	16
9.	Haryana	9	-	483	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	30	-	1,110	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	240	-
12.	Jharkhand	1	-	185	-
13.	Karnataka	169	3	563	-
14.	Kerala	126	-	898	5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	-	1,496	-
16.	Maharashtra	63	-	469	-
17.	Manipur	-	-	36	17
18.	Meghalaya	3	-	6	-
19.	Mizoram	-	-	1	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-	109	-
21.	Odisha	8	-	624	35
22.	Punjab	5	-	490	-
23.	Rajasthan	118	1	3,577	-
24.	Sikkim	-	-	3	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	97	54
26.	Telangana *	4	-	641	-
27.	Tripura	1	-	36	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1,771	-	389	-
29.	Uttarakhand	402	-	142	-
30.	West Bengal	5	-	502	-
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	1	12	3
32.	Chandigarh	1	-	9	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	6	-
35.	Lakshdweep	-	-	8	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	27	4
TOTAL		2,813	7	15,520	134

*Source:* State Governments and concerned agencies.

\* The figures are provisional.

**Premature retirement by defence officers**

\* 51. SHRI B .K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a significant rise in the number of Defence Officers/Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) opting for premature retirement;

(b) if so, the number of officers and NCOs who opted for premature retirement during each of the last three years and in the current year so far in each of the three wings of Armed Forces along with the reasons attributed thereto;

(c) the grounds identified for such an approach and the level or the rank at which such retirement has been generally sought; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) to (c) Details of the premature retirement (PMR) in the Armed Forces during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Army		Navy		Air Force	
	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Sailors	Officers	Airmen
2012	275	12928	132	21	157	827
2013	221	14252	96	10	131	888
2014	120	12703	91	5	108	609
2015	18	*	19	2	27	160
	(As on 20.4.2015)				(As on 27.4.2015)	(As on 22.4.2015)

\* Data is not available at present.

The major reasons for seeking premature retirement include compassionate grounds; medical grounds; domestic reasons; other Government Civil/Armed Forces Employment; education grounds and supersession.

In Army, majority of officers who seek premature retirement are in the rank of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel. In the case of Navy, majority of officers who seek premature retirement are in the rank of Commander. For Air Force, there is “no fixed rank at which such PMR take place.

(d) Government has taken various steps to check premature retirement which include

implementation of recommendation of the VI Central Pay Commission with improved pay structure, additional family accommodation through Married Accommodation Project (MAP) and improvement in promotion prospects in Armed Forces.

Further, Government has taken various measures to create appropriate environment for defence personnel, so that they can perform their duty without any mental stress. Some of these include improvement in living and working conditions through provision of better infrastructure and facilities, liberalized leave policy, establishing a grievance redressal mechanism, provision of psychological counselling by qualified counsellors and conduct of yoga and meditation as part of unit routine.

### **Crashes involving Sukhoi fighter planes**

†\*52. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total fleet size of Sukhoi fighter planes with the country along with the number of such planes which crashed mid-air due to air failure;
- (b) whether thorough inspection of all the Sukhoi planes has been carried out;
- (c) if so, the number of planes in which defects have been detected;
- (d) the number of pilots who have lost their lives in Sukhoi planes accidents along with the financial loss caused to the country due to it; and
- (e) the major causes of crash of these planes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) The total number of Sukhoi-30 aircraft presently available for use in the country pertains to operational aspects of the Indian Defence Forces and is classified in nature. Since induction till date, 05 Sukhoi-30 aircraft have crashed.

(b) and (c) Requisite checks are carried out in all the Sukhoi-30 aircraft and defects, if any rectified accordingly.

(d) One pilot has lost his life in these accidents. The loss to the Government, assessed so far is estimated at ₹ 645.21 crore in terms of value of aircraft and service property.

(e) The main reasons for the crashes were Technical Defect and Human Error.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Women directors on boards of companies**

\*53. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of listed companies which have complied with the SEBI directive of having one woman member on their board as well as those which are yet to comply with:

(b) the number of women directors on the boards of companies who are related to promoters:

(c) whether any directives have been given by Government to induct women directors to include academicians, retired civil servants, women entrepreneurs, NGOs. who can make positive impact on the working of the company;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the efforts made to serve the purpose of having a woman director on the board?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) The status of compliance of Securities and Exchange board of India (SEBI) directive of having at least one woman director on their Boards by listed companies. as on April 16.2015. as per the data provided by the National Stock Exchange (NSE)/Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) is as under:

Exchange	Total Companies listed	Companies which have complied	Companies which have not complied
NSE	1624	1361	263
BSE	15305	3290	2015

(b) SEBI does not prescribe any specific requirement of Woman director being related or not related to the promoter. The information regarding woman directors related to promoters is not collected by SEBI. Further, the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules thereunder do not provide for any qualification for the persons to be appointed as woman director.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply (c) above.

(e) Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Appointment and qualification of directors) Rules, 2014 make it mandatory for every listed company and every public company having paid-up share capital of not less than Rupees one hundred crore or turnover of Rupees three hundred crore or more to appoint at least one woman director.

SEBI has mandated the listed companies to appoint at least one woman director on their boards. The provisions regarding appointment of woman director as provided in Clause 49 (II) (A) (I) of the Listing Agreement are applicable with effect from April 01, 2015.

### **Recapitalisation of PSBs**

\*54. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allowed the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to recapitalize themselves;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of specific measures undertaken by PSBs to restructure their assets and debts;

(c) the quantum of funds raised by PSBs after Central Government's in principle approval; and

(d) what percentage of credit out of total credit was distributed in West Bengal in last one year by PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) Yes Sir. The Government has taken a decision to allow Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to raise capital from market through Follow-an-Public Officer (FPO) or Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) by diluting Government of India shareholding up to 52% in phased manner, to meet their capital requirement.

(b) PSBs can restructure their loans which are under financial stress, but otherwise are found to be viable. Detailed prudential norms for restructuring of such accounts are contained in Part B and Part C of RBI's Master Circular - Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and provisioning pertaining to Advances' dated July 1, 2014.

(c) The details of approval granted and equity capital mobilized of PSBs since 10th

December, 2014 (*i.e.* date of approval by the Cabinet to allow dilution of equity share holding of Government upto 52%) are as under:--

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Approval Granted (₹ in crores)	Equity Capital Mobilized (₹ in crore)
1.	United Bank of India	500.00	
2.	Bank of India	642.00	641.99
3.	UCO Bank	427.45	427.45
4.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1000.00	Yet to mobilize
5.	State Bank of India	15,000.00	Yet to mobilize
6.	Central Bank of India	626.23	626.23
7.	Canara Bank	4 crore equity shares	Yet to mobilize

(d) The percentage of credit of total credit given by PSBs distributed in West Bengal is 5.26% for the period 1st April, 2014 to 31st December, 2014.

#### **Cultivation of KUTH medical herb in Uttarakhand**

\*55. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicinal plants traded as KUTH (*Saussurea costus*) is available in the wild (forest) in parts of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, whether the Kuth is in CITES list in case of Uttarakhand;

(c) the place where first cultivation of this medicinal plants in Uttarakhand was undertaken;

(d) the gap between cultivator and market for marketing of Kuth;

(e) the annual production of the herb and requirement of AYUSH industry; and

(f) whether Government has taken any initiative in the form of minimum support price of medicinal herbs in AYUSH Healthcare system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) As per information received from State Government of Uttarakhand, the medicinal plant traded as Kuth (*Saussureacostus*) is not available in the wild (forest) in Uttarakhand.

(b) Kuth (*Saussureacostus*) is a threatened species and listed in Appendix I of CITES (The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), which is also applicable to the State of Uttarakhand.

(c) In Uttarakhand, cultivation of Kuth (*Saussureacostus*) was first undertaken in the experimental farm of Forest Department on trial basis at Bhuna in Ghat Block of Chamoli district during the 1920s.

(d) In Uttarakhand, there is no gap between cultivator and market of Kuth (*Saussureacostus*). Farmers cultivating Kuth are registered by Herbal Research and Development Institute (HRDI), Gopeshwar based on the recommendations of Chief Wild Life Warden of the State. Such registered cultivators on application are issued transit passes to transport their cultivated produce to the markets. The Government of Uttarakhand has established three mandies one each at Rishikesh, Ramnagar and Tanakpur from where Kuth and other medicinal plants are marketed.

(e) As per a study on demand and supply of medicinal plants commissioned by the National Medicinal Plants Board, Ministry of AYUSH in the year 2008, Kuth (*Saussureacostus*) is reported to be one of the species which are traded in high volumes *i.e.* in excess of 100 MT per year. In the State of Uttarakhand, as per a study conducted in 2013-14 by The Energy and Research Institute (TERI), New Delhi, the annual consumption of Kuth was estimated to be to the tune of 54 Metric Tonnes (MT).

As per information provided by the Government of Uttarakhand recently, the annual production of Kuth (*Saussureacostus*) in Uttarakhand is about 40-45 quintal.

(f) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has introduced from the year 2013-14, a centrally sponsored scheme of 'Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers who are primarily members of Scheduled Tribes. The scheme also includes few selected medicinal herbs.

As far as MSP for Kuth (*Saussureacostus*) is concerned, the Government of Uttarakhand undertook a detailed market survey during the year 2009-10, which revealed



that the MSP for Kuth could be ₹ 150.00 per Kg. In another study carried out by The Energy and Research Institute (TERI), New Delhi, the price range of Kuth (*Saussureacostus*) is estimated to be ₹ 125-150 per Kg. However, in open market, farmers are getting remunerative price for Kuth ranging from 130 to ₹ 250 per Kg which is much more than the cost of cultivation of the species. Therefore, Uttarakhand State Government has not declared the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Kuth.

#### **Aid to Minority Educational Institutions**

\*56. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of grant given to the Minority Educational Institutions in Delhi under the Maulana Azad Foundation during the last three years; and
- (b) the number of educational institutions benefited under the scheme all over the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) and (b) The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) does not provide Grant-in-aid to educational institutions directly. Grants-in-aid are given to NGOs for infrastructure development of educational institutions managed by them. The number of NGOs which were sanctioned grants-in-aid during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	No. of NGOs
2012-13	136
2013-14	120
2014-15	48
TOTAL	304

No funds have been released to any such institutions in Delhi under the Grant-in-aid scheme of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) during the last three years as the proposals received during this period were either incomplete or found ineligible.

#### **Treatment of TB patients**

\*57. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that two deaths occur every three minutes due to tuberculosis (TB), as more than 17 lakh TB patients have died during the last one year;

(b) if so, what is Government's response thereto; and

(c) whether Government is considering to use standard recording and reporting system for ensuring proper, un-interrupted and timely treatment of all TB patients in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) According to WHO global TB report, the number of deaths due to Tuberculosis in India in 2013 was estimated to be around 2.4 lakh (with lower and upper range between 1.5 to 3.5 lakh). The estimated deaths due to TB in India have been gradually reducing from 3.2 lakh in 2010 to 3 lakh in 2011, 2.7 lakh in 2012 and 2.4 lakh in 2013.

(b) The Government has been implementing the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), widely known as Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS), which is WHO recommended strategy, in the entire country. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy centres have been established for every one lac population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 13000 microscopy centres have been established in the country. More than 6 lakh treatment centres (DOT centres) have been established near the residence of patients to the extent possible. All Government hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC), Sub centres are DOT Centres. In addition, NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, Community Volunteers, Anganwadi workers, Women Self Groups etc. also function as DOT Providers/DOT Centres. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment. Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) services, for the management of multidrug resistance tuberculosis (MDRTB) and TBHIV collaborative activities for TBHIV co-infection are being implemented throughout the country.

Ever since implementation of RNTCP, estimated TB mortality in the country has reduced from over 38 per lakh population in 1990 to 19 per lakh population in 2013, as per Global TB Report, 2014.

(c) RNTCP has a systematic recording and reporting system in place, wherein information on treatment of registered TB patients is recorded and reported on standardized formats which is transmitted, both in hard copy and electronically through an epi-info based software, from the most peripheral level to the District, State and National level.

The programme has introduced a case-based, web-based recording and reporting system named 'Nikshay' since 2012, to facilitate individual patient-wise monitoring and tracking of TB treatment.

#### SC/ST vacancies in Defence Establishments

\*58. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is huge backlog vacancies of SC/ST category in the Defence Establishments across the country:

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) the steps taken by Government to till up the vacancies in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) Details of backlog vacancies of SC/ST category are as under:-

SC backlog vacancies	ST backlog vacancies	Total No. of SC/ST Backlog Vacancies
3820	3387	7207

(c) Requisition for recruitment against backlog vacancies for SC/ST has been placed with various Central Recruiting agencies namely SSC/UPSC etc. De-reservation of SC/ST vacancies is discouraged and Defence Establishments have been instructed to make concerted efforts to till up the SC/ST vacancies by exercising options in accordance with the guidelines of DoPT.

#### Additional Central Assistance for Urban Health Projects

\*59. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from various State Governments including Karnataka for additional Central assistance for Urban Health Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposals;

(c) by when the Central assistance will be released; and

(d) the quantum of amount released in this regard, particularly to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) This Ministry has not received proposal for Additional Central Assistance from any State/UT including Karnataka. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is not administered by this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) However, under the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) an amount of ₹ 1345.82 crore was released to 34 States/UTs in FY 2014-15. An amount of ₹ 64.58 crore was released to Karnataka. Funds under NUHM are released on the basis of the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) submitted by the States/UTs.

#### **Loans for various agricultural implements**

\*60. SHRI K.C. TYAGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes run by Government for grant of loans for various agricultural implements;

(b) the total amount of loan granted, rate of interest charged on such loans to the farmers under the schemes by banks and the loan amount outstanding against them, equipment-wise, State-wise and bank-wise including Maharashtra; and

(c) whether banks have provided any concession to farmers for purchase of agricultural equipments who make timely repayment of loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) There is no scheme run by the Central Government for grant of loans for various agricultural implements.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, to provide easy loans to farmers, in terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s extant Guideline's on Lending to Priority Sector, a sub-target of 18 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector which also includes medium and long term loans to farmers for agriculture and allied activities such as purchase of agricultural implements and machinery, etc. The Government has also introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme aimed at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window to the farmers for their cultivation and other needs, which enables them, *inter alia*, to purchase agricultural inputs.

---

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Shifting of NIH from Kolkata**

431. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to shift the National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH) from Kolkata; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Smuggling of medicinal plants**

432. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any special action plan for the development and preservation of rare medicinal plants found in Karnataka and other States;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent smuggling of these rare medicinal plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) The Government of India have set up the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) to look into the matters related to development of medicinal plants sector in the Ministry of AYUSH. The NMPB has been implementing Schemes/Programmes for overall development of the sector in the country including the State of Karnataka. 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 State / UT-wise details of the funds released under both the Schemes during the last three years are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*) respectively.

As per information furnished by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, a network of 670 protected areas (102 National Parks, 517 Wild Life Sanctuaries, 4 Community Reserves and 47 Conservation Reserves) in different bio-geographic regions of the country has been established. Further, 18 Biosphere Reserves have also been established for landscape conservation.

(c) Prevention of smuggling of flora and fauna from forests including medicinal plants is primarily done through enforcement of the Indian Forest Act, 1972; Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972; Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and the rules under these Acts apart from State specific forest related Acts. A Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established to check illegal trade and smuggling in wildlife, including medicinal plants.

#### ***Statement-I***

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

##### Details of State/UT-wise funds released

		<i>(₹ in lakhs)</i>		
Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.58	194.10	761.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	4.95	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
3.	Assam	4.33	29	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	178.60	374.07	222.36
6.	Delhi	38.80	87.86	114.12
7.	Gujarat	609.91	133.15	238.22
8.	Haryana	0.00	10.87	4.69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.24	40.44	272.74
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.38	175.09	31.19
11.	Jharkhand	138.96	0.00	618.00
12.	Karnataka	191.87	281.21	917.39
13.	Kerala	50.54	161.88	159.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	222.30	1338.9	11.24
15.	Maharashtra	890.95	661.59	351.72
16.	Manipur	16.00	13.00	17.20
17.	Mizoram	265.35	174.90	11.00
18.	Nagaland	74.22	99.35	87.77
19.	Odisha	2.79	97.10	31.00
20.	Punjab	0.00	39.01	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	597.94	684.37	320.53
22.	Sikkim	177.01	547.38	611.82
23.	Tamil Nadu	16.90	190.28	8.40
24.	Tripura	89.56	0.00	216.43
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	12.00
26.	Uttarakhand	20.64	133.15	150.63
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4.29	188.53	58.93

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
28.	West Bengal	75.48	109.00	573.08
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	41.27	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	17.12	5.00	6.46
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	2.69
32.	Pondicherry	0.00	1.8	0.00
TOTAL		3772.76	5817.26	5811.26

***Statement-II***

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

Details of State/UT-wise funds released

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13 Fund Released	2013-14 Fund Released	2014-15 Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	834.32	963.63	1200.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	118.65	0.00
3.	Assam	162.81	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	172.25
5.	Haryana	0.00	171.14	87.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	98	0.00
7.	Karnataka	0.00	216.71	110.82
8.	Kerala	210.41	264.27	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	474.59	526.43	507.30
10.	Maharashtra	0.00	682.44	589.88
11.	Manipur	57.6	105.96	73.06
12.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	172.62



1	2	3	4	5
13.	Mizoram	8.91	18.28	57.72
14.	Nagaland	188.47	175.88	102.06
15.	Odisha	111.00	150.66	191.53
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	28.87	42.51
17.	Sikkim	161.94	137.59	77.24
18.	Tamil Nadu	741.5	1022.67	926.57
19.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	53.23
20.	Uttarakhand	0.00	278.86	202.03
21.	Uttar Pradesh	834.53	424.36	0.00
TOTAL		3786.08	5384.4	4566.93

#### **New AYUSH colleges and hospitals in Himachal Pradesh**

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

(a) the number of registered practitioner under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of medicine separately, in the Country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of AYUSH colleges, hospitals and dispensaries, separately, in the Country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up new AYUSH colleges, hospitals and dispensaries and upgrade the existing institutions in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked, allocated and utilized for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The number of registered practitioners under the Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The number of AYUSH Colleges, Hospitals and Dispensaries, separately in the Country, State / union Territory-wise is given in the Statement-II to Statement-VI (See below).

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to set up new AYUSH colleges or upgrade the existing colleges in Himachal Pradesh. However, Government of India has approved and notified the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014, which *inter alia* includes the component of AYUSH Services and AYUSH Educational Institutions, where there is provision for setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals and setting up of new AYUSH educational Institutions in the States where it is not available in Government sector. There is also provision of upgradation of AYUSH hospitals, AYUSH dispensaries and educational institution in the States / UTs including Himachal Pradesh.

An amount of ₹ 543.18 lakhs (₹ 496.251 lakhs as Central share and ₹ 46.929 lakhs as State share) has been earmarked to Himachal Pradesh for the year 2015-16 under NAM.

**Statement-I**

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

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh^ *	11781	4933	0	368	5810	22892
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	291	291
3.	Assam^	796	0	0	0	485	1281
4.	Bihar	96648	6954	0	0	305361	34138
5.	Chhattisgarh	2674	143	0	96	1569	4482
6.	Delhi^	3617	2074	0	0	4354	10045
7.	Goa	570	0	0	0	576	1146
8.	Gujarat	24859	308	0	0	17376	42543
9.	Haryana	7423	257	0	0	5486	13166
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4648	4	0	0	1301	5953

Sl.No.	States/UTS	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2534	2343	0	0	310	5187
12.	Jharkhand	3164	330	0	0	2845	6339
13.	Karnataka	30850	1697	4	486	8349	41386
14.	Kerala	20431	92	1587	117	11411	33638
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45461	1486	0	15	15523	62485
16.	Maharashtra	69478	6048	0	0	59831	35357
17.	Manipur	79	21	0	13	630	743
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	296	296
19.	Mizoram	6	0	0	0	30	36
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2084	2084
21.	Odisha	4586	24	0	0	9244	13854
22.	Punjab	5715	91	0	0	4325	10131
23.	Rajasthan	9403	905	0	0	6946	17254
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	4260	1143	6582	669	19890	32544
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	235	235
27.	Uttar Pradesh	43332	13590	0	0	32703	89625
28.	Uttarakhand	2111	88	0	0	509	2708
29.	West Bengal	4974	5152	0	0	36415	46541
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	158	158
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	States/UTS	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		399400	47683	8173	1764	279518	736538

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Separate information for Telangana State is not available.

- There is no central regulatory body on Yoga and Naturopathy Practitioners.

### Statement-II

#### State-wise Number of Under Graduate AYUSH Colleges/Institutes in India as on 1.4.2014

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Ayurveda No.	Unani No.	Siddha No.	Naturopathy No.	Homoeopathy No.	Total No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2		1	3	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					1	1
3.	Assam	1				3	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	8	4			15	27
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	1		1	3	8
6.	Delhi	2	2			2	6
7.	Goa	1				1	2
8.	Gujarat	11			1	16	28
9.	Haryana	7				1	8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1				1	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2				3
12.	Jharkhand	1				4	5
13.	Karnataka	58	4		4	11	77
14.	Kerala	17		1		5	23
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18	4		1	19	42
16.	Maharashtra	65	6			48	119
17.	Odisha	6				6	12
18.	Punjab	12				4	16
19.	Rajasthan	9	2		3	7	21
20.	Tamil Nadu	5	1	7	5	10	28
21.	Telangana	6				3	9
22.	Uttar Pradesh	17	12		2	9	40
23.	Uttarakhand	5				1	6
24.	West Bengal	3	1			12	16
25.	Chandigarh	1				1	2
26.	Puducherry	1				0	1
ALL INDIA		260	41	8	18	186	513

Source: CCIM/Medical Institutes

**Statement-III***State-wise Number of Post Graduate AYUSH Colleges/Institutes  
in India as on 1.4.2014*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda No.	Unani No.	Siddha No.	Homoeopathy No.	Total No.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1		0	2
2.	Assam	1				1
3.	Bihar	2			1	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	1				1
5.	Delhi	1	2		1	4
6.	Gujarat	2			4	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1				1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1				1
9.	Karnataka	26	0		5	31
10.	Kerala	7			2	9
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7				7
12.	Maharashtra	33	2		14	49
13.	Odisha	1			1	2
14.	Punjab	2			1	3
15.	Rajasthan	2			1	3
16.	Tamil Nadu			2	2	4
17.	Telegana	2			1	3
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6	3		1	10
19.	Uttarakhand	2				2
20.	West Bengal				3	3
	ALL INDIA*	98	8	2	37	145

Source: CCIM/Medical Institutes

\* This figure inclusive of Number of Under Graduate AYUSH Colleges in India.

**Statement-IV***State-wise Distribution of Exclusive Post Graduate Medical Colleges by Management Status as on 1.4.2014*

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	No. of Colleges
<b>(i) Ayurveda</b>		
1.	Gujarat	1
2.	West Bengal	1
	TOTAL	2
<b>(ii) Unani</b>		
1.	Karnataka	1
	TOTAL	1
<b>(iii) Siddha</b>		
1.	Tamil Nadu	1
	TOTAL	1
<b>(iv) Homoeopathy</b>		
1.	Maharashtra	1
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1
	TOTAL	2
	ALL INDIA	6

Source : Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) / Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH)

**Statement-V***State-wise/System-wise Number of AYUSH Hospitals as on 1-4-2014*

Sl. No.	State / UT	Ayurveda Hosp.	Unani Hosp.	Siddha Hosp.	Yoga Hosp.	Naturopathy Hosp.	Homoeo-pathy Hosp.	Sowa-Rigpa Hosp.	Total Hosp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A. States/Union Territories</b>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
4.	Bihar	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	1	0	1	0	3	0	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
7.	Goa	14	0	0	0	0	14	0	28
8.	Gujarat	40	0	0	0	6	16	0	62
9.	Haryana	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	30	0	0	0	1	0	1	32
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
13.	Karnataka	169	19	0	3	9	27	0	227
14.	Kerala	126	0	2	0	2	31	0	161
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
16.	Maharashtra	63	6	0	0	0	46	0	115
17.	Manipur	0	2	0	0	13	7	0	22
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	10
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
21.	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
22.	Punjab	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
23.	Rajasthan	118	5	0	1	2	0	0	126
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	261	1	0	1	0	266
26.	Telangana*	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	10
27.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1771	204	0	0	0	8	0	1983
29.	Uttarakhand	402	2	0	0	0	1	0	405
30.	West Bengal	5	1	0	0	0	11	0	17
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	6
32.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		2827	252	264	7	34	216	1	3601

Source: State Governments and concerned agencies.

\* The figures are provisional.

### Statement-VI

#### State-wise/System-wise Number of Ayush Dispensaries as on 1.4.2014

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Ayurveda Hosp.	Unani Hosp.	Siddha Hosp.	Yoga Hosp.	Naturopathy Hosp.	Homoeo-pathy Hosp.	Sowa-Rigpa Hosp.	Total Hosp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	362	73	0	0	0	193	0	628
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	55	6	63
3.	Assam	380	1	0	0	0	75	0	456
4.	Bihar	1082	449	0	0	0	644	0	2175
5.	Chhattisgarh	955	26	0	0	0	112	0	1093
6.	Delhi	35	17	0	0	0	99	0	151
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	545	0	0	16	14	216	0	791
9.	Haryana	483	19	0	0	0	22	0	524
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1110	3	0	0	0	14	4	1131
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	177	0	0	0	0	0	417
12.	Jharkhand	185	54	0	0	0	94	0	333
13.	Karnataka	563	50	0	0	5	43	0	661
14.	Kerala	898	12	5	5	0	661	0	1581
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1496	64	0	0	0	213	0	1773
16.	Maharashtra	469	25	0	0	0	0	0	494
17.	Manipur	36	15	0	17	13	201	0	282

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Meghalaya	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
19.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	21
20.	Nagaland	109	0	0	0	1	93	0	203
21.	Odisha	624	9	0	35	30	638	0	1336
22.	Punjab	490	34	0	0	0	111	0	635
23.	Rajasthan	3577	110	0	0	3	189	0	3879
24.	Sikkim	3	0	0	0	0	9	2	14
25.	Tamil Nadu	97	63	783	54	0	105	0	1102
26.	Telangana *	641	196	0	0	47	325	0	1209
27.	Tripura	36	0	0	0	0	75	0	111
28.	Uttar Pradesh	389	49	0	0	0	1575	1	2014
29.	Uttarakhand	142	3	0	0	0	60	3	208
30.	West Bengal	502	3	0	0	0	1534	5	2044
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	0	0	3	0	17	0	32
32.	Chandigarh	9	1	0	0	0	10	0	20
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
35.	Lakshadweep	8	0	0	0	0	7	0	15
36.	Puducherry	27	0	24	4	0	17	0	72
TOTAL		15520	1453	812	134	113	7439	21	25492

*Source:* State Governments and concerned agencies.

\* The figures are provisional.

### **Hunger strike by students at NIH, Kolkata**

434. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of students are sitting on hunger strike in the National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH), Kolkata for the last few days;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Ministry is aware about the hunger strike;
- (d) if so, whether any initiative to talk with the students have been taken by the authority; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (e) Yes. Ministry is aware that some students of National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH), Kolkata are sitting on hunger strike for the last few days. Students are demanding for withdrawal of FIR against the students and also withdrawal of order of the Institute for not permitting the students to sit for the ensuing University Examination due to shortage of attendance. The students are also alleging inadequate facilities in hospital and hostel. The students have further raised demands for revival of Continuing Medical Education Programmes, Reorientation Training Programmes, short-term studentship, student scholarship, revival of co-curricular activities, Housestaffship, etc. The Ministry has been making continuous efforts to talk with the students and for the purpose, had deputed Senior Officers to talk with students. However, students have refused to talk and are insisting upon fulfilling their main demand to remove Dr. S.K. Nanda from the chair of Director of NIH. Ministry has also set up a Committee of eminent persons under the Chairmanship of Vice Chancellor, West Bengal University of Health Sciences with Sh. S.S. Ahluwalia, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Dr.(Smt.) Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) as members and Director General of Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy as Member Secretary to look into the allegations/ counter allegations.

#### **Financial assistance for AYUSH development**

†435. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government provides financial assistance to States for development and promotion of AYUSH;
- (b) if so, the details of amount provided to States for development and promotion of AYUSH during the last three financial years;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the amount released to the States for the financial year 2015-16 has been reduced and if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for reduction in the amount under this head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Yes, the details of amount provided to States/UTs for development and promotion of AYUSH during the last three financial years under Centrally Sponsored Scheme are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No, in comparison to releases for the year 2014-15, resource allocation to States/UTs for the year 2015-16 has not been reduced. The State/UT-wise releases for the year 2014-15 and resource pool indicated to States/UTs for the year 2015-16 are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Fund released under the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Fund Released under National AYUSH Mission		
		2012-13 Amount (₹ in lakhs)	2013-14 Amount (₹ in lakhs)	2014-15 Amount (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379.88	0.00	309.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	101.14
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	668.98
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	281.41
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	332.39
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	213.59
8.	Himachal Pradesh	119.30	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	240.30	0.00	226.27

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	553.80	0.00	359.12
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	254.67
13.	Madhya Pradesh	782.81	0.00	644.94
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	134.65
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	226.81
16.	Mizoram	67.05	0.00	116.27
17.	Maharashtra	1192.50	0.00	534.67
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	115.61
19.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	471.72
20.	Punjab	409.88	0.00	316.00
21.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	638.07
22.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	330.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	238.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	284.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2177.63	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	1088.25	0.00	471.23
28.	Sikkim	23.40	0.00	66.43
29.	Delhi	115.88	0.00	132.71
30.	Goa	0.00	15.00	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.07	67.62	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	27.75	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	60.00
36.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		7185.50	82.62	7528.71

*State-wise and Scheme-wise funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for  
Quality Control of ASU&H drugs during last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/ UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	The Scheme has been merged with National AYUSH Mission and the grant has been released under National AYUSH Mission.
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	
4.	Assam	-	-	
5.	Bihar	-	-	
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	
7.	Delhi	-	-	
8.	Daman and Diu	-	-	
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	
10.	Chandigarh	-	-	
11.	Gujarat	-	-	
12.	Goa	-	-	
13.	Haryana	-	-	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	64.77	-	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	
17.	Karnataka	-	-	
18.	Kerala	-	-	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	
20.	Maharashtra	-	-	
21.	Lakshadweep	-	-	
22.	Manipur	-	-	

Sl.No. State/ UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
23. Meghalaya	-	-	
24. Mizoram	-	-	
25. Nagaland	-	-	
26. Odisha	-	-	
27. Punjab	-	-	
28. Rajasthan	-	-	
29. Sikkim	-	-	
30. Tamil Nadu	-	-	
31. Tripura	-	-	
32. Telangana	-	-	
33. Uttar Pradesh	-	-	
34. Uttarakhand	0.47	-	
35. West Bengal	0.20	-	
36. Puducherry	-	-	
TOTAL	65.44	-	

*State-wise fund released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme  
“National Mission on Medicinal Plants”*

(₹ In lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	834.32	963.63	1200.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	118.65	0
3.	Assam	162.81	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0

Sl. No	Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
6.	Gujarat	0	0	172.25
7.	Haryana	0	171.14	87.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	97.54	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	
11.	Karnataka	0	216.71	110.82
12.	Kerala	210.41	264.27	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	474.59	526.43407	507.3
14.	Maharashtra	0	682.44	589.88
15.	Manipur	57.6	105.96	73.06
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	172.62
17.	Mizoram	8.91	18.28	57.72
18.	Nagaland	188.47	175.88	102.06
19.	Orissa	111	150.66	191.53
20.	Punjab	0	0	
21.	Rajasthan	0	28.87	42.51
22.	Sikkim	161.94	137.59	77.24
23.	Tamil Nadu	741.5	1022.6698	926.5682
24.	Tripura	0	0	53.23
25.	Uttar Pradesh	834.54	424.36	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	278.86	202.03
27.	West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL		3786.1	5252.96	4566.9282



**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise releases for the year 2014-15 under National AYUSH Mission & National Mission of Medicinal Plants and resource pool indication for the year 2015-16 under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)*

(₹ in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of the States / UTs	Grant released under National AYUSH Mission 2014-15	Grant released under National Mission on Medicinal Plants 2014-15	Total resource indicated (Central Share) under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		131.069
2.	Lakshadweep	0		252.055
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.14		199.982
4.	Assam	668.98		1270.051
5.	Manipur	226.81	73.06	486.509
6.	Meghalaya	134.65	172.62	309.635
7.	Mizoram	116.27	57.72	349.968
8.	Nagaland	115.61	102.06	483.359
9.	Sikkim	66.43	77.24	245.985
10.	Tripura	238.12	53.23	294.512
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0		496.251
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	226.27		474.049

82	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Uttarakhand	284.00	202.03	487.251
14.	Bihar	0		2663.677
15.	Chhattisgarh	281.41		1027.007
16.	Jharkhand	0		969.402
17.	Madhya Pradesh	644.94	507.30	2064.515
18.	Odisha	471.72	191.53	1262.531
19.	Rajasthan	638.07	42.51	1778.285
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0		4843.104
21.	Andhra Pradesh	309.93	1200.61	900.693
22.	Goa	0		469.849
23.	Gujarat	332.39	172.25	1130.817
24.	Haryana	213.59	87.50	713.774
25.	Karnataka	359.12	110.82	923.196
26.	Kerala	254.67		851.184
27.	Maharashtra	534.67	589.88	1385.245
28.	Punjab	316.00		602.763
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	926.5682	971.501
30.	Telangana	330.00		748.878
31.	West Bengal	471.23		1216.025
32.	Chandigarh	0		622.469
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		255.561
34.	Daman and Diu	0		328.328
35.	Delhi	132.71		355.506
36.	Puducherry	60.00		135.014
.	ALL INDIA TOTAL	7528.71	4566.9282	31700.00

**States without airports**

436. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

- (a) the number of airports in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the names of States without any airport;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to construct airport in those States; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) The state-wise number of airports in India, owned by various operators like Airports Authority of India (AAI), State Governments, Defence and Private airports/airstrips is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Sikkim.

(c) and (d) AAI has taken up construction of a greenfield airport at Pakyong in Sikkim. Development/ construction of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending on traffic demand, socio-economic considerations, availability of land etc.

***Statement****The State-wise Number of Airports in India*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Airports
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9
3.	Assam	27
4.	Bihar	36
5.	Chhattisgarh	8
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	27
8.	Haryana	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19

Sl.No.	State	No. of Airports
11.	Jharkhand	9
12.	Karnataka	20
13.	Kerala	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44
15.	Maharashtra	33
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Meghalaya	3
18.	Mizoram	2
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Odisha	29
21.	Punjab	18
22.	Rajasthan	38
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	18
25.	Telengana	12
26.	Tripura	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	34
28.	Uttarakhand	8
29.	West Bengal	38
Union Territories		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2
33.	Delhi	2
34.	Lakshwadeep Islands	1
35.	Puducherry	1
TOTAL		476

*Note:* Including operational and non-operational airports, airstrips etc. owned by Airports Authority of India, State Governments, Defence, private parties etc.

**Progress of modernisation of airports**

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

- (a) the number of airports taken up for modernisation by Airports Authority of India (AAI);
- (b) the pace of progress of modernisation of Chennai and Kolkata airports and whether bidding has been completed and negotiations finalized;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the target date fixed for modernisation of Lucknow and Ahmedabad airports and the concession period, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken up and completed modernisation of 35 non-metro airports. In addition to this, AAI has also taken up modernisation of Port Blair and Jharsuguda airports.

(b) to (d) The modernisation of Chennai and Kolkata airports has already been completed. AAI has issued the Request For Qualification (RFQ) documents on 30.12.2014 inviting applications from the interested private parties to undertake the Operation, Management and Development (OMD) of four airports namely Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad and Jaipur on long term lease through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. At present there is no proposal to undertake OMD of Lucknow airport through PPP mode.

**Expansion in airport facilities in Rajasthan**

†438. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the plan to expand airport facilities at Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner districts of Rajasthan;
- (b) whether air services have commenced after the inauguration of civil air terminal at Bikaner; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) For expansion of Jodhpur Civil Enclave, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has requested 60 acres of land from Indian Air Force (IAF), Ministry of Defence. IAF has agreed to hand over 37 acres of land subject to the condition that equal area of land be transferred by State Government to IAF.

The new Jaisalmer Civil Enclave has been developed by AAI with a new Passenger Terminal Building capable of handling 400 peak hour passengers, an apron to park three AB-321 type aircraft and associated infrastructure in February, 2013.

At Bikaner Civil Enclave, a Passenger Terminal Building has been constructed on an area of 900 sqm; capable of handling 100 peak hour passengers and an apron to park two ATR - 72. The Terminal Building has been inaugurated in June, 2014.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Indian carriers are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by Government. However, it is upto the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

#### **Revival plan of Air India**

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

(a) whether Government has chalked out a time-bound revival plan for the national carrier;

(b) whether Government considers Air India as a hopeless case; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Post merger of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines, the merged entity, Air India Limited suffered huge losses for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11. Government took cognizance of the deteriorating financial position of Air India and directed it to come up with a Turn Around Plan (TAP) with the aim of improving the operational and financial performance of the company. Air India came up with a proposal for equity induction by the Government and a Business and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) in consultation with SBI caps. The TAP/FRP was examined by

the Group of Ministers (GoM) and Group of Officers (GoO), and subsequently approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 12th April 2012. The TAP/FRP envisages the following:

1. Induction of equity into AI for the following purposes, and period:
  - (i) Upfront equity of ₹ 6750 cr.in FY 2011-12 .
  - (ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of ₹ 4,552 crore till FY 2017-18
  - (iii) Equity for guaranteed aircraft loan till FY 2021 of ₹ 18,929crs .
  - (iv) For GOI guaranteed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs), an amount of ₹ 11,951 crs. towards interest and ₹ 7400 crs. towards principal.
2. The TAP/FRP also provides that equity would be infused subject to achievement of certain laid down milestones. Some of the milestones laid down under TAP/FRP relate to improvement in On Time Performance (OTP), Passenger Load Factor (PLF), Yield (Rs/PKM), Fleet Utilization, abolition of Productivity Linked Incentive, monetisation of assets, hiving off of the Ground handling activity and Maintenance/repair activity of Air India into two independent subsidiary companies.
3. In compliance with the CCEA approval, an Oversight Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation with Expenditure Secretary, Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Joint Secretary of Ministry of Civil Aviation and State Bank of India (SBI) Caps as members, to monitor the Operational and Financial Performance of Air India *vis-a-vis* the milestones set. Regular meetings of the Oversight Committee are held every three months. So far, ten meetings of Oversight Committee have been held. Till date equity of ₹ 18980 crores has been infused by the Government into Air India.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Company has achieved the Targets set out in the TAP milestones, and has made substantial progress in both Operational as well as Financial Areas. The main areas in which the company has registered improvements in FY 2013-14 in comparison to FY 2010-11 when the TAP was initiated are as follows:

1. Improvement in Operational Performance:
  - (i) The company has shown considerable improvement in the On Time Performance. The overall Network On Time Performance (OTP) achieved during 2013-14 is 77.9%.

- (ii) The Passenger Load Factor has improved to 73.3% from 66.1 % in 2010-11.
- (iii) The Network Yield achieved is ₹ 4.25/RPKM as against Rs 3.46/RPKM in 2010-11.
- (iv) The number of Revenue Pax has increased from 12.78 Million in 2010-11 to 15.43 Million in 2013-14.

2. Improvements in Financial Performance:

- (i) The Operating Losses consistently reduced since merger and in 2013-14 the same stand at ₹ 3977. 89 crores as compared to ₹ 4021.52 crores in 2010-11.
- (ii) The Net Loss during 2013-14 is ₹ 6279.60crores as against loss of ₹ 6865 crores in 2010-11.
- (iii) The Company has turned EBIDTA positive by ₹ 256.21 crores as against the negative EBIDTA of ₹ 1659crores in 2010-11.
- (iv) Total Revenue as increased by ₹ 4838.38 crores *i.e.* 34% as compared to levels of 2010-11. The Total Revenue during 2013-14 is ₹ 19093.49 crores as against ₹ 14255 crores in 2010-11.

**Non-utilisation of bilateral entitlements by Indian carriers**

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

- (a) whether data on foreign bilateral utilisation compiled by Government shows that foreign carriers offer 4,32,456 seats a week for Indian passengers, compared to 2,42,365 seats offered by Indian carriers;
- (b) whether low utilisation of seats allotted to Indian carriers which is about 57 per cent is due to outdated anticompetition laws like the 5/20 rule; and
- (c) whether Indian carriers are not using bilateral entitlements with about 70 out of 109 countries falling under bilateral tie-ups?

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



(b) The utilisation of bilateral rights depends on various factor, which includes traffic potential on a route, size of fleet of the airlines and its financial strength, its operational/commercial strategies etc.

(c) As per the Winter Schedule 2014-15, Indian carriers were not using bilateral entitlements with about 80 out of 109 countries falling under bilateral tie-ups.

**Long term management contract for running of airports**

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

(a) whether Government is considering long term management contracts for running of airports in the country by private companies instead of privatisation on revenue sharing basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that a panel was against privatisation of airports in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government had spent more than ₹ 5000 crores for modernisation of those airports, which are considered either for privatisation or the long term management contracts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture, in its 203rd Report on the subject "Privatization of Services at Airports", had recommended that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) may be permitted to manage and operate all its airports, including the loss making ones, with a rider that there should be time bound delivery of world class passenger services in a more efficient and transparent manner, matching with those being rendered by private airport operators.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. AAI has undertaken modernization and expansion of airports at Kolkata and Chennai at a cost of ₹ 2,325 crore and ₹ 2,025 crore respectively.

**Medical check up of pilots**

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

(a) whether security checks for pilots, co-pilots and crew were reviewed in view of the crash of Germanwings plane in the Alps;

(b) if so, the action taken to increase periodic security checks, psychometric and narcotic tests etc.;

(c) whether medical tests are being conducted to detect pilots who are mentally unfit to fly or suffering from depression, and instructions followed as per Indian aviation rules; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (d) Security checks of pilots, co-pilots and crew are carried out before boarding/operating every flight in India. Background check is carried out before issue of Airport Entry Pass (AEP). The pilots for commercial flying undergo Class- I medical examination as per provisions laid down by International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR). The periodicity of Class-I medical examination is yearly interval upto 40 years of age and 6 monthly interval after 40 years of age. In case pilot is detected to have mental illness/depression, there is a provision in CAR to conduct special medical examination.

**Scrapping of 5/20 rule**

443. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vistara, a less than 2 months old private airline approached the Government for allowing it to fly on new foreign routes to the West, US and Europe by scrapping 5/20 rule;

(b) whether there is a precedent where Government has allowed any private airline to fly abroad by scrapping the current rule of 5/20;

(c) whether Government is seriously considering to waive 5/20 rule and is finalizing its replacement policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Government is in the process of reviewing eligibility criterion of scheduled carrier for operation on international routes in consultation with stakeholders. The same is in the formative stage and therefore it is not possible to give any details at this stage.

#### **Status of Airports in Telangana**

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

(a) the names of airports in Telangana and present status of each of these airports;

(b) the number of new airports and helipads, proposed to be constructed in Telangana;

(c) the present status of Begumpet airport in Hyderabad and who is controlling it now;

(d) whether there is any plan to restart Begumpet airport;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION  
(DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and manages three airports in Telangana, namely Begumpet Airport - which is suitable for operations of Code-E type of aircrafts, Warangal Airport - which is suitable for operation of Dornier-228 type of aircrafts and Nadirgul Airport - which is suitable for flying club activities. M/s Hyderabad International Airport Ltd. (HIAL), a joint venture company maintains and operates Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA) at Shamshabad, which is equipped with world-class facilities.

(b) No such proposal as per the guidelines for setting up of Greenfield Airports has been received for construction of new airports in Telangana. No such proposal for helipads also.

(c) to (f) Begumpet Airport in Hyderabad is controlled by AAI and is suitable for operation of Code-E type of aircraft operations. As per the Concession Agreement for construction, development and maintenance of RGIA at Hyderabad signed between the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Hyderabad International Airport Ltd. in 2006, the airport could not be made available for commercial civil operations-however, the airport may be used for General Aviation services, airport activity at times of national emergency, for use by Indian Air Force (IAF), paramilitary forces of India or such other authorities and for transportation of dignitaries by Special Government owned, leased or hired VIP aircraft.

#### **Safety of air passengers**

445. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the reports generating safety issues of the air passengers after crash of Germanwings plane killing hundreds of passengers;

(b) the directions/guidelines, if any, issued by Government to ensure safety of air passengers in the wake of the crash;

(c) whether Government has also worked on any plan/guideline to streamline the pilot training programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Yes Sir, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is monitoring the releases issued by BEA France, Lufthansa Airlines and other regulators.

(b) DGCA has already issued Air Safety Circular 03 of 2010 on “Manning of Cockpit during Non Critical Phases - Standard Procedures”.

As per the Air Safety Circular, all aircraft/Operators requires that at all given times the Cockpit has to be manned by minimum crew compliment. In case one of the crew members has to leave the cockpit during the non critical phases of flight the cabin crew is required to be inside the cockpit and occupy the observer seat. The cabin crew in the flight deck will remain vigilant in case of subtle incapacitation of the flight deck crew or any other situation that requires assistance.

(c) and (d) No change in pilot training programmes is proposed as they are in line with International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) requirements. However, many airlines are carrying out psychometric test of pilots at the time of induction.

**Air-connectivity to mid-sized towns**

446. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring a number of mid-sized towns into the air-connectivity network;
- (b) if so, the names of towns identified in this regard, State-wise;
- (c) whether any time bound programme has been chalked out in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) At present, scheduled domestic air transport services are available to/from 76 airports in the country which include mid sized towns also. Further, Airports Authority of India (AA I) has undertaken construction of small airports at five locations during 2014-15 namely, Hubli and Belgaum in Karnataka, Kishangarh in Rajasthan, Jharsuguda in Odisha and Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh, as part of initiative of Government of India for enhancing regional and remote area connectivity by developing small airports in tier II and tier III cities across the country.

(c) and (d) Hubli and Belgaum airports are already operational and only upgradation work has been undertaken. The time lines for construction of airports depend upon many factors like availability of requisite land, mandatory regulatory clearances, etc.

**Result of merger of Indian Airlines with Air India**

447. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether merger of Indian Airlines with Air India has resulted into any improvement in the working of Air India;
- (b) whether financial health of the company say profitability after merger has either improved or deteriorated; and
- (c) the cost of maintenance including ratio of manpower engaged/aircraft is improved or further deteriorated after merger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Post merger of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines, the merged entity, Air India Limited suffered huge losses for the years

2007-08 to 2010-11. Government took cognizance of the deteriorating financial position of Air India and directed it to come up with a Turn Around Plan (TAP) with the aim of improving the operational and financial performance of the company. Air India came up with a proposal for equity induction by the Government and a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) in consultation with SBI caps. The TAP/FRP was examined by the Group of Ministers (GoM) and Group of Officers (GoO), and subsequently approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 12th April 2012. The TAP/FRP envisages the following:

1. Induction of equity into AI for the following purposes, and period:
  - (i) Upfront equity of ₹ 6750 cr in FY 2011-12
  - (ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of ₹ 4,552 crore till FY 2017-18
  - (iii) Equity for guaranteed aircraft loan till FY 2021 of ₹ 18,929 crs.
  - (iv) For GOI guaranteed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs), an amount of ₹ 11,951 crs. towards interest and ₹ 7400 crs. towards principal.
2. The TAP/FRP also provides that equity would be infused subject to achievement of certain laid down milestones. Some of the milestones laid down under TAP/FRP relate to improvement in On Time Performance (OTP), Passenger Load Factor (PLF), Yield (Rs/PKM), Fleet Utilization, abolition of Productivity Linked Incentive, monetisation of assets; hiving off of the Ground handling activity and Maintenance/repair activity of Air India into two independent subsidiary companies.

The Company has achieved the Targets set out in the TAP milestones, and has made substantial progress in both Operational as well as Financial Areas. The main areas in which the company has registered improvements in FY 2013-14 in comparison to FY 2010-11 when the TAP was initiated are as follows:

1. Improvement in Operational Performance
  - (i) The company has shown considerable improvement in the On Time Performance. The overall Network On Time Performance (OTP) achieved during 2013-14 is 77.9%.
  - (ii) The Passenger Load Factor has improved to 73.3% from 66.1 % in 2010-11.
  - (iii) The Network Yield achieved is ₹ 4.25/RPKM as against ₹ 3.46/RPKM in 2010-11.
  - (iv) The number of Revenue Pax has increased from 12.78 Million in 2010-11 to 15.43 Million in 2013-14.

## 2. Improvements in Financial Performance

- (i) The Operating Losses consistently reduced since merger and in 2013-14 the same stand at ₹ 3977.89crores as compared to ₹ 4021.52 crores in 2010-11.
- (ii) The Net Loss during 2013-14 is ₹ 6279.60crores as against loss of ₹ 6865 crores in 2010-11.
- (iii) The Company has turned EBIDTA positive by ₹ 256.21 crores as against the negative EBIDTA of ₹ 1659crores in 2010-11.
- (iv) Total Revenue as increased by ₹ 4838.38 crores *i.e.* 34% as compared to levels of 2010-11.The Total Revenue during 2013-14 is ₹ 19093.49 crores as against ₹ 14255 crores in 2010-11.
- (c) Aircraft employee ratio as on 31.03.2014
  - (i) including subsidiaries- 1:242
  - (ii)excluding subsidiaries- 1: 135
- As on 31.03.2015
  - (i) including subsidiaries- 1: 179
  - (ii)Excluding subsidiaries- 1:98

Technical Manpower, No. of aircraft in Fleet and Ratio of Technical manpower engaged / aircraft and the Cost of Aircraft Maintenance since merger for Air India as per Audited Accounts are given in the Statement (*See below*).

**Statement**

*Technical Manpower, No. of aircrafts in Fleet, Ratio of  
Technical manpower engaged / aircraft*

	01/04/2007	01/04/2015
Technical Manpower (Executive, Aircraft Maintenance Engineers, Technical officers, Service Engineers including Manager Service Engineers)	5734	4074
No. of aircrafts in Fleet	96	102
Ratio of Technical manpower engaged / aircraft	59.73	39.94

## The Cost of Aircraft Maintenance since merger for Air India as per Audited Accounts

Year	Amount (₹ in Crores)
2007-08	1677.97
2008-09	1109.41
2009-10	1229.42
2010-11	918.39
2011-12	481.23
2012-13	830.81
2013-14	1484.04

**Misbehaviour by staff of airline companies**

†448. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of incidents of misbehaviour with the passengers by the staff of airline companies has increased during the last few days;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is a proposal to implement any new strict policy to tackle this serious issue; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Airline-wise details of complaints due to staff misbehaviour as received from schedule domestic airlines for the year 2014 and 2015 (up to february) are given in the Statement (*See* below). No specific trends has been observed from the data.

(c) and (d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued following civil aviation requirements/air transport circular on passenger facilitation:

- (i) Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), section 3, series M, part IV on “facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights”.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (ii) CAR, section 3, series M, part - I issued on “carriage by air of persons with disability and/ or persons with reduced mobility”.
- (iii) Air Transport Circular 01 of 2014 on “Facilities/courtesies to esteemed travelling public at airports”.

To redress the passengers grievances, in a stipulated time frame, all scheduled airlines are required to appoint a nodal officer and Appellate Authority as per CAR, section 3, series M, Part IV. All airlines have displayed the contact details of their Nodal Officer and Appellate Authority and mechanism of grievance redressal on their respective website.

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

***Statement***

Jan-14	Staff Misbehaviour	Jul-14	Staff Misbehaviour
Air India (dom)	23	Air Costa	0
IndiGo	4	Air Asia	1
Go Air	0	Go Air	2
Spice	17	IndiGo	0
JetLite	4	Spicejet	17
Jet Airways	19	Jet	2
Air Costa	0	Air India	45
TOTAL	67	TOTAL	67
Feb-14	Staff Misbehaviour	Aug-14	Staff Misbehaviour
Air India (dom)	21	Air Costa	2
IndiGo	2	Air Asia	1
Go Air	0	Go Air	0
Spice	17	IndiGo	0
JetLite	4	Spicejet	21

Feb-14	Staff Misbehaviour
Jet Airways	18
Air Costa	1
TOTAL	63

Mar-14	Staff Misbehaviour
Air India (dom)	13
IndiGo	1
Go Air	0
Spice	15
JetLite	4
Jet Airways	16
Air Costa	0
TOTAL	49

Apr-14	Staff Misbehaviour
Air India (dom)	20
IndiGo	0
Go Air	0
Spice	18
JetLite	5
Jet Airways	17
Air Costa	1
TOTAL	61

May-14	Staff Misbehaviour
Air India (dom)	18
IndiGo	4
Go Air	0
Spice	19

Aug-14	Staff Misbehaviour
Jet	13
Air India	29
TOTAL	66

Sep-14	Staff Misbehaviour
Air Costa	0
Air Asia	0
Go Air	0
IndiGo	0
Spicejet	21
Jet	20
Air India	22
TOTAL	63

Oct-14	Staff Misbehaviour
Air Costa	0
Air Asia	0
Go Air	0
IndiGo	0
Spicejet	0
Jet	39
Air India	18
TOTAL	57

Nov-14	Staff Misbehaviour
Air Costa	1
Air Asia	0
Go Air	0
IndiGo	0

May-14	Staff Misbehaviour	Nov-14	Staff Misbehaviour
JetLite	4	Spicejet	0
Jet Airways	19	Jet Airways + Jet Lite	15
Air Costa	0	Air India	16
TOTAL	64	TOTAL	32
Jun-14	Staff Misbehaviour	Dec-14	Staff Misbehaviour
Air India (dom)	27	Air Costa	0
IndiGo	0	Air Asia	0
Go Air	0	Go Air	3
Air Asia	3	IndiGo	4
Spice	20	Spicejet	16
JetLite	5	Jet Airways + Jet Lite	32
Jet Airways	16	Air India	18
Air Costa	0	TOTAL	73
TOTAL	71		
Jan-15	Staff Misbehaviour	Feb-15	Staff Misbehaviour
Air Costa	1	Air Costa	1
Air Asia	0	Air Asia	0
Vistara	0	Vistara	0
Go Air	5	Go Air	3
IndiGo	2	IndiGo	5
Spice Jet	9	Spicejet	11
Jet Airways + Jet Lite	32	Jet Airways + Jet Lite	27
Air India	21	Air India	15
TOTAL	70	TOTAL	62

**Height restrictions of constructions in funnel zone of airports**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has agreed to furnish necessary maps and information regarding height restrictions for construction in the funnel zone of airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to expedite clear height clearance requests from the developers/builders on a time bound basis; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has prepared Colour Coded Zoning Maps (CCZM) of airports of Delhi and Mumbai clearly indicating the permissible heights in different colour coded grids in different zones of these airports. These maps are available on AAI's website.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to upgrade the existing online height clearance system *i.e.* NOCAS to NOCAS V.2. The NOCAS V.2 is bound to process the NoC application without any human intervention after physical verification of site levation and co-ordinates by AAI officials and issuance of NoC for height clearance expeditiously.

**Routes falling under category-III**

450. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the airlines operators and their number of air crafts currently in operation on category I routes under route dispersal guidelines (RDG);
- (b) whether any proposal is pending with government to specifically mention the routes falling under category-III; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Presently Air India, Jet Airways, Jet Lite, Spice Jet, Go Air, Indigo and Tata SIA (Vistara) are operating in category-I route on the domestic

sectors of the company. The number of aircraft operated by the above named airlines are (i) Air India - 109 Aircraft (ii) Jet Airways - 96 Aircraft (iii) Jet Lite 10 Aircraft (iv) Spice Jet - 32 Aircraft (v) Go Air - 19 Aircraft (vi) Indigo - 95 Aircraft and (vii) Tata SIA (Vistara) - 05 Aircraft.

According to Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG), percent-wise capacity deployments in different category routes are required to be submitted by the scheduled domestic airlines. Numbers of aircrafts operating in category-I route are not required to be submitted separately.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Does not arise.

#### **Problem with Boeing Dreamliner aircrafts**

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

(a) whether any problem has been reported with the Boeing Dreamliner aircraft series in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The Dreamliner aircraft have experienced technical reliability issues, since induction into Air India fleet. However, it may be noted that these issues do not adversely affect the safety of the aircraft due to the system design and in-built system redundancy. Also as a normal maintenance process, regular improvements are incorporated as a part of reliability enhancement process.

Air India had taken up the matter of technical reliability issues with Boeing. These have been addressed by Boeing through the necessary modifications for reliability enhancement on a regular basis.

#### **AI flights between India and China**

452. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Air India flights operating between major cities of China and India;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are hundreds of Indian students studying in

Nanning, Guanhxo province in China but there is no AI flight from Nanning to Delhi or other major cities resulting in difficulty for students studying in this province, particularly medical students; and

(c) the reasons why AI cannot operate flights in this sector or operate, at least, during January-February and July-September when students have holidays which will be a win-win situation for both?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Air India is operating to Shanghai and Hong Kong in China from Delhi and Mumbai as per the schedule given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Air India has no flight from Nanning and Guangzhou to Delhi or any other cities of India. Air India has entered into special prorated agreement with Dragon Air to provide connecting flight from Guangzhou to Delhi *via* Hong Kong.

(c) At present, Air India is not in a position to consider operation to Nanning and Guangzhou due to resource constraints. However, Air India continually monitors market developments and will consider introduction of services based on increase in market potential, availability of resources and subject to commercial viability of operations.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Schedule of Air India's Flights to Shanghai and Hong Kong in China from Delhi and Mumbai***

Flight	Freq. per week	Dep. From	Dep. Time	Arr. At	Arr. Time	Equip. No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Mumbai-Delhi-Shanghai &amp; VV</b>						
AI 348	4 Days	Mumbai	0755	Delhi	1010	B-787
		Delhi	1140	Shanghai	2020	
AI 349	4 Days	Shanghai	2200	Delhi	0200+1	B-787
		Delhi	0315	Mumbai	0525	
<b>Mumbai-Delhi-Hong Kong &amp; VV</b>						
AI 314	3 Days	Mumbai	2000	Delhi	2200	A-319
		Delhi	2315	Hong Kong	0650+1	B-787

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AI 315	3 Days	Hong Kong	1805	Delhi	2110	B-787
		Delhi	2300	Mumbai	0110+1	A-321
AI310	4 Days	Mumbai	2000	Delhi	2200	A-319
		Delhi	2315	Hong Kong	0650+1	B-787
	4 Days	Hong Kong	1805	Delhi	2110	B-787
		Delhi	2300	Mumbai	0110+1	A-321

#### Share of Indian carriers

453. SHRI A.W.RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gulf carriers fly high in Indian skies and flew more people to and from India than any stand alone Indian carrier;

(b) whether Gulf carriers have access to all the 18 International airports in India and even carry traffic from relatively small towns to their hubs in the Gulf while our Indian carriers are struggling to survive;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has decided to relax the condition of 5/20 rule and enable our carriers to fly abroad and increase share in the pie of International traffic to and from the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Points of call available to Gulf carriers are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Government is in the process of reviewing eligibility criterion of scheduled carrier for operation on international rules in consultation with stakeholders. The same is on formative stage and is not possible to give any details at this stage.

**Statement***Points of call available to Gulf carriers*

Country	Points of Call
1. Bahrain	Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Kochi, Chennai, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Calicut and Goa
2. Iran	Mumbai, Delhi, Cochin, Amritsar and any additional two points to be specified later.
3. Iraq	Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and one more point to be specified
4. Kuwait	Mumbai, Delhi, Thiruvananthapuram, Cochin, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bangalore
5. Oman	Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Cochin, Lucknow, Jaipur, Bangalore, Calicut and Goa.
6. Qatar	Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Cochin, Kozhikode, Goa, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Amritsar and Thiruvananthapuram
7. UAE-AbuDhabi	Mumbai, Delhi, Kochi, Trivandrum, Calicut, Jaipur, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad
8. UAE-Dubai	Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Cochin, Calicut, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Coimbatore and Goa
9. UAE-Sharjah	Mumbai, Nagpur, Kochi, Jaipur, Chennai, Trivandrum, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Coimbatore, New Delhi, Calicut, Hyderabad and Goa

**Purchases made by vehicle factory, Jabalpur**

454. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total purchases made by Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur during the last three years;



(b) the total purchases made by this factory from Jabalpur's small and allied industries during the said period;

(c) whether it has been made mandatory for the management of Vehicle Factory to purchase spare parts approved only by the Tata and Ashok Leyland Industry Groups; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) The total value of Purchase Orders placed by Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur (VFJ) during the last three years are as under:

Years	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Value in ₹ crore	709.26	1419.43	428.94

(b) Total value of Purchase Orders placed by VFJ on small and allied industries situated at Jabalpur excluding sister factories *i.e.* Grey Iron Foundry (GIF), Gun Carriage Factory (GCF) and Ordnance Factory Khamaria (OFK) is as under:

Years	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Value in ₹ crore	48.93	103.34	72.13

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Utilization of allocated budget for modernising armed forces**

455. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has utilized the allocated budget for modernization of armed forces during the last few years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the mechanism established for monitoring of funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) the details of defence acquisitions made during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the combat capacity and mobility of the infantry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) to (c)  
Budget allocation for modernization of armed forces under the Revised Estimates has been fully used during the three years from 2011-12 to 2013-14. Details for the same including for the year 2014-15 are as follows:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	%age Utilization w.r.t. RE
2011-12	56510.49	53292.30	56281.88	105.61
2012-13	66032.24	57395.46	58768.86	102.39
2013-14	73444.59	66406.41	66850.30	100.67
2014-15	75148.03	66151.73	65862.71	99.56

Note-Actual expenditure for 2014-15 is upto March (Preliminary), 2015.

Utilization of Defence budget is monitored by means of the financial compilation prepared by Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) which captures the details of defence expenditure incurred all over the country. The progress of expenditure is reviewed periodically at various levels in the Ministry and Service Headquarters to identify any areas where expenditure may be lagging. This helps to identify and resolve any problems in implementation of planned activities.

(d) A number of proposals for increasing the combat capacity and mobility of Infantry are included in the Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan.

#### **Blacklisted defence companies**

456. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of the companies with which business dealings have been suspended and has been enlisted in the list of barred companies by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : Business dealings with following firms has been suspended *w.e.f.* 9.8.2006:

- (i) M/s Shanx Oceaneering.
- (ii) M/s Inter Spiro India Pvt. Ltd.
- (iii) M/s Experts Systems.
- (iv) M/s Unitech Enterprises.

- (v) M/s Kelvin Engineering.
- (vi) Atlas Group of Companies including M/s Atlas Telecom and M/s Atlas Defence Services.

The following six companies have been debarred from business dealing with Ministry of Defence for a period of ten years *w.e.f.* 11.4.2012.

- (i) M/s Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd.(STK).
- (ii) M/s Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI).
- (iii) M/s T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- (iv) M/s R.K. Machine Tools Ltd., Ludhiana.
- (v) M/s Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich.
- (vi) M/s Corporation Defence, Russia.

Further, allied and subsidiary firms of each of the above six firms have been debarred with effect from 17.9.2013.

Further, all the contracts and any other future purchase that was being negotiated from M/s DENEL, South Africa have been put on hold with effect from 21.4.2005.

#### **Replacement of Cheetah and Chetak helicopters**

457. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Cheetah and Chetak helicopters are proving to be flying coffins for Indian armed forces due to frequent accidents;
- (b) if so, how many accidents have taken place during the last three years and how many defence personnel have died in these accidents;
- (c) whether wives of defence personnel have written to Government to replace these helicopters immediately to avoid casualties; and
- (d) if so, the time by when Government is likely to replace these helicopters, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) Continuous efforts are made to keep the helicopters safe for flying and only airworthy aircraft are flown.

During the last three years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15), 06 accidents have taken place involving Cheetah and Chetak helicopters of Armed Forces in which 09 defence personnel have died. Accident rate with respect to Cheetah and Chetak helicopters of Indian Air Force and Indian Army for the last 05 years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Wives of Army Officers have represented to the Government for replacement of Cheetah and Chetak helicopters to avoid casualties.

(d) Phasing out of aircraft including helicopters and their replacement depends upon the national security / strategic objectives and operational requirements of the defence forces and is reviewed by the Government from time to time. This is a continuous process.

### ***Statement***

*Accident rate\* during the last five years involving Cheetah / Chetak helicopters is given below:*

#### **Cheetah /Chetak fleet**

Financial Year	Accident Rate	
	Indian Air Force	Indian Army
2010-11	1.39	0.85
2011-12	0.00	0.00
2012-13	0.00	0.25
2013-14	0.00	0.00
2014-15	0.00	0.50

\* Accident Rate = Number of Accidents x 10,000.

Flying hours

**Action taken against encroachers of defence lands**

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

(a) whether Government has taken any action with respect to 8803 acres of defence land in possession of private parties and also about 12097 acres of private land in possession of defence forces;

(b) if so, the details of action taken and the results thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking action, partly or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) to (c) Government has taken action for removal of encroachment by private parties on defence land under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and Cantonments Act, 2006. In addition the following steps have been taken for detection and removal of encroachments:

(i) Instructions have been issued to all concerned to expedite eviction proceedings by following the due process of law.

(ii) Defence land management system has been strengthened through computerization of defence land records; survey, demarcation and verification of all defence lands and periodic land audit.

(iii) A committee has been constituted for monitoring progress with regard to prevention and removal of encroachment.

As a result of these steps there is a reduction in total Defence land recorded as encroached by 1427 acres. As regards private land in possession of Defence Forces, regularization of such possession is an ongoing activity which is closely monitored by the Government. As per latest report, 663 acres of private land held by Defence Forces has been regularized.

**Anaemia among pregnant women**

459. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 50 per cent of Indian women suffer from severe anaemia at the stage of pregnancy;
- (b) if so, whether Government has carried out any survey to make an assessment of the problem particularly in case of women in rural regions of the country; and
- (c) what specific measures are being initiated or proposes to be initiated to curb this menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As reported by the National Family Health Survey-III (NFHS-III), (2005-06), 2.2% of pregnant women are severely anaemic in the country.

(b) National Family Health Survey-III (NFHS-III), (2005-06) is a National Survey for assessing the nutrition Status of women in the country. According to NFHS-III 1.9% of Rural women suffer from severe anaemia.

(c) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the management of nutritional anemia among pregnant and lactating women is an important intervention. The steps taken to tackle anemia 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 and 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.
- 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.

#### **Decommissioning of INS Virat**

460. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision to retire the decrepit war horse INS Virat that had a service life of 56 years as on date;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the mounting maintenance costs and rapid depletion of its integral sea fleet forced Government to decommission INS virat; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) to (d)

Yes, Sir. The decision of de-commissioning is taken based on designed service life, material state of the ship and the state of onboard machinery. The ship is scheduled for de-commissioning in 2016 based on above mentioned criteria.

**Increasing strength of the armed forces**

461. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has adequate strength (in terms of quantity and quality) in Army, Navy and Air Force in comparison to China, USA, Russia, UK and France;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether Government is planning to increase its strength in Indian Army, Navy and Air Force to match with both China and Pakistan forces as well as with USA and UK:

(d) if so, the details thereof and funds earmarked for the same in the Twelfth Plan; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to create strategic centres in the Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea to combat any aggression emanating from sea?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) to (d)  
Strength of the armed forces is decided with due regard to the threats in the Regions and the prevailing technological environment and is reviewed from time to time.

Taking into account the security environment and technology, periodic reviews are carried out and the modernization of the armed forces is executed in consonance with the roadmap laid down in the Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) which specified the capabilities that the armed forces need to acquire over a 15 year period.

(e) Indian Navy continuously monitors areas of national interest and undertakes regular evaluation of the maritime security environment in the Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. Various steps instituted in this regard include surveillance of our Coasts through deployment of Naval and Coast Guard assets, EEZ surveillance



of the small island states of Indian Ocean Region, coordinated patrols along international maritime boundary and periodic deployment of Naval units to foreign shores.

#### **Japanese submarine for Indian Navy**

462. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any consultations have been held with the Government of Japan to construct six submarines for our Defence forces;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the comparison of submarine technology of Japan with countries such as Russia, France, Germany and Spain;
- (d) whether these submarines are under project-75-India; and
- (e) whether the Ministry would consider having a joint venture instead of importing submarines from other countries?

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

(c) No detailed comparative study of Japanese submarines *vis-a-vis* other countries has been undertaken so far by the Government.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. There is no proposal for import of any conventional submarines.

#### **Export of SONAR by DRDO**

463. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has decided to export SONAR to foreign countries:
- (b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise:

(c) whether DRDO is also considering to add a number of products in the list of possible export category: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed SONARS for Indian Navy and transferred technology to Indian Industries for manufacture and supply to Indian Navy. M/s Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) has exported three Hull Mounted SONARS to Myanmar based on the technology developed by DRDO.

(b) to (d) Number of countries have shown their initial interest to acquire DRDO developed SONAR systems. Some of the other DRDO developed products I systems, like RADARS, electronic warfare systems, AEW&C systems, bridging systems, missiles, torpedoes, decoys & fire control systems, etc. can be considered for export to our friendly countries.

#### **Database of prosecution undertaken by courts-martial**

464. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains any database or courts-martial convened to prosecute and punish armed forces personnel found guilty or offences under the Army Act. 1950:

(b) if so, the number of prosecutions for offences committed under Section 64, sub-section (a) and (f) undertaken by courts-martial since 1990:

(c) the number of such prosecutions that resulted in conviction and the punishment awarded therein; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the failure of Government to maintain a record of offences committed by armed forces personnel and whether any measures are being taken to establish such a database?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Nil

- (c) Nil
- (d) Does not arise.

**Performances of Rastriya Military Schools and Sainik Schools**

465. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Rashtriya Military Schools (RMSs) and Sainik Schools along with the criteria / guidelines laid down for opening of such new schools in various States;

(b) whether Government has reviewed the performance of these schools in terms of academic excellence and also for preparing students for the Defence Services; and

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the shortcomings which came to the notice and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to address these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) The aim of Rashtriya Military Schools (RMSs) is to impart quality education and to prepare the cadets to join the Defence Services. No Rashtriya Military School has been opened since 1962 after a decision was taken to open one Sainik School in each State. Hence, there are no laid down criteria / guidelines for opening of more Rashtriya Military Schools. The scheme to establish Sainik Schools was introduced in 1961 with the primary aim of preparing boys academically, physically and mentally for entry into the National Defence Academy. The main objectives of the scheme are to remove regional imbalance in the officer cadre of the defence services and bring public school education within the reach of the common man. Sainik Schools are established on receipt of a request from a State Government agreeing to provide land along with funds for the creation and maintenance of basic infrastructure, purchase of equipments and other facilities besides scholarships for the cadets belonging to the State.

(b) and (c) The review of the performance of Rashtriya Military Schools and Sainik Schools is an ongoing process which is done by Director General Military Training in case of RMSs and Inspecting Officer Sainik Schools Society in case of Sainik Schools by way

of carrying out inspections. Further, in order to improve performance, there are in-service training for teachers, workshops / conferences for Principals and other administrative staff, special coaching for NDA entrance examination, etc. The results both in the board examinations and NDA entrance examination have been satisfactory.

#### **Chinese naval base at Seychelles Island**

466. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has decided to set up a naval base at Seychelles Island in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any precautionary measures in view of the seriousness of China's presence in the Indian Ocean and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is making any effort to increase the capacity of Indian Navy in view of China deploying aircraft carrier and setting up naval base at Seychelles Island; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) and (b) As per the information available, no Naval base has been established by China in Seychelles. However, Government is aware of Chinese participation in development projects in the Indian Ocean Region and keeps a constant watch on all developments concerning our national security.

(c) and (d) Modernization of Indian Navy to create capability for future threats and challenges is an ongoing process.

#### **Military School at Shergarh, Rajasthan**

†467. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Military School in the Shergarh tehsil, district Jodhpur, Rajasthan;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) the time by when the said Military School in Shergarh will be established?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

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

#### **Air crashes of IAF aircrafts**

†468. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the crashes of Indian Air Force aircrafts during the last three years till date;

(b) the loss suffered by Government due to such air cruashes;

(c) whether Government has conducted any inquiry into such incidents of air crash; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the air crashes on the basis of the investigation reports?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR) : (a) Details of Indian Air Force (IAF) aircraft crashed during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	No. of aircraft crashed
2012-13	06
2013-14	06
2014-15	08
2015-16 (upto 23.4.2015)	Nil

(b) The loss to the Government, due to such air crashes, assessed so far is estimated at ₹ 574.42 crore in terms of value of aircraft and service property.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Every IAF aircraft accident/incident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry to ascertain the cause of accident and the recommendations of the completed Court of Inquiry are implemented. Main reasons for these accidents were Human Error and Technical Defect.

### **Credit delivery**

469. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether credit delivery to most Sectors except agriculture, slowed down during 2014-15 as compared to the previous year;

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

(c) the details of credit provided to agriculture and allied activities during the time period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, credit to most Sectors except agriculture and personal loans slowed down during 2014-15 as compared to the previous year. There has been a deceleration in growth of bank credit to industry and services sector during 2014-15. This can be attributed to corporations raising finance through sources such as commercial paper and private placement of debt rather than bank credit. Selling of stressed loans to asset reconstruction companies by a few banks, repayments of loans by entities such as oil marketing companies due to decline in oil prices and release of subsidies by the Government have also reduced the outstanding bank credit. The detail of credit to agriculture and allied activities and other major sectors is given in the Statement (*See below*).

**Statement***Deployment of Gross Bank Credit to major sectors by select 47 Scheduled Commercial Banks*

Sl.No	Sector	Outstanding as on (Rs. in Billion)				Variation year on year (%)			
		Mar. 23, 2012	Mar. 22, 2013	Feb. 21, 2014	Mar. 21, 2014	Feb. 20, 2015	Mar. 22, 2013/ Mar. 22, 2012	Mar. 21, 2014/ Mar. 22, 2013	Feb. 20, 2015/ Feb. 21, 2014
I.	Gross Bank Credit	43714	49642	55193	56572	60327	13.6	14.0	9.3
II.	Non-food Credit	42897	48696	54203	55660	59286	13.5	14.3	9.4
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5466	5899	6511	6694	7585	7.9	13.5	16.5
2.	Industry (Micro & Small, Medium and Large )	19373	22302	24648	25229	26128	15.1	13.1	6.0
3.	Services	10230	11519	12884	13370	13788	12.6	16.1	7.0
4.	Personal Loans	7828	8976	10159	10367	11786	14.7	15.5	16.0

Note: Data are provisional and relate to select banks which cover about 95 per cent of total non-food credit extended by all scheduled commercial banks.

Source: RBI

**Sharp rise in NPAs of banks**

470. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of nationalized banks have swelled from ₹ 9,190 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 2,16,739 crore in 2013-14;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a PIL is pending in Bombay High Court seeking that CBI be directed to conduct a probe in the NPA seams and if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether RBI and nationalized banks do not comply with the Banking Regulation Act, 1969, which mandates periodical tendering of audit reports to the RBI in order to suppress the NPA scenario and to shield the culprit beneficiaries working in collusion with the banking authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA):

(a) The data on gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as at ended Mar-12, Mar-13, Mar-14 and Dec-14, is given in the table below:

Bank Group	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-14	Dec-14
Nationalised Banks	66,795	95,922	1,40,709	1,82,379
Public Sector Banks	1,12,489	1,55,890	2,16,739	2,61,265

Source: RBI

(b) Main reasons for increase in NPAs of banks, *inter-alia*, are attributed to domestic and global economic slowdown, delays in statutory and other approvals, especially for projects under implementation, relatively aggressive lending practices during economic upturn.

(c) Shri Ketan Tirodkar, Mumbai, had filed a PIL (CrPIL [Stamp] 28 of 2014 - Ketan Tirodkar vs. RBI and Ors.) in the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The petitioner had prayed that RBI may register offence with the CBI to conduct an investigation into the fraudulent sanction leading to huge NPAs. On 6th February, 2015, the court passed the following order:

“The grievance in this PIL is about non-performing assets of banks. Central Government as well as Reserve Bank of India are appropriate authorities entrusted with statutory powers to look into all such financial and economic issues. This Court need not entertain the PIL. The petitioner is seeking leave to withdraw the said PIL. Leave as prayed for is granted. PIL is permitted to be withdrawn” .



The court, however, has modified its earlier order dated 6.2.2015 and dismissed the petition. Thus the PIL has been dismissed on merits

(d) Compliance with the Banking Regulation Act, 1969, provisions and guidelines issued thereunder including Income Recognition and Asset Classification norms is examined during statutory/branch etc. audit of banks and also by RBI during inspections. The objective of these audits and RBI inspections is to bring out the supervisory view (including concerns) on asset quality and hence the credit risk in a bank. Such inspections/examinations help banks in remedying the deficiencies and improve overall credit discipline.

RBI has also advised the banks *vide* its circular dated September 14, 2012 that the banks' IT and MIS system should be robust and able to generate reliable and quality information with regard to their asset quality for effective decision making and that there should be no inconsistencies between information furnished under regulatory/statutory reporting and the banks' own MIS reporting.

#### **Road map of new tax code**

471. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government to increase the tax base in India in view of the fact that less than 3 per cent of the population paying income tax; and
- (b) the roadmap for a new tax code and the details of steps being taken to reform tax administration in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The Government has taken several steps to increase the income-tax base in India. The mechanisms for collection and verification of financial information have been strengthened. These include collection of specified transactional data from various agencies in form of Annual Information Return (AIR) and collection of information on high-value expenditure from commercial establishments by Central Information Branch (CIB). The Income Tax Department has also implemented a project called Non-filer Monitoring System (NMS) which analyses all databases of in-house and third-party information to identify persons who have failed to file return of income though potentially having tax liabilities. During the financial year 2014-15, 11,82,713 returns were filed by the non-filers identified by NMS in 2013 and 2014. Self-assessment tax of ₹ 1,870 crore and Advance Tax of ₹ 1,980 crore have also been collected from the non-filers so identified. In 2015, NMS has identified around 44.07 lakh non-filers with potential tax liabilities who have not filed returns for A.Y. 2013-14. As on 22nd March, 2015, 5,72,137 identified persons have already e-filed IT return for AY 2013-14.

Besides, various legislative measures have been taken to increase the tax base. These include expansion of scope of tax deducted at source (TDS) and tax collected at source (TCS) by bringing more and more taxable transactions within the ambit of TDS/TCS. The Finance Bill, 2015 proposes to levy TDS on interest in excess of ₹ 10,000 earned on fixed deposits and recurring deposits across branches of bank. Purchase of bullion exceeding ₹ 2.00 lakhs and jewellery exceeding ₹ 5.00 lakhs has been subjected to TCS @ 1 % of sale consideration through the Finance Act, 2012. TDS at the rate of 1 % on sale of immovable property (other than agricultural land) of ₹ 50.00 lakh or more was imposed through the Finance Act, 2013. Moreover, the provision of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) has been extended to firms and Association of Persons and Commodities Transaction Tax has been levied on sale of commodity derivative (other than agricultural commodities).

(b) With regard to Direct Tax Code (DTC), the Finance Minister in para 129 of his Budget speech, 2015-16 has stated, "Enactment of a Direct Tax Code (DTC) has been under discussion for quite some time. Most of the provisions of the DTC have already been included in the Income-tax Act. Among very few aspects of the DTC which were left out, we have addressed some of the issues in the present Budget. Further, the jurisprudence under the Income-tax Act is well evolved. Considering all these aspects, there is no great merit in going ahead with the Direct Tax Code as it exists today."

As regards the steps being taken to reform tax administration, the policy of the Government as laid down by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech, 2015-16 is to provide a stable taxation policy and non-adversarial tax administration. In this direction several steps have already been taken including simplification and rationalization of tax laws, restructuring of the Income Tax Department to align it with the current functional needs, reduction of interface with taxpayers through e-delivery of services, reduction of litigation through prescription of higher monetary thresholds for filing appeal, creation of alternate dispute redressal mechanisms, time-bound redressal of grievances and expeditious issue of refunds.

#### **Loan exposure to various sectors of economy**

472. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the percentage of loan exposure to agriculture sector, minorities and small scale industries during 1 April, 2014 to 31 March, 2015, separately; and

(b) the details of the percentage of loan exposure to industries other than small scale industries during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Information in regard to 1st April, 2014 to 31st March, 2015, has not been finalised. As per information available from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of the percentage of loan exposures to agriculture sector and Minorities with respect to total Priority Sector Advances (PSA) as on March 31, 2014 are given below:-

(Amount in ₹ thousands)			
Particulars	Total PSA	Agriculture (% Exposure)	Minority (% Exposure)
Amount Outstanding	21,54,91,70,979	8,91,44,95,747 (41.36%)	2,47,04,86,582 (11.46%)

Source: RBI.

The details of the percentage of loan exposure to industries other than small scale industries during 1st April, 2014 to 31st March, 2015 is not available. However, the data on outstanding credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector and Medium Enterprises as reported by RBI in respect of all Scheduled Commercial Banks as on March 31, 2014 are given below:-

(Amount in ₹ thousands)			
Particulars	Total PSA	Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Sector (% Exposure)	Medium Enterprises (% Exposure)
Amount Outstanding	21,54,91,70,979	8510924800 (39.49%)	1888382400 (08.76%)

Source: RBI In respect of all Scheduled Commercial Banks.

#### **NABARD schemes for welfare of women**

473. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) proposes to implement any schemes/programmes for the welfare of women in tribal and hilly areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of women benefitted along with the total fund allocated under such programmes/schemes during the last three years and current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by NABARD to provide assistance to women of backward/tribal areas in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it is implementing 100 per cent grant based Tribal Development Programme since 2003-04. Women development forms one of the important components of this programme. The Tribal Development Programme envisages to provide livelihood for the entire family of tribals including women. For implementation of the Tribal Development Programme, Village Planning Committees (VPCs) are formed where representation of women is stipulated to a minimum of 30 per cent. The number of families including women benefitted under the Tribal Development Programme during the last 4 years, as reported by NABARD, is as under:

Year	No. of families
2011-12	53,846
2012-13	53,702
2013-14	52,367
2014-15	37,289
TOTAL	1,97,204

The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

As per the report received from NABARD, the number of total families including women benefitted under the Tribal Development Programme during the last 4 years is 1,97,204 and the total fund allocated under the programme since inception has been ₹ 2400.25 crore.

(d) NABARD has reported that it has accorded priority in implementing the Tribal Development Programme in hilly regions of the country. NABARD has sanctioned 3 Tribal Development Projects in Himachal Pradesh as on March 2015 to benefit 1,100 tribal families involving a grant assistance of ₹ 555.42 lakh.

**Statement***Number of Tribal families assisted under Tribal Development Fund of NABARD during last 4 years*

		(Amt. ₹ lakh)											
Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		Total			
		No. of families	Amount Sanction	No. of families	Amount Sanction	No. of families	Amount Sanction	No. of families	Amount Sanction	No. of families	Amount Sanction	No. of families	Amount Sanction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	166	49.99	0	0	166	49.99		
2.	Andhra Pradesh		0	3918	1736.87	880	453.45		0	4798	2190.32		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	390	200.22	1016	533.38	1406	733.6		
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	500	249.56		0	500	249.56		
5.	Bihar	425	186.45	900	431.41	2187	1181.66		0	3512	1799.52		
6.	Chhattisgarh	2000	819.36	7273	3298.05	7458	3466.31	5000	2438.29	21731	10022.01		
7.	Gujarat	10500	3641.64	3000	1298.66	4027	2079.82	1100	544.74	18627	7564.86		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	220	92.62	237	104.54	0	0	643	358.26	1100	555.42		
9.	Jharkhand	5723	1333.27	1260	405.26	2500	1177.57	6350	3368.26	15833	6284.36		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Karnataka	4247	1694.09	900	397.87	3299	1696.26		0	8446	3788.22
11.	Kerala	757	335.57	1238	530.23	2859	1316.85		0	4854	2182.65
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14100	5787.8	19100	7984.93	0	0		0	33200	13772.73
13.	Maharashtra	5225	2079.08	7500	2774.96	4890	1999.49	3300	1564.64	20915	8418.17
14.	Manipur	0	0	200	109.81	0	0		0	200	109.81
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	264.27	500	264.27
16.	Nagaland	1000	415.6	0	0	0	0	700	364.25	1700	779.85
17.	Odisha	0	0	3558	1485.34	9821	4059.31	5782	2305.2	19161	7849.85
18.	Rajasthan	5564	2073.42	3550	1392.16	5415	2476.12	4600	2226.93	19129	8168.63
19.	Sikkim	0	0	1068	476.14	1068	476.15		0	2136	952.29
20.	Tamil Nadu	860	304.58	0	0	1322	699.16	991	519.27	3173	1523.01
21.	Tripura	250	132	0	0	0	0		0	250	132
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2200	1049.78	3300	1686.62	5500	2736.4
23.	Uttarakhand	700	194.42	0	0	500	171.04		0	1200	365.46
24.	West Bengal	2275	859.44	0	0	2885	1364.55	4007	1999.29	9167	4223.28
TOTAL		53846	19949.33	53702	22426.2	52367	24167.3	37289	18173.4	197204	84716.25

Source: NABARD

**Short term liquidity support by NABARD**

474. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is giving short term liquidity support to farmers hit by natural calamities and consequent crop failure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) does not directly provide liquidity support to farmers hit by natural calamities. However, in the event of natural calamity, so as to provide relief to farmers whose crops have been damaged, refinance is extended by NABARD to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for conversion of short-term agriculture loans into medium term loans thereby enabling them to become eligible for fresh loans for the ensuing season . The conversion/rephrasing/reschedulement of current short-term loans (crop loans) is based on the intensity of calamity and extent of crop loss. Generally, conversion is allowed for a period of 5 years for small and marginal farmers and 3 years for other farmers. The refinance support from NABARD is subject to fulfilment of the conditions prescribed by NABARD, such as declaration of 'Annewari' etc.

**Check on ponzi scheme**

475. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, keeping in view of the recent financial scams like Saradha, Rose Valley or the Pearl Group schemes, the Central Government is considering to set up a new body to check ponzi schemes;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has set up high level Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) to work out details;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the aforesaid IMG has submitted its report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) There is no proposal to set up a new body to check Ponzi Schemes. However, the efforts are being undertaken to strengthen the mechanisms for sharing of information amongst the Central and State Agencies and the financial sector regulators to take measures to check the non-banking financial frauds / unauthorised deposit collection schemes.

For example, the State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) is the permanent Institutional Mechanism to, *inter alia*, deal with the issues of unauthorised / unregistered deposit taking or money collection schemes and vanishing companies. The SLCC has, as its members, apart from the RBI, other regulatory and enforcement agencies. The SLCC is chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State Government. Further, RBI also convenes regular conferences of State Finance Secretaries to discuss, among other things, the issues of unauthorised / unregistered deposit taking or money collection schemes, which are in the domain of SLCC.

(b) to (e) Government has constituted a High Level Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Investment), Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance for identifying gaps in the existing regulatory framework for deposit taking activities and to suggest administrative / legislative measures including formulation of a new law to cover a relevant aspects of 'deposit taking'.

The IMG is yet to submit its report in this regard.

#### **Corporate debts in the country**

476. SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of entities and Corporates with bank borrowing/credits of ₹ 1,000 crore and above;
- (b) the status of their premium payments and the total outstanding bank loans;
- (c) whether there is any major corporate debt that have been declared as Non-Performing Asset (NPA) and the loans written off; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (d) As informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the details of amount outstanding, total NPAs and total write-offs for borrowers/credits of ₹ 1000 crore and above as on 3rd December, 2014 are as under:



SI. No.	Items	No. of Borrowers	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	Total amount outstanding	578	21,30,304
2.	Total NPAs	24	36,123
3.	Total Write-offs	5	8,102

The available borrower-specific credit information on all borrowers (including NPAs, if any) is received from banks by RBI under a fiduciary capacity and is prohibited from disclosure under section 45(E) of the RBI Act, 1934.

#### **Educational loans for SC/ST students**

477. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of educational loans granted to students belonging to SC/ST category during the last three years;

(b) whether any instances of harassment of students by Banks came to the knowledge of Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ease the loan sanction procedure particularly for SC/ST students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The data on outstanding credit to educational loan (classified as priority sector lending) to SC/ST as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks for the year ended March 2012, March 2013 and March 2014 is as under:

As on	No. of A/cs (In lakhs)	Amt O/s (₹ in crore)
March 31, 2012	1.77	2829.10
March 31, 2013	1.56	2463.36
March 31, 2014	2.55	2824.38

Source: RBI.

(b) and (c) During the year 2014-15, Public Sector Banks have received 5251 complaints related to education loans, out of which 5163 were disposed off.

As and when any grievance from customers alleging irregularities, malpractices and deficiencies in services rendered by the banks is received, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned banks for redressal.

To encourage lending including education loans to SC/ST, Reserve Bank of India, periodically, issues instructions / directives to banks with regard to providing Credit facilities to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) with an objective to raise the socio-economic level of these communities. Further, the rejection of applications in respect of SCs/STs has to be done at higher level instead of at the branch level.

Hon'ble Finance Minister in the budget announcement for 2015-16 has proposed to set up a fully IT based Student Financial Aid Authority to administer and monitor Scholarship as well as Educational Loan Schemes, through the Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi Karyakram.

List of all 'A' rated universities, colleges and technical institutions has been forwarded to IBA for onwards circulation to all Banks so that students including SC/ST students getting admissions in these institutions could get educational loans with minimal formalities.

#### **Halting of disinvestment proposals**

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal for disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under consideration of Government;
- (b) whether such proposal is suffering from lack of political will and union pressure which have been halting such proposals for long time and thus depriving Government of huge amount worth lakhs of crores of rupees; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Budget Estimate for disinvestment in 2015-16 is ₹ 69,500 crore comprising ₹ 41,000 crore from disinvestment of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and ₹ 28,500 crore from strategic disinvestment.

#### **Shortcoming in tax collection system**

479. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to CAG's report regarding

under-assessment, irregular claims of exemption and other shortcomings in Government's tax collection system, which caused a loss of over 2.2 lakh crore to the exchequer in 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the culprit; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for bringing more transparency in tax collection to avoid such losses in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Government is aware of the C&AG Report No. 3 of 2015 regarding Audit of Direct Taxes for the year ended March, 2014 wherein 469 Draft Para cases have been reported to the Ministry involving tax effect of ₹ 2653.72 crore. These cases are under consideration in the Ministry. The amount of ₹ 2.2 lakh crore actually pertains to the certified demand referred to Tax Recovery Officers which is remaining uncollected in Financial Year 2013-14 as reported in para 1.10.3 of the said report. It represents the tax on income already assessed rather than any under- assessment or irregular claim of exemption.

(b) Remedial action in respect of the Audit objection is being taken in respect of the objections raised by the C&AG to bring the under-assessed income to tax. In cases where audit objections of under- assessment are finally accepted, the Department evaluates the reasons for under-assessment and in cases of gross omission or commission, appropriate administrative action is taken.

(c) Besides the administrative steps taken to reduce the instances of under-assessment, the Department has also in place a robust internal audit mechanism covering large number of cases to detect leakage of revenue due to under-assessment of tax. The hierarchical superior authorities are also required to inspect the assessment work of the subordinate assessing officers to monitor the work done by them with a view to preventing revenue leakage and ensuring future course correction. Further, the Department has embarked upon technological solutions where computations of income tax, levy of interest and penalty, calculation of delay, etc. are done through computer system to avoid errors. Furthermore, legislative amendments to simplify tax laws are made in order to provide certainty and clarity in interpretation

#### **Transfer of disinvestment proceeds**

480. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the receipts from the disinvestment of Government's

stake in Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) are transferred to the National Investment Fund (NIF);

(b) if so, the disinvestment target fixed for 2014-15 and 2015-16 and the actual receipt for 2014-15; and

(c) the total disinvestment proceeds transferred to NIF so far, year-wise and the purpose for which these funds were used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The disinvestment target fixed for 2014-15 was ₹ 36,925 crore (excluding budgeted receipts from disinvestment of government stake in non-government companies) and for 2015-16 is ₹ 41,000 crore (excluding budgeted receipts from strategic disinvestment). The actual receipt for 2014-15 is ₹ 24,277.17 crore.

(c) The total disinvestment proceeds transferred to NIF so far, year-wise and the purpose for which these funds were used is given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Disinvestment proceeds transferred to NIF (rupees in crore)	Purpose for which used
1	2	3	4
1.	2009-10	23,552.97	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY); Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme; Indira Awas Yojana; National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)
2.	2010-11	22,144.21	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana

1	2	3	4
			(RGGVY); Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme; Indira Awas Yojana; National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)
3.	2011-12	13,894.05	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY); National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)
4.	2012-13	23,933.74	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY); National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)
5.	2013-14	17,634.38	Capital expenditure on Railways
6.	2014-15 (as per RE)	31,353.30	Railway and Public Sector Banks and Insurance Companies.
7.	2015-16	No transfer has been effected till now.	

#### New scheme of GST

481. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme of Goods and Services Tax(GST) is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed GST shall substantially deprive the States of their financial powers and offend the basic character of the Constitution of India;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the proposed GST shall render the spirit of Co-operative Federalism redundant; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has introduced the Constitution (122nd) Amendment Bill, 2014 in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014 for amending the Constitution of India to facilitate introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the country.

(b) The salient features of the said Bill are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The said Bill seeks to insert a new Article 246A conferring concurrent power upon Parliament and the State Legislatures to make laws governing goods and services tax.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The Bill seeks to insert a new Article 279A which provides for creation of Goods and Services Tax Council (GSTC) to examine issues relating to goods and services tax and make recommendations to the Union and the States on parameters like rates, exemption list and threshold limits. The Council shall function under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister and will have the Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance as member, along with the Minister in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government. It is further provided that every decision of the Council shall be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting in accordance with the following principles:—

(A) the vote of the Central Government shall have a weightage of one-third of the total votes cast, and

(B) the votes of all the State Governments taken together shall have a weightage of two-thirds of the total votes cast in that meeting.

The recommendations of the GSTC being advisory in nature will not be binding on the State Legislatures and therefore will not affect the spirit of co-operative Federation.

**Statement***Salient features of the Constitution (122nd) Amendment Bill, 2014*

- (a) Subsuming of various Central indirect taxes and levies such as Central Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duties, Excise Duty levied under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, Service Tax, Additional Customs Duty commonly known as Countervailing Duty, Special Additional Duty of Customs, and Central Surcharges and Cesses so far as they relate to the supply of goods and services;
- (b) Subsuming of State Value Added Tax/Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax (other than the tax levied by the local bodies), Central Sales Tax (levied by the Centre and collected by the States), Octroi and Entry tax, Purchase Tax, Luxury tax, Taxes on lottery, betting and gambling; and State cesses and surcharges in so far as they relate to supply of goods and services;
- (c) Dispensing with the concept of 'declared goods of special importance' under the Constitution;
- (d) Levy of Integrated Goods and Services Tax on inter-State transactions of goods and services;
- (e) Levy of an additional tax on supply of goods, not exceeding one per cent in the course of inter-State trade or commerce to be collected by the Government of India for a period of two years, and assigned to the States from where the supply originates;
- (f) Conferring concurrent power upon Parliament and the State Legislatures to make laws governing goods and services tax;
- (g) Coverage of all goods and services, except alcoholic liquor for human consumption, for the levy of goods and services tax. In case of petroleum and petroleum products, it has been provided that these goods shall not be subject to the levy of Goods and Services Tax till a date notified on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council;
- (h) Compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the Goods and Services Tax for a period which may extend to five years;
- (i) Creation of Goods and Services Tax Council to examine issues relating to goods and

services tax and make recommendations to the Union and the States on parameters like rates, exemption list and threshold limits. The Council shall function under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister and will have the Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance as member, along with the Minister in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government. It is further provided that every decision of the Council shall be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting in accordance with the following principles:—

- (A) the vote of the Central Government shall have a weightage of one-third of the total votes cast, and
- (B) the votes of all the State Governments taken together shall have a weightage of two-thirds of the total votes cast in that meeting.

#### **Bifurcation of top posts of PSBs**

482. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that bifurcating the top posts in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) will bring in transparency and accountability;
- (b) whether Government has taken a decision to bifurcate the top positions of four PSBs and appointment of Chairman, Managing Directors/Chief Executive Officers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is expected that the said move will improve the governance; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the proposal to separate the posts of Chairman and Managing Directors in Public Sector Banks. While the Chairman would be non-executive, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (MD&CEO) would be the executive head. The splitting of the posts of Chairman and Managing Director is in accordance with international best practices. While the Chairman would give an overall policy directions to the Bank, MD&CEO would be responsible for day-to-day management of the Bank. The separation would bring in appropriate checks and balances and there would be accountability at the board level as the person executing will be answerable to a board that is headed by a different non-executive Chairman.



**Sharp rise in NPAs of banks**

483. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of banks are increasing and the numbers are set for a sharp rise in the coming months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were ₹ 1,12,489 crore (2011-12) and the same has increased to ₹ 2,16,739 crore (2013-14) and further to ₹ 2,61,265 core as on December 2014 ..

RBI's Financial Stability Report (FSR) December 2014 states that the banking stability indicator suggests that overall risks to the banking sector remained unchanged during the first half of 2014-15. The stress tests suggest that the asset quality of banks may improve in the near future under expected positive developments in the macroeconomic conditions and banks may also be able to meet expected losses with their existing levels of provisions. However, the asset quality of scheduled commercial banks may worsen from the current level if the macroeconomic conditions deteriorate drastically, and banks are likely to fall short in terms of having sufficient provisions to meet expected losses under adverse macroeconomic risk scenarios.

(b) 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.

#### **Changes in banking guidelines**

484. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any substantial change in the Banking Guidelines, 2013 from the earlier one issued in 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for making substantial change in the New Banking Guidelines, 2013;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the unbanked rural areas have been completely neglected in the Banking Guidelines, 2013; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The guidelines for entry of new banks in the private sector was issued in January, 2001 based on the experience gained from the functioning of the new banks in the private sector licensed under 1993 guidelines.

Guidelines on 'Licensing of New Banks in the Private Sector' were issued in February, 2013, taking into account the experience gained from the functioning of the banks licensed under the guidelines of 1993 and 2001 and the feedback and suggestions received in response to the Discussion Paper issued in August, 2010, the suggestions / comments received on the draft guidelines and in consultation with the Government of India.

The salient differences between the 2001 and 2013 guidelines are as under:

	2001 Guidelines	2013 Guidelines
Initial Capital	200 crore rupees	500 crore rupees
Objective	The objective was to sub-serve the underlying goals of financial sector reforms which were to provide competitive, efficient and low cost financial intermediation services for the society at large and result in upgradation of technology in the banking sector. This also envisaged greater competition in the banking system to increase productivity and efficiency.	Promoting financial inclusion
Eligibility	As per the guidelines, the new banks were not permitted to be promoted by a large industrial house. However, individual companies, directly or indirectly connected with large industrial houses were permitted to participate in the equity of a new private sector bank up to a maximum of 10 per cent but not have controlling interest in the bank. The 10 per cent limit applied to all inter-connected companies belonging to the concerned large industrial houses.	Entities / groups in the private sector that are owned and controlled by residents and entities in public sector were eligible to promote a bank through a wholly-owned Non-Operative Financial Holding Company (NOFHC).

(c) and (d) As per the guidelines for Licensing of New Banks in the Private Sector dated February 22, 2013, the bank shall open at least 25 per cent of its branches in unbanked rural centres (population upto 9,999 as per the latest census) to avoid over

concentration of their branches in metropolitan areas and cities which are already having adequate banking presence.

**Licensed chit fund companies**

485. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has State-wise list of licensed chit fund companies and their total collection of public money; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof State-wise and safeguards-applied by Government to protect public money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Chit fund companies are registered, regulated, supervised and governed by Chit Funds Act, 1982 which is administered by the respective State Governments. However, the Chit Funds Act, 1982 is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Central Government has no information on the State-wise list of licensed chit fund companies. Further, it may be mentioned that chit subscription is taken from the subscribers in a chit and not from public. While chit fund companies may collect subscriptions as mentioned above, these are prohibited by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from accepting deposits, with effect from August 2009, except from shareholders.

Post Saradha Scam, the steps taken by RBI to sensitise public are as follows:

- (i) Detailed Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the regulatory jurisdiction of RBI as also other regulators have been put in the RBI website on June 03, 2013 and published in vernacular press all over the country.
- (ii) All-India Campaign warning the public against fraudsters is being conducted by RBI. Further, it has been decided to conduct joint campaigns along with co-regulators! Government and Indian Banks' Association (IBA), including Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).
- (iii) RBI has also commenced Town Hall events in the States. The first one was held in Chandigarh on June 29, 2013.
- (iv) State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) forum has been strengthened and outreach programmes have stepped up.
- (v) Market Intelligence has been strengthened.

RBI has taken proactive measures to caution the public and has also alerted the State Governments whenever such instances come to their notice.

### **Expenditure Management Commission**

486. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up an Expenditure Management Commission;
- (b) if so, the Terms and References of the Commission;
- (c) the composition of the Commission;
- (d) whether the Commission has submitted its reports; and
- (e) if so, how Government proposes to implement its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Terms and References of the Expenditure Management Commission, which also contains composition of the Commission and Notification on appointment of Member Secretary of the Commission, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Commission is to submit its report before the Budget of 2016-17.

### ***Statement***

*(To be Published in The Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part I, Section I)*

Government of India (Bharat Sarkar).  
Ministry of Finance (Vitta Mantralaya)  
Department of Expenditure (Vyaya Vibhag)

\*\*\*\*\*

New Delhi, the 4th September, 2014.

### **RESOLUTION**

**No. 7(2)/E. Coord/2014.** - The Government has decided to constitute an Expenditure Management Commission comprising of the following:-

Chairman (Part Time)	- Dr. Bimal Jalan, Eminent Economist/Public Policy Expert
Member (Full Time)	- Shri Sumit Bose Former Union Finance Secretary

- Member (Part Time) - Dr. Subir Gokarn  
Economist/Public Finance Expert
- Ex-Officio Member - Additonal Secretary (Expenditure)
- Member-Secretary (Full Time) - (To be notified separately)

Chairman, Expenditure Management Commission will have the status of Union Cabinet Minister.

2. The Terms of Reference of the Expenditure Management Commission will be as follows:-

- (i) Review the major areas of Central Government expenditure, and to suggest ways, of creating fiscal space required to meet developmental expenditure needs, without compromising the commitment to fiscal discipline;
- (ii) Review the institutional arrangement, including budgeting process and FRBM rules, for enforcing aggregate fiscal discipline and suggest improvements therein;
- (iii) Suggest measures to improve allocative efficiencies in the existing expenditure classification system, including focus on capital expenditure;
- (iv) Design a framework to improve operational efficiency of expenditures through focus on utilization, targets and outcomes;
- (v) Suggest an effective strategy for meeting reasonable proportion of expenditure on services through user charges;
- (vi) Suggest measures to achieve reduction in financial costs through better Cash Management System;
- (vii) Suggest greater use of IT tools for expenditure management;
- (viii) Suggest improved financial reporting systems in terms of accounting, budgeting, etc., and;
- (ix) Consider any other relevant issue concerning Public Expenditure Management in Central Government and make suitable recommendations.

3. The Commission will devise its own procedures and may appoint such Advisors, Institutional Consultants and Experts, as necessary, for any particular purpose. It may call for such information and take such evidence as it may consider necessary. Ministries and Departments of the Government of India will furnish such information and documents and render such assistance as may be required by the Commission. The Government of

India trusts the State Governments and others concerned will extend to the Commission full cooperation and assistance.

4. The Commission will have its Headquarters in Delhi.
5. The Commission will submit its interim report before the Budget of 2015-16 and its final report before the Budget of 2016-17

Sd/-

(RATAN P. WATAL)

Secretary to the Government of India

#### ORDER

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary Part-I Section-1).

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India, State Governments / Administrations of Union Territories and all others concerned.

Sd/-

(RATAN P WATAL)

Secretary to the Government of India

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART I SECTION 2 OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIA)

**Government of India**

**Ministry of Finance**

**Department of Expenditure**

North Block, New Delhi, the 18th December, 2014

#### NOTIFICATION

No.A-33025/1/2014-Ad.II: The President is pleased to appoint Smt. Sudha Krishnan IA&AS (1983), as Member Secretary in the Expenditure Management Commission (EMC) in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, in the HAG scale of pay (₹ 67000 - 79000) for a period of two years with effect from the forenoon of the 8th December, 2014 or till the term of the Commission or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Sd/-

(ZILEY SING VICAL)

Under Secretary to the Govt., of India

Ph: 2309 5695

To

The Manager,  
Government of India Press,  
Faridabad (alongwith Hindi version).

No.A-33025/1/2014-Ad.II

New Delhi, the 18th,December, 2014

Copy to:

1. Chairman, Expenditure Management Commission (EMC).
2. PMO (Shri P.K. Mishra, Additional Principal Secretary).
3. Shri M. Devaraj, Joint Secretary, DoPT, North Block, New Delhi.
4. PS to Hon'ble Finance Minister.
5. Smt. Sudha Rajan, Assistant C&AG, DDU Marg, New Delhi.
6. Smt. Sudha Krishnan, Member Secretary, EMC.
7. PSO to Secretary (Exp) / Sr. PPS to Secretary (Economic Affairs) / Sr PPS to Secretary (Rev) / Sr. PPS to Secretary (FS) / Sr. PPS to Secretary (Dis.) / PPS to AS & FA.
8. PPS to Member (EMC) / PS to Joint Secretary (Pers.) / PPS to Joint Secretary (PF.I) / PPS to Joint Secretary (PF.II) / PS to JS (DBT) / PS to OSD(PPD).
9. All Officers / Sections of Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure.
10. The Pay & Account Officer, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, New Delhi.
11. A & B Branch, Department of Expenditure.
12. Personal File / Service Book of Smt. Sudha Krishnan, Member Secretary, EMC.
13. Guard file - 2014

#### **Concerns of States over GST**

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

(a) the issues on which differences still exist between the Centre and the States on Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) whether the concerns of the States have been addressed regarding GST;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (c) if so, the main concern of the States; and
- (d) if not, by when those concerns will be addressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (d) Government introduced the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014 for amending the Constitution of India to facilitate introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the country. The main concern of the States on GST has been the possible revenue loss. In order to address this concern of the States, the said Bill provides for-

- (i) Levy of an additional tax on supply of goods, not exceeding one per cent in the course of inter-State trade or commerce to be collected by the Government of India for a period of two years, and assigned to the States from where the supply originates;
- (ii) Compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the Goods and Services Tax for a period which may extend to five years;
- (iii) In the case of petroleum and petroleum products, it has been provided that these goods shall not be subject to the levy of Goods and Services Tax till a date notified on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

The Government introduced the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 after broad consensus arrived at in meeting held with State Finance Ministers on 11.12.2014 and 15.12.2014.

#### **Printing of currency notes on indigenous paper**

488. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister has recently urged the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to follow 'Make in India' philosophy and print all currency notes on Indian paper with Indian Ink;
- (b) if so, the action taken by the RBI on the views expressed by the Prime Minister;
- (c) whether Government has been incurring expenditure of several crores on procuring Indian currency notes from International suppliers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Government has already taken steps to manufacture banknote 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.

(c) and (d) Indian Currency notes are printed entirely within the country at BRBNMPL and SPMCIL presses.

#### **New Insurance Scheme for BPL people**

489. SHRI PARVEJ HASHMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has introduced any New Insurance Scheme for the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted to identify the BPL people along with the number of such people in the country, State-wise;

(d) the total amount likely to be paid by the Central Government and the State Government as premium annually;

(e) the age group suggested by Government for this scheme; and

(f) the number of persons likely to be benefited by this policy in the country including Gujarat, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (f) No, Sir. However, as part of National Mission on Financial Inclusion, the Central Government launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) which encompasses universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension services. In addition, the beneficiaries get RuPay Debit Card with inbuilt accident insurance cover of ₹ 1 lakh. Further, PMJDY provides life cover of ₹ 30, 000/- to account holders who are in the age group of 18 years to 59 years and have opened a bank account for the first time during the period 15th August 2014 to 26th January 2015.

**Loan norms for low cost houses**

490. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India(RBI) has relaxed the guidelines for Granting Loans to low cost houses; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) RBI, *vide* circular DBR.BP.BC.No.74/08.12.015/2014-15 dated March 5, 2015 on "Housing Loans: Review of Instructions" has allowed banks to add stamp duty, registration and other documentation charges to the cost of the house/dwelling unit for the purpose of calculating Loan to Value ratio, in cases where the cost of the house/dwelling unit does not exceed ₹ 10 lakh. This has been done with a view to encourage availability of affordable housing to borrowers from economically weaker sections (EWS) and low income groups (LIG).

**Delay in infrastructure projects in the country**

491. SHRI AHMED PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of infrastructure projects are running behind the schedule in the country;

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

(c) the amount of financial loss incurred due to these delays, sector-wise; and

(d) the reasons for the delay, the steps taken by Government in this regard and the outcomes of these steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (d) As per information received from the Project Monitoring Group (PMG), 231 projects, in sectors such as coal, civil aviation, mines, petroleum, power, roads etc. are pending as on 18.4.2015 for resolution of issues at different levels, for want of various clearance, land etc. The PMG was set up in the Cabinet Secretariat with a view to putting in place an institutional mechanism to track stalled projects, both in the public and private sectors and to remove implementation bottlenecks in these projects, to proactively pursue projects involving investment of ₹ 1000 crore or more, or any other critical projects in sectors such as infrastructure, manufacturing, etc. In addition, steps

are also being taken to simplify and rationalize the rules and procedures to expedite various clearances. Further, e-PMS portal has been customized for the States to fast track the projects between 50 crores to 1000 crores. As on date, such portals are available to the project proponents to upload the issues of stalled projects in 17 States, in addition to Central portal (for projects of 1000 crores and above). As on 18.4.2015, PMG has resolved 217 projects.

#### **Service tax evasion by CONCOR**

492. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railways, Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) and a number of private companies are facing investigations for service tax evasion to the tune of ₹ 1000 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Private Container Train operations in connivance with the Indian Railways evaded paying service tax by taking advantage of the relaxation given by Government for goods transported by train;

(d) whether the Director General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) has issued a show cause notice of ₹ 700 crore to Indian Railways, CONCOR alongwith a private company; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Complaints regarding working of PSBs**

493. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there are growing number of complaints regarding the working of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received and disposed of during the last three years, bank-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve the issues, and to improve the working of the PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The bank-wise details of complaints received and disposed during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Central Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have put in place adequate systems for redressal of complaints / public grievances in Public Sector Banks (PSBs). One of the key priorities of the Government is the protection of interest of customers and provisions of improved quality of customer services in Banks. Instructions / guidelines have been Issued to PSBs from time to time to ensure prompt and effective redressal of public grievances and strengthening of internal grievance redressal mechanism. To bring customer centricity in the provision of banking services, the RBI has also issued guidelines for customer protection, improved customer care and expeditious disposal of grievances.

The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have their own internal three tier public grievance system for speedy redressal of grievance so that escalation of complaints to ombudsman / regulatory level is kept to the barest minimum.

In case the complainants are not fully satisfied with the redressal / disposal of complaints, they may approach the concerned Banking Ombudsman for settlement of their grievances through mediation and passing of awards in a time frame. The grievances received in the Department of Financial Services (DFS) are processed and forwarded through CPGRAMS (Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System) to concerned Banks for resolution/disposal, monitored and periodically reviewed at senior level. The Portal is accessible at [www.pgportal.gov.in](http://www.pgportal.gov.in).

The Government has reiterated the following specific instructions/guidelines from time to time to the PSBs for speedy disposal of grievances: -

- (i) Public grievance to be acknowledged within 3 days of receipt and to be resolved/disposed promptly.
- (ii) Every grievance has to be dealt in fair and just manner, and to be disposed within a maximum time limit of 60 days under intimation to the petitioner as per DARPG guidelines. In case of delay in disposal/rejection of a grievance, a reasoned reply be furnished to the complainant invariably.

- (iii) Ensure regular monitoring, periodic review and analysis of grievances at senior level to identify grievance prone areas for remedial action and systemic changes to reduce the incidence of grievances substantially.
- (iv) Focus attention to strengthen internal institutional mechanism of grievance redressal, sensitize functionaries handling grievances and citizens' feedback.
- (v) Ensure prompt redressal of service related grievances of employees including pension related grievances of civil, defence and para military pensioners.
- (vi) The task of public grievance redressal be treated at par with core functions of the organization and inordinate delay in disposal of grievances may be viewed seriously for punitive action.
- (vii) The name, address, contact numbers and email of the chief grievance redressal officer be displayed on the notice board as well as on the website for information of customers.

The following steps have been taken by RBI to improve the efficiency of the banks:-

- I. RBI supervises banks through Annual Financial Inspection (AFI) or undertakes risk based supervision under its supervisory framework. The bank's compliance with various guidelines of RBI are examined on a sample basis.
- II. RBI also has a process of penalising banks on violations observed in this regard, as and when required.
- III. Each bank is expected to constantly review the efficacy of its internal control system.
- IV. Banking codes and standards board of India (BCSBI):- RBI has set up the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) as an autonomous body, adopting the stance of a Self-Regulatory Organization in the larger interest of improving the quality of customer service by the Indian banking system. Banks register themselves with BCSBI as its member and provide services as per the agreed Standards and Codes. BCSBI, in turn, monitors and assesses the compliance with the Codes and Standards which the banks have agreed to implement. While the Banking Ombudsman Scheme takes care of individual complaints, BCSBI focuses on the systemic issues. BCSBI has evolved 'Code of Commitment to Bank Customers' and the 'Code of Commitment to Micro and Small Enterprises' that cater to the

protection of interests of individuals and very small business entities. BCSBI monitors and assesses the compliance with the codes and standards. The BCSBI presently has 130 banks as members.

V. Fair practices code for lenders: RBI has issued guidelines to banks on Fair Practices Code for Lenders. In terms of these guidelines the banks have been advised to frame the Fair Practices Code duly approved by their Board of Directors. The Guidelines *inter alia* contain the following provisions:

- (i) In the matter of recovery of loans, the lenders should not resort to undue harassment *viz.* persistently bothering the borrowers at odd hours, use of muscle power for recovery of loans, etc.
- (ii) Terms and conditions and other caveats governing credit facilities given by banks/ financial institutions arrived at after negotiation by lending institution and the borrower should be given in writing and duly certified by the authorised official. A copy of the loan agreement along with a copy each of all enclosures quoted in the loan agreement should be furnished to the borrower.
- (iii) Lenders should ensure timely disbursement of loans sanctioned in conformity with the terms and conditions governing such sanction. Lenders should give notice of any change in the terms and conditions including interest rates, service charges etc. Lenders should also ensure that changes in interest rates and charges are affected only prospectively.

In case any employee is found involved in any impropriety, disciplinary action is taken as per the extant rules.

**Statement***The bank-wise details of complaints received and disposed during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Bank Name	2012-13 (April - March)		2013-14 (April - March).		2014-15 (April - March)	
		Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed
1.	State Bank of India	1899663	1866958	1536343	1514930	1633725	1602869
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	7613	7542	8040	7933	7681	7676
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1187	1166	1362	1331	2022	1984
4.	State Bank of Mysore	19055	19055	12835	12835	13924	13844
5.	State Bank of Patiala	2693	2661	2640	2630	2303	2292
6.	State Bank of Travancore	1586	1546	1970	1971	2461	2408
7.	Allahabad Bank	6545	6465	3849	3668	3641	3553
8.	Andhra Bank	84807	84807	87192	87192	86169	86168
9.	Bank of Baroda	15328	14843	23369	23350	19292	19254
10.	Bank of India	2275	2262	3578	3513	9822	9711
11.	Bank of Maharashtra	1213	1203	1702	1699	2074	2072
12.	Canara Bank	50925	50081	90299	89803	108791	108019
13.	Central Bank of India	5906	5906	7905	7905	11127	10731
14.	Corporation Bank	1289	1283	1140	1140	2388	2388



15.	Dena Bank	18665	18553	27490	26940	50398	50181
16.	Indian Bank	2741	2676	5776	5641	11931	11875
17.	Indian Overseas Bank	3678	3475	6354.00	6188	8535	7909
18.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	13193	13053	11786	11646	11373	11280
19.	Punjab and Sind Bank	1634	1538	1906	1871	1467	1374
20.	Punjab National Bank	54846	54610	39105	38913	29951	29778
21.	Syndicate Bank	4910	4780	4652	4416	5017	4874
22.	Uco Bank	4421	4115	4518	4376	8626	8572
23.	Union Bank of India	71178	70148	121546	122246	121000	121442
24.	United Bank of India	2839	2682	2833	2619	3156	3042
25.	Vijaya Bank	772	772	1603	1603	1838	1838
26.	IDBI Bank Limited	64129	63196	53051	52164	63160	62732
27.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank	0	0	0	0	40	39

**Ombudsman for aviation sector**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian aviation sector is yet to get an ombudsman even three months after the Government moved a note pushing for it;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is receiving a lot of complaints from all quarters about the services of airlines;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a lot of sector related decisions are not coming fast enough; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) A Working Group was constituted to examine feasibility of setting up of Ombudsman for Civil Aviation sector. They have submitted the report to the Ministry. Based on their report, a draft consultation paper on Ombudsman for Civil Aviation was circulated for comments/views of stakeholders in February, 2014. During the stakeholder consultations, it emerged that there are already separate grievance redressal mechanisms with each airline as well as with DGCA to address the grievances.

(b) to (d) It is a fact that a number of complaints are received about the services of airlines, which are being resolved by respective Departments/Organisations. The policies/decisions of the Government are reviewed from time to time, which is a continuous process. Decisions are taken as per established procedure in consultation with stakeholders.

**Funds locked in frozen demat accounts**

495. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated moves to forfeit the funds locked up in more than twelve lakh frozen demat accounts as unclaimed property;

(b) whether the sum total of these frozen demat accounts is around ₹ 20,000 crores;

(c) whether the account holders of the frozen demats have been served with a final notice to comply with statutory norms; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that the two depositories, namely National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL), had frozen a total of 43,51,794 accounts on 31st December, 2006 due to non-compliance with mandatory Permanent Account Number (PAN) provision.

About 90% of the frozen accounts have already been unfrozen since 1st January, 2007. The total number of frozen accounts as on 31st March, 2015 was 3,78,902 with the total value of holdings being ₹ 4755 crore.

(c) and (d) SEBI has informed that the depositories have sent letters to the concerned beneficial owners asking them to update their PAN details with their depository participant. The depositories have also informed the investors of the same through e-mails, SMS alerts, investor depository meetings, newspaper advertisements etc.

#### **Impact of Random Referral Method used by Customs Department**

496. SHRI SALIM ANSARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that passengers carrying more baggage than the prescribed limit are required to undergo Random Referral (RR) by the customs departments;
- (b) whether with the introduction of RR, passenger face humiliation and it has become a tool of harassment to international passengers besides flights being delayed;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for introducing such a harsh RR method by Customs Department; and
- (d) whether Government has received several complaints from International Airlines on using of harsh RR method by Customs Department and if so, the action taken on these complaints so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes Sir. At Delhi International Airport Random Referral (RR) Passenger are marked on the basis of alerts, specific intelligence, profiling of excess baggage.

(b) Marking of passengers under RR is done for keeping surveillance on departing passengers and prevention of illegal export of prohibited goods. Passengers marked under RR procedure are extended proper curtesy during checks and airlines are informed about the RR marked passengers immediately on receiving passenger manifest and well before

immigration and security related formalities. Only few passengers, less than 2%, are selected for scrutiny under RR.

(c) The purpose of RR is to prevent unlawful export of prohibited goods and unaccounted Indian and Foreign Currency beyond prescribed limit of RBI.

(d) No complaint from International Airlines have been received by Customs. The representative of International Airlines regularly gives their feedback in the meeting of stakeholders and concerns raised in these meetings have been resolved in the past.

#### **Efficacy of debt waivers**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that debt waivers have not helped farmers as opined by the RBI Governor;

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

(c) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain if farmers' suicides are caused by indebtedness in the farm sector;

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

(e) the total amount disbursed during 2014 as debt waiver and the steps taken by Government to ensure transparency in disbursement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) So as to address the problems and difficulties faced by the farming community in repayment of loans taken by them and in helping them qualify for fresh loans, keeping in view the gravity of prevalent situation, the Government announces Agricultural Debt Waiver/Relief Schemes from time to time.

(c) and (d) The Government has not conducted any specific study to identify factors responsible for each case of suicide. However, reasons of suicide by farmers, as recorded by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), are, *inter alia*, family problems, illness, drug abuse/addiction, unemployment, property dispute, bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, poverty, fall in social reputation, dowry dispute, etc.

(e) No debt waiver scheme has been implemented by the Government during 2014. However, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Standing Guidelines for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc.

**Loans sanctioned by PSBs to SEZ developers**

498. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans sanctioned to Special Economic Zone (SEZ) developers in the country by various Public Sector Banks (PSBs), bank-wise;

(b) whether some of the SEZ developers have mortgaged Government lands and have raised thousands of crores of rupees from PSBs;

(c) if so, the details thereof, developer-wise and bank-wise;

(d) whether banks can grant loans to SEZ developers on mortgage of Government lands;

(e) if so, the relevant guideline of RBI in this regard; and

(f) if not, the action Government has taken against the banks in this regard, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The details of loans sanctioned by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to SEZ developers are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (f) The information is being collected from Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement***Bank-wise data of loans sanctioned by PSBs to SEZ developers*

(₹ in crore)

SI. No.	Name of the Banks	Loans Sanctioned to SEZ Developers
1.	Allahabad Bank	250.00
2.	Andhra Bank	175.31
3.	Bank of Baroda	266.40
4.	Bank of India	250.00
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1160.43

Sl. No.	Name of the Banks	Loans Sanctioned to SEZ Developers
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	-----
7.	Canara Bank	300.00
8.	Central Bank of India	225.00
9.	Corporation Bank	128.40
10.	Dena Bank	86.46
11.	Indian Bank	420.35
12.	IDBI Bank	1336.00
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	510.28
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	250.00
15.	Punjab National Bank	184.00
16.	Punjab & Sind Bank	237.00
17.	Syndicate Bank	795.00
18.	Union Bank of India	180.00
19.	United Bank of India	278.40
20.	UCO Bank	1191.50
21.	Vijaya Bank	150.00
22.	State Bank of India	-----
23.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	-----
24.	State Bank of Patiala	200.00
25.	State Bank of Hyderabad	119.38
26.	State Bank of Mysore	95.00
27.	State Bank of Travancore	95.00

**Purchase of shares of PSBs by LIC**

499. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is buying preferential allotments of shares of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) at higher listed prices;

(b) if so, the details of such shares that LIC is buying, bank-wise; and

(c) what is the reason for buying these shares at higher prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that during 2014-15, the Corporation has participated in preferential issue of equity shares in Seven Public Sector Banks with a lock in period of one year as per the pricing based on SEBI ICDR Regulations, 2009. The details of the participation are as below:

(in ₹ per share)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Issue/Purchase price	Record Date/ Relevant date	CMP on Record/ Relevant Date
1.	United Bank of India	35.50	19.05.2014	40.30
2.	Bank of Maharashtra	44.09	27.05.2014	47.70
3.	Central Bank of India	81.83	13.06.2014	76.45
4.	Punjab & Sind Bank	59.14	20.08.2014	56.75
5.	Central Bank of India	75.55	28.11.2014	77.70
6.	Bank of India	283.50	05.02.2015	249.55
7.	UCO Bank	70.21	18.02.2015	70.30

(c) LIC has further informed that these investments have been carried out within the norms, rules and regulations as applicable to LIC of India while taking into account the commercial considerations with a long term investment horizon.

#### **Impact of FRBM norms on growth revival**

500. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) norms are too stringent and are becoming hurdles in more spending and putting brakes on growth revival;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some States are demanding for relaxing the FRBM norms; and

- (c) if so, how Government is planning to address these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act/rules provides for the fiscal management principles to ensure inter-generational equity in fiscal management, long term macro-economic stability and transparency in fiscal operations of the Central Government etc. Budgetary allocations and spending are based on actual requirement, past trend of expenditure, available fiscal space and absorptive capacity of the sectors.

The growth in the economy depends on a number of factors including macro-economic policies. The Economic Survey 2014-15 states, "Rapid, sustainable, and all-encompassing growth requires a strong macro-economic foundation, key to which is fiscal discipline and a credible medium-term fiscal framework."

While laying down a fiscal consolidation roadmap, Union Budget 2015-16 also carried forward the growth agenda of the Government with focus on investment in infrastructure; facilitation of private investment; promotion of micro-industrial units; consolidation of skill development initiatives; and, tax and expenditure reforms.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Requests received from the States for permission to borrow in relaxation of FRBM norms have been considered within the parameters laid down by the Finance Commissions. Further, action is being taken as per Explanatory Memorandum submitted to Parliament for the Action Taken Report on the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

#### **IT rebate for donations made in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

†501. SHRI P. L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any provision for Income Tax (IT) rebate to people/companies making donations in campaigns like 'Swachh Bharat Mission' and 'Clean Ganga Fund' on the lines of rebate under Prime Minister Relief Fund;
- (b) if so, the relevant rules of the Income Tax Act. in this regard;
- (c) if not, whether Government is contemplating on providing IT rebate to companies making donations considering the above schemes as national mission;
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and
- (e) if not, reaction of Government thereto?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) With a view to encourage and enhance public participation in the national effort to improve sanitation facilities and rejuvenation of river Ganga, Clause 21 of the Finance Bill, 2015 proposes to amend section 80G of the Income-tax Act so as to incentivise donations to the Swachh Bharat Kosh and Clean Ganga Fund. It is proposed to provide that donations made by any donor to the Swachh Bharat Kosh and donations made by domestic donors to Clean Ganga Fund will be eligible for a deduction of hundred per cent from the total income. However, any sum spent in pursuance of Corporate Social Responsibility under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, will not be eligible for deduction from the total income of the donor.

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

**Random selection procedure for IT defaulters**

502. SHRI SALIM ANSARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-Tax (IT) Department is using Random Selection procedure every year to select Income-Tax defaulters;

(b) whether selecting honest Income-Tax payers through random selection procedure is 'non-transparent' as I.T. payers are randomly selected without any 'valid reasons' and have become a tool of harassment at the hands of Income-Tax officers; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to discontinue Random Selection procedure so that honest IT payers selected are not humiliated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Every-year, cases for scrutiny are selected in a centralized manner through CASS (Computer Assisted Scrutiny Selection). The cases are selected based on detailed analysis of risk-parameters and three-hundred and sixty degrees data profiling of the taxpayers. Some cases are also identified manually for selection based upon pre-determined revenue-potential based guidelines. These guidelines are also circulated in public domain for wider information of the taxpayers.

(b) The selection process which is essentially based on the analysis of risk-parameters is fully transparent and does not aim at harassment of the taxpayers. If no tax evasion is detected in a case so selected, even the returned income is accepted as such.

(c) The cases for scrutiny are not selected on random basis. Further, to reduce compliance burden and address various other concerns of the tax-payers regarding

conduct of scrutiny proceedings the Central Board of Direct Taxes has recently issued two Instruction/Orders namely:

- (i) Instruction No. 7 of 2014 dated 20.09.2014 restricting the scope of enquiry in scrutiny cases selected on the basis of third party information contained in AIR/CIB/26AS data.
- (ii) OM dated 07.11.2014 regarding non-adversarial tax regime.

#### **Licenses for small finance banks and payment banks**

503. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to ensure that private companies which are rushing to get licenses for small finance banks and payment banks have had no past history of Income Tax violation or allegations of money laundering; and

(b) the details of criteria set by the RBI for companies that are trying to apply for these licenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) In terms of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines issued for Licensing of Small Finance Banks and Payments Banks on November 27, 2014, Promoters / Promoter Groups as defined in the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 should be 'fit and proper' in order to be eligible to promote small finance banks, RBI would assess the 'fit and proper' status of the applicants on the basis of their past record of sound credentials and integrity; financial soundness and successful track record of professional experience or of running their business, etc. for at least a period of five years, RBI will assess the 'fit and proper' criteria of the applicants which includes due diligence of promoters and group entities. As part of the due diligence process to assess the track record of the applicants, confidential information will be sought from various investigative and regulatory agencies.

The other criteria as per the guidelines for the small finance and payments banks are given below:

#### **Small Finance Banks:**

- The objectives of setting up of small finance banks will be for furthering financial inclusion by (i) provision of savings vehicles primarily to unserved and underserved

sections of the population, and (ii) supply of credit to small business units; small and marginal farmers; micro and small industries; and other unorganised sector entities, through high technology-low cost operations.

- Resident individuals/professionals with 10 years of experience in banking and finance; and Companies and Societies owned and controlled by residents will be eligible as promoters to set up small finance banks.
- The minimum paid up voting equity capital for small banks shall be ₹ 100 crore.
- The small finance bank shall primarily undertake basic banking activities of acceptance of deposits and lending to unserved and underserved sections including small business units, small and marginal farmers, micro and small industries and unorganised sector entities.
- The maximum loan size and investment limit exposure to a single and group obligor would be restricted to 10 per cent and 15 per cent of its capital funds respectively.

**Payments Banks:**

- The primary objective of setting up of payments banks will be to further financial inclusion by providing (i) small savings accounts and (ii) payments/remittance services to migrant labour workforce, low income households, small businesses, other unorganised sector entities and other users, by enabling high volume-low value transactions in deposits and payments/remittance services in a secured technology-driven environment.
- The existing non-bank Pre-paid Payment Instrument (PPI) issuers authorised under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 (PSS Act); and other entities such as individuals; Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), corporate BCs, mobile telephone companies, super-market chains, companies, real sector cooperatives; that are owned and controlled by residents; and public sector entities are eligible to set up payments banks.
- The minimum paid up voting equity capital of the Payments Bank shall be ₹ 100 crore.
- Existing PPI licence holders could opt for conversion into payments banks.
- A promoter/promoter group can have a Joint Venture with an existing scheduled commercial bank to set up a payments bank.

The Payments Bank would be permitted to undertake only certain restricted activities permitted to banks under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, viz. acceptance of demand deposits, *i.e.*, current deposits, and savings bank deposits, (initially restricted to holding a maximum balance of ₹ 100,000 per customer), issuance of ATM and debit cards, payments and remittance services through various channels (including branches, BCs and mobile banking), issuance of PPIs, internet banking (transacting primarily using the Internet) and Functioning as Business Correspondent (BC) of other banks.

#### Incidents of bank robbery

504. SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the rising incidents of robbery in ATMs and the looting of Banks and ATMs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposed steps to improve the securities in banks and protection of ATMs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has forwarded following information on the number of incidents of robbery, theft, dacoity and burglary as reported by banks in ATMs and branches for the year 2012, 2013 and 2014: -

Year	ATM		Branch		Grand Total	
	No. of Cases	Amount ₹ in lakh	No. of cases	Amount ₹ in lakh	No. of cases	Amount ₹ in lakh
April, 2011 - March, 2012	313	634.58	367	1227.3	680	1861.61
April, 2012 - March, 2013	227	1143.50	346	2999.78	573	4143.23
April, 2013 - March, 2014	248	2414.52	339	2227.21	587	4641.73
April, 2014 - Dec., 2015	217	942.63	232	1899.43	449	2842.06

(c) Banks have been advised by RBI from time to time to enhance security arrangements at their branches and ATMs. These include coverage of ATM sites by CCTVs and ensuring adequate training of security staff posted at ATMs. Banks have also been advised to review and strengthen the security arrangements in their branches/ATMs to deal with instances of robberies etc. and for dealing with risk perceptions emerging from such incidents.

#### **Relief to debt ridden farmers**

505. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been a number of incidents of suicides committed by the debt ridden farmers during the last one year all over the country;
- (b) the number of those marginal and middle level farmers who failed to pay back loans taken from bank and private institutions, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken by Government to provide relief to the debt ridden farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The Government has not conducted any specific study to identify factors responsible for each case of suicide. However, reasons of suicide by farmers, as recorded by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), *inter alia*, are family problems, illness, drug abuse/addiction, unemployment, property dispute, bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, poverty, fall in social reputation, dowry dispute, etc.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has no specific data on the number of marginal and middle level farmers who failed to pay back loans taken from banks and private institutions.

(c) The Government of India has taken a number of steps to provide relief to debt ridden farmers, which, *inter alia*, include the following :-

- The Government provides interest subvention since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakh available to farmers at the interest rate of 7% per annum and in case of prompt repayment, the same gets reduced to 4%.
- In order to discourage distress sale of produce by small and marginal farmers, post-

harvest loans against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) provided by banks to Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers having Kisan Credit Card (KCC), are also available at the interest rate of 7% per annum for a period of upto six months.

- In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables them to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their consumption needs.
- The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM enabled debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Standing Guidelines for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. The moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities, these Guidelines have been so designed that they are automatically set in motion without any intervention and this saves precious time.
- In view of the recent unseasonal rains and hailstorms in several parts of the country, Government has issued advisory to all State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs), to take immediate steps to mitigate the hardship of farmers in accordance with the guidelines/instructions issued by RBI/Gol.

#### **Crediting of Service Tax to Government account**

506. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earned through Service Tax by Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the amount deducted as "Service Tax" from customer's pocket can be traced to ascertain whether his Service Tax amount has been credited to Government's account or not;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the tracking system; and

(d) if not, the details of steps proposed by Government for bringing transparent tracking system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The information about State-wise collection of Service Tax is not maintained. All India Service Tax revenue collection for last years is as under:

Year	Service Tax (₹ crores)
2012-13	132601
2013-14	154778
2014-15 (Provisional)	168492

(b) to (d) The amount of service tax payable by the service provider is required to be credited to the Government account electronically through internet banking by the 6th of the quarter in case the assessee is an individual or proprietary firm or partnership firm, (or 6th of the month in case of any other assessee), immediately following the calendar quarter (or month) in which the service is deemed to be provided as per the rules. In a prescribed half yearly return, the service provider has to indicate, *inter alia*, the amount of service tax payable and service tax actually paid on a quarterly (or monthly) basis with respect to each taxable service. The return filed by the service provider and his financial records can be verified during the course of any scrutiny, verification or audit.

#### **Passing of the benefits of cut in repo rates to loan consumers**

507. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has cut the repo rate two times recently by 25 basis points, first time on 15th January and the second time on 4th March, 2015;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these cuts in repo rates have been reflected in passing on its benefit to the consumers by reducing the interest rates on home, car and personal loans;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has cut the repo rate by 25 basis points on January 15, 2015 and further by 25 basis points (bps) on March 4, 2015.

(c) to (e) Following the reduction in the policy rate, out of a total 91 scheduled commercial banks (SCBs), 21 banks (4 Public Sector Banks, 6 Private Sector Banks and 11 foreign banks) reduced their base rates in the range of 10-50 bps so far (up to April 15, 2015). Accordingly, the weighted average lending rates on fresh rupee loans sanctioned by banks for housing and vehicle loans have also come down in the range of 8-53 basis points during the same period. Details is given in table below:

*Weighted Average Lending Rates on Fresh Rupee loans Sanctioned  
by Banks – Housing and Vehicle Sectors*

<i>(Per cent)</i>				
End-Month	Personal Housing	Personal Vehicle	Commercial Housing	Commercial Vehicle
Dec-2014	10.53	12.29	11.74	12.53
Jan-15	10.52	12.43	11.99	12.43
Feb-15	10.45	11.91	11.21	12.01
Variations (Feb over Dec) (Percentage Points)	-0.08	-0.38	-0.53	-0.52

Source: RBI

#### **Recovery of tax dues from corporate companies**

508. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of various types of taxes due from big corporate companies to Government as on date;

(b) the number of companies with an outstanding tax amount of ₹ 500 crore or more; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to recover the taxes from such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Data of outstanding tax dues is not maintained on the basis of the size of the corporates. However, the total outstanding tax demand pending collection under



the head corporate tax under the Direct Tax laws as on 28.02.2015 is ₹ 3,20,290 crores. Indirect Taxes, in the form of Customs Duty, Central Excise Duty and Service Tax are leviable on goods and services and not on companies, per se. The number of companies with an outstanding tax demand of ₹ 500 crore or more, as on 31.03.2015 is 77 under Direct Tax Laws. Further, as on 31.3.2015, the total amount of ₹ 164984.88 crore is outstanding under indirect taxes which include Central Excise duty, Customs Duty and Service Tax.

(c) Besides action for collection/recovery, as stipulated under the statutes relating to Direct Taxes (including attachment of movable or attachment and sale of immovable properties), the Income-tax Department has also devised a scheme towards focused action by field formations which *inter alia* includes setting targets for recovery of arrears as well as current demand raised, regular monitoring of the actions of the assessing officer by the hierarchical superior authorities, utilizing information from various data bases like Individual Transaction Statement and 360-degree profile generated by the Department and data bases of other agencies like FIU-IND, etc. about tax-defaulters, taking assistance of the Investigation Wing in important cases for identification of assets, guidelines for Tax Recovery Officers for focused efforts towards recovery, adherence to guidelines for dealing with stay petitions and early disposal of appeals especially in high demand cases, etc.

With regard to indirect taxes, recovery of duty/tax is done in terms of the relevant provisions of Central Excise Act, 1944, Customs Act, 1962 and the Finance Act, 1994. Besides, following steps have also been initiated to recover the arrears of Indirect Taxes:-

- (i) Where substantial amount of arrears has been locked up in various Courts/Appellate fora, early hearing petitions are being filed.
- (ii) Efforts have been intensified to get the stay orders vacated by pursuing the cases vigorously.
- (iii) Cases of similar nature are bunched together for expeditious disposal by the appellate authorities.
- (iv) Board of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction (BIFR) and the Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU) are requested to provide data of cases where there is possibility of recovering some arrears.
- (v) Wherever no stay has been granted or where stay granted has lapsed, quick action for realization of arrears by attachment of movable/immovable assets

or recovery from sums due to the defaulting assessee elsewhere is taken. The provisions of Sections 142 of the Customs Act, 1962; Section 11 of the Central Excise Act, 1944; and Section 87 of the Finance Act, 1994 are being invoked.

- (vi) Creation of a database containing details of all cases where action under Section 142 of the Customs Act has been initiated, to enable necessary monitoring.
- (vii) Regular inspections of cases of arrears of revenue of the field formations are being undertaken and required action for recovery is being pointed out to the formations.
- (viii) Legislative amendments introduced in the Finance (No.2) Bill 2014 for payment of pre-deposit amount in the 1st & 2nd stage of appeals.

**Status of bank accounts opened under PMJDY**

509. SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of accounts opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) since the scheme began;
- (b) of these, the number of pre-existing bank accounts of individuals labeled as Jan Dhan Yojana accounts;
- (c) the number of multiple accounts in the name of a single individual or entity calculated as separate accounts of the accounts claimed to have been opened; and
- (d) the number of Jan Dhan Yojana accounts which have thus far showed zero balance and no transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), 14.90 crore new accounts have been opened by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) sponsored by them and major Private Sector Banks till 21.04.2015. This does not include those accounts opened before PMJDY which were allowed the facility of getting the RuPay Cards with an in-built accident insurance cover of ₹1.00 lakh and an overdraft facility of ₹ 5000/- after satisfactory operation in the account for some time.

(c) and (d) PSBs, RRBs and major Private Sector Banks have reported that 3.62 lakh accounts are multiple accounts within the same banks. 8.47 crore PMJDY accounts are zero balance accounts as on 21.04.2015.

**Sharp rise in NPAs of banks**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) should have greater autonomy to take commercial decisions as they confront a massive surge in bad loans;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the level of NPAs in some State owned banks was unacceptable;

(c) whether the ratio of stressed loans to total advances for PSBs stood at a staggering 12.9 per cent as opposed to the ratio for private sector banks, which was pegged at 4.4 per cent; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had advised banks to formulate board approved investment policy, loan policy, loan recovery policy. Banks take credit decisions based on their internal assessment of the commercial viability as per Board approved policies and regulatory guidelines of RBI.

(b) The Gross Non-Performing Assets of PSBs in December, 2014 were at ₹ 2,61,265 crore. RBI's Financial Stability Report (FSR) December 2014 states that the banking stability indicator suggests that overall risks to the banking sector remained unchanged during the first half of 2014- 15. The stress tests suggest that the asset quality of banks may improve in the near future under expected positive developments in the macro-economic conditions and banks may also be able to meet expected losses with their existing levels of provisions. However, the asset quality of scheduled commercial banks may worsen from the current level if the macro-economic conditions deteriorate drastically, and banks are likely to fall short in terms of having sufficient provisions to meet expected losses under adverse macro economic risk scenarios.

(c) The Ratio of stressed loan to total advances of PSBs as on December, 2014 is as under:

Banks	Gross NPAs	Restructured Standard Advances	Stressed Assets (2+3)
PSBs	5.63	7.54	13.17
Private Sector Bank	2.17	2.35	4.52

Source: RBI.

(d) The PSBs focussed in expanding their industry credit portfolio in the recent past. This is evident from their share in industry credit (as % of their gross credit) which increased from 41.7% as on March 2011 to 46.3% in March 2014. The share of industry credit of private banks moved up marginally from 31.3% to 32.4% during the comparable period. Thus there was apparent difference in business strategy between PSBs and private banks as regards credit expansion.

The quality of banks' industry credit portfolio especially exposure to infrastructure segment faced maximum deterioration and stress than other sectors. Besides spurt in actual NPAs, a substantial amount of restructuring especially in the infrastructure segment has taken place during the last few years.

Due to substantial concentration in industry credit, the asset quality of PSBs reflected more deterioration as well as higher stress compared to private banks.

#### **Identification of sectors for building of infrastructure**

511. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that certain sectors have been selected for building of infrastructure for development during Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the names of sectors and the target fixed for each sector; and
- (c) the estimated expenditure to be made for each sector to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) has projected an investment of ₹ 55,74,663 crore (at current prices) in infrastructure. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*):

		(₹ crore at current prices)
Sl. No.	Sector	Twelfth Plan projections
1.	Electricity	15,01,666
2.	Renewable Energy	3,18,626
3.	Roads and Bridges	9,14,536
4.	Telecommunications	9,43,899
5.	Railways	5,19,221

Sl. No.	Sector	Twelfth Plan projections
6.	MRTS	1,24,158
7.	Irrigation (incl. Watershed)	5,04,371
8.	Water Supply and Sanitation	2,55,319
9.	Ports (+ILW)	1,97,781
10.	Airports	87,714
11.	Oil and Gas pipelines	1,48,933
12.	Storage	58,441
	TOTAL	55,74,663

#### Non-filing of IT returns by NGOs

512. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have come under income tax scanner for not filing returns;
- (b) if so, details thereof alongwith names;
- (c) whether the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has suggested Government to bring them under a single and independent regulatory body;
- (d) if so, the response of Government thereto; and
- (e) by when it would be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Trusts or other entities engaged in charitable or religious activities are required to file their returns of income if such income, before making any claim of exemption under the relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, exceeds the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income tax. Although, a system of monitoring of various categories of non-filers (including NPOs) is currently in place, no centralized data in respect of NGOs is maintained separately in a centralized manner.

- (c) No such specific suggestions have been received in CBDT in recent years.
- (d) and (e) Not applicable in view of reply at (c) above.

#### Grants for Andhra Pradesh

513. SHRI C. M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of recommendations made by Thirteenth Finance Commission to the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of grants so far released to Andhra Pradesh as per Thirteenth Finance Commission's recommendations;

(c) the details of balance of amount to be paid to Andhra Pradesh as per Thirteenth Finance Commission's recommendations;

(d) whether any request from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has been received in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) had, during its award period 2010-15, recommended grants-in-aid to States, including Andhra Pradesh, for various sectors such as education, maintenance of roads and bridges, maintenance of forests, heritage conservation, local bodies, calamity relief, State specific needs, Improvement of outcomes in justice delivery, statistical systems, pensioners' database, district innovation. The sector-wise detail of funds released to Andhra Pradesh during the award period of FC-XIII *i.e.* 2010-15, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The period of implementation of recommendations of FC-XIII is over on 31.03.2015. Grants were released as per guidelines framed, based on the recommendations of FC- XIII.

(d) and (e) As per Section 46 (2) and (3) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, a Special Development Package for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh with a special focus on Rayalseema and North Coastal Region of the State is envisaged. Union Government had provided funds amounting to ₹ 350 crore during 2014-15 to Government of Andhra Pradesh for the development of seven backward districts of Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15 including Uttarandra and Rayalseema. In addition, funds to the extent of ₹ 2303 crore had also been provided to Andhra Pradesh to bridge the resource gap of the State during 2014-15. Another support of ₹ 1500 crore for creation of essential infrastructure for Capital City of Andhra Pradesh has also been released in 2014-15.

**Statement**  
Release of grants to Andhra Pradesh as recommended by 13th Finance Commission

Sl. No	Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
(₹ in Lakh)							
1.	Local Bodies	66313.00	41951.00	0.00	158556.48	237755.29	504575.77
2.	State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF)	48163.00	30071.00	42074.00	52089.00	23085.00	195482.00
3.	Capacity Building	600.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	1068.96	2268.96
4.	Improvement in Justice Delivery	541420	2707.10	0.00	435.00	1215.50	9771.80
5.	Incentive for issuing UIDs	1261.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1324.00	2585.00
6.	District Innovation Fund	0.00	1150.00	0.00	0.00	650.00	1800.00
7.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	0.00	0.00	1370.00	1134.21	794.23	3298.44
8.	Employees and Pension Data Base	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00
9.	Improvement of Statistical System at State & District Level	0.00	460.00	0.00	460.00	520.00	1440.00
10.	Elementary Education	17000.00	17900.00	18800.00	19800.00	12072.00	85572.00
11.	Forests	3358.00	3358.00	6716.00	6716.00	2383.37	22531.37
12.	Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13766.00	13766.00
13.	Water Sector Management	0.00	7100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7100.00
14.	Maintenance of Roads & Bridges	0.00	21700.00	0.00	0.00	32635.00	54335.00
15.	State Specific Needs	2000.00	31294.00	2990.00	8128.00	24544.00	68956.00
	TOTAL	144359.20	157691.10	72550.00	247318.69	351813.35	973732.34
	NDRF	58211.00	64339.00	57471.00	76353.00	57803.00	314177.00
	TOTAL including NDRF	202570.20	222030.10	130021.00	323671.69	409616.35	1287909.34

**Central Finances for Goa**

514. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Central share in finances for Goa under different head;
- (b) the details of share that the State got since the last three financial years;
- (c) the formula adopted by Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the formula has changed recently; and
- (e) if so, the details of changes made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Goa receives devolution of taxes, Grants-in-aid as per the recommendation of Finance Commission approved by Union Government. Central Government also provides assistance to the State Government to supplement the efforts of the States in meeting developmental needs on an assessment of inter-State and inter-sectoral Plan priorities within the overall availability of resources at the Central and State level. The details of Central share released to Goa during the financial years 2012-13 to 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Union Government has accepted the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIV) enhancing the share of States in sharable Central Taxes at 42% for its award period 2015-2020 as compared to 32% recommended by Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) for its award period 2010-2015. In FC-XIV award period weights as given below have been assigned in deciding the horizontal devolution:

Population: 17.5%

Demographic Change: 10%

Income Distance: 50%

Area: 15%

Forest Cover: 7.5%

***Statement******Release to the State of Goa*****I. Share in Central Taxes:**

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	States Share in Central Taxes	8886.10	9701.93	10296.35



**II. Plan Assistance:**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Normal Central Assistance	56.27	60.27	62.25
2.	ACA for HADP/WGDP	6.00	5.16	4.50
3.	ACA for EAPs	137.03	150.37	202.88
4.	ACA for Other/Specific Projects	56.27	75.00	0.00
5.	ACA for NSAP	2.92	0.00	0.00
6.	ACA for AIBP	11.79	0.00	0.00
7.	ACA for NEGAP	0.67	0.29	0.00
8.	ACA for JNNURM	18.92	12.43	0.00
Total (A)		289.87	303.52	269.63

**III. Non-plan grants:**

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Local Bodies	1.09	1.66	1.81
2.	State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) including Capacity Building	1.17	3.74	4.99
3.	Improvement in Justice Delivery	0.00	0.00	0.72
4.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	14.84	87.12	192.91
5.	Improvement of Statistical System at State and District Level	0.40	0.00	0.00
6.	Forests	2.31	6.92	0.00
				11.00
7.	Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	10.00	0.00	
8.	State Specific Needs	0.00	0.00	50.00
TOTAL		29.81	99.44	261.43

**Issues raised by Shyamala Gopinath committee on KVP**

515. SHRI AHMED PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has begun selling the Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the proposed objectives and the outcomes of the scheme so far;
- (c) the recommendations of the Shyamala Gopinath Committee with regard to banning the sale of KVP;
- (d) whether the issues raised in the report of the said committee have been addressed; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP), a very popular instrument among small savers, has been re-introduced. The KVP can be sold from Post Offices and Banks and at present, they double the invested amount in 100 months. KVP has facility of premature encashment to provide liquidity to the subscriber.

So far the amount collected under KVP is more than ₹ 1090 Crore.

(c) Shyamala Gopinath Committee had recommended discontinuance of KVP on grounds of it being expensive and its bearer-like certificate nature.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. Interest on KVP is now linked to government security of comparable maturity with a small spread. Further, Post Offices and Banks have to undergo Know Your Customer verification before sale or transfer of KVP.

**Foreign debt of India**

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

- (a) whether the foreign debt of India has increased as compared to the past;
- (b) if so, the quantum thereof and the interest that Government has to pay every year on that debt; and
- (c) whether Government is taking any steps to reduce the burden of foreign debt?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes, sir. The quantum of external assistance of Government of India has increased in the range of 4-5 per cent every year over the previous year in absolute terms, however, the external assistance has been reduced by 0.1 per cent every year over the preceding year when compared as percentage of GDP.

(b) The quantum of outstanding external assistance at the end of the financial year and interest paid thereon in the last 5 years is shown below:

Year	Outstanding Balance at the year end (₹ crore) at book value	Percentage increase over previous year	Per cent of GDP	Per cent of Public Debt	Interest paid (₹ crore)	Percentage of total interest paid in the year
2011-12	170088	7.8	1.9	5.0	3501	1.3
2012-13	177289	4.2	1.8	4.5	4019	1.3
2013-14	184581	4.1	1.6	4.2	3880	1.0
2014-15 (RE)	194286	5.3	1.5	3.9	3838	0.9
2015-16 (BE)	203460	4.7	1.4	3.7	3762	0.8

(c) India's external debt has remained within manageable limits. The prudent external debt management policy of the Government of India has helped in containing rise in external debt and maintaining a comfortable external debt position. The policy continues to focus on monitoring long and short term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with longer maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through end use, all-in-cost and maturity restrictions; and rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian deposits.

#### **Basel III norms for banks in India**

517. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) proposes to implement Basel III norms for banks in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that Indian banks opt advanced risk management practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Being Regulator Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued final guidelines on implementation of Basel-III capital regulations on May 2, 2012. The guidelines became effective from April 1, 2013 in a phased manner. Accordingly, Basel-III capital ratios will be fully implemented as on March 31, 2019.

(c) RBI had advised banks to adopt advanced risk management from time to time. Major steps taken by RBI to ensure that Indian banks opt for advanced risk management practices are:-

- In February 1999, guidelines on Asset Liability Management (ALM) systems were issued. These guidelines to banks approach interest rate risk measurement from the earnings perspective using the Traditional Gap Analysis (TGA). These guidelines were comprehensively revised in November 2012.
- In terms of RBI's circular dated 7th October, 1999 on 'Risk Management System' in Banks, RBI advised banks that the management of credit risk should *inter-alia* encompass.
  - a) Measurement of risk through credit rating/scoring.
  - b) Quantifying the risk through estimating expected loan losses and unexpected loan losses.
  - c) Risk pricing on a scientific basis; and
  - d) Controlling the risk through effective Loan Review Mechanism and portfolio management.
- RBI issued guidance note advising the banks to put in place a robust credit risk management system which is sensitive and responsive to various factors affecting credit risk of *vide* its circular dated 12th October, 2002.
- RBI issued guidelines to banks on prudential norms on capital adequacy to implement standardized approach under Basel-II framework in Indian banks in respect of credit market and operational risk on 2nd July, 2007. Subsequently, banks in India have become Basel-II compliant since March, 2009 and follow standardized approach, standardized measurement method and basic indicator approach to measure capital requirements towards credit market and operational risk respectively. RBI has issued detailed guidelines for advanced approaches for market, operational and credit risk in April, 2010 and April, 2011 respectively.

- RBI had issued guidelines related to Basel-III framework including liquidity regulations, which will be fully implemented as on March 31, 2019. Basel-III framework has become effective from 1st April, 2013 and liquidity regulations have become effective from 1st January, 2015 for Indian banks.
- On July 22, 2014 the RBI released “Framework for dealing with Domestic Systemically important Banks (D-SIBs). Providing the methodology to be adopted by RBI for identifying the D-SIBs and additional regulatory/supervisory policies which D-SIBs would be subjected to.

**KCC loans granted by Union Bank of India**

518. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply to the Unstarred Question 3634 answered on 12th August, 2014 in the Rajya Sabha and state:

- (a) whether Government has received representation from MPs/Ex. MPs during February, 2015 regarding sanctioning of loans under KCC to fraudsters by Union Bank of India, Chitbaragaon branch on 19th May, 2014 in violation of Master Circular of RBI;
- (b) if so, the reasons for denial of information that Union Bank of India has granted any loan to fraudsters;
- (c) the details of penal action Government would take against the fraudsters and guilty bank officials;
- (d) whether Government would recover the loans sanctioned by Union Bank, Chitbaragaon branch; and
- (e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (e) A communication dated 3rd February 2015 was received from Shri Yashvir Singh, Ex. MP (Lok Sabha) alleging sanction of loans under Kisan Credit Card to fraudsters by Union Bank of India, Chitbaragaon branch on 19th May, 2014 in violation of norms. The matter was taken up with Union Bank of India, which has informed that prior to sanction of the said loan, a Non-Encumbrance Certificate (NEC) was obtained by the branch concerned and due diligence was exercised. Besides, mortgage was also effected on the related assets after sanctioning the said loan. The Bank has also informed that they are not aware of any irregularity in sanctioning the said loan.

**Reduction in Budgetary allocation for Science and Technology institutions.**

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

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that our prestigious Science and Technology

institutions in Atomic Energy, Space, CSIR, DST, Biotechnology etc. are starved of funds to the extent that they find it difficult to honor their pay and material bills;

(b) whether the Ministry is drastically cutting their Revised Estimate (RE) during past few years leading to serious slide back in our advance towards knowledge society instead of rewarding them with more funds to improve their contributions to national reconstruction; and

(c) whether the Ministry will explain the main objective of this year's budget when a similar or more severe cut is evident in allocations to social and social welfare sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Funds have been provided to the Departments in view of their operational requirement and fiscal constraints faced by the Government. Wide consultations are held with the Departments before deciding the budgetary resources to be made available for these necessary operational needs.

(b) No, Sir. Expenditure estimates are revised in middle of the Financial Year in consultation with the Departments on the basis of availability of resources and spending capacity of the Departments. Due care is taken, while formulating revised budgetary estimates that essential commitments and requirements of the Departments are adequately provided.

(c) Budget 2015-16 is presented with a vision of 'Team India' led by the States and guided by the Central Government. These includes, *inter-alia*, following targets by 2022, the 75th year of India's independence:

- Housing for all;
- Substantial reduction of poverty;
- Electrification by 2020 of the remaining 20,000 villages;
- Employment to at least one member of each family;
- Connectivity to all villages;
- Make India the manufacturing hub of the world;
- Bring Eastern and North Eastern regions on par with rest of the country; etc.

In view of enhanced devolution to States, higher contributions from States is expected for programmes with National priorities. Therefore, the total outlay for programmes will not be impacted. Programmes for welfare of disadvantaged group have been fully supported by Union Government.

**SEBI's instruction for appointment of women director**

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

(a) Whether SEBI has issued any instruction to all the registered companies regarding appointment of women in the Board of Directors in their respective companies;

(b) If so, the details in this regard and reaction of such companies thereto;

(c) The number of companies registered with SEBI;

(d) The number of companies that have so far implemented the instructions/guidelines of SEBI; and

(e) The details of the steps taken by Government for compliance of such instructions/guidelines by registered companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated the listed companies to appoint at least one woman director on their boards. The provisions regarding appointment of woman director as provided in Clause 49 (II) (A) (1) of the Listing Agreement are applicable with effect from April 01, 2015.

(c) and (d) The status of compliance by listed companies, as on April 16, 2015, as per the data provided by the National Stock Exchange (NSE)/Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) is given in Table-I in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(e) The deadline for appointment of one woman director on the board of listed entity was effective from April 1, 2015. Compliance of the instruction to appoint women directors is monitored by SEBI on a regular basis.

SEBI has prescribed fines for non-compliance with the requirement of Clause 49(II) (A) (1) of Listing Agreement to the Stock Exchanges, which is given in Table-II in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I****Table-I**

Exchange	Total Companies listed	Companies which have complied	Companies which have not complied
NSE	1624	1361	263
BSE	5305	3290	2015

***Statement-II*****Table-II**

Compliance Status	Fine Structure
Listed entities complying between April 1, 2015 and June 30, 2015	₹ 50,000/-
Listed entities complying between July 1, 2015 and September 30, 2015	₹ 50,000 + ₹ 1000/- per day w.e.f. July 1, 2015 till the date of compliance
Listed entities complying on or after October 1, 2015	₹ 1,42,000/- + ₹ 5000/- per day from October 1, 2015 till the date of compliance

**KCC scheme by NABARD**

521. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme is being satisfactorily implemented by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of farmers that have availed the loans under this scheme, State-wise and district-wise with break-up of number of minorities, SCs and STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme is being implemented satisfactorily.

KCC is aimed at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window to the farmers for their cultivation and other needs as indicated below:

- a. To meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops
- b. Post harvest expenses
- c. Produce marketing loan
- d. Consumption requirements of farmer household
- e. Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture, like dairy animals, inland fishery etc.
- f. Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities like pump sets, sprayers, dairy animals etc.

(c) The State-wise details of KCCs issued by Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), as on 31 January 2015, as reported by NABARD, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The State-wise details of number of farmers who have availed loans under KCC Scheme from Scheduled Commercial Banks, as on 31 December, 2014, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). However, District-wise data with break-up of number of minorities, SCs and STs are not maintained.



**Statement-I**  
*State-wise and Agency-wise Operative/Live KCCs - issued and amount  
 outstanding - Progress as on 31 January 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks				Regional Rural Banks				Total		(No. in actual & Amount in ₹ crore)
		Cards issued	Out of which no. of smart cards	Amt. Outstanding	Cards Issued	Out of which no. of smart cards	Amt. Outstanding	Cards Issued	Out of which no. of smart cards	Amt. Outstanding		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28,94,154	1,81,337	7,910.57	15,53,066	1,81,337	7,580.47	44,47,220	3,62,674	15491.04		
2.	Assam	26,090	0	32.21	4,00,506	0	1,549.89	4,26,596	0	1582.1		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh #	450	0	9.32	3,294	0	8.76	3,744	0	18.08		
4.	Bihar	6,79,308	0	1269.4	14,80,586	94,332	6,026.54	21,59,894	94,332	7295.94		
5.	Gujarat	14,84,672	0	8,401.65	2,49,713	77,824	2,419.28	17,34,385	77,824	10820.93		
6.	Goa \$	1,056	1,011	15.71	0	0	0	1,056	1,011	15.71		
7.	Haryana	13,20,634	0	7,226.87	2,03,602	23,067	3,383.55	15,24,236	23,067	10610.42		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	93,132	1,014	868.54	35,764	5,395	204.17	1,28,896	6,409	1072.71		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	33,690	0	50.45	16,343	0	99.03	50,033	0	149.48		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Karnataka	23,29,142	16,559	8,162.58	8,33,515	1,53,702	7,083.55	31,62,657	1,70,261	15246.13
11.	Kerala	7,60,764	0	2,434.24	1,49,923	29,197	1,005.29	9,10,687	29,197	3439.53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	51,44,362	0	12,845.48	4,96,660	1,42,418	5,118.53	56,41,022	1,42,418	17964.01
13.	Maharashtra	48,35,036	93,647	11,292.77	3,16,406	946	1,986.31	51,51,442	94,593	13279.08
14.	Meghalaya #	25,798	185	27.13	16,865	16,592	70.05	42,663	16,777	97.18
15.	Mizoram#	703	0	5.55	16,592	0	66.55	17,295	0	72.1
16.	Manipur#	77	0	0.06	5,128	0	12.64	5,205	0	12.7
17.	Nagaland #	2,364	0	9.92	1,096	12	2.02	3,46	12	11.94
18.	Odisha	44,24,746	0	6,583.68	5,73,908	6,215	1,810.50	49,98,654	6,215	8394.18
19.	Punjab	9,94,177	0	6,598.85	1,11,920	28,452	2,700.14	11,06,097	28,452	9298.99
20.	Rajasthan	39,24,871	0	11,342.07	5,21,616	2,736	7,474.02	44,46,487	2,736	18816.09
21.	Sikkim # \$	7,434	0	8.78	0	0	0	7,434	0	8.78
22.	Tamil Nadu	14,07,696	0	4,302.49	4,35,911	1,008	1,443.53	18,43,607	1,008	5746.02
23.	Tripura #	53,913	0	44.95	1,13,313	1,13,313	122.75	1,67,226	1,13,313	167.7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	42,87,587	0	6,869.14	29,85,989	2,07,592	18,245.53	72,73,576	2,07,592	25114.67
25.	West Bengal	18,77,985	0	2,789.77	5,61,112	12,697	2,028.41	24,39,097	12,697	4818.18
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands # \$	6,033	0	9.37	0	0	0	6,033	0	9.37

27.	Chandigarh \$							0	0	0	0
28.	Daman and Diu # \$							0	0	0	0
29.	New Delhi # \$	291	0	3.56	0	0	0	291	0	3.56	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli @ \$							0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshawep @ \$							0	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry #	5,867	0	16.51	1,106	49	7.03	6,973	49	23.54	
33.	Jharkhand	36,977	0	34.88	4,39,463	94,563	791.51	4,76,440	94,563	826.39	
34.	Chhattisgarh	19,35,533	0	2,732.50	2,57,904	0	946.98	21,93,437	0	3679.48	
35.	Uttarakhand	3,53,117	0	853.07	48,891	25,216	268.46	4,02,008	25,216	1121.53	
	TOTAL	3,89,47,659	2,93,753	102752.07	1,18,30,192	12,16,663	72455.49	5,07,77,851	15,10,416	175207.56	

Note:

Source: NABARD

# SCB functions as CFA.

@ No Cooperative Banks in these UTs.

\$ No RRB in these States/UTs

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of number of farmers availing loans under KCC Scheme (as on December, 2014)  
in respect of scheduled commercial banks*

		(Number in actual and amount in ₹ Lakhs)						
Sl.No.	State	Cumulative cards issued since inception	No. of Operative KCCs	Amount Outstanding under operative KCCs (Crop Loan)	New Smart/ Debit cards issued as per Revised KCC Scheme (Cir. No.BC. 77 Dt 11.05.2012)	No. of borrowers with outstanding loans (Term Loan)	Amount Outstanding under Term Loans	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andamans	4438	855	313.00	99	9	20.00	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9817440	1893941	1769005.82	461774	95434	141238.17	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	35069	10367	5378.26	727	11	13.00	
4.	Assam	932197	508996	203533.87	98718	24796	24558.33	
5.	Bihar	3041478	1131094	704318.92	286341	71361	110791.16	
6.	Chandigarh	7202	1486	18982.89	959	616	3197.16	
7.	Chhattisgarh	431909	187908	223795.90	76433	8991	21175.33	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1466	566	592.33	464	361	770.00	

9.	Daman and Diu	263	57	53.71	23	304	594.00
10.	Delhi	13885	3440	8242.70	2007	20947	4670.50
11.	Goa	17679	5333	7527.49	2290	2494	2562.60
12.	Gujarat	1921906	974747	1535851.46	535213	160165	266840.08
13.	Haryana	1409215	533021	1581985.85	255736	48223	122247.17
14.	Himachal Pradesh	356661	173621	215946.30	70997	3227	9268.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	437553	203233	260795.41	269883	5066	4950.00
16.	Jharkhand	1241144	590189	185675.89	149406	69874	27811.40
17.	Karnataka	3839375	898985	1430827.92	450054	386765	832820.71
18.	Kerala	2150866	295085	494956.76	96879	139122	247063.95
19.	Lakshadweep	2525	700	277.00	152	0	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2415008	1302042	2057128.06	445013	99466	155153.09
21.	Maharashtra	6396641	2435739	2469602.87	692779	304369	473569.18
22.	Manipur	42051	19578	10390.00	4190	1140	1175.00
23.	Meghalaya	114020	56452	23415.18	7788	520	409.00
24.	Mizoram	32101	14270	7704.65	1596	40	134.00
25.	Nagaland	61645	30455	13060.56	6383	37	35.32
26.	Odisha	2400033	691220	281113.16	122167	122537	75640.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Puducherry	107540	18702	21623.96	7780	3396	5164.33
28.	Punjab	2096305	716886	3302640.27	412973	67763	174964.10
29.	Rajasthan	3612243	1627347	2897366.73	446517	272256	369620.31
30.	Sikkim	19729	2343	1194.59	671	459	412.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	6232930	579864	687929.52	271805	165412	238523.65
32.	Tripura	426013	77881	23063.19	14669	2948	3318.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	8635343	2759463	3890099.76	1144426	157216	182474.16
34.	West Bengal	4814727	953642	410837.88	371218	46870	59476.67
35.	Uttarakhand	1214457	1034706	338801.42	87255	7104	13132.35
36.	Telangana	5281753	1673879	1118248.63	236148	199971	265011.60
TOTAL		69564810	21408093	26202281.91	7031533	2489270	3838804.37

Source:- RBI

**Provision for forfeiture of benami assets in IT Act**

522. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to bring an amendment either to the Depositories Act or inserting a provision in the Income Tax (IT) Act for forfeiture of benami assets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal to bring an amendment either to the Depositories Act or inserting a provision in the Income-Tax Act for forfeiture of benami assets. However, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2015-16, has stated that in order to curb domestic black money, a new and more comprehensive Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill will be introduced in the Parliament. This law will enable confiscation of benami property and provide for prosecution, thus blocking a major avenue for generation and holding of black money in the form of benami property.

**Fiscal Deficit**

523. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has accumulated a huge fiscal deficit over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps that are being initiated to reduce the fiscal deficit;

(d) the estimate of the fiscal deficit that Government is planning, during the Twelfth Plan period; and

(e) the likely steps that Government wishes to take to achieve that target of reducing fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Details of fiscal deficit during last five financial years and current year are given below:

Financial Year	Fiscal Deficit (₹in crore)	Fiscal Deficit (% of GDP)
2010-11	3,73,591	4.9
2011-12	5,16,269	5.8
2012-13	4,90,190	4.8
2013-14 (Provisional)	5,02,858	4.4
2014-15 (R.E.)	5,12,628	4.1
2015-16 (B.E.)	5,55,649	3.9

As seen from table above, fiscal deficit as percentage of GDP is showing declining trend after 2011-12.

(c) and (e) Government is firmly committed to the path of fiscal consolidation. Fiscal consolidation over medium term has been designed with the judicious mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. Government has taken measures for fiscal prudence and economy to rationalize expenditure and optimize available resources. Government has constituted Expenditure Management Commission (EMC) which has been mandated to review the major areas of Central Government expenditure and suggest ways for creating fiscal space to meet developmental expenditure needs, without compromising the commitment to fiscal discipline. Government is committed to progressively pursuing subsidy reforms. Both petroleum and diesel are now fully decontrolled. The Government has launched a new universal Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for LPG subsidy from 1st January, 2015 onwards to avoid duplication and prevent leakages. Measures have also been taken by the Government to improve revenue collection.

(d) Estimates of fiscal deficit as percentage of GDP during the Twelfth Plan period are as below:

Financial Year	Fiscal Deficit (% of GDP)
2013-14 (Provisional)	4.4
2014-15 (R.E.)	4.1
2015-16 (B.E.)	3.9
2016-17 (projection)	3.5

#### Availability of doctors in rural areas

524. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that availability of doctors in rural India is a big issue;



(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the effective steps taken regarding the same;

(c) whether AYUSH doctors appointed under NRHM at PHCs and sub centres are found to be prescribing allopathic drugs to patients as they are not provided with AYUSH drugs and pharmacists;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to stop siphoning off the funds provided to the panchayats to transport patients to Primary Health Centres (PHCs) under the NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS), 2014 State/ UT- wise vacancy position of Allopathic doctors at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and specialist at CHCs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Public health being a state subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of doctors in rural areas is that of the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including for engaging of doctors on contractual basis based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Support is also provided to States by giving hard area allowance to doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that doctors find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.

In order to encourage the doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India with the previous approval of Central Government has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:

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

(c) and (d) Public health being a state subject, under NHM support is provided for mainstreaming of AYUSH practitioners through co-location in public health facilities including PHCs and for AYUSH drugs and pharmacists. No such instance has been brought to our notice.

(e) Public Health is state subject. There is a system of statutory and concurrent audit under NHM. The states are required to release funds to Panchayats based on actual utilisation on eligible activities.

**Statement**

*Details Regarding Sanctioned, In Position and Vacant position of Allopathic Doctors at PHCs & CHCs and Specialists at CHCs as per RHS 2014*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allopathic Doctors at PHCs				Allopathic Doctors at CHCs				Specialists at CHCs			
		Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]		Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]		Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3588	3118	470		538	469	69		668	275	393	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	92	NA		NA	105	NA		NA	1	NA	
3	Assam	NA	1355	NA		NA	384	NA		NA	121	NA	
4	Bihar	2078	2521	*		NA	285	NA		NA	69	NA	
5	Chhattisgarh	752	383	369		628	302	326		628	80	548	
6	Goa	48	56	*		12	10	2		5	5	0	
7	Gujarat	1504	889	615		1060	747	313		NA	74	NA	
8	Haryana	577	395	182		382	208	174		150	29	121	
9	Himachal Pradesh	582	571	11		282	194	88		0	8	*	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1030	1224	*		539	465	74		315	176	139	
11	Jharkhand	330	372	*		564	757	*		111	114	*	
12	Karnataka	2233	2155	78		255	240	15		733	495	238	
13	Kerala	1119	1168	*		779	1017	*		30	39	*	
14	Madhya Pradesh	1658	999	659		1109	864	245		897	263	634	
15	Maharashtra	3009	2506	503		512	478	34		823	462	361	
16	Manipur	238	199	39		97	94	3		4	3	1	
17	Meghalaya	128	114	14		91	74	17		3	3	0	

18	Mizoram	152	49	103	NA	11	NA	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	101	126	*	35	51	*	2	5	*
20	Odisha	1312	973	339	449	463	*	908	346	562
21	Punjab	490	441	49	174	380	*	563	202	361
22	Rajasthan	2562	2111	451	1405	1011	394	1511	651	860
23	Sikkim	NA	38	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	0	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	2612	2139	473	1919	1694	225	0	0	0
25	Tripura	NA	160	NA	NA	68	NA	NA	0	NA
26	Uttarakhand	325	160	165	61	54	7	197	49	148
27	Uttar Pradesh	4509	2209	2300	0	0	0	2099	484	1615
28	West Bengal	2600	711	1889	1800	902	898	1792	115	1677
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52	42	10	13	13	0	9	0	9
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	6	17	*	11	18	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	7	*	0	5	*	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	3	5	*	4	4	0	2	1	1
33	Delhi	21	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	9	9	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	38	38	0	18	18	0	2	3	*
ALL INDIA		33666	27355	8720	12743	11399	1344	11463	4091	7668

\* Surplus.

**Materio vigilance programme for medical devices**

525. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved a Materio Vigilance Programme in an effort to ensure safety of medical devices;
- (b) if so, the details of the programme chalked out therefor;
- (c) whether regulatory decisions on safe use of medical devices used in India could be based on data generated by the Materio Vigilance Programme of India; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure the authenticity of Materio Vigilance Programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) As part of the programme, adverse events associated with medical devices will be reported on-line to the Nodal Collaborating Centre. Such events will, thereafter, be analysed by a technical Committee and based on the findings of the technical Committee, further action as considered appropriate, will be taken.

(c) and (d) Data generated through the materio-vigilance will be one of inputs for assessing the benefit-risk profile of medical devices across the country. Inputs other than those received from the materio-vigilance programme will also be used to ensure the authenticity of such devices.

**Delay in fund allocation for NHM**

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that a huge delay is taking place in allocating the fund of National Health Mission (NHM) at district level in the States;
- (b) whether Government has approved the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for the States;
- (c) if so, by when and the reasons for delay; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of action Government will take against the officers responsible for making delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) There have been delays in transfer of funds from Consolidated

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fund of States to State Health Societies, and, consequently there were delays in transfer of the funds to District Health Societies.

(b) to (d) The National Programme Co-ordination Committee (NPCC) has already started appraising the Programme Implementation Plans (PIP)s received from the States/UTs for 2015-16. As such, there are no delays. Further *vide* letter no. 10(36)2014-NRHM-I dated 12th March, 2015, approval has been accorded to all States /UTs for continuation of approved ongoing activities under NHM in 2015-16 on existing rates and terms and conditions as in 2014-15.

#### **Setting up of National Plasma Fractionation Centre**

527. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had decided to set up a National Plasma Fractionation Centre in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for delay in its establishment;
- (c) the estimated cost escalation since 2007-08; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure affordable availability of plasma for haemophiliac patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Proposal for Setting up of Plasma Fractionation Centre was one of the approved activities under NACP- Phase III which had a CCEA approval in 2008 for total outlay of ₹ 250 crores. It was planned with a capacity to fractionate 1.5 lakh litres of plasma per annum collected from all licensed blood banks in the country.

Various steps were taken in order to establish Plasma Fractionation Center which included floating of Expression of Interest for Project Management Consultant selection & Expression of Interest for contract plasma fractionation. However these were not successful.

Government has convened several national and international consultations and conducted several expert group meetings since 2009.

In a recently held National Consultation for making arrangement for Plasma Fractionation Center it has also been brought out that current availability of surplus plasma is not to the extent to be able to support running of Plasma Fractionation Center and it would necessitate exploration of a Public Private Partnership modality.

Hence in current view matter of cost escalation does not arise.

(d) Government has established Blood Component Separation Units under scheme of modernization to ensure availability of plasma. National Blood Transfusion Council has provisioned blood component free of cost to Hemophilic in order to ensure affordability of plasma for hemophilic.

#### **Unspent funds under NRHM**

528. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) have remain unspent with certain States;

(b) if so, the details of funds remaining unspent out of total allocation, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any plan to carry out auditing to ascertain why the funds allocated for use go unspent inspite of requirement; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The details of funds released, expenditure reported by the State / UTs Governments and amount that remained unspent under the National Health Mission (earlier NRHM) during the two financial years (F.Y. 2012-13 and 2013-14) of 12th Plan, State-wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below). Complete information of F.Y 2014-15 is not available.

(c) and (d) Under the NRHM, a large number of activities like Janani Suraksha Yojna, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Accredited Social Health Activist incentives, etc. are of continuous nature and some activities like infrastructure works spill over in next financial year. Hence, some unspent balance in the programme is not only inevitable but also desirable, as funds remaining unspent are available for the use of ongoing committed activities in the next financial year to ensure that there is no disruption in implementation of programme activities.

However, in order to minimize the unspent balance, release of subsequent installments is based on the extent of utilization of earlier funds released.

Apart from above, to minimize funds lying unspent with the States /UTs, the following monitoring mechanisms have been put in place by the Ministry:

- The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) on the request of Ministry has started conducting annual transaction audit of NHM,

- Annual Statutory Audits;
- Concurrent Audits;
- Review of performance and financial aspects by the Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI).
- Implementation of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) in NHM. PFMS is an application developed by the Office of Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance.
- Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports by the States/UTs,
- Senior officers visit to the States /UTs for supportive supervision and financial review.
- Integrated monitoring visits by senior officials of the Ministry and National Health System Resource Centre.

**Statement**

*Statewise Releases, State share credited, Expenditure reported & Unspent Balance under NHM for F.Ys. 2012-13 to 2013-14*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Total ( 2012-13 to 2013-14)			
		Total Central Releases ( 2012-13 & 2013-14 )	State share Credited ( 2012-13 & 2013-14 )	Total Expenditure reported ( 2012-13 & 2013-14 )	Unspent Balance ( 2012-13 & 2013-14 )
1	2	3	4	5	(6)=(3+4)-5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.27	7.52	56.88	-12.09
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1797.35	732.54	2192.42	337.46
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	135.25	20.00	167.31	-12.06
4.	Assam	2003.93	284.00	2248.87	39.06
5.	Bihar	2508.86	762.48	3108.35	162.99
6.	Chandigarh	19.35	4.51	28.29	-4.44
7.	Chattisgarh	753.31	246.89	1345.80	-345.60
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.37	3.37	17.59	1.15
9.	Daman and Diu	8.52	3.80	15.43	-3.11

1	2	3	4	5	(6)=(3+4)-5
10.	Delhi	210.07	87.17	267.98	29.26
11.	Goa	46.33	11.93	62.09	-3.83
12.	Gujarat	1631.33	523.32	1926.87	227.78
13.	Haryana	680.87	198.02	860.08	18.81
14.	Himachal Pradesh	329.56	70.06	444.16	-44.54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	614.59	91.13	705.53	0.19
16.	Jharkhand	797.66	315.00	990.09	122.56
17.	Karnataka	1360.74	388.20	1715.46	33.48
18.	Kerala	892.90	349.74	1342.69	-100.04
19.	Lakshadweep	5.72	4.17	6.77	3.12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1911.42	740.24	2906.50	-254.83
21.	Maharashtra	2737.77	802.14	3748.13	-208.22
22.	Manipur	117.11	46.33	145.44	18.00
23.	Meghalaya	237.24	27.05	179.67	84.62
24.	Mizoram	147.11	20.30	180.85	-13.43
25.	Nagaland	197.53	16.65	198.50	15.68
26.	Orissa	1179.45	445.39	1723.14	-98.29
27.	Pondicherry	34.50	9.86	47.62	-3.26
28.	Punjab	683.67	250.43	889.55	44.55
29.	Rajasthan	1865.45	555.64	2733.93	-312.85
30.	Sikkim	81.33	18.32	82.75	16.90
31.	Tamil Nadu	1966.15	607.98	2442.77	131.37
32.	Tripura	212.34	21.74	223.54	10.54
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5679.39	1748.13	6595.03	832.49
34.	Uttarakhand	433.72	78.66	513.84	-1.45
35.	West Bengal	1979.47	615.21	2469.23	125.46
36.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		33312.64	10107.91	42583.12	837.43

*Note:* 1. Unspent balances are computed against the funds released.

2. Release & Expenditure are inclusive of Kind Grants, hence provisional.



## Measures to check mortality rate of children

529. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of child mortality rate in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the details of each of the interventions being implemented under National Health Mission to bring down mortality rate among children in all States;
- (c) whether these steps helped in achieving Millennium Development Goals relating to child mortality rate;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per the Sample Registration System Report (2013) of the Registrar General of India, the Child Mortality Rate in country is 49/1000 live births.

The detailed Child mortality rates in country during last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (b) Under the national health mission, following interventions are being implemented to bring down mortality rate among children in all States:
  - 1. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK): entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment till one year of age.
  - 2. Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC) at different levels to reduce child morbidity and mortality: Setting up of facilities for care of sick newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NHM.
  - 3. Home Based New Born Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through

ASHAs has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.

4. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) has been launched with an aim to reduce neonatal mortality and stillbirths.
5. Newer interventions to reduce newborn mortality- Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour, kangaroo mother care and injection gentamicin to young infants in cases of suspected sepsis.
6. Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight was observed in August 2014 focusing on ORS and Zinc distribution for management of diarrhoea and feeding practices.
7. Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD) launched in four states with highest child mortality (UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan).
8. Management of Malnutrition: Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition in children.
9. Appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
10. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mothers and to improve child care practices.
11. Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS): A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and tracking of all pregnant women and new born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured.
12. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening and early intervention services has been launched to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community. The purpose of these services is to improve the overall quality of life of children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability.
13. Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, age and dose specific IFA supplementation programme is being implemented for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups like under-5 children, children of 6 – 10 years of age group, adolescents, pregnant and

lactating women and women in reproductive age along with treatment of anaemic children and pregnant mothers at health facilities.

14. Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under NHM to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children. These trainings are on Navjaat Shishu, Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC), Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF), etc.
15. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) covers about 13.5 crore children for vaccination against seven vaccine preventable diseases, through 90 lakh immunization sessions each year.
16. To sharpen the focus on vulnerable and marginalized populations in underserved areas, 184 High Priority Districts have been identified for implementation of Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

(c) and (d) Yes. Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 pertains to reduction of child mortality and sets a target of reducing mortality among children under 5 by two-third between 1990 and 2015. This translates into under 5 mortality rate goal for India as 42 per thousand live births. Annual rate of decline in India's U5MR was 4.0 % during the period 1990 to 2013, which has accelerated during 2008-13 to 6.6%. India is on track to attain the MDG 4 goal by 2015 if the current trend of decline is sustained.

(e) Not applicable.

#### **Statement**

##### *Trend of Under 5 mortality Rate in India (State-wise)*

States	2011	2012	2013
India	55	52	49
Andhra Pradesh	45	43	41
Assam	78	75	73
Bihar	59	57	54
Chhattisgarh	57	55	53

States	2011	2012	2013
Delhi	32	28	26
Gujarat	52	48	45
Haryana	51	48	45
Himachal Pradesh	46	43	41
Jammu and Kashmir	45	43	40
Jharkhand	54	50	48
Karnataka	40	37	35
Kerala	13	13	12
Madhya Pradesh	77	73	69
Maharashtra	28	28	26
Odisha	72	68	66
Punjab	38	34	31
Rajasthan	64	59	57
Tamil Nadu	25	24	23
Uttar Pradesh	73	68	64
West Bengal	38	38	35

Source: Sample Registration System Reports

### Reviewing of steps taken for controlling swine flu

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

(a) whether Government has reviewed the steps being taken by States to control and treat H1N1 cases; and treat H1N1 cases;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government held discussions with senior health officials of various States through video conferencing very recently;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has stressed on creating awareness among the masses as part of the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Yes. The Senior officers of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare held video conferences with Health Secretaries/Directors of Health Services of the affected States on 3rd, 6th, 14th, 18th, 25th of February 2015 and 5th and 16th March, 2015.

(c) and (d) Yes. Advertisements for guidance of public on Influenza A H1N1 were issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in national and local newspapers during the period January - March, 2015 all over the country. These also included vernacular languages. A campaign was also launched from 14-28th February, 2015 on Portals registered with Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity. Radio Jingles were aired on All India Radio and private FM channels. TV spots were broadcast on Doordarshan and private TV channels from 21 February to 7th March 2015. The affected States have also placed advertisements and conducted media campaign in the local newspapers and aired Radio and Television spots.

#### **Supply of sub-standard drugs to the Rural health centres**

531. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaint with regard to the supply of sub-standard drugs to the rural health centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and the current year along with action taken on such complaints, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has expressed its concern about the functioning of such rural healthcare centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Health is a State subject and information relating to supply of drugs is not maintained at the national level. Further, no specific complaint with regard to supply of sub-standard drugs to the rural health centres in the country has been made from the State Governments. However, four cases of spurious drugs in Jammu and Kashmir, twenty eight cases in Karnataka, two cases in Tamil Nadu and one

case in Uttar Pradesh in Government Hospitals have been detected and prosecution has been launched in the respective Courts.

(c) and (d) No such information has been brought to the notice of the Government in the recent past.

### **Financial assistance for cancer patients**

532. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons in India currently suffering from cancer and the details thereof; details thereof;
- (b) the number of persons died due to cancer during the last three years;
- (c) the number of doctors working in Government Sector trained in Oncology;
- (d) the number of Government medical colleges in the country which have Oncology wards and the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) whether Government is providing any financial assistance to the persons suffering from cancer?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) As per data provided by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of cancer patients (prevalence) in the country for the year 2014 is 3016628. The estimated number of deaths due to cancer during the last three years is as under:

	2012	2013	2014
Mortality	465169	478185	491598

(c) and (d) The number of doctors working in Government sector having training in Oncology and number of Government Medical Colleges in the country which have Oncology wards is not maintained centrally.

While doctors with D.M (Medical Oncology), M.Ch (Surgical Oncology) and M.D (Radiation Oncology) treat Cancer patients in higher level tertiary care hospitals, Cancer is also being treated in hospitals by other Doctors such as General Surgeons, Gynecologists, ENT Surgeons etc., depending on the type and site of Cancer. In fact, Cancer is being diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system.

(e) Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for providing healthcare facilities including for Cancer. The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized. Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is provided under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). The Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund within RAN has been set up in 2009 wherein 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto ₹ 2,00,000/- to BPL cancer patients.

**Strategy to handle problems created by NCDS**

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

(a) whether medical practitioners and health policy experts have recommended inclusion of an integrated action plan, a nodal agency and key intervening strategies as part of the proposed National Health Policy, 2015, to address the mounting instances of non-communicable diseases (NCDs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures Government is taking to address the concern expressed by the experts as according to them apart from taking its toll on health, NCDs also affecting productivity and economic growth?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) The Draft National Health Policy, 2015 was placed in the public domain on 30.12.2014 for wider stakeholder consultations. Numerous suggestions and comments on the Draft National Health Policy 2015 have been received. These, *inter-alia*, include developing an integrated approach towards prevention and control of NCDs.

The Draft National Health Policy, 2015 also supports an integrated approach for prevention of major NCDs.

Further, Government of India launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in July, 2010 in 100 Districts of 21 States. From 2013-14, the programme activities up to District level has been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM) and expanded to cover more districts. The focus of the programme is on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk

factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management. The programme also envisages to build capacity at various levels of health care system for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of NCDs.

#### **Medical universities in backward regions**

†534. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps or is contemplating on taking steps to establish medical universities in the backward and Scheduled Caste dominated areas of the country to address the problem of malnutrition and contagious diseases considering the lack of healthcare facilities in such areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) Government has no plan to establish medical universities in the States as this work falls within the purview of the State Governments. Central Government is concerned with issuance of permissions for establishment of new medical colleges, starting of courses of studies, increase of seats in various courses, renewal of seats/courses, etc. under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and regulations made thereunder. However, with a view to upgrading and further strengthening medical education institutions in the country, especially in underserved areas, the Central Government administers the following schemes:-

(i) “Strengthening and up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats”;

(ii) “Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with District/Referral hospitals”;

(iii) “Up-gradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country”.

#### **Mental healthcare facility in rural areas**

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

(a) the quantum of funds allocated for mental healthcare in the last three years

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



including the current year, the quantum of fund utilised and the heads under which such expenditure is made;

(b) the status of implementation of the District Mental Health Programme in different States in India;

(c) the current status of mental healthcare in rural India;

(d) the number of doctors specialised in mental healthcare available for service in rural areas; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve the mental healthcare in rural India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The funds released for the implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) are utilized by the States/UTs for setting up DMHP Centre, training of DMHP staff, procurement of equipments and drugs, ambulatory services for mentally ill patients and targeted interventions like school and college counselling services, work place stress management and suicide prevention services.

The funds released under the Manpower Development Schemes of National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) are utilized by the States/UTs for capital works, faculty support and procurement of technical and non-technical equipments, etc. as per scheme. In addition, the Government is providing support to the three Central Mental Health Institutes in the country viz. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi and Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur for manpower development and providing mental health care services.

The details of funds released for the implementation of the (DMHP) and Manpower Development Schemes under the NMHP and the three Central Mental Health Institutes during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The DMHP is currently under implementation in 241 districts in all the 36 States/UTs. Under DMHP, mental healthcare is provided at the District Hospital Level and in rural areas through outreach activities by the DMHP teams. Additionally, there are 3 Centrally run Mental Health Institutes, 40 State run Mental Hospitals and 398

Departments of Psychiatry in various Medical Colleges (183 in Government and 215 in private) across the country equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness both in urban and rural areas.

(d) It is estimated that there are 3800 Psychiatrists, 898 Clinical Psychologists, 850 Psychiatric Social Workers and 1500 Psychiatric Nurses in the country. The details of number of mental health professionals available for service exclusively in rural areas is not maintained centrally.

(e) To address the acute shortage of qualified mental health professionals in the country, the Government is implementing manpower development schemes for establishment of Centres of Excellence and strengthening/establishing Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties. Till date, support has been provided for establishment of 11 Centres of Excellence and strengthening/establishing 27 PG Departments (in 11 Institutes) in mental health specialties in the country. The Government has approved a proposal for establishment of additional 10 Centres of Excellence and support to strengthen/establish 93 PG Departments and expansion of DMHP to 550 districts in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period.

The Government has announced a Mental Health Policy with a vision to promote mental health, prevent mental illness, enable recovery from mental illness, promote de-stigmatization and facilitate socio-economic inclusion of persons affected by mental illness by providing accessible, affordable and quality health and social care to all persons with mental illness.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of funds allocated and released under DMHP and NMHP*

(In ₹ crore)			
Sl.No.	Year	Allocation	Releases
1.	2012-13	100	50.34
2.	2013-14	130	74.34
3.	2014-15	268.28	61.56
4.	2015-16	*	

\* National Mental Health Programme along with the National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Tobacco Control Programme and National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke is a part of the NCD Flexible Pool under the National Health Mission for which total allocation at BE stage for 2015-16 is ₹ 554.50 crores.

*Details of funds allocated and released to/utilized by the three  
Central Mental Health Institutes*

Institute	(₹ in crore)							
	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Alloca- tion	Released/ Utilized	Alloca- tion	Released/ Utilized	Alloca- tion	Released/ Utilized	Alloca- tion	Released/ Utilized
NIMHANS, Bangalore	195.41	195.41	237.80	237.80	278.63	263.39	275.00	0
CIP, Ranchi	72.8	53.293	72.81	64.88	87.67	68.44	90	0
LGBRIMH, Tezpur	55	18.00	64	64	66	66	70	0

**Medical seats quota for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

536. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the decision of the MCI, States like Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are losing some medical seats for their States and are unable to meet the demand of aspiring medical students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and reasons for such situation and steps being taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) No. The statutory work relating to issuance of permissions for establishment of new medical colleges / increase of seats in the existing colleges / renewal of seats throughout the country, including in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, for the academic year 2015-16 under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and regulations made thereunder, including conduct of inspections by the Medical Council of India therefor, is still on as per the prescribed timelines. The last date for the Medical Council of India to send its recommendations to the Central Government is 15.5.2015 and that for the Central Government for issue of permissions is 15.6.2015.

**Measures to improve infrastructural facilities in health sector**

†537. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infrastructural facilities in the health sector of the country has not achieved desired improvement during the last few years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether special announcements have been made in the budget for the year 2015-16 in order to bring expected improvement in the infrastructural facilities in the health sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) As per Rural Health Statistics, 2014 the number of public health facilities without own building is 35389 out of 182709 public health facilities. Public Health being a state subject, the primary responsibility of improving infrastructural facilities in the health sector lies with the State Governments. Under the National Health Mission, support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including for new and upgradation of existing infrastructure. Since the launch of NRHM, 30499 new construction works and 32534 renovation/upgradation works have been approved.

(c) No such announcements have been made.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

#### **Decline in expenditure outlay for healthcare**

538. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure on healthcare in terms of percentage of GDP in India *vis-a-vis* the developed/developing countries of the world;

(b) whether the expenditure on healthcare has been declining during the past some years and the States are being encouraged to increase the health expenditure;

(c) if so, whether Government plans to have new health policy and if so, what channels are being exploited to provide more money to healthcare system; and

(d) how far private sector has been successful in providing affordable healthcare in the country and how Government monitors private hospitals, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The details showing total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP in India *vis-à-vis* select developed/developing countries for 2011, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The public expenditure on healthcare provisioning has increased from

₹ 88054 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 146211 crore in 2013-14 (RE) as per Economic Survey 2014-15. 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.

(c) The draft National Health Policy 2015 has been placed in public domain for eliciting feedback comments and suggestions from the stakeholders. The Draft Policy proposes targeting raising public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP and states that the major source of financing would remain general taxation. Other options for mobilising supplementary resources for the health sector have been flagged in the draft National Health Policy.

(d) The health care in India comprises of a mix of both public and private sector. While the private sector is generally guided by the profit motive, the underlying sentiment of the public health system in India is to provide accessible, affordable and accountable health care services especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.

Health is a State subject and as such monitoring private hospital is a subject matter which comes under the purview of State Governments. However, the Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, to provide a legislative framework for the registration and regulation of clinical establishments in the country and also seeks to improve the quality of health services through the National Council for Standards by prescribing minimum standards of facilities and services which may be provided by them. The Clinical Establishments Act has, however, been adopted only by the States of Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand and all Union Territories except Delhi.

#### **Statement**

*Details showing total expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in respect of some select developing/ developed countries.*

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP - 2011
1	2	3
1.	Bangladesh	3.8
2.	China	5.1
3.	India	3.9
4.	Indonesia	2.9
5.	Kuwait	2.6

1	2	3
6.	Malaysia	3.8
7.	Oman	2.4
8.	Pakistan	3.0
9.	Peru	4.7
10.	Sri Lanka	3.3
11.	Thailand	4.1
12.	United Kingdom	9.4
13.	United States of America	17.7
14.	Russian Federation	6.1
15.	Spain	9.3

*Source:* World Health Statistics 2014 published by World Health Organization

**Uniform rate for treatment and diagnosing At  
empanelled private hospitals**

†539. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on fixing the same rate for treatment and testing facilities for the common people as fixed for treatment and testing in CGHS empanelled private hospitals and laboratories by the Ministry;

(b) whether Government has fixed norms for helping common people for getting treated for various diseases from private hospitals and laboratories without being charged arbitrarily in such hospitals and laboratories; and

(c) the rates of treatments from such laboratories empanelled under CGHS and amount being charged from common people for the same testing?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present. Since Health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government to take action in this regard and information regarding fee/amount being charged by the laboratories empanelled under CGHS from common people is not maintained by this Ministry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Infant mortality rate**

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

(a) the present status of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Maharashtra and rest of the country, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the effective measures Government proposes to take to substantially bring down the infant mortality rate in Maharashtra and rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per the Sample Registration System Report (SRS) published by the Registrar General of India in 2013, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the country is 40/1000 live births and that for the State of Maharashtra is 24/1000 live births. The State and Union-Territory wise IMR is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government of India has taken various measures, under the National Health Mission (NHM), to bring down the infant mortality. These measures are being implemented across the country, including the State of Maharashtra and are summarised below:

1. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK): entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment till one year of age.
2. Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC) at different levels to reduce child morbidity and mortality: Setting up of facilities for care of sick newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NHM.
3. Home Based New Born Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHAs has been initiated to improve newborn practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick newborn babies.
4. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) has been launched with an aim to reduce neonatal mortality and stillbirths.

5. Newer interventions to reduce newborn mortality- Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour, kangaroo mother care and injection gentamicin to young infants in cases of suspected sepsis.
6. Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight was observed in August 2014 focusing on ORS and Zinc distribution for management of diarrhoea and feeding practices.
7. Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD) launched in four states with highest infant & child mortality (UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan).
8. Management of Malnutrition: Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition in children.
9. Appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
10. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mothers and to improve child care practices.
11. Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS): A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and tracking of all pregnant women and newborn babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured.
12. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening and early intervention services has been launched to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community. The purpose of these services is to improve the overall quality of life of children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability.
13. Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, age and dose specific Iron & Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation programme is being implemented for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups like under-5 children, children of 6 – 10 years of age group, adolescents, pregnant & lactating women and women in reproductive age along with treatment of anaemic children and pregnant mothers at health facilities.
14. Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under NHM to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for essential



newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children. These trainings are on Navjaat Shishu, Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC), Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF), etc.

15. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) covers about 13.5 crore children for vaccination against seven vaccine preventable diseases, through 90 lakh immunization sessions each year.
16. To sharpen the focus on vulnerable and marginalized populations in underserved areas, 184 High Priority Districts have been identified across the country for implementation of Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

**Statement**

*State-wise status of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)*

(in descending order of IMR)

States/UTs	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births)
<b>India</b>	<b>40</b>
Assam	54
Madhya Pradesh	54
Odisha	51
Uttar Pradesh	50
Meghalaya	47
Rajasthan	47
Chhattisgarh	46
Bihar	42
Haryana	41
Andhra Pradesh	39
Telangana	39
Jammu and Kashmir	37

States/UTs	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births)
Jharkhand	37
Gujarat	36
Mizoram	35
Himachal Pradesh	35
Arunachal Pradesh	32
Uttarakhand	32
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31
West Bengal	31
Karnataka	31
Punjab	26
Tripura	26
Delhi	24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24
Maharashtra	24
Lakshadweep	24
Sikkim	22
Chandigarh	21
Tamil Nadu	21
Daman & Diu	20
Nagaland	18
Puducherry	17
Kerala	12
Manipur	10
Goa	9

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) Report, 2013

### Regulation for tattooing to check Hepatitis B and C

541. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tattooing is not regulated under Drug and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of infection control practices prescribed for tattooing in order to check spread of Hepatitis B and C virus and also HIV; and
- (d) the fresh steps taken by Government to notify regulation for tattooing which is the potential cause of Hepatitis B and C and HIV?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Yes.

- (b) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 regulates only the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs in the country and tattooing is not covered by the definition of drug.
- (c) No such information is available with the Government.
- (d) No proposal for regulation of tattooing is under consideration of the Government at present.

#### **Time-frame for Mission Indradhanush**

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

- (a) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to extend 'Mission Indradhanush' to the whole nation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Government has launched "Mission Indradhanush" on 25th December 2014 as a nationwide programme to cover all children with special focus on 201 districts where 50% of these partially vaccinated or unvaccinated children reside.

Mission Indradhanush focuses to provide all vaccines under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) to children and pregnant mothers for four consecutive months. The first round of Mission Indradhanush has been observed from 7th to 13 April 2015. The next three rounds will be observed from 7th May 2015, 7th June 2015 and 7th July 2015.

- (c) Question does not arise in view of the reply given above.

**Achievement of goals under Mission Indradhanush**

543. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched 'Mission Indradhanush' with an aim to cover all those children who are unvaccinated;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the features of the Mission;
- (c) whether any target is fixed to vaccinate children every year and to attain full coverage;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the plans of special vaccination campaigns; and
- (e) whether Government has sought technical support from various external agencies to achieve the goals of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government launched "Mission Indradhanush" on 25th December, 2014 with an aim to cover all those children who are partially vaccinated or unvaccinated.

Mission Indradhanush is a nationwide programme with special focus on 201 high focus districts. These districts account for nearly 50% of the partially vaccinated or unvaccinated children in the country.

Mission Indradhanush will provide immunization against seven life-threatening diseases (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Tuberculosis, Measles and Hepatitis B). In addition, vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis and Haemophilus influenzae type B will be provided in selected districts/states of the country. Vaccination against Tetanus Toxoid will be provided to the pregnant women.

(c) and (d) Mission Indradhanush is a nationwide programme focusing on interventions to rapidly increase full immunization coverage of children from 65% in 2014 to at least 90% children in the next five years.

Four special immunization drives will be conducted between April 2015 to July 2015 and will cover all children under two years of age, and pregnant women for tetanus toxoid vaccine.

This immunization drive will be conducted for four consecutive months for a period of 7 days starting from, 7th April 2015 then 7th May 2015, 7th June 2015 and 7th July 2015.

(e) Yes Sir, the Government has sought technical support from external agencies to achieve the goals of this programme in the areas of preparation of microplans, training of human resource, monitoring of the preparedness and implementation activities, monitoring and implementation of Information Education Communication (IEC) and social mobilisation activities.

#### **Adverse effect of pet bottles on public health**

†544. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that packaging of pharma products in polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles posed a risk to the public health and this have an adverse effect on children, pregnant women and the elderly;

(b) whether specialists of various medical institutes had condemned promotion of PET bottles, as safe by the pharma industry in a meeting held in Delhi on 19 February, 2015;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) the action being taken by Government to keep a check on the use of PET bottles by the pharma industry; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) In May, 2013 and August, 2013, a Dehradun based Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) requested that a ban be imposed on use of Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) bottles as primary packaging material in Pharmaceutical liquid orals, suspensions and dry syrups. The NGO claimed that use of PET bottles had adverse effects on human health due to presence of endocrine disruptors and leaching which takes place under varying storage and temperature conditions and the age of packaging. The representation was considered by Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), and an Expert Committee under the Head of the Department (HOD), Department of Pharmacology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi was constituted to examine the issues raised in the representation. In the light of the information provided by the

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

NGO and that available in the existing literature, the Expert Committee, suggested that sufficient evidence to establish a definite correlation of causality of plastic container for pharmaceutical products and adverse health effects is not established and that this was an important health concern and needed detailed investigation. The Expert Committee had also stated that scientific evidence needs to be generated over a period of time.

(b) and (c) A few media reports have mentioned that some medical professionals had criticised the pharma industry for justifying the use of PET bottles.

(d) and (e) A draft notification prohibiting the use of plastic / PET containers in liquid oral formulations for primary packaging of paediatric formulations as well as formulations meant for geriatrics, women in reproductive age group and pregnant women was published in the Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2014 inviting objections and suggestions from the public including all the stakeholders. In response, around 292 representations opposing the ban have been received. In order to assess the health and environmental impact of use of PET bottles for packaging drugs, it has been decided to constitute a High Level Committee.

#### **Deaths from swine flu**

545. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM :

SHRI AHMED PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died due to the deadly disease swine flu caused by the H1N1 virus throughout the country, Statewise, till date since January this year;

(b) whether Government has taken any concrete step to curb the disease; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The number of persons died due to Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu) in the country, State-wise since January this year is given in the Statement (*See below*). All the deaths may not have occurred only due to Influenza A H1N1 infection but may also be due to co-morbid conditions (Lung disease, liver disease, kidney disease, blood disorders, Diabetes etc.) and because of compromised immunity of the patients.

(b) and (c) Yes. The Central Government monitored the Influenza A H1N1 situation and remained in regular touch with the affected State Governments. For combating outbreak of Influenza A H1N1, the States have been provided guidelines on screening,

risk categorization of patients, clinical case management and ventilator management. To guide and assist the State Governments, teams from Union Health and Family Welfare Ministry were sent as per need. The Central Government also assisted the State Governments by providing logistic support for drug oseltamivir, H1N1 Vaccine, masks and Personal Protective Equipments.

The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme regularly collects data on outbreaks of communicable diseases including Influenza A H1N1 from different parts of the country. This data is monitored and analyzed to facilitate quick response to contain outbreaks. The Central Government has also established a network of 21 laboratories equipped to test the virus. The affected States have further supplemented these efforts by authorizing private diagnostic laboratories for conducting tests.

Emergency stock of Oseltamivir drug, N-95 masks and Personal Protective Equipment is also being maintained. A Committee under the Director General of Health Services also regularly monitors the situation.

Regular advertisements for guidance of public on Influenza A H1N1 were issued by MOHFW in national and local newspapers. These also included vernacular languages. A campaign was also launched from 14-28th February, 2015 on Portals registered with Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity. Radio Jingles were aired on All India Radio and private FM channels. TV spots were broadcast on Doordarshan and private TV channels from 21 February to 7th March 2015. The affected States have also placed advertisements and undertaken media campaign in the local newspapers and aired Radio and Television spots.

### **Statement**

#### *Number of deaths due to Influenza A H1N1*

*(1st January 2015-21st April, 2015)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Cumulative deaths since 1st Jan, 2015
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	3
5.	Bihar	6
6.	Chandigarh	7
7.	Chhattisgarh	27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Cumulative deaths since 1st Jan, 2015
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	12
11.	Goa	4
12.	Gujarat	439
13.	Haryana	55
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu)	5
	(Kashmir)	15
16.	Jharkhand	4
17.	Karnataka	85
18.	Kerala	21
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	318
21.	Maharashtra	485
22.	Manipur	2
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	9
27.	Puducherry	4
28.	Punjab	56
29.	Rajasthan	434
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	17
32.	Telangana	79
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttarakhand	13
35.	Uttar Pradesh	45
36.	West Bengal	26
CUMULATIVE TOTAL		2223



**Procurement of diagnostic kits and medicines for swine flu treatment**

546. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has begun the process of procuring 60,000 additional doses of antiviral drug Oseltamivir, and 10,000 special masks and diagnostic kits for detection of the H1N1 virus as the number of confirmed cases of swine flu in the country so far, climbed to the highest level in the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this procurement is over and above the stock maintained by the States and the Centre;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there have been 6298 confirmed swine flu cases in the country till the second week of February, 2015 resulting in about 485 deaths; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already procured 3,60,000 capsules of Oseltamivir, 10000 N-95 masks, 10000 diagnostic kits, from which the requirements of the States have been met. This is over and above the stock maintained by the State Governments.

(d) and (e) Till the second week of February, 2015, there had been 7647 laboratory confirmed cases of Influenza A H1N1 and 557 deaths. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*). All the deaths may not have occurred only due to Influenza A H1N1 infection but may also be due to co-morbid conditions (Lung disease, liver disease, kidney disease, blood disorders, Diabetes etc.) and because of compromised immunity of the patients.

**Statement**

*Influenza A H1N1: laboratory confirmed Cases and Deaths: State/ UT-wise for 2015  
(1st January – 14th February, 2015)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cumulative Cases since 1st Jan, 2015	Cumulative Deaths since 1st Jan, 2015
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64	7

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	10	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	1374	6
11.	Goa	6	1
12.	Gujarat	1522	136
13.	Haryana	106	16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0
17.	Karnataka	259	17
18.	Kerala	16	3
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	248	68
21.	Maharashtra	415	58
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	1	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	6	1
27.	Puducherry	5	0
28.	Punjab	68	25
29.	Rajasthan	2167	153

1	2	3	4
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	195	8
32.	Telangana	1043	46
33.	Tripura	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	10	2
35.	Uttar Pradesh	93	5
36.	West Bengal	27	2
CUMULATIVE TOTAL		7647	557

**People suffering from kidney diseases**

547. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several lakhs of people in India are suffering from kidney diseases;

(b) if so, the details of measures taken to educate people of this country on how to keep their kidneys healthy;

(c) whether there is any proposal to simplify law concerning kidney donation and kidney transplant keeping in view nonavailability of kidneys in hospitals;

(d) the total number of kidney transplant operations conducted in India during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to provide kidney medicines free of cost in Government hospitals for the benefit of poor patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The data on number of persons suffering from kidney diseases in India is not available. However, Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD) has been studied in India by small population based studies. It was found to be in 0.79 % in North India and in 0.16 % in South India.

(b) While health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States towards creation of awareness, health education and health promotion.

The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) will help in reducing non-communicable diseases like Diabetes and Hypertension which are also a cause of chronic renal diseases and renal failure. The focus of the programme is on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management.

Several awareness initiatives have been undertaken including observance of Indian Organ Donation Day, World Diabetes Day etc.

(c) Transplantation of organs including kidney is regulated in terms of the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 and the rules made thereunder.

The National Organ and Tissue Transplantation Organization has been set up in New Delhi. It will facilitate increased availability of organs/tissues retrieved from deceased donors and help save lives of many persons suffering from end stage organ failure.

(d) and (e) The information about the number of kidney transplant operations conducted in India is not maintained centrally.

The State Health Facilities and Central Government Hospitals provide free/concessional treatment for kidney Diseases. In addition to the dialysis facilities provided by the State Government Health Institutions, facility for Dialysis are also available at the Central Government hospitals like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi, Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, etc. Further, health institutions supported under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) enhance the tertiary care facilities in the country including for Chronic Kidney Diseases. In addition, a provision has been made under the National Organ Transplant Programme to provide financial support every year to 100 needy and poor patients in Government hospitals for post transplant immuno-suppressant drug therapy.

Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi set up under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare provides for financial assistance to patients living below poverty line, suffering from major life threatening diseases including renal failure.

#### **Data on deaths from cancer**

548. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of people dying from cancer in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the reasons for spreading of this disease, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) As per data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimates of mortality due to Cancer State wise in the country for the last three years are given in the Statement (See below).

Cancer is caused by various risk factors. The increase in the number of cancer cases in the country may be attributed to larger number of ageing population, unhealthy life style, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc.

**Statement**

*Estimated Mortality cancer cases in India by State/UT - All sites-  
(2012 to 2014) - Both sexes*

States	2012	2013	2014
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	143	145	148
Andhra Pradesh	32956	34119	20645
Arunachal Pradesh	499	510	522
Assam	11052	11172	11292
Bihar	40357	41792	43272
Chandigarh	403	413	423
Chhattisgarh	9930	10263	10606
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	136	144	153
Daman and Diu	102	114	127
Delhi	6387	6529	6670
Goa	557	569	581
Gujarat	23285	23966	24667
Haryana	9734	9998	10268
Himachal Pradesh	2625	2683	2741
Jammu and Kashmir	4863	5028	5198
Jharkhand	12790	13211	13646

States	2012	2013	2014
Karnataka	23529	24150	24785
Kerala	12951	13363	13816
Lakshadweep	25	27	28
Madhya Pradesh	28078	28951	29846
Maharashtra	42976	43943	44924
Manipur	932	920	909
Meghalaya	1062	1082	1103
Mizoram	389	396	402
Nagaland	702	709	717
Odisha	16103	16490	16885
Puducherry	490	510	532
Punjab	10563	10785	11011
Rajasthan	26429	27168	27922
Sikkim	226	237	251
Tamil Nadu	27302	27645	27988
Tripura	1336	1382	1434
Telangana	-	-	14702
Uttar Pradesh	77178	79616	82121
Uttaranchal	3916	4037	4160
West Bengal	35163	36118	37103
TOTAL	465169	478185	491598

**People with allergic Rhinitis and Asthma in delhi**

†549. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the survey conducted

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi according to which 20 to 30 per cent people in Delhi are suffering from allergic Rhinitis and 10 per cent from Asthma;

(b) if so, whether Government has tried to find out the reasons behind it;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring down the number of the patients suffering from allergic Rhinitis and Asthma; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per a survey conducted by Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi in 2006, which covered 5900 adults belonging to urban, rural and slum population in Delhi, 11.69% were found to be suffering from Rhinitis and 11.03% from Asthma.

(b) Besides a familial predisposition for Asthma and respiratory ailments, the other reasons include smoking and indoor and outdoor air pollution.

(c) and (d) Health is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government for providing health care for the patients suffering from Asthma and other respiratory ailments. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments. Provisions for health system strengthening are made under the National Health Mission (NHM). Various schemes are also implementing for strengthening the Tertiary Health Care facilities.

While there is no separate programme for Respiratory Diseases, Government has taken measures to control environmental pollution, tightening of vehicular and industrial norms, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening of network of air quality monitoring stations, promoting the public awareness etc.

#### **Mechanism to ensure accountability of Government doctors**

550. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to establish a mechanism to ensure accountability of doctors and health officials in the public sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with a road map for curtailing child and maternal mortality;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to improve the efficiency of existing mechanisms and schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) There are provisions in Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 for taking disciplinary action against the registered practitioner for professional misconduct.

(b) Under the National Health Mission, Government has taken several steps to curtail child and maternal mortality. Some of the major interventions are as below:

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) promotes institutional deliveries. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions absolutely free even for caesarean section. Similar entitlements have also been extended to all sick infants upto one year. Various other initiatives have also been taken such as Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC), Home Based Newborn Action Plan (HBNC), India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) and Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia & Diarrhoea (IAPPD) etc. in order to reduce the child and maternal mortality. Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) uses technology to track pregnant women and newborn babies. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakarm (RBSK) focuses on early health screening and early intervention of all children in 0-18 year age group. More than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) workers generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services.

(c) and (d) Based on the mechanism like Common Review Mission, Scheme Evaluation and inputs of the State Government, reviews are done from time to time so as to provide for more equitable and accessible health care.

#### **Lack of medical facilities in rural areas**

551. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no adequate medical facilities in the rural areas of the country;

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



(c) the number of cases which have come to the notice regarding deaths of patients due to lack of medical facilities in the rural areas of the country; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to provide adequate medical facilities in the rural areas of the country and the amount of budget allocated for the development of medical facilities and expended so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide adequate medical facilities including in rural areas is that of the State/UT Governments. As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS), 2014, the State/UTs wise information of Sub-Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), required, in position and shortfall is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) No such information has been brought to our notice in the recent past.

(d) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide adequate medical facilities is that of States/UT Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including support for health infrastructure. The release and utilisation under NHM (excluding National Urban Health Mission) for the Twelfth Plan period are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as per 2011 population (provisional)  
in India (As on 31st March, 2014)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sub Centres				PHCs				CHCs			
		R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall
1	Andhra Pradesh	11969	12522	*	*	1965	1709	256	13	491	292	199	41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	318	286	32	10	48	117	*	*	12	52	*	*
3	Assam	5850	4621	1229	21	954	1014	*	*	238	151	87	37
4	Bihar	18637	9729	8908	48	3099	1883	1216	39	774	70	704	91
5	Chhattisgarh	4885	5161	*	*	774	783	*	*	193	157	36	19
6	Goa	122	207	*	*	19	21	*	*	4	4	0	0
7	Gujarat	8008	7274	734	9	1290	1158	132	10	322	300	22	7
8	Haryana	3301	2542	759	23	550	454	96	17	137	109	28	20
9	Himachal Pradesh	1285	2068	*	*	212	489	*	*	53	78	*	*
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2009	2265	*	*	327	637	*	*	81	84	*	*
11	Jharkhand	6060	3958	2102	35	966	330	636	66	241	188	53	22
12	Karnataka	7951	9264	*	*	1306	2233	*	*	326	193	133	41
13	Kerala	3551	4575	*	*	589	829	*	*	147	224	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	12415	8764	3651	29	1989	1157	832	42	497	334	163	33
15	Maharashtra	13512	10580	2932	22	2201	1811	390	18	550	360	190	35
16	Manipur	509	421	88	17	80	85	*	*	20	17	3	15
17	Meghalaya	759	422	337	44	114	108	6	5	28	27	1	4

18	Mizoram	172	370	*	*	25	57	*	*	6	9	*	*
19	Nagaland	455	396	59	13	68	126	*	*	17	21	*	*
20	Odisha	8193	6688	1505	18	1315	1305	10	1	328	377	*	*
21	Punjab	3468	2951	517	15	578	427	151	26	144	150	*	*
22	Rajasthan	11459	14407	*	*	1861	2082	*	*	465	567	*	*
23	Sikkim	113	147	*	*	18	24	*	*	4	2	2	50
24	Tamil Nadu	7533	8706	*	*	1251	1369	*	*	312	385	*	*
25	Tripura	691	972	*	*	109	84	25	23	27	18	9	33
26	Uttarakhand	1442	1847	*	*	238	257	*	*	59	59	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	31200	20521	10679	34	5194	3497	1697	33	1298	773	525	40
28	West Bengal	13083	10356	2727	21	2153	909	1244	58	538	347	191	36
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	119	*	*	8	22	*	*	2	4	*	*
30	Chandigarh	5	16	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	51	5	9	8	7	1	13	2	1	1	50
32	Daman and Diu	13	26	*	*	2	3	*	*	0	2	*	*
33	Delhi	83	27	56	67	13	5	8	62	3	0	3	100
34	Lakshadweep	4	14	*	*	0	4	*	*	0	3	*	*
35	Puducherry	79	53	26	33	13	24	*	*	3	3	0	0
INDIA		179240	152326	36346	20	29337	25020	6700	23	7322	5363	2350	32

Notes: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population from Census, 2011. All India shortfall is derived by adding State-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the States.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; \*: Surplus

***Statement-II****The Release and Utilisation under NHM*

Sl. No.	States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15
		Central Release	Utilisation	Central Release	Utilisation	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.14	27.69	29.13	29.18	9.80
2.	Andhra Pradesh	868.36	1097.36	863.99	1095.07	491.12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	55.83	74.46	78.88	92.85	138.86
4.	Assam	906.40	1272.27	1092.65	976.57	883.15
5.	Bihar	1240.81	1469.93	1254.14	1638.42	1210.00
6.	Chandigarh	7.40	13.39	11.94	14.90	8.49
7.	Chhattisgarh	382.12	525.09	360.23	818.69	484.11
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.02	7.63	9.35	9.96	7.11
9.	Daman & Diu	1.96	6.97	6.56	8.46	4.48
10.	Delhi	67.44	122.54	142.62	145.44	103.44
11.	Goa	25.91	30.44	20.10	31.65	25.69
12.	Gujarat	727.63	879.40	850.83	1041.34	792.44
13.	Haryana	328.11	399.47	326.88	460.59	243.60
14.	Himachal Pradesh	118.30	279.58	210.41	164.57	186.83
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	208.26	303.19	395.98	402.33	337.81
16.	Jharkhand	383.25	450.58	407.68	539.52	373.65
17.	Karnataka	700.18	853.45	622.45	861.94	681.04
18.	Kerala	517.84	655.53	361.46	686.01	517.09
19.	Lakshadweep	2.51	4.48	3.21	2.29	3.47
20.	Madhya Pradesh	994.24	1271.66	893.82	1634.57	1121.86
21.	Maharashtra	1465.48	1887.49	1150.35	1860.64	1226.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Manipur	27.36	70.05	88.99	75.39	127.26
23.	Meghalaya	110.33	106.75	124.43	72.92	93.73
24.	Mizoram	69.21	88.49	76.82	92.00	99.86
25.	Nagaland	96.27	106.57	100.32	91.94	113.48
26.	Odisha	556.66	802.89	603.47	920.25	653.40
27.	Puducherry	15.76	21.54	17.80	26.01	21.06
28.	Punjab	335.35	437.13	322.72	452.42	354.53
29.	Rajasthan	898.80	1233.15	925.84	1500.78	1099.03
30.	Sikkim	35.06	37.56	45.88	45.18	50.83
31.	Tamil Nadu	998.12	950.71	889.04	1492.06	869.26
32.	Tripura	71.16	120.58	139.95	102.96	123.08
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2463.99	3479.83	3160.69	3115.19	2481.46
34.	Uttarakhand	183.56	253.64	249.16	260.20	274.86
35.	West Bengal	990.04	1156.60	944.77	1312.62	981.03
36.	Telangana					342.86
TOTAL		15867.85	20498.07	16782.56	22074.92	16536.33

Note: 1. Expenditure for the FY 2014-15 i.e 31st March,2015 for all States is not available

2. Releases are inclusive of kind grants.

3. Utilisation includes expenditure against State share also

### Shortage of HIV testing kits and medicines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious shortage of condoms, HIV testing kits and anti-retroviral medicines across the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) to (c) At present there are no shortages of these items. However, in the past shortages were reported from some facilities, and the situation was managed by relocation from other facilities.

#### Study on major diseases

553. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook any study to find out the major diseases which are the main cause of large number of deaths in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) has informed that the Registrar General of India published a report on Causes on deaths in India 2001-2003, according to this, non-Communicable diseases are the leading causes of deaths in the country constituting 42% of all deaths. Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions constitute another 38% of deaths. Injuries and ill-defined causes constitute 10% of deaths each.

(b) Statement showing the top 10 causes of deaths in the country.

Cause of death	Percentage of all deaths
Cardiovascular diseases	18.8
COPD, asthma, other respiratory diseases	8.7
Diarrheal diseases	8.1
Perinatal conditions	6.3
Respiratory infections	6.2
Tuberculosis	6.0
Malignant and other neoplasms	5.7
Senility	5.1
Unintentional injuries : other	4.9
Symptoms signs and ill-defined conditions	4.8

**Malnutrition amongst under-six age children**

554. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children below the age of six who suffered from the malnutrition in the country as on 31st March, 2014 and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the detailed strategy of the Ministry, if any, to reduce the magnitude of malnutrition among these children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per National Family Health Survey 3 (2005-06), 42.5 per cent of children are underweight. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The following activities are being implemented under the National Health Mission of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Integrated Child Development Scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development to reduce malnutrition among children:

1. Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding till 6 months of age.
2. Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) training.
3. Treatment of sick children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities. Presently 891 such centres are functional.
4. Micronutrient supplementation such as Vitamin A and Iron Folic Acid for children from 6 months to 5 years.
5. Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministries of Health and Family welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) are monthly days held at village level in Aanganwadi

centre to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breastfeeding.

6. Promotion for intake of iodised salt and monitoring salt quality through testing under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme.
7. The Universal Immunisation Programme includes vaccines such as DPT, Measles and BCG that protect children against life threatening diseases.
8. Under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Dietary Intake (ADI).

**Statement**

*Prevalence of malnutrition and anaemia among under-five children  
across States and UTs as per NFHS 3 (2005-06).*

States/UTs	Malnutrition		
	% Underweight	% Stunted	% Wasted
	children	children	children
	NFHS-III (2005-06)	NFHS-III (2005-06)	NFHS-III (2005-06)
1	2	3	4
India	42.5	48.0	19.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	32.5	42.7	12.2
Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	43.3	15.3
Assam	36.4	46.5	13.7
Bihar	55.9	55.6	27.1
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	47.1	52.9	19.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-
Delhi	26.1	42.2	15.4



1	2	3	4
Goa	-	25.6	14.1
Gujarat	44.6	51.7	18.7
Haryana	39.6	45.7	19.1
Himachal Pradesh	36.5	38.6	19.3
Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	35.0	14.8
Jharkhand	56.5	49.8	32.3
Karnataka	37.6	43.7	12.6
Kerala	22.9	24.5	15.9
Lakshadweep	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	60.0	50.0	35.0
Maharashtra	37.0	46.3	16.5
Manipur	22.1	35.6	9.0
Meghalaya	48.8	55.1	30.7
Mizoram	19.9	39.8	9.0
Nagaland	25.2	38.8	13.3
Odisha	40.7	45.0	19.5
Puducherry	-	-	-
Punjab	24.9	36.7	9.2
Rajasthan	39.9	43.7	20.4
Sikkim	19.7	38.3	9.7
Tamil Nadu	29.8	30.9	22.2
Tripura	39.6	35.7	24.6
Uttar Pradesh	42.4	56.8	14.8
Uttarakhand	38.0	44.4	18.8
West Bengal	38.7	44.6	16.9

**N.K. Ganguly Committee report on medical code of ethics**

555. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to amend the Medical Code of Ethics to legalise travel and hospitality sponsorship for doctors by pharmaceutical companies;
- (b) if so, the details of amendments suggested by the Department of Pharmaceuticals in the Code;
- (c) whether the N.K. Ganguly Committee appointed for the purpose has submitted its report and if so, the details of main recommendations of the Committee; and
- (d) the further steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As on date, clause 6.8 of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 prohibits sponsorship (including gifts, travel facilities, hospitality etc.) of medical doctors and professional association of doctors by pharmaceutical companies.

(b) The proposal for amending the said clause, as received from Department of Pharmaceuticals, is not notified.

(c) and (d) As informed by Medical Council of India (MCI), the Board of Governors (BoG) of MCI constituted a committee for “preparation of Ethical Guidelines for Medical Education and Clinical Practice” under the chairmanship of Dr. N.K. Ganguly on 05.12.2011. The committee held several meetings. However, the BoG decided to dissolve the said committee constituted to suggest amendments in Regulations of Ethics.

**Low cancer survival rate of patients in India**

556. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has high cancer incidence, mortality and prevalence but low cancer survival rate, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (b) whether Government has received a number of proposals from the States/ Union Territories including Maharashtra regarding financial assistance for establishment/ upgradation of cancer facilities under various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated incidence, prevalence and mortality due to Cancer in the country for the last three years is as under:

	2012	2013	2014
Incidence	1057204	1086783	1117269
Prevalence	2820179	2934314	3016628
Mortality	465169	478180	491598

There is no recent data available on the survival rate of Cancer patients. As per data provided by ICMR, the survival rate is as under:

*Table 1. Percentage survival of cases by different registries and different years (1990-1999)*

Registry	Period of study	No. of sites	Cases	1 year	3 years	5 years
Bhopal	1991-1995	16	1863	62.3	35.6	27.9
Chennai	1990-1999	20	22598	55.3	34.0	27.4
Karunagapally	1993-2001	22	1601	59.3	34.3	25.4
Mumbai	1992-1999	28	46162	55.2	36.1	28.1
Pooled over all Registries			72224	55.5	35.4	27.8

*Source:* Sankaranarayan R and Swaminathan R (2011): Cancer Survival in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Central America, IARC Scientific Publications No. 162

The increase in the number of cancer cases in the country may be attributed to larger number of ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc. The cancer survival rate is generally believed to depend upon amongst others, stage at diagnosis, stage of initiation of treatment, type and site of Cancer, correct and complete treatment.

(b) Government of India has in the year 2013-14 approved a scheme for enhancing the tertiary care cancer facilities in the country. Guidelines of the Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme were circulated to the States in the month of January, 2014 inviting detailed proposals as per Guidelines. 42 proposals have been received from various States including from Maharashtra.

**Measures to curb swine flu menace**

557. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has failed in its effort to curb the menace of swine flu in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of deaths occurred due to out break of swine flu in the country since July 2014; and

(d) how much expenditure has been made to control swine flu in the country including the amount given to the State of West Bengal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (d) While declaring the Pandemic to be over, WHO conveyed that the Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 virus would continue to circulate as Seasonal Influenza Virus causing sporadic cases and outbreaks of various intensities From July 2014 to 21st April 2015, there have been 2335 deaths of laboratory confirmed cases of Influenza A (H1N1). All the deaths may not have occurred only due to Influenza A H1N1 infection but may also be due to co-morbid conditions (Lung disease, liver disease, kidney disease, blood disorders, diabetes etc.) and because of compromised immunity of the patients.

Central Government has provided logistic support to the States for mitigating the impact and managing influenza A H1N1 outbreak. The details of support provided including that for West Bengal from 1.1.2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

***Statement***

*Details of Logistics Support provided to the States/UTs by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for managing Seasonal Influenza A H1N1*

(From 1.1.2015 to 23.4.2015)

---

Total supplied:

1. Caps Oseltamivir 75mg- 130680 Caps
  2. Caps Oseltamivir 30 mg- 6750 Caps
  3. Oseltamivir Syrup- 750 bottles
  4. Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) - 18500
-

- 
5. N-95 Masks- 8350
  6. VTM kits- 4850
  7. Diagnostic Reagents Kits- 6250
  8. Influenza Vaccines- 11500

---

State/UTs & other agencies	Logistic supplied	Quantity
Rajasthan	1. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	2000
	2. N-95 Respirator Mask	500
	3. Viral Transport Medium (VTM) kits	200
	4. Diagnostic Reagent Kits for testing Influenza	For testing 250 Samples
Maharashtra	Influenza Vaccines-	3000
Uttar Pradesh	1. PPEs	1500
	2. VTM kits	200
	3. Diagnostic Reagent Kits for testing Influenza	For testing 325 samples
	4. N-95 Masks	3300
	5. Oseltamivir Capsules (75 mg)	13000
	6. Oseltamivir 30 mg-	3000
Haryana	1. VTM kits	600
	2. Oseltamivir Caps (75mg)	5000
Delhi	1. PPEs	5000
	2. VTM kits	2000
	3. Oseltamivir Caps (75mg)	2000
	4. N-95 Masks	600
Gujarat	1. PPEs kits-	1000
	2. VTM kits-	100
	3. Diagnostic Reagent kits for testing Influenza-	For testing 750 samples
	4. Oseltamivir Caps (75mg)	10000
	5. Influenza Vaccines-	1500
	6. N- 95 Masks	500

---

State/UTs & other agencies	Logistic supplied	Quantity
West Bengal	1. PPEs kits-	500
	2. Oseltamivir Caps (75mg)	1000
Madhya Pradesh	1. VTM kits-	200
	2. PPE kits-	3000
	3. N-95 Masks-	500
	4. Oseltamivir Caps (75mg)	5000
	5. Diagnostic Reagent Kits for testing Influenza-	For testing 1975 samples
	6. Influenza Vaccines-	1000
Punjab	1. VTM kits-	200
	2. PPE kits-	1000
	3. N-95 Masks-	250
	4. Oseltamivir Caps (75mg)	9000
	5. Influenza Vaccines-	1000
	6. Oseltamivir Syrup-	100
Telangana	1. VTM kits	200
	2. Diagnostic Reagent kits for testing Influenza	For testing 250 samples
	3. Influenza Vaccines-	2000
Jharkhand	VTM kits	300
	N-95 Masks-	400
	PPE kits-	200
Goa	VTM kits	150
Karnataka	1. VTM kits	200
	2. Diagnostic Reagent kits for testing Influenza	For testing 250 samples
	3. Influenza Vaccines-	2000
Jammu & Kashmir	1. VTM kits-	400
	2. Oseltamivir Caps (75mg)-	4000
	3. N-95 Masks	1000

State/UTs & other agencies	Logistic supplied	Quantity
	4. PPE kits	3000
	5. Diagnostic Reagent kits for testing Influenza	For testing 500 samples
	6. Influenza Vaccines-	1000
Assam	Oseltamivir Caps (75mg)-	1000
Bihar	1. PPE kits-	1000
	2. Oseltamivir Caps (75mg)-	5000
	3. VTM kits-	300
	4. N-95 Masks-	500
Tripura	Oseltamivir Caps (75mg)-	11000
	Diagnostic Reagent Kits for testing Influenza	300
Uttarakhand	Oseltamivir Caps (75mg)-	4000
	Oseltamivir (30mg)-	1000
	Oseltamivir Syrup-	200
Nagaland	Oseltamivir Caps (75mg)-	1500
	Oseltamivir Syrup-	50
Mizoram	Oseltamivir 75mg-	6100
	Oseltamivir 30 mg-	200
	Oseltamivir Syrup-	200
	N-95 Masks-	300
	PPE Kits-	200
Chhattisgarh	Oseltamivir 75mg-	5000
	Oseltamivir 30 mg-	1000
	Oseltamivir syrup-	200
Orissa	Oseltamivir 75mg-	10000
Kerala	Oseltamivir 75mg-	10000
Arunachal Pradesh	Oseltamivir 75mg-	500
	Oseltamivir 30 mg-	250
	N-95 Masks-	100

State/UTs & other agencies	Logistic supplied	Quantity
Meghalaya	N- 95 Masks-	200
Manipur	Oseltamivir (75mg)-	3000
	N-95 Mask-	200
Himachal Pradesh	Diagnostic Reagent kits for testing Influenza	For testing 125 samples

#### District level health surveys

558. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any District Level Health Surveys are conducted by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such surveys are held every year and if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the surveys; and
- (d) to what extent these surveys helped in the improvement of health sector of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) The Government have conducted District Level Household Surveys (DLHS) during 1998-99 (DLHS-1), 2002-04 (DLHS-2), 2007-08 (DLHS-3) and 2012-13 (DLHS-4). Further, Annual Health Survey (AHS) which also provide district level data was conducted during 2010-11(AHS-1), 2011-12 (AHS-2) and 2012-13 (AHS-3). The AHS was conducted in Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. State-wise Key indicators from AHS are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The results of the Surveys have helped in assessing the performance of health sector programmes, planning new schemes / programmes and realigning the existing health schemes. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the population, especially the vulnerable groups. Following the success of NRHM, National Urban Health Mission was also launched and the two Missions have been now subsumed under National Health Mission (NHM). Further, using data from DLHS and AHS, the Ministry has identified 184 High Priority Districts for focused attention on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health.



**Statement***Key Indicators : AHS-1(2010-11), AHS-2(2011-12) and AHS-3(2012-13)*

Sl. No.	State	Mothers who received any Antenatal Check-up (%)			Institutional Delivery (%)			Children aged 12-23 months Fully Immunized (%)			Total Fertility Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
		AHS-1	AHS-2	AHS-3	AHS-1	AHS-2	AHS-3	AHS-1	AHS-2	AHS-3	AHS-1	AHS-2	AHS-3	AHS-1	AHS-2	AHS-3
1.	Assam	91.1	92.2	94.8	57.7	60.8	65.9	59.0	61.4	64.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	60	57	55
2.	Bihar	84.5	84.7	85.4	47.7	51.9	55.4	64.5	65.6	69.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	55	52	48
3.	Chhattisgarh	90.1	91.4	91.8	34.9	40.4	39.5	74.1	74.1	74.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	53	50	46
4.	Jharkhand	86.1	89.5	92.4	37.6	41.2	46.2	63.7	69.1	69.9	3.1	2.9	2.7	41	38	36
5.	Madhya pradesh	88.6	91.1	92.7	76.1	79.7	82.6	54.9	59.7	66.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	67	65	62
6.	Odisha	95.6	97.0	98.0	71.3	77.7	80.8	55.0	62.3	68.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	62	59	56
7.	Rajasthan	84.8	87.0	88.8	70.2	74.4	78.0	70.8	69.2	74.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	60	57	55
8.	Uttar pradesh	82.1	83.2	85.2	45.6	51.7	56.7	45.3	48.1	52.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	71	70	68
9.	Uttarakhand	84.4	86.7	89.1	50.5	54.6	58.3	75.4	77.9	79.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	43	41	40

**Funds released under JSY to Punjab**

559. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided by the Central Government to Punjab under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) during the last two years; and

(b) the number of women in the State benefited by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) ₹ 21.52 crore have been allocated to Punjab under JSY during the last two years (*i.e.* ₹ 10.43 crore during the year 2013-14 and ₹ 11.09 crore during 2014-15).

(b) 181051 mothers got benefitted under JSY in Punjab during the last two years till December 2014 (*i.e.* 96873 during 2013-14 and 84178 during 2014-15).

**Growth in cardiac stents market**

560. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether patients spend about 2,500 crore on cardiac stents alone every year in India and even by conservative estimates, the bulk of it is being met from their own pockets;

(b) whether it is a fact that an estimated four lakh stents were implanted in India in 2014;

(c) whether it is also a fact that annually the stents market is estimated to grow by about 15 per cent with the growing incidence of cardiovascular diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (d) The Ministry is aware that certain media report has appeared a few months ago about patient spending on cardiac stents. However, the data on cardiac stents spending is not maintained Centrally.

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

#### **Child immunisation coverage**

†561. SHRI HARIVANSH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of child immunisation in India at present;
- (b) whether even today the child immunisation is 50 per cent or even less in 201 districts of the country; and
- (c) if so, the positions of Bihar and Jharkhand in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per the latest evaluated coverage survey, 65 per cent of children in India received all vaccines within first year of age of the child.

(b) and (c) Yes. The 201 districts account for nearly 50% of the total unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children in the country. Of these 201 districts, 14 districts are from Bihar and 6 districts are from Jharkhand.

#### **Special assistance to tackle swine flu**

†562. SHRI HARIVANSH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of those States which have been provided special assistance by Government to fight against swine flu;
- (b) the names of States affected by swine flu and the number of persons who have died so far in the country due to this disease and the number of persons who are still sick due to this disease; and
- (c) whether there is any data available in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) The number of cases and deaths due to Influenza A H1N1 have declined in all the affected States.

The data of laboratory confirmed cases and deaths due to Influenza A H1N1 for the

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

period from 1st January 2015 to 21st April 2015, State-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*). All the deaths may not have occurred only due to Influenza A H1N1 infection but may also be due to co-morbid conditions (Lung disease, liver disease, kidney disease, blood disorders, diabetes etc.) and because of compromised immunity of the patients.

***Statement***

*Influenza A H1N1: laboratory confirmed Cases and Deaths: State/ UT-wise for 2015  
(1st January – 21st April, 2015)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cumulative cases since 1st Jan, 2015	Cumulative deaths since 1st Jan, 2015
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	182	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	30	3
5.	Bihar	351	6
6.	Chandigarh	22	7
7.	Chhattisgarh	162	27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	4
9.	Daman and Diu	5	1
10.	Delhi	4267	12
11.	Goa	58	4
12.	Gujarat	6577	439
13.	Haryana	425	55
14.	Himachal Pradesh	112	24
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu)	88	5
	(Kashmir)	407	15
16.	Jharkhand	11	4
17.	Karnataka	3037	85

1	2	3	4
18.	Kerala	239	21
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2267	318
21.	Maharashtra	5066	485
22.	Manipur	5	2
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	4	0
25.	Nagaland	4	0
26.	Odisha	47	9
27.	Puducherry	57	4
28.	Punjab	290	56
29.	Rajasthan	6698	434
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	666	17
32.	Telangana	2335	79
33.	Tripura	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	96	13
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1543	45
36.	West Bengal	487	26
CUMULATIVE TOTAL		35559	2223

**Prescribing of unnecessary tests to patients by doctors**

563. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that doctors in private hospitals are prescribing unnecessary tests and avoidable surgeries to patients to meet the corporate targets;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any complaints in this regard and if so, the details of action taken in the matter;

(c) whether Government is aware that patients are being fleeced by some reputed private hospitals and clinics; and

(d) if so, how many cases registered and action taken thereon, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) Incidents prescribing unnecessary/avoidable tests and surgeries by some private hospitals have come to the notice of the Government through media. Since health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the respective State Government and/or regulatory councils such as State Medical Councils, etc. to take action to prevent and control such practices. Complaints received by the Government are transferred to the respective States and/or regulatory councils for action in accordance with the law/rules/regulations, etc.

(d) Details of such cases are not maintained Centrally.

#### **Eradication of leprosy from the country**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that around 60 per cent of the new leprosy cases in the world are in India;

(b) the number of persons affected by leprosy during the last three years in India, the State-wise prevalence thereof and the percentage of women and children among the affected people;

(c) the number of leprosy colonies, otherwise called 'leper colonies' in India, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken by Government to eradicate the social stigma associated with leprosy; and

(e) how long will it take for India to become leprosy-free nation, and the steps taken by Government towards the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT

PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per WHO, India reported 58.8% of new leprosy cases detected in the World.

(b) The State/UT-wise new cases detected, prevalence rate and percentage of female and child cases amongst the new cases for the last three years are given in the Statement-I to Statement-IV (*See below*) respectively.

(c) The State/UT-wise number of leprosy colonies is given in the Statement-V (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The country achieved reduction of prevalence rate (PR) to less than one case per 10,000 population at National level in 2005. The Ministry is now concentrating on achieving elimination of leprosy (less than one case per ten thousand population) at district level during the Twelfth Plan Period. The special measures for achieving elimination at district level include improved and early case detection and case management through intensified activities like active case finding, Information Education and Communication/Behaviour Change Communication (IEC/BCC) in the community, capacity building of medical, para-medical and community workers and improved monitoring and supervision.

After integration of leprosy services with General Health Care system, leprosy diagnosis and treatment services are available free of cost at all the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and this has also brought out the Leprosy Affected Persons to receive treatment from the Health institutions like patients of other diseases leading to reduction of stigma and discrimination to a great extent.

IEC/BCC in the community and capacity building of medical, para-medical and community workers is being done to eliminate social stigma associated with leprosy.

***Statement-I***

*National Leprosy Eradication Programme Prevalence Rate\* for last 3 years*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.61	0.58	0.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.32	0.26	0.20
3.	Assam	0.35	0.36	0.26

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Provisional)
4.	Bihar	1.20	1.25	0.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.13	2.41	2.30
6.	Goa	0.25	0.37	0.42
7.	Gujarat	0.96	0.83	1.07
8.	Haryana	0.26	0.28	0.26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.21	0.23	0.25
10.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.82	0.83
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.17	0.13	0.12
12.	Karnataka	0.44	0.45	0.42
13.	Kerala	0.24	0.23	0.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.72	0.76	0.79
15.	Maharashtra	1.09	1.02	0.94
16.	Manipur	0.08	0.07	0.05
17.	Meghalaya	0.09	0.09	0.08
18.	Mizoram	0.16	0.24	0.18
19.	Nagaland	0.50	0.42	0.50
20.	Odisha	0.98	1.25	1.24
21.	Punjab	0.21	0.06	0.20
22.	Rajasthan	0.17	0.18	0.16
23.	Sikkim	0.23	0.24	0.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.39	0.39	0.38
25..	Telangana	-	-	0.58
26.	Tripura	0.18	0.14	0.17



Sl.No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Provisional)
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.72	0.82	0.71
28.	Uttarakhand	0.25	0.28	0.36
29.	West Bengal	1.05	0.99	0.96
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.36	0.23	0.49
31.	Chandigarh	0.58	1.05	1.55
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.61	2.86	4.42
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.15	0.62
34.	Delhi	0.73	0.65	1.31
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	1.98
36.	Puducherry	0.21	0.29	0.19
TOTAL		0.73	0.75	0.73

\* Number of leprosy cases per 10,000 population.

### Statement-II

#### National Leprosy Eradication Programme Data for year 2012-13

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of new cases detected	Percentage of Female cases	Percentage of Child cases
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8295	41.15	11.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	27.08	25.00
3.	Assam	1147	26.94	9.24
4.	Bihar	22001	38.78	15.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	8115	37.33	6.72

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	55	43.64	1.82
7.	Gujarat	9019	48.71	9.39
8.	Haryana	648	32.00	1.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	166	29.52	3.01
10.	Jharkhand	3691	36.74	7.50
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	191	24.61	3.66
12.	Karnataka	3436	37.02	15.63
13.	Kerala	832	100.00	12.86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6400	34.83	6.13
15.	Maharashtra	18715	44.04	12.51
16.	Manipur	24	37.50	12.50
17.	Meghalaya	26	19.23	11.54
18.	Mizoram	18	27.78	0.00
19.	Nagaland	157	15.92	8.28
20.	Odisha	8226	36.99	8.64
21.	Punjab	700	8.86	4.00
22.	Rajasthan	1084	26.11	1.11
23.	Sikkim	19	15.79	15.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	3550	28.42	10.76
26.	Tripura	23	21.74	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24222	32.85	6.22
28.	Uttarakhand	495	38.99	6.46
29.	West Bengal	11683	32.45	7.52

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	35.71	7.14
31.	Chandigarh	74	29.73	4.05
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	368	58.42	26.09
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	1252	23.72	6.79
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	57	35.09	10.53
TOTAL		134752	37.72	9.93

**Statement-III***National Leprosy Eradication Programme Data for year 2013-14*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of new cases detected	Percentage of female cases	Percentage of child cases
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7108	39.27	10.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	30.43	4.35
3.	Assam	1048	28.05	9.26
4.	Bihar	18188	37.84	15.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	8519	38.37	6.37
6.	Goa	72	51.39	11.11
7.	Gujarat	9721	47.81	9.33
8.	Haryana	622	32.00	2.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	161	25.47	2.48
10.	Jharkhand	4021	35.46	8.16

260	Written Answers to	[RAJYA SABHA]	Unstarred Questions	
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	175	23.43	11.43
12.	Karnataka	3466	36.87	9.23
13.	Kerala	782	27.24	10.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6369	34.84	5.97
15.	Maharashtra	16400	44.45	12.70
16.	Manipur	12	50.00	8.33
17.	Meghalaya	24	4.17	4.17
18.	Mizoram	30	0.00	6.67
19.	Nagaland	158	36.71	10.13
20	Odisha	10645	38.70	8.53
21	Punjab	648	8.95	12.96
22	Rajasthan	1079	27.25	1.95
23	Sikkim	18	38.89	11.11
24	Tamil Nadu	3810	29.34	9.16
26	Tripura	37	18.92	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	22565	32.34	6.08
28	Uttarakhand	376	31.38	3.99
29	West Bengal	9121	29.26	7.76
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	50.00	15.63
31	Chandigarh	144	28.47	6.25
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	320	55.63	23.75
33	Daman and Diu	4	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
34	Delhi	1145	22.79	6.03
35	Lakshadweep	13	46.15	15.38
36	Puducherry	57	36.84	12.28
TOTAL		126913	36.91	9.49

**Statement-IV***National Leprosy Eradication Programme Data for the year 2014-15 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of new cases detected	Percentage of female cases	Percentage of child cases
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3753	50.76	10.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	24.24	9.09
3.	Assam	775	26.06	7.23
4.	Bihar	15194	36.56	14.31
5.	Chhattisgarh	8142	38.54	6.79
6.	Goa	53	58.49	7.55
7.	Gujarat	8553	47.84	7.83
8.	Haryana	461	32.00	2.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	165	24.24	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	3902	37.80	8.79
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	120	30.00	1.67
12.	Karnataka	3040	37.07	8.49
13.	Kerala	612	36.11	9.64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5767	31.07	4.65
15.	Maharashtra	14772	44.19	12.46

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	14	35.71	7.14
17.	Meghalaya	23	43.48	13.04
18.	Mizoram	11	36.36	18.18
19.	Nagaland	37	27.03	8.11
20.	Odisha	7310	36.94	8.80
21.	Punjab	179	36.31	8.94
22.	Rajasthan	971	27.81	2.68
23.	Sikkim	12	16.67	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2924	32.66	12.52
25.	Telangana	2700	37.15	8.33
26.	Tripura	46	28.26	2.17
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20404	31.84	6.29
28.	Uttarakhand	475	31.79	3.58
29.	West Bengal	9516	32.32	7.65
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	26.32	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	156	33.33	4.49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	249	60.64	20.48
33.	Daman and Diu	17	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	2098	23.12	5.29
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	38	39.47	5.26
TOTAL		112541	37.06	9.01

**Statement-V***National Leprosy Eradication Programme*

## No. of Leprosy Colonies in States/UTs

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of colonies
1.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	45
5.	Chhattisgarh	21
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	17
8.	Haryana	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jharkhand	60
11.	Jammu Division	1
12.	Kashmir Division	1
13.	Karnataka	19
14.	Kerala	3 (Leprosy sanatoria)
15.	Madhya Pradesh	31
16.	Maharashtra	32
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Odisha	65
22.	Punjab	32
23.	Rajasthan	15

Sl.No	Name of States/UTs	No. of Colonies
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	52
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	72
28.	Uttarakhand	29
29.	West Bengal	27
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi (31 small colonies in Tahirpur Complex)	37
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		695

**Development of RIMS hospitals**

565. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is developing RIMS hospitals on the model of AIIMS hospitals in the country under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY); and

(b) if so, the details thereof including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana along with the funds sanctioned/utilised/spent so far, during the last three years, hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) No. AIIMS hospitals set up under PMSSY are governed by the AIIMS Act. There is no provision under the AIIMS Act to develop Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS) on the model of AIIMS hospitals.

(b) Does not arise.



**Actions to control anaemia cases**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that in comparison to our neighbouring countries the problem of anaemia is very acute in our country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of further action proposed to be taken to control anaemia, particularly among women and children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Yes. The details of anaemia situation in the neighbouring countries are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Taking cognizance of high prevalence of anaemia across all age groups, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under National Health Mission has launched National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI) to address Iron Deficiency Anaemia comprehensively across all life stages including pregnant women, children, adolescents and women in reproductive age group.

- There are age specific doses and regime for Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for different age groups. Bi-weekly Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for children 6 months to 5 years and weekly IFA for children 6 – 10 years, adolescents and women in reproductive age. Pregnant women receive IFA for 100 days and to be repeated post partum as well. Deworming is recommended to children 1 – 19 years.
- Universal screening of pregnant women for anemia is an integral part of ante-natal care, through the existing network of sub-centers and primary health centers and other health facilities as well as through outreach activities at Village Health & Nutrition Days (VHNDs). Line-listing of severely anaemic pregnant women is being maintained for appropriate treatment of anaemia at health facilities.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption and promoting sanitation and hygiene practices.

- 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.

**Statement**

*Per cent prevalence of anaemia in India and neighbouring countries across different age groups*

(Figures in Percentages )

Country	Pre-School age children		Pregnant Women		Non- Pregnant Women	
	Country Proportion of population with anaemia (Hb <11 g/dl) in pre-school age children	Public health problem	Country Proportion of population with anaemia (Hb <11 g/dl) in pregnant women	Public health problem	Country Proportion of population with anaemia (Hb <12 g/dl) in non- pregnant women	Public health problem
Afghanistan	37.9	Moderate	61.0	Severe	24.7	Moderate
Bangladesh	47.0	Severe	47.0	Severe	33.2	Moderate
Bhutan	80.6	Severe	49.6	Severe	54.8	Severe
China	20.0	Moderate	28.9	Moderate	19.9	Moderate
India	74.3* (NFHS 2, 1998 -99) / 78.9 (NFHS 3, 2005-06)	Severe	49.7* (NFHS 2, 1998 -99)/ 58.7 (NFHS 3, 2005-06)	Severe	52.0 (NFHS 2, 1998 -99)/ 53.2 (NFHS 3, 2005-06)	Severe
Nepal	78.0	Severe	74.6	Severe	66.7	Severe
Pakistan	50.9	Severe	39.1	Moderate	27.9	Moderate
Sri Lanka	29.9	Moderate	29.3	Moderate	31.6	Moderate
Thailand	25.2	Moderate	22.3	Moderate	17.8	Moderate

Source: WHO Global Database on Anaemia (1995 – 2005)

\*For India, data quoted in WHO Global Database on Anaemia is from NFHS 2 (1998 -99) for children 6 – 35 months.

**Campaign for preventing childhood diarrhoea**

567. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Centrally sponsored campaign for prevention of childhood diarrhoea in the country;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme and how this scheme is operated in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand where most of the cases of malnourishment of children have been reported due to diarrhoea; and

(c) the number of cases of malnourishment of children and women reported in the country particularly in Chhattisgarh and how many such cases are associated with diarrhoea and other diseases, and the measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) Under National Health Mission, Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) was observed from 28th July to 8th August, 2014 for control of deaths due to Diarrhoea across all States and UT. The activities under IDCF mainly included- awareness generation activities, diarrhoea management service provision, establishing ORS-Zinc demonstration sites, ORS distribution by ASHA through home visits, detection of undernourished children and their treatment, promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices by ASHA and establishing IYCF corners. Around 1.9 crore under-five children were reached by ASHA and prophylactic ORS packets were distributed to them with counselling for care during diarrhoea. The coverage in States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per National Family Health Survey 3 (2005-06), 47.1 per cent of under-five children are underweight and 43.4 per cent of women aged 15-49 years are thin. As per Annual Health Survey 3 (2012-13), 12.2 per cent of children suffer from diarrhoea in Chhattisgarh and this proportion is higher among malnourished children as they are more prone to infections. However, information on number of cases of malnourishment of children and women associated with diarrhoea and other diseases are not being maintained centrally.

The measures taken by the Government for management of childhood diarrhoea are as follows:

- I. Early detection of cases from community with provision of primary care with ORS and Zinc dispersible tablets and referral to facilities for appropriate treatment by

the health workers trained in Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI).

- II. Health, hygiene and nutrition education to the mothers at Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs).
- III. Observation of Integrated Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IpCF) for mass awareness generation on prevention and control of diarrhoea, service delivery provisions along with information, education and communications on appropriate Infant and Young Child feeding practices.
- IV. Surveillance activities to detect outbreaks of Diarrhoea through Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) are also carried out.

**Statement**

*Performance of State of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh for  
the intensified diarrhoea control fortnight*

No. of Districts organized IDCF Launch	24	27
No. of under-five children visited by ASHA for Prophylactic ORS distribution	305844	1870240
No. of Children treated with both Zinc and ORS during the Fortnight	952	34123
No. of ORS and Zinc Corners established in the State	44	5615
No. of Non-Health Facility ORS corners established in the State	NA	482
No. of Schools participating in IDCF activities	0	18822
No. of PRI meetings held in relation to IDCF in the State (Village/Block/District)	NIL	2560

**Encephalitis Research Institute at Gorakhpur**

†568. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths due to encephalitis in Baba Raghav Das Medical College, Gorakhpur during the last three years;

(b) whether there is a proposal to establish any research institute in the Medical College to get rid of encephalitis;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the arrangement being made for preservation of vaccines in this hospital and whether vaccines sent are developed indigenously or are being imported; and

(d) the amount released during the last five years for the upgradation of Baba Raghav Das Medical College?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per the reports from received from State Government, number of deaths due to encephalitis in BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur during the last three years are as follows:

2012	2013	2014
545	554	541

(b) ICMR has established a Field Unit of National Institute of Virology (NIV) at Gorakhpur within the premises of BRD Medical College.

(c) For proper storage of the vaccines at various levels, including State stores, District stores and upto the last cold chain point, cold chain equipment is provided to the State. At present, for vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), SA 14-14-2 vaccine is imported.

(d) The amount released during the last five years for the upgradation of Baba Raghav Das Medical College is ₹ 31 crores approximately.

#### **Dengue affected people in Maharashtra**

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

(a) the number of Dengue affected persons reported in Mumbai and other parts of Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of persons who lost their lives due to dengue during the period in the State;

(c) whether it is a fact that many dengue victims lost their eye sight in the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The number of dengue cases and deaths reported by Mumbai and other parts of State Maharashtra during last three years are as under:

	2012		2013		2014		2015**	
	C*	D*	C	D	C	D	C	D
Mumbai	907	3	927	36	861	6	16	0
Rest of Maharashtra	2024	56	4505	12	7712	47	182	0

\* C= Cases

\* D = Deaths

\*\* provisional till 18 April.

(c) and (d) No confirmed case of blindness caused due to Dengue virus infection has been reported from any State.

(e) Government of India has taken following steps to augment the diagnosis and strengthen Dengue case management in the country including Maharashtra.

#### **Diagnostic Facilities:**

- For augmenting diagnostic facilities numbers of Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) with laboratory support has been increased to 439 across the country and linked with 15 Apex Referral laboratories with advanced diagnostic facilities for back up support. Out of these 26 SSHs have been identified in the State Maharashtra which are linked with National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune for back up support.
- Test kits are provided to these institutes through National Institute of Virology, Pune free of cost. In 2015 (till 31.3.15), 226 dengue (1 kit = 96 tests) kits have been provided by the Centre to the SSHs out of which 20 dengue kits have been supplied to the State Maharashtra.
- Introduced ELISA based NS1 test for early detection of cases from 1st day of disease in addition to IgM test which can detect the Dengue case after five days of disease. Funds for procurement of ELISA based dengue NS1 Antigen tests are provided through State PIP.

#### **Treatment Guidelines**

- New National Guidelines for clinical management of Dengue fever were developed and released in a National Consultation organized in Delhi on 19th December, 2014.

- Training of Trainers on new National Guidelines on Dengue case management was organized on 17th & 18th Dec, 2014 in Delhi wherein 50 Clinicians from States including Maharashtra were trained.

**Prevention and Control**

In view of upsurge and geographical spread of dengue to newer areas, a Mid Term Plan has been developed for prevention and control of Dengue approved by the Committee of Secretaries on 26.5.11. The plan has been sent to the States for implementation.

- Provision of funds for vector control activities through source reduction under Twelfth Five Year Plan has been made.
- Involvement of ASHA in source reduction activities with provision of incentives in high endemic States.
- Field visits are carried out to assess the preparedness and to provide technical guidance to the States.
- Focused IEC/BCC activities are carried out for awareness generation of the community at national and State level.

**Setting up hospitals under PPP mode**

570. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to set up a few new hospitals under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has held any consultation with the State Governments in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide better health service to the people during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As far as Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is concerned, there is no such proposal.

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

(e) Public Health being a State subject, under the National Health Mission, support is provided to States /UTs to strengthen their healthcare delivery system. During the Twelfth Plan (upto 2014-15) ₹ 51,194.79 crore has been released to the States/UTs under the National Health Mission.

#### **Expansion of UIP**

571. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) which vaccinates children against seven life threatening diseases currently covers only 65 per cent children;

(b) if so, whether Government now proposes to launch its expanded immunization programme with the target to vaccinate cent per cent children;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which Government will monitor that the immunization drive for kids is effective in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) Yes. As per the evaluated coverage data, the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) currently covers only 65 per cent children upto one year age, who have received all vaccines against seven life threatening diseases.

(b) and (c) The Government has launched “Mission Indradhanush” on 25th December, 2014 which aims to cover all children who are either partially vaccinated or unvaccinated. The Mission focuses on interventions to rapidly increase full immunization coverage of children from 65% in 2014 to at least 90% children in the next five years.

Mission Indradhanush is a nationwide initiative with a special focus on 201 high focus districts. These 201 districts account for nearly 50% of the partially vaccinated or unvaccinated children in the country. Under Mission Indradhanush vaccination is provided to protection children against seven life-threatening diseases (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Tuberculosis, Measles and Hepatitis B). In addition, Japanese Encephalitis and Haemophilus influenzae type B as Pentavalent vaccine is provided in selected areas of the country. Vaccination against tetanus toxoid is provided to the pregnant women.



(d) Mission Indradhanush was monitored by about 160 national monitors to oversee the preparedness and implementation of the activities. More than 2,100 monitors from WHO and 1,100 monitors from UNICEF and other partner agencies monitored the activity at immunization session, community, IEC activities, vaccine distribution and cold chain maintenance during Mission Indradhanush.

#### **Beneficiaries under health insurance scheme**

†572. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to provide free facility to students studying in schools under the Health Insurance Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering for further extension of the Health Insurance Scheme and if so, the details of the draft thereof; and

(c) the sections of the society being benefited under the “Health Insurance Scheme” at present and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) No. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has been transferred from Ministry of Labour and Employment to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on as is where is basis *w.e.f.* 01.04.2015. RSBY covers BPL families (a unit of five) and 11 other defined categories namely Building & Other Construction Workers, licensed Railway porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers. BPL and 11 other categories, of unorganized workers enrolled under RSBY are entitled for health insurance coverage of Rs.30,000/- per annum, as per the scheme guidelines.

#### **E-auction of private FM radio channels**

573. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has invited applications for e-auction of private FM radio channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the name of the cities in Odisha selected for the purpose;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the revenue likely to be generated as a result thereof; and

(e) the time by which the entire process of e-auctioning of FM radio channels in the country is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government on 16.1.2015 approved the e-auction of 1st batch of private FM Radio Phase-III of 135 channels in 69 existing cities. A list of 135 channels to be auctioned in 1st batch is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Information Memorandum (IM) was issued on 21st January, 2015 and was uploaded on the Ministry's website ([www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in)) Subsequently, a Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) for bidding for the first batch was issued on 2nd March, 2015. In response to NIA, Government has received a total of 28 applications.

(c) Bhubaneshwar and Rourkela cities are part of 1st batch of private FM Radio Phase-III.

(d) The estimated revenue through auction of 135 FM channels in 69 existing cities is ₹ 550.18 crore.

(e) As per the tentative time lines, auction is scheduled to start in May, 2015 depending upon completion of requisite formalities. In e-auction, closing date of auction can't be given as it depends upon bidders's activity.

### ***Statement***

#### *List of FM channels to be auctioned in 1st batch of FM Phase-III*

#### **Existing Phase-II Cities (69 nos.)**

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	No. of Channels for Auction
<b>Category "A+"</b>			
1.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1
2.	Delhi	Delhi	1
3.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	2
			4
<b>Category "A"</b>			
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	No. of Channels for Auction
6.	Hyderabad	Telangana	4
7.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1
8.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	3
9.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	3
10.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	2
11.	Pune	Maharashtra	2
12.	Surat	Gujarat	2
			19
<b>Category "B"</b>			
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	1
14.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	2
15.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	2
16.	Asansol	West Bengal	2
17.	Cochin	Kerala	1
18.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1
19.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	1
20.	Patna	Bihar	3
21.	Rajkot	Gujarat	1
22.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1
23.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	2
			17
<b>Category "C"</b>			
24.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	2
25.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	2
26.	Akola	Maharashtra	3
27.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	3
28.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	2
29.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	2
30.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	1

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	No. of Channels for Auction
31.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	3
32.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	3
33.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh/UT	2
34.	Dhule	Maharashtra	3
35.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	3
36.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	3
37.	Guwahati	Assam	1
38.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	2
39.	Jammu	J&K	3
40.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	3
41.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	1
42.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	2
43.	Kota	Rajasthan	1
44.	Kozhikode	Kerala	2
45.	Mangalore	Karnataka	1
46.	Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	3
47.	Mysore	Karnataka	2
48.	Nanded	Maharashtra	3
49.	Nasik	Maharashtra	2
50.	Patiala	Punjab	1
51.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
52.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	3
53.	Rourkela	Odisha	2
54.	Sangli	Maharashtra	2
55.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	2
56.	Siliguri	West Bengal	1
57.	Srinagar	J&K	3
58.	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	2
59.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	2

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	No. of Channels for Auction
60.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2
61.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	2
62.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	1
63.	Warangal	Telangana	3
			85
<b>Category "D"</b>			
64.	Agartala	Tripura	2
65.	Aizwal	Mizoram	2
66.	Hissar	Haryana	1
67.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	2
68.	Karnal	Haryana	1
69.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2
			10
GRAND TOTAL			135

#### Functioning of CBFC

574. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that objections are being raised relating to functioning of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC);
- (b) if so, the steps undertaken by Government to clear the objections;
- (c) the number of films/documentaries banned by the CBFC since August, 2014; and
- (d) the number of such banned films/documentaries which were in Bangla Language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) The functioning of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is governed by provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. CBFC certifies films for public exhibition in accordance with Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983. The process

provides for objections relating to certification of films. There are, mechanisms available within the Act such as Film Certification Appellate Tribunal for addressing any such objection / grievance.

(b) Any aggrieved producer has the right to move Film Certification Appellate Tribunal, which is headed by a former Judge of the High Court which decides matters of appeal in accordance with Cinematograph Act.

(c) and (d) Chairperson, Central Board of Film Certification withdrew the certificate issued to the film titled “Kaum De Heere” (Punjabi) in August, 2014.

#### **Installation of transmitters**

575. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is slow progress with respect to installation of High Power Transmitters/Low Power Transmitters/Very Low Power Transmitters in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to relay/telecast DD/AIR programmes all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that as far as All India Radio (AIR) is concerned, three years ago, there were 431 AM/FM Transmitters in AIR Network and today AIR has 596 AM/FM Transmitters.

As regards Doordarshan, in view of multi channel TV coverage having been provided in the entire country through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service, new transmitters are not envisaged except a few in border areas. However, as part of continuing schemes of Twelfth Plan, Doordarshan(DD) has set up High Power Transmitter (HPT) (interim Setup) at Mehaboobnagar and a Very Low Power Transmitter (VLPT) at Joginder Nagar during the last three years.

Following new transmitters have been approved to be set-up in J&K by Doordarshan:

1. HPT's (DD1 & DD News) Rajouri;
2. HPT, Natha Top (Patni Top)

3. HPT, Himbotingla Top

4. HPT, Green Ridge

(c) As regards AIR, the programmes are being broadcast through 596 AM/ FM radio transmitters and available to 92.00% of the area and 99.20% population of the country. Following steps have been taken up for expansion of broadcasting coverage of All India Radio (AIR) programmes all over the country:

1. Setting up of 241 new FM Transmitters of various capacities throughout the country and replacement/ upgradation of existing 111 nos. of FM Transmitters have been approved under the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

2. 21 radio channels (Programmes) of AIR have been made available through DD Direct plus DTH platform (Ku-band) and these can be received through a set top box all over the country including uncovered areas.

As regards Doordarshan, TV coverage, in terrestrial mode, is estimated to be available to about 92% of population spread over 81% area of the country. The areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters along with rest of the country have been provided with multichannel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service. It is possible to receive DTH signals anywhere in the country with the help of a small sized dish receive unit. Equipment for upgradation of DTH platform from 59 TV channels to 97/112 TV channels have been installed recently.

Besides these, Doordarshan's regular 22 channels are available on satellite mode and through cable network, which is the most preferred source of viewership and receptional viewership.

DD is expanding its Free Dish services for which viewers will get to see 112 channels as against 59 at present.

#### **Community Radio Sammelan**

576. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Community Radio Sammelan was concluded in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of issues raised and decisions finalized during the said Sammelan;

(c) whether there is any proposal to issue communication to District Magistrate to proactively involve the stations in the dissemination of information pertaining to key flagship schemes of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) Ministry has been organizing a 3 day Sammelan of operational Community Radio Stations every year since 2011. 5th National Community Radio Sammelan was organized from 16th to 18th March 2015 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

(b) to (d) During 5th Sammelan, issues like role of community radios in water & sanitation, girls education, healthcare, migration, financial inclusion, agriculture, livelihood and access to Justice for poor and marginalised communities etc. were discussed. The Sammelan brought out that most of the Community Radio stations are working on these issues and can be effectively used to disseminate information about various Government programmes.

Suggestion was received from Community Radio Stations to write to District Magistrates/Collectors about potential of community radio stations to reach to the masses.

Interaction with Central/State Government Ministries/Departments about community radio stations is a continuous and dynamic process. Ministry communicates with all concerned as per need.

#### **Curb on frivolous newspaper registrations**

577. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to curb frivolous newspaper registrations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Press Council of India had brought the issue before the Government and the Government is considering to address it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) In order to curb non-serious publications, amendment is being proposed in the draft Press and Registration of Books and Publications (PRBP) Bill, 2015 by which registration of concerned publication may be cancelled on violation of certain conditions for grant of licence.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

**National centre for animation**

578. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to set up a National Centre for Animation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed site along with the reasons and basis of selecting the area, the estimated project cost, the time-line and deadlines for the completion of the proposed project;

(c) the details of the number of courses proposed to be offered, number of seats, admission criteria and duration of the course;

(d) whether Government plans on linking the courses offered with industry collaborations and demands; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) Government proposes to setup National Centre of Excellence for Animation, Gaming and Visual Effects for imparting quality education in the field of Animation, Gaming and Visual Effects as well as ensuring increased availability of skilled resources in these sectors. This would provide the necessary impetus to the production of animation contents based on Indian stories and characters.

(b) to (e) The Government is in discussion with all the stake holders on all aspects of the project including funding, location, number of courses/seats. The proposal also envisages participation by the media and entertainment Industry.

**Complaints regarding the broadcasted contents on TV**

579. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received by the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council of India regarding the content broadcast on television channels since 2010; and

(b) the details thereof, including names, of the TV channels and the main objections to the content raised in the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) was established in June 2011. Total number of complaints received by the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) regarding the content broadcast on television channel since 20th June, 2011 till 10th March 2015 was 4056. The details of action taken on complaints, T.V channelwise, is available on BCCC's website *i.e.* [www.ibfindia.com/decisions](http://www.ibfindia.com/decisions)

Summary of complaints received under seven themes of BCCC:-

**Theme 1: Crime & Violence**

Various Channels have been telecasting shows based on actual crime cases. After reviewing all such complaints BCCC reiterated that gruesome violence should be avoided particularly during general viewing hours. BCCC also reviewed the complaints pertaining to violence against women in daily/fiction shows. The complaints were ranging from torture, physical abuse, domestic violence etc. In most of the cases the Council noted that the content shown was part of an extended storyline and the Channels were found to be adhering to IBF's Self-Regulatory Guidelines. As regards reality shows, the Council asked the Channels to appropriately modify the content and not to repeat the episodes in question.

**Theme 2: Sex, Obscenity & Nudity**

BCCC reviewed complaints regarding vulgarity. The main concern was use of vulgar language by participants and the alleged obscene acts performed by them during the shows.

**Theme 3: Horror & Occult**

Complaints under this category pertained to Channels spreading blind belief and

superstition through some programmes. The complainants alleged that such content causes fear in the minds of Children and is not suitable for General viewing hours. While referring to such complaints BCCC noted that although these programmes are shown at late night hours, the promos of such programmes repeatedly appear during the day. BCCC asked the Channels to suitably edit the promos for day telecast without scary/gory visuals.

**Theme 4: Drugs, Smoking, Tobacco, and Solvents & Alcohol**

A very small section of complaints were pertaining to depiction of smoking scenes, consumption of alcohol.

**Theme 5: Religion & Community**

Most of such complaints were related to mythological programmes shown on various TV Channels hurting religious sentiments. Some cases were referred to BCCC by the Court of Law. BCCC examined all such complaints and was of the view that there has been various interpretations of mythology in literature and based on the same, the Channels are within their rights to exercise their creativity. In some cases Channel were, however, asked to be sensitive.

Some complaints pertaining to this theme related to stereotyping of a community particularly minorities. In certain cases BCCC has asked the Channel to modify the content or not to repeat objectionable content. BCCC issued an advisory with regard to the Content Sensitive to Minorities.

**Theme 6: Harm & Offence**

Complaints under this theme range from portrayal of persons with disabilities, Child Marriage/abuse/exploitation, Stereotyping of Women, mistreatment of animals and airing of content that may be offensive to public feeling.

**Theme 7: General Restrictions**

So far, a very small percentage of complaints have been received regarding this section. The complaints were against depiction of wrong map of India, insult to the National Flag and wrong portrayal of court proceedings. The Council took note of such complaints and issued an advisory on Depiction & Use of National Flag, National Emblem, National Anthem and Map of India in TV Programmes.

**Enhancement of quality of Programmes in Doordarshan**

580. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the various steps taken by Government during the last one year, in order to enhance the quality of productions/programmes in Doordarshan and All India Radio;
- (b) whether the quality of different programmes in these public broadcasters are upto the expectations; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that they have taken various steps during last one year to enhance the quality of productions/programmes in Doordarshan and All India Radio. The details are as below:-

**All India Radio**

Improvement of quality of programmes broadcast by AIR is a continuous process. The popularity, content and quality of AIR's programmes are being monitored regularly. A wide network of Audience Research Units across the country regularly provides feedback on the programmes broadcast on various stations/channels of AIR for introduction of requisite modifications and innovations in tune with the evolving needs, tastes and aspirations of the target audience. The members of the Programme Advisory Committees constituted at many AIR stations give their suggestions for improvement in the quality of programmes. Various in-house mechanisms are also operational for continuous preview and review of programmes to make them better.

Some of the steps taken by AIR during the last one year to enhance the quality of its programmes are detailed below:

- (i) Enhanced fee structure to attract the best talent.
- (ii) Increase in fund allocation for production of programmes.
- (iii) Commissioned programme from outsiders with the material of archival values.
- (iv) launching of a unique project entitled Sanskar Geet to preserve the folk legacy of India in its pristine purity.

- (v) Upgradation of Staff Training Institutes, rechristened as National Academy for Broadcasting and Multimedia.
- (vi) Streamlining of AIR's Music auditions system to improve its functioning.
- (vii) Institution of special prize in the annual AIR Music Competition in the name of Begum Akhtar titled Akashvani Begum Akhtar Vishesh Puraskar exclusively for youth artists.
- (viii) FMisation of broadcast to ensure better reception quality.

**Doordarshan**

Doordarshan sources its content through various modes: In-house production, commissioning, sponsorship, revenue sharing mode and Advertisement Funded Programmes. Towards this end only, Doordarshan also collaborates with some private channels, in a limited way, in sourcing some high quality software and by simulcast on favourable terms.

It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to maintain high quality of its Programme productions and transmissions and in pursuance of this objective, Doordarshan has been modernizing its network from time to time and adopting new technologies to the extent possible, within the available resources. Modernizations of Doordarshan network is a continuous process.

(b) Yes, Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that AIR has marched with the times embracing new content themes, presentation styles, programme formats and technological innovations. AIR has paid special emphasis on interactive programmes including SMS-based services, registered its presence on various new and social media platforms and has also commenced live streaming of some channels/services.

Doordarshan telecasts both In-house and outside productions like Mega Serials, Documentaries, Talk Shows, Telefilms, Reality shows, music and dance programmes featuring renowned artist of national and international recognition, Programmes aiming youth and children's programmes, variety of feature films, Nationally and Internationally acclaimed documentaries etc.

- (c) Does not arise.

**Advertisements issued by Government**

581. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of money spent on various advertisements issued by Government in last six months;

(b) whether the steps are being made to set up an ombudsman to monitor and regulate the misuse of public money by the Government of the day by giving advertisements to gain political mileage; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) The amount of money spent/committed on various Government advertisements issued by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), a media unit and an attached office under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, during the last six months (till March, 2015) through various media vehicle is as under:

Media	Amount of Advertisements (in ₹)
Print Media	2,60,55,30,925/-
Audio Visual	4,51,03,07,514/-
Outdoor Publicity	69,02,08,380/-
TOTAL	7,80,60,46,819/-

(b) and (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India appointed a Committee for suggesting the guidelines on Government funded Advertisement with reference to a Writ Petition filed by common cause. The Committee has advocated for appointment of an Ombudsman to receive complaints of violation of guidelines prepared by them and to recommend action in accordance with the guidelines. The Committee also suggested that the Ombudsman may recommend suitable changes to the Guidelines to deal with new circumstances and situations. The concerned Writ Petition was taken up by Hon'ble Supreme Court for hearing on 17th February, 2015. Hon'ble Supreme Court has reserved the case for final judgement.

#### **Community radio stations**

582. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any steps to effectively harness the potential of community radio stations as an important tool for empowerment of masses specially women and marginalized community;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal under consideration for facilitating enhanced role of the State Governments in community radio stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) Community Radios can play an important role in reaching out to the community providing information on various issues including schemes and programmes of the Government. They can not only make people aware about their rights and entitlements but can prove to be an important tool for empowerment of people especially for women and marginalized communities.

Ministry is doing advocacy with various Ministries including Ministry of Health, Panchayati Raj, Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Forest and Ministry of Women and Child Development etc., so that they could involve Community Radio Stations for their communication campaigns.

(c) As per clause 8(ii) of the policy guidelines for setting up of community radio station in India, Central & State Governments can engage community radio stations to broadcast public interest information and sponsored programmes. Ministry has finalised rates and guidelines for sponsored programmes on community radio stations, which are available on Ministry's website, [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in). State Governments can engage with community radio stations on the basis of guidelines finalised by the Ministry.

#### **Local news content in private FM channels**

583. DR. K. V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the response to the community radio stations is encouraging;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will allow local news content in the Private FM Channels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) and (b) Review of the functioning of Community Radio Stations (CRS) is a continuous exercise in the

Ministry. The Ministry has brought out Community Radio Compendium about functioning of CRS. As per the Compendium, CRS have made substantial progress in localizing the content of their broadcast by involving communities in script writing and production of programmes. CR stations have made significant progress in dissemination of information relating to issues such as health, agriculture, education, women empowerment etc. Details are available on Ministry's website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in) Ministry has not conducted any study about effectiveness of community radio stations.

(c) and (d) Under the guidelines approved for FM Radio Phase-III, Private FM radio permission holders shall be permitted to carry the news bulletins of All India Radio in exactly same format (unaltered), on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati.

The broadcast pertaining to the following categories will be treated as non-news and current affairs broadcast and will therefore be permissible:-

- (a) Information pertaining to sporting events excluding live coverage. However live commentaries of sporting events of local nature may be permissible;
- (b) Information pertaining to Traffic and Weather;
- (c) Information pertaining to and coverage of cultural events, festivals;
- (d) Coverage of topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counseling;
- (e) Availability of employment opportunities;
- (f) Public announcements pertaining to civic amenities like electricity, water supply, natural calamities, health alerts etc., as provided by the local administration.

#### **New Akashwani Stations**

†584. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has chalked out any plan to open new Akashwani stations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the places in Bihar where they are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is an approved scheme under the Twelfth Plan for setting up of 189 new AIR installations including 100 Watt FM Relay Centres. These 189 new installations also include 86 installations continued from Eleventh Plan to Twelfth Plan and 103 new installations proposed in the Twelfth Plan.

State-wise details including State of Bihar for setting up of new AIR installation are given in the Statement-I and the Statement-II (*See below*) respectively.

***Statement-I***

*List of new AIR installations being setup in Continuing Scheme under Twelfth Plan*

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
1.	Anini*	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW
2.	Baririzo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
3.	Bhalukpong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
4.	Boleng	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
5.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW
6.	Chayangtajo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
7.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW
8.	Gensi	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
9.	Hayuliang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
10.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW
11.	Koyu	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
12.	Mariang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
13.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
14.	Nampong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
15.	Palin	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
16.	Raga	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
17.	Rumgong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
18.	Sangram	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
19.	Sagalee*	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
20.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
21.	Yachuli	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
22.	Yingkiong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
23.	Bakuliaghat	Assam	100 Watt
24.	Barpeta	Assam	100 Watt
25.	Dudnoi	Assam	100 Watt
26.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW
27.	Karim ganj	Assam	1 kW
28.	Lanka	Assam	100 Watt
29.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW
30.	Sarihajan	Assam	100 Watt
31.	Udalguri	Assam	100 Watt
32.	Green Ridge	Jammu & Kashmir	10 kW & 2X5 KW TV
33.	Himbotingla	Jammu & Kashmir	10 kW & 2X5 KW TV
34.	Nathatop	Jammu & Kashmir	10 kW & 2X5 KW TV
35.	Chingai*	Manipur	100 Watt
36.	Tamei*	Manipur	100 Watt
37.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 kW
38.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW
39.	Baghmara	Meghalaya	100 Watt
40.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW
41.	Chiahphuri	Mizoram	100 Watt
42.	Khawbung	Mizoram	100 Watt
43.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
44.	Pukzing	Mizoram	100 Watt
45.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW
46.	Vanlaiphai	Mizoram	100 Watt
47.	Zawngin	Mizoram	100 Watt
48.	Henima (Tenning)	Nagaland	100 Watt
49.	Meluri	Nagaland	100 Watt
50.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW
51.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 kW
52.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 kW
53.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW
54.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 kW
55.	Chauntan hill	Rajasthan	20 kW
56.	Chungthang	Sikkim	100 Watt
57.	Dentam	Sikkim	100 Watt
58.	Gyalshing	Sikkim	100 Watt
59.	Lachen	Sikkim	100 Watt
60.	Lachung, Forest Guest House	Sikkim	100 Watt
61.	Mangan	Sikkim	100 Watt
62.	Namthang, Police Thana	Sikkim	100 Watt
63.	Soreng	Sikkim	100 Watt
64.	Yuksum	Sikkim	100 Watt
65.	Chowmanu	Tripura	100 Watt
66.	Damchhara	Tripura	100 Watt
67.	Gandachhara	Tripura	100 Watt
68.	Jolaibari	Tripura	100 Watt

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
69.	Ambassa	Tripura	100 Watt
70.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW
71.	Nutan bazaar	Tripura	1 kW
72.	Sakhan	Tripura	100 Watt
73.	Silachari	Tripura	100 Watt
74.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 kW
75.	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	Tripura	100 Watt
76.	Diu	UT (Daman & Diu)	100 Watt
77.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5 kW
78.	Champawat*	Uttarakhand	1 kW
79.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 kW
80.	Gairsain	Uttarakhand	1 kW
81.	Haldwani*	Uttarakhand	10 kW
82.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	100 Watt
83.	New Tehri	Uttarakhand	1 kW
84.	Balarampur	West Bengal	100 Watt
85.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 kW
86.	Basanti	West Bengal	100 Watt

\*Site not allotted.

### ***Statement-II***

#### *List of New AIR installations being setup in New Scheme under Twelfth Plan*

Sl. No.	Location	State	Power of FM transmitter
1.	Alagadda	Andhra Pradesh	100 Watt
2.	Bheemavaram	Andhra Pradesh	100 Watt
3.	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	100 Watt
4.	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	100 Watt
5.	Madanapalle	Andhra Pradesh	100 Watt

Sl. No.	Location	State	Power of FM transmitter
6.	Banka	Bihar	100 Watt
7.	Buxar	Bihar	100 Watt
8.	Gopalganj	Bihar	100 Watt
9.	Jamui	Bihar	100 Watt
10.	Khagaria	Bihar	100 Watt
11.	Lakhisarai	Bihar	100 Watt
12.	Madhepure	Bihar	100 Watt
13.	Nawada	Bihar	100 Watt
14.	Siwan	Bihar	100 Watt
15.	Sonbarsha	Bihar	100 Watt
16.	Narayanpur	Chhattisgarh	100 Watt
17.	Amreli	Gujarat	100 Watt
18.	Botad	Gujarat	100 Watt
19.	Chhote Udaipur	Gujarat	100 Watt
20.	Dandi	Gujarat	100 Watt
21.	Dohad	Gujarat	100 Watt
22.	Modasa	Gujarat	100 Watt
23.	Morvi	Gujarat	100 Watt
24.	Patan	Gujarat	100 Watt
25.	Rapar	Gujarat	100 Watt
26.	Surendranagar	Gujarat	100 Watt
27.	Tharad	Gujarat	100 Watt
28.	Valsad	Gujarat	100 Watt
29.	Veraval	Gujarat	100 Watt
30.	Bhiwani	Haryana	100 Watt
31.	Jind	Haryana	100 Watt
32.	Godda	Jharkhand	100 Watt

Sl. No.	Location	State	Power of FM transmitter
33.	Bagalkot	Karnataka	100 Watt
34.	Bidar	Karnataka	100 Watt
35.	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	100 Watt
36.	GadagBetigeri	Karnataka	100 Watt
37.	Gangawati	Karnataka	100 Watt
38.	Kolar	Karnataka	100 Watt
39.	Renebenur	Karnataka	100 Watt
40.	Kayamkulam	Kerala	100 Watt
41.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	100 Watt
42.	Badwani	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
43.	Burhanapur	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
44.	Gaderwara	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
45.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
46.	Khurai	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
47.	Kukdeshwar	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
48.	Murwara	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
49.	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
50.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
51.	Piparia	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
52.	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
53.	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
54.	Shyopur	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt
55.	Achalpur	Maharashtra	100 Watt
56.	Barshi	Maharashtra	100 Watt
57.	Hingoli	Maharashtra	100 Watt
58.	Mahad	Maharashtra	100 Watt
59.	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	100 Watt

Sl. No.	Location	State	Power of FM transmitter
60.	Pandharpur	Maharashtra	100 Watt
61.	Rajapur/Rajpur	Maharashtra	100 Watt
62.	Sangamner	Maharashtra	100 Watt
63.	Satana	Maharashtra	100 Watt
64.	Shirdi	Maharashtra	100 Watt
65.	Sironch	Maharashtra	100 Watt
66.	Umarkhed	Maharashtra	100 Watt
67.	Washim	Maharashtra	100 Watt
68.	Kendrapara	Odisha	100 Watt
69.	Malkangiri	Odisha	100 Watt
70.	Nabarangpur	Odisha	100 Watt
71.	Phulbani	Odisha	100 Watt
72.	Bargarh	Odisha	100 Watt
73.	Abohar	Punjab	100 Watt
74.	Baran	Rajasthan	100 Watt
75.	Beawar	Rajasthan	100 Watt
76.	Bhadre	Rajasthan	100 Watt
77.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	100 Watt
78.	Bhinmal	Rajasthan	100 Watt
79.	Bundi (TV site)	Rajasthan	10 kW
80.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	100 Watt
81.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	100 Watt
82.	Jalore	Rajasthan	100 Watt
83.	Karanpur	Rajasthan	100 Watt
84.	Khajuwala	Rajasthan	100 Watt
85.	Pali	Rajasthan	100 Watt
86.	Phalodi	Rajasthan	100 Watt

Sl. No.	Location	State	Power of FM transmitter
87.	Raisinghpur	Rajasthan	100 Watt
88.	Sujangarh	Rajasthan	100 Watt
89.	Kumbakonam (HPT site)	Tamil Nadu	100 Watt
90.	Achampat	Telagana	100 Watt
91.	Davarkonda	Telagana	100 Watt
92.	Nalgonda	Telagana	100 Watt
93.	Nirmal	Telagana	100 Watt
94.	Ramagundam	Telagana	100 Watt
95.	Car Nicobar	UT (A&N islands)	100 Watt
96.	Auraya	Uttar Pradesh	100 Watt
97.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	100 Watt
98.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW
99.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	100 Watt
100.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	100 Watt
101.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW
102.	Naugarh	Uttar Pradesh	100 Watt
103.	Alipurduar	West Bengal	100 Watt

**Death of minority labourers**

585. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1368 given in the Rajya Sabha on 10th March, 2015 and state:

(a) whether Government is aware that report of Electrical Inspector, photographs taken from accident site and letters from Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Ltd. (GETCO) officials forwarded to NCM along with complaints dated 15 July, 2014 by Minister/Ex. MPs, categorically established criminality and hold responsible the directors of the company from Rajkot for death of minority labourers due to negligence;

(b) if so, the basis on which Government has concluded that no criminality has taken place;



- (c) by when FIR for negligence by directors would be filed in view of above; and
- (d) the reasons for non-payment of compensation to dependents of victim, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) and (b) National Commission for Minorities (NCM) has informed that Shri Kamal Akhtar, Minister of State, Panchayati Raj, UP and Shri Yashvir Singh, Ex-MP (Lok Sabha) brought to the notice of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) that late Shri Attarul Sheikh s/o Shri Munubhai Sheikh, r/o Village Mohanpur, Distt. Malda, West Bengal, who was working as labourer in M/s. Bhawani Energy Solutions & Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Rajkot, Gujarat died due to fatal accident during work on 66 KV Dhasa-Sangadh line on 21.04.2013.

The Commission sought a report on the accidental death of late Shri Attarul Sheikh from the Secretary, Deptt. of Labour, Government of Gujarat as well as Director General of Police Govt. of Gujarat. The Commission received the replies from the Office of the Chief Electrical Inspector, Government of Gujarat, Office of Superintendent of Police, Botad, and the Department of Labour, Government of Gujarat. In the replies, it has been stated that late Shri Attarul Sheikh was working as a labourer with M/s. Bhavani Energy Solutions & Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Rajkot, Gujarat. He died due to electrocution while working on 66KV Dhasa-Bhajuda Feeder at location No. 28 and 29. A case of accidental death under Section 174 Cr. PC was registered by Gadhada Police Station and after inquiry, the papers were referred to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Botad. The SDM passed final orders and considered the Incident as an accidental death.

(c) and (d) The matter regarding lodging of FIR falls within the purview of the State Government as Law and Order is a State subject. A Labour Court Tribunal with appropriate jurisdiction would be the right forum to agitate the matter further. Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited (GETCO) has intimated that it has credited the compensation amount of Rs. 8,85,4801- in the office of Workmen Compensation Commissioner, Labour Court, Bhawnagar on 20.02.2015, as an owner, as per provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act against aforesaid accident.

#### **Funds given by MAEF to various organisations**

586. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Grant-in-Aid and other assistance given to various organizations

by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) during the last two years and the current year, so far, organisation-wise;

- (b) the names of those organisations for which the assistance are kept pending;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether any responsibility is ever fixed in such matters; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) to (e) The details Grant-in-aid sanctioned by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) during the last two years and current year, are as follows:

(₹ in crore)		
Financial Year	No. of NGOs	Amount
2013-14	120	15.00
2014-15	48	5.39
2015-16 (as on 24.04.2015)	NIL	NIL

About 54 cases are under examination and a decision on each of these will be taken based on their eligibility.

#### **Computerisation of Waqf record**

587. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds sanctioned and released under computerisation of Waqf record scheme to each of the States;
- (b) whether all the States have reported completion of computerisation of Waqf record;
- (c) if not, the names of each of the States where the work is in pendency along with the details of funds remaining unutilised on this account;
- (d) whether Government proposes to extend time limits for completion of work by the States lagging behind under the scheme; and
- (e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The details of funds sanctioned and released under the scheme of 'Computerization of records of State Waqf Boards' to the States/UT Waqf Boards are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Substantial progress has been achieved in the scheme. The latest status/progress achieved under the scheme by various State/UT Waqf Boards is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The details of funds remaining unutilized have also been given in the Statement-I above.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The implementation of the scheme has been extended by the Government upto the Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e* March, 2017.

**Statement-I**

*The details of funds sanctioned and released to the States/UT Waqf Boards along with the details of funds remaining unutilized*

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State Waqf Board	Year	Funds sanctioned and released	Unutilized funds
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2010-11	21.29	11.71
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2011-12	27.10	UC pending
3.	Assam	2009-10	27.10	Utilized
		2012-13	10.52	3.15
4.	Bihar (Shia)	2010-11	27.10	9.24
5.	Bihar (Sunni)	2010-11	27.10	6.34
6.	Chhattisgarh	2009-10	27.10	Utilized
		2012-13	8.80	9.78
7.	Delhi	2010-11	27.10	Utilized
8.	Gujarat	2012-13	27.10	UC pending
9.	Haryana	2010-11	27.10	Utilized
		2011-12	3.04	Utilized
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2009-10	27.10	Utilized
		2013-14	6.46	UC pending
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2010-11	21.96	9.97

300	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	2009-10	27.10	Utilized
		2011-12	10.20	Utilized
		2013-14	6.62	4.78
13.	Kerala	2010-11	27.10	Utilized
		2011~12	4.67	UC pending
14.	Lakshadweep	2010-11	27.10	15.72
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2010-11	27.10	Utilized
		2011-12	10.20	Utilized
		2013-14	9.75	Utilized
16.	Maharashtra	2009-10	27.10	Utilized
		2011-12	7.13	3.06
17.	Manipur	2010-11	27.10	Utilized
		2013-14	7.20	Utilized
18.	Meghalaya	2010-11	21.29	8.87
19.	Odisha	2009-10	27.10	13.89
		2012-13	6.25	
20.	Puducherry	2010-11	27.10	4.65
21.	Punjab	2009-10	27.10	Utilized
		2012-13	8.80	Utilized
22.	Rajasthan	2010-11	27.10	11.80
23.	Tamil Nadu	2009-10	27.10	Utilized
		2012-13	10.20	Utilized
24.	Tripura	2009-10	27.10	Utilized
		2012-13	7.20	Utilized
25.	Uttar Pradesh(Sunni)	2009-10	27.10	Utilized
		2012-13	10.20	UC pending
26.	Uttarakhand	2010-11	27.10	11.09
27.	West Bengal	2009-10	27.10	UC pending
		2013-14	10.06	5.54

**Statement-II***The latest status/progress achieved under the scheme by various State/UT Waqf Boards*

Sl.No.	State / UT Waqf Board	No.of Waqf Estates/Waqf Properties	Records entered in WAMSI Registration Module			WAMSI Return Module	WAMSI Leasing Module	WAMSI Litigation Module
			Waqf Estates	Immovable Properties	Movable Properties			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	84	49	83				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35703	33686	32121			1	
3.	Assam	300	300	338		394	11	7
4.	Bihar (Shia)	227	220	572	16	20		1
5.	Bihar (Sunni)	2453	2453	3848	18	41	7	54
6.	Chandigarh	33	33	34				
7.	Chhattisgarh	800	800	2006		31		363
8.	Delhi	1962	1962	849				
9.	Gujarat	11681	10441	19912	4878	1611		9
10.	Haryana	12573	12573	18680			5956	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1099	945	2025				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	214	1	1				
13.	Karnataka	27548	24432	22000	17			
14.	Kerala	8739	8739	36885		665		949
15.	Lakshadweep	343	343	917		693		16
16.	Madhya Pradesh	14861	14861	20888	226	645	134	3150
17.	Maharashtra	7387	7387	18742	73	4086		7
18.	Manipur	930	683	701				
19.	Meghalaya	43	43	53	51	56		
20.	Odisha	3729	3443	6329				
21.	Puducherry	45	45	671	254	201	90	
22.	Punjab	24540	24540	34131			467	
23.	Rajasthan	18950	18359	23150		218		19
24.	Tamil Nadu	7453	7453	53369	8604	8612	1597	829
25.	Tripura	1869	1730	2422	53	14	1	2
26.	Uttarakhand	2054	2035	4258		131		2
27.	Uttar Pradesh (Sunni)	123115	13637	13387	2			
28.	West Bengal	6744	5857	28771	1		6	2

**Education among muslim women**

588. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the population of Muslims among the minorities and the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the details of new schemes started during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (c) the comparative ratio of education among Muslim women as compared to women belonging to other communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) The State-wise details of population of Muslims among minorities as per the 2001 Census are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) During last three years and the current year, the implementation of following new Central Sector schemes started, which are being implemented all over the country by the Ministry:

- (i) **Nai Roshni, the scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women:** The Ministry has started implementation with the objective to empower and instill confidence among minority women including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, Banks and other institutions at all levels.
- (ii) **“Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)”, the Skill Development Initiative for Minorities:** The scheme upgrades the skills of the minority youths in various modern/ traditional vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which can earn them a suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. The scheme guarantees minimum 75% employment of trained minority youths and out of them 50% in organized sector. Minimum 33% seats are earmarked for minority girls/ women.
- (iii) **Jiyo Parsi :** The scheme aims is to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population in India through advocacy and standard scientific protocol and structured interventions.

- (iv) **Padho Pardesh:** The scheme provides interest subsidy to minority students who avail loans from Banks for overseas studies for pursuing Master. M. Phil and Ph.D.
- (v) **Cyber Gram:** The Cybergram under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is an initiative to impart digital literacy among minority students to enable the adoption of ICT by people in key economic and social sectors. The Cybergram is being implemented in identified Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns for the purpose of MsDP.
- (vi) **USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development):** A new scheme “USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development)” has been approved during 2014-15 to preserve rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities and build capacity of poor traditional artisans/craftsmen. The scheme aims at capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans; setting standards for traditional skills; training of the minority youths in various specific traditional arts/crafts; establish their market linkages; and documentation of traditional arts/crafts of minorities.
- (vii) **Hamari Dharohar:** It is a new scheme approved during 2014-15 to preserve rich heritage of minority communities of India under the overall concept of Indian culture. The scheme aims at selective interventions by curating iconic exhibitions, supporting calligraphy and related crafts, and research and development including documentation.
- (viii) **MANAS:** In order to promote self-employment for minority communities through development of entrepreneurial skills with credit linkages, MANAS (Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills) has been established by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).
- (ix) **Nai Manzil:** As an integrated education and livelihood initiative for the minority communities, a pilot “Nai Manzil” has been launched. The pilot aims for educational enhancement and skill training especially for the School dropouts from the minority communities as well as the youths getting education from the Madarsa System of education, who are not able to come into/ continue formal/mainstream education. It may enhance sustainable inclusive learning through mainstream formal education and skill certification. It aims to ensure that the youths from the minorities may continue education and are subsequently employed so as to ensure their suitable social inclusion.



(c) As per the NSS 66th Round of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) report on “Employment and Un-employment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India”, the literacy rates among Muslim women of age 15 years and above as compared to women belonging to other communities is as follows:

Area	Literacy Rates among Women				
	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Hindu	Other communities
Rural	47	77	60	49	56.7
Urban	65	88	76	78	76.4

**Statement**

*The State-wise details of population of Muslims among minorities*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Population of State/UT	Total Population of Minorities in State/UT	%Minorities in State/UT	Total population of Muslims in State/ UT	% of Muslims among Minorities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,56,152	1,08,474	30.46%	29,265	26.98%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7,62,10,007	82,73,654	10.86%	69,86,856	84.45%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10,97,968	3,71,332	33.82%	20,675	5.57%
4.	Assam	2,66,55,528	93,24,705	34.98%	82,40,611	88.37%
5.	Bihar	8,29,98,509	1,38,30,868	16.66%	1,37,22,048	99.21%
6.	Chandigarh	9,00,635	1,92,274	21.35%	35,548	18.49%
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,08,33,803	10,01,641	4.81%	4,09,615	40.89%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,20,490	14,026	6.36%	6,524	46.51%
9.	Daman and Diu	1,58,204	16,182	10.23%	12,281	75.89%
10.	Delhi	1,38,50,507	24,88,268	17.97%	16,23,520	65.25%
11.	Goa	13,47,668	4,54,217	33.70%	92,210	20.30%
12.	Gujarat	5,06,71,017	54,65,667	10.79%	45,92,854	84.03%
13.	Haryana	2,11,44,564	24,85,067	11.75%	12,22,916	49.21%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	60,77,900	2,76,824	4.55%	1,19,512	43.17%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,01,43,700	71,36,998	70.36%	67,93,240	95.18%
16.	Jharkhand	2,69,45,829	49,30,289	18.30%	37,31,308	75.68%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Karnataka	5,28,50,562	82,93,576	15.69%	64,63,127	77.93%
18.	Kerala	3,18,41,374	1,39,30,586	43.75%	78,63,842	56.45%
19.	Lakshadweep	60,650	58,419	96.32%	57,903	99.12%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6,03,48,023	49,17,370	8.15%	38,41,449	78.12%
21.	Maharashtra	9,68,78,627	1,86,84,688	19.29%	1,02,70,485	54.97%
22.	Manipur	21,66,788	9,93,557	45.85%	1,90,939	19.22%
23.	Meghalaya	23,18,822	17,36,740	74.90%	99,169	5.71%
24.	Mizoram	8,88,573	8,53,907	96.10%	10,099	1.18%
25.	Nagaland	19,90,036	18,29,955	91.96%	35,005	1.91%
26.	Odisha	3,68,04,660	16,96,355	4.61%	7,61,985	44.92%
27.	Puducherry	9,74,345	1,28,179	13.16%	59,358	46.31%
28.	Punjab	2,43,58,999	1,53,47,995	63.01 %	3,82,045	2.49%
29.	Rajasthan	5,65,07,188	63,40,135	11.22%	47,88,227	75.52%
30.	Sikkim	5,40,851	1,97,209	36.46%	7,693	3.90%
31.	Tamil Nadu	6,24,05,679	79,54,004	12.75%	34,70,647	43.63%
32.	Tripura	31,99,203	4,57,512	14.30%	2,54,442	55.61%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16,61,97,921	3,21,39,937	19.34%	3,07,40,158	95.64%
34.	Uttarakhand	84,89,349	12,72,965	14.99%	10,12,141	79.51%
35.	West Bengal	8,01,76,197	2,11,20,671	26.34%	2,02,40,543	95.83%
ALL INDIA		1,02,86,10,328	19,36,64,246	18.83%	13,81,88,240	71.38%

Source: Census of India 2001

#### **New schemes of NMDFC**

589. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of new schemes of National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has established Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS) as a non-profit society in November, 2014 for promoting entrepreneurship with credit linkages among minorities. Based on market demand, the academy provides an All India level framework for Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (E&SDP), imparting training to minority population. After training, NMDFC provides concessional credit to the trainees for setting up/upgrading their own business enterprises.

Further, NMDFC has introduced a new annual family income eligibility limit of up to ₹ 6.00 lakhs by adopting the “Creamy Layer” criterion in order to enhance the outreach of NMDFC and cover more number of minority beneficiaries. This is in addition to the existing annual family income eligibility criteria of Rs. 81,000/- for rural areas and ₹ 1.03 lakh for urban areas. Differential interest rates have been introduced for persons from different income groups.

Quantum of loans provided under the schemes of NMDFC has also been increased as follows:-

Name of Schemes	Earlier Loan Limit	Revised Loan Limit
Term Loan	Rs. 10.00 lakh	Rs. 30.00 lakh
Educational Loan for domestic courses	Rs. 10.00 lakh	Rs. 20.00 lakh
Education Loan for Courses Abroad	Rs. 20.00 lakh	Rs. 30.00 lakh
Micro-Finance Scheme	Rs. 50,000 per SHG member.	Rs. 1.50 lakh per SHG member.

#### Welfare of minorities

590. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the schemes being implemented by the Ministry for the welfare of minorities are not upto the expectations of the minorities;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that implementation of the schemes has also not been upto the mark and satisfactory;
- (c) whether the schemes would be reviewed with a view to improve them and to provide more benefits to the minorities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) : (a) No, Sir. The Scholarship schemes implemented for the educational empowerment of Minority communities *i.e.* Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship, Maulana Azad National Fellowship, Free Coaching and Allied Scheme, Support to minority students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission( PSC) etc. and the scheme of Padho Pardesh for providing interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies are fulfilling the expectations of minority students. An amount of Rs. 3610.94 crore has been released to award scholarships to 1,70,58,661 students during 2013-14 and 2014-15.

The schemes of (i) Nai Roshni for the Leadership Development of Minority Women, (ii) Seekho aur Kamao for providing placement based skill development trainings to minority youth, (iii) Jiyo Parsi for containing population decline of Parsis in India under

which financial assistance is provided to Parsi married couple for medical treatment and advocacy for lineage enhancement and (iv) schemes of National Minorities Development and Finance corporation (NMDFC) under which concessional loans are provided for self-employment and income generating ventures, have been framed on the basis of demand from the minority communities and low socio-economic indicators. The schemes have been received by the community with great fervor.

The Multi-sectoral Development Programme(MsDP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which aims to address the development deficits by creating socio- economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities for uplifting the quality of life of the minorities. This Ministry received project proposals from the States/UTs during Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period. Till date, project proposals of ₹ 7130.93 crore has been approved for welfare of minorities under the programme.

(b) The schemes of Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship are implemented online through a dedicated portal *i.e.* [www.momascholarship.gov.in](http://www.momascholarship.gov.in) whereas Maulana Azad National Fellowship scheme is implemented online through University Grants Commission. Students can apply for scholarship/fellowship online at their convenience. Students can check status of their scholarship application from the portal. The implementation of scholarship scheme online has made it transparent, convenient, easy to access and impartial as the system does not allow for any discretionary intervention by any individual.

The scheme” Seekho aur Kamao” started in 2013-14 has exceeded its target of 20,000 trainees in its very first year and has actually trained 20,164 trainees. Full BE of ₹ 17.00 crore was also utilized under the scheme. During 2014-15, the BE of ₹ 35.00 crore and additional amount of ₹ 11.23 crore was received at RE stage was fully utilized. During 2014-15, total 17470 persons have been trained upto 28.02.2014.

Under “Nai Roshni” the target of covering 40,000 trainees was exceeded in 2013-14 and 60875 were covered. During 2014-15, 71075 trainees have already been covered till date against the target of 40,000.

Under the scheme of “Jiyo Parsi”, launched in 2013-14, advocacy component was operationalized in 2013-14 itself. Medical treatment component has been operationalized during 2014-15 and 26 patients have already been supported.

In the last five years, NMDFC has disbursed loans amounting to ₹ 1632.05 crores to 5551404 lakh beneficiaries. There has been constant increase in financing under various schemes of NMDFC. Consistent growth in demand and drawl of funds under the schemes of NMDFC shows that they are well accepted amongst the targeted minorities. Moreover, the authorized share capital of NMDFC has been increased from ₹ 1500 crore to ₹ 3000 crore during 2014-15. This will enable NMDFC to leverage more funds for disbursement.

The MsDP is being implemented by the State/UT Governments. In some of the

States pace of implementation is slow. The reasons for slow progress are late submission of project proposals by the States, delay in transfer of funds to the implementing agencies by the State Government, delay in deciding executing agencies by the State Government and non-availability of land for some of the projects.

(c) and (d) Review of implementation strategies is an ongoing process. On the basis of the outcome of the review, the schemes are course corrected from time to time. The scholarship schemes namely Pre-matric Scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship, Maulana Azad National Fellowship, Free Coaching and Allied Scheme, Support to minority students clearing prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc. and Padho Pardesh- Interest subsidy on Educational Loans for overseas studies would be reviewed on completion of Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.* after 31.03.2017 for its continuation in next Five Year Plan.

To improve the outreach of NMDFC, its schemes have been revised and quantum of Loan amount has been substantially increased. Recently NMDFC has also introduced higher annual family income eligibility criterion of upto Rs. 6.00 lakh in order to cover more Minority beneficiaries.

To make the Multi-sectoral Development Programme more effective and more focused on the targeted minorities, the programme has been revamped in June, 2013 and the unit area of planning has been changed to identified Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns/cluster of villages instead of district. Now, the programme is being implemented in 710 Minority Concentrations Blocks (MCBs) and 66 Minority Concentrations Towns (MCTs).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*.. No; I am not having a discussion on this...*(Interruptions)*.. I am not having a discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*.. No further discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*.. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at 12.21 p.m.*

*The House reassembled at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

---

#### RE. VARIOUS ISSUES

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Calling Attention to the matter of urgent public importance. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad to call the attention of the Minister of Law and Justice to the reported move of the Election Commission to facilitate voting by Non-resident Indians (NRIs) in the future elections in the country through either proxy voting or e-postal ballot and the risks involved therein.

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) :** माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इससे पहले कि मैं इस विषय पर चर्चा करूँ, मैं सिर्फ़ एक सेकंड लेना चाहता हूँ, इससे पहले जो बात हुई, अभी एक बजे तक हाउस नहीं चला, उसके ऊपर। आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो विषय यहाँ उठाया था, हमारे साथियों ने उसका समर्थन किया। मैं उस पर बहस नहीं करूँगा।

† **آئند حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** مائے لکھی چیئرمین صاحب، اس سے پہلے کہ میں اس موضوع پر چرچا کروں، میں صرف ایک

سیکڈ لینا چاہتا ہوں، اس سے پہلے جو بات ہوئی، ابھی ایک بجے تک ہاؤس نہیں چلا، اس کے اوپر۔ آئند شرمہ جی نے جو مدعا اٹھایا تھا،

ہمارے ساتھیں نے اس کا سمرٹھن کیا۔ میں اس پر بحث نہیں کروں گا۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You call the attention of the Minister.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I just underline one thing. Unless I don't underline it, the House will again be adjourned for the day. So, I am just trying to cut short so that there is smooth functioning of the House. بات ہو رہی تھی، ماننئی प्रधान मंत्री जी, हम उनका आदर करते हैं।

† **بات پر ریی تھی، مائے پردھان منتری جی، ہم ان کا اندر کرتے ہیں۔**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. See there is a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, I have given a ruling on that. Now I cannot do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, I have given a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...No, no, that is against the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am not going to say even a single word against the Prime Minister. I am just saying that there has been some mention ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition, just bear with me. The point is, this issue was raised in the morning. I heard it and I gave a ruling, disallowing the discussion. Now, if you discuss it again ...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am not having a discussion at all. That is why I said in the beginning that I will not take more than half-a-minute. There was a mention by the hon. Leader of the House targeting Mr. Sharad Yadav and Leftists that 'in your time you also did something against the Government or against the previous Prime Ministers.' The question is, they are in Opposition, they were in Opposition. They have been saying, 'nobody is going to stop anybody to speak against the Congress leaders. We have never stopped them as long as they are speaking within the Indian territory.' We were only saying that no less a person than the hon. Prime Minister was speaking this from a foreign soil. But the most unfortunate thing is that the hon. Leader of the House who is very educated, very respected -- we all respect him -- targeted them.

---

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, how can you start the discussion on that again? ...*(Interruptions)*...No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He targeted them. I just wanted to tell the House that they were not the Prime Ministers and they didn't go on the foreign soil to oppose Shrimati Indira Gandhi or Shri Rajiv Gandhi or, for that matter, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I just wanted to clarify this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, please. Okay.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I ...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): I am on a point of order if you permit me. I am on a point of order. You have given your ruling ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your own leader is raising the issue.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But I can still raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Under what rule?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: My point of order is about the statement by a Minister. The Leader of the House ... ...*(Interruptions)*...Yes, I have the rule book. Don't worry. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: I want to know the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Are you the Chair?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. What is the point of order? Tell me.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the point of order is under the rules — Statement made by a Minister. Now, the Leader of the House is also the Finance Minister of the country. He has made a statement which is factually incorrect because none of the leaders of the Communist Party or the Socialist parties travelled abroad as the Prime Ministers of India in this House. This House has been misled and a wrong statement has been made. So, the Minister should come and take that statement back.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He targeted the Opposition leaders today. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not fair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharadji, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. If a Minister has made a statement wrongly, or whether a Minister has made a wrong statement or not, cannot be decided like this. If you are convinced that a Minister has made a wrong statement, there is a provision in the rules. Give notice. It will be examined and a proper decision will be taken. You cannot say that a Minister has made a wrong statement; unless the Minister also agrees that it is a wrong statement,...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is a matter of record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you may give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, you may give notice. There are two provisions. Number one, there is a rule by which a Minister is expected to correct himself. You can ask for a correction. There are other provisions also by which a Minister can be forced to explain. So, you go by the rules. Why are you raising it now?

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार):** महोदय, मुझे एक बात कहनी है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, Sharadji, let us start the Calling Attention. कॉलिंग अटेंशन के लिए सिर्फ एक घंटा ही है।

**श्री शरद यादव :** मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा, लेकिन आपसे निवेदन करना भी तो जरूरी है। इतनी बड़ी बात हो जाए और उस पर हम कुछ न कहें, यह कैसे हो सकता है?

महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अरुण जेटली जी का और हमारा बहुत दोस्ती का नाता रहा है, हम उनकी बहुत इज्जत करते हैं, लेकिन आज उन्होंने जो बात कही, वह उचित नहीं थी। आखिर वे लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस हैं। आज अंत में उन्होंने जो बयान दिया, उसमें उन्होंने एक बात बहुत भारी कही। मुद्दा ऐसा था, जिसमें उन्होंने कह दिया, 'सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग'। 'सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग' तो हमारे यहां मिनिस्टर भी रह चुके हैं, जिनमें मधु दंडवते जी थे, जॉर्ज जी थे, मुलायम सिंह जी थे, हम थे। हम लोग देश के बाहर एमर्जेंसी में गए थे, लेकिन एमर्जेंसी में जाने के दौरान हम किसी जिम्मेदारी के पद पर नहीं थे अथवा किसी संस्था के लोग नहीं थे। उस समय हम न तो मिनिस्टर थे और न ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने बहुत होशियारी से बहस को डायल्यूट कर दिया। उन्होंने बहस को डायल्यूट भी कर दिया और हास्यास्पद भी बना दिया।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपने अपनी बात कह दी।

**श्री शरद यादव :** सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि आपकी रूलिंग सौ फीसदी सही है, उससे मेरा कोई डिस्प्यूट नहीं है। मैं इतना निवेदन जरूर करना चाहता हूं कि जो स्थिति और परिस्थिति है, उसको सही परिप्रेक्ष्य में रख दें और वह यह है कि इस देश में हम काफी युद्धरत लोग रहे हैं। आज जो लोग



यहां नहीं हैं, हम भी उन्हीं के पीछे चलने वाले लोग रहे हैं, लेकिन आज उन्होंने ऐसी बात कही है। हमारे जो पुराने जानकार हैं, उन्होंने सही बात कही है कि एमर्जेंसी के दौरान हमने यह काम किया था, लेकिन उस समय हम लोग कोई संस्था नहीं थे, न मिनिस्टर थे, न ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे। हम चार बार मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... लेकिन हमने बाहर जाकर यह काम नहीं किया, मैं सिर्फ इतना ही संशोधन करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे और कुछ नहीं कहना है, मुझे बस इतना ही कहना था, ताकि यह बात रिकॉर्ड पर चली जाए। मुझे सिर्फ यही बात कहनी थी और कोई बात नहीं कहनी थी।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, since...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; no discussion on this. Mr. Raja, your name is here for ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, since the name of the Communist Party of India has been taken, we have the right to respond. The Leader of the Opposition has taken up the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, please listen to me. Please listen to me for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, this is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, whether it is the Prime Minister or any Minister, whenever they go abroad, they should see to it that the image of India is preserved and protected. Nothing should be said which sullies the name of India as a nation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad to speak on the Calling Attention motion.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, just a second, Ghulam Nabiji.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have just one hour for discussing the Calling Attention. You are taking that time.

SHRI D. RAJA: They must not say anything which sullies India's name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. It has been discussed.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is what I am saying; I wish to make it very clear on the floor of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the morning, I disallowed further discussion and I told, if you want, you can give notice. There is a provision in the Rule Book.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, that is not the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: As Communist Party, we ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the point is that the Leader of the House has made certain comments which amount to aspersions not based on facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that too, you know the rules. I will ...*(Interruptions)*...Do you want me to say under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It amounts to aspersions not based on facts. That clearly needs to be corrected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...Mr. Tapan, you are a seasoned Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...Mr. Tapan and Mr. Raja are very experienced Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...Now, listen to me.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Projecting India before him as 'Scam India' is an offence committed by the institution. That is what the point of controversy is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, listen to me also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You gave a ruling not allowing that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the fact should be put in place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying the same thing. If a Minister has made an incorrect statement, there is a way to correct it. There is a rule in the Rule Book. Do it. I have no problem. Yes, Minister can be asked to correct. It has been done here. You can do that. But I am not here to judge whether it is a wrong statement or a right statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It should come on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Painting India as 'scam India' is an offence committed to the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the issue of controversy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now let's start. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, did you call the attention of the Minister? You have to call the attention of the Minister.

---

**CALLING ATTENTION TO REPORTED MOVE OF ELECTION  
COMMISSION TO FACILITATE VOTING BY NON-RESIDENT  
INDIANS IN FUTURE ELECTIONS THROUGH EITHER  
PROXY VOTING OR E-POSTAL BALLOT**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Law and Justice to the reported move of the Election Commission to facilitate voting by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in the future elections in the country through either proxy voting or e-postal ballot and the risks involved therein.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, under Section 20A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the rules made thereunder in the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 envisage that non-Resident Indians can register themselves in the electoral rolls of their Constituency and exercise their franchise on production of original passport in person at the time of voting at the specified polling booths.

As far as this matter is concerned, I will not go into details. There was a Public Interest Litigation filed before the hon. Supreme Court. As per the directions of the Supreme Court, the Election Commission has constituted a Committee to examine the facilities available for voting by the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) under the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and Representation of the People Act, 1951, with a view to mitigating the difficulties being faced by them in exercising their adult franchise and to make alternative options of voting by NRIs. After an in-depth study of the existing provisions *vis-a-vis* the various options available, the Committee has recommended the following two additional options for the purpose of voting by the NRIs, namely, e-postal ballot system and proxy voting. E-postal ballot system envisages electronic transmission of the blank postal ballot paper to the NRIs and thereafter return of the same by normal post. At present, two-way postal ballot system is available to certain special categories of voters such as armed forces personnel, personnel on election duty, etc. But it is not available for the NRIs.

In proxy voting, the Committee went into details and submitted a note on this. This would allow the NRI voters to appoint a proxy after following certain formalities, to exercise the franchise through the medium of the proxy, without himself physically being present. At present proxy voting facility is available to the Armed Forces personnel only.

The above recommendations of the Committee were placed before the hon. Supreme Court and it was submitted to the Court that the Government proposes to accept these

[Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda]

recommendations, subject to examination and consideration by the Government. In the hearing held on 13th of April, 2015, the hon. Supreme Court has granted eight weeks' time for this purpose from the said date.

The above recommendations of the Committee were considered in the Legislative Department and a view was taken to implement the same so as to further enhance the existing provisions to enable the NRI voters to exercise their franchise without having to be physically present in the polling booth. Accordingly, a draft Cabinet Note has been prepared and inter-Ministerial consultations have been completed for amending Section 60 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. It is proposed to place the matter before the Cabinet shortly, to enable the overseas voters to exercise their franchise either in person or by postal ballot or by proxy. It is proposed to lay down the manner and the procedure for implementation of the e-postal ballot system and proxy voting by amending the relevant provisions of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961. At present, the facility of proxy voting is available to the Armed Forces personnel under sub-section (a) of Section 60 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. A proxy is appointed after following the procedure laid down in Rule 27M to 27Q of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961.

After passing of the proposed draft Bill thereby amending the Representation of the People Act, 1951, providing for the additional options of voting by the overseas electors, the necessary consequential changes would also be made in the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1951, in consultation with the Election Commission. The Election Commission would work out the modalities of the administrative as well as technical nature for the process of providing the facility of e-postal ballot to the NRIs and they would be requested to suggest necessary modifications in the Conduct of Election Rules, 1951, so as to incorporate e-postal ballot as well as proxy voting facility to the NRIs.

So, all these procedures have already been undertaken. We had a draft Cabinet Note also. The inter-Ministerial consultation has also taken place, and we are bringing it before the Cabinet as early as possible so that the NRIs can get all the benefits of either e-postal ballot system or proxy voting.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, एनआरआईज़ को जहां तक वोट देने के अधिकार का जो यह विषय है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है। सबसे पहले मैं इस सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी एनआरआईज़ को राइट टू वोट देने के हक में है, हम इसके खिलाफ नहीं हैं। हमने हमेशा आज़ादी के बाद से लेकर आज तक और आज़ादी से पहले, महात्मा गांधी से लेकर पंडित

जवाहर लाल नेहरू से लेकर आज तक हमारी पार्टी ने हमेशा वोट देने के हक में काम किया है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद सबसे पहला जो काम हुआ, वह यह हुआ कि इस देश के हर एक नागरिक को चाहे उसका धर्म, जाति कुछ भी हो, उसका प्रांत कुछ भी हो, उसको वोट देने का हक दिया गया और राजीव गांधी जी ने इस परंपरा को आगे बढ़ाया और पंचायत स्तर तक वोट देने का हक दिया तथा हमारी मांओं, बहनों एवं बहू-बेटियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था की। इस प्रकार से हमेशा हम वोट के हक में हैं।

जहां तक एनआरआई का सवाल है, उसके संबंध में भी हम हमेशा वोट देने के हक में रहे हैं। यूपीए सरकार में श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में भी हमारी पार्टी, हमारी गवर्नमेंट इसके हक में रही। उस वक्त के हमारे यूपीए के प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस, जो जयपुर में 09 जनवरी, 2012 को था, उसमें भी उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि एनआरआई को राइट टू वोट होना चाहिए, बल्कि उन्होंने पेंशन फंड और ओवरसीज वर्कर्स की भी बात की, इसलिए यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। 2012 में उस वक्त के हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एनआरआई को यह विश्वास दिलाया कि हम इस संबंध में काम कर रहे हैं।

सर, एनआरआई हमारी सोसाइटी का एक अंग हैं, एक हिस्सा हैं। उन्होंने उन तमाम देशों में वहां के ग्रोथ और डेवलपमेंट के लिए काम किया, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ अपने मुल्क यानी हिन्दुस्तान के लिए उन्होंने जो काम किया है, उसके लिए पूरा भारत उनका ऋणी है, और रहेगा। आज भारत को तकरीबन 22 से 23 परसेंट फॉरेन एक्सचेंज हमारे एनआरआई वर्कफोर्स के जरिए आता है। वर्ष 2014 में ही तकरीबन 70 बिलियन यूएस डॉलर्स आया है, जो वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जीडीपी का तकरीबन 3.7 परसेंट है। एनआरआई जिन देशों में काम करते हैं, वहाँ उन्होंने हमेशा भारत का नाम रोशन किया है। हर जगह में, हर फैक्ट्री में, हर बिल्डिंग में, जहाँ भी वे काम करते हैं, वहाँ वे हमारे देश के ambassadors हैं। लेकिन यहाँ एक प्रश्न पैदा होता है। मैं यहाँ बहुत सारी चीजें कहना चाहता था, लेकिन लॉ मिनिस्टर ने उन्हें खुद बता दिया। जैसे, इलेक्शन कमीशन ने लॉ मिनिस्ट्री को, गवर्नमेंट को यह लिखकर भेजा कि वह एनआरआई को वोटिंग राइट देना चाहता है और गवर्नमेंट ने उसको मंजूर किया। गवर्नमेंट ने अभी यह भी बताया कि सभी मिनिस्ट्रीज से कंसल्टेशन हो रही है। उसने यह भी बताया कि कैबिनेट के सामने यह नोट किसी भी वक्त आ सकता है। हम एनआरआई के वोटिंग राइट के हक में हैं। जैसा मैंने बताया कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसे वर्ष 2012 में ही शुरू किया था और उसके बाद हमें कंसल्टेशन प्रोसेस शुरू करना था। मुझे अफसोस है कि इतना महत्वपूर्ण सब्जेक्ट, इतना हिस्टोरिकल सब्जेक्ट, जिसको लागू करने के लिए हम अपने वक्त में भी प्रयास कर रहे थे और हम चाहते थे कि सभी राजनीतिक दलों से इसके लिए कंसल्टेशन हो, उस पर आज की गवर्नमेंट ने कंसल्टेशन प्रोसेस को गुड़बाय कर दिया। इलेक्शन कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट को भेजी, गवर्नमेंट ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भेज दिया कि हमने मंजूर किया और यह पार्लियामेंट तथा इस डेमोक्रेसी के तमाम पॉलिटिकल लीडर्स और मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट न्यूजपेपर्स के जरिए, अखबारों के जरिए सुनते हैं कि ऐसा हो रहा है। सर, इस गवर्नमेंट का यह फैशन बन गया

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

है, ऑर्डिनंस के ज़रिए चीजें लाना, पार्लियामेंट को बायपास करना, पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ के साथ कंसल्टेशन को बायपास करना, स्टैंडिंग कमिटीज़ को बायपास करना, फिर सदन में आना और अगर हम सदन में आपत्ति उठाएँ, तो फिर यह कहना कि अपोज़ीशन इसके खिलाफ है। इस प्रकार, यह हमें बदनाम भी करती है। गलत काम तो खुद करती है, प्रोसीजर्स को खुद फॉलो नहीं करती है और हमारी बदनामी होती है। सर, यह बहुत ही सेंसेटिव इश्यू है। यह इतना आसान नहीं है। जब इस तरह की वोटिंग होती है तो आप जानते हैं कि इसमें आजकल किस तरह से हैकिंग होती है। अभी मैं पेपर में पढ़ रहा था कि प्रेसिडेंट ओबामा का ईमेल रशियन हैकर्स द्वारा इंटरसेप्ट हुआ। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

**अقصد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** ملتے ٹپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، این آر اے۔ کو جہاں تک ووٹ دینے کے ادھیکار کا جو یہ مدعا ہے، یہ بہت ہی اہم مدعا ہے اور میں یہ کہوں گا کہ یہ نیشنل اور انٹرنیشنل لیول پر ایک بہت بڑا قدم ہے۔ سب سے پہلے میں اس سدن کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری پارٹی این آر اے کو 'رائٹ ٹو ووٹ' دینے کے حق میں ہے، ہم اس کے خلاف نہیں ہیں۔ ہم نے ہمیشہ آزادی کے بعد سے لے کر آج تک اور آزادی سے پہلے، مہاتما گاندھی سے لے کر پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو سے لیکر آج تک ہماری پارٹی نے ہمیشہ ووٹ دینے کے حق میں کام کیا ہے۔ آزادی کے بعد سب سے پہلے جو کام ہوا، وہ یہ ہوا کہ اس دیش کے ہر ایک نگرک کو چاہے اس کا دھرم، جاتی کچھ بھی ہو، اس کا پرانت کچھ بھی ہو، اس کو ووٹ دینے کا حق دیا گیا اور راجیو گاندھی جی نے اس پر میرا کو آگے بڑھایا اور پنچلیت لیول تک ووٹ دینے کا حق دیا اور ہماری ماؤں، بہنوں و بہو - بیٹیوں کے لئے ریڈرویشن کا انتظام کیا۔ اس طرح سے ہمیشہ ہم ووٹ کے حق میں ہیں۔ جہاں تک این آر اے کا سوال ہے، اس کے سمبندھ میں بھی ہم ہمیشہ ووٹ دینے کے حق میں رہے ہیں۔ یوپی۔اے۔ سرکار میں شریستی سونیا گاندھی جی کی قیادت میں بھی ہماری پارٹی، ہماری گورنمنٹ اس کے حق میں رہی۔ اس وقت کے ہمارے یوپی۔اے۔ کے پردھان منتری ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی نے 'پرواسی بھارتی دوس'، جو جے پور میں 9 جنوری، 2012 کو تھا اس میں بھی انہوں نے اپنے بھائین میں کہا کہ این آر اے کو رائٹ ٹو ووٹ دینا چاہیے، بلکہ انہوں نے پینشن فٹڈ اور اورسیز ورکرز کی بھی بات کی، اس لئے یہ کوئی نئی بات نہیں ہے۔ 2012 میں اس وقت کے ہمارے پردھان منتری نے این آر اے کو یہ وشواس دلایا کہ ہم اس سمبندھ میں کام کر رہے ہیں۔

سر، این آر اے ہماری سوسائٹی کا ایک انگ ہیں، ایک حصہ ہیں۔ انہوں نے ان تمام دیشوں کے وہاں کے گروٹھ اور ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے کام کیا، لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنے ملک یعنی ہندوستان کے لئے انہوں نے جو کام کیا ہے، اس کے لئے پورا بھارت ان کا ابھاری ہے، اور رہے گا۔

آج بھارت کو تقریباً 22 سے 23 فیصد فارین ایکسچینج ہمارے این آر اے ورک فورس کے ذریعہ آتا ہے۔ سال 2014 میں ہی تقریباً 70 بلین یو ایس ڈالرائے ہیں، جو ورلڈ بینک کی رپورٹ کے مطابق جی ڈی پی کا تقریباً 3.7 فیصد ہے۔ این آر اے جن دیشوں میں کام کرتے ہیں، وہاں انہوں نے ہمیشہ بھارت کا نام روشن کیا ہے۔ ہر جگہ میں، ہر فیکٹر میں، ہر بلٹنگ میں، جہاں بھی وہ کام کرتے ہیں، وہاں وہ ہمارے دیش کے ambassadors ہیں۔ لیکن یہاں ایک سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ میں یہاں ساری چیزیں کہنا چاہتا تھا، لیکن لا منسٹر نے انہیں خود بتادیا۔ جیسے، الیکشن کمیشن نے لا منسٹر کو، گورنمنٹ کو یہ لکھ کر بھیجا کہ وہ این آر اے کو ووٹنگ رائٹ دینا چاہتا ہے اور گورنمنٹ نے اس کو منظور کیا۔ گورنمنٹ نے ابھی یہ بھی بتایا کہ سبھی منسٹریز سے کنسلٹیشن ہو رہی ہے۔ اس نے یہ بھی بتایا کہ کینیڈا کے سامنے یہ نوٹ کسی بھی وقت آسکتا ہے۔ ہم این آر اے کے ووٹنگ رائٹ کے حق میں ہیں۔ جیسا میں نے بتایا کہ ہمارے پردھان منتری جی نے اسے سال 2012 میں ہی شروع کیا تھا اور اس کے بعد ہمیں کنسلٹیشن پرومیز شروع کرنا تھا۔ مجھے افسوس ہے کہ اتنا اہم موضوع، اتنا تاریخی موضوع، جس کو لاگو کرنے کے لئے ہم اپنے وقت میں بھی کوشش کر رہے تھے اور ہم چاہتے تھے کہ سبھی راجنیکٹک دلوں سے اس کے لئے کنسلٹیشن ہو، اس پر آج

کی گورنمنٹ نے کنسلٹیشن پروسیز کو گڈبائے کر دیا۔ الیکشن کمیشن نے رپورٹ گورنمنٹ کو بھیجی، گورنمنٹ نے سپریم کورٹ کو بھیج دیا کہ ہم نے منظور کیا اور یہ پارلیمنٹ اور اس ٹیموکریسی کے تمام پارلیٹیکل لیڈرس اور ممبرس آف پارلیمنٹ نیوز پیپرس کے ذریعہ، اخباروں کے ذریعہ سنتے ہیں کہ ایسا ہو رہا ہے۔ سر، اس گورنمنٹ کا یہ فیسن بن گیا ہے، آرٹنٹس کے ذریعہ چیزیں لانا، پارلیمنٹ کو بائپس کرنا، پارلیٹیکل پارٹیز کے ساتھ کنسلٹیشن کو بائپس کرنا، اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹیوں کے بائپس کرنا، پھر سن میں آنا اور اگر ہم سن میں آئی اٹھائیں، تو پھر یہ کہنا کہ اپوزیشن اس کے خلاف ہے۔ اس طرح، یہ ہمیں بدنام بھی کرتی ہے۔ غلط کام تو خود کرتی ہے، پروسیجرس کو خود فلو نہیں کرتی ہے اور ہماری بدنامی ہوئی ہے۔

سر، یہ بہت ہی سینسٹیو ایسو ہے۔ یہ اتنا آسان نہیں ہے۔ جب اس طرح کی ووٹنگ ہوئی ہے تو آپ جانتے ہیں کہ اس میں آج کل کس طرح سے بیکنگ ہوئی ہے۔ ابھی میں پیپر میں پڑھ رہا تھا کہ پریسیڈنٹ اوباما کا ای میل رٹین بیکرز کے ذریعہ انٹرسیٹ ہوا۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** इसी तरह, यूके, यूएस और फ्रांस के लोगों ने कभी भी इंटरनेट वोटिंग नहीं की है। यूएस डिफेंस ने इसको अभी कैंसल किया है। वे भी अपने ओवरसीज मिलिट्री पर्सनल्स को इंटरनेट वोटिंग राइट्स देना चाहते थे, लेकिन उन्होंने सिक्योरिटी रीजन पर इसको छोड़ दिया। हम यहाँ यही डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं कि इस पर पहले यहाँ नेशनल पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज में डिस्कशन हो, बल्कि मुझे यह कहने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि इस पर स्टेट लेवल पर भी कंसल्टेशन होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि असल में तो उन्हें ही इलेक्शन कराना है, उनको ही मुख्य मंत्री बनाना है।

आखिर में, इसके साथ जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चीज है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। सर, हमारे एक करोड़ के करीब एनआरआईज हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में तकरीबन 10-20 करोड़ माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स हैं। आप किसी भी स्टेट को ले लीजिए, पंजाब, कश्मीर, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान - किसी भी स्टेट को लीजिए, वहाँ आपको लाखों की संख्या में skilled and unskilled migrant workers मिल जाएंगे। आप महाराष्ट्र में मुम्बई में देख लें, पंजाब में agricultural workers सब बाहर से आते हैं और यह परंपरा अब पूरे हिंदुस्तान में देखने को मिलती है। आप कश्मीर के अंदर देख लें, वहाँ आपको बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिए उस स्टेट का तरखान, मैसन और मजदूर नहीं मिलेगा। यही स्थिति हिंदुस्तान के हर स्टेट में है। इसलिए यह प्रपोजल कई दफा आया कि हमारे देश के अंदर जो करोड़ों माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स हैं, उनको वोटिंग राइट उसी जगह मिलना चाहिए, जहाँ वे काम करते हैं। आज हालत यह है कि अगर वह नॉर्थ का है और काम साउथ में कर रहा है, तो उसे वोट डालने के लिए नॉर्थ जाना पड़ता है। अगर यू0पी0 का वर्कर मुम्बई में काम करता है, तो उसे वोट डालने के लिए वापस बनारस या जौनपुर जाना पड़ेगा वरना उसके पास कोई वोटिंग राइट नहीं है। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट से मेरी request है कि previous Election Commission ने over a period of time दो-तीन दफा इस प्रपोजल को रिजेक्ट किया है,



[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ऐसे माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स को उनके वोटिंग राइट से वंचित रखा है। सर, उन्होंने कहा है कि logistics नहीं हैं। सर, आज के जमाने में अमेरिका या आस्ट्रेलिया में रहने वाले के लिए तो logistics का प्रबंधन कर रहे हैं कि वे यहां वोट डालें, लेकिन जो मजदूर हमारे खेत में काम करते हैं, जो हमारी सड़कों पर काम करते हैं, जो हमारे मकान, हॉस्पिटल्स और एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस बनाते हैं और खून-पसीने से अपनी रोजी-रोटी चलाते हैं, उनके लिए हम कहते हैं कि हमारी logistical problems हैं। इसलिए मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप एनआरआई के साथ-साथ जो माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स हैं, उनके सुझाव लेकर तमाम पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज की एक मीटिंग बुलाइए और उसमें जो तय हो, उसके बाद आप यह कानून बनाएं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اسی طرح، یوگے، یوایس اور فرانس کے لوگوں نے کبھی بھی انٹرنیٹ ووٹنگ نہیں کی ہے۔ یو ایس ٹینس نے اس کو ابھی کنسل کیا ہے۔ وہ بھی اپنے اوورسیز ملٹری پرسنل کو انٹرنیٹ ووٹنگ رائٹس دینا چاہتے تھے، لیکن انہوں نے سیکورٹی کی وجوہات پر اس کو چھوڑ دیا۔ ہم یہاں بھی ٹمکس کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ اس پر پہلے یہاں نیشنل پالیٹیکل پارٹیز میں ڈسکشن ہو، بلکہ مجھے یہ کہنے میں کوئی اپنی نہیں ہے کہ اس پر اسٹیٹ ایول پر بھی کنسلٹیشن ہونی چاہئے، کیونکہ اصل میں تو انہوں نے ہی الیکشن کرانا ہے، ان کو ہی مکھیہ منتری بنانا ہے۔

آخر میں، اس کے ساتھ جو سب سے اہم چیز ہے، وہ میں بنانا چاہتا ہوں۔ سر، ہمارے ایک کروڑ کے قریب این آر ائی ہیں، لیکن ہمارے دیش میں تقریباً 20-10 کروڑ مائگرینٹ ورکرز ہیں۔

آپ کسی بھی اسٹیٹ کو لیجنے، پنجاب، کشمیر، مہاراشٹر، راجستھان - کسی بھی اسٹیٹ کو لیجنے، وہاں لاکھوں کی تعداد میں skilled and unskilled migrant workers مل جائیں گے۔ آپ مہاراشٹر میں معینی میں دیکھ لیں، پنجاب میں agricultural workers سب باہر سے آتے ہیں اور یہ پرمیرا اب پورے ہندوستان میں دیکھنے کو ملتی ہے۔ آپ کشمیر کے اندر دیکھ لیں، وہاں آپ کو بلٹنگ بنائے کے لئے اس اسٹیٹ کا ترخان، میسن اور مزدور نہیں ملے گا۔ یہ حالت ہندوستان کے ہر اسٹیٹ میں ہے۔ اس لئے یہ پروپوزل کئی دفعہ آیا کہ ہمارے دیش کے اندر جو کروڑوں مائگرینٹ ورکرز ہیں، ان کو ووٹنگ رائٹ اسی جگہ ملنا چاہئے، جہاں وہ کام کرتے ہیں۔ آج حالت یہ ہے کہ اگر وہ نارٹھ کا ہے اور کام ساؤتھ میں کر رہا ہے تو اسے ووٹ ڈالنے کے لئے نارٹھ جانا پڑتا ہے۔ اگر یوپی کا ورکر معینی میں کام کرتا ہے، تو اسے ووٹ ڈالنے کے لئے وہاں بنارس یا جونپور جانا پڑے گا ورنہ اس کے پاس کوئی ووٹنگ رائٹ نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے گورنمنٹ سے میری request ہے کہ previous Election Commission نے of time over a period دو تین دفعہ اس پروپوزل کو رجیکٹ کیا ہے، اب سے مائگرینٹ ورکرز کو ان کے ووٹنگ رائٹ سے ونچت رکھا ہے۔ سر، انہوں نے کہا logistics نہیں ہے۔ سر، آج کے زمانے میں امریکہ یا آسٹریلیا میں رہنے والے کے لئے تو Logistics کا انتظام کر رہے ہیں کہ وہ وہاں ووٹ ڈالیں، لیکن جو مزدور ہمارے کھیت میں کام



کرتے ہیں، جو ہماری سڑکوں پر کام کرتے ہیں، جو ہمارے مکان، ہسپتال اور ایجوکیشنل انسٹی ٹیوشن بناتے ہیں اور خون پمپ سے اپنی روزی روٹی چلاتے ہیں، ان کے لئے ہم کہتے ہیں کہ ہماری logistical problems ہیں۔ اس لئے میں کنٹریہ سرکار سے نوپن کروں گا کہ آپ این آر آئی کے ساتھ ساتھ جو مائیگریٹ ورکرس ہیں، ان کے سچھالے کر تمام پائیکل پارٹیز کی ایک میٹنگ بلائیے اور اس میں جو طے ہو، اس کے بعد آپ یہ قانون بنائیں۔ بہت بہت دھیواں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have ten names and the total time for discussion is one hour. So, the Members are ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, हमें खाली सवाल पूछना है। ..*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Only those who have given their names will be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is important. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; I have ten names. I have to call them first. Now, according to the rules, you have to ask questions only. Since I have ten names and only one hour, those who ask questions should limit it to two minutes because the Minister also has to reply. So, put the questions in two minutes. Now, Shri Majeed Memon.

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, लोकतंत्र की सफलता के दो मूल मंत्र होते हैं। एक तो यह कि ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा वोटिंग हो ताकि लोकतंत्र में लोगों की ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा राय ली जा सके और दूसरा यह कि वोट डालने में fairness of polling बहुत जरूरी है कि वहां कोई गड़बड़ी न हो और किसी के मत का कहीं दुरुपयोग न हो। सर, Proxy voting और E-Postal Ballot पर गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब द्वारा कही बातों से अपनी सहमति दर्शाते हुए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि देश में जो लोग यहां से वहां काम के सिलसिले में जाते हैं, उन लोगों के मताधिकार के संबंध में चर्चा बहुत आवश्यक है। मेरा व्यक्तिगत रूप से यह मानना है कि कम-से-कम एक वर्ष तक कोई व्यक्ति अपने देश से बाहर, अपने राज्य से बाहर, जहां उसकी वोटिंग रजिस्टर्ड है, काम करता है तो वह जहां काम करता है, वहां उसकी रजिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए और उसे अपने मत डालने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। चाहे एक वर्ष की सीमा रखी जाए क्योंकि अगर सिर्फ चार दिन या आठ दिन के लिए जाता है और वह वहां वोट डालने जाए तो उसमें बड़ी गड़बड़ होने के अंदेश हैं। मेरी विनती है कि यह किया जाए और मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष के विचारों से अपनी सहमति दर्शाते हुए कहूंगा कि सरकार को चाहिए कि चीफ इलेक्शन कमीशन के साथ, इलेक्शन कमीशन के साथ, तमाम पॉलीटिकल पार्टियों के तमाम लीडरों के साथ बैठकर, इन मुद्दों पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए। लोकतंत्र की सफलता में दो जरूरी बातें हैं - एक percentage of voting बढ़ाया जाए और दूसरी fairness of election should become more and more visible. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, India, as a democratic Republic, started its journey with having universal adult franchise. We are proud that India is one of those countries which gave the right to vote to all adult citizens, including women, at the beginning itself, unlike other countries or even in Europe. India's democracy is considered to be the most

[Shri D. Raja]

largest representative democracy. It is emerging and it should emerge genuinely as a participatory democracy. All Indian citizens should have the right to vote and should have the possibility and arrangement to exercise their voting right. As a matter of principle, we agree that the NRIs must have a voting right and they must have the facility to cast their vote. At the same time, the migrant labourers within the country, as LoP has pointed out, should also have the arrangement made by the Government to cast their vote, wherever they are.

Sir, when I say this, the proxy vote or e-postal vote are risky proposals and there are problems. Proxy is proxy and right to vote is a conscience vote. Conscience vote is a secret vote. What do you mean by 'proxy vote'? That has to be discussed. E-postal vote also has its own risks and there are practices in several countries. Even in India, there are many embassies. People working in embassies from other countries, at the time of elections in their respective countries, go and cast their vote in the respective embassies or the embassies make arrangements for them to cast their vote. Whether Government of India is thinking of making such an arrangement for NRIs? Whether Government of India is thinking about it? What about the migrant labourers within the country? How do you allow them to exercise their right to vote? My third question is: whether the Government is thinking to call an all-party meeting to discuss these issues threadbare so that a consensus emerges and Government can take a very reasonable position. Sir, the court has given eight weeks' time. By now, one or two weeks must have gone. Will the Government act with a sense of urgency in the remaining time?

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने जो यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इसके लिए उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। पिछली बार जब वीज़ा फेसिलिटीज के ऊपर ऑर्डिनेंस के माध्यम से यहां चर्चा हो रही थी, तब मैंने उस वक्त भी कहा था कि एन.आर.आई. को वोटिंग राइट क्यों नहीं दिया जाए, क्या कारण है? अब जब वोटिंग राइट देने की बात आ ही गई है, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सबसे चर्चा कर के इसे दिया जाए। इसलिए जो राय उठ रही है, मैं भी उसके साथ सहमति प्रकट करता हूँ, लेकिन यहां जो ई-वोटिंग और प्रॉक्सी-वोटिंग की बात हो रही है, वह एक अलग मुद्दा है और वह एक बिग क्वेश्चन मार्क है। आप कैसे ई-वोटिंग में बता सकते हैं कि आप ही वोटिंग कर रहे हैं और आपने ही वहां जाकर नैट के माध्यम से वोट डाला है, इसे कौन जाहिर कर सकता है, इसका प्रमाण कौन दे सकता है? यही सवाल बार-बार उठ रहा है। इसके अलावा आज भी कई सवाल हैं, जिनमें हमारी वोटिंग (EVM) मशीन के ऊपर भी अनेक प्रकार की बातें चल रही हैं और नैट की जो टेक्नोलॉजी है, इसे भी हैक करने की बात उठ रही है। इसलिए सभी पार्टियों का जो प्रस्ताव है, जो नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने यहां रखा है, तो मेरे ख्याल में सभी पार्टियों से चर्चा करके ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि हमारे ओडिशा से, बिहार

से लोग सारे देश में जाते हैं, पूरे देश में एक प्रांत से दूसरे प्रांत में लोग जाते हैं, अपनी रोज़ी-रोटी के लिए जाते हैं, तो being an Indian, इस धरती में पैदा होकर भी when present in the country, उनको वोटिंग राइट्स देने की चर्चा क्यों नहीं हो रही है? उनको 100 परसेंट वोटिंग राइट कैसे दे सकते हैं? वे ओडिशा से गुजरात में जाकर, सूरत में जाकर बच्चे पैदा करते हैं, जो स्कूलों में पढ़ने भी लग जाते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उनको वहां का वोटर नहीं बनाया गया है या वे वहां से ओडिशा नहीं आ सकते हैं, या कोई बिहार से पंजाब जाता है, तो फिर पंजाब से बिहार नहीं आ सकता। गुजरात से या गुवाहाटी से कोई जाकर आ नहीं सकता, इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हमारे जो Migrated वर्कर्स हैं, चाहे कोई भी हो, अगर वह आकर कहीं settle हुआ है, तो उसको भी वहां वोटिंग राइट दिया जाना चाहिए। हमारा लोकतंत्र विश्व में सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है और यह हम तभी प्रमाणित कर सकते हैं कि जब हम सभी को वोटिंग राइट्स दें। एनआरआईज को भी वोटिंग राइट्स दिए जाएं, अगर वे फिजिकली यहां प्रेजेंट हों, तो उनको बिल्कुल दिया जाना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अगर प्रॉक्सी करनी है, तो उसके ऊपर राय ली जाए कि उसका क्या सिस्टम लिया जाना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, लोकतंत्र में जहां बहुत अच्छाइयां हैं, वहां बहुत कमियां भी हैं और सबसे बड़ी कमी यह है कि कई बार लोग चीप पॉपुलेरिटी के लिए कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाने की बात भी करते हैं, जिनके दूरगामी परिणाम क्या होंगे, उस पर उन्होंने विचार तक नहीं किया होता है। इस देश में जहां वोटिंग आइडेंटिटी कार्ड होने के बाद भी लोग दूसरों का वोट डाल देते हों, वहां बाहर आप... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह सवाल करना चाहता हूं कि आप किस तरह से यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि जिसको ई-पोस्टल ballot भेजा गया है, उसी ने उसको वापस भेजा है? या जो दूसरा सिस्टम प्रॉक्सी का है, प्रॉक्सी में तो 100 परसेंट फर्जी वोट डाले जाएंगे। तो अगर चुनाव प्रक्रिया की सैंक्टिटी को कायम रखना है, तो इस तरह के किसी भी सिस्टम से, चाहे वह ई-बैलट का मामला हो, चाहे प्रॉक्सी वोटिंग का हो, इससे बचना होगा। यह कैसे दिमाग में आया, किनके दिमाग में आया, कैसे विचार में आया, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। हमारे यहां व्यवस्था यह है कि जिसका इलेक्टोरल रोल में, वोटर्स लिस्ट में नाम है, वह अपने बूथ पर वोट डालने का हकदार है, बशर्ते कि उसके पास उसका आइडेंटिटी कार्ड हो, कोई पहचान हो। अभी आप आर्मी के लिए भेजते हैं और जो ऑफिसर्स और दूसरे लोग ड्यूटी पर होते हैं, उनके लिए भेजते हैं, तो आपने देखा होगा कि आर्मी से जो ballot papers आते हैं, 80 परसेंट उसमें invalid हो जाते हैं क्योंकि वहां का Commanding Officer जब तक verify नहीं करेगा, तब तक वह valid नहीं माना जाता है। तो वहां आपका कौन व्यक्ति verify करेगा, क्या Ambassador करेगा? बाहर के देश में बूथ कहां बनाया जाएगा? बूथ पर presiding officer कौन होगा? विवेक का प्रयोग किए बगैर इस तरह की बातें उठाई जाती हैं ! हम अपने देश में तो यहां से वहां जाते हैं, खेती काटने के लिए मजदूर पंजाब जाते हैं, उनको तो वोट डालने का अधिकार दे नहीं पाते, हम अपने कर्मचारियों को वोट डालने का अधिकार नहीं दे पाते हैं, पुलिस के लोग ड्यूटी पर होते हैं, उनको वोट डालने का अधिकार नहीं मिल पा रहा है और आप एन.आर.आईज को वोट डालने के अधिकार देने की बात कर रहे हैं ! यह 100 परसेंट forged और फर्जी वोटिंग की व्यवस्था का जो तरीका है, जो बहुत elite वर्ग है, जो लोग बाहर रहते हैं या जिनसे लाभान्वित हो सकते हैं, केवल ऐसे लोगों के दिमाग की उपज है, इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का पूरी तरह से विरोध करता हूं।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) :** श्रीमन्, अभी तीन माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे। कैसी हालत है और इस दौर में तो हालत ऐसी है कि आपका जैसे मन आ रहा है, वैसे आप अपने तरीके से ऑर्डिनेंस निकाल रहे हैं, अपने तरीके से एक के बाद एक बिल ला रहे हैं। आप लैंड एक्विजिशन ले आए हैं। आपने सिर्फ अपने भीतर चर्चा की है। एक लैंड एक्विजिशन बिल लाए थे, जिसे देश भर की पार्टियों ने, हम सब लोगों ने मिलकर बनाया था। अब आप यह ला रहे हैं, जिसके बारे में अभी माननीय सदस्य बोले, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी बोले और प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव जी बोले। जो इस देश के गरीब लोग हैं, मेहनतकश लोग हैं, उन्होंने क्या गुनाह किया है? इस सांइस और टेक्नोलॉजी और सांइस का जो एवोल्यूशन है, जो एडवांस हुआ है, उसका लाभ देने के लिए देश के उन लोगों के बारे में आपने कभी नहीं सोचा। अभी प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव जी बोल रहे थे। आपके अपने देश के लोगों के, खास करके जो मेहनतकश लोग हैं, उनके बारे में आपकी सोच हजारों साल से जैसी थी, आज भी वह बदली नहीं है, उनके बारे में आपने कभी नहीं सोचा। एनआरआई के मामले में यदि बहस होगी तो सिर्फ यूरोप और अमेरिका में लोग हैं, आस्ट्रेलिया में हैं, कनाडा में हैं। आपके जो वेस्टर्न एशिया के लोग हैं, मिडिल ईस्ट के लोग हैं, वे आपको कितना विदेशी धन, आपकी जो किटी है, उसमें कितना पैसा जाता है, फॉरेन एक्सचेंज कितना डालते हैं?

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** 72 मिलियन।

**श्री शरद यादव :** वायालार रवि जी यहां बैठे हैं। जो वेस्टर्न एशिया है, उससे कितना आता है? क्यों, वे इंसान नहीं हैं? वे वोटर नहीं हो सकते? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वे गरीब लोग हैं, भाषा और बोली नहीं जानते। भाषा इस देश की एक फांसी बनी हुई है। जो लोग गए हैं, जो बाहर गए हैं, वे इस देश में करोड़ों लोगों के खून-पसीने की कमाई पर पढ़कर विदेश में गए हैं। वे लोग यहां के पैसे पर इंजीनियर बने, डॉक्टर बने और इस देश को छोड़कर चले गए और हमें देखिए! हम किनकी तरफ देखते हैं, किनके प्रति हमारा प्रेम उमड़ता है। यह बाजू हो या वह बाजू हो, वायालार रवि जी बैठे हैं, यह वेस्टर्न एशिया है। श्रीमन्, आपका सूबा, उसकी सम्पन्नता में एक बड़ा हाथ मिडिल ईस्ट का है। मैंने कभी इस देश में नहीं सुना है कि उनकी जिंदगी कैसी है। अभी उनकी तबाही हो रही है और उनकी जान बचाने के लिए हम सिर्फ जहाज भेज देते हैं।..(समय की घंटी).. आपने केबिनेट में फैसला कर लिया। ..(व्यवधान)..अभी आ रहा है, अभी राम गोपाल जी कह रहे थे।

**श्री उपसभापति :** यादव जी, कनक्लूड करिए।

**श्री शरद यादव :** यह सबसे ज्यादा घपले का खेल हो रहा है। ऐसा मत करिए, इसे रोकिए। आपने बहुत से कानून बगैर पूछे बना लिए। ऐसा मत करिए। लोगों की एक सीमा है, इस मर्यादा में खड़े होकर बोलने की, कहने की। यदि आप इस तरह से करना चाहते हैं कि....।

**श्री उपसभापति :** कनक्लूड कीजिए।

**श्री शरद यादव :** श्रीमन्, जो लोग इस देश की सम्पत्ति और सम्पदा का इस्तेमाल करके बाहर गए हैं, मैं नहीं मानता कि वे इस देश के गरीबों की लड़ाई लड़ने वालों को एक भी वोट देंगे। वे इनको ही वोट देंगे। ये उनके लिए इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि वे इनको वोट देंगे। यह कतई बर्दाश्त नहीं किया

जाएगा। इसे हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। इसको आप रोकिए, इसको मत लाइए, आप बैठकर बात करिए।..(समय की घंटी).. बैठकर बात करिए, प्रैक्टिकल..(समय की घंटी)

**श्री उपसभापति :** टाइम ओवर हो गया है।

**श्री शरद यादव :** बैठकर बात करिए।..(समय की घंटी).. आपकी जो सोच है..(व्यवधान)..

**श्री उपसभापति :** ओके, प्लीज बस करिए।

**श्री शरद यादव :** हम कोशिश करेंगे कि ठीक बात चली जाए।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

Sir, the e-postal ballot system and proxy voting are important issues. Now, the issue is being discussed because of the Public Interest Litigation which is pending before the hon. Supreme Court.

Sir, I feel wider and deeper consultations are required in this matter. The Government is going to accept the Report of the Committee constituted by the Election Commission of India. It has also made a statement before the Supreme Court of India stating that it is going to accept the Commission's Report subject to examination and consideration by the Government.

I would humbly urge the Central Government to consult all the political parties, including the AIADMK headed by the hon. Amma, because it is a very important issue. Without the consultation process, the Government cannot take a decision in these matters.

At the risk of being repetitive, I urge upon the Central Government to kindly consult the AIADMK before taking a final decision in this matter.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am a little aghast today at the kind of arguments that are being given on this issue.

Let me give you some suggestions. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, there were more than one crore NRIs and 1.18 crores of PIOs as in 2012.

You would have seen, in the last General Elections, the kind of enthusiasm which the NRIs had about the political happenings in this country, and their eagerness in participating in the political process. You would have seen that, Sir. I really don't understand why we should be against enfranchising this huge Indian diaspora all over the world.

[Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna]

Now, it is very wrong to say that consultations were not held. The Election Commission, at least to my knowledge, held two rounds of consultations. I was present in the meetings during both the consultations. On the 19th July, 2014, there were a number of Parties that were represented. The Congress Party was represented by Shri Vayalar Ravi and Shri Ajay Maken. Now, at that time and even today, there were a few customary sentiments expressed about the need to bring NRIs into the electoral forum. But, in reality, the Congress Party seems to be against enfranchising the NRIs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me complete.

SHRI A. K. ANTONY (Kerala): This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Let me complete. I am not yielding, Sir....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Please, do not misquote us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, this is a Party... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): This is not correct. I am the one who made the law. ....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, this is a Party... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That is why I even quoted the former Prime Minister who is sitting here.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Let me complete, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a Party which had allowed the Italian marines to go back to Italy for casting their votes....*(Interruptions)*...

ONE HON. MEMBER: It was the Supreme Court.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Supreme Court is also a part of this country, Sir. And it was when you were in power. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, you were in power, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, today there are a number of excuses which are being given as to why it should not be done. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is an institute called the IIDEA, the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): आप असत्य बोल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री रंगासायी रामाकृष्णा:** क्या असत्य बोल रहे हैं? कौन असत्य बोल रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...  
Sir, this International institute has assessed that in fifty countries...

**श्री राज बब्बर:** आप सत्य से बहुत परे बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सत्यता की ओर अपने आपको लेकर आइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, this international Institute has given a report that there are 50 countries...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramakrishna, you are here to put only questions. You do not have to do the job of the Minister. You have to put only questions. Your time is over. You have already taken four minutes. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva....(Interruptions)... You have taken four minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Mr. Ramakrishna, you have to conclude. It is not your job. You have been asked to put questions. ...(Interruptions)... You need not do the job of the Minister. The Minister will take care of it. If you have any doubt, you put a question. You have taken four minutes. I have not allowed anybody to speak for more than four minutes. Please sit down.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, there are NRI registered voters in India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not going on record. You can only put questions. Even after four minutes you are lecturing. What is this? Mr. Ramakrishna, there are rules about the Calling Attention. Members can only seek clarifications. That is all. That is why I gave two or three minutes to everybody. You have taken four minutes and you are still not seeking clarifications. It is not your job. The Minister will take care of it.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, I feel it is very much feasible to have electoral participation by NRIs. The two suggestions, which have been given by the Election Commission, are worth following.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, whenever we go abroad, the NRIs, whoever we meet, always suggest to us that they need a voting right. To enable them to exercise their franchise, based on the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Supreme Court, the Government is taking steps to bring in the e-postal ballot system as well as the proxy voting system. Sir, there are different views on that. Shri Memon is suggesting one thing about the migrant workers; how they should be registered and where they should be registered. Shri Raja has got a different contention. He says that the Embassy should have a polling booth. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav is entirely against the



[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

system. So to have the views of all the political parties, it is the duty of the Government to call a meeting of all the political parties. Sir, here I would like to make only two points. According to the Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs, the population of NRIs is more than 10 million. But the total number of registered voters, as per the 2014 Electoral Roll, is 11,846 in India. Out of 11,846 NRI voters, 11,448 are in Kerala; 138 are in Punjab; 112 are in Tamil Nadu; 56 are in Puducherry; 27 are in Goa; 13 are in Delhi; 12 are in Haryana; 9 are in Daman and Diu; seven are in Gujarat; 6 each are in Chandigarh and Madhya Pradesh; 4 are in West Bengal; 2 each are in Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh, and one each are in Andhra and Sikkim. This is the registered Electoral Roll of NRIs. When they have to produce their valid passports and get themselves registered, it is not done. We are discussing a very important issue. Sir, there are more than one crore NRIs, but there are only 11,000 and odd voters here. Firstly, we have to register them as voters. The second very important point is this. The Government, as per the recent reports that have appeared in the newspapers, is considering linking the National Population Register with that of voting rights. It means the Election Identity Card is not the sole document for eligibility to vote. The National Population Register (NPR) is a register of usual residents only and does not include the NRIs. If that be the case, how can the Government link the NPR with voting rights and at the same time enable the NRIs to vote? So, they have to resolve this confusion. Now, I pose these queries to the Minister. If migrant workers have to vote in their places, where should they be registered? What should be their identity? All these things have to be taken note of. So, I second the LoP's suggestion that an all-party meeting has to be convened by the Government to take our views and only then should it be decided. It is a very, very important issue. At the same time, I would like to emphasise that NRIs are entitled to exercise their vote.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, everybody in this House is supporting the right of NRIs to exercise their vote. So, the question is whether we can protect Articles of our Constitution and the laws of the country with respect to Adult Suffrage. They have to cast their vote fairly; that is, there will have to be free and fair voting.

Sir, firstly, I want to mention about the statement made in this House three months back while the Minister was replying to a question on the issue. I raised this issue and asked whether such a case relating to proxy voting and electronic voting was pending before the Supreme Court. The Minister said, 'No', and the hon. Chairman was there in the Chair. He also, believing the Minister, said that there was no question of proxy voting in the country. \*

---

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expunged.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: He was in the Chair, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't refer to \*...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: You may expunge the name of the \*. I was not making a negative statement. I was saying that the issue was raised in the House three months back. I put a question and the Minister said, "No such discussion was going on." But now a statement is given that such a statement was given by the Government to the Supreme Court. Also it is being said that two kinds of systems are being discussed. Here, I would say that a detailed discussion with all the political parties is needed. It is being understood that somebody is filing a writ before the Supreme Court and, on the basis of that, the Government is getting the entire law to be changed. Even Articles 325 and 326 are to be amended. So, if somebody is filing a Public Interest Litigation and, based on that, the Government is taking a decision, that is not proper. An all party discussion is needed.

Sir, about migrant workers' voting, in Kerala, we have 25 lakh migrant workers working in Kerala and around 50 lakhs Keralites are working outside. So, the right of migrant workers is very important. And regarding NRI voting, two proposals are there. One is proxy voting and the other is electronic voting. About proxy voting, the Minister is also saying now that it is not feasible as ballots can be purchased. Now, even in the case of electronic voting, through some code, people can vote. In Kerala, 20 per cent of voters are NRIs. Sir, in your Constituency, that is, in Tiruvalla and surrounding areas, at least 40 per cent of workers are in foreign countries. They are under some contractors. Some 25,000 or 30,000 people may be working under some contractors. Even for their marriages, they are not allowed to come to India, and some recommendation is needed. In such a case, if electronic voting right is given to some people, we all can know how the votes will be purchased. The contractor or the employer will purchase all the 25,000 or 30,000 votes. That will affect the political demography of the country. In Kerala, we are very much afraid of this situation because 20 per cent of our voters are NRIs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: One thing more, Sir. In Puducherry and other areas, there are French citizens who have voting rights. There are separate counters and voting takes place. So, physical voting is very important.

---

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**3.00 P.M.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Recently, Sir, 145 per cent voting was polled at a polling booth in West Bengal. The Election Commission is considering about...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Balagopal, references about West Bengal are not needed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. Now, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to submit that there are two elementary principles for preserving and maintaining the integrity of electoral process. One is the secrecy of the ballot and the second is the physical presence of the voter in the voting booth. That is the law. The most basic feature in the Constitution is the integrity of the electoral process and I don't understand how the Government, merely on the basis of the report which is submitted to the Supreme Court, can think about bringing a legislation and treat the Supreme Court as the third chamber of legislature. The laws have to be enacted in these Houses and it cannot be that the Government will unilaterally say that we accept the report which is submitted to the Supreme Court, besides, I want to submit that many of the countries do not opt for electronic voting because it is extremely hazardous. It can be hacked and a lot of times the real wishes of the voters do not get reflected. Postal ballot is even more dangerous. We have all seen that in the Bar Council elections the postal ballots are literally snatched away from the post offices with Police in tow and the lawyers have not been able to express their franchise in their own free will. So, these are the questions which have to be considered. If there are ten million non-resident Indians according to the statistics, that will mean that there will be 18,000 votes per constituency on the average and if all of them were to be given a franchise, it could significantly alter the voting pattern, and also the result of elections. I want to ask the Government how is it that you are giving greater preference to non-resident Indians and lesser preference to the resident Indians and migratory labour. Is it only because they have more money? Is that the reason for discrimination? Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please wait. Let me first listen and then I will come back to you. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Shri Vayalar Ravi also had to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. You have not to control. I have to control. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. You have not to control; I will have to control. I know

what to do. Now, Shri Naqvi...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): महोदय, हमारे माननीय नेता विरोधी दल, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने  
NRIs ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't force me to do anything. You cannot force me  
like that. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do like this. You should know the rules.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : माननीय नेता विरोधी दल ने NRIs के वोटिंग राइट्स के सम्बन्ध में  
जो विषय रखा है, निश्चित तौर से सदन की जो भावना है, अगर इसे हम उस दृष्टि से देखें तो लगभग  
सभी का यही मत है कि NRIs को वोटिंग राइट मिलना चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : नहीं, यह किसी का मत नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राज बब्बर : सबसे पहले देश में रहने वाले गरीब को वोटिंग का अधिकार मिलना  
चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : तब क्या आपका यह कहना है कि NRIs को वोटिंग का अधिकार  
नहीं मिलना चाहिए?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow him to speak. What is this?  
...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : ठीक है, मैं गलत समझा था। इसका मतलब तो यह है कि आप  
NRIs के वोटिंग राइट के खिलाफ हैं।

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Sir, he was misquoting ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : जो बात सही नहीं है, ये वह बात क्यों कह रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you worry? That is his opinion. You please  
sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी के चुनाव की जो सुधार कमेटी थी, उसका  
चेयरमैन रहा हूँ। NRIs के वोटिंग राइट्स के सम्बन्ध में इलेक्शन कमिशन ने एक ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग  
बुलाई थी, जिसमें यह बात रखी गई थी कि NRIs को वोटिंग राइट होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए।  
इस सम्बन्ध में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दिशा-निर्देश के बाद, चुनाव आयोग ने सभी राजनीतिक दलों की एक  
बैठक बुलाई थी। उस बैठक में सभी पॉलिटिकल पार्टियों के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स मौजूद थे। उस समय उन  
सबका मत लगभग यही था, इस समय क्या मत है, हमें नहीं मालूम, लेकिन उस समय सभी का

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

लगभग यही मत था कि NRIs को, वोटिंग अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। इस देश में जब भी दुःख-दर्द आता है, वे लोग सबसे आगे खड़े होते हैं ....(व्यवधान)... वे रहते वहां हैं, लेकिन उनका दिल हिन्दुस्तान में रहता है, ....(व्यवधान)... इसलिए NRIs को वोटिंग राइट मिलना चाहिए, इसके लिए चुनाव आयोग को उसका मैकेनिज्म तय करना चाहिए। ....(व्यवधान)... सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दिशा-निर्देश के बाद, जो लाखों की संख्या में NRIs हैं, उनके मताधिकार की जो भी व्यवस्था होती है ....(व्यवधान)... चुनाव आयोग को सरकार से मिलकर जल्द से जल्द लागू करना चाहिए, यह हमारी पार्टी का मत है। ....(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. No, no. Hon. Members, please listen. Please, sit down...(Interruptions)... I will tell you my dilemma and then we will decide. I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... The House is supreme. You can decide anything, I have no problem.

Firstly, the direction is that we have only one hour for Calling Attention Motion.

Secondly, there is a strict direction from the hon. Chairman which I had already said it here. There was also bulletin in this regard that after commencement of discussion, no names will be entertained. And, we have decided, with your consent, to implement it. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let me complete...(Interruptions)... This is already said. Listen; let me complete. Last Friday, when this week's business was read out here, I announced in the House that from next week onwards *i.e.*, from yesterday onwards, we are going to implement it strictly that once discussion is commenced no name will be entertained. That has been announced and now it is an accepted norm. The hon. Chairman wants to implement it. Otherwise, the Chair cannot manage the time. That is why it was decided.

However, I, now, come to the point. Here, I have a list of names which were received before the start of discussion. Those names are exhausted. Now, there are some hon. Members who have raised their hands to speak. I understand the importance of the subject. Mr. Misraji is raising, Husain Dalwaiji is raising, Shri Naik is raising.... (Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, Shri Vayalar Ravi should be given an opportunity to speak...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, yes. Now, sit down. But, what is the way out. I see only one way out. The way out is: I permit those who have raised their hands on one condition that they will ask only one question and will not take more time; in any case, not more than two minutes...(Interruptions)... Listen.

The second point is that this will never be quoted as a precedent in Calling Attention.

Thirdly, for this, we will have to take some extra time after the scheduled time of 3.00 p.m. So, to that extent, we may have to sit late also. So, these are the three things I wish to say. On this condition, I am giving two minutes each. There are 4-5 names. I will not entertain any new name. I remember the names of Members who have requested me earlier. Now, there is no question of permitting others. Those who requested me are 4 or 5 Members.

So, now, Shri Satish Misra. You take two minutes.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before I speak on this subject, with your permission, I will take one minute on what you have just now suggested.

Rules are framed so that the functioning of the House is done in a proper manner. For that, you have said that this necessary, etc. When certain issues are raised, at least, one Member from each political party should be allowed to speak even if name is not given in advance. Otherwise, 24 hours notice has to be given to us that we have to submit our names in advance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why this exemption came.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is your suggestion that has in my mind.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I am grateful.

Now, coming to the subject, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह बात खास तौर से पूछना चाहूँगा, एक प्रश्न करना चाहूँगा कि आप यह जो एक्ट अमेंड कर रहे हैं, सेक्शन 60 को जो अमेंड करना चाहते हैं, क्या इसका कारण सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डायरेक्शन है, क्योंकि माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय इस पार्लियामेंट को कोई आदेश नहीं दे सकते कि आप एक लेजिस्लेशन करिए। इसमें भी इस तरह का कोई आदेश नहीं दिया गया है। हम लोगों ने आपका यह पेपर बार-बार पढ़ा, इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जिक्र किया गया है, that is not proper in my view, because the Supreme Court has not directed the Parliament or the Government to make an amendment to the Act. It has asked the Election Commission on the PIL to give a Report to them and that Report has been submitted and then it has asked you to take a decision within eight weeks. You could have taken a decision that it is an important matter where we are going to make an amendment to the Act, therefore, leaders of all parties will be called and consider

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

this. After consideration and going into the depth of the matter, we will report back. So far as the Election Commission is concerned, we had already responded to the Election Commission saying that this is not correct. Article 324 does not permit this and we have said that this will not be correct. You may clarify whether it is on the mandate of the Supreme Court or the Government wishes to do it only because the Government wants and thinks that the NRIs all over the world -- the hon. Prime Minister has visited various countries and spoken in these countries -- have supported him and, therefore, you are bringing this Amendment. If that is not the background, then you should take into consideration those persons who are migrants in this country. About a crore people from Uttar Pradesh alone are migrants; they have gone to different States in the country and they don't have the voting rights in the manner you have said. There will be no secrecy in e-ballots; through postal voting it is a different thing. But unless you provide certain methods where the secrecy and the sanctity of the provisions of the Act are maintained, it is not fair. And for election, it is mandatory that it has to be in a manner that it is not known to others; this provision is something which you are making it vulnerable, making it open. Those persons will be voting not on their own conscience but on the conscience of somebody else. That will not be the fair election and that is against the provisions.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I fully endorse and support what Shri Ghulam Nabi has said. This issue has been debated in the past also. In the last Government, when Dr. Manmohanji was Prime Minister, I was Minister in-charge of the overseas Indians. We amended the law and made provisions to enroll the names of the overseas Indians. Today, almost all the overseas Indians who wanted to enroll their names, whether they are in Dubai or Qatar or anywhere else, their names are in the voters' list. But the question today is how they can vote. The rule of the Election Commission is that they have to come to India and then vote. It is physically impossible because a majority of them are very poor. So, Sir, the question before us, and as Shri Ghulam Nabi has raised is: How to give an opportunity for them to vote? This is a matter which is to be considered by this House. My suggestion for the hon. Members also is to think, with the consent of the concerned countries abroad, if they agree, whether we can make any kind of a system where they can vote there itself. The Gulf countries are very sensitive on this matter. I know that. Please think of how we can help the overseas Indians to cast their votes who are already enrolled. This is the only thing I wanted to suggest.

SHRI ANIL SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you. As far as voting by Non-Resident Indians in the future elections in the country is

concerned, I have a few suggestions to make. One or two suggestions are very vital. Sir, there is no doubt that NRIs have been playing a merited role in the well-being of our country. This has often been seen. Since they belong to this soil, they need to vote in our country and, accordingly, there should be some mechanism which needs to be developed, where they can properly come and vote. NRIs are showing keen interest to vote in our country. Instead of adopting the ways of e-postal ballot system or proxy voting, they should be encouraged to come to our country and vote physically because both these systems do have glaring deficiencies and, if adopted, would lead to some unfair practices. I think, most of the Members have expressed those. But that does not mean that they should be deprived of voting.

Sir, another problem is regarding migrant workers within the country. Lakhs and lakhs of migrant workers, in search of their livelihood, depart from their original residences, original places to different districts to fend for themselves. These poor people are deprived of their voting rights. Making proper arrangements by the Government is the need of the hour. They should be brought into this because whatever principles are there in the Election Commission, what is sought out of these elections is that democracy should be in a proper spirit and it will be exercised in a country like India only when more and more people would vote. So, while giving weightage or thinking of developing a mechanism for the NRIs, migrant workers' voting is of essence. A proper working and holistic approach should be evolved by the Government. At the same time, all the parties should bring a consensus on this issue by calling an all party consultation and that will help in resolving this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, in three-four years, at least three-four times, I have raised the issue that seafarers, who are working on the boats and in the Gulf countries, should not be deprived of their rights which the Election Commission deprived, although all of them were residing in their respective houses. For a seafarer, the boat is not the house or, in Gulf countries, the barracks are not their homes. Their names are deprived by the Election Commission, and today, the result is that, when there are three lakh Goans working abroad, there are only 27 names on the records of the electoral roll. Who is responsible for this? This is because the Election Commission, under the guise of Article 324, which does not give any power to the Election Commission to legislate, has issued instructions to delete the names of thousands of Indians from their respective houses. Today, instructions are to be issued that let the Election Commission first tell the Parliament that the instructions given by them in the form of legislations were wrong

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

and they should not have done it. That they have to admit and then come before the Parliament. The Supreme Court has got no right to indirectly legislate on the issues which belong to the realm of Parliament. Time and again, the Supreme Court has interfered, in the guise of Article 324, justified the actions of Election Commission and created laws, for which Parliament alone have got the right. How are they indirectly coming through Election Commission? Election Commission and the Supreme Court, it appears, these two constitutional bodies, are enacting this legislation and keeping the Parliament out. This should not be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Thank you, Sir. Sir, my party believes that anybody who holds an Indian passport must have a right to vote, whether he is living in this country or living abroad. Some Members have suggested that these NRIs got educated here, used India and are not concerned about the country any more. We totally disagree with that. I know that lakhs of Punjabis have gone abroad as immigrants and labourers and they have toiled hard and every time we have seen, whenever the country is in any difficulty, they come to the country's aid. Our current account deficit is financed by them. We have seen how they have helped almost every village in Punjab. So I believe that they must have the right to vote. Yes, the issue is the methodology and, as Mr. Tulsi pointed out, we have to ensure the secrecy and we have to ensure that a methodology is in place. So my question is: Would the Government consider ensuring that at the time of voting either these NRIs vote in the Embassies or Consulates or separate offices are opened at that time so that their votes could be cast in secrecy and a proper methodology is followed?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मेरे ख्याल से एनआरआई के सवाल को हल करने से पहले माइग्रेंट लोगों का सवाल हल होना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि जब तक वे माइग्रेंट रहते हैं, उनको राशन कार्ड भी नहीं मिलता है। उनको बड़ी मुश्किल में रहना पड़ता है। आजकल जहाँ डेवपलमेंट होती है, वहाँ लोग माइग्रेंट होते हैं, वह उनकी गलती नहीं है। इसलिए इसके बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय होना बहुत जरूरी है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यदि कोई लड़का यहाँ का हो और लड़की “सार्क” कंट्रीज़ या किसी और दूसरे देश की हो, तो उस लड़की को सरकार पीआईओ देने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं है, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। मेरे दो भांजे हैं, जिनमें से एक की औरत बंगलादेशी है और दूसरे की पाकिस्तानी है।



दोनों की अमेरिका में शादी हुई और लड़की यहां आ नहीं सकती। यह तो बिल्कुल गलत बात है। सर, स्टालिन के जमाने में फेमिलीज को डिसरप्ट करने के लिए इस तरह के लॉज बनाए गए थे, वैसे ही हमारी गवर्नमेंट चल रही है। सर, हमें सार्क कंट्रीज के बारे में तो सहानुभूति दिखाकर इनकी समस्या को हल करना चाहिए और एनआरआईज के बारे में भी यह देखा जाना चाहिए कि वे कहां से आए हैं और इस देश में उनका कुछ संबंध है। ये सब देखना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि अरब देशों में हमारे लोग बड़े पैमाने पर जाते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें भी यह हक नहीं मिलता। इसलिए उनके बारे में भी हमें जरूर सोचना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं संक्षिप्त में दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहूंगा। मेरा सभी से निवेदन है कि हमें मतदाता के मत देने के बारे में शंका नहीं करनी चाहिए क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी उसे अधिकार देती है कि वह किसे वोट दे। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि वह कहीं वोट देगा, इस कारण उसे वोट देने देना चाहिए या नहीं देने देना चाहिए, यह बात ठीक नहीं।

महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि हम दुनिया की सब से बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी के लोग हैं और हमसे डेमोक्रेसी अमेरिका सहित दुनिया सीखती है। इसलिए हमारे देश में पिछले 50-60 सालों में अच्छे से चुनाव हुए हैं। इसलिए देश के अंदर लोग ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा वोट दे सकें, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। वायालार रवि जी जैसे कह रहे थे और पूर्व मंत्री जी ने जिस उद्देश्य से उसका विस्तार किया था, उस बात पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। सारे एनआरआईज, पीआईओ और माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स के बारे में विचार करने की जरूरत है। अभी कहा गया कि इन की संख्या एक राज्य में एक करोड़ है, अगर हम सभी को मिला लें, तो लगभग 10 करोड़ हमारे पास माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स हैं। हमें यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि ये तीनों कैटेगरी के लोग कैसे वोट डाल सकें और इस बारे में अगर प्रक्रिया के संबंध में कोई विचार आता है, तो अगर हम मंगल यान बनाकर दुनिया को अपनी सफलता दिखा सकते हैं, तो सफलतापूर्वक इन लोगों से भी वोट डलवा सकते हैं। हम ऐसी त्रुटि-शून्य व्यवस्था नहीं बना पाएंगे, इस डर से हम कहें कि वोट मत डालने दो। मेरा कहना है कि हम ऐसी त्रुटि-शून्य व्यवस्था बना सकते हैं।

इन तीनों बातों पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए और इस प्रकार की डेमोक्रेटिक चर्चा पर संचार माध्यमों के द्वारा पूरी दुनिया को यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि भारत की संसद का इस विषय में क्या कहना है।

**श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल** (गुजरात) : आपकी पार्टी ने मायनॉरिटीज की वोटिंग के खिलाफ वक्तव्य दिया है। ..(व्यवधान) ..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao, you put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I want to know your opinion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know it from Shiv Sena. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao, you put your question.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have only one question to ask.... *(Interruptions)*... Why do you want at all for a Non-Resident Indian discriminating my own migrant citizen? I have seen the four-page Statement that you have given in reply to the Calling Attention Motion. I am not *per se* talking about democracy. Democracy is a big subject to discuss. Democracy is not only democratic participation but also participative development. A man who has not spent his toil, who has not given his sweat, you want him to be equated with the migrant labour who is also equally to be taken care by you! Sir, I totally agree with Mr. Tulsi, Mr. Naik and Mr. Misra that it is beset with a lot of legal complications. Do not get into haste in handling a very serious issue like this, when you are trying to talk about in the name of democracy. *(Time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: All that I am saying is, let not the Supreme Court dictate to you – the Supreme Court of India has never dictated – let this House take the issue in its merits. So, let us discuss it here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Baishnab Parida. Mr. Parida, put only one question in one minute.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, this is a very important issue for our country. When we are thinking about the NRIs, we must give a thought to the number of migrant labourers who are working there. Their number is much more than the NRIs living in Europe and America. So, their case must be first taken into consideration.

Second thing is, the voters' list, which is the basis for casting a vote, of migrant labourers must first be prepared as to how many Indians are living there. The details like the State they belong to, for how long they are living there, what profession they are doing, etc., should be collected with great care. *(Time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Mr. Sen, you put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; sit down.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Accordingly, the Election Commission should find out a methodology to enable them to cast their votes in our elections.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have only one question, rather it is a suggestion. The voting right to NRIs is welcome. But the migrant workers should get the priority because they are feeding our country. The remittances from the migrant workers from abroad is quite substantive which adds to the strength of the Indian

economy. I do not know why you are running after the NRIs, without prioritizing on migrant workers. This is my point number one. Number two, all should get voting rights, but the system's integrity must be put in proper protection. So, voting must be physical voting. No other system can protect the integrity of the entire process. So, the physical voting should either be here or it should be at their place where the concerned Indian embassy can make appropriate arrangements to ensure their voting. *(Time-bell rings)* I think, no other system can ensure the integrity of the voting process unless that is done. *(Time-bell rings)* And, the migrant workers must get a priority.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Rajani Patil. Put your questions only in one minute.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र):** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं केवल तीन मुद्दों के ऊपर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। एक तो एन.आर.आई. की वोटिंग के संबंध में जो मुद्दा हमारे माननीय नेता श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने उठाया है और उन्होंने इस बारे में जो कहा है, मैं उसका बिलकुल समर्थन करती हूँ।

महोदय, दूसरा मुद्दा मैं यह उठाना चाहती हूँ कि शिव सेना के श्री संजय राउत जी के साथी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया कि एन.आर.आई. को वोट देना चाहिए। मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन्हें एन.आर.आई. के वोट की ज्यादा चिन्ता और जिम्मेदारी लगती है, लेकिन हमारे देश के जो मुस्लिम भाई हैं, उनके वोट देने के पक्ष में वे नहीं हैं। मुझे उनका यह व्यू गलत लगता है।

महोदय, तीसरी बात मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में कहना चाहती हूँ कि मैं जिस डिस्ट्रिक्ट बीड़ से खुद आती हूँ, वह मायग्रेट डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। वहां से हर साल लगभग तीन लाख लोग गन्ना तोड़ने के काम के लिए तमिलनाडु, गोवा और कर्नाटक में जाते हैं, जिन्हें वोट देने का अवसर नहीं मिलता। इसलिए जब हम एन.आर.आई. की वोटिंग की बात करते हैं, तो हमारे देश के जो लोग हैं, जो हमारे देश की लेबर हैं, उनकी वोटिंग के लिए भी आपको आग्रह करना चाहिए। मुझे बस यही कहना है। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Mungekar. Put only one question. After that the Minister will reply.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I want to share two big observations in just one minute. One, there is nothing against the NRIs, as such. But you cannot forget the fact that in 1991, when there was a foreign exchange crisis, all non-resident Indians had withdrawn their last dollar from the Indian banks. My second observation is, and there are written evidences, that certain organizations in India are getting a help of millions of dollars from abroad, particularly from America and the European Union. In fact, that is extremely important and just opposed to the intention of the present Government to give voting rights to the NRIs. Thank you very much.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, two main issues have been raised by almost all the hon. Members. One, whether this proposal is being considered because of the court's directions to the Election Commission. It is certainly not true. We have taken the feedback from the Election Commission. This matter has been pending since the days of the then hon. Minister, Mr. Ravi, in the earlier Government. Practically, many people of Indian origin are working abroad. We all feel that they should be a part and parcel of Indian democracy. For that reason, the Election Commission, after due consultations with all the parties, submitted its views. Leaders from all the political parties were called for consultations by the Committee, formed by the Election Commission. Their views were taken. Only after that the Committee submitted its report. I do not want to go into the details of the report. On the basis of that report, the Government thought that it was fit and fair enough to give voting rights to the NRIs. So, we are going only on that basis. Misraji, it is certainly not the result of the directions of the hon. Supreme Court. We know that the Parliament is supreme. We are here to make a legislation. So, I want to put an end to that argument by reiterating that it is not a result of the directions of the hon. Supreme Court. Sir, the second thing is, all are concerned with the migrant labourers inside India. I do consider, and parties are also bent upon to have a legislation to see that all the migrant Indians should get voting rights. I assure this House that I will certainly request the Election Commission to hold an all-party meeting ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Parliament is supreme.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Please wait. Please wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Please hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shall I complete first? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will ask the Election Commission to get all the feedback and come to the Government so that the Government can invite all the political parties to see that a legislation is brought as far as the issue of migrant labourers who are travelling across India is concerned.

Sir, these are the two major issues that have been highlighted by everybody. Right from hon. LoP, everybody said that voting right should be given to the NRIs. Secrecy and the methodology are the two issues that need to be taken care of. Of course, in the Committee, they have given certain reports how the secrecy has to be maintained. Of course, the proxy voting is not acceptable to everyone and proxy voting will certainly not

be implemented according to the Committee report itself. But regarding the postal ballots and e-postal ballots, the modalities are being worked out by the Election Commission to see how the secrecy should be maintained and what are the methodologies that need to be adopted as far as giving voting rights to the NRIs are concerned. So, these are the main issues.

Sir, the voting right to NRIs will certainly give a major push to the Indian democracy across the world. I hope that the LoP will also agree with it. As far as the methodologies and secrecy are concerned, certainly, we are working on it.

With this, Sir, I conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

---

#### **RE. VOTING RIGHTS TO THE NRIs AND THE MIGRANTS AS WELL AS THE SECRECY AND THE METHODOLOGY OF THE VOTING OF NRIs**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more discussion. The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2015. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, not a single question has been replied to on the Calling Attention. जो क्वैरी हमने की थी कि कैसे वोट डलवाएंगे, कहाँ बूथ बनवाएंगे, तो किसी का भी जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the important points he is accepting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: The Chair is in a hurry to proceed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have not hurried. The Minister stopped and then I proceeded. See, I cannot ask the Minister to reply this way or that way. But he replied to the important points.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: But the Chair can direct the Minister to answer all the questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है। इन्होंने कहा कि हर पार्टी के लोगों को बुलाया जाएगा, उसके बाद ही ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): That was the request of all the Members. So, when the Government concedes that yes, your request is accepted, then, why more ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. That is the point. The main request was that the Government should convene the meeting of all the parties which he has conceded. So, all your points can be made there. I think, that is very generous of the Government to accept that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, he has divided the two. He has said that insofar as giving voting rights to NRIs are concerned, the meeting has already been held with the Election Commission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: And insofar as giving the voting rights for the migrants are concerned, the Government will hold it. What I would suggest is that we would like the Government to consult the political parties on both the issues together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. That is what he said.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, he didn't say it. He divided the two. ...*(Interruptions)*... He had divided the two. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the issues, as have been rightly put by the hon. LoP, are divided into two. One is with regard to migrant voters inside India and the constitutional authority of the Parliament. These are one set of the issues. Another issue is with regard to the secrecy and the methodology of the voting of NRIs. I said that as far as migrant voters are concerned, certainly the Government needs to have wider consultations. All political parties need to be taken into confidence and their views taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Apart from that, as far as methodology and secrecy matters are concerned, even there we would seek the views of all political parties.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is very clear.

**श्री शरद यादव** (बिहार): सर, इस तरह से गोल-गोल जवाब देना ठीक नहीं है। आप ठीक-ठीक बात करिए कि जो एनआरआईज़ हैं और जो माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, Sharadji; no more discussion...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री शरद यादव** : सर, सुन तो लीजिए। सब पार्टियों की बैठक बुला लें और तब इस पर फैसला करें, यह सीधा सवाल है, यह बात है।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत स्पष्ट तरीके से कहा है कि इस संबंध में सभी राजनैतिक दलों के साथ बैठक होगी और बैठक होने के बाद जो राजनैतिक दलों का सुझाव होगा, उसके बाद सरकार आगे बढ़ेगी।

श्री उपसभापति : वही बोला है। दोनों के बारे में...(व्यवधान)... Now, Shri Ramvilas Paswan. ...(Interruptions)...

## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2015

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान) : महोदय में प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि भाण्डागारण निगम अधिनियम, 1962 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।

सर, इस संबंध में मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि यह बहुत छोटा सा टेक्निकल संशोधन है। आज हम सीडब्ल्यूसी-1962 के एक्ट में एक छोटा सा अमेंडमेंट लाने जा रहे हैं। सीडब्ल्यूसी को 1999 में मिनी रत्न सूची-1 का दर्जा दिया गया। सेंट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन की स्थापना, जैसा कि सदन को मालूम है, 1957 में हुई थी और दि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस कॉर्पोरेशन एक्ट, 1956 के तहत की गयी थी। 1962 में दि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस (डेवलपमेंट एंड वेयरहाउसिंग) कॉर्पोरेशन एक्ट, 1956 को समाप्त कर वेयरहाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन का निर्माण किया गया। आज का जो संशोधन है, वह सिर्फ इतना ही है कि सीडब्ल्यूसी, जो दि सेंट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन है, उसे मिनी रत्न का अधिकार तो मिल गया, लेकिन उस अधिकार के रूप में उसे वित्तीय अधिकार नहीं मिला और वित्तीय अधिकार के लिए उसे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। जो लोक उद्यम विभाग है, उसके मुताबिक वित्तीय शक्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए एक्ट में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। यह पहले से ही है। आदरणीय भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। यह प्रस्ताव केबिनेट में यूपीए सरकार के समय में ले जाया गया था और केबिनेट ने 2 जून, 2011 को इसको अनुमोदित कर दिया था। उसके बाद 28.12.2011 को इसे लोक सभा में पेश किया गया था। लोक सभा ने इसे स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भेज दिया। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने इसको सपोर्ट करते हुए 30.08.2012 को अपनी रिकमेंडेशन दे दी, लेकिन पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा भंग होने के कारण यह बिल पास नहीं हो सका। हमने 3 मार्च, 2015 को इसे लोक सभा में पेश किया और लोक सभा ने 18 मार्च, 2015 को इसे पास कर दिया। बिल पास होने पर जो बजटीय सहायता है उसके लिए गारंटी के लिए इसे जो केन्द्र के ऊपर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है, वह खत्म हो जाएगा। इसके अलावा, यह उसी धारा से संबंधित, धारा 5(1) से संबंधित है, धारा 5(1) का संशोधन है। उसी के साथ-साथ उससे संबंधित जो धाराएं हैं चाहे 27(4) है, 30(2) है, 31(8) है और धारा 39 में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव है। वैसे अभी तक सीडब्ल्यूसी को कभी गारंटी की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी है क्योंकि 1966-67 से यह मुनाफे में चल रहा है। यह पहले की सरकार का है।

**श्री शरद यादव** (बिहार): यह बिल्कुल ठीक है। आप पास करवाइए।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान**: इसलिए इसमें ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है। यह छोटा-सा मामला है और हम चाहते हैं कि इसको बिना डिबेट के ही पास कर दिया जाए।

*The question was proposed.*

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने भाण्डागारण निगम (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2015 पर बोलने का मुझे मौका दिया है। आदरणीय रामविलास पासवान जी ने बहुत ही सूक्ष्म और बहुत ही योग्यता के साथ में, इस बिल के बारे में, इसमें होने वाले अमेंडमेंट्स की आवश्यकता के बारे में उल्लेख किया है और पूरा विवरण दिया है। वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन का गठन 1962 में हुआ था।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) पीठासीन हुए]

जो इसमें अमेंडमेंट लाया जा रहा है, वह लोक सभा से पास होकर यहां पर पहुंचा है और हमारी राज्य सभा में विचाराधीन है। सैक्शन 5 की रिक्वायरमेंट है, गवर्नमेंट गारंटी देने का प्रावधान है और मिनी रत्ना स्टेटस वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन को 1999 में मिला। उसके तत्काल बाद भी संशोधन हो सकता था, लेकिन बाद में डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ पब्लिक इंटरप्राइजेज ने कहा कि मिनी रत्ना वन, शैड्यूल वन का स्टेटस इसको मिला है, इसलिए इसके वित्तीय अधिकारों में वृद्धि हो जाती है। उन वित्तीय अधिकारों में वृद्धि करने के लिए, बढ़ोतरी करने के लिए इस एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए और उसी अमेंडमेंट को लेकर माननीय मंत्री जी आए हैं। यह बात सही है कि यह यूपीए-2 सरकार के दौरान का प्रस्ताव है, उसे केबिनेट ने जून 2011 में एप्रूवल दी थी, जिसके बारे में आदरणीय रामविलास पासवान जी ने बताया है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 30.12.2012 को आने के बावजूद यह लोक सभा में पास नहीं हो सका था, क्योंकि पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा का समय समाप्त हो गया था, जिसकी वजह से यह लेप्स हो गया था। अमेंडमेंट के बाद वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन की सरकार के ऊपर निर्भरता खत्म हो जाएगी। यह गवर्नमेंट गारंटी के बारे में और बजटरी सपोर्ट के बारे में खत्म होने के बजाए लिमिटेड हो जाएगी और इसमें अमेंडमेंट होने के बाद इनको 500 करोड़ रुपये तक का इन्वेस्टमेंट करने का अधिकार मिल जाएगा, स्वतंत्रता मिल जाएगी, जिसे ये बिना सरकार की अनुमति के कर सकेंगे। इनको ज्वाइंट वेंचर कम्पनी गठित करने का भी अधिकार इस अमेंडमेंट के बाद मिल जाएगा। यह बात सही है कि 1967-68 से यह कम्पनी लाभ में चल रही है और अभी तक गवर्नमेंट गारंटी लेने का कोई अवसर नहीं आया। धारा 5 (1) के संशोधन के बाद, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 27 (4), सैक्शन 30 (2), 31 (8) और 39 की भी आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी और इसके लिए भी आवश्यक संशोधन का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के लगभग 464 वेयरहाउसिस हैं और इनकी कैपेसिटी आज 11.3 मिलियन टन है और यह धीरे-धीरे बढ़ी है। वर्ष 2008-09 में 67.60 लाख टन कैपेसिटी थी, वर्ष 2013-14 में 75.81 लाख टन कैपेसिटी थी और इनका टर्नओवर भी 2008-09 में 849 करोड़ रुपये था और 2013-14 में 1578 करोड़ का टर्नओवर हुआ और



आफ्टर टैक्स प्रॉफिट 2008-09 में 110 करोड़ रुपये हुआ और 2013-14 में 161 करोड़ रुपये हुआ। ये गवर्नमेंट पर निर्भर नहीं रहे, इन्होंने कभी गारंटी नहीं ली और बजटरी सपोर्ट नहीं लिया। ये डिवीडेंड भी देते रहे हैं। इन्होंने 2008-09 में 30 परसेंट डिवीडेंड दिया और 2013-14 में 48 परसेंट डिवीडेंड दिया। इसके साथ-साथ एक चिंता की बात यह है कि जितनी इनकी 11.03 मिलियन टन की capacity है, इनका capacity utilisation 86 per cent है। इसमें 14 per cent की कमी है। आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि food grains में 20 से 30 per cent fruits and vegetables नष्ट हो जाते हैं, सड़ जाते हैं, खराब हो जाते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा warehouses बनें, cold-chains बनें, cold-storages बनें और FCI तथा अन्य एजेंसीज के माध्यम से गोदाम बनें। लॉसेज अलग-अलग हैं, इसलिए modernisation की बहुत आवश्यकता है और इनमें सुधार करने की भी बहुत आवश्यकता है। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है कि अभी ज्यादातर केवल 113 लाख मीट्रिक टन की capacity के गोदाम हैं, लेकिन FCI और PDS की requirement के लिए 150 लाख मीट्रिक टन की आवश्यकता है और public commercial requirement के लिए 200 मीट्रिक टन की आवश्यकता है, इस तरह से 350 लाख मीट्रिक टन की आवश्यकता आज भी है। इसलिए Warehousing Corporation को आगे बढ़कर काम करना होगा। यह स्वयं न करे FCI के माध्यम से, Warehousing Corporation के माध्यम से, State Government के माध्यम से, private agencies के माध्यम से इन सबको देखते हुए private investment को attract करने की आवश्यकता है। अन्यथा बहुत जगह लोगों के पास अपनी जमीन है, prime location पर जमीन है और उस जमीन पर लोग गोदाम बनाना चाहते हैं, warehouse बनाना चाहते हैं। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार और सरकार की एजेंसीज, Warehousing Corporation और FCI एन्करेज करें, उनको प्रोत्साहन दें। उनको प्रोत्साहन देने के बाद अगर उनके design के हिसाब से, उनके specifications के हिसाब से बना देते हैं, तो उनको किराये पर लें। जो आपकी इस तरह की रिक्वायरमेंट है, केवल सरकारी एजेंसीज के ऊपर निर्भर न करें, केवल राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर ही निर्भर न करें, बल्कि प्राइवेट एजेंसीज के माध्यम से गोदामों की capacity बढ़ाने पर विचार करना चाहिए। नए गोदाम बनाने के लिए प्राइवेट लोगों का आह्वान करना चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि Warehousing Corporation के जो भी गोदाम हैं, इनके इंजीनियर्स बैठे हैं, लेकिन काफी दिनों से उनके maintenance के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। इन्होंने class 4 के employees को VRS दे दी है और कह दिया है कि इनकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। पहले चौकीदार होते थे, लेकिन अब ज्यादातर लोगों को निकाला जा रहा है। उन लोगों को इसलिए निकाला जा रहा है कि वे अलग से watch and ward का आदमी लगाएंगे और वह भी outsourcing से, ताकि अपने ऊपर से बला टले। माननीय मंत्री जी इस विभाग के मंत्री हैं, हम इनसे जरूर अपेक्षा रखते हैं, क्योंकि वास्तव में इनको गरीबों की चिंता है। जो गरीब लोग हैं और जो class 4 में भर्ती होते हैं, उनको सरकारी नौकरी से हटाकर Warehousing Corporation को प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में दे रहे हैं। अगर यहां कोई दस साल की नौकरी करता है, तो उसको दस साल की नौकरी में लगभग 40 या 50 हजार रुपया मिलना शुरू हो जाता है। अगर ये प्राइवेट एजेंसीज से लोगों को लेंगे, outsourcing से लेंगे, तो उनको मुश्किल से दस या पन्द्रह हजार रुपए प्रति माह देंगे। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा करके एक तरह से इस वर्ग के लोगों का शोषण हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके ऊपर विशेष चिंता करने की जरूरत है।

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

अभी बेमौसम की बरसात हुई और ओलावृष्टि हुई है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि गेहूं में जो चमक और रंग होना चाहिए, आज वह चमक और रंग उसमें नहीं है। किसान उनको लिए-लिए घूम रहा है। आज उसको कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इसमें हस्तक्षेप करें, क्योंकि यह बहुत आवश्यक है। यह कोई एक जिले, दो जिले या प्रदेश की बात नहीं है, यह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की बात है। आप इसमें विशेष रूप से intervene करें और इस समस्या का समाधान करें। यह होना चाहिए कि शत प्रतिशत, 100 per cent पैदावार, जो किसान लेकर आता है, उसकी खरीदारी होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि बोनस के मामले में सरकार की बहुत किरकिरी हुई है। इन्होंने राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिए हैं कि अगर MSP के साथ बोनस देंगे, तो Central pool में उसको लेंगे ही नहीं, आपको जिस दाम में खरीदना हो, आप उस दाम में खरीदें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह किसी भी तरह से ठीक नहीं है। आपने किसान के लिए जो एमएसपी निर्धारित किया, वह कम किया है। अगर सौ रुपए, दो सौ रुपए अतिरिक्त बोनस देने के बाद उसको कुछ सुविधा मिलती है, थोड़ा-बहुत remunerative price हो जाता है, तो उसका स्वागत करना चाहिए था, उसको रोकने का प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिए था। फल-सब्जियों में सबसे बड़ा नुकसान होता है, 30 परसेंट के करीब। इसलिए इनके लिए cold chains होनी चाहिए। मैं इसकी एक्टिविटीज़ देख रहा था, तो उसमें clearing and forwarding; handling and transportation; procurement and distribution, ये काम दिखाए गए हैं। आपने कहा कि तरह-तरह के वेयरहाउसेज हैं, हम वेयरहाउसिंग में एग्रीकल्चर के लिए भी स्टोरेज कैपसिटी देते हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स के लिए भी स्टोरेज कैपसिटी देते हैं। आपके पास customs-bonded warehouses हैं, containers हैं, freight stations हैं, inland clearance depots हैं, air cargos हैं। इसमें एग्रीकल्चर के लिए केवल 29 परसेंट स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी है। इसलिए एग्रीकल्चर के लिए इसको विशेष रूप से बढ़ाया जाए। विशेष रूप से fruits and vegetables के लिए, जो सबसे ज्यादा सड़ते हैं, जिनकी shelf life सबसे कम है, उनके लिए आपके द्वारा विशेष व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

मैं एक बात अवश्य पूछना चाहूंगा कि आपने इसमें government guarantee की requirement बंद कर दी। आप कहेंगे कि हमें अब सरकार से बहुत ज्यादा लेना-देना नहीं है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि आप इसको disinvestment की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं? आपने जो बजट पेश किया, वह घाटे का बजट है। आपने घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए public sector undertakings के disinvestment के माध्यम से 69,500 करोड़ रुपए लेने का टारगेट रखा है। क्या उस टारगेट में Warehousing Corporation भी तो नहीं है? इसको आप विशेष रूप से अवश्य देखें।

यह बहुत अच्छा बिल है, इसकी आवश्यकता थी। यूपीए सरकार ने इसको प्रारम्भ किया था। इसमें कोई विवाद की बात नहीं है, लेकिन कुछ शंकाएँ हैं, जिनका समाधान हम अवश्य चाहेंगे। विशेष रूप से जो fruits and vegetables उत्पाद सड़ते हैं, जो गेहूँ और अन्य खाद्यान्न सड़ते हैं, उनको बचाया जा सके, ताकि किसान का अहित होने से रोका जा सके, आप इसका विशेष रूप से ध्यान करें।

इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you.  
Now, Shri Basawaraj Patil.

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल** (कर्णाटक) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आदरणीय मंत्री, रामविलास पासवान जी ने The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2015, जो इस साल का 39वाँ बिल है, इसे किस महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य के लिए पास करना है, उस विषय को सुंदर ढंग से रखा है। उसी के समर्थन में बात करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। एक तो इसे मिनी रत्न का दर्जा मिल गया है और 2003 से यह एक profitable institution बन गया है, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इसे कुछ स्वतंत्र वित्तीय अधिकार देने के लिए, ताकि यह अपना काम करे, इस दिशा में उसके बोर्ड, कमेटी, मैनेजमेंट को कुछ अधिकार देने की दृष्टि से वे इस संशोधन को लाए हैं। इसमें सेक्शंस 27, 30, 31 और 39 में संशोधन है। इन सब चीजों के पीछे एक ही उद्देश्य है कि वह एक कम्पनी के रूप में सशक्त होकर, tax purview में आकर अच्छे ढंग से काम करे और चाहे राज्य सरकार के साथ हो, केन्द्र सरकार के साथ हो, वह अपना एग्रीमेंट करके अपने काम और धंधे को बढ़ाए, profitable बने और जनता की और अधिक सेवा करे। जब यह प्रारम्भ हुआ था, उस समय एक प्रकार से यह घाटे की कम्पनी था, लेकिन किसान के कुछ प्रोडक्ट्स खरीदने की दृष्टि से इसे सरकार द्वारा कुछ गारंटी देने की जरूरत रहती थी। लम्बे समय तक सरकार ने इसका साथ दिया है। यह अच्छा है कि आज यह एक profitable कम्पनी बन गया है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि यह और सशक्त बन कर काम कर सके, इस दृष्टि से सरकार इसे देखे। इसके साथ ही साथ एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है, जब कभी सरकार किसानों के हित में किसी चीज की खरीद के लिए इनको अधिकार देती है, तो उस समय यह निश्चित ध्यान में रखे कि यह टैक्स के परव्यू में नहीं आएगा। जनहित को ध्यान में रखकर, इसे इससे बचाए रखने की दृष्टि से धारा 5 (1) और धारा 39 में इन्होंने एक सुन्दर संशोधन पेश किया है, जिससे सरकार ने एक प्रकार से जनसेवा और जनहित की दृष्टि से उसके ऊपर अपना एक अधिकार बनाए रखा है।

महोदय, मेरी एक ही चिन्ता है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने भी अभी कहा है, जब कभी भी कोई निगम बन जाता है, तो वह कमाई के रास्ते पर चला जाता है। मेरी चिन्ता यह है कि जनहित या किसान के हितों के लिए बना हुआ यह कॉर्पोरेशन भी कहीं पैसा कमाने की धुन में अथवा कम्पनी लॉ के नियमों के अन्दर अपना रास्ता भटक न जाए। मुझे निश्चित रूप से यह विश्वास है कि आदरणीय रामविलास पासवान जी के नेतृत्व में यह अपना रास्ता नहीं भटकेगा। हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि जब कभी भी किसान को जरूरत पड़ेगी, किसानों के हित में जब कभी भी सरकार इस निगम को खरीदी के लिए आदेश देगी, उस समय निश्चित रूप से निगम को बड़ी मात्रा में इस कार्य को पहली प्रायोरिटी देकर काम करना होगा। यह निगम जनहित में काम करेगा, इतना कहते हुए और इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पासवान साहब का जो भाण्डागारण निगम (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2015 है, इसकी धारा 5(1) में जो संशोधन किया गया है, मैं उस पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इस विधेयक को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूँ। मैं अपने दल और अपने दल के नेता का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

[चौधरी मुनवर सलीम]

4.00 P.M .

महोदय, अभी बिल पेश होने से पहले पासवान जी की जो तकरीर थी, उससे हमें बिल की मंशा अच्छी लगी, लेकिन बिल अधूरा है, इसीलिए मैं अपनी ओर से इस पर कुछ मशवरे देना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि Warehousing Corporation और खेती का चोली-दामन का साथ है। हिन्दुस्तान में इस कॉर्पोरेशन की आवश्यकता और इसको मजबूत बनाने की जरूरत, आजादी के बाद से आज तक, पिछले अनेक वर्षों से महसूस की जाती रही है, लेकिन सरकारों में और साथ ही वर्तमान विधेयक में इसको पूरी तरह से सक्षम बनाने की कोई रणनीति या नीति दिखाई नहीं दी है। मैं इस पर कुछ मशवरे देना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में 89% खेती या अनाज के संरक्षण के लिए कोई इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। कृषि से कई गुना ज्यादा सब्सिडी उद्योगों को दी जाती है। मसलन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, पिछले पाँच सालों में 30 लाख करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी उद्योगों को दी गई, जबकि खेती को सिर्फ 2.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये की ही सब्सिडी दी गई थी। खेती और भंडारण का रिश्ता बहुत सीधा है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में औसतन 359 मिलियन टन अनाज हर वर्ष पैदा होता है, लेकिन सरकार के पास उसके संरक्षण के लिए, उसको रखने के लिए केवल 36.84 मिलियन टन भंडारण की व्यवस्था है। 200 मिलियन टन अनाज को कहां पर रखा जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था न होने के कारण हर बार वह सड़ जाता है। एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक इस साल भी काफी अनाज सड़ा है। एक मजबूत अखबार की यह रिपोर्ट है कि इस अनाज की कीमत 44,000 करोड़ रुपये होती है। सरकारी गोदामों की क्षमता केवल 13 मिलियन टन है, जबकि हर वर्ष हम 259 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा करते हैं। सरकारी गोदामों के अलावा हम किराए पर भी गोदाम लेते हैं, जिनमें हम केवल 31 मिलियन टन अनाज सुरक्षित कर पाते हैं और 3 मिलियन टन अनाज बरसातियों और चबूतरों के नीचे छिपा कर हम सुरक्षित करते हैं।

इसके बाद भी, अभी एक मिनट पहले हमारे नेता, माननीय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने कहा कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, मध्य प्रदेश में और अनेक प्रदेशों में यह स्थिति देखने में आई। अन्य प्रदेशों में भी यह स्थिति देखने में आई होगी। कुछ लोग private godowns बना लेते हैं, लेकिन सरकार उन private godowns को लेने में भी कंजूसी करती है। अनाज सड़ जाता है, लेकिन वे godowns खाली पड़े रहते हैं। माननीय पासवान जी से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

महोदय, एफसीआई का खुद यह मानना है कि 2005 से 2013 के दौरान 1,94,502 मीट्रिक टन अनाज बरबाद हुआ है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का यह जो संशोधन है, जैसा पासवान साहब ने कहा कि यह छोटा-सा संशोधन है, तो इस पर आप एक बड़ा संशोधन लाइए। इस पर बड़े

संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। हम जिस तरह गाँव और शहर के बीच खाई पैदा कर रहे हैं, यह मुल्क के विकास के लिए खतरनाक है, विकसित भारत बनाने में खतरनाक है।

महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि 2009 से 2013 के बीच बरबाद होने वाली सब्जी, फल और अनाज की कीमत 2 लाख 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये है, जो भंडारण नहीं होने की स्थिति में बरबाद हो गये। हमने पिछले पाँच सालों में लगातार यहाँ बहस की। हमने बहस यह की कि अनाज को बचाना चाहिए, अनाज को सड़ने से बचाना चाहिए और वेयरहाउस कॉरपोरेशन को ताकतवर बनाना चाहिए। पिछली सरकार ने भी बार-बार कहा कि हम इसमें बाहर ही से पीपीपी मॉडल चाहते हैं। लेकिन महोदय, इस संशोधन में सरकार अपने आपको exempt करना चाहती है। यह खतरनाक बात है। अगर आप इसे भी privatisation की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं और अपनी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी से भाग रहे हैं, तो यह देश के लिए घातक होगा। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ **...(समय की घंटी)...** कि पूरी कृषि के बजट के बराबर अनाज की इतनी बड़ी बरबादी होती है, जो कि किसान पैदा करता है। किसान मौसम से लड़ता है। जब जाड़ा रहता है, तब सब बिस्तर में सोते हैं, लेकिन मेरे देश का किसान खेतों में पानी देता है। जब गरमी होती है, तब सब ए.सी. में सोते हैं, लेकिन मेरे देश का किसान लू और लपट में अपने मासूम बच्चों को लेकर खेती करता है, अनाज पैदा करता है। जब बरसात होती है, तब सभी शीशों के अन्दर से बारिश देखते हैं, लेकिन मेरे देश का किसान मच्छर और बारिश के अन्दर, गोबर और कीचड़ के अन्दर रह कर फसल पैदा करता है।

सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भंडारण के इस बिल का ताल्लुक किसान से गहरा है। अगर हम उसके पैदा किए हुए अनाज को सुरक्षित भी नहीं कर पायेंगे, तो यह उसके साथ भी ज्यादाती है और देश के साथ भी ज्यादाती है। इसलिए, मैं माननीय पासवान जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर छोटा नहीं, बड़ा संशोधन लाइए। आप धारा 5(1) में अपने आपको exempt मत कीजिए, दूर मत कीजिए, बल्कि आप और करीब जाइए, वेयरहाउस कॉरपोरेशन को सक्षम बनाइए, इसे स्टेट्स में बनाइए, देश में बनाइए। लेकिन, वे लोग जो सहयोग करना चाहते हैं, सब कुछ एक दौलत मंद के सुपुर्द मत कीजिए। आप अवाम का सहयोग लीजिए, जन-सहयोग लीजिए और आप भंडारण की व्यवस्था को व्यवस्थित करिए।

मैं जानता हूँ, पासवान जी हमारे पुराने नेता रहे हैं। उनके मन में किसान के लिए जरूर कसक होगी। अगर किसान के लिए कसक है, तो वे भंडारण की व्यवस्था को एक बड़ा बिल लाकर, एक बड़ा संशोधन लाकर व्यवस्थित करें, ताकि यह जो लगभग 44 हजार करोड़ रुपये का अनाज हर साल बरबाद होता है, वह बच सके। किसान को बजट में 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये सिंचाई के लिए मिलते हैं, लेकिन हर साल 44 हजार करोड़ रुपये की उसकी पैदा की हुई फसल बरबाद होती है। तो उसके साथ हो रहा जुल्म देखिए। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल अधूरा है, इसको पूरा करके लायें और जन-सहयोग से अनाज को सुरक्षित करने की व्यवस्था करें। **...(समय की घंटी)...** वे लोग, जो अपने private godowns बना कर आपसे contact करना चाहते हैं, उसके अन्दर आप एक नीतिसंगत फैसला लेने की बात करें और FCI को इंस्ट्रक्शन दें कि वह उन लोगों का सहयोग ले, ताकि अनाज की हिफाजत हो सके। धन्यवाद।

[چوہدری منور سلیم]

اُچوہدری منور سلیم (اترپردیش) : مائٹنے آپ سبھاادھیکش مہودے، پاسوان صاحب کا جو بھنگارن نگم (سنشودھن) ودھیک، 2015 ہے، اس کی دھارا (1) 5 میں جو سنشودھن کیا گیا ہے، میں اس پر بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ میں اس ودھیک کو بہت اہم مانتا ہوں۔ میں اپنے دل اور اپنے دل کے نیچا کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اس اہم موضوع پر مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا۔

مہودے، ابھی بل پیش ہونے سے پہلے پاسوان جی کی جو تقریر تھی، اس سے ہمیں بل کی منشا اچھی لگی، لیکن بل ادھورا ہے، اسی لیے میں اپنی طرف سے اس پر کچھ مشورے دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ Warehousing Corporation اور کھیتی کا چولی دامن کا ساتھ ہے۔ بنسٹان میں اس کارپوریشن کی ضرورت اس کو مضبوط بنانے کی ضرورت، آزادی کے بعد سے آج تک، پچھلے ایک ورشوں سے محضوں کی جتنی رہی ہے، لیکن سرکاروں میں اور ساتھ ہی موجودہ بل میں اس کو پوری طرح سے سکیم بنانے کی کوئی رن نیٹی یا نیٹی نکھائی نہیں دی ہے۔ میں اس پر کچھ مشورے دینا چاہتا ہوں۔

مائٹنے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، اس دیش میں 89% کھیتی یا اناج کے سرکٹن کے لئے کوئی انفراسٹرکچر نہیں ہے۔ کرشی سے کئی گنا زیادہ سبسڈی صنعتوں کو دی جاتی ہے۔ مثلاً میں ایک بت کہنا چاہتا ہوں، پچھلے پانچ سالوں میں تیس لاکھ کروڑ روپے کی سبسڈی صنعتوں کو دی گئی، جب کہ کھیتی کو صرف ڈھائی لاکھ کروڑ روپے کی ہی سبسڈی دی گئی تھی۔ کھیتی اور بھنگارن کا رشتہ بہت سیدھا ہے۔

مائٹنے آپ سبھا مہودے، اس دیش میں اوسطاً 359 ملین ٹن اناج ہر سال پیدا ہوتا ہے، لیکن سرکار کے پاس اس کے سرکٹن کے لئے، اس کو رکھنے کے لئے صرف 36.84 ملین ٹن بھنگارن کی ویوسٹا ہے۔ 200 ملین ٹن اناج کو کہاں پر رکھا جائے، اس کی ویوسٹا نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے ہر بار وہ سڑ جاتا ہے۔ ایک رپورٹ کے مطابق اس سال بھی کافی اناج سڑا ہے۔ ایک مضبوط اخبار کی یہ رپورٹ ہے کہ اس اناج کی قیمت 44000 کروڑ روپے ہوئی ہے۔ سرکاری گوداموں کی نمٹا صرف 13 ملین ٹن ہے، جبکہ ہر سال ہم 259 ملین ٹن اناج پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ سرکاری گوداموں کے علاوہ ہم کرائے پر بھی گودام لیتے ہیں، جن میں ہم صرف 31 ملین ٹن اناج محفوظ کر پاتے ہیں اور 3 ملین ٹن اناج یرساتیوں اور چیونٹروں کے نیچے چھپا کر ہم محفوظ کرتے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد بھی، ابھی ایک منٹ پہلے ہمارے نینا، مائٹنے پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی نے کہا کہ ہمارے اثرپردیش میں، مدھیہ پردیش میں اور دوسرے پردیشوں میں یہ حالت نیکھنے میں آئی۔ دیگر پردیشوں میں بھی یہ حالت نیکھنے میں آئی ہوگی۔ کچھ لوگ private godowns بنا لیتے ہیں، لیکن سرکار ان private godowns کو لینے میں بھی کنجوسی کرتی ہے۔ اناج سڑ جاتا ہے، لیکن وہ godowns خالی پڑے رہتے ہیں۔ مائٹنے پاسوان جی سے میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار کو اس بارے میں سوچنا چاہیئے۔



مہودے، ایف۔سی۔آئی. کا خود یہ مغنا ہے کہ 2005 سے 2013 کے دوران 1,94,502 میٹرک ٹن اناج بریاد ہوا ہے۔ میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار کا یہ جو سنشودھن ہے، جیسا پاسوان صاحب نے کہا کہ یہ چھوٹا سا سنشودھن ہے، تو اس پر آپ ایک بڑا سنشودھن لائیں۔ اس پر بڑے سنشودھن کی ضرورت ہے۔ ہم جس طرح گلوں اور شہر کے بیچ کھائی پیدا کر رہے ہیں، یہ ملک کے وکاس کے لئے خطرناک ہے، وکست بھارت بنانے میں خطرناک ہے۔

مہودے، میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ 2009 سے 2013 کے بیچ بریاد ہونے والی سبزی، پھل اور اناج کی قیمت دو لاکھ چھ ہزار کروڑ روپے ہے، جو بھٹارن نہیں ہونے کی حالت میں بریاد ہو گئے۔ ہم نے پچھلے پانچ سالوں میں لگاتار پھل بحث کی۔ ہم نے بحث یہ کی کہ اناج کو بچھا چاہئے، اناج کو سڑنے سے بچھا چاہئے اور وینز بلاؤس کارپوریشن کو طاقتور بننا چاہئے۔ پچھلی سرکار نے بھی بار بار کہا کہ ہم اس میں باہر ہی سے پی پی پی۔ مثال چاہئے ہیں۔ لیکن مہودے، اس سنشودھن میں سرکار اپنے آپ کو exempt کرنا چاہتی ہے۔ یہ خطرناک بات ہے۔ اگر آپ اسے بھی privatisation کی طرف لے جا رہے ہیں اور اپنی نینک نہ داری سے بھاگ رہے ہیں، تو یہ نیش کے لئے گھٹک ہوگا۔ میں سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔ کہ پوری کرسی کے بجٹ کے برابر اناج کی اتنی بڑی بریادی ہوتی ہے، جو کہ کسان پیدا کرتا ہے۔ کسان موسم سے لڑتا ہے۔ جب جاڑا رہتا ہے، تب سب بستر میں سوتے ہیں، لیکن میرے نیش کا کسان کھیتوں میں پٹی دیتا ہے۔ جب گرمی ہوتی ہے، تب سب اے۔سی۔ میں سوتے ہیں، لیکن میرے نیش کا کسان لو اور لپٹ میں اپنے معصوم بچوں کو لے کر کھیتی کرتا ہے، اناج پیدا کرتا ہے۔ جب برسات ہوتی ہے، تب سبھی شیشوں کے اندر سے بارش دیکھتے ہیں، لیکن میرے نیش کا کسان مچھر اور بارش کے اندر، گوہر اور کیچڑ کے اندر رہ کر فصل پیدا کرتا ہے۔

سر، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بھٹارن کے اس بل کا تعلق کسان سے گہرا ہے۔ اگر ہم اس کے پیدا کئے ہوئے اناج کو محفوظ بھی نہیں کر پائیں گے، تو یہ اس کے ساتھ بھی زیادتی ہے اور نیش کے ساتھ بھی زیادتی ہے۔ اس لئے، میں مائنے پاسوان جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس پر چھوٹا نہیں، بڑا سنشودھن لائیں۔ آپ دھارا (1) 5 میں اپنے آپ کو exempt مت کیجئے، نور مت کیجئے، بلکہ آپ اور قریب جائیں، وینز بلاؤس کارپوریشن کو سکیم بنائیں، اسے اسٹیشن میں بنائیں، نیش میں بنائیں۔ لیکن وہ لوگ جو سپلوگ کرنا چاہتے ہیں، سب کچھ ایک نوٹلند کے سپرد مت کیجئے۔ آپ عوام کا سپلوگ لیجئے، جن سپلوگ لیجئے اور آپ بھٹارن کی ویوسٹھا کو ویوسٹھت کر لیں۔

میں جانتا ہوں، پاسوان جی ہمارے پر اے نیتا رہے ہیں۔ ان کے من میں کسان کے لئے ضرور کسک ہوگی۔ اگر کسان کے لئے کسک ہے، تو وہ بھٹارن کی ویوسٹھا کو، ایک بڑا بل لاکر، ایک بڑا سنشودھن لاکر ویوسٹھت کریں، تاکہ یہ جو لگ بھگ 44 ہزار کروڑ روپے کا اناج ہر سال بریاد ہوتا ہے، وہ بچ سکے۔ کسان کو بجٹ میں ایک ہزار کروڑ روپے سنبھالنے کے لئے ملتے ہیں، لیکن ہر سال 44 ہزار کروڑ روپے کی اس کی پیدا کی ہوئی فصل بریاد ہوتی ہے۔ تو اس کے ساتھ بھریا ظلم دیکھئے۔ اس لئے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بل ادھورا ہے، اس کو پورا کر کے لائیں اور جن سپلوگ سے اناج کو محفوظ کریں۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔ وہ لوگ، جو اپنے پرائیویٹ گودام بنا کر آپ سے رابطہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں، اس کے اندر آپ ایک نینی سنگت فیصلہ لینے کی بت کریں اور FCI کے اسٹورکشن دیں کہ وہ ان لوگوں کا سپلوگ لے، تاکہ اناج کی حفاظت ہو سکے۔ دھنیو اد۔

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। जिन परिस्थितियों में सेन्ट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन का निर्माण हुआ था, वे बड़ी विषम परिस्थितियां थीं। किसान जब फसल पैदा करता था, तब उनकी फसल मंडियों में जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं थी और किसान के मकान में स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था नहीं थी, इसलिए उस समय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, जो भारत के उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री थे, उनके दिमाग में विचार कौंधा कि क्यों नहीं सरकारी सेक्टर में इस तरह के भंडारण की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि किसान अपनी मर्जी से भंडारण कर सके और अपनी मर्जी से उसको बेच भी सके। उस समय किसानों का जो शोषण हो रहा था, उसके विरुद्ध यह एक बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी कदम माना गया था।

सर, मुझे भी दो साल इस संस्था का चेयरमैन रहने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है, इसलिए कुछ तकलीफें, कुछ जानकारीयां, कुछ उसके एक्सटेंशन की संभावनाएं मैं भाई रामविलास जी को आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, सन् 1955 से लेकर 2015 तक लगभग 500 के करीब वेयरहाउससेज हैं और आप दो-चार जगह का दौरा कीजिए, इन पचास सालों में इनकी पुर्तवाई तक नहीं हुई है, what to speak of other things? जो छत की एक ईंट नीचे गिर गई है, वह ईंट दोबारा नहीं लगी।

सर, जितनी प्राइम प्रॉपर्टीज सेन्ट्रल वेयर हाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन की है, उतनी प्राइम प्रॉपर्टी किसी की नहीं है, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने अपने समय में प्रयास किया था, जब माननीय अटल जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने मुझे इसका चेयरमैन बनाया था, आप भी थे, शरद जी भी थे, एक तो इसकी अर्बन प्रॉपर्टी हो गई है, जैसे चांदनी चौक में जो वेयरहाउस है, वहां ट्रक जा ही नहीं सकता है, न रात में, न दिन में। अगर अहमदाबाद के कोई साथी यहां पर हों, तो उनको पता होगा कि जिस जगह पर वहां वेयरहाउस बना हुआ है, मुम्बई शहर में जिस जगह पर वेयरहाउस बना हुआ है, वहां पर न बस जा सकती है, न तांगा जा सकता है, न बैलगाड़ी जा सकती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि उस संपत्ति का आप बढ़िया इस्तेमाल करके क्यों नहीं मॉडर्न फैसिलिटीज के साथ नए वेयरहाउससेज का निर्माण करें।

मैं एक चीज से डरा हूँ, आपका पुराना समाजवादी साथी होने के नाते वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पीपीपी है, इससे बड़ा डर लगता है। अभी आपने कॉर्पोरेशन में जो अधिकार दिए हैं, that it will take a decision to spend up to ₹ 500 crore and it will be used for the joint ventures. अब मैं आपसे मगज नहीं मारना चाहता कि आप इस काम को मत कीजिए। यह तो अब आप लोगों की ऐतिहासिक अनिवार्यता हो गई है, लेकिन इसमें CWC का जो मैनेजमेंट है, उसकी सुप्रीमेसी बनी रहनी चाहिए और इसको थोड़ा और मॉडर्न बनाइए। अभी मुनव्वर सलीम साहब बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे थे, ये भी आपके पुराने साथी हैं, कि इसका जितना इस्तेमाल हो सकता है -- जैसे मैं आपको फूल के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। इस समय दुबई flowers की बहुत बड़ी मंडी है, हिन्दुस्तान में पुणे, बैंगलुरु और दिल्ली का इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट है, अगर आप यहां पर वेयरहाउससेज बना दें, चूंकि दुबई इस समय Amsterdam से फूल मंगवा रहा है, इसलिए यह उसको मंहगा पड़ता है। हमारे देश में तीन-चार सेंटर्स ऐसे हो सकते हैं, जो flower production के हैं। आपका आम है, इस समय उसकी दुनिया भर में धूम है, लेकिन आम की उम्र तीन दिन से ज्यादा नहीं होती है। जिस दिन आम



पकेगा, वह आने वाले 72 घंटे में खराब हो जाएगा। आप इसमें उसके preservation का इंतजाम कर सकते हैं।

दूसरा, जो customs-bonded वेयरहाउसेज हैं, आप एक-दो जगह जरूर गए होंगे, जैसे जेएण्डपीटी में है और कई जगह पर हैं, इस समय वह आपकी ऐसी प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, जहां पब्लिक सेक्टर के सामने जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर खड़ा हो गया है, अडानी पहुंच गया है, वहां पर अम्बानीज पहुंच गए हैं, इसलिए आपको उन प्रॉपर्टीज को बचाना है। जो पब्लिक सेक्टर के customs-bonded वेयरहाउसेज हैं, उनके पास जमीन भी ज्यादा है और इंतजामात भी ज्यादा हैं, आपको उनको प्रोटेक्ट करके रखना है।

इसकी मेंटीनेंस को लेकर मेरा आपसे निवेदन है, इस संबंध में शान्ता कुमार जी ने जो recommendations की हैं, कृपया पहले तो आप उन्हें रिजेक्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में उनकी जो भी recommendations हैं, मैंने जितना जाना है, वे इस लायक नहीं हैं। उसका दुलाई का अलग कीजिए, सफाई का अलग कीजिए, उसका अलग कीजिए, ये सब चीजें चाहे वह एफसीआई के बारे में हो या सीडब्ल्यूसी के बारे में हो, वह बहुत व्यावहारिक नहीं है। मैंने परसों भी उनकी तारीफ की थी कि वे अच्छे-भले, ईमानदार इंसान हैं। **...(समय की घंटी)...** तो आप वेजिटेबल्स, फ्रूट्स और फ्लॉवर्स के लिए इंतजाम कीजिए। मुझे इसमें ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि आप इसको प्राइवेट सेक्टर में क्यों जाने देते हैं। आप 1000 वेयरहाउसेज और बना सकते हैं। आपके पास जमीन है, उसको अपग्रेड कर सकते हैं। इसमें मैं एक और चीज आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिन यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जाएगा, उस दिन किसान के लिए अपना सामान वहाँ ले जाना उसके वश में नहीं होगा। आज तो किसान इतने सस्ते दामों पर वहाँ अपना सामान जमा कर देता है और विदड़ा कर लेता है, लेकिन याद रखना जिस दिन यह मल्टीनेशनल कॉरपोरेशंस और बड़े पूँजीपतियों के यहाँ जाएगा, उस दिन इसकी शक्ल बदल जाएगी और तब किसी किसान के वश का यह नहीं होगा कि वह अपना माल वहाँ जमा करा सके, इसलिए अभी यह संभव हो सकता है। इस समय इसकी शायद 10 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन की कैपेसिटी है, इसको आप और भी बढ़ा सकते हैं। आप वेयरहाउसेज को बढ़ा सकते हैं और स्टेट वेयरहाउसिंग कॉरपोरेशन के साथ मिलकर इसको बना सकते हैं। सब जगह आपके तो सभी लोग चाहने वाले हैं, राज्यों में मंत्री, मुख्य मंत्री, यार-दोस्त और साथी हैं। इसलिए स्टेट वेयरहाउसिंग कॉरपोरेशन के साथ मिलकर ज्वाइंट वेंचर में अगर वह बनाएँ, तो वह ज्यादा कारगर होगा, बजाय इसके कि बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में देकर इसको करें। अगर आप मेरे इन सुझावों को किसी समय में आवश्यक समझेंगे और आपके पास चाय पिलाने का भी समय होगा तो मैं निजी तौर पर भी पहले की तरह ही हाजिर हो जाऊँगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे मौका दिया इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) is a profit making entity and it has been consistently paying dividend to the Government of India for the last 60 years. The Corporation has not taken any loan from the Central Government, and it does not receive any budgetary support.

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

According to the rules, the Government cannot be a guarantor for a grade one Mini Ratna company like the CWC. Currently the Warehousing Corporations Act requires that the Central Government guarantee the repayment of the principal and dividend payments on shares of the Corporation.

As the CWC can manage its financial affairs on its own, this Bill withdraws the guarantee of the Government. It will also make the Corporation more financially independent as it would be free to spend up to ₹ 500 crore without seeking the Government's approval.

Sir, even though the Government will cease to be a guarantor, we hope that it will not abdicate its regulatory responsibility. We had discussed the farmers' crisis in the country yesterday, and the CWC has a very important role to play in alleviating the plight of the farmer.

About 65-70 per cent of the total foodgrain produced in the country is stored at the farm level. Around 20-30 per cent of the total foodgrain harvested is wasted due to inadequate storage facilities.

As Tyagiji has said, the warehouses of the CWC are located in urban areas. They are inaccessible to most rural farmers. A network of rural storage centres should be built on a priority basis in order to prevent distress sales, wastage and loss arising out of inadequate and defective storage facilities.

About 75 per cent of the storage capacity of the CWC is concentrated in five States, namely, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

Only seven per cent of the total storage capacity is available in the Eastern Zone. The CWC needs to address this imbalance and create more storage capacity in the lesser served States.

Nearly 40 per cent of the fresh food produced in the country perishes due to lack of cold storages. In West Bengal, the State Marketing Boards are constructing 34 new multipurpose cold storages, in addition to the 100 existing cold storages.

There is a need to make these warehouses more accessible to the farmers by creating greater awareness about the facilities and ensuring better transport from rural areas to the places where the centres are located. Warehousing facilities could also be directly connected to the strengthening of banking facilities in rural areas. Farmers should be

provided with receipts for commodities stored by them. Each receipt can function as a negotiable instrument that enables them to obtain credit from the banks. Sir, it is our request to the hon. Minister to take note of our suggestions and find ways to implement them. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as I stand to speak on this Amendment Bill, let me begin by quoting Margaret Thatcher – “To create a genuine market in a state you have to take the state out of the market.” Also, “Government control is fundamentally bad because it denies people the power to choose and the opportunity to bear responsibility for their own actions.”

When Government does away with being a guarantor for the principle and dividend, Government financial responsibility reduces, corporation’s responsibility in managing its own finances increase. But, Sir, we must exercise caution when we withdraw the words “Government as guarantor”. This should not give out the signal that when Government does not want to act as a guarantor, it shirks the responsibility of being a responsible Government, because the warehouse was created with a view to providing Minimum Support Price to the farmers and ensuring that people of India do not suffer from want of food.

Sir, the Minister knows this better than anybody else in this august House since he knows well the pulse of the masses, especially the downtrodden. This Bill is highly related to basic needs of human beings. This Warehouses Bill acts as the backbone of the Food Security Act of India and the PDS system.

At this juncture, it would be better to mention that Tamil Nadu is the best performing State in the Public Distribution System. The *Amma Unavagam*, launched by our tall leader, *Amma*, stands testimony to the kind of importance our leader attached to the removal of hunger of our people.

Our Tamil poet and philosopher, Thiruvalluvar says, “*Uzhavinar kaimadangin illai vizhaivathuvum vittemen parkkum nilai*”, which means, ‘If the farmer’s hands are slackened, even an ascetic state will fail.’

As I speak now, it is my bounden duty to draw the attention of the Government to suicides by Maharashtra farmers. My heart bleeds for them. In the words of the agriculture scientist, Shri M. S. Swaminathan, “Farming is a life-giving profession. The sun light, green plants and the farmer, who converts them, are the real forces. The people who are in life-giving profession are taking their own lives. There is something radically wrong in the society. The problem was dealt with in a superficial way. There

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

were packages, Chief Minister's package, Prime Minister's package, etc. The Prime Minister announced a package for Vidarbha. It did not work because it was not made in consultation with the farmers. You should know where the shoe pinches. This would be the best time for the Government to go in for production cost plus 50 per cent profit. That is the minimum that a farmer should get.

There should be some social protection. If a farmer commits suicide, others are not concerned. There should be social protection. The Gram Sabhas should be ever vigilant. They know the farmers are highly indebted and they know they are taking loans from moneylenders. You have to move on different fronts. There should be packages for giving insurance for cows, crops, etc. This can be done by the Minister and his Government. You were the product of emergency protest led by Jayaprakash Narayan, who knew the importance of Bhoomi Dhan, farming and farmers. There is no wrong when the Government wants to put its finance in order, but the priority of the Government should always be the welfare of the people. Compromising on people's welfare and putting the Government finance in order is not the symbol of good governance. About two years ago, when the Neyveli Lignite Corporation stake was offered for sale by the Central Government, knowing the implications of the move, our beloved leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma took a phenomenal step and five of our State PSUs bought the entire stake put on block in the interest of the labour, people and the Government. Here, this amendment has been brought in order to bring efficiency in the PSU administration and to give freedom to perform. Sir, while urging you to give the farmers and the poor the utmost importance, I support this Bill. Thank you.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक को देश के अन्न, फल एवं सब्जियों की बरबादी से बचाने हेतु आवश्यक समझता हूँ, क्योंकि देश के किसान और देश के खाद्यान्न की सुरक्षा भंडारण के माध्यम से ही सुरक्षित हो सकती है। इसकी इंपोर्टेंस को योजना आयोग ने अपनी 12वीं योजना में भी प्रदर्शित करने की कोशिश की थी।

महोदय, WTRA ने भी इस पर बहुत काम किया था। शीत भंडारणों में समझौता वार्ता एवं वेयरहाउस रसीद प्रणाली को स्थापित करने की चेष्टा भी हुई थी, लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारे देश में भंडारण की समुचित व्यवस्था न होना आज भी चिन्ता का विषय बना हुआ है। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से मैं आपके समक्ष देश की चिन्ता व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। आज भी हमारे देश में 30 प्रतिशत अनाज, फल, सब्जी और फ्रूट्स भंडारण व शीतगृह की कमी के कारण नष्ट हो जाते हैं। इसका दुष्प्रभाव यह होता है कि आज भी हमारी इन चीजों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी नहीं हो पाती हैं।

महोदय, हमारे देश के गरीब आदमियों को भूखे मरने से बचाने के लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि भाण्डागारण निगम अपनी सीमाओं और क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करे। हमारे देश में आज भी

साढ़े तीन करोड़ टन स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी की कमी है। ऐसोचैम ने भी कहा था कि अनाज का 40 प्रतिशत स्टोरेज अव्यावहारिक तरीके से होता है। हमारे देश में मुख्य भंडारण और ढुलाई सहित आपूर्ति की कमियों के चलते हर साल दो करोड़ टन गेहूं बरबाद हो जाता है। स्थिति इतनी बदतर है कि हमारी सरकार की इस व्यवस्था पर टिप्पणी करते हुए देश की सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी यह कहना पड़ा था कि यदि सरकार देश के गेहूं का भंडारण करने में नाकामयाब साबित हो रही है, तो उसे इस गेहूं को देश के गरीबों में मुफ्त बांटने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मुझे इस बात की जानकारी है कि हमारे देश में सबसे ज्यादा गरीब लोग अपना पेट भरने के लिए दो वक्त की रोटी कमाने में मुश्किल महसूस कर रहे हैं। आंकड़े यह बताते हैं कि देश भर में आठ हजार से ज्यादा लोग भूखे मरते हैं। महोदय, स्थिति यह है कि एक तरफ गेहूं की बरबादी भंडारण की कमी से होती है और दूसरी तरफ अनाज की कमी से देश का गरीब मरता है। इस विषम परिस्थिति से निकलने के लिए कोई न कोई ठोस कदम उठाना बहुत ज़रूरी है। पिछले तीन सालों में हमारे देश के अंदर 58 हजार टन अनाज खराब हुआ है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भाण्डागारण पहले से स्थापित हैं, उनके रख-रखाव की समुचित व्यवस्था कैसे होगी, इस पर अभी सरकार को काम करने की ज़रूरत है। देश में अनाज, फल और सब्जियों के भंडारण की व्यवस्था समुचित रूप से हो, इसके लिए सरकार के पास वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता क्या है? पूरे भारतवर्ष में दिक्कत यह है कि हमारे यहां फसल अच्छी होती है, साग-सब्जियां भी होती हैं, फल भी होते हैं, लेकिन उनको रखने का सही साधन सरकार के पास नहीं होता, जिसके कारण 30 परसेंट अनाज, सब्जियां, फसल, नष्ट हो जाते हैं, तो आवश्यकता के हिसाब से warehouses या जो भी प्रबंध आपके पास है, उसकी व्यवस्था देश में सुनिश्चित हो। हमारे देश में कोई व्यक्ति भूखा न मरे। बड़ी अजीब विडम्बना है कि परम पूज्य बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने देश का संविधान लिखा और संविधान में इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई थी कि भूख के कारण भारतवर्ष में कोई व्यक्ति नहीं मरना चाहिए, लेकिन हर साल 8,000 लोग भूखे मरते हैं। कम से कम हमारे देश में ऐसी स्थिति किसी व्यक्ति के सामने पैदा न हो कि उसे भूख के कारण अपनी जान देनी पड़े, इसका प्रबंध भी सरकार को ज़रूर करना चाहिए। सबसे बड़ी मुश्किल जो आती है, वह वितरण प्रणाली में आती है। महोदय, देश के अंदर तमाम कानून हैं, तमाम सुविधाएं हैं, लेकिन ग्रामीण अंचल में या शहरी अंचल में जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है, जब तक उसको ठीक करने की ओर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं होगा, तब तक लोगों को कानून का लाभ नहीं मिल पाएगा, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात का भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम पर भी कुछ न कुछ ज़रूर ध्यान देने की कोशिश करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, पीपीपी मॉडल को पिछली सरकार लाई थी। कुछ पैसे वालों ने सरकार की सब्सिडी का इस्तेमाल करते हुए warehouses बनाए हैं, उसका लाभ उनको मिल रहा है, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि व्यापक स्तर पर उसका कोई बहुत बड़ा लाभ देश को मिलेगा। जब सरकार के पास फंड है, सरकार के पास पैसा है और महोदय, यह निगम ऐसा निगम है, यह विभाग ऐसा विभाग है, जो कभी घाटे में नहीं रहा, तो सरकार को अपना बजट बढ़ा कर सरकार के warehouses बढ़ाने चाहिए ताकि देश का अनाज और किसान की सुरक्षा हो सके। महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Bill. I am really surprised to note what our hon. Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, has stated on the Statement of Objects and Reasons. He says, "One of the essential criteria for award of Mini-Ratna status to a Central Public Sector Enterprise is that no financial support or contingent liability on the part of the Government should be involved in respect of that enterprise and that it should also not depend upon any budgetary support or Government guarantee." Then, in para 2, he says, "Section 5 of the said Act is proposed to be suitably amended with consequential amendments in Sections 27, 30, 31 and 39 thereof. The guarantee referred to in the said sub-section (1) of Section 5 would be withdrawn and the Central Government would be absolved of its responsibility of being guarantor." So, this is the way how this Government's policy is going to be implemented, not only in Mini-Navaratnas but also in Navaratna industries. The Government is slowly going to leave the responsibility to the market. This is going to affect the entire working class, poor people and farmers of this country. I join the other speakers who also demanded that the Government should revisit their policy. We mostly depend upon the Minister. He knows about the poor. Sir, the 1962 Act was enacted to protect our farmers and also strengthen the Public Distribution System. All those objectives will be done away with the amendments, if passed. Sir, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are the States in India, which are still having some PDS. As compared to other States, PDS is there in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): It is functioning very well.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please continue.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: It is functioning very well. Kerala is functioning extremely well. The point is, instead of taking that benefit to entire India, what are you doing? Please consider this. Why is the Government shirking away from the responsibility? Whom is the Government committed to? It is the people of this country whom the Government is committed to. It is not the looters whom the Government is committed to. So, what will happen if you do this? I would like to tell the Government, Sir, about the effect to absolve the Government responsibility as a guarantor. What does it mean? It means CWC has a lot of landed property which is called real estate. So the big businessmen are interested in landed property. The CWC has land all over the country. So, immediately those people will come and try to take those lands if you withdraw your guarantee. Trust of depositors will be vanished. People are prepared to put in more money on post offices. Now if you withdraw your guarantee, their trust will be completely shaken, vanished. Storage space will not be sold, which is the only one way of earning

CWC. Trust of depositors is vanished. Storage space has decreased. Private hoarders have taken it and on the part of the employees if the storage space is not sold, then there will be no work and the employees will be transferred to various parts of India. So it affects the farmers. It affects the PDS beneficiaries. It affects the employees. It affects overall. It gives to a handful of looters only. I request the Minister to revisit all these things. Of course, UPA brought this thing. It was discussed. After that discussion also, when you bring this, you have not changed anything. The same words, the same things have come. Only the Minister's name is changed. Instead of Thomas, it is now Paswan. So this is the danger. When the Forest Act was brought, this Government has brought the Mines and Minerals Act. That has taken away the rights of tribes. So, the danger is, the people who live in forests are going to be the sufferers, and if you implement this Bill, the food security will go away. Sir, if you implement the Land Acquisition Bill, the farmers will become destitute. Hence, I request the Government to please consider this. Please don't leave your hold as a guarantor. Please hold that guarantor with you. This is my request. With my request, I suggest to the Government to revisit all those things. I request the Minister to reply to it, how PDS will not get affected, how the farmers will not get affected, how the employees will not get affected, how the depositors will not be affected. You give a proper answer. The country needs this answer. Thank you very much. I hope you will give the answer.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views. Sir, it is a short but very important amendment to the 1962 Act. This amendment is intended to give the Central Warehousing Corporation more financial powers and independently manage its affairs. This Government is the sole guarantor for this Corporation. But, now, through the proposed amendment, this guarantee will be removed. The hon. Minister hopes, after this amendment, CWC will be an independent and more efficient organisation. The present Corporation has 11.30 million ton of storage capacity. It is profit-making organisation. It is paying 41 per cent dividend to the Government. There are 500 warehousing corporations. But, only 80 per cent capacity of those warehousing corporations is being utilized. In this country, the plight of farmers is connected with the shortage of warehouses. When 30 per cent damages are caused due to lack of storage capacity, I request the hon. Minister why only 80 per cent capacity of these 500 warehouses are being utilized; what about the 20 per cent capacity which is not being utilized.

As my comrade has mentioned before me that PDS is entirely dependent on the warehousing system. If we remove the State guarantee and give full independence to the



[Shri Baishnab Parida]

management of CWC itself, will the PDS survive at a time when it is running properly only in 3-4 States. So, we all know that food security is totally dependent on the PDS. We have to think about it.

Secondly, along with the CWC, there are State Warehousing Corporations. I was, for sometime, Director of the CWC Board of Management. I have marked that many State Governments do not get enough loan or assistance from the Central Government or the CWC to build additional storage capacity in their States. You have only a limited number of warehouses in different States particularly in the Eastern India where the number of warehouses is very limited. So, unless you help the State Governments to build additional State warehouses, the storage capacity cannot be increased.

Another thing is, the present warehousing system is, as per the reports appeared in the media, suffering from serious corruption and mismanagement...(*Time-bell rings*)... You know that there is a large quantity of foodgrains damaged outside storehouses. But, inside storehouses, vegetable and other foodgrains are also damaged, because they are not properly maintained and rainwater flows into warehouses. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into this. Sir, there is another apprehension about the private capitals entry into CWC. Is it a way for privatization of the warehouses? I am warning the Government that once private parties are allowed into the Central warehousing system, it would damage the interests of the farmers. It must be taken care.

Sir, with these words, I thank you.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. At the outset, I congratulate the hon. Minister for getting Mini-Ratna status which, as per the guidelines, cease to get any financial assistance from the Union Government. I am perplexed whether to feel happy that the Central Warehousing Corporation got the Mini-Ratna status or should feel sad that henceforth it will not get any financial support, there will not be any contingent liability on Government with respect to Warehousing Corporation and GOI absolves its responsibility of being the guarantor.

There is no doubt that the performance of CWC has been quite good. It is clear if you look at its performance over the decades that as it increased its capacity to 77 lakh tonnes, the turnover was ₹ 1,500 crore and the dividend given in 2013-14 was 48 per cent. But it all happened when FCI has been procuring foodgrains from farmers and storing them in Central Warehousing godowns. But, now, the situation is different. The



Government of India has issued a notification that FCI would not procure foodgrains. So, obviously, it will not store in warehousing godowns. If that is the case, what would be the fate and role of CWC? So, I feel that Government should make an exception in guidelines and continue to provide financial support even though CWC has not taken any financial help from Government of India and did not ask for guarantee since 2003, and keep the contingent liability with it.

Taking advantage of this, I only wish to place before the Government that FCI, under PEG Scheme, has approved construction of 4.5 lakh tonnes capacity of godowns in our State way back in 2008 and made APSWHC as the nodal agency to oversee the implementation of the scheme. Under the scheme, private entrepreneurs have been allocated to construct 3.66 lakh tonnes capacity; 30,000 tonnes capacity has been given to the CWC and the APSWHC has been given the remaining 55,000 tonnes capacity. But, the State agency has taken three years to complete the tendering process. And, secondly, since 2011 to 2013, we have been able to add the capacity of just 1.64 lakh tonnes! Even the APSWHC which is supposed to construct 55,000 tonnes capacity, it has been able to complete only 35,800 tonnes capacity in 5 years.

Secondly, recently it has come to light that due to problems in acquisition of land in Prakasam and Nellore districts in Andhra Pradesh, to construct godowns of the capacity of 20,000 tonnes, APSWHC has recently decided to construct 5,000 tonnes' capacity at Huzurabad; 6,000 tonnes' capacity in Jagityal; and, 10,000 tonnes capacity in Sarangpur in Nizamabad districts in Telangana region. So, the Ministry should help in quickening the construction so that we get storage capacity which helps in saving grains from vagaries of nature.

So, I once again request the Government of India to continue procurement from farmers through FCI and only then will the CWC become relevant in the years to come. The CWC should also work for farmers' protection and food security. With these observations, Sir, I welcome and support this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2015. The Bill intends to amend certain provisions of the principal Act of 1962. The main objective of the Bill is to absolve the Government of its responsibilities as a guarantor of the Central Warehousing Corporation as the CWC is managing its financial affairs on its own. It is good to note that the corporation is a profit-making body which has neither taken any loan from the Government in the past nor was it dependent on the Government budgetary support.

[Shri Anil Desai]

According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, the Government has not given any guarantee except the payment of minimum guaranteed dividend as required under some provisions of the Act. The Bill seeks to withdraw the guarantee of the Government. Since the CWC is a public enterprise and it has been awarded Mini-Ratna status, we all know that it doesn't get financial support or the Government's guarantees as per the provisions. The purpose of this corporation is to protect, save and safeguard agricultural produce and certain other essential commodities.

If we see the CWC history, it has been contributing dividend to the Government of India since 1957-58 consistently. Since 2003 onwards, the net worth of the corporation has been positive.

Now, I come to the clauses of the Bill. Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to replace Section 5 of the principal Act of 1962 to do away with the existing provision relating to the share of the CWC being guaranteed by the Central Government with regard to the repayment of the principal and payment of annual dividend.

One good feature of the Bill is that the new section does not envisage any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, either recurring or non-recurring. The amendment to Section 27 of the Act seeks to remove guarantee provided by the Central Government to the bonds and debentures of the CWC. Similarly, amendment to Section 39 of the Act seeks to remove certain exemptions under the Income Tax Act available to CWC.

It is good to note that the CWC has paid dividend to the Government since 1957-58. During 2013-14, the CWC earned a profit before tax of ₹ 256 crore on a turnover of ₹ 1,528 crore. But the Government must take into account that a few millions in the country go hungry, and poor farmers are committing suicides due to mounting debts, due to crop failure, due to unseasonal rains, hail and storms. We are losing foodgrains due to inadequate storage capacity. Our FCI and State agencies have limited storage capacity of 711.16 lakh tonnes for foodgrains against 355.69 lakh tonnes. This was stated by the Minister himself in the other House in reply to a question on 24th February, 2015. We should increase the storage capacity which is the need of the hour. At the same time, existing storage warehouses of FCI are bad in condition. Most of the FCI warehouses in Maharashtra are infested by pests and because of them the quality of the grains get spoiled and that too amounts to a huge waste which should be looked into. Therefore, along with building new warehouses or storage capacity, we should see scientific maintenance of the existing storehouses or storages and warehouses should be given importance. There

is need a to cut down the wastage of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables, particularly, in Maharashtra because a lot of wastage is going on in our State.

With these words, I once again support the Bill on behalf of my party Shiv Sena and on my own behalf.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

**श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू** (तेलंगाना) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री, श्री रामविलास पासवान जी वर्तमान क्रांतिकारियों में एक महान स्थान ग्रहण करने वाले हैं, मगर वे एक ऐसी सरकार में हैं, जो सरकार जिसकी तरफ देखती है, जिसके ऊपर हाथ लगाती है, उसकी तरफ पूरा भारतवर्ष ही नहीं, पूरा विश्व ही आशंका से देख रहा है। इसलिए आपकी आज की प्रक्रिया देखकर हमें इतना अनुमान व्याप्त कर रहा है कि, is there any ulterior motive to push which is not at all necessary? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in 1957, established the Central Warehousing Corporation, and that Central Warehousing Corporation was never dependent on the Union Government. In turn, it has given fruits, it has given riches, and it has given resources. It is the strength of the nation. The capacity of storage indicates the level of confidence of individual, family and the State. In India, the worth of the warehousing industry, at the moment, is ₹ 4,34,000 crores, and it is annually growing at 10 per cent. During our UPA regime, we ensured to evolve an authority, namely, the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority in 2007 to streamline, to ensure the scientific expansion of warehousing in the country. The industrial and the retail requirement of the warehousing is at 55 per cent, wherein agricultural warehousing is just 15 per cent. But agricultural and foodgrains and FMCG, those who are in need of cold storage, is of 16 per cent. It is not unknown to you that the scarcity of the storage, in particular the foodgrains and perishable vegetables and fruits and the horticulture, including flowers and other tissue culture, is giving us a loss of ₹ 55 crores per annum. It is rapidly expanding because of expansion of horticulture and the cultivation of vegetables and fruits. At the present estimate building a nominal 15,000 square feet warehousing capacity is costing us ₹ 15 crores.

Sir, the UPA had evolved the Jatiya Gramin Bhandaran Yojana. We are also having the Food Corporation of India. We are also having in all the States the State Warehousing Corporations. Even then, we are facing this scarcity. We are also having the record before us that in 2010 and 2011, the industrial output has surpassed the growth levels of the services. This establishes the need of the scientific warehousing. The Central Warehousing Corporation has built the globally-appreciated scientific warehousing units,

[श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू]

silos, which have brought us very good image and dividend. There is every necessity to have the investment to the tune of ₹ 45,00,000 crores by 2017 to attain the food retail sector business to ₹ 3,10,000 crores by 2025. If you make ready the storage capacity, our confidence will rise. We were regularly having International Warehousing Corporation Exhibitions. I am not mentioning the situation of our regime, the UPA Government, but the intermittent season of 2014. The international exhibition of warehousing in India had attracted above 8,000 visitors from 31 countries and showed us 210 solutions for the scientific space utilisation. The CAPART, a department under the Ministry of Rural Development, and the IIT, Delhi, have developed a model of low-cost warehousing. The warehousing capacity has to be increased across the rural India. *(Time-bell rings)* Only then will we be able to ensure the growing power of the rural population and their purchasing capacity. Though this piece of legislation is not going to harm the Central Warehousing Corporation, yet doubts are looming large that your intention may be ulterior to grab the strength, stamina and marrow of the Central Warehousing Corporation. And, for that, it is very necessary to ensure that that will not be utilized for wrong purposes, and would be utilized only for the purposes of the warehousing only. The Agricultural Marketing Committees and the Self-Help Groups have developed their small godowns all across the nation.

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

Please ensure to have Jatiya Gramin Bhandaran Yojana and try to utilize that plan to establish, at least, reasonably suitable godown at each and every block or mandal level. *(Time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You have already taken three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I am just concluding, Sir. Since you are now in the Chair, you should also hear me for a minute.

For this, let us utilize the digital India. What the UPA has given is a platform; what the UPA has given is the hardware; what the UPA has given is a scientific innovation. The available information technology should be utilized in the Warehousing Corporation for stock visibility and stock traceability. *(Time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rapolu, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**5.00 P.M.**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I advise the Union Government to initiate the rural-level godown structures and also encourage the individual farmers to have their self-storage capacities and try to enhance the cold chains on the lines the UPA had ensured to have a great corridor, that is, the Delhi-Mumbai Corridor. It is having great infrastructure facilities, including that of warehousing. We had also thought of free Trade Warehousing Zones on the lines of the Special Economic Zones. Try to utilize the models and the facilities that are available. Also, try to encourage the Government establishments to utilize the spaces of the Warehousing Corporation, besides utilizing the Rural Agricultural Marketing Committees to expand the godown and warehousing facilities.

Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to confine myself within the scope of the Bill. The Warehousing Corporation, which is functioning under the Department of Food and Public Distribution, has been awarded the status of Mini Ratna by the Department of Public Enterprises. The Bill says that one of the criteria of awarding the Mini Ratna status is that that public sector enterprise does not expect any financial support or contingent liability from the Government. Apart from that, there are some other criteria. For example, earlier, the Maha Ratna criteria was that the profit should be ₹ 5,000 crores. Now, it has come down to ₹ 2,500/- And, for Mini Ratna, there are many criteria, like, net profit, net worth, manpower cost, etc., etc. For Mini Ratna, there are two categories -- Mini Ratna category-I and Mini Ratna category-II. For the Mini Ratna category-I, the net profit must be ₹ 30 crores for three years continuously, or, more in one year.

And the second category is that the net worth must be more. I just want to know from the Minister in which category the Warehousing Corporation has been placed – Mini Ratna Category I or Category II. Apart from that, Sir, what I would like to know is – I am very much worried; I have a concern – why this Bill is brought for a small piece of legislation. Why is the Government wanted it so urgently? Sir, the Bill again says, “The Mini Ratna status to a public sector enterprise is that no financial support or contingent liability on the part of the Government ... and that it should also not depend upon any budgetary support or Government guarantee.” Now, again the Bill says very clearly – that’s my clear query that I want to know from the Minister – that the Government has so far given no other guarantee to the Corporation except for the payment of minimum guaranteed dividend as required under sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Warehousing

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

Corporation Act. Now, what does the Bill envisage, Sir? It is totally removing this clause. The guarantee referred to in the said sub-section (1) of Section 5 would be withdrawn and the Central Government would be absolved of its responsibility of being a guarantor. Sir, the Government has given no other guarantee except for the payment of minimum guaranteed dividend as required under sub-section (1) of Section 5. So, this Government has already given some minimum guarantee and that is being withdrawn. Sir, I am doubtful. I concur with many of my colleagues, including Mr. Bhaskar, Mr. T.K. Rangarajan and many others. Even Mr. Parida spoke very well. Sir, our concern is that there are many ways through which this Government is attempting to weaken the public sector enterprises. Sir, earlier the Government was getting ₹ 35,000 crores by way of disinvesting the shares of the public sectors. This year, they are expecting ₹ 69,000 crores. Sir, we have been repeatedly telling in this House on many other opportunities whenever it has arisen that the public sector enterprises are the temples of our economy. As the Parliament is the temple of democracy, the PSUs are the temples of our economy. But why is this Government after that? What are they going to achieve by way of this '₹ 69,000 crores'? By way of disinvesting, they are not going to meet the needs. Rather it is not a sustainable income also. Once it is sold out, they won't be able to meet, even the interest they have to pay on the loans. I think, a Minister like Mr. Ramvilas Paswan, who has always been an advocate for public sector enterprises and the working classes, should take into consideration that public sector enterprises have helped this country to withstand the recession period. So, kindly don't forget that. When the European countries were suffering because of the economic recession, India withstood that only because of the public sector enterprises and the agricultural sector whereas this Government is ignoring both. The Budget has not allocated enough for the agricultural sector, so also there is weakening of the public sector enterprises. This is going on. Sir, the Government need not give a guarantee to a public sector enterprise if it comes in the form of a Bill to become an Act. There are ever so many issues for the Government to legislate whereas it is just weakening a public sector enterprise by way of citing only one criteria that the Government need not give any guarantee. Sir, this means an increase in the investors' share. Already the investors' shares have increased. Earlier, it was 10 per cent and it is now going to be 25 per cent. So, the strength of the public sector enterprises is weakened by way of disinvesting to the investors. A Committee which has examined the proposal of this Government has said that 'The Committee has concurred with the amendment to withdraw the financial support and guarantee to the CWC by the Central Government. In the light of the same, the Committee recommended that the CWC examines buying back investors' shares so that they are given an opportunity to redeem their investment in the

Corporation.’ So, Sir, this way of increasing the investors’ shares and the Government withdrawing the guarantee, will weaken it. In future, for some reason or other, by way of drought, by way of flood, for any other reason, if the Warehousing Corporation suffers a loss and if it needs a guarantee, if the Government is out of it, there will be a compulsion that such public sector enterprises will have to go into the hands of the private sector. That is a very, very dangerous signal that has arisen now. So, I request the Minister. Your intention may be right. But this piece of legislation doesn’t strengthen your Warehousing Corporation. It takes away the guarantee that the Government may, at some time, come to the aid of public sector enterprises, like the Warehousing Corporation. I don’t wish to go into details like how the Warehousing Corporation functions, what are the things that need to be done, and so on. All that does not fall within the purview of this Bill. But it weakens the Warehousing Corporation Act. It prevents the Government from helping the CWC in the future, if a situation so arises.

Hence, I would like to request the hon. Minister by saying, when you have moved the Bill and you are about to pass and legislate it, kindly take into consideration the fact that such public sector enterprises as the Warehousing Corporation should not be weakened at any cost. And, if such a situation arises, the Government should come to its rescue. That is the responsibility of the Minister and the Government. Thank you very much.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, the Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2015, moved by the hon. Minister, Shri Ramvilas Paswan, apparently seems to be one for the farmers. But, Sir, I have to say it with a heavy heart that actually the Bill is not for the farmers as such. We have deliberated upon the crisis faced by the farmers of India, the number of farmer suicides, and all that. There is distress, because there are no banking facilities for the farmers, there are perishable items of food which cannot be properly stored and there is no proper distribution system. Now, the Government proposes to withdraw the guarantee extended to the Central Warehousing Corporation. The Government has not given anything to the CWC. The CWC is a Mini Ratna corporation. It can cater to itself; it can look after itself. However, we have a welfare Government. The Government must oversee its functions properly and see to it that the storage facilities are increased. Now, we have got about 6,488 cold storages in the country with a storage capacity of about 40 lakh tons. But the storage capacity available is 108 million metric tons and the total warehousing gap is to the tune of 350 lakh tons. Still we have problems of storage. Now, the CWC has 464 warehouses and they have a storage capacity of 10.8 million tons. It stores a wide range of products, giving solace to



[Shri Pankaj Bora]

the farmers. But now, when you say you are going to withdraw Government guarantee -- you have not given anything to the CWC even otherwise -- it sends a wrong message to the stakeholders. It would send a wrong message to all the farmers that the Government has washed its hands off the Central Warehousing Corporation and they have been left in the lurch. That is the problem we face. As we all know, the main aim of the Warehousing Corporations Act is to strengthen rural credit and marketing. Rural credit and marketing is very, very important. Our farmers are suffering today because there are no proper marketing facilities, the godowns are not very clean and foodgrains get perished. Even though India is a country where not everybody gets food every day, a lot of foodgrains get wasted because of poor storing facilities and also because the storage and carrying capacity is less.

My request to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, is that you should not have a blanket withdrawal of Government supervision, even to the CWC, so that they do not face all these problems. Now, the Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority has been made. Once they are registered under this Authority, it would become easier for farmers to get bank loans. Today farmers are suffering because they don't get bank loans easily, because of lack of finance, because of lack of irrigation and now, with this Bill you are going to withdraw Government supervision of warehousing altogether. Warehousing would suffer a lot. So, we should have a look into a whole lot of things. I know the Minister. He is for the poor. He always speaks for the poor and the Government also, like us, thinks about the poor. But is it the way to think about the poor? Now, I have a doubt in my mind whether it is going towards privatization. That is the most problematic aspect that has plagued my mind that it might go for privatization. Please don't do this. Your farmers will feel it; our farmers will feel it. Still there are so many farmers waiting to get some solace from somewhere. Every time we see that food in FCI godowns are rotting, people are not getting their proper dues and everything. So, my request to you is to increase the food storage capacity, infrastructure and proper monitoring of distribution chain. Wastage of foodgrains has been seen because grains are being left in the open in some silos which are not properly and scientifically treated. So, it should be stopped. But instead of doing that, now, Mr. Minister, if you are going to withdraw the Government's hand over the CWC, it sends a wrong message. Once again, I am repeating it, it sends a wrong message and it gives a desolate feeling to the farmers. So, I do hope that even if you pass this Bill, still I request you to keep it in mind that actually the farmers should be benefited and the Government should not wash of its hands totally from the CWC. Thank you.



**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** उपसभापति जी, इस विधेयक के संबंध में हरेक दल के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। श्री पी०एल० पुनिया ने शुरुआत की और बसावाराज पाटिल जी, मुनव्वर सलीम जी, के०सी० त्यागी जी, अहमद हसन जी, श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत जी, नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप जी, टी०के० रंगराजन जी, बैष्णव परिडा जी, गुन्डु सुधारानी जी, अनिल देसाई, आनंद भास्कर रापोलू जी, तिरुची शिवा जी और पंकज बोरा जी, आप सभी ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। महोदय, सभी ने यह मांग की है कि इस संशोधन के साथ-साथ और भी संशोधन लाने चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं सब से पहली बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल का बहुत ही limited purpose है और यूपीए-2 की सरकार के समय में यह किसी कारण पास नहीं हो सका, इसलिए इसे लाना पड़ा है। महोदय, सीधी सी बात है कि जब आपने इसे मिनी रत्न का दर्जा दे दिया है, Schedule-I दे दिया है, तो उसके तहत इसे अधिकार दीजिए और उस अधिकार के तहत 5.1 में संशोधन करना है, जिससे कि इसे जो सपोर्ट मिलता है, हालांकि इन्होंने कभी सपोर्ट लिया नहीं है, उससे इसे मुक्ति मिल जाए। इस का बस इतना ही परपज है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब यह मामला स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में गया होगा और जब यूपीए 2 की कैबिनेट ने इसे पास किया होगा, तो आपके मन में व्याप्त सारी शंकाओं पर जरूर गौर किया गया होगा कि इस से किसान का कितना अहित होगा या कहीं हम इसे प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथों में तो देने नहीं जा रहे हैं और आप सभी जानते हैं कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में तो बहुत critical तरीके से विचार-विमर्श होता है।

महोदय, इस के संबंध में सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि इन का शेयर 55 परसेंट है यानी 55 परसेंट गवर्नमेंट शेयर है। इसलिए इस बारे में जरा सी भी शंका करने की जरूरत नहीं है कि हम प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ जा रहे हैं। आप इसे दिमाग से निकाल दीजिए। यह कोई प्राइवेटाइजेशन का मामला नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं इस में कैसे बेहतरीन तरीके से काम कर सकें और इसे पूरी पावर दे सकें। महोदय, यह सरकारी कंपनी है और अगर सरकारी कंपनी को पूरी पावर नहीं मिलेगी, तो वह काम कैसे करेगी? इस कारण से इन्हें 500 करोड़ रुपए तक इनवैस्ट करने या खर्च करने की पावर मिल जाएगी। महोदय, इसलिए यह कंपलसरी है कि जब इसे मिनी रत्न कंपनी का दर्जा मिल गया, तो उसके मुताबिक इसको शक्तियां दी जानी चाहिए।

महोदय, हमारे काफी सदस्यों ने बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। श्री पी.एल. पुनिया साहब ने कहा कि इसका यूटिलाइजेशन कैपेसिटी का 86 परसेंट होता है। स्वाभाविक है कि कभी-कभी अनाज सरप्लस हो जाता है, तो ऐसा होता है। अभी भी हमारे पास बहुत अनाज सरप्लस है और जब गोदाम में अनाज ज्यादा होता है, तो उसके खराब होने की संभावनाएं भी ज्यादा रहती हैं। हम मानते हैं कि जैसे 600 लाख टन की हमारी आवश्यकता है और हमारे गोदाम की कैपेसिटी 751 लाख टन की है, जिसमें 50 प्रतिशत स्टेट की है और 50 प्रतिशत एफ.सी.आई. की है। इसलिए जितने गोडाउन हैं और जितनी उनकी क्षमता है, ...(व्यवधान)... हां, आपने ठीक कहा, उपज बहुत होती है। इस बार उपज 2,000 लाख टन हुई है, लेकिन जो खरीद होती है, जितने किसान बेचते हैं, वह खरीद तो कम ही होती है। इसलिए यूटिलाइजेशन कैपेसिटी वेंज होती रहती है। बीच में यूटिलाइजेशन कैपेसिटी 93 प्रतिशत तक चली गई थी। इसलिए अभी हम लोगों ने एक करोड़ टन गेहूँ और फिर 50 लाख टन चावल खुले

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

मार्केट में निकाले हैं। इस कारण इनमें उतार-चढ़ाव होता रहता है, लेकिन जो सबसे बड़ी चीज है और जिससे मैं सहमत हूँ यानी इसके आधुनिकीकरण और मॉडर्नाइजेशन का जहां तक सवाल है, यह हमारे लिए भी चिन्ता का विषय है। हम इसे लेकर स्वयं चिन्तित हैं कि हमारे जो 471 गोदाम हैं, उनमें हमें भी जानकारी मिली है और हमने कई जगह देखा है कि अधिकांश गोदामों की हालत बहुत ही खराब है।

महोदय, अभी हमारे साथी कह रहे थे कि पेंटिंग तक नहीं हुई है। यह छत का मामला है। ये सारी की सारी बातें मेरी नॉलेज में हैं और इसे हम कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की बैठक में अगली बार अलग से रखने जा रहे हैं। हालांकि बहुत लोग समझते हैं कि यह छोटा सा सब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन जैसा श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि प्राइम लैंड है। अभी 471 गोदामों में जीर्णोद्धार का काम चल रहा है। यह काम हम लोगों ने शुरू कराया है। वह हमने 70 गोदामों में कराया है। 45 गोदामों का आधुनिकीकरण हुआ है। इसे हमने टाइम-बाउंड कर दिया है और हमने कहा है कि इसे दो साल में पूरा होना चाहिए। महोदय, जब हम पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स को देखते हैं और हम लोग शुरू से सोशललिस्ट मूवमेंट में रहे हैं, जो सोशललिस्ट और कम्युनिस्ट मूवमेंट में रहे हैं, तो उनका तो कभी प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं जाता है, लेकिन कभी-कभी हमें इस बात को सोचकर भी आश्चर्य लगता है कि हमारे पास जितनी प्रॉपर्टी है, CWC के पास जितनी प्रॉपर्टी है, जितनी जमीन है, यदि हम उसे बैंक में रख दें, तो कितना पैसा मिलेगा। हमें यह कहने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि हमारे पास जितनी जमीन है, यदि उसे बैंक में रख दिया जाए, तो उसके सूद से ही हमारा मुनाफा दुगना होना शुरू हो जाएगा। अब उसे हम कैसे ठीक करें, यह हमारे लिए सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है।

महोदय, आपको मालूम है, मैं जब संचार एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग का मंत्री था, शुरू में जब मैंने चार्ज संभाला था, उस समय जो हालत थी, वह बिल्कुल ही खराब थी। टी.ए.सी. का मैम्बर बनने के लिए एम.पी. पैरवी करते थे कि हमारे लोगों को टी.ए.सी. का मैम्बर बना दीजिए। उस समय कोई मोबाइल नहीं था। मोबाइल का एक कॉल 16 रुपए प्रति मिनट होता था और सुनने वाले को भी 16 रुपए लगते थे। जब मैं मिनिस्टर बना, तो मैंने कहा कि यह कैसे हो रहा है कि सुनने वाले को भी 16 रुपए प्रति मिनट देने पड़ते हैं? यदि हमने कॉल किया है, तो एक बार यह बात समझ में आती है कि चलो हमें पैसा लग सकता है, लेकिन सुनने वाले ने क्या बिगाड़ा है कि उसे भी 16 रुपए प्रति मिनट लगेंगे? जब मैं एक बार मेरठ गया था, तो वहां से मैंने यह काम शुरू किया था और शुरू करने के बाद मैंने संकल्प लिया और मैं WLL लाया था। उसका काफी विरोध भी हुआ था। आप यहां हैं, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी है, उस साइड से काफी विरोध हुआ था, लेकिन मैंने कहा था कि यह पुअर मैन्स मोबाइल है और मैंने उसी समय कहा था कि मैं इसे बैंगन के भाव बेचूंगा। इसे इफैक्टिव करने के लिए, हालांकि उस समय गुप्ता जी थे, जो एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष थे, उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया। हमने कहा देखिए, जो काम चल रहा है टेलिकॉम डिपार्टमेंट का, इसमें कोई भविष्य नहीं है। यदि इसको करना है तो प्राइवेट पार्टी से कंपीटीशन करना है। अगर कंपीटीशन करना है, तो आप हमें बताइए कि आप क्या चाहते हैं?

जितनी भी आपको मजदूरों के लिए पैसे की जरूरत है, जितना भी आपको employees के लिए.... जो टेलिफोन को ठीक करने के लिए जाते थे, उनको हमने उस समय पेजर मशीन दे दी थी, जो कि उस समय किसी के पास नहीं थी। भारत संचार निगम मेरे द्वारा बनाया हुआ है। हमने कहा, इसको बनाओ और जितनी आपको जरूरत हो, उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी ये-ये डिमांड्स हैं। हमने कहा कि दो डिमांड्स और भी जोड़ दीजिए। आज आप देख रहे हैं कि कर्मचारी भी खुश हैं और बीएसएनएल भी अपना काम सही ढंग से, कंपीटीटिव रूप में कर रहा है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि इस बात को तो हम जरूर सोच रहे हैं कि इसको हम कैसे दुरुस्त करें। सीडब्ल्यूसी के जीर्णोद्धार का जो तरीका है, वह हमने कहा है, लेकिन इसके अलावा भी हम इसको देख रहे हैं। कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि फल वगैरह का बड़ा मामला है, तो इसमें फल और सब्जी वगैरह नहीं रखी जाती है। वह तो कोल्ड स्टोरेज का है, कृषि मंत्रालय का है, लेकिन इसमें भी रखी जा सकती है। तो उसके लिए क्या किया जाए, इस पर सोचना पड़ेगा। उसके लिए कोल्ड स्टोरेज की जरूरत पड़ती है, लेकिन इसमें ये फल-सब्जी वगैरह जो हैं, ये नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

महोदय, इसके संबंध में तो इतना ही है, बाकी हमारे साथियों ने जनरल प्वाइंट्स उठाए हैं। हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने जन-वितरण प्रणाली के संबंध में कहा। हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि केरल में बहुत अच्छा सिस्टम है, तमिलनाडु में बहुत अच्छा सिस्टम है। आप जानते हैं कि अभी दो तरह के राज्य हो गए हैं। एक राज्य वे हैं जहां फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट लागू हो गया है और फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट भी यूपीए सरकार की देन है। 2013 में जो फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट बना, उसमें दो तरह के राज्य आए। ग्यारह राज्यों ने कहा कि हम फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट लागू करते हैं, शेष राज्यों में अभी तक फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट लागू नहीं हुआ है। फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट के प्लस प्वाइंट्स भी हैं और माइनस प्वाइंट्स भी हैं। जहां-जहां फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट नहीं है, वहां बीपीएल के एक परिवार को 35 किलो अनाज प्रति महीना मिलता है। यहां प्रति व्यक्ति पांच किलो अनाज मिलता है, तो यदि एक परिवार में 5 आदमी हैं, तो 25 किलो हुआ। चार आदमी हैं, तो 20 किलो हुआ और वहां मिलता था 35 किलो - तो यह माइनस प्वाइंट हुआ। लेकिन प्लस प्वाइंट क्या है? प्लस प्वाइंट है कि वहां बीपीएल का जो था, अंत्योदय को छोड़कर, तो बीपीएल को 4.15 रुपए गेहूं और 6 रुपए करीब चावल मिलता था, एपीएल को 8 रुपए, 10 रुपए मिलता था। अब यहां सबको 2 रुपए किलो गेहूं और 3 रुपए किलो चावल मिलेगा। एक जनरल एवरेज बना दिया गया है कि गांव में 75 लोगों को और शहर में 50 लोगों को, किसी राज्य में 80 है और किसी राज्य में 60 है, लेकिन एवरेज 67 है। अभी हमारे साथी कुछ बोल रहे थे, त्यागी जी या और कोई सदस्य शांता कुमार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के संबंध में कह रहे थे कि उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसको रिजेक्ट कर दीजिए। तो उसमें कुछेक रिकमंडेशन्स अच्छी हैं, कुछ खराब भी हैं, जैसे उन्होंने कहा है कि नहीं, 67 परसेंट नहीं होना चाहिए, 40 परसेंट होना चाहिए। हमने उसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया, नहीं माना। उन्होंने कहा कि हरियाणा, पंजाब से एफसीआई को खरीद नहीं करनी चाहिए और बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश में जाना चाहिए, तो हमने कहा कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश में देखेंगे। चूंकि बिहार तो डीसीपी स्टेट है, वहां की सरकार कहेगी, तभी जाएंगे, लेकिन हरियाणा, पंजाब वगैरह में जैसे काम चल रहा है, वैसे ही चलेगा।

महोदय, जहां तक किसान का सवाल है, एक-एक दाना खरीदने के लिए हम कटिबद्ध हैं। जो

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

हमारे सामने मानक वाला था, उसमें हमने रिलैक्सेशन दे दिया है। उस दिन जो वैल्यू कट की बात कह रहे थे कि इसको खत्म किया जाए, हालांकि यह वैल्यू कट शुरू से चलता आ रहा है कि दोनों में अंतर रखा जाए, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार गंभीरता से इस पर सोच रही है, इसलिए ये सारे सवाल हैं। जो फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट है, वह कुल मिलाकर बहुत अच्छा है। जो करप्शन का मामला है, पीडीएस में इन्होंने जो करप्शन की बात कही है, पीडीएस का करप्शन दूर हो जाएगा, यदि फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट लागू हो जाए। फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट लागू करने से पहले चार चीजें करनी पड़ेंगी। एक तो करना पड़ेगा - डिपो ऑनलाइन। दूसरा करना पड़ेगा - एंड टू एंड कंप्यूटराइजेशन। अभी भारत सरकार अनाज भेजती है। जब हम अनाज भेजते हैं तो राज्य में अपने गोदाम में भेज देते हैं, एफसीआई के गोदाम में भेज देते हैं। एफसीआई के गोदाम से वह अनाज कहां जाता है, हमें पता नहीं होता, उसमें राज्य सरकार की पूरी जवाबदेही है। राज्य सरकार का काम है कि वहां से अनाज निकाले, कौन बेनिफिशरीज हैं, किसको कार्ड मिला है, किसके पास जाना चाहिए - यह सब राज्य सरकार के जिम्मे है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** मंत्री जी, एक और बिल है।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। I will conclude, Sir, within five minutes. यह राज्य सरकार के पास जाता है। राज्य सरकार भी क्या करे? वह अनाज गोदाम से निकलता है और मार्केट में चला जाता है, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग में चला जाता है और जो गरीब है, उसको नहीं मिलता है। जब ये सारे के सारे सिस्टम कंप्यूटराइज्ड हो जाएंगे तो आप कहीं भी बैठे हुए सब कुछ देख सकते हैं। पंजाब में आप वेबसाइट पर देख लीजिए, आपको सारा पता चल जाता है। आप मध्य प्रदेश में देख लीजिए, आपको सारा का सारा मिल जाएगा। केरल में भी वह सिस्टम है लेकिन चूंकि केरल में लेबर वगैरह का मामला शुरू से रहा है इसलिए वह टेक्नोलॉजी उतनी ज्यादा डेवलप नहीं हुई है। इसी तरह से छत्तीसगढ़ नक्सलाइट एरिया है, लेकिन वह सबसे बढ़िया काम कर रहा है। इसलिए जहां तक करप्शन का मामला है, यदि फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट लागू हो जाए तो उसके माध्यम से करप्शन काफी हद तक दूर हो सकता है। सोशल ऑब्लीगेशन के संबंध में हमारे साथियों ने कहा। यह भी कहा गया कि स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी बढ़ानी चाहिए — जरूर बढ़ानी चाहिए, लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि कहां-कहां स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी ज्यादा है और कहां-कहां नहीं है। किसान क्यों तबाह होता है क्योंकि उसका जो खरीद केन्द्र है, वह खरीद केन्द्र सब जगह है ही नहीं। एक व्यापारी किसान के पास उसके घर जाकर अनाज खरीदता है और हम उसे कहते हैं कि तुम अनाज लेकर 20 किलोमीटर, 25 किलोमीटर, 50 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर आओ, तो वह कहां से आएगा? उसे वह वहां पर 1,000 रुपए में बेच देता है, जब कि मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस 1,450 रुपए है। किसान से बिचौलिया खरीदता है, बिचौलिए से सरकार खरीदती है, सरकार से हम खरीदते हैं और कह रहे हैं कि किसान बेच रहा है। किसान को पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। हम लोगों ने तय किया था कि 31 जनवरी तक किसान से खरीद लेंगे, लेकिन 31 जनवरी खत्म हो गयी। धान की फसल 30 दिसम्बर तक हो जाती है, आज हम अप्रैल में हैं, लेकिन अभी भी बहुत सी जगह से कहा जा रहा है कि हमारे यहां किसान बेचना चाहता है। हम कहते हैं कि किसान कहां बेचना चाहता है? इसलिए ये सारी चीजें हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि कभी इस पर

बढ़िया तरीके से डिस्कशन हो। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं स्वयं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी आपका सुझाव हो, हमारी कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी के मेंबर्स को हम खुलेआम कहते हैं कि आप हमें लिखकर दीजिए। जो हमारा फूड डिपार्टमेंट है, पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है और यहां तक कि हमारे पास जो उपभोक्ता है, जो कंज्यूमर अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री है, वह बहुत बड़ी मिनिस्ट्री है, उस पर भी हम चाहते हैं कि कभी-कभार चर्चा हो जाए कि कंज्यूमर्स के क्या राइट्स हैं, उनको क्या मिल रहा है, कैसे उनको परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि इन सब चीजों पर चर्चा हो। हम आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहते हैं और एक बात माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहते हैं कि आप इस बात को अपने मन में जरा सा भी न रखिए कि सीडब्ल्यूसी का कदम कहीं प्राइवेट की तरफ तो नहीं जा रहा। इस बात को आप अपने दिमाग से निकाल दीजिए। यह छोटा सा ऑब्लीगेशन था। उस ऑब्लीगेशन को लाने के लिए हम आपके पास आए हैं इसलिए इसको सर्वसम्मति से पास कीजिए और फिर इसमें कैसे सुधार हो, इस पर हम लोग आगे चर्चा करेंगे। आप सभी सदस्यों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to seek just one clarification. We took with all seriousness the assurance given by the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is a very clear assurance.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But the only thing is why are you going to withdraw the guarantee? Because the CWC's business is linked with this guarantee, the depositors are having a kind of trust on the CWC. If you want CWC to prosper – and I am sure your intention is like that. You are a pro-public sector man – why should you withdraw that? That is the crux of the Bill.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि जो लोक उद्यम विभाग है, जो भारत सरकार का डिपार्टमेंट है, उसकी अनिवार्यता है, उसके मुताबिक ही हम इस बिल को लाए हैं, या तो मिनी रत्न हटा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: मिनी रत्न में क्या है?

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: इसमें दो ही तरीके हैं या तो मिनी रत्न ग्रेड वन, शैड्यूल वन जो मिला हुआ है और यह बहुत बड़ा ऑनर है, चूंकि यह कभी घाटे में नहीं रहा है। जब आप मिनी रत्न वन का रखेंगे, तो फिर आपको एक्ट में संशोधन करना पड़ेगा। यह मिनी रत्न वन है, इसीलिए इसको सरकार के ऊपर निर्भर नहीं रहना पड़े, यह 500 करोड़ रुपये तक मार्केट में खर्च कर सकता है, अपनी आर्गनाइजेशन को आगे बढ़ा सकता है। यह कम्पलसरी है, यह बाध्य है, इसीलिए हमें इसे लाए हैं। हम कोई नया थोड़े ही लाए हैं। यह इनका बच्चा है, हम उसे लाकर आपके सामने रख रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Title were added to the Bill.*

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि बिल को पारित किया जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

---

#### **The Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014, *inter alia* seeks to introduce reforms to strengthen the capital base and improve the overall capabilities of the fifty seven Regional Rural Banks. The Regional Rural Banks were established under the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 to create an alternative channel to the cooperative credit structure and to ensure sufficient institutional credit for the rural and agricultural sectors. RRBs are jointly owned by Government of India, the concerned State Government and sponsor banks and the issued capital of the RRBs is shared in proportion of 15 per cent and 35 per cent respectively. The RRBs are an integral part of our agricultural credit system and have over nineteen thousand branches, 1.6 lakh crores of gross loans, cover virtually every district and employ eighty thousand people. In view of the growing role

of the RRBs in extending banking services in rural areas, developments which have taken place in the recent past, including amalgamation of geographically contiguous RRBs, technology upgradation and recapitalisation support provided to RRBs from time to time, a need to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 has been felt. Structural consolidation of the Regional Rural Banks was initiated in 2005 by amalgamating RRBs sponsored by the same bank in a State with a view to having economies of scale, better customer services, better infrastructure, larger area of operation, enhanced credit exposure limits and diversified banking activities. Keeping in view the role of RRBs in financial inclusion in rural areas and to improve their functioning and technology upgradation, several steps have been initiated. The RRBs had rolled out core banking solution and had joined the national payment system. RRBs have been advised to take necessary action for e-governance and concrete branch expansion plans to cover under-banked and un-banked areas etc. In view of the modernisation and technology upgradation, a need for further consolidation of the RRBs was felt. Therefore, amalgamation of geographically contiguous RRBs was initiated with the concerned State Government and the sponsor banks. The amendments have been necessitated in view of the fact that the amalgamation of geographically contiguous RRBs, the technology upgradation and recapitalisation support provided to RRBs from time to time has led to a situation where the share capital deposits of RRBs have crossed 500 crores in case of some RRBs, which is many times over the limit of ₹ 5 crores for authorised capital provided under the said Act. The proposed amendments also provide for raising capital by RRBs by sources other than the Central Government, the State Government and the Sponsor Bank, but, this is subject to conditions. In no event, the combined shareholding of the Central Government and the Sponsor Bank shall be less than 51 per cent and the State Government concerned will be consulted if its shareholding is reduced below 15 per cent.

In view of the proposed provisions for raising private capital by RRBs by sources other than the Central Government, the State Government and the Sponsor Bank, provisions have also been made for shareholders to elect Directors, a person not to be a Director on the Board of more than one RRB and appointment of an officer of the Central Government on the Board of RRB, if considered necessary.

I would, therefore, request the Members of this august House to support the Bill.

*The question was proposed.*

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity to initiate the discussion on the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Sir, as you know, the news from rural India has not been very encouraging recently. There have been unseasonal rains; there have been farmer suicides; there have been all kinds of stories of distress. But, within that rather bleak landscape, Regional Rural Banks are a bright spot.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*].

The junior Finance Minister has just mentioned the extraordinary reach and penetration of Regional Rural Banks and the kind of work that they are doing in terms of financial inclusion across rural India. When we think and talk about Regional Rural Banks, our minds and hearts go back to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who set up Regional Rural Banks on Gandhi Jayanti day in 1975. Her plan was to ensure that rural India gets access to credit from sources other than the rural cooperatives and other banks that existed at that time. The structure, as Mr. Sinha has just pointed out, is 50 per cent ownership by the Government of India, 15 per cent ownership by the State Governments and 35 per cent ownership by the Sponsor Banks.

Sir, that farsighted move of Shrimati Indira Gandhi is being continued by numerous Governments that have followed ever since. Financial inclusion has been the central agenda with an aim to ensure that credit and access to a variety of financial services are available to our rural brothers and sisters. Today, rural India's financial inclusion landscape is a buzz. You have banking correspondents. You have new bank branches. You have micro finance institutions. Post office is expanding its operations. Along with the kind of work that we had done, as part of the UPA, to increase bank penetration to every village, which had a population of 2,000, today, the NDA Government has taken the Jan Dhan Yojana forward which is ensuring that every individual also gets access to bank accounts. There is the old initiative to establish rural roads, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, which we expanded under the UPA. It is allowing horticulture, animal husbandry and various kinds of market connected products to reach the market and rural prosperity has grown substantially over the last decade. It is one of the facts to which we have not paid enough attention in the last few years. But, that has been one of the sterling achievements of the UPA Government.

Sir, as Mr. Jayant Sinha just pointed out, Regional Rural Banks are a unique set of financial players in rural India. If I may say something, as a way of describing them, I would call them the true sons of the soil. They have an extraordinary connect with the ground. If you look at their performance in rural India, you will see that 31 per cent of



the deposit accounts of the Indian scheduled commercial banks belong to RRBs. Thirty-seven per cent offices and 37 per cent of all loan accounts are also those that accrue to the Regional Rural Banks. Sir, even more importantly, there are many areas of India where farming families are excluded from the financial sector, especially in the North-East, etc. In those areas, you will see that the Regional Rural Banks have a very significant presence – 34 per cent branches in the North-East, 30 per cent in the East and 32 per cent in the Central India. These are historically under-banked areas. Further, more than 40 per cent of the share of the Self-Help Group linkage is the thrust that the Regional Rural Banks have been able to accomplish.

So, why have many Regional Rural Banks done well and some others have not? In those cases where they have not done well, the Government, in the past, has ushered in a scheme of mergers and acquisitions which has ensured that the banking sector in this domain has got strengthened. Today, Regional Rural Banks are now down to 56 from 196 across 27 States. According to the Rangarajan Committee's report of 2008, these banks have a critical mass to be financially viable and successful, and to add to that base, Mr. Jaitley in his latest budget announced ₹15,000 crores of RRB refinancing funds. So, those will provide additional strength and support to the RRBs as they pursue their mission going forward.

Sir, while all this is a positive and rosy picture, there are many aspects where the RRBs require strengthening. There are areas where things have not worked that well.

The first point that I want to bring to the attention of the House, and, through you, to the Minister is the issue of Sponsor Banks. The idea of the Sponsor Bank is a very good idea. These were young and new initiatives. They needed the guidance from the established banking institutions, and the idea was that for five years they would help these Regional Rural Banks get up to speed, go up and do their job. But that umbilical chord has never been cut, and essentially the Sponsor Banks have remained in a position whereby they continue to have a very strong effect on the decision making and operations of the Regional Rural Banks. Sir, I think, the Sponsor Bank feature has outlived its utility. My impression is that the relationship between the Sponsor Bank and the Regional Rural Bank is not any more that of a sponsor, but that of a competitor. In fact, that of a step-mother, with no negative aspersions on step-mothers, but I am talking about this as a figure of speech.

Sir, when you think about what has happened to the Regional Rural Banks, Sponsor Banks have often used them as a source of funds which come out of rural India and then get transferred to various other activities and investment elsewhere. That is not the

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

purpose for which these banks were established. Therefore, these kinds of actions of the Sponsor Banks need to be remedied. Many Sponsor Bank staff see posting in RRBs as a punishment posting. That doesn't augur well for the morale of those who work hard on the ground, and that has not certainly ensured more efficient and effective service. It is time that the Government brings about an amicable separation between RRBs and Sponsor Banks.

In this Bill there are provisions in terms of the allocation of shares which ensure that the 35 per cent of the Sponsor Banks currently hold can be brought down to as low as one per cent in order to meet the 51 per cent target of the States, the Centre and Sponsor Bank's holdings that would yield a huge 49 per cent share which could then be sold through IPOs, through auctions, through a variety of other measures of tapping financial market.

Sir, the junior Finance Minister knows about a concept called 'the impact investors'. There are numerous institutions around the world and in India who are very keen on investing not in the highly commercialised sector, but in sectors where there is significant impact on poverty, on under-banked areas. I would urge them to ensure that impact investors are given a chance to take over the share holdings of Sponsor Banks and bring in their expertise, their concern for the poor to enhance the capability of the Regional Rural Banks. Along with that, to make such a change happen, we may need to change the umbrella governance structure for this sector. Just like we have NABARD in the case of the rural credit, we may need a similar umbrella structure. That is also entirely possible under the details of how this Bill will be actually implemented.

Sir, when we think about what a counter argument maybe, the RBI is allowing numerous institutions to enter, you have Payments Banks, you have Small Banks and you have a whole variety of new kinds of players operating in rural India. But Regional Rural Banks are strong and unique players, they have tremendous geographic focus, they have tremendous depth in terms of their ability to penetrate rural India, and we should not lose that capacity which they have built over the years. Sir, the point I would like to highlight is the need for autonomy and professionalisation. In the Budget Speech, Mr. Jaitley already has pointed out that Public Sector Banks will get more autonomy in the ways in which they get to choose their chairmen, in a variety of other ways as well. We need similar autonomy for Regional Rural Banks also. We need to ensure that the Government does not tie the hands of these institutions through a variety of interest rate caps, etc. And even the RBI can be persuaded to not apply the rates of interest requirements, the statutory lending requirements, SLR rates and other things so that this particular set of

organizations, the RRBs, which are going out and performing a stellar and yeoman's service to the country can then actually lend at lower rates of interest.

Sir, the third is about management. Again, I have already mentioned that the top management comes from sponsor-banks, and they have not been doing justice to these organizations. We need to turn that around. We need to ensure that RRBs become a choice-posting, especially for those who want to prove their capability as they move up their career ladders. Let possibilities be created for people to come here on deputation and create autonomous boards here as well with professionals, with expertise, strengthen the governance and accountability of various players in the Regional Rural Bank Boards. If you make these reforms, and if you put them in place first before reaching out to investors, you will reap a benefit, reap a harvest, which will make every farmer, every banker proud.

Sir, finally, I would like to lay out a set of directions for Regional Rural Banks going forward. We can think of them as not small banks, payment banks or something else, but as policy banks. We have always had this thrust of a policy aimed at the priority sector -- agriculture, rural India. But if you see how the priority sector is actually working out, you will see that there is a lot of fudging, there is a lot of mislabelling. This is the reality on the ground. When you have entities that have that kind of connect and reach, let us use them as vehicles for priority sector lending, for private sector financing. So, let these RRBs come up with products of their own and price them accordingly. That is the kind of leeway the Government needs to give. Already, in the context of micro-finance, we have seen that people are willing to pay much more for a reliable source of credit in a timely manner. So, let these RRBs go out there and penetrate the communities, and let us use them also as vehicles for the delivery of a variety of financial services that are now beginning to become a reality in rural India.

Today, with Aadhar, you can send subsidies into people's bank accounts. Let us use RRBs as a vehicle for that. Let us use the RRBs as vehicles for pension and insurance schemes that Mr. Jaitley promised us in his Budget which take the concept of financial inclusion much more further than we have already done. RRBs also have the capacity to do self-help group organization, to do joint liability group organization; those are unique skills that would enable them to ensure that loans are also paid back in a much more community-supported manner and that would really make a difference.

Sir, another aspect, when we are thinking about selling the stake, is to think about how we can involve village Panchayats. Every village where a Regional Rural Bank has an office could also somehow be made a stakeholder in that bank. Not only will that

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

give the village a stake in the success of the bank and a chance to partake of its dividends and other profits, it would also ensure that this ability to include investors from a variety of sources goes down to the heart of rural India. The mechanics of this will need to be explored, but it is something that I would urge the Government to pay attention to.

Sir, there is a phrase 'diamonds in the rough'. Regional Rural Banks are diamonds in the rough. And if India is known for anything, if the State of Gujarat is known for anything, it is for our diamond cutting and polishing industry. I urge the Government to consider Regional Rural banks as diamonds in the rough, apply their advanced capabilities of polishing and cutting and ensure that these financial institutions shine and make a huge difference in financial inclusion so that it benefits every one of our rural brothers and sisters. Thank you.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** डा. अशोक एस. गांगुली। इन्हें कहीं बाहर जाना है, इसलिए इनका नाम पहले पुकारा है।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you. I don't wish to repeat the points which have already been made by my hon. friend. I have a few suggestions for the hon. Finance Minister. I think the Regional Rural Banks are an extremely important instrument in India, if we can fully exploit them. By the way, I am supporting the Amendment. Therefore, I say all this in support, but I am providing a few suggestions. The point of fact is that a large section, it is estimated that almost 300 million people, both in rural India and in urban India do not have access to banking facilities. On the one side we have Regional Rural Banks, but the urban poor are getting increasingly excluded. My request is that the sponsored banks have a special responsibility in order to enable not only the Regional Rural Banks but also to create certain mechanism in urban India, which is necessary, in order to make banking accessible because now money lending is no longer attractive and the people are not using it; they are storing cash. In rural India, the moneylenders are not even interested in those people who are below the poverty line. I think we need mechanisms to provide for them. I am using this discussion to pass on a request to the hon. Finance Minister through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, to increase or spread the ambit of making this a super priority sector for lending. There are priority sectors, but I think we need a super priority sector, and this is possible now. The RBI must follow a quarterly pattern of how the super priority sector is working, provided you feel this is something that is worth considering because we now have instruments to know your customers. The Know Your Customer (KYC) is no longer limited to having a Pan Card or something like that. You

have got the AADHAAR. You have got this fantastic Jan Dhan Yojana, which we must use to drive this sector. The direct benefit scheme is now a reality. Can we make it more accessible? Finally, I would request that this is going to be the vehicle eventually to make, what the hon. Finance Minister has been pleading for, the productivity of one of the biggest schemes for poverty alleviation in this country, which is the MGNAREGA payments. Therefore, my request is that kindly use the instrument of the Regional Rural Banks. Very honestly, it has left a lot of people out of its ambit. The Cooperative Banks also have failed in this area, with due respect. Therefore, creation of a super priority sector and utilizing it for people below the poverty line is going to be a major initiative and as a supplement to the Regional Rural Banks system which you are upgrading. This will, of course, require the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India to play a far larger role. Therefore, in supporting the amendments to the Regional Rural Banks Act, I am requesting that please use this as a vehicle and treat it as one of the highest national priorities to provide liquidity for the poor. That is the only vehicle. It is not give away; it is not loan *mafi*; it will make the banking sector available as a driver for the elimination of poverty. Sir, I have not taken more time than what I have requested for. I wanted to make this request specifically to the Finance Minister and his colleague to be taken seriously and to bring in a specific Act to use the banking sector to drive poverty away rather than give handouts. Thank you.

**श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र):** रेस्पेक्टेड सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल 'The Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014' पर मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला। सर, यह अमेंडमेंट बिल बेसिकली जिन मुद्दों के लिए लाया गया है, वह ब्रॉडली बात करते हैं क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की ऑथोराइज्ड कैपिटल बढ़ाने के बारे में, स्पॉन्सर बैंक के बारे में, इश्यूड कैपिटल की सीमा तय करने के बारे में, बैंकों की कैपिटल रेज करने के बारे में, अप्वाइंटमेंट, सेलेक्शन, टेन्चर ऑफ डायरेक्टर के बारे में, एक टेक्निकल इश्यू - क्लोजिंग इयर की डेट चेंज करने के बारे में। ब्रॉडली इन्हीं विषयों के ऊपर यह अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है।

सर, हमको थोड़ा-सा पीछे देखना पड़ेगा कि मूलतः इन बैंकों की स्थापना क्यों की गई थी, इस बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। देश की रूरल पॉपुलेशन, जो एग्रीकल्चर, अलाइड एग्रो बिजनेस, अदर स्मॉल बिजनेसेज़ इन विलेजेज़ आदि को फाइनेंशियल सपोर्ट प्रोवाइड करना ताकि डेवलपमेंट सिर्फ शहरों का न हो, साथ में गांवों का भी उतना ही तेजी से विकास हो, यह इन्क्लुसिव डेवलपमेंट की ओर उठाया गया एक सशक्त कदम है।

सर, इस देश में अनेक सरकारें आईं, गईं, परिवर्तन होता रहा, लेकिन हर सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनता के विकास के लिए प्रयास किया है। वह बात अलग है कि प्रयासों का फल कभी कम मिला, कभी ज्यादा मिला, लेकिन इस सरकार की, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में इस विकास की गंगा को और ज्यादा तेजी से ज्यादा से ज्यादा ग्रामीण इलाकों में ले जाने की मंशा है। अगर आप

[श्री अजय संचेती]

**6.00 P.M.**

existing regional rural banks का performance देखें, तो सर, तकरीबन 25 से ज्यादा राज्यों में तकरीबन 55 से ज्यादा जगहों पर इन बैंकों का प्रजेंस है और मोर देन 90 परसेंट बैंक्स बढ़िया प्रॉफिट में हैं।

Sir, you will appreciate that farmers, small, rural businessmen engaged in small businesses and service providers, who have established businesses in rural areas, are far more fair in their practices and even in repayment of loans in comparison with the other sectors.

सर, इस मोदी सरकार का स्पष्ट मानना है कि गांव, गरीब, किसान की अगर तरक्की नहीं हुई, तो देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। इस दिशा में आरआरबीज की functioning कैसे बेहतर हो, ज्यादा से ज्यादा राज्यों में फैले, शाखाओं का विस्तार हो, ज्यादा फंड्स की availability हो और importantly inclusive development with transparency हो, इसीलिए इस एक्ट में इन अमेंडमेंट्स को लाया गया है।

सर, समय तेजी से बदल रहा है, सरकार के कब्जे से धीरे-धीरे चीजों को निकाल कर समाज के दूसरे हिस्सों का सहभाग लेकर हमें आगे बढ़ना है। हां, यह निश्चित है कि यह करते समय सिस्टम्स, रेग्युलेशन इतने सख्त होने चाहिए कि उसका दुरुपयोग न हो सके और सरकार को इसके लिए बाध्य होना पड़ेगा।

सर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का जितना विकास होगा, उतना ही शहरों की ओर आने वाली भीड़ कम होगी। गांव में विकास होगा, तो हमारे देहात में रहने वाले लोगों की जो financial position है, वह बढ़ेगी। सर, ये सब करने के लिए पैसा चाहिए, सिस्टम चाहिए, मैनेजमेंट चाहिए, ट्रांसपैरेंसी चाहिए और ये सब करने के लिए इस बिल में जितने अमेंडमेंट्स लाए गए हैं, वे जब एक्ट में आ जाएंगे, तो मुझे दृढ़ विश्वास है कि आने वाले समय में इन रीजनल रूरल बैंक्स के द्वारा जो गांव, गरीब और किसान का डेवलपमेंट है, वह बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ेगा और हम इन सभी गोल्स को अचीव कर सकेंगे।

सर, सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी ने देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को विकसित करने की दृष्टि से यह एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है। जन-धन योजना, मुद्रा बैंक, इन सभी की जो शुरुआत है, यह इसी दिशा में उठाया गया एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है।

सर, “जन-धन योजना” के बारे में तकरीबन सभी लोग यह मानते हैं कि ग्रामीण विकास की दृष्टि से यह एक ऐसा ऐतिहासिक कदम है, जो आने वाले भविष्य की दशा और दिशा तय करेगा। जब ये रीजनल रूरल बैंक्स इससे जुड़ जाती हैं तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का भविष्य निश्चित रूप से उज्ज्वल दिखाई देता है। आप कुछ भी कहिए, लेकिन बहुत सालों से यह प्रयास चल रहा था। But it is better late than never और जैसा कि कहा गया है, seeing is believing. सर, मैं इस ऑगस्ट हाउस के सभी मेम्बर्स से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे यूनैनिमसली इस बिल को सपोर्ट करें और सरकार के इस कदम को सराहें। धन्यवाद।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे समाजवादी पार्टी के लीडर, माननीय प्रोफेसर साहब और आदरणीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने मुझे प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक, प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं इसमें अपने कुछ तथ्य शामिल करना चाहता हूँ और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, इन बैंकों की स्थापना कुछ विशेष उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए 26 सितम्बर, 1975 को हुई। इनका मुख्य उद्देश्य देश के सुदूर क्षेत्रों में जनता को ग्रामीण बैंकिंग की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना था। मुख्य रूप से गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन करने वाले मजदूरों, शिल्पकारों, दस्तकारों, लघु एवं सीमांत कृषकों तथा लघु उद्यमियों को सस्ती एवं रियायती दरों पर ऋण की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ये बैंक गाँवों में खोले गए थे, ताकि वे साहूकारों के चंगुल से मुक्त हो सकें। महोदय, हमने देखा है कि जब किसी को अपनी लड़की की शादी करनी होती थी, तो वह साहूकार से ऋण लेता था। मुझे याद है, हमारे जनपद बाँदा में एक साहूकार, शुक्ला जी थे। अगर कोई व्यक्ति उनसे ऋण माँगने के लिए जाता था और कहता था कि शुक्ला जी, हमको ऋण चाहिए, मुझे अपनी बच्ची की शादी करनी है, इसलिए मुझे दो हजार रुपये, पाँच हजार रुपये चाहिए। वह केवल उनसे बात करके चला गया और उनसे ऋण नहीं लिया, लेकिन जब चार महीने बाद उससे शुक्ला जी मिलते थे तो वे उस से कहते थे कि क्यों भाई, अपना ब्याज मुझे देकर क्यों नहीं गए? जब वह कहता था कि पंडित जी, मैंने तो आपसे पैसे लिए ही नहीं, तब वे कहते थे कि तुम्हारा तीन हजार रुपया खूँटी में बँधा रखा है। तुम्हें तो उसका ब्याज देना पड़ेगा, चाहे तुम अपना पैसा उठाओ या न उठाओ। इस तरह से किसानों को चंगुल में फँसाने का काम किया जाता था। इसलिए जब तक प्रत्येक गाँव में बैंक स्थापित नहीं होंगे, तब तक गाँव के किसान और मजदूर उसका लाभ नहीं ले पाएँगे।

मान्यवर, हम बताना चाहते हैं कि ग्रामीण बैंकों की इस समय लगभग 15 हजार शाखाएँ हैं। यह संख्या अब भी कम है। जिस तरह से देखने में आया है, माननीय मंत्री जी यह जो बिल लाए हैं, इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि धीरे-धीरे ये इनको प्राइवेटाइज करना चाहते हैं। इस बिल में भारत सरकार के 50 प्रतिशत शेयर में से 26 प्रतिशत शेयर निजी उद्योगपतियों, गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियों आदि को बेचने का प्रस्ताव है। यदि राज्य सरकारें चाहें तो वे भी अपने 15 प्रतिशत शेयर इन लोगों को बेच सकती हैं तथा जिस अनुपात में यह शेयर निजी उद्योगपतियों के हाथ में हो, उसी अनुपात में बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में उनके प्रतिनिधि निदेशक के रूप में बनाए जा सकते हैं।

महोदय, जैसा इसमें पता चल रहा है और जो भी उद्योगपति बैंक में या किसी कारोबार में शामिल होता है, वह हमेशा लाभ कमाने के लिए शामिल होता है। उसका उद्देश्य जनता के प्रति अपने सामाजिक दायित्वों का निर्वहन करना नहीं होता है। जब इन बैंकों का निजीकरण हो जाएगा, तो एक संकट पैदा हो जाएगा। बड़े शहरों में उनको लाभ होगा। जिन गाँवों में दो हजार, तीन हजार या पाँच हजार की आबादी रहती है, जहाँ असली भारत रहता है, वहाँ के लिए निदेशक मंडल, जो कि शेयरहोल्डर्स हैं, इस बात की संस्तुति नहीं करेंगे कि वहाँ शाखा खोली जाए, बल्कि वे तो बड़े शहरों में, कस्बों में और ब्लॉक स्तर पर शाखा खोलने की संस्तुति करेंगे। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार की तमाम योजनाएं चल रही हैं, जैसे कि फूड सेक्युरिटी बिल है, उस में सारा पैसा



[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

बैंक के थू जाएगा। महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में अखिलेश यादव जी ने लोहिया आवास योजना चालू की है जिसके तहत 3 लाख रुपए का मकान दिया जाएगा। महोदय, हिंदुस्तान में किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने ऐसा काम नहीं किया है। इसी तरह से एक समाजवादी पेंशन योजना प्रदेश में चालू की है, जिसके तहत 500 रुपए प्रति माह पेंशन देने का प्रावधान है। महोदय, हमारे देश में गरीब ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन बीपीएल कार्ड्स बहुत कम हैं। उनका आज तक सर्वे नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने ऐसे गरीबों को चिह्नित कर के उन्हें समाजवादी पेंशन देने का काम किया है। इसके तहत 500 रुपए प्रति माह और हर साल 50 रुपए बोनस के रूप में दिए जाएंगे।

महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जन-धन योजना चालू की है। इस योजना के भी बहुत से खाते खोले गए हैं। जन-धन योजना, छात्रवृत्ति, मनरेगा — ऐसी तमाम योजनाएं हैं। अब बैंक्स में इतनी लंबी लाइन रहती है कि दो-तीन कर्मचारी उन खाताधारकों को कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाते हैं और लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। इसलिए प्रत्येक 4-5 हजार की आबादी के गांव में बैंक की शाखा खोलने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूं और मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा है कि बैंकिंग व्यवस्था में कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स और कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। अब आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जैसे अनाज, फल, दूध, सब्जी का उत्पादन करने वाले किसान हैं, जैसे कि विदेशों में हैं, उनको भारत सरकार की तरफ से बिना ब्याज का ऋण मिलना चाहिए। आप उन्हें जब तक बिना ब्याज के ऋण नहीं देंगे, तब तक इस परेशानी से वे उबर नहीं सकते। आज देश में और पूरे उत्तर भारत में दैवीय आपदा आ गयी और किसान तबाह हो गया है। इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सब से पहला कदम उठाया और हम प्रदेश में 1100 करोड़ से अधिक धनराशि बांट चुके हैं। महोदय, मैं बांदा जिले के तिंदवाड़ा गांव में गया हूं, वहां एक करोड़ रुपया बंटा है। इस में सीधे बैंक के माध्यम से लोगों को पैसा दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन जब पैसा लेकर किसान बैंक जाता है, तो वहां बड़ी लंबी लाइन होती है और उसे बड़ी परेशानी होती है। आज दिक्कत यह है कि 4-5 दिनों तक उसका बैंक ही क्लियर नहीं हो पा रहा है। ये तमाम परेशानियां हैं।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में एक बात और लाना चाहूंगा। किसानों के प्रति बैंक के कर्मचारियों का व्यवहार अच्छा होना चाहिए, क्योंकि मालिक जमाकर्ता होता है। उसको अच्छी सुविधा देनी चाहिए, लेकिन चाहे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हों या ये जो बैंक्स हैं, उनमें इतनी अच्छी सुविधा नहीं है। इसलिए इसमें कुछ गाइडलाइंस दी जानी चाहिए। हमें देखने को मिल रहा है कि बैंक के एम्प्लाइज, कर्मचारी/अधिकारी सारे खाताधारकों का एकाउंट्स देखते रहते हैं। वे उनको कॉल करते हैं, वे आ गए, तो वे उनसे कहते हैं कि इसे इस शेयर में लगाओ, इस इक्विटी फंड में लगाओ, इस चिंटफंड कंपनी में लगाओ, क्योंकि वे कम्पनीज उनको ज्यादा कमीशन देती हैं। सरकारी बैंक से यह धंधा भी बंद होना चाहिए। उनका दायित्व अपने बैंक के प्रति होना चाहिए कि लोग बैंक में ज्यादा धनराशि जमा करें, न कि वे बैंक में बैठ कर दूसरी कम्पनीज के शेयर बाजार का काम करें। (समय की घंटी)

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।



**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** इस तरह की तमाम अव्यवस्थाएँ पैदा होती हैं। महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर गाँव-गाँव में बैंक खुलेंगे, लॉकर सिस्टम होंगे, तो जो किसान है, गरीब है, वह अपनी पूँजी गाँव में रख सकेगा। अभी शाखाएँ बहुत कम हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यहाँ हैं। इनके मंत्रिमंडल में शहर के लोग ज्यादा हैं। मैं इनसे निवेदन करूँगा कि ये गाँव के ऊपर भी दया करें। महोदय, सरकार चूँकि बड़ी तेजी के साथ काम कर रही है, लेकिन इसका ध्यान उद्योगपतियों की तरफ ज्यादा है। इसके कारण पूरे देश में एक मैसेज जा रहा है कि यह किसान एवं ग्रामीण विरोधी सरकार है। चुनाव के समय शुरू में इन्होंने अपने घोषणापत्र के माध्यम से लोगों से जो वादा किया था, उसे यह सरकार पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है। इनका ध्यान कानून बनाने पर ज्यादा है, जिससे उद्योगपतियों को ज्यादा फायदा हो रहा है। रिलायंस के पेट्रोल पम्प बन्द थे, फटाफट खुल गए। चुनावों में हजारों करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए। वे कहाँ से आए? आज आलोचना होती है और आज यहाँ सुबह चर्चा हो रही थी कि कांग्रेस ने जो घोटाले किए उन पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। मैं कहता हूँ कि चर्चा उन पर भी हो, लेकिन इन्होंने चुनावों के समय जो हजारों करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए हैं, इस पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए और पूरे देश को पता लगाना चाहिए कि इतना पैसा कहाँ से आता है। ये दसियों हजार करोड़ रुपए चुनाव में खर्च करते हैं, वे कहाँ से आए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद जी, आपने सारी बातें कह दी हैं। अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** महोदय, बैंकों की सुविधा ग्रामीण स्तर भी होनी चाहिए। मेरा यही सुझाव है, धन्यवाद।

**श्री हरिवंश (बिहार):** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रीजनल रूरल बैंक्स अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2014 पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, धन्यवाद। एक अत्यंत पुराना, overdue संशोधन बिल, आवश्यक संशोधन बिल लाने के लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री का स्वागत करता हूँ। यह आर्थिक आकांक्षाओं (economic aspirations) का दौर है। जिन माध्यमों (instruments) से, जिन संस्थानों (institutions) से यह आकांक्षा (aspiration) पूरी हो सकती है, कायाकल्प हो सकता है, उनमें बदलाव, समय और परिस्थितियों के अनुसार होना ही चाहिए। इस विषय में, इस क्षेत्र में अंतिम बदलाव वर्ष 2005 में हुए थे। इसलिए यह ओवरड्यू संशोधन बिल है। इस बिल में मुख्य रूप से छह-सात चीजें मुझे दिखाई दीं, जिनका मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा। इसके माध्यम से इन बैंकों में अधिकृत पूँजी आधार (authorized capital base) बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। इससे गांवों में पूँजी का प्रवाह (rural credit) बढ़ेगा। यह समय के अनुकूल सही कदम है। शेयरहोल्डर्स द्वारा निदेशक का चुनाव और accounting year 31st March बनाने का प्रस्ताव, ये सारी चीजें सही हैं। स्पॉन्सर बैंक (Sponsor Bank) पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय तक प्रबंधकीय और वित्तीय मदद दे, यह भी सही है। RRBs capital raise करें, पर केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारें, स्पॉन्सर बैंकों का majority share रहे, controlling share रहे, यह भी सही बात है, लेकिन इसे लेकर आशंका है, जो मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहूँगा। इसे लेकर आशंका है कि क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों में निजी पूँजी का प्रवेश (private capital infusion, Regional Rural Banks) होने जा रहा है। ये रीजनल रूरल बैंक्स किस मकसद से बने थे? मामूली, छोटे और सीमांत किसानों, कृषि मजदूरों, दस्तकारों और मामूली उद्यमियों को ऋण देने के लिए बने थे। इसलिए

[श्री हरिवंश]

जहां पर प्राइवेट कैपिटल इन्फ्यूजन होगा या जो प्राइवेटाइजेशन की राह पर संस्था बढ़ेगी, क्या उससे यह मकसद पूरा हो पाएगा? आम तौर से पूंजी के बारे में धारणा है कि पूंजी अपना रिटर्न चाहती है, अधिकाधिक मुनाफा (profit maximization) चाहती है। जहां का प्रबन्धन मैक्सिमम प्रॉफिट चाहेगा, वहां क्या सीमांत लोगों को ऋण मिल सकेगा? अगर सीमांत लोगों को ऋण मिलेगा, तो उसमें बहुत जाहिर सी चीजें हैं कि वह डूबेगा भी। आज हम अखबारों में खबर पढ़ते हैं कि देश के बड़े कॉमर्शियल बैंक्स के बड़े-बड़े घरानों के बड़े bad debts हो रहे हैं। जब निजी पूंजी क्षेत्रीय बैंकों के मैनेजमेंट पर हावी होगी, तो क्या वह इसकी इजाजत देगी, इस सवाल को सरकार को स्पष्ट करना चाहिए?

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह सही है कि आज क्रेडिट सिस्टम को बहुत मजबूत करने की सबसे अधिक जरूरत है, बल्कि किसानों की बढ़ती आत्महत्या और युवा बेरोजगारों की बढ़ती संख्या के हालात क्या हैं? मैं कोट करना चाहूंगा 13 अगस्त, 2013 को तत्कालीन डिप्टी गवर्नर श्री के.सी. चक्रवर्ती द्वारा दिया गया एक बयान, जो उन्होंने Indian Banks Association, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and FICCI के संयुक्त अधिवेशन में दिया था कि "Rural branches have declined to 37 per cent of total branches, from 54 per cent in 1994. Rural deposits constitute just 9.1 per cent of bank deposits down from 15.1 per cent." अगर सरकार गांवों की इस स्थिति को ठीक करने की कोशिश इसके मैनेजमेंट में प्राइवेट कैपिटल लगाकर करना चाहती है, तो उसे सावधान रहना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, हमारा दूसरा मकसद है कि रोजगार बढ़े। यह इस सरकार की भी चिंता है। हाल में एक खबर आई है, जिसे मैं कोट करना चाहूंगा। यह इकनॉमिक टाइम्स की 20 मार्च की खबर है कि "The Government has directed regional rural banks to become slim by cutting jobs and outsourcing non-core functions such as IT maintenance, cash remittance and house-keeping." एक इंस्टीट्यूशन को जब आप प्रॉफेशनल बनाएं, उससे प्रॉफिट चाहेंगे और वह अपने बल पर चले, तो ये सारी चीजें करें, यह मैं समझता हूं, लेकिन Regional Rural Banks का मकसद अलग है। इस खबर में दूसरी सूचना है, उसके अनुसार भविष्य में क्षेत्रीय बैंकों में लोगों के चयन में, लोगों को रोजगार देने में 10 से 20 परसेंट की कमी होगी। यह भी सरकार को स्पष्ट करना चाहिए कि ग्रामीण इलाके में रोजगार बढ़ाने की जो स्थिति होनी चाहिए, उस पर इसका क्या असर पड़ेगा।

महोदय, यह सही है कि आरआरबीज़ के अंदरूनी हालात खराब थे। सरकार ने दस एक्सपर्ट कमेटियां बनाईं, साथ ही इनके रिवाइवल के सुझाव देने के लिए कहा, पर 1981 से 2005 के बीच कोई सार्थक हस्तक्षेप नहीं हुआ। 2004 तक आधे से अधिक घाटे वाले आरआरबी चार राज्यों में थे — मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा, महाराष्ट्र और बिहार में। 31 मार्च, 2014 तक मर्जर के बाद 56 आरआरबी रह गए हैं, इसलिए हालात सुधारने के लिए अमेंडमेंट्स जरूरी थे, पर इन बदलावों से रूरल क्रेडिट के हालात बेहतर हों, यह सुनिश्चित करना जरूरी है। मैं फिर क्वोट करना चाहूंगा, रिज़र्व बैंक के तत्कालीन डिप्टी गवर्नर को, कि आज रूरल क्रेडिट की स्थिति क्या है, यह अगस्त 2013 की उनकी बात मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूं - "Rural credit has increased just 1.4 per cent between 1994-2013." तो 1994 से 2013 के बीच 1.4 परसेंट रूरल क्रेडिट बढ़ा। जब आप गांवों को पैसे नहीं देंगे, मदद नहीं करेंगे, तो वे

साहूकारों के पास जाएंगे, वे आत्महत्या करेंगे, इसलिए आपको यह तय करना पड़ेगा कि आप जो संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं, इससे क्या ये हालात दूर होंगे?

महोदय, मैं इस सरकार से इन आशंकाओं को दूर करने की गुजारिश करूंगा। साथ ही मैं दो-तीन बातें और कह कर इसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि समय के साथ लोन डिस्बर्समेंट (ऋणों का भुगतान) हो, खाता खोलने का कल्चर बदले, क्रेडिट फैसिलिटी देने का काम एक अलग कल्चर से हो, यानी आरआरबीज़ का वर्क कल्चर बिल्कुल अलग हो। मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि आरआरबीज़ में काम करने वाले लोगों के लिए बेहतर ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हों, जो उनको प्रशिक्षित करें, जो मित्रवत व्यवहार करें, जो गांवों के लोगों के साथ सही-सही प्रोफेशनल ढंग से व्यवहार करें। फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशनल के नेटवर्क से बिल्कुल दूर गांवों के जो लोग हैं, जो जंगल, पहाड़ में बसने वाले गरीब लोग हैं, जिन्हें गांधी जी ने “समाज का अंतिम व्यक्ति” कहा, उनको ये बैंक जोड़ सकें। मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जो “एकात्म मानववाद” की बात कहते थे, उससे प्रभावित कल्चर वाले लोगों का बैंक अगर बना सकें, जो मानवीय संवेदना के आधार (humanitarian ground) पर काम करे, तो शायद आपका मकसद पूरा होगा, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Muthukaruppan.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to my leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma and also to you for giving me the opportunity to discuss the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014. I would like to make certain suggestions regarding this Bill. The Regional Rural Banks were established with a view to develop the rural economy and to create a supplementary channel to the cooperative credit structures, to enlarge the institutional credit for the rural and agricultural sector. The Regional Rural Banks accept deposits, primarily from rural, semi and urban areas and provide loans and advances, mostly to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and other segments of priority sector. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the hon. Finance Minister has mentioned about the need to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, to strengthen the Regional Rural Banks capital base and improve their overall capacity. Sir, my first point is that the financial assistance by the sponsoring banks beyond five years of setting up of RRBs is understandable. But managerial assistance beyond five years of setting up means control of the RRBs through the higher echelons of Managers of Regional Rural Banks appointed from the sponsoring banks. Instead of managerial assistance from the sponsoring banks, the apex body of RRBs can have a pool of experienced executives who can be deputed to the RRBs. Sir, I would like to inform that, as per the Ministry of Finance, recruitments of branch level staff and officers of Regional Rural Banks from 2012 to 2013 onwards are done through a common written examination conducted by the Institute of Banking Personnel Selection, similar to the procedure followed in public sector banks.

[Shri S. Muthukaruppan]

While this being the case in lower level staff, why should we want to control the RRBs through managerial assistance of sponsoring banks, which actually mean remote control by the sponsoring Banks? Sir, my next point is about the capital norms, raising the authorized capital to ₹ 2,000 crores with minimum fixed capital at ₹ 1 crore, and also fixing the minimum issued capital to ₹ 1 crore. This is a good proposal, as the quantum of capital required for the operational requirement of RRBs in their enhanced working capacities is huge and no doubt that increased capital for RRBs means increased rural credit disbursal. I fully support this move.

Sir, another important point is about shareholding pattern. Allowing RRBs to raise their capital sources other than the Central and State Governments and sponsoring banks with a caveat that in such a case, the combined shareholding of the Central Government and the sponsoring bank cannot be less than 51 per cent. Additionally, if the shareholding of the State Government in the RRB is reduced below 15 per cent, the Central Government would have to consult the concerned State Government. My opinion is against this.

Further, Sir, the State Governments already hold 15 per cent share, and that need not be allowed to be reduced. My leader, hon. Amma, always stressed that shareholding pattern of public sector institutions should never be allowed to be diluted detrimental to the interest of the common poor. An important example is, when five per cent shares of the Public Sector Neyveli Lignite Corporation was sought to be disinvested, my leader, hon. Amma, negotiated with the Central Government and other regulatory authorities and ensured buying of the shares by the Government of Tamil Nadu, so that the larger objectives and legal rights of the public sector institutions and the workers do not suffer even in the distant future.

Sir, this Bill states that any person who is a Director of a Regional Rural Bank is not eligible to be on the Board of Directors of another RRB. This is a good measure, and I support the move, Sir.

Sir, another proposal in the amendment Bill is enabling the Central Government to appoint an officer of the Central Government on the Board of Directors to ensure effective functioning of the RRB. Considering the field level hands and experience of State Government officials, the proposal should be enabling appointment of officer on the Board from the Central Government or State Government, and if such an appointment is made from the Central Government, then, the State Government should also be consulted and only after the concurrence of the State Government, such appointment should be made.

Sir, I am making this point very specifically because, at no point of time, any attempt should be made to remote control any RRB in the veil of appointment of an officer of the Central government.

Sir, the suggestions of the Reserve Bank of India are these. The Reserve Bank of India has mandated that all new banks will have to open 25 per cent of their branches in un-banked rural areas; existing banks are also pushed to open more branches in rural centres; the rural India has only 36 branches for every 10 lakh people, compared with over 100 branches in urban areas; according to a survey even if banks open 25 per cent of their branches a year in rural areas, the number of branches per 10 lakh persons in rural areas will reach only 70 by 2020; to prevent people in rural areas from borrowing at usurious rates from money lenders and parking money with non-established chit funds, banks must use business correspondents as a temporary measure to bridge their banking divide. *(Time-bell rings)*

Sir, under the guidance of my leader, hon. Amma, the Government of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister and also the Finance Minister that in order to provide the LPG Gas Subsidy to the people the Rural Banks must be established in each village.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Further, to provide marriage assistance to the girls given by hon. Amma, ₹ 25,000, and ₹50,000 for graduate girls, and old age pensions, etc., to the all old aged people of Tamil Nadu, the Rural Banks are essential for each rural habitation. Sir, I thank my leader, hon. Amma. I also thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill.

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 पर बोलने का मौका दिया और अपनी नेता, बहन सुश्री मायावती जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और उन्हें हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे बीएसपी की ओर से इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए अधिकृत किया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आर.आर.बी. की स्थापना ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को विकसित करने तथा सहकारी ऋण ढांचे के लिए एक सम्पूर्ण चैनल सृजित करने की दृष्टि से 1976 में की गई थी, ताकि ग्रामीण तथा कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए संस्थागत ऋण को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। आर.आर.बी. को स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य विशेष रूप से गांव के गरीब किसान, सीमान्त किसान, खेती पर आधारित मजदूरी करने वाले एवं गांव में रहकर गुजर-बसर करने वाले शिल्पकार तथा लघु उद्यमियों को सुलभ ऋण व अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करना था।

[श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आर.आर.बी. इस उद्देश्य को पूर्ण करने में पूरी तरह से सफल नहीं हो पा रही है। इस संशोधन विधेयक में प्रत्येक आर.आर.बी. की प्राधिकृत राशि को पहले से काफी बढ़ाया गया है। इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और अधिक ऋण सुविधा बढ़ने की उम्मीद जगी है। प्रस्तावित संशोधन आर.आर.बी. को केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार एवं प्रायोजित बैंक के अलावा अन्य स्रोतों से पूंजी एकत्रित करने का प्रावधान करता है। इसके अलावा शेयरधारकों द्वारा निदेशक को चुनना, एक व्यक्ति का एक से अधिक आर.आर.बी. बोर्ड का निदेशक न बनना तथा आर.आर.बी. के प्रभावी कार्यक्रमों के प्रयोजनों के लिए आवश्यकता पड़ने पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधिकारी की नियुक्ति करने का प्रावधान है। इसके लिए मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है कि बैंक के प्रभावी कार्यक्रम के प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को बैंक के ऋण में एक अधिकारी की नियुक्ति अनिवार्य करनी चाहिए, जिससे कि बैंक के कार्य में पारदर्शिता बनी रहे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, संशोधन विधेयक में लेखों की वार्षिक खाताबंदी 31 दिसम्बर के स्थान पर बदल कर 31 मार्च कर दी गई है, यह अच्छा कदम है। आर.आर.बी. के इस संशोधन विधेयक में केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार प्रायोजित बैंक की कुल शेयर पूंजी के अलावा अन्य स्रोतों से पूंजी निवेश एकत्रित करने की बात कही गई है। इसका मतलब कई बैंकों का निजीकरण की ओर बढ़ता हुआ कदम तो नहीं है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, विधेयक का समग्र दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए। यह एक आधारभूत और गंभीर मुद्दा है। इस विधेयक में यह प्रस्तावित है कि यदि प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक में राज्य सरकार की शेयरधारिता का स्तर 15 प्रतिशत से कम किया जाता है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार संबंधित राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करेगी। क्या इससे बैंक पर राज्य सरकार का नियंत्रण खत्म नहीं हो जाएगा? इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि राज्य सरकार से परामर्श के स्थान पर राज्य सरकार से सहमति होना चाहिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** लगातार नहीं पढ़ना है। लगातार पढ़ने का रिवाज नहीं है। प्वाइंट बनाते जाइए।

**श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश):** वे प्वाइंट बनाकर ही पढ़ रहे हैं, लगातार नहीं पढ़ रहे हैं।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लगातार नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** अच्छा, ठीक है।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी:** आपकी दृष्टि मुझ पर ही पड़ी है, क्योंकि मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ, ग्रामीण अंचल का हूँ, जो अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं, पढ़ते हैं, उनको बिल्कुल नहीं बोलते हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** मैंने उनको भी रोका है।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी:** उनको बिल्कुल नहीं रोका है, उनको बिल्कुल नहीं कहते हैं, उसका प्रमाण है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें मैं इनके साथ हूँ। अंग्रेजी पढ़ने वालों को बिल्कुल नहीं रोकते हैं।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी:** अंग्रेजी में बोलने वालों को बिल्कुल नहीं टोकते। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** सुनिए, जोर से बोलकर बात नहीं बनेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका प्रमाण यह है कि जो ग्रामीण अंचल से संबंधित लोग हैं, वे मेरी बात सुन रहे हैं और जो केवल नाटक करते हैं, दिखावा करते हैं, उनकी यहां पर खाली बेंचेज़ पड़ी हैं। यह इस बात का प्रमाण है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** नियम में है कि लगातार नहीं पढ़ना चाहिए, मेरा कहना सिर्फ यह है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...मैंने उनको भी याद दिलाया था ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह से नहीं होता है। इस तरह से आवाज़ को तेज करने से, आप चेयर को दबा नहीं सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, चेयर को बता रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी:** मैं दबा नहीं रहा हूँ। मैं दबा नहीं रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं दबा नहीं रहा हूँ। मैं चेयर का सम्मान कर रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** नियम से बात होगी, नियम से बात करनी है।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी:** मैं आपका सम्मान कर रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** हां, तो फिर बोलिए। आप लगातार पढ़ रहे हैं, फिर भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी:** मैं आपका सम्मान करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** मैंने उनको भी कहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**...मैंने उनको कहा है। इस तरह से नहीं होता है। नियम बताने पर भी ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। ...**(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): Let him complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him complete. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जिस पार्टी से आता हूँ, वह बहुजन समाज पार्टी है और जो मेरी नेता हैं, वे बहन कुमारी मायावती हैं। वे हमेशा हमें अनुशासन सिखाती हैं, वे हमें हमेशा सम्मान करना सिखाती हैं। मैं पीठ का सम्मान करता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप क्या कर रहे हैं, पर मुझे लग रहा है कि आप उस सारी बात को करने के लिए, जो कुछ कहना चाहिए, वह आप कहिए और अपना भाषण जारी रखिए।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद। विधेयक का समग्र दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए। यह एक आधारभूत और गंभीर मुद्दा है। इस विधेयक में यह प्रस्तावित है कि यदि प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक में राज्य सरकार की शेयरधारिता का स्तर 15 प्रतिशत से कम किया जाता है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार संबंधित राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करेगी, यह मैं कह चुका हूँ। महोदय, जब हम 'स्वच्छ भारत' और 'बेटी बचाओ तथा बेटी पढ़ाओ' की बात करते हैं, तो सुनने में अच्छा लगता है और यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन क्या हमें 'किसान बचाओ और गांव बचाओ' की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए? अगर किसान बचेगा और गांव बचेगा, तो यह देश आगे बढ़ेगा, क्योंकि ग्रामीण भारत ही वास्तविक भारत है और गांव का विकास ही भारत का वास्तविक विकास है।

महोदय, मेरा काफी समय आपने लिया है, इसलिए मैं अपना समय पूरा करूंगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** श्री तपन कुमार सेन।

**श्री नीरज शेखर :** सर, यदि आप इतने कठोर होंगे, तो कैसे काम चलेगा?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आप अपने एक-दो प्वाइंट्स बोल दीजिए।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी :** सर, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और मैं पीठ का सम्मान करता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख हो रहा है कि मैं ग्रामीण अंचल का हूँ और मैं एक किसान का बेटा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** मैं भी ग्रामीण अंचल का ही हूँ और मैं किसी शहर से नहीं आया हूँ।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी :** सर, मैं अपनी बात पूरी करता हूँ। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक व्यावहारिक बात है। आपने गांव के गरीब किसान को, मजदूर को और गांव में बसने वाले दलित को सुविधा देने के लिए बैंक की स्थापना की है। वे बैंक में जाते हैं और आपके अधिकारी उनको बैंक से ऋण देने के लिए मना कर देते हैं और यह कहते हैं कि तुम्हारी हैसियत ऐसी नहीं है कि तुम्हें बैंक का ऋण दिया जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं पीठ के माध्यम से आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा कि बैंक जिस उद्देश्य के लिए खोले गए हैं, वे अपना उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर मजदूर या किसान बैंक से ऋण लेने के लिए जाता है, तो उसको ऋण देने से मना कर दिया जाता है। अगर कोई दलाल ऋण लेने जाता है, तो वही अधिकारी और कर्मचारी तुरंत उसका ऋण स्वीकार कर देते हैं। एक किसान या गरीब आदमी साहूकार के पास मजबूर होकर ऋण लेने जाता है। उसको साहूकार से ऊंची दरों पर ऋण लेना पड़ता है, इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि ऋण लेने की प्रक्रिया सरल होनी चाहिए, ताकि किसान को आसानी से ऋण मिल सके।

मैं अंतिम बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। मेरा प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश है और मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद- मुजफ्फरनगर से आता हूँ तथा मेरा गांव लुहसाना है। मेरा पीठ के माध्यम से मंत्री जी



से अनुरोध है कि जब मुझे बहन कुमारी मायावती ने भारत के सबसे उच्च सदन में चुनकर भेजा, तो मेरे गांव में खुशियां मनाई गई थीं और मेरी नेता की आरती उतारी गई थी। वहां के लोगों को उम्मीद थी कि हमारा बेटा उच्च सदन में जा रहा है, इसलिए हमारे लिए कुछ न कुछ करेगा। मेरा आप से यह अनुरोध है कि मेरे गांव लुहसाना में, जो जनपद- मुजफ्फरनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंतर्गत आता है, वहां एक बैंक अवश्य खोलने का काम करें। वहां पर दलित और पिछड़े लोग बसते हैं। आपके लिए यह कोई बहुत बड़ा काम नहीं है। मैं इस उम्मीद के साथ आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आप वहां एक बैंक जरूर खोलेंगे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

While speaking on that, at the outset, I seek your indulgence for time. My time is too short. I can't complete myself within that time. So show a little bit of indulgence. This is number one. Number two, it appears from the very scene in the House that on this Bill, a consensus has already been achieved between the Government side and the principal Opposition. But there is still certain opposition to that, and I stand to oppose this Bill, the basic content of this Bill.

My point is that the Regional Rural Bank, set up in 1976, has got a purpose to widen the credit facility to the entire rural economy which represents or feeds more than 70 per cent of our population and also to pump the agriculture to make the agricultural economy more productive, more effective. This Regional Rural Bank set-up with its 56 Regional Rural Banks, which have around 19,000 branches, spread over in 27 States, has played some role in the initial period. We should take note that in 1976 when the RRB Act was enacted, it was post Bank nationalization phase, *i.e.*, the purpose of the whole banking sector was looked upon by the then Government as a facilitator in putting the whole economy in an engine of growth, to speed up the engine of growth. But despite that and despite a commendable performance by this RRB set-up, what is the situation today? The situation today is that more than two-thirds of our agricultural community is deprived of institutional credit and they are victims of the private moneylenders. This is despite the RRB, NABARD and other such facilities. And in that kind of a situation, trapped by private moneylenders, our peasants are committing suicide, in a big way; that has become a general phenomenon. This House had discussed this particular issue just the other day in detail. Now, when we have landed in that system, what should be the target of our financial sector? It must be to remedy this kind of a very critical situation, without the resolution of which this country cannot grow. Even when more than 70 per cent of our population depends on a particular occupation, its contribution to the GDP is only to the tune of 13 per cent. This phenomenon needs to be drastically changed. With

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

pumping money just into the industrial economy, I don't think we would go on to achieve our cherished goal of growth.

Now, in such a situation, what should be the approach of our banking system? This amendment bill is just moving things in the opposite direction. The basic content of this amendment bill is to dilute the shares holding pattern of RRBs and allow private capital to enter into the Regional Rural Bank, along with their representation on the Directors' Board. Now, capital comes in not for social objective but for returns. And that is why, when the state intervenes in the financial sector, it does intervene not merely for profit but also with a welfare orientation. The dilution of the equity holding, entry of private capital in the Regional Rural Bank and consequent participation of their representatives in the director board...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude. We have constraints of time, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please, Sir; I plead your indulgence. I will be finishing very quickly. Please allow me to speak.

So, if you do that, if you allow them, they are destined to lose their orientation, which already seems lost as on date. RRBs are still under full Government control. No dilution of equity has been made. Till now, two-thirds of our peasants are out of the purview of institutional credit. I think, our priority should be to address that thing first, that is, not to allow dilution and entry of private people in the Bank's Directors' Board. They don't have the orientation. That is proved by the fact that as on date, more than 60 per cent of rural lending is in areas around the metropolis. Poor and marginal farmers are left out of it. And the role of the private banks is thoroughly nil in respect of rural credit. And, in such a context, you are allowing private participation in the Directors' Board of the Regional Rural Bank, by diluting its equity holding in favour of private. Is that in the interest of the rural people? Is that in the interest of easing the grim situation that would be emerging after this amendment? I don't wish to go into details, but my precise point is...that this Bill is against the interest of rural people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, on this occasion, I must ask the Finance Minister to seriously reconsider the present structure of operations of the Regional Rural Bank with the sponsor bank model. That is just not working. Sponsor banks are commercial banks.

They have their own business priorities, and rightly so. There must be a national level apex body of the Regional Rural Bank in association with NABARD, with an umbilical relationship with the RBI.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please, Sir; I would be finishing shortly.

And they should be manned by a management and workforce totally sensitized with the orientation as to how to utilize and expand credit facilities to the remotest corner of our rural economy, including making productive credit arrangement for our country's agriculture, which is in dire straits, which is in distress. So, different orientation is required. Sponsor Bank Association doesn't deliver that orientation to the Rural Bank operation. It requires a separate national level apex body in association with NABARD, if right, at this moment, which is the urgent need of our agricultural economy, of our rural economy. Please reconsider the present management and governance structure of the Regional Rural Banks. This is number one. I insist that I move the amendment. Please don't dilute its equity holdings; please don't allow private cherry pickers on the Director Board of Regional Rural Banks. Already two-thirds marginal farmers are out of the institutional credit, please don't further dilute it and invite more crisis in the agrarian economy and also in the economy of the country. *Achche* din will continue to remain a pipe dream if this arrangement continues to operate. I insist that the Government must accept my amendment. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey, you have three minutes only. Please stick to the time.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद। रीजनल रूरल बैंकों (आरआरबी) की स्थापना 1975-76 में इसलिए हुई थी, क्योंकि कॉमर्शियल बैंक ग्रामीण इलाकों तक नहीं पहुंच पा रहे थे। इसका उद्देश्य छोटे किसान, मजदूर, कारीगर और छोटे-मोटे व्यापारियों को कम ब्याज पर लोन देना था और यह काफी हद तक इसमें सफल भी हुआ था। बाद में दो-दो बार इन आरआरबी का मर्जर किया गया। एक समय 196 आरआरबी होते थे, मगर आज इनकी संख्या घट कर मात्र 65 रह गई है।

इसकी सफलता का अंदाजा इसी बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि आज आरआरबी सिर्फ 196 करोड़ रुपये के शेयर कैपिटल से 3 करोड़ लोगों को लगभग 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये के लोन दे चुकी है और उसी पूंजी से इसने लगभग 2 लाख 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये की जमा पूंजी इकट्ठी भी की है। मगर सरकार अब जो संशोधन लेकर आई है, उसमें केन्द्र सरकार की पूंजी को 85% से घटाकर 51% करने की बात है।

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी]

दूसरा, आरआरबी के बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर में प्राइवेट शेयरहोल्डर के नॉमिनी का भी प्रावधान किया जा रहा है। तीसरा संशोधन, जिसमें ऑथोराइज्ड शेयर कैपिटल को 5 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ा कर 2,000 करोड़ रुपये तक करने की बात है, इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन हमारी शंका प्राइवेटाइजेशन को लेकर है। सरकार को यह आश्वासन देना चाहिए कि प्राइवेट पूंजी लगने के बाद भी आरआरबी अपने मूल उद्देश्य पर कायम रहेगी।

आज 2011 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों की ही बात करें, तो सिर्फ 7% गांवों में बैंकों की शाखाएं हैं। हमारे ओडिशा में अभी भी लगभग 4,597 ग्राम पंचायतें बैंक विहीन हैं। इनमें ज्यादातर वैसे इलाके हैं, जहां ट्राइबल, एससी, माइनॉरिटी और पिछड़ा वर्ग के लोग निवास करते हैं। इसके बारे में मैंने स्पेशल मेंशन भी दिया था और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी भी इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार को लिख चुके हैं। जनधन योजना की सफलता के लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि पहले आप उन इलाकों में बैंक खोलिए, जहां बैंक नहीं हैं।

रिजर्व बैंक ने अपनी एक रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि ग्रामीण इलाकों में लगभग 43% लोन महाजन और कमिशन एजेंट देते हैं। नेशनल सैंपल सर्वे में भी यह बताया गया है कि पिछले साल किसानों की आत्महत्या का सबसे बड़ा कारण उन्हें लोन नहीं मिलना था। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए, सरकार को आरआरबी को और मजबूत करने की जरूरत है। आरआरबी ऐक्ट में संशोधन करते समय आप इन बिन्दुओं को जरूर ध्यान में रखिए। हमारी पार्टी इस बिल का समर्थन करती है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani. There are three minutes at your disposal.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important piece of legislation which aims to amend the parent Act of 1976.

Sir, let me begin by saying that till 90s, RRBs were flourishing with 196 RRBs and having nearly 14,500 branches. But, their decline started after that and after 2009 amalgamation, they have virtually come down from nearly 200 to just 56. The present net worth of RRBs was ₹ 21,200 crores in the last fiscal. Secondly, even if you look at the recovery performance of RRBs, it is also very good. Recovery performance of RRBs improved from 81.2 per cent, as on 2012, to 82 per cent in 2013. Nine RRBs have recovery of more than 90 per cent, 19 RRBs have recovery in the range of 80 to 90 per cent, and 28 RRBs have recovery percentage between 60 to 80 per cent. Sir, it is my opinion that the performance of the Rural Banks is appreciable. So, I request and suggest that the Government can plan to increase its share, not to make a drastic decrease but a marginal decrease.

Sir, under Narendra Modiji's pet project, PM Jan Dhan Yojana, two crore accounts have been opened by 56 RRBs, which is the highest amongst all the banks in India. The accounts are more than what SBI has been able to open. Secondly, RRBs have been playing a pioneering role in implementing various Government-sponsored schemes such as NREGA, National Rural Livelihood Mission, Old Age Pension, Widow Pension, apart from loans given to farmers, small and medium entrepreneurs, etc. They have disbursed 11.51 per cent of farm loans in 2013-14, and during the last year, I think, they have given 15 per cent. So, RRBs are doing yeomen service to the country.

The next point I wish to make is that under clause 3, the hon. Minister is proposing to increase the paid-up capital to ₹ 2,000 crores. But all I want to say is that by retaining 51 per cent by the Government of India and the sponsor banks, we can increase the authorised share capital.

The other point I wish to make is that RRBs can flourish like anything, but due to restrictions and conditions by the sponsor banks, they are not able to expand themselves. If you look at the original Act, it says that the RRBs will work under the sponsor banks. It has to be removed and freedom has to be given to the RRBs. Once they get freedom, I am confident that they will flourish like any other nationalised bank.

The next point is that there was a proposal to set up a bank at the national level by making all the RRBs as its branches all over the country. The proposal was to establish the National Rural Bank of India with State-level RRBs as its constituents and branches in every mandal or village. I do not know what has happened to that proposal. I request the hon. Minister to look into this and see that a national-level bank for RRBs is established.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Continuous reading is not allowed.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Lastly, I welcome that under clause 5, the Government is not permitting a Director of RRB from becoming a Director of another RRB and restricting his tenure to two terms. But the Government is giving an elbow-room to shareholders that depending on their shareholding, they can elect Directors. If they have 10 per cent shareholding, they can elect one Director and if they have 25 per cent shareholding, then they can elect three Directors. I have some apprehension that such Directors will ultimately control the RRB. So, I only suggest to the hon. Minister to look into this aspect.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014. The Bill seeks to introduce reforms to strengthen the capital base and improve the overall capabilities of the Regional Rural Banks.

The principal Act of 1976 provides for incorporation, regulation and winding up of RRBs to develop the rural economy by providing credit and other facilities to develop agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities. The intention of the Bill is to target small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs. It also seeks to introduce reforms to strengthen the capital base and improve the overall capabilities of the RRBs. Sir, one of the main features of the Bill is to provide for the continuance of managerial and financial assistance from the sponsor banks beyond the first five years of functioning of RRBs. It also envisages to provide for enhancement of the authorized capital of each RRB.

In no event, the combined shareholding of the Central Government and the sponsor banks shall be less than 51 per cent, that is, Government control will always be there on these banks. The Central Government will be consulted if its share is raised or reduced. There is also a provision to appoint Government Director, and, its span should not be more than three years. He could be re-nominated also but as per the condition laid down, the period should not exceed six years. Moreover, Sir, the date of closure of annual accounts from 31st December to 31st March is a welcome measure as it would bring uniformity with the financial year.

Sir, there is an apprehension that if managerial assistance is accepted beyond five years, then, the managers of RRBs appointed from the sponsor banks would restrict the autonomy of the RRBs, likely to be remote-controlled by the sponsor banks. Instead, these managers could be drawn from other financial institutions. Sir, today, RRBs need to gear up further in their working to help the farmer community in rural sector more effectively, particularly, in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra, where rural people have a lot of expectations from RRBs.

The credit facilities, which is one of the important things, are not accorded to farmers in easy way as it should have been. The Government should ensure that RRBs transform the standard of living of rural populace, thereby improving the rural economy. On this issue, the Government appointed, at least, ten expert committees — Narsimham Committee, Dantwala Committee, Kelkar Committee, Misra Committee and Basu Committee — to study the problems but the problems still persist in one form or the

other. The Government should also allay apprehensions that it is moving towards the privatization of RRBs, and, Sir, by bringing in private players into RRBs, it would be further relegated to the background as for private players, rural investment will not be the priority.

We all know that because of the cumbersome procedure, farmers, cottage industry players and craftsmen do not like to go to commercial banks for their financial needs, and, unfortunately, they are compelled to borrow from moneylenders. As there is no Government control on the local, unauthorized moneylenders, the poor and uneducated farmers are subjected to harassment and exploitation.

In the end, Sir, I hope that the hon. Finance Minister would consider the issues and address the difficulties involved in the same thereby achieving the aims and objectives of RRBs so that the rural economy is strengthened. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Avinash Pande.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014, and, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to do so.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, the creation of Regional Rural Banks was a watershed moment in our attempts to provide banking and credit facilities to the masses of rural India and develop the rural economy. The Narsimham Committee conceptualized the creation of RRBs in 1975 as a new set of regionally-oriented rural banks, combining the local feel and familiarity of rural problems characteristic of cooperatives with the professionalism and large resource base of commercial banks. Subsequently, the RRBs were set up through the promulgation of RRB Act of 1976 and RRBs were supposed to evolve as specialized rural financial institutions for developing the rural economy by providing credit to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs. Sir, since their inception in 1975, Regional Rural Banks started modestly with 6 RRBs, having 17 branches, covering 12 districts, and grew into 196 RRBs with 14,446 branches working in 158 districts across the country by 2004. However, over the decades, it was seen that the financial health of these banks required the intervention of the Government to achieve economies of scale and create a sustainable model of their functioning. Many committees were set up, which deliberated and recommended reforms for their institutional

[Shri Avinash Pande]

restructuring. After several years of restructuring, refinancing and amalgamation of geographically contiguous RRBs, following the implementation of the KC Chakrabarty Committee, there are now 57 Regional Rural Banks in the country, with a network of 19,082 branches, covering 642 notified districts in 26 States and the UT of Puducherry. Their equity is held by the Central Government, concerned State Government and the sponsor bank in the proportion of 50:15:35. Through this amendment Bill, Sir, the capital requirements of the Regional Rural Banks are being increased, admittedly, to align the CRAR with Basel-III norms and developing the rural economy by providing credit and other facilities for the purpose of development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities in rural areas, particularly to small and marginal farmers, artisans and small entrepreneurs. While investment in industry, infrastructure, etc., is extremely important, I wish to restrict my remarks to the impact of this amendment on the small and marginal farmers who are undergoing a great deal of distress. I am of the opinion that financing of the rural economy to boost growth cannot depend entirely on debt financing of its economic activity.

Sir, the increased share capital with banks implies greater availability of agricultural credit. However, the trend in disbursal and utilisation of agricultural credit needs to be remedied. According to the latest Annual Report of NABARD, the sub-sector wise ground level credit disbursed to agriculture and allied activities during 2007-08 to 2011-12 reflects the fact that investment credit has continued to remain stagnant around 28 to 30 per cent of the total credit disbursed for agriculture. Even though credit flow has increased over the years, the long-term credit in agriculture or investment credit has showed a declining trend over the years. The share of long-term credit in overall ground level credit flow reduced from 40 per cent in 2006-07 to 22 per cent in 2012-13. Many loans are being provided to farmers for warehousing, etc., but there is little or no improvement in the quality of agricultural assets, and farming remains a high risk activity. This year's Economic Survey has noted that the lending to agriculture may be excessive and going predominantly to large farmers, but it is not being used for agricultural capital formation.

Sir, this is simply to say that although the availability of agricultural credit is being increased, banks are surpassing their annual targets for lending to the agriculture sector, but very little of that credit is being invested in a manner that will generate substantial wealth and give financial returns to farmers. Sir, as we know, agriculture is a very high risk activity due to limited availability of irrigation facilities and the uncertain monsoon rains, which are becoming increasingly erratic and unpredictable. In such a situation, the provision of loans to farmers by rural financial institutions also becomes a high risk activity and, therefore, non-profitable for the banks. *(Time-bell rings)*



7.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, now conclude.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Sir, instead of mitigating the risk at its source and finding ways to reduce the threats faced by farmers due to crop failure caused by unpredictable and extreme weather conditions, the Government wants to increase the supply of loans to farmers. Perhaps, the farmers with larger landholdings ... *(Time-bell rings)*

Sir, I have got time. Please give me just two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you are reading.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: I am just concluding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you stop.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: There is a saying in Marathi, 'इथे शेतकरी कर्जातच जन्मतो आणि कर्जातच मरण पावतो', which means farmer takes birth in debt and dies in the same condition.

Agriculture is the backbone of the rural economy. To make it an economically viable activity, the quality of assets in the hands of farmers must improve. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Avinashji, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Sir, I am just concluding in one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, reading a prepared speech is not allowed. That is why I was trying to stop you and you are not stopping also.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Sir, finally, let me just ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A Member should prepare and come. Somebody will write a speech and ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: I would just like to mention here, as it seems to be the case, to reduce landowning farmers to industrial labourers or employees etc. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: I will just conclude it, Sir. However, if we are looking to develop our economy in a manner which substantially improves the quality of life of our farmers and help them in creating and preserving wealth while living in their own homes, on their own farms and land, then I am sorry to say that this Bill and the approach of the Government in rejuvenating the rural economy does little to address their problems. Thank you so much, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were started by the Government in 1975. Then, the Act was enacted in 1976 with a view to exclusively serving the rural India and the agricultural economy. Today, the RRBs are being sponsored by nationalised banks along with Central and State Governments. Therefore, the RRBs are 100 per cent in public sector today. RRBs are effectively helping the rural economy despite all difficulties and constraints. There are about 50 RRBs with about 15,000 branches in India. RRBs have to be strengthened further in the given situation and the emerging situation in the country. When Government talks about financial inclusion, RRBs have to be strengthened because they work in rural areas. Recently, Prime Minister Mr. Modi observed that the banks should be sympathetic to the poor farmers. But his Government is bringing a Bill to allow 49 per cent private capital in RRBs. It is your Government. On the one hand, you talk about financial inclusion, on the other hand, you bring private players into the banking sector! In RRBs, you are going to allow 49 per cent private capital. Sir, this is double standard. This is a very disastrous move and Government should think over it. My suggestion to you is that you should not dilute the capital in RRBs. Rather, RRBs should be merged with the sponsor nationalised banks. If RRBs are a problem, you will have to merge them. That is the demand of trade unions also. That is the demand of Employees' Union also. RRBs must be merged with the sponsor nationalised banks. Allowing 10 per cent shareholders to have one Director is going to be disastrous and it is going to adversely impact the lending policy, credit policy of RRBs. So, I urge upon the Government that good sense should prevail upon you. You will have to defer this Bill and this is not the way to help our rural economy, to help our poor people living in rural areas. So, I urge upon the Government to give a thought, a sympathetic thought, to the conditions, to the plight of farmers, to poor people living in rural areas and defer this Bill. You may have any intention but, finally, this will end up handing over RRBs to private players, which is not in the interest of the country, not in the interest of the economy. That is my point, Sir. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, he is making very brief, crisp and relevant points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree with you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Though I do not agree with him on other issues, but, both of us agree with him on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even then, he is not ready to agree with you.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is democracy, Sir.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Agree to disagree is democracy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is our duty in the democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mandaviya.

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया** (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदय, देश में बसे हुए छः लाख गांव, गांवों में बसने वाले किसान, गांवों में रहने वाले गरीब, गांवों में रहने वाले मजदूर, युवा और महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के साथ जुड़ी हुई ये बैंक एवं उनकी आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए और उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए पूरक बनने वाली रीजनल रूरल बैंक्स की स्ट्रेंथनिंग के लिए जो अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, यह सही है कि गांवों में बदलते समय में, जब विश्व एक कुटुम्ब बन गया है, तब इलैक्ट्रॉनिक और प्रिंट मीडिया के माध्यम से विश्व में होने वाली घटना सब जगह पता चल जाती है। जिस प्रकार विश्व के लोग रहते हैं, उसी प्रकार हमारे देश के गांवों के लोग भी रहना चाहते हैं। हमारे गांवों के लोगों को भी विकास करना है। उनकी भी आशा एवं आकांक्षाएं हैं और उनकी आकांक्षा एवं महत्वाकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए, उन्हें पूंजी चाहिए और उन्हें ऋण चाहिए। वह ऋण उन्हें कहां से मिलेगा? उन्हें ऋण देने के लिए ही ये रूरल बैंक्स बने हुए हैं। ये रूरल बैंक्स जो गांवों में काम करते हैं, जैसे किसान हैं, उन्हें अपने रबी एवं खरीफ की फसल की बुवाई के लिए ऋण की आवश्यकता होती है, क्योंकि उन्हें अपनी खेती के लिए खाद खरीदनी पड़ती है, केमीकल्स, पैस्टीसाइड्स, फर्टीलाइजर्स की आवश्यकता होती है, वे बाजार से खरीदने पड़ते हैं। उन्हें अपनी खेती के काम के लिए, फार्मिंग के लिए ट्रैक्टर की आवश्यकता होती है और छोटे-मोटे अनेक प्रकार के इक्विपमेंट की आवश्यकता होती है। उनके पास सुविधा हो या न हो, लेकिन जब वे रूरल बैंक्स के पास जाते हैं और उनसे वे ऋण लेते हैं, तो उन्हें अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति स्ट्रेंथन करने के लिए इन बैंकों से बहुत मदद मिलती है। इसी प्रकार से गांवों में रहने वाले सामान्य लोग हैं, उन्हें अपने विकास के लिए पैसा चाहिए, तो वह आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए इन्हीं बैंकों के पास जाएगा। जैसे कोई युवा पढ़कर आया, उसे अपना कोई छोटा सा उद्योग लगाना है या कोई धंधा करना है, तो उसके लिए धन की आवश्यकता होगी और धन प्राप्त करने

[श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया]

के लिए वह कहा जाएगा, वह इन्हीं रीजनल रूरल बैंकों के पास जाएगा। इस प्रकार वे लोग इन ग्रामीण बैंकों से ऋण लेकर अपना छोटा-मोटा धंधा करेंगे। गांव के किसी व्यक्ति को टैक्सी खरीदनी है और टैक्सी खरीद कर शहर से गांव तक पैसंजनों को लाना-ले जाना है। इससे उसकी रोजी-रोटी चलती है। इससे उसे अपना विकास करने में ताकत मिलती है और इससे उसकी आय भी बढ़ती है। इसी प्रकार से गांवों के युवाओं के साथ-साथ महिलाओं पर भी इसका असर पड़ता है।

महोदय, हमारे गुजरात में मैंने देखा है कि महिलाओं के दो लाख सैल्फ हैल्प ग्रुप्स हैं। उनके माध्यम से महिला सशक्तिकरण का काम हो रहा है। महिला सशक्तिकरण के काम में महिलाओं की ये क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक बहुत मदद करते हैं। ग्रामीण बैंक महिलाओं को ऋण देते हैं। महिलाएं इकट्ठी होती हैं और सैल्फ हैल्प ग्रुप के माध्यम से छोटा-मोटा धंधा कर के अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति बेहतर करती हैं।

महोदय, लिज्जत पापड़ देश में पॉपुलर पापड़ है। आज उसमें 5,000 ग्रामीण महिलाएं कार्य कर रही हैं। इस लिज्जत पापड़ के सैल्फ हैल्प ग्रुप की जो शुरुआत हुई थी वह 5,000 रुपए ग्रामीण बैंक से ऋण लेकर हुई थी और आज वह ग्रुप 5000 महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण कर रहा है। उससे आज 5,000 महिलाओं की रोजी-रोटी चल रही है। इसी प्रकार से इन ग्रामीण बैंकों से सामान्य महिलाओं की उनके सशक्तिकरण में भी मदद हो सकती है। इसी तरह गांवों में बसने वाले छोटे-मोटे कारपेंटर और गांवों में बसने वाले अन्य लोग अपनी-अपनी आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए ऋण लेने कहा जाएंगे, सिर्फ अपने नजदीक की बैंक में ही जाएंगे। उनके नजदीक वाली बैंक, ग्रामीण बैंक होती है। इससे ग्रामीण बैंक भी स्ट्रेंथन होंगी। वे भी सक्षम होंगी, क्योंकि अब ऋण लेने हेतु लोगों की लाइन लगी है। पब्लिक में भी अवेयरनेस आई है। गांवों के लोग भी विकास के रास्ते पर चल पड़े हैं। वे विकास के रास्ते पर चलें और जब वे बैंक में जाएंगे और यदि ऋण नहीं मिलेगा, तो उससे उनकी स्ट्रेंथनिंग नहीं होगी। उनके विकास में बाधा आएगी। इसलिए सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है, वह बहुत अच्छा निर्णय है। श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी के नेतृत्व में चलने वाली भारत सरकार जन-धन योजना के माध्यम से गरीबों का भला कर रही है। जन-धन योजना का यहां जिक्र भी बहुत किया गया। जन-धन योजना में खाता कौन खोलेगा? इसमें गरीब, गरीब किसान, सामान्य व्यक्ति अपना खाता खोलेंगे। उसमें उनकी रोजगारी तो सुनिश्चित होगी ही, उनके पैसे भी वहां रख सकते हैं, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा अच्छा काम उससे यह होगा कि उनके लिए भारत सरकार की योजना, राज्य सरकार की योजना, जो उनके लिए बनी है, जो इंसेंटिव उनको मिलना है, उसकी सब्सिडी उनको मिलनी है, तो काम छोटा नहीं है। “जन-धन योजना” के माध्यम से जो खाता खुला है, वहां डायरेक्ट उसको मिले, जैसे कि बजट ही अलग है, बिचौलिए अलग हैं, उसमें से बिल्कुल डिलीट हो जाए, वैसे ही गांवों में बसने वाले किसान, गांवों में बसने वाले पशुपालक को ऋण चाहिए। वे एक-दो गाय-भैंस पाल लें, उनके दूध की आवक से, उनके मिल्क की इनकम से उनका घर चलता है। उसकी इनकम से उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई होती है, उसकी इनकम से उनका घर-व्यवहार अच्छी तरह से चल सके, इसके लिए ग्रामीण बैंक उसको बहुत मदद कर सकता है। मैंने गुजरात में देखा, आपने भी अमूल का मॉडल देखा होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अमूल मॉडल, जो सारे विश्व में पॉपुलर है, तो अमूल मॉडल को strengthen करने के लिए गांवों के बहुत लोगों ने ग्रामीण बैंक में जाकर छोटा-मोटा ऋण लेकर, दो-चार पशुओं को रखकर अपने जीवन

को सुनिश्चित किया है, इसलिए रूरल बैंकों को strengthen करने वाला जो यह बिल आया है, इसका मैं बहुत समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014 wholeheartedly. Now all the 56 RRBs have been facing difficulties due to inadequate capital and their performance has also been deteriorating. To safeguard the RRBs, our Hon. Finance Minister has taken a good step through this Bill. So, I can call this Bill as caretaker of the RRB. The NABARD, the regulating body for rural banks has said that agricultural credit disbursement by RRB has been short of the target. The Bill which amends the Regional Rural Banks Act is an attempt to save Regional Rural Banks from collapse by increasing private investment in these banks. However, I wish to point out some concerns. We are not for privatisation. But anyhow to safeguard RRBs we welcome this.

Sir, the Bill allows RRBs to raise capital from private sources. Although private shareholding may ensure financial stability, but we fear that would distract RRBs from their objective of strengthening the rural economy. The All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association has questioned the need for private investment, and it fears that it will push RRBs towards privatisation. If this is not the intent of the Government, then, it should make it clear and assuage their concerns.

Sir, Regional Rural Banks have been suffering for a long time. Since their inception, successive Governments have appointed so many committees, but their recommendations were ignored. These banks could have done better had Sponsor Banks played a pro-active role in guiding them, and State Governments provided a conducive banking environment. Sponsor Banks often open branches in areas where RRBs operate. That is the problem. This creates a conflict of interest as Sponsor Banks approach the same group of customers which RRBs have been serving since their inception. This leads to unhealthy competition. Sponsor Banks also do not share the profit generated through loan interest which affects RRB's financial conditions. These issues have not been addressed in this Bill. So, the Finance Minister should consider this also.

Sir, under the current model, another problem lies in the fact that the deposit mobilised in the rural areas are not coming back as investment. RRBs can show the road ahead in this regard by channelising the investments into the rural areas. Sir, to address this, the All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association has been repeatedly demanding the formation of a National Rural Bank of India by a merger of all the RRBs. This is very interesting and it should be taken care of.

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

The other concern is regarding the salary structure of the RRB staff. Among banking institutions within the country, each RRB employee handles 885 accounts, as against the national average of 464 accounts per employee in the banking industry. Yet, the salary structure of the RRB staff is not motivating enough. This too needs to be considered. The structure of remuneration for the RRB staff was said to correspond to the salary structure of comparable district-level functionaries of the concerned State Governments. Since banking is a subject in the Union List, the entire problem could have been avoided if the Central Government had created a rural service cadre exclusively for the RRB. It was only in 2010 that the Government introduced a revised pay structure for the employees of the Regional Rural Banks on par with PSU banks. The employees are still struggling to have pension parity with their counterparts in PSU banks.

Sir, along with these, we also need to address the issue of shortage of staff. Various States of the country are facing severe staff shortage in the rural banking sector. In most cases, in rural areas, it is just an Officer and a Clerk who manage the branch; just two people manage the branch. Through rural banks the benefits of all the schemes, be it MNREGA, *Aajeevika* or other schemes, reach the rural population of the country. (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, I would take just one more minute.

Therefore, it is important that planning manpower in the rural banks is considered a priority by the Government. Further, there must be enough focus on training the staff so that they could impart financial knowledge to the farmers and the villagers.

Sir, I welcome this Bill while expressing these concerns of mine. The Finance Minister may consider these. Thank you.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill today.

Sir, this Bill in itself is not very complete. I would like to prove my point by reading out the first paragraph of the original Act of 1976. It says, “An Act to provide for the incorporation, regulation and winding up of Regional Rural Banks...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may read it, but you have just three minutes.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I would finish on time. I always finish on time.

“... with a view to developing the rural economy by providing, for the purpose of development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities in

the rural areas, credit and other facilities, particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs, and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto”.

Sir, through you, I had sought a clarification which I am yet to receive from the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Jayant Sinha. I had put my Starred Question No. 78 dated the 3rd March, 2015. There was a supplementary question put to him and it was: “Is there any attempt to withdraw or restrict the functioning of Regional Rural Banks in West Bengal?” His reply was, “Sir, to the best of my knowledge, there is no such restriction that is being contemplated or is being put into reality.” However, in the answer to the same question, he replies, “As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, general permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres...”. Sir, these are dual standards. I am yet to get some clear-cut answer on this. Why I say that this Bill is incomplete is because when I was searching for some material, I did not find any wide consultation or any Standing Committee recommendation saying that this Bill has gone through all aspects of Regional Rural Banks. Sir, the share capital is not the only problem these Regional Rural Banks are facing. We need to know why, since 1990, they are down from 196 to just 56 banks. Why is it that after 44 years of bank nationalization, 38 years of establishment of RRBs, 43 per cent of rural credit is still financed by non-institutional agencies like landlords, moneylenders, traders and commission agents?

Sir, the *Jan Dhan Yojana* was launched and it was claimed to be a big success by the Government. However, less than five of the 56 RRBs were participating in the *Jan Dhan Yojana*. And still, after this Jan Dhan Yojana, 35,000 unbanked villages in West Bengal remain. This is as per the 2015 figures.

Sir, I don't know if money is the only problem with the RRBs, because I see that they have earned Rs. 15,000 crores in the last four or five years. Their recovery rates are much better than that of the nationalized banks. But, on the other hand, what worries me is that this concept of small loans is evaporating from these RRBs. Sir, the RBI compilation data shows that RRBs are now sanctioning loans above ₹ 100 crores in a lot of cases whereas earlier it used to be ₹ 5 lakhs per account. This average is steadily increasing and it is an alarming trend. Sir, although this point has been repeated, yet, I have to repeat it. If only two people are managing a branch, it has to be the security personnel managing the branch. I don't think they can afford any more people.

Quickly, I will come to the problems that I want to raise through this Bill, and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to them. The State

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

Government has been made a separate entity by the Central Government. I think the Regional Rural Bank was a very good initiative by the Central Government in partnership with the State Government, and I would appreciate if the limit of 51 per cent was read as 67 per cent or 76 per cent by taking the State Government's shareholding also into consideration rather than in isolation.

Lastly, Sir, I would like the Government to look at other features which are available with various banks and consider them as well.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I want to thank all the hon. Members of this House who have spoken at length and spoken very intelligently on the matters that we are discussing today. I will list them quickly. Shri Rajeev Gowda, Shri Ashok Ganguly, Shri Ajay Sancheti, Shri Vishambar Nishad, Shri Harivansh, Shri Muthukaruppan, Shri Rajpal Singh Saini, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri Dilip Tirkey, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani, Shri Anil Desai, Shri Avinash Pande, Shri D. Raja, Shri Mansukh Mandaviya, Shri K.P. Ramalingam and Shri Vivek Gupta. So, I thank them all for a very good set of points and comments. There are many, many good suggestions in what the hon. Members have proposed. And through the work that we continue to do in the financial sector, we will, certainly, take those suggestions to heart and we will try and implement as many of them as we can.

Shri Rajeev Gowda started by saying that the Regional Rural Banks are like a diamond in the rough. He had made a very metaphorical speech because he then spoke a lot about the family, the sons of the soil, the stepmother and so on. I think he got his metaphors scrambled up a little bit unfortunately.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN (West Bengal): You both went to the same University.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Well, we all didn't get the same grades. Sir, I wouldn't call it a diamond in the rough but I would, in fact, call it a jewel in the crown. And I think, a part of what all the hon. Members have said was that the Regional Rural Banks have done wonderfully well for India and, obviously, for rural areas. We know that, as of now, 38 per cent of all the rural branches, actually, are from Regional Rural Banks and 75 per cent of their branches are, in fact, in rural areas. And one thing which is very notable, because many of them highlighted it in their speeches, is that the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana which is the flagship programme of ours and which has been extraordinarily successful, — of course, everybody will realize now that across the world people are looking to it as a model, as a template, for financial inclusion — two



crores, out of the fourteen crores of accounts of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, have been opened by Regional Rural Banks. So, they are very much a jewel in the crown and they, certainly, are not diamond in the rough. We, therefore, have to see what we can do to strengthen this very important aspect of our rural financial system. क्योंकि मैं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, मैं भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का जनप्रतिनिधि हूँ। जब हम दौरे करते हैं, जब हम गांवों में जाते हैं, लोगों से बात करते हैं, उनकी मांगें सुनते हैं, उनकी शिकायतें सुनते हैं, उनके दर्द के बारे में जानते हैं, यह आप सब लोगों को मालूम है और दोनों सदनों में बहुत दिन से चर्चा चल रही है कि इस समय ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जो हालत है, जो माहौल है, वह दयनीय माहौल है। हमारी सरकार पूरा प्रयत्न कर रही है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हमारी सरकार गरीबों की सरकार है, गरीबों को समर्पित सरकार है, इसलिए खासकर, विशेष रूप से, हम लोगों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए financial inclusion अच्छी तरीके से पहुंचाना है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि एक 'jewel in the crown' हमारे रीजनल रूरल बैंक्स हैं, पर वे पूरे क्राउन नहीं, पूरा ताज नहीं, एक हिस्सा हैं। हम लोग इस समय रीजनल रूरल बैंक्स के साथ-साथ बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हम प्रधान मंत्री जन-धन योजना पर तो काम कर ही रहे हैं। आपको मालूम है कि रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने अभी स्माल बैंक्स और पेमेंट बैंक्स की लाइसेंसिंग के लिए एप्लीकेशन्स मांगी थीं और 41 पेमेंट बैंक्स के लिए एप्लीकेशन्स आई हैं तथा 30 के आसपास स्माल बैंक्स की लाइसेंसिंग के लिए एप्लीकेशन्स आई हैं। हम लोग मोबाइल बैंकिंग की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम लोग चाह रहे हैं कि बिजनेस कॉर्रेस्पोंडेंट से और मोबाइल बैंकिंग से दूर देहात में और हर गांव में हम जितने लोगों को मोबाइल बैंकिंग की सुविधा पहुंचा सकते हैं, उन लोगों को financial inclusion दिलवा सकते हैं, हम लोग इस प्रयास में, इस कोशिश में लगे हुए हैं। इस समय हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में financial inclusion के जो सब प्रयास चल रहे हैं, उनमें रीजनल रूरल बैंक्स भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं और हमें उनको और मजबूत बनाना है। अगर हमें उनको मजबूत बनाना है, आप सब दिग्गज लोग हैं, आपको मालूम है कि अगर हमें banking sector में बढ़ोतरी देनी है, अगर हमें banking sector को बढ़ाना है, तो capital की भी जरूरत पड़ती है। अगर capital की जरूरत पड़ती है, तो हमें देखना चाहिए कि वह capital आ कहां से रहा है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि उनको इसकी बहुत फिक्र है कि यह एक बैंक डोर प्राइवेटाइजेशन होने की कोशिश हो रही है, तो मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि जो हम लोगों ने दिया है, वह एक flexibility दी है। आप में से कई लोग राज्यों से हैं और आप लोगों की यह कोशिश है कि आप लोग राज्य स्तर से इन रीजनल रूरल बैंक्स को और मजबूत बनाएं। हमारी यह कोशिश है कि आज के समय जो shareholding structure है यानी 50 प्रतिशत जो केन्द्र सरकार से आ रहा है, 35 प्रतिशत sponsor banks से आ रहा है और 15 प्रतिशत इस समय स्टेट से आ रहा है। हम इस पर flexibility दे रहे हैं। अगर कोई राज्य अपना ज्यादा shareholding बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, ज्यादा कैपिटल देना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि वे विशेष रूप से जो उनके ग्रामीण बैंक्स हैं, वे उनके साथ काम करना चाहते हैं या जैसे आप कह रहे थे कि कोई public initiatives आप लोगों को ले जाना है, तो आप वह कर सकते हैं। हम वह flexibility दे रहे हैं। हम लोग amendments लाए हैं, वे flexibility के तहत लाए हैं, जिसमें आप लोग अगर चाहें, तो आप इस प्रकार उनको एक दिशा दे सकते हैं। यह भी हो सकता है कि कोई private players भी आएँ, परन्तु उसके लिए भी बहुत सारे safeguards हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि हम लोग कह रहे हैं कि किसी भी हालत में 51 per cent से हम लोगों की shareholding sponsor banks और केन्द्र सरकार से नीचे नहीं गिरेगी।

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

हम 51 per cent तो कंट्रोल रख ही रहे हैं। साथ-साथ अगर हम जो कुछ भी करेंगे, वह हम State Governments के साथ राज्य सरकारों के consultation में करेंगे और आप से बातचीत होगी। उस consultation के बाद अगर हम समझते हैं कि यह capital अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर से आ रही है और यह लाभदायक है, तो फिर जरूर आएगी। अगर आप लोग इसके विरोध में हैं, फिर उस पर चर्चा होगी। यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण safeguard है। मैं अंत में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हम सब लोग public sector banks से हैं, हम उनको मानते हैं। वे हमारे लिए इस समय एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। जो हमारे public sector banks हैं, वहां भी हमारी shareholding कम हुई है, शेयर बाजार में उनकी लिस्टिंग हुई है और हमने अपनी नीतियों के अनुसार यह भी कहा है कि हम लोग 52 per cent अपने public sector banks में shareholding दिलवा सकते हैं। अगर public sector banks में 52 per cent तक हम लोग जाने के लिए तैयार हैं, we have to have an open mind about bringing down the shareholding in the Regional Rural Banks as well because, as I said before, they are a jewel in the crown. They are very important part of the fast-evolving rural financial system and the rural financial landscape, we have to give them the resources and we have to give them the capability so that they can survive.

Sir, I will make a final point and then I will ask the hon. Members to support the Bill which is about the sponsor bank. Many hon. Members spoke about the sponsor banks. Shri Gowda said that it might be better to cut these banks loose from the sponsor banks. Actually, if you look at what we are getting in terms of advice and recommendations back from the rural banks, it is that they very much benefit from having the sponsor banks as really their guidance therein, their advisers and to be able to provide them the talent which is rare and difficult, particularly as I said, the financial landscape is evolving so quickly and because the systems and technology expertise that is required right now is so scarce. It is, therefore, a very good idea to ensure that the expertise and the capabilities that are in our sponsoring banks right now are available to the Regional Rural Banks so that they can also rapidly adapt to this changing landscape and be able to put in place the most advanced technologies, the most convenient technologies because as I said, we want to make sure that we want to bring financial inclusion into every village and into every area of India. So, I think the idea of having the sponsor banks continue — of course, they have a shareholding of 35 per cent right now — so that the share holding can continue we believe is also a very good thing to do. So, with that, I will end my reply and I will ask Members to support this Bill which, as I said, will continue to strengthen this very vital part of our financial landscape and will really propel them to be able to provide the financial services that we so sorely need. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is that the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I think, if I heard wrong, I think the record should be corrected. For public sector banks you said that, 'we are ready to go up to 52 per cent.' What does that mean?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: To be very clear, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, what I said was we will continue to maintain, at least, 52 per cent ownership of the public sector banks in the hands of the Government. It means, we will allow other equity only 48 per cent.

MR. DEPUY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 4 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 4) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Dr. T.N. Seema. Are you moving?

#### **Clause 4 — Amendment of Section 6**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, Sir. I move:

(6) That at page 2, *for* lines 14 to 20, the following be *substituted*, namely:

"Provided that the enhanced capital shall be provided by the Central Government, the State Government and the Sponsor Bank in the same proportion of their existing shareholding."

*The question was put and the motion was negatived.*

**Clause 4 was added to the Bill.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 5. There are three Amendments (No. 3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Not present. Amendments (Nos. 7 and 8) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Dr. T.N. Seema. Are you moving, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen?

#### **Clause 5 - Amendment of Section 9**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, Sir. I move:

(7) That at page 2, lines 36 to 46 be *deleted*.

(8) That at page 3, lines 1 to 7 be *deleted*.

*The questions were put and the motions were negatived.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now take up clause 6. There are two Amendments (Nos. 4 and 5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present.

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 1. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by the Minister.

**Clause 1 — Short Title and commencement**

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 2, *for* the figure “2014”, the figure “2015” be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by the Minister.

**The Enacting Formula**

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I move:

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-fifth”, the word “Sixty-sixth” be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

---

**SPECIAL MENTIONS\***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Special Mentions. I request hon. Members to lay them on the Table.

**Demand for appointing Commission to address various issues  
pertaining to reservation for OBCs in the country**

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, OBCs constitute 52 per cent of the population and is a community which is backward in economic, social, political and educational realms. Out of 2,300 BCs recognized by the Government of India, 1,400 castes are in extreme poverty and have been screaming for help.

Looking at their pathetic state, the Government of India first constituted the Kaka Kalekar Commission in 1953 and then the Mandal Commission in 1978. These Commissions studied educational, vocational, social, economic and political status of OBCs and submitted their Reports. The Kaka Kalekar Commission's recommendations were totally ignored and only two recommendations out of 38 of the Mandal Commission were accepted by the Government. Secondly, even these two recommendations are not being implemented in letter and spirit. Thirdly, in 2008, the Government introduced the reservation Bill for SCs, STs and OBCs in Parliament. But, conspicuously, the chapter relating to reservation for OBCs was dropped at the last moment without giving any reasons. Fourthly, the recent reports show that there are only 7 per cent BCs in the Central Government employment. Out of 54 lakh jobs, only 2.62 lakh jobs belong to BCs. So, in the case of 52 per cent population, employment has been given to just 7 per cent against the accepted norm of 27 per cent. This clearly shows that even after 20 years of implementation of the Mandal Commission Report, only 7 per cent OBCs have got employment. Fifthly, it is clearly mentioned under Articles 340 and 16(4)(a) of the Constitution that if representation is not in proportion to population, reservations in promotions should be implemented.

In view of these many deficiencies in implementation of reservation for OBCs, I request the Government of India to appoint a fresh new Commission directing it to address above issues and submit its report in six months so that the Government can take a time-bound final decision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahmed Patel and Shri C.M. Ramesh are not present.

---

\*Laid on the Table.

**Demand for allocating more funds for widening of National  
Highways passing through Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Coimbatore is the second largest city in Tamil Nadu and is one of the top 20 centres of economic activity in India. There are thousands of registered industries and I.T. companies employing several lakhs of people and it has been attracting people from all over India. Coimbatore serves as a gateway for several districts and tourist destination like Ooty, Kodaikanal and religious places like Perur, Palani, Guruvaryur, etc. There has been a steady increase in the urban population on account of rapid industrialization, natural growth and migration from rural areas. This creates enormous strain to the existing infrastructure. Therefore, there is an urgent need to expand the stretch between Kangayanpalayam and Chinthamanipudur into four lane and, similarly, between Narasimhanaickenpalayam and Kalar in Mettupalayam into four lane. Then the road between Kalar and Gudalore, which passes through forest area, gets damaged during rainy season on account of landslide which happens intermittently. These fall under NH 67.

The existing road from Coimbatore airport to Mettupalayam *via* Kalapatti, Kurumbanpalayam, Kovilpalayam and Belladhi is in very bad condition and needs to be taken up under Roads of Economic Importance. The existing stretch, between Dindigul and Bangalore under NH 209, should be made as four lane under the NHDP Phase IV. Under the guidance of our leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the Tamil Nadu Government allocated money for the State Highways. Therefore, the Central Government may allocate more funds for the said National Highways so that the said works can be carried out.

**Demand for taking necessary steps for construction of an  
International Airport in Kushinagar district**

**श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जनपद कुशीनगर में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा स्थापित करने के निर्णय के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा त्वरित गति से एयरपोर्ट के निर्माण हेतु जमीन उपलब्ध करवाई गई। साथ ही केन्द्र सरकार के संबंधित विभागों से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र भी राज्य सरकार द्वारा ले लिया गया है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा पहले इस हवाई अड्डे को पीपीपी मॉडल के माध्यम से निर्मित कराने की योजना थी, पर इसमें बाधा उत्पन्न होने पर राज्य सरकार ने एयरपोर्ट के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के मुखिया को दिसम्बर, 2014 में पत्र लिखकर अनुरोध किया कि इसका निर्माण केन्द्र सरकार करवाए, लेकिन खेद की बात है कि इस संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है, जिसके कारण एयरपोर्ट के निर्माण में विलम्ब हो रहा है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहती हूँ कि इसके निर्माण से बौद्ध पर्यटन

[श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह]

प्रदेश में बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ेगा। एशिया के अरबों बौद्ध धर्मावलम्बियों के ज्यादातर तीर्थ स्थल बुद्ध के जन्म स्थल कपिलवस्तु एवं निर्वाण स्थल कुशीनगर जैसे अत्यंत पौराणिक एवं आध्यात्मिक स्थल इस क्षेत्र में हैं। यह परियोजना यदि शीघ्र साकार हो जाए, तो इस क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर पर्यटन बढ़ेगा, जिसका सीधा लाभ क्षेत्रीय जनमानस को रोजगार के अवसर के रूप में मिलेगा।

मेरी मांग है कि केन्द्र सरकार अविलम्ब कुशीनगर में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण हेतु सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora is not here.

**Concern over cancellation of large number of claims under The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006**

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important matter. Under the 2006 Forest Rights Act, providing land rights to forest-dwelling communities of the country, only 15 lakh complainants out of more than 39 lakh cases filed, were given the legal recognition to their property. As per the information provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 39,56,262 complaints were filed under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 till November last year. Sir, 15,51,826 complainants were provided with the entitlement to their lands and other resources and around 82.6 per cent of the cases registered under the Act were disposed of, they said. Sir, it is a matter of surprise how such a large number of cases are being dismissed. There may be some false claims, but it cannot be possible that 82 per cent tribals are making false claims. It is a very sensitive matter of tribal rights. The Forest Rights Act of 2006 was made possible after a lot of efforts. But it will be useless if it is not implemented properly. Therefore, I demand reasons from the Government as to why the percentage of dismissal of claims by tribals is so extraordinarily high.

**Demand to take immediate steps to recharge drinking water resources in the country**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): The per-capita freshwater usage is escalating phenomenally in India while the availability has alarmingly reduced. India is the largest groundwater user in the world. According to the Central Ground Water Board, groundwater extraction in some States has reached 100 per cent. Excessive withdrawal of water from underground aquifers has depleted the ground water level.

Estimates show that nearly 50 per cent of urban drinking water comes from underground sources. There is a dearth of safe drinking water in many parts of the

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

country. While 30 per cent of villages do not have access to drinking water, 70 per cent of water consumed does not meet the WHO standards. The Government has not taken this seriously, slashing the budgetary allocation drastically by ₹ 12,100 crores to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and ₹ 1,700 crores to the Ministry of Water Resources as compared to the RE of 2014-15.

According to the UN, India should rethink its per-capita water availability index to correct social and economic disparities in water usage. West Bengal Government has spearheaded a movement to take this challenge to task through their '*Jal Dharo Jal Bharo*' Scheme under which 1.2 lakh ponds have been created since May, 2011, under the leadership of hon. Chief Minister. In 2014-15 alone, irrigation potential has been created in over 57,000 hectares of land under irrigation.

I urge the Government to undertake activities like in West Bengal such as creating farm ponds, percolation tanks, water reservoirs and small and medium size dams that can retain more surface water while increasing the ground water recharge.

**Demand for filling up vacancies of SCs/STs and ensuring reservation in promotions  
in various Central Government Institutions in country**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, the country is celebrating birth centenary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. For one reason or the other, the hon. Prime Minister of India was on tour and hence all India Government function on the 14th April this year was not seen. However, what is required is appropriate programme to be declared by the Department of Personnel, Government of India as well as the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

I am very sorry to state that vacancies of SCs and STs are not filled up in big Departments like Railways, Communications, Income-Tax, Customs and Central Excise, Civil Service Offices of the Central Government, nationalized banks and other Central Government Corporations.

In spite of clear orders of the DoPT in the matter of reservation in promotions, various State CAT and High Courts are giving stay on the implementation of the DoPT circular. This requires appropriate action by the PMO in the interest of SCs and STs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ambeth Rajan is not here.



**Demand for upgradation of Tuticorin Airport in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tuticorin Airport has brought about remarkable growth and development of industries, trade and commerce to the people of southern districts of Tamil Nadu. There is vast potential and also huge inflow of investments. The Tuticorin Sea Port is one of the major sea ports of India and is poised for many major development works in order to cater to the EXIM trade. For all these development and upgradation projects, development of the airport is important. Hence, it is vital to improve and develop the infrastructural facilities in the Tuticorin Vagaikulam Airport to meet the people's expectations and to meet the global standards. Therefore, extension of the runway and the status of an international airport is a must. The Airport Authority of India and the Ministry of Civil Aviation should undertake acquiring the necessary land for the expansion projects of this upcoming industrial town airport. The new runway should be big enough to accommodate bigger international flights, and the Tuticorin Airport should be declared as an international airport, with frequent air service to Sri Lanka, far-East and Middle-East countries. The airport should provide night navigation and lighting facility. Passengers' amenities like ATM, cab and bus service to the airport, trolley service, waiting and departure halls and interior decoration work must be provided for. New domestic flight service to other metro cities such as Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad and Mumbai should be commenced from the Tuticorin Airport.

**Demand for taking steps to protect citizens' right to net neutrality in the country**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, the Government must protect citizens' rights and help protect net neutrality in reference to cyber security.

Net neutrality is the principle that ISPs and Government should treat all the data equally. There will be no discrimination between two sites, or no website would be favoured over other. Fairness, openness and the freedom are the three principles which make internet the most powerful medium of today's time. Net neutrality ensures that these principles remain intact, and everyone gets a fair chance to grow and sustain.

We demand that Government should work towards ensuring that the spirit of net neutrality is upheld and applied equally to all companies in India irrespective of the size or the service being offered and there is absolutely no discrimination while ensuring India's defence is not allowed to be compromised by such companies and law is strictly applied for public good.

Net neutrality means that Governments and internet service providers should treat all data on the internet equally – therefore, not charging users, content, platform, site, application or mode of communication differently.

[Shri Tarun Vijay]

At the same time Government must not yield to those agencies and media barons who shield cyber violators of the Indian law like Google who have been found indulging in such acts and Government of India has filed two FIRs against it with a Central Bureau of Investigation enquiry going on regarding its mapathon.

I demand Government must protect citizens' rights to have unhindered and non-discriminatory access to all data on internet. India must become a hub for internet freedom within constitutional framework.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vandana Chavan is not here; Shri Sanjay Raut is also not here.

**Demand for taking necessary steps for doubling of railway track from Hajipur to Muzaffarpur and from Samastipur to Darbhanga in Bihar**

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर** (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान बिहार के हाजीपुर जोन में हाजीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर एवं समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा तक दोहरी रेल लाइन बिछाने के संबंध में आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, आपको मालूम है कि बिहार से अभी भी दूसरे राज्यों में मजदूरी करने के लिए लाखों की तादाद में मजदूर पलायन करते हैं, जिसके कारण बिहार से जाने वाली एवं आने वाली ट्रेनों में भीड़ का तांता लगा रहता है। इसके बाद सिंगल ट्रैक होने के कारण घंटों तक स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ी रुकी रहती है। यह रेलगाड़ी कभी भी अपने निश्चित समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाती है, जिससे यात्रियों को बहुत ही असुविधाएं होती हैं। यह रेल लाइन नेपाल की सीमा तक जाती है और भारत-नेपाल सीमा से सटे होने के कारण नेपाल के ज्यादातर यात्री अक्सर भारतीय रेल से ही सफर करना पसंद करते हैं। इससे भारतीय रेल को काफी राजस्व का फायदा होता है।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि बिहार के हाजीपुर जोन में हाजीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर एवं समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा तक दोहरी रेल लाइन बिछाने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने की कृपा करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I thank you very much for your cooperation. I thank especially the Members who are still present; it is more than 7.30 p.m.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 29th April, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past seven  
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,  
the 29th April, 2015*